## 卫星电视教育丛书

# 《大学英语》教与学参考

Teaching & Learning on College English

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谢云锦 王 萱 主编

教育科学出版社

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《大学英语》 教与学参考(上册)

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## 前言

北京大学著名教授周珊凤、张祥保主编的《大学英语》是一套 高起点综合实践教材。这套教材的特点是按照英语教学规律编写 的,有助于学员听、说、读、写和自学能力大幅度提高。

这套教材1989年被国家教委选定为全国卫星电视教育精读教材, 已在全国英语师资培训中广泛使用, 1993年 9 月将在全国广播电视大学中普遍使用。

为帮助师生在教与学的实践中排疑解难,使广大学员能循序渐进地学习,根据以往的教学实践,我们编写组编纂了《〈大学英语〉教与学参考》。这套辅导教材为上、下两册。上册包括《初阶》和《第一册》辅导材料,下册包括《第二册》和《第三册》辅导材料。上册《初阶》的辅导材料有对话小品、单词短语、语法要点和参考译文,并补充了少量练习,附有练习答案。上册中的《第一册》和下册中的《第二册》、《第三册》辅导材料均为电视授课安排、词汇词组、课文译文和练习答案。《第一册》和《第二册》辅导材料由谢云锦负责编写,《初阶》和《第三册》辅导材料由王萱负责编写。

在编写辅导材料期间,张祥保教授向编写组提供了教学参考 资料,北京大学英语系胡春鹭、韩敏中副教授给予指点,并得到 张斌同志、兆克同志的协助,在此一并致谢。

由于时间仓促,有欠斟酌之处,敬请热心英语教学的同行批评、指导。

编 写 组 1992年10月

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### Part One (第一部分)

#### 初阶

#### Lesson One

电视课程主讲教师:北京大学英语系讲师 王萱 片长:49'25"

#### <u>i</u> . Dialogue

(Jane is going to Mrs. Young's house to attend a meeting of ladies, so Jack is left at home to have his lunch alone. Because Jack can't cook, Jane leaves him something to eat. What does she leave him? And can he have a good lunch?)

Jane: Jack, there's a meeting of ladies at Mrs. Young's house today.

Jack: Mrs. Young? Who's Mrs. Young?

Jane: She is our new teacher. She is very nice.

lack. When is that meeting?

Jane: It'll be at lunchtime.

Jack: Do you want to go to it?

Jane. Of course I do! This is our first meeting.

Jack: Then what about my lunch?

Jane: Well, I'll leave you something for lunch. Will that be all right?

Jack: Yes, that will be quite all right. What are you

going to leave for my lunch?

Jane: Look, hare are some cold, boiled potatoes, and some beans, too. And this is a tin of fish.

Jack: Good, I'll have a good lunch.

Jane: I'll be back at about three o'clock. Bye-bye.

Jack: Bye, and have a good time.

(a moment later)

Jack, It's already twelve, I'm hungry. Where is my lunch? Oh, potatoes, beans, and what's this? A tin of fish! Wait where are words on the tin, "Open tin and stand in hot water for five minutes." Ok, I'll do it. WOh! My God! It's too hot! It hurts my foot! "

(about three o'clock)

Jane, Hi, Jack.

Jack: Hello, Jane. How was the meeting?

Jane, It was wonderful, I had a very good time, Was your fish good?

Jack: It was, but my feet are hurting.

Jane: Your feet? Why are your feet hurting?

Jack: Because the words on the tin were "Open tin and stand in hot water for five minutes."

Jane: So you did it? What a fool! These words actually mean "Open the tin and stand it in hot water...," stand the tin in hot water!

#### I . Notes to the Dialogue

- 1. a meeting of ladies 女士们的聚会
- 2. lunchtime 午饭时间 at lunchtime
- 3. What about… …怎么办,怎么样
- 4. I'll leave yon sth. for lunch.
  leave sb. sth. 给某人留下某物
  His grandfather left him a house.他祖父留给他一所房子。
  - 5. boiled (boil的过去分词) 煮过的,煮开的 boiled water (凉) 开水
  - 6. tin (一) 听, 罐头 美国英语多用 can。
  - 7. I'll be back at about 3 o'clock 此处的 at 在口语中有时也可省略。只说I'll be back about 3 o'clock。
  - 8. Have a good time. 祝你玩得开心。
    Have a good night's sleep. 祝你睡个好觉。
    Have a nice weekend. 祝周末玩得好。
  - 9. hungry adj. 饿;饿了
  - 10. stand (使)竖立,竖放 既可是vi,又可是vt,此处用作vt. stand 还可作名词,意为"货架、售货摊",如 snack stand 小吃摊 newspaper stand 报摊 产品说明所用的语言大多比较简练,有所省略。
  - 11. It hurts my foot. 它 (烫) 疼了我的脚。
    My feet are hurting. 我双脚疼痛。
    hurt vt.&vi. 弄疼,疼痛
  - 12. Hi 嗨 打招呼用语,比 hello 更随便。
  - 13. What a fool! 感叹句, 是What a foot you are! 的省略形式。在这里还可以说: What a foolish thing to do!
  - 14. Jane 最后一句话中,有几处重音和平时的读法不同,读时 须加注意:
    - "Open the tin and stand it in hot water", stand the

tin in hot water, (强调该放到热水里的是it/tin而不是别的东西。如果按一般的理解,本句重音应在 hot water, 强调加热方法。)

#### II. Grammar

词类概述 (introduction, the parts of speech) 英语的词汇共分为10个词类。

1. 名词 (the noun; n.)

名词表示人或事物的名称。从不同的角度看,可以把名词划 分为不同的种类。从性质上,名词分为两类;

专有名词 (proper n.) 代表专门事物的名称,如人名、地名、国家名、商标名等。如 China, London, Washington

普通名词 (common n.) 除专有名词 以外的名词都是普通名词。如 student, book, lunch

从其意义上看,名词又可分为这样四类:

**个体名词**(individuel n.) 表示某类人或物中的个体。 如 teacher, potato

集体名词 (collective n.) 表示一种集合的概念、一种集合体。如 family, class

物质名词 (material n.) 表示某种物质或不具备确定 形状和大小的东西。如 water, air

抽象名词 (abstract n.) 表示动作、状态,品质、感情等抽象的概念。如 modernization, happiness

此外,从用法上看,名词还有可数和不可数之分。一般地, 个体名词和集体名词是可数名词 (countable n.), 可以有其单 数和复数形式, 物质名词和抽象名词则大多是不可数名词 (uncountable n.),只有单数而没有复数形式。名词复数的问题将在 第2课讲到。

2. 代词 (the pronoun; pron.)

代词用来代替名词、形容词或数词。代词共分九种:

人称代词 (personal pron.) 表示"谁"这一概念。每个人称代词都有其主格 (subjective case) 和宾格 (objective case)。如 I, he,we 是主格, me, him, us 是宾格。

物主代词 (possessive pron.) 表示"谁的"这一概念。分形容词性(如 my, your, our) 和名词性(如 mine, yours, ours) 两种。

反身代词(reflective pron.) 又称自反代词,表示"谁自己"。如 myself, yourself, himself, ourselves

关系代词 (relative pron.) 用在复合句中,起 引导定语从句的作用。如 that, which, who

指示代词 (indicative pron.) 起指示的作用,指明哪个或哪些。如 this, that, these, those

不定代词 (indefinite pron.) 所指人或事物的数量 或性质、身份等不甚明确。如 some, any, something, anything

**疑问代词 (interrogative pron.)** 表示疑问。如 who, whose, what

连接代词 (conjunctive pron.) 用来引起主语 从句、宾语 从句和表语从句。所有的疑问代词都可以用作连接代词。

相互代词 (reciprocal pron.) 表示相互关系。如 one another, each other

3. 冠词 (the article; art.)

冠词用在名词前,帮助 说明 这个名词的意义。冠词只有两种:

定冠词 (definite art.) 也就是"the"这个词。 不定冠词 (indefinite.art) 即"a"或"an"。 (详见第11课)

4. 形容词 (the adjective; adj.)

形容词表示人或事物的特征,用来修饰名词。如 cold, hot, hungry

大多数形容词都有其比较级和最高级。这 方 面 的 内容见第 13课。

5. 副词 (the adverb; ad.)

副词表示动作特征或性状特征,修饰动词、形容词、其他副词或者整个句子。从它们所表示的意义看,常见的副词有:

时间副词 (adverb of time) 如 today, before 地点副词 (adverb of place) 如 here, away 方式副词 (adverb of manner) 如 carefully

程度副词 (adverb of degree) 如 very, hardly, almost

此外,还有疑问副词 (interrogative adverb),如 where, when, how, 以及连接副词 (conjunctive adverb)和关系副词 (relative adverb) 等。

大多数副词也有其比较级和最高级, 见第13课。

6. 数词 (the numeral; num.)

数词分为两类:

基数词 (cardinal num.) 表示数目。如 one, two, hundred, thousand

序数词 (ordinal num.) 表示顺序。如 first, second,

third, fourth, hundredth 与数词有关的内容主要见于第4课。

#### 7. 介词 (the preposition; prep. )

介词表示一句话中的名词和其他词之间的关系。它用在名词或代词的前面,所以也叫前置词。最常用的介词有。to, of, in, on, at, by 等。介词加名词构成介词词组(prepositional phrase)。

#### 8. 连词 (the conjunction; conj.)

连词起连接作用,可以连接词、词组、从句以至句子,并使 所连接的部分表现出一定的逻辑关系。主要分为两类₃

并列连词 (coordinating conj.) 用来连接平行的词、词组或从句、句子。如 and, or, but, etc.

从属连词(subordinating conj.) 用来引起从句。如 when, before, if, until, etc.

#### 9. 感叹词 (the interjection; int.)

感叹词表示说话时的感情或口气,如惊奇、愤怒、高兴等。如 hello,well, my goodness, oh dear, etc.

#### 10. 动词 (the verb; v.)

动词表示动作或状态。它分为五类:

及物动词 (transitive v., vt.) 后面要加宾语。如 eat, give, etc.

不及物动词 (intransitive v., vi.) 后面不加宾语。如 go, live, etc.

系动词 (link v., link-v) 又称联系动词,后面加表语。

如 be, seem, sound, etc.

助动词(auxiliary v., aux. v.) 本身没有特定的意义, 与其他动词的原形或分词一起构成谓语。如 be, do, have

情态动词(modal v., mod. v.) 本身虽有自己的意义,但不完整,不表示动作而表示某种情态,后加动词原形。如 can, may, must, etc. 详见第9课。

在这五种动词中,及物和不及物动词 又 称 实 意 动 词 (notional verbs),也就是说这两种动词具有实际的意义。

与动词有关的概念:

动词充当句子的谓语时,它的形式要受主语的限制。在人称和数上要和主语一致,在时态、语态、语气上也要表现出特点。

人称 (person) 分为第一、第二、第三人称。

数 (number) 分为单数和复数。

**时态**(tense) 表示现在、过去、将来等时间上的特征,一共16种。从第3课至第10课主要是时态的学习。

语态(voice) 分为主动与被动两种。有关 被动语态的内容 在第19课。

语气 (mood) 分为陈述、祈使、虚拟语气。祈使语气(祈使句)见第17课,虚拟语气见第20课。

动词的基本变化形式有:现在式、现在分词、过去式、过去分词,需认真记忆。

动词的不定式、动名词和分词这三种形式,在句中不能独立作谓语,统称非限定动词。其讲解见第16、18两课。

动词 be (verb"to be")

1. 动词 be 是英语中出现频率很高的一个动词,它既可以作助动

词,与其他动词一起构成谓语,又可以是系动词,后加表语。

本课只讲解作系动词的 be。它起联系主语和表语的作用,意思大致相当于"是",后面可接名词、形容词、副词、介词 短语,还可接分词、不定式等。

2. 动词be是原形,在不同的人称、数和时态中,有不同的变化形式。

现在式: am, is, are 过去式: was, were 现在分词: being 过去分词; been

- 3. 含有系动词 be 的各种句式。
  - (1) 陈述句(肯定句与否定句)

I'm hungry. 我饿了。

I'm not hungry. 我不饿。

They are potatoes. 这些是土豆。

They are not potatoes. 这些不是土豆。

结构, S+be (+not) +…

(2) 一般疑问句

This is a tin of fish. 这是一个鱼罐头。

Is this a tin of fish? 这是一个鱼罐头吗?

Yes, it is. 是的, 它是。 No, it isn't. 不, 它不是。

It is already twelve. 已经12点了。

Is it already twelve? 已经12点了吗?

All the ladies were at Mrs. Young's house. 所有的 女士们都在扬夫人家。

Were all the ladies at Mrs. Young's house? 所有的

#### 女士们都在扬夫人家吗?

Yes, they were. 是的, 她们在。No, they weren't. 不, 她们不在。

结构: Be+S+…?

#### (3)特殊疑问句

Jane will be back at three o'clock. 简将在3点钟回来。

Who will be back at three o'clock? 谁在3点钟回来?

The fish is in the tin. 鱼在罐头里。

What is in the tin? 什么在罐头里?

She is Mrs. Young. 她是扬夫人。

Who is she? 她是谁?

Mrs. Young is a teacher. 扬夫人是位教员。

What is Mrs. Young? 杨夫人是干什么的?

My fish was nice. 我的鱼很不错。

How was your fish? 你的鱼怎么样?

Your lunch is on the table. 你的午饭在桌上。

Where is my lunch? 我的午饭在哪儿?

Jane is out at lunchtime. 午饭的时候简出去了。

When is Jane out? 简什么时候出去了?

Jane's teacher is the English woman。 简的老师是那位英国妇女。

Which woman is Jane's teacher? 哪位妇女是简的老师?

The English woman is Jane's teacher. 这位英国妇女是简的老师。

Whose teacher is the English woman? 这位英国妇女是谁的老师?

结构: Q+be+S…?

(注意: S 代表主语 subject,Q代表疑问词 question word)

#### W. Exercises

- Answer the following questions according to the Dialogue;
  - (1) Where is Jane going?
  - (2) Who is Mrs. Young?
  - (3) Does Jane like Mrs. Young? Why do you think so?
  - (4) Does Jane want to go to the meeting? Why?
  - (5) What does Jane leave for Jack's lunch?
  - (6) What are the words on the tin?
  - (7) What does Jack do, and how are his feet now?
  - (8) What do those words actually mean?
- 2. Tell the parts of speech of the following words: a and but cold do five for may meaning understanding my nice of oh out quite someone student the they too
- 3. Make use of the following words and groups of words, and work them into questions and answers with the help of verb to be.
  - (1) the beans, hot? no, cold
  - (2) where, the fish? in a tin
  - (3) what, these? food for Jack's lunch
  - (4) where, Mrs. Perry's meeting yesterday? at Mrs.