

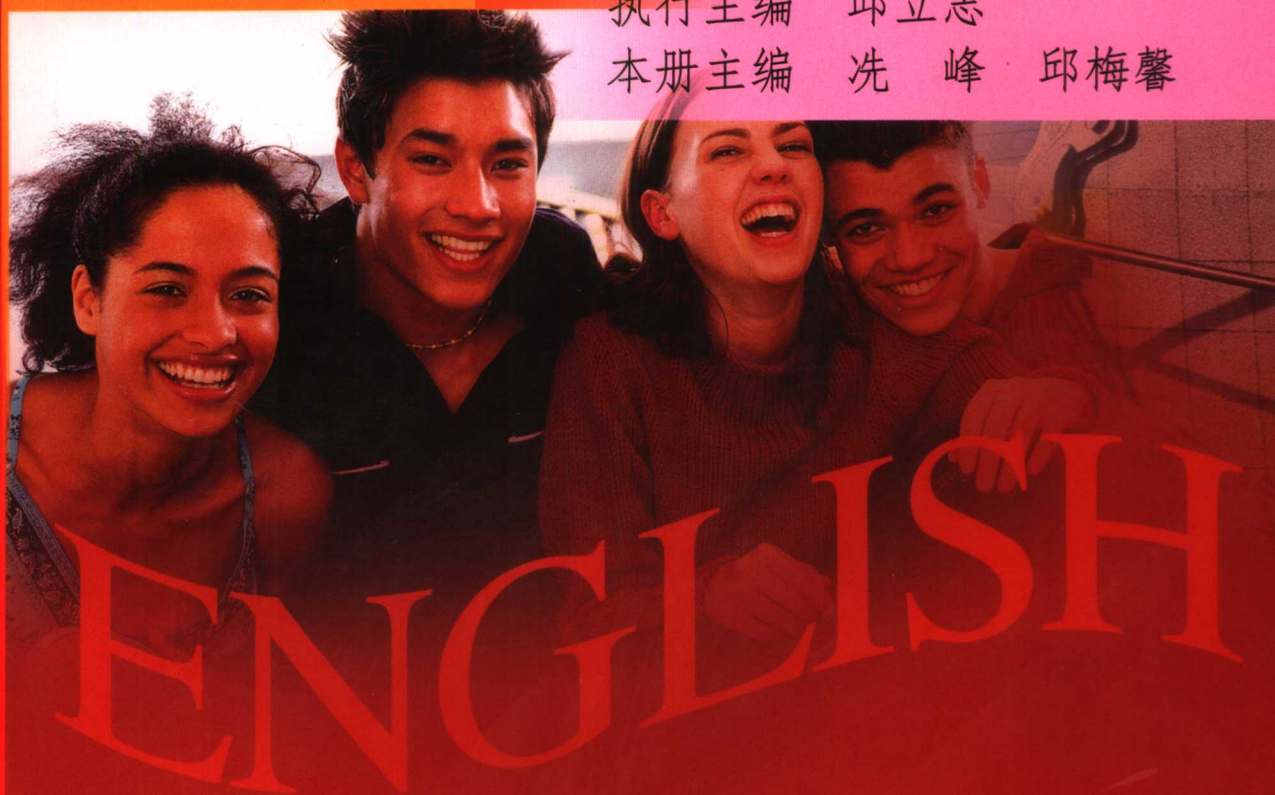


实用大学英语

教程

预备教程 教学参考用书

总 主 编 张道真
执行主编 邱立志
本册主编 冼 峰 邱梅馨





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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

实用大学英语教程预备教程教学参考用书 / 张道真总主编

北京: 中国人民大学出版社, 2006

ISBN 7-300-07477-4

I. 实...

II. 张...

III. 英语—高等学校—教学参考资料

IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 082644 号

实用大学英语教程预备教程教学参考用书

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出版发行: 中国人民大学出版社

社 址: 北京中关村大街 31 号

邮编: 100080

电 话: 010-62511242 (总编室)

010-62511239 (出版部)

010-82501766 (邮购部)

010-62511239 (门市部)

010-62515195 (发行公司)

010-62515275 (盗版举报)

网 址: <http://www.crup.com.cn>

<http://www.ttrnet.com>(人大教研网)

经 销: 新华书店

印 刷: 北京宏伟双华印刷有限公司

规 格: 210mm × 285mm 16 开本

版次: 2006 年 8 月第 1 版

印 张: 10.75

印次: 2006 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

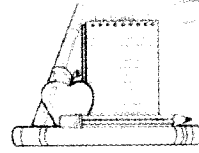
字 数: 314 000

定价: 18.00 元

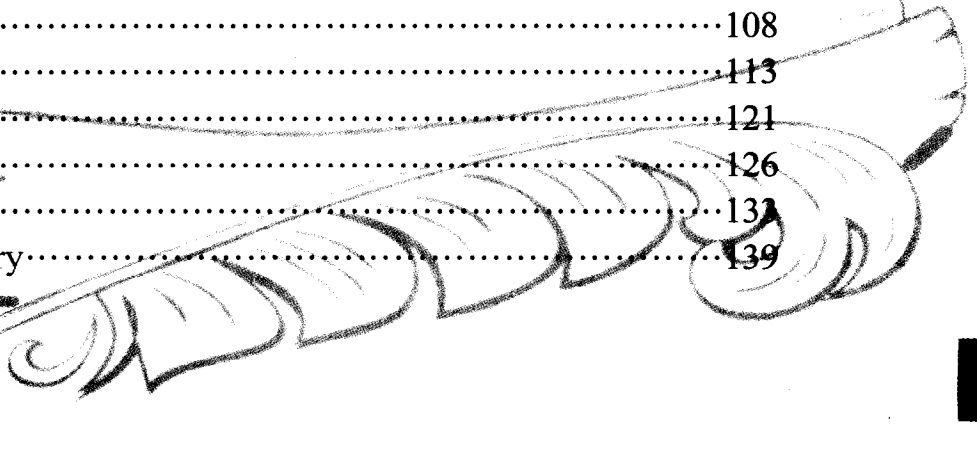
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UNIT 1

Exercises

Answers

1, 2, 3 略。

Answers

4. (1) This is not a pig. (2) That is not a dog.
(3) This is not a cap. (4) That is not a book.
(5) This is not a hat. (6) That is not a bag.

Answers

5. (1) Is this a bed? (2) Is that a desk? (3) Is this a table?
Yes, it is. Yes, it is. Yes, it is.
No, it isn't. No, it isn't. No, it isn't.
(4) Is that a flag? (5) Is this a kid? (6) Is that a cup?
Yes, it is. Yes, it is. Yes, it is.
No, it isn't. No, it isn't. No, it isn't.

Answers

6. (1) This is a desk. This is not a bed.
(2) Is that a pig? No, it isn't. It's a dog.
(3) Good morning!
(4) Good afternoon!
(5) Good evening!
(6) Good night!
(7) Good-bye!

UNIT 2

Exercises

Answers

1, 2 略。

Answers

3. dates	peaches	desks	tables	pigs
cats	tigers	caps	hats	beds
kids	watches			

Answers

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 4. (1) These are not goats.
Are these goats?
Yes, they are.
No, they are not. | (2) Those are not sheep.
Are those sheep?
Yes, they are.
No, they are not. | (3) These are not tigers.
Are these tigers?
Yes, they are.
No, they are not. |
| (4) Those are not lions.
Are those lions?
Yes, they are.
No, they are not. | (5) These are not desks.
Are these desks?
Yes, they are.
No, they are not. | (6) Those are not tables.
Are those tables?
Yes, they are.
No, they are not. |

Answers

5. (1) These are cats. Those are cats, too.
 (2) These are not ducks. Those are not ducks, either.
 (3) Are those tigers? No, they are lions.
 (4) What are these? They are apples.
 (5) What's that? It's a cow.
 (6) — How are you?
 — Very well, thank you. And you?
 — Fine, thanks.

Answers

6. 略。

UNIT 3

Exercises

Answers

1 略。

Answers

2. Bb Tt Pp Dd Vv Ff Zz
Ss Cc Ee Xx Nn Ll Mm

Answers

3. (1) You are not a student. (2) She is not a bus driver.
(3) He is not a soldier. (4) I am not a doctor.
(5) It is not a cat.

Answers

4. (1) Is she a soldier?
Yes, she is.
No, she isn't.
(2) Is he a teacher?
Yes, he is.
No, he isn't.
(3) Are you an engineer?
Yes, I am.
No, I'm not.
(4) Is it a desk?
Yes, it is.
No, it isn't.
(5) Are you an actor?
Yes, I am.
No, I'm not.

Answers

5. (1) I am a soldier. He is a teacher.
(2) He is an actor. She is an engineer.
(3) Are you a teacher? No, I'm not. I'm a doctor.
(4) Is she a worker? Yes, she is.
(5) I'm glad to see you.

UNIT 4

Exercises

Answers

1, 2 略。

Answers

3. thick job door too see
at book room four cut

Answers

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 4. (1) You are not a student. | (2) He is not an actor. |
| (3) She is not a nurse. | (4) We are not accountants. |
| (5) You are not patients. | (6) They are not musicians. |

Answers

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 5. (1) Is he a professor? | (2) Is she a scientist? | (3) Are you an engineer? |
| Yes, he is. | Yes, she is. | Yes, I am. |
| No, he is not. | No, she is not. | No, I am not. |
| (4) Are you a bus driver? | (5) Are you teachers? | (6) Are they doctors? |
| Yes, I am. | Yes, we are. | Yes, they are. |
| No, I am not. | No, we are not. | No, they are not. |

Answers

6. (1) We are nurses. We are not doctors.
 (2) They are students. We are teachers.
 (3) Are they actors? No, they aren't. They are musicians.
 (4) They are not professors. They are engineers.
 (5) Where are you from? I am from America.
 (6) How old are you? I am twenty-two.

UNIT 5

Exercises

Answers

1, 2 略。

Answers

3. (1) my; his (2) our (3) Your; their
(4) her (5) his (6) your

Answers

4. (1) Mr. Li's (2) Dr. Wang's (3) the worker's
(4) the soldier's (5) That girl's (6) That nurse's

Answers

5. (1) That is not my vest. My vest is red.
(2) This is not John's raincoat. This is that professor's.
(3) Are those her skirts? Yes, they are.
(4) Is that man your teacher? No, he isn't. He is our doctor.
(5) Is that woman their driver? No, she isn't. She is their nurse.
(6) May I help you with the bag? No, thanks.

UNIT 6

Exercises

Answers

1, 2 略。

Answers

3. (1) Is there a desk in the room?

Yes, there is.

No, there isn't.

(3) Is there a magazine in the box?

Yes, there is.

No, there isn't.

(5) Are there any chairs in the classroom?

Yes, there are.

No, there aren't (any).

(2) Is there a dictionary beside the telephone?

Yes, there is.

No, there isn't.

(4) Are there any books on the desk?

Yes, there are.

No, there aren't (any).

Answers

4. (1) There is a TV set on the table.

(3) There are some dictionaries on the bookshelf.

(5) There is a chair in front of the desk.

(2) There is a lamp over the desk.

(4) There are two pictures above the map.

Answers

5. (1) a; the

(4) a; the

(2) the

(5) any; the

(3) some; the

Answers

6. (1) over (2) in (3) beside / on (4) above (5) on

Answers

7. (1) There is a ruler in the box.

(3) There is a picture above the map.

(5) There is a bed beside the bookshelf.

(7) May I help you with these books?

(2) There is a TV set on the table.

(4) There is a chair in front of the bookshelf.

(6) Would you like some water or beer?

UNIT 1

Exercises

Answers

1, 2 略。

Answers

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3. (1) Have you any friends?
Yes, I have.
No, I haven't (any). | (2) Have you any magazines?
Yes, I have.
No, I haven't (any). | (3) Has he any relatives in Beijing?
Yes, he has.
No, he hasn't (any). |
| (4) Has she brown hair and blue eyes?
Yes, she has.
No, she hasn't. | (5) Have you red flags?
Yes, we have.
No, we haven't (any). | (6) Have they any radios and TV sets?
Yes, they have.
No, they haven't (any). |

Answers

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 4. (1) have; have | (2) has | (3) has | (4) have |
| (5) Has; has | (6) Have; haven't | (7) Have; have | (8) Has; hasn't |

Answers

- | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 5. (1) have | (2) are | (3) has | (4) are | (5) have |
| (6) is | (7) Has | (8) are | (9) has | (10) Are |

Answers

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|---------|--------|
| 6. (1) not | (2) no | (3) not | (4) no |
| (5) no | (6) not | (7) no | (8) no |

UNIT 8

Exercises

Answers

1, 2 略。

Answers

3. (1) B (2) A (3) B (4) B (5) B
(6) B (7) B (8) A (9) B (10) A

Answers

4. (1) ① sing —— Sing a song, please.
② wait —— Wait a moment, please.
③ not, forget —— Don't forget it.
④ not, take away —— Don't take the book away.
(2) ① let, go —— Let's go to the classroom.
② let, start —— Let's start our work.
③ let, not, drive —— Let's not drive this car.
④ let, not, make —— Let's not make noises.
(3) ① let, speak —— Let him speak.
② let, sing —— Let her sing an English song.
③ let, not, make —— Don't let her make noises.
④ let, not, take —— Don't let him take it out.

Answers

5. (1) Please pass me that magazine.
(2) Don't stand outside.
(3) Let's sing an English song.
(4) Let's drive this car.
(5) Don't let the children make any noises.
(6) May I speak to Larry?
(7) Please wait a moment.
(8) Please call her later. She isn't in.

UNIT 9

Teaching Tips

1. Words and Expressions to Master

play	dream	arrive	worry	get up	listen to	go shopping
for the time being		at present	worry about		in fact	do good to...
make a mistake		a little				

2. Important Sentence Patterns

I / You / We / They work...

She / He / It works...

I / You / We / They don't work...

She / He / It does not work...

Do you / I / we / they work...?

Does she / he / it work...?

3. Language Skills

- (1) 一般现在时的使用，注意第三人称单数作主语时动词的变化以及一般疑问句和否定句的表达；
- (2) 日常生活的基本表达，要开始关注英语时态；
- (3) 英语句子造句，要关注主语与谓语动词形式之间的变化。

Grammar Focus

1. 一般现在时 (The Simple Present Tense)

(1) 一般现在时的功能：

☆ 表示经常或反复发生的动作。

例如：She works almost every day.

We play tennis every Saturday.

☆ 表示现在的情况或状态。

例如：He doesn't like to go shopping with his wife.

We need your help.

☆ 表示永恒的真理。

例如：The moon goes around the earth.

The sun rises in the east.

(2) 一般现在时的动词形式：

☆ 动词 be 的形式：

动词 be 在一般现在时中有 am, is, are 三种形式，分别与不同的主语搭配：am 与 I 搭配，

are 与 you, we, they 及名词复数形式作主语搭配; is 与 she, he, it 及名词单数形式作主语搭配。

例如: I am a teacher of English.

They are glad to see their works.

The girl is pretty enough.

实义动词的形式:

实义动词用于非单数第三人称主语时, 其一般现在时形式为动词原形, 用于第三人称主语时, 其一般现在时则要变形, 一般规则是:

- ① 一般情况下在动词后加 s, 例如: works, writes, plays.
- ② 在以 ch, sh, x, s, 辅音字母 +o 等结尾的动词后加 es, 例如: matches, fishes, fixes, goes.
- ③ 对于以辅音字母 +y 结尾的动词, 要先将 y 改为 i, 再加 es, 例如: try → tries, dry → dries, satisfy → satisfies.
- ④ have 的动词第三人称形式 has 可以看作一个特例。

例如: She has classes every weekday.

(3) 一般现在时的搭配与连用:

由于一般现在时用来表示经常发生的动作或现在存在的状态, 常与 always, often, usually, sometimes, seldom, every day 等以及表示泛指的时间 in the morning, in the afternoon, at night 等连用, 例如: She often writes home on Saturday evening.

We get up very early sometimes.

2. 英语的词类:

由于在句子中的作用不同, 单词可以分成不同的词类。英语单词分为十大类, 如表 9-1:

表 9-1

词类的名称			作用	举例
	英语名称	缩写		
名词	Noun	n.	表示人或事物的名称。	flower, Sunday, Tom
冠词	Article	art.	用在名词前帮助说明词义。	a, the
代词	Pronoun	pron.	用来代替名词或数词。	she, this, which
形容词	Adjective	adj./a.	用来修饰名词或代词。	good, pretty, useful
动词	Verb	v.	表示动作、行为或状态。	go, work, know
副词	Adverb	adv./ad.	用来修饰动词、形容词或副词。	slowly, very, well
介词	Preposition	prep.	用在名词或代词前面, 表示与其他词的关系。	before, until, from
数词	Numeral	num.	表示数目或顺序。	two, second, hundred
连词	Conjunction	conj.	用来连接词与词或句与句。	and, but, if
感叹词	Interjection	interj.	表示说话时的语气或情感。	wow, oh, aha

Answers

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. (1) 起床 | (2) 听…… | (3) 去购物 |
| (4) 暂时 | (5) 目前 | (6) 担心……; 担忧…… |
| (7) 其实; 事实上 | (8) 对……有好处 | (9) 犯一个错误 |
| (10) 一点; 一些 | | |

Answers

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 2. (1) plays | (2) go | (3) worry | (4) dreams |
| (5) sleep | (6) arrive | (7) writes | (8) likes |

Answers

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|
| 3. (1) on | (2) at | (3) about | (4) in; at |
| (5) for | (6) to | (7) at | (8) at; in |

Answers

4. (1) She often goes shopping with her husband on Saturday.
 → She does not go shopping with her husband on Saturday.
 Does she often go shopping with her husband on Saturday?
 Yes, she does. No, she does not.
- (2) I usually work twenty hours a week.
 → I don't work twenty hours a week.
 Do you usually work twenty hours a week?
 Yes, I do. No, I don't.
- (3) They have sports every afternoon.
 → They don't have sports every afternoon.
 Do they have sports every afternoon?
 Yes, they do. No, they don't.
- (4) The man reads novels in the library every day.
 → The man doesn't read novels in the library every day.
 Does the man read novels in the library every day?
 Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.
- (5) The dog has very beautiful spots.
 → The dog doesn't have beautiful spots.
 Does the dog have beautiful spots?
 Yes, it does. No, it doesn't.

Answers

5. (1) Tom usually goes to bed at 10 in the evening.
- (2) The child's mother works in a shop.
- (3) That little dog likes to play games.
- (4) We surf the Web to check our E-mails every day.
- (5) Does she work hard at English? No, she doesn't. She just lazes time away.

Answers

6. (1) They usually start school at the age of five.
- (2) They usually finish school at sixteen.
- (3) They leave primary school at eleven in most places.
- (4) They take place from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
- (5) No, they only have lessons from Monday to Friday.
- (6) Some go on to college, some start work. Others start some kind of job training.
- (7) No, not everyone goes on to college.
- (8) Yes, a good number are unemployed after they leave school.

Background Related to the Text:

英国的中等教育

1. 文法中学

文法中学是英国最古老的中学之一，历史悠久，教学条件最好、水平最高。招收的是11岁考试中的优胜者。其教材和教学重点与其他学校不同，侧重于人文学科，注意的是学生的基础知识训练，而不是实用技能，主要为以后升入大学做准备。文法中学学制5~7年，前两年是基础阶段，所有学生必须完成该阶段的基础训练，然后在后两年进行分科，有侧重地进行培养。前三年的课程为英国语言及文学、外语、古典语言(一般为拉丁语，有时也有古英语)、历史、地理、数学、物理、化学、生物、音乐、美术、宗教、体育、木工、金工、家政等，其中金工专为男生开设，家政专为女生开设。从四年级起，开始为学生增设选修课，相应地减少必修科目。选修课有计算机、建筑、工艺学、经济、制图、工程、商业等。

2. 综合中学

第二次世界大战后，英国人口增加，经济得以恢复发展，按照公众和执政当局的要求，文法中学、现代中学和技术中学合并在一起，组成综合中学；有的按照当局的要求重新建立了综合中学；有的在现代中学中开设文法中学和技术学校所开设的课程，将现代中学扩大为综合中学。综合中学是目前英国中等教育中学校种类的主要形式，在校人数超过全部中学生人数的90%，凡是完成了初等教育的适龄儿童不管成绩如何、智力高低，均可进入综合学校读书。在综合中学里，其课程设置一般都是前三年学习基础课，第四、第五年开始选修课，注重实用性。

3. 现代中学

现代中学是第二次世界大战后才出现的，又具有浓郁的现代办学色彩，所以被称作现代中学。

11岁考试时没能进入文法中学而又不能进技术中学的学生,可以选择现代中学。现代中学的学生是来自下层社会的子弟,实际上是一种三类中学,所以进入现代中学的学生都有较强的自卑感。现代中学重视实用性技能培训,所学科目也贴近社会,为学生出校后就业而设,所以较注重实际操作。学校的课程很多,所学课程包括航海技术、电子技术、汽车工程、建筑工艺、烹饪、服装裁剪、工艺美术、保育、木工、速记、打字、农业科学、园艺、插花等。

4. 技术中学

进入技术中学学习的学生是经过11岁的考试,证明智力优异并对自己的未来职业有比较明确的考虑的学生。技术中学是低于文法中学、高于现代中学的中间型学校。但此类中学数量很少,在校学生的数量不足英国全体中学生总数的千分之一。技术中学的学制是5~7年,由于技术中学是技术学院的附属中学,校舍、教师均由技术学院提供,所以技术中学也主要为技术学院提供生源。由于受到20世纪60年代开始的教育综合化运动的影响,使为数不多的技术中学一再收缩,不断减少,如今,技术中学在英国的中等教育中的地位已无足轻重。

5. 公学

公学实际上是英国最古老的一种私立学校,有400多年的历史,在英国中等教育中占有重要地位。这一名不符实的事物是历史不断演变的结果。最早的公学由公众团体集资兴办,被称为public school,主要为了表明这类学校的招生对象没有任何限制,不是地方性的,全国各地的贫穷学生及富人子弟均可入校学习,目的是提高公共教育水平。这里public的另一层意思是相对于当时一些贵族家庭普遍聘请家庭教师教育子女的“私人”教育而言的。14~17世纪,公学为英国来自各个不同社会阶层的人提供了良好的教育。英国第一所公学——温彻斯特学院建于1382年,之后的伊顿公学更是公学的代表。但从18世纪开始,贵族学生日益增多,学费日渐昂贵,贫穷学生日益减少,公学对穷人子弟逐渐变得可望而不可即。学校培养学生的目的,也由原来的为社会培养一般公职人员变为为未来培养具有特权的官吏和社会的领袖人物。

Translation of the Text:

大 卫

大卫是一名学生。他六点多起床。他七点吃早饭,一般是一个鸡蛋和两片烤面包,有时候是两个鸡蛋和四片烤面包!吃完早饭,他步行到公共汽车站等公共汽车。

他大约在八点半到达学校,有时候停下来和朋友们说话,有时候直接去教室坐在他的课桌前,他常常在这个时候把作业做完。

大卫的班级每天有一堂英语课,大卫不太喜欢英语,他英语学得不好。他最喜欢的是科学课,在科学课上他有时候使用计算机。他想当一名科学家。

Language Points of the Text

- 1 He gets up a little late after six. 他六点多起床。

get up 是短语动词。

例如: I get up at seven every day. 我每天七点起床。

类似的短语动词如 stand up, stay up, go in for, arrive at 等。

- 2 He usually has an egg with two pieces of toast. 他通常吃一个鸡蛋和两片烤面包。