

《上海紧缺人才培训工程》教学系列丛书

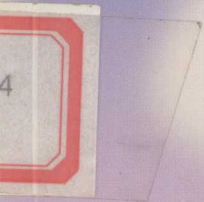
中级英语教程

上册

自学导读与自测



上海外语教育出版社



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上海紧缺人才培训工程》教学系列丛书

中级英语教程

(上册)

自学与自测

江苏工业学院图书馆

藏书章

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前 言

《中级英语教程》是上海市通用外语水平等级考试办公室组织编写的一套丛书,分为上、下册。该书是为适应紧缺人才培训和跨世纪人才培养的需要,促进各行各业的外语进修培训工作,并满足社会各阶层人士以及广大学生参加“上海市通用外语水平等级考试”的迫切要求而编写的,并对提高市民英语水平起了积极的作用,深受广大读者的欢迎。

为使这套教程发挥更大作用,教学收到更大效果,我们编写了《中级英语教程(上册)自学导读与自测》一书。本书的特点是语言材料丰富,知识性强,在了解教程的基础上,全面加强词汇、语言点和语法讲解,相信对学生能起到积极的辅导作用,并可供教师备课之用。

本书每单元包括:重点词汇及短语、课文难点精解、同义词辨析、课文译文和自测题五个部分,书后还附有测试题答案。通过本书的使用,学生能进一步理解原文,掌握基本语言知识。

本册主编为张惠芳、殷才方,副主编为陆海燕、陈俊傲,参加编写人员有:何茂林、杨琳、任瑶飞、朱姝、章辰辉、章卫红、杨继波。

本书在编写过程中得到上海市民进自强进修学院领导的大力支持,再次表示衷心感谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有不当之处,敬请使用本书的老师同仁、学生和自学者提出意见。

编者

2001年7月于上海

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UNIT ONE

Seeing Someone Off

一、重点词汇及短语 (Key Words & Phrases)

1. 名词

station	车站, 站, 所	joke	笑话, 玩笑
platform	平台, 站台	carriage	(火车) 客车厢
porter	搬行李工人, 搬运工	fellow	(口语) 家伙, 人, 伙
drink	饮料, 酒	伴 (Syn. companion, as-	
refreshment	恢复, 使恢	sociate, friend, com-	
	复精力的事物	rade)	

2. 动词

leave	离开 (Syn. depart)	miss	未赶上, 错过, 未出席
get to	到达 (Syn. arrive	jump	跳 (Syn. leap)
	at / in, reach)	start out	出发, 动身

3. 形容词和副词

next	紧接的, 下一个	(Ant. first)	
same	同样的, 相同的	once	一次
last	最后的, 最终的		

4. 短语

every two hours	每两个	as if	好像, 似乎
小时		catch hold of	抓住
have a drink	喝一杯	come running	跑过来
refreshment room	小吃店	see sb. off	给某人送行

二、课文难点精解 (Text Explanation in Detail)

1. Once three men got to the Shenzhen Station about six o'clock one evening.

有一次三位男子晚上六点左右到达深圳车站。

句中的“got to”(get to 的过去式)为动词词组,意为“到达”。试比较 get to, arrive at/in, reach。get to 后直接接宾语,相当于及物动词。当无介词 to 时 get 后可接表方向的副词,亦表示“到达”的意思。如:

Tired and hungry, we got to the village at last.

我们又累又饿,终于到达了那个村庄。

When we got there, it was dark.

当我们到那儿时,天已黑了。

arrive 为不及物动词,后接介词 at 或 in 表示“到达”意。一般说来, arrive at 表示到达小地方, arrive in 表示到达大地方。如:

They arrived at the station at mid-night.

他们于半夜到达那个车站。

We arrived in London in September.

我们于九月到达伦敦。

reach 为及物动词,后直接跟宾语。如:

Tired and hungry, we reached the village at last.

我们又累又饿,终于到达了那个村庄。

We reached London in September.

我们于九月抵达伦敦。

2. You have just missed the last bus.

你们刚刚错过了末班车。

miss 这里表示“错过”之意。如:

It's a pity that you have missed the wonderful film.

真遗憾,你错过了这场好电影。

He missed school that day because he had a headache.

那天他头痛,因此没去上学。

3. They go every two hours.

火车每两小时发出一班。

We visit our grandparents every two weeks.

我们每两周去看一次祖父母。

There stands a pine tree every two hundred meters along the road.

马路边每两百米就有一棵松树。

every two weeks 亦可表示为 every other week, 意为“每两周”或“每隔一周”。

every two days, every other day

每两天, 每隔一天

4. It went at eight o'clock as I told you.

正如我刚才告诉你的, 八点开走一趟火车。

as 表示“正如……”之意, 在这里是关系代词, 引导定语从句, 指整个句子, 可放在句首也可放在句末。如:

As I have said before, she is the best candidate for the position.

正如我前面所说, 她是这个职位的最佳人选。

He missed a point, as is very clear to everyone.

他漏了一个要点, 这是大家都清楚的。

5. They missed the ten o'clock train in the same way once more.

他们像上次一样, 又错过了十点的火车。

once more 意为“又一次”。如:

Would you please say it once more? I didn't catch you.

你可以再说一遍吗? 我没听懂你的话。

Try it once more, and you'll succeed at last.

再试一次, 最终你一定会成功的。

6. ...as if to miss a train was the best joke in the world.

……好像误了火车是世上最可笑的事。

as if:似乎,好像。如:

It seems as if our volleyball team will win soon.

看起来我们的排球队要赢了。

The woman treated the orphan as if he were her own.

那女人对待那孤儿如同己出。

7. Then he caught hold of the porter...

然后他一把抓住了那个搬运工……

catch hold of:抓住,握住。如:

The blind man caught hold of the elephant's ear and thought the elephant was like a fan.

那个盲人抓住了大象的耳朵,就以为大象看起来像一把扇子。

Catch hold of the ball and pass it to the next one.

接住球,然后传给下一个。

8. ...and leave me here?

……而把我留在这儿?

leave: 留下,拉下

I forget to bring the book here. I left it in the office.

我忘了带书来,我把书遗留在办公室了。

He hurried away and left me by myself.

他匆匆走了,留下我一人。

9. They only came here to see me off!

他们只是来这里给我送行的呀!

see...off :送行。如:

I felt sad when I saw Jane off.

我送简走时,心里很难过。

I will be seeing you off at the airport then.

到时我到机场为你送行。

三、同义词辨异 (Discrimination of Synonyms)

1. get to, arrive, reach 到达,到……地方,这组同义动词往往

可以相互替换通用。

- 1) get to 到……地方,普通用语,口语中用得较多,而 arrive, reach 是正式用语。如:

The little boy got to the other side of the street to meet his mother.

小男孩到街对面去迎接妈妈。

When he got to the United States, he found his English was too limited.

到了美国之后,他发现他的英语太有限了。

- 2) arrive 到达,来到。是正式的书面用语。是不及物动词,多指乘坐交通工具到达某地。通常到达较大的地方,如:国家、大城市等,后面必须接介词“in”;到达较小的地方,如工厂、学校、村庄等,则接介词“at”。如:

Her mother arrived in Shanghai safe the day before.

她的母亲于前一天平安到达上海。

I arrived safely at the university.

我安全地到达了该大学。

- 3) reach“到达”,正式书面用语,在用作“到达”之意时,reach 是及物动词。主语可以是人也可以是物。如:

When does the plane reach Shanghai?

飞机何时到达上海?

The train had already left when the three men reached the Shenzhen Station about six o'clock that evening.

当那三个人在那天晚上 6 点左右赶到深圳火车站时,火车已经开走了。

Your letter reached me yesterday.

你的来信我于昨天收到。

2. jump, leap, spring, hop, bound, skip 这一组动词都译为“跳”,“跳跃”。

- 1) jump“跳”,“跃”。普通用语,是指从地表面或其他物体表面跳起,跃向任何一个方向,及物不及物都可用。如:

After that Jack and some other lads jumped aboard a French ship.

此后,杰克和其他几个少年一起跳上了一艘法国海船。

All of us jumped in excitement when we heard the good news.

当我们听到这个好消息时,大家都兴奋得跳起来。

- 2) leap “跳”,“跃”。是诗歌和书面用语,常指跳起相当远,强调腾空跳起或跳落某地,且含有“跑而跳”,动作优美敏捷的意味,可用作及物或不及物动词。如:

The ballet dancer leaped into the air.

这位芭蕾舞演员腾空跃起。

The thief leaped the wall and escaped.

小偷越过墙逃跑了。

- 3) spring “跳跃”,“突然弹出”。也是普通用语,甚至比 jump 更为通俗,含有“突然的”和“意料之外”的意味。多用于人、动物和一些东西。可以是及物或不及物的。如:

The childish girl sprang to her feet with a cry.

那孩子气的姑娘突然大叫一声跳了起来。

The ball sprang back and hit him.

球弹回打在他身上(指一种富有弹性的“跳”)。

- 4) hop “跳”,指一种单足跳或不协调的跳跃,也可用于描述小动物,如:麻雀、青蛙等的双足跳跃,可用作及物或不及物动词。如:

Sparrows were hopping about on the lawn.

麻雀在草地上到处跳来跳去。

The rabbit hopped across the field.

兔子跑跳着穿过田野。

He had hurt his left leg and had to hop along.

她的左腿受伤了,不得不单足跳行。

- 5) bound “跳”,“跃”,“跳着跑”(run in jumping movement),该词常用于弹跳或连跑带跳,有快速跃进的味道。

Seeing her coming home, her dog ran bounding to meet her.

看到她回家来了,她的狗跳跃着跑去欢迎她。

His heart bounded with joy.

他的内心欣喜若狂。

Big rocks were bounding down the hillside.

巨石顺着山坡滚滚而下。

- 6) skip: 轻跳,指轻轻地跳过(jump lightly over)。hop 与 skip 的意义几乎完全相同。但 hop 指颇重的(rather heavy)一脚或双脚同时跳,而 skip 则指两脚交替地(one after the other)跳。如:

He skipped lightly to the door of her bedroom.

他两脚交替轻轻地跃跳到她卧室的门口。

The lambs were skipping about in the fields.

小羊在田野里跳来跳去。

四、课文译文 (Text Translation)

送 行

有一次,三个男人在傍晚约六点左右来到了深圳火车站。他们走上了车站月台,并向行李搬运工问道:“下一班去广州的火车是几点?”

行李搬运工答道:“你们已经错过了一班去广州的火车,火车每两小时一班。下一班火车是八点钟。”

“那没问题,”他们说。“我们去喝一杯吧。”于是他们便直奔车站的小吃店。刚过八点一两分钟时,他们跑着过来问行李搬运工:“火车已开走了吗?”

“开走了,”搬运工答道。“就像我刚才告诉过你们的那样,它是在八点整开走的。下一班火车是十点钟。好了,别再忘了。”

“没有问题。”他们又是那么说,“我们再去喝一杯吧。”于是他们又回到了火车站的小吃店。

他们与上一次一样又错过了十点钟的那班火车,行李搬运工对他们说:“喂,下一班可是今夜最后一班火车了,如果你们再错过了那一班车,今夜你们就到不了广州了。”

十二点钟来到了,当那三位男子走出车站小吃店,拼命奔着跑过来时,那最后一班火车刚巧启动开出。正当那火车即将离开车站时,那三人中的两位恰好赶上跳进了车厢,但是那第三位跑得不够快,被丢下了。他站在那里看着那辆火车哈哈大笑起来,似乎错过一班火车是世界上最可笑的事。那位行李搬运工走过去对他说:“我告诉过你这是最后一班火车,你为什么不早一点来?”

那人笑得连话也答不上来。他笑呀笑呀笑,直到眼泪都笑了出来。然后他一把抓住了那位搬运工并对他说:“你刚才看到那两个家伙跳进了火车而把我留在这里了吧?”

“是的,我看到了。”

“咳,我才是要到广州去的人。他们只是来这里送我的啦!”

五、自测题 (Self Examination)

Part I Fill in the blanks with expressions given below. Change the forms if necessary.

see someone off	miss	joke
speeding	fun	according to
embarrass	fine	test
licence		

1. He _____ his friend _____ at the bus station.
2. He arrived too late and _____ the train.
3. I was laughing because she had just told me a very funny _____.
4. I'm sorry I hid your keys, I only did it for _____.
5. We will be paid _____ the amount of work we do.

6. I don't like making speeches in public, it is so _____.
7. These wet roads really _____ a car's tyres.
8. The policeman _____ him \$250 for his speeding.
9. He got a _____ to practise medicine.
10. Young people like _____ their motorbikes in crowded streets.

Part II Complete each sentence with one of the four choices given below.

1. Alan doesn't _____ getting married till he's forty.
(A) plan (B) plan on (C) plan to (D) plan of
2. Stephen was made _____ the truck for a week as a punishment.
(A) wash (B) to wash (C) washing (D) washed
3. Could you tell me the direction _____ which I should go?
(A) to (B) for (C) in (D) towards
4. John looked at two ties. _____ of them were expensive, _____ of them was suitable.
(A) Each...on (B) Both...neither
(C) All...none (D) Neither...both
5. It's very kind of you to _____ the bed for me.
(A) do (B) make (C) set (D) put
6. Their eldest child is thoroughly _____ because they always give him whatever he wants.
(A) damaged (B) destroyed
(C) wasted (D) spoiled
7. Her voice hesitated as she admitted what she _____.
(A) had gone (B) did
(C) had done (D) does
8. I thought I would do Marry a good _____ by minding