

成人高等学校教学用书

教学参考书

《大学基础英语教程》

(文、理、工科用)

第一级

毛雪华 梁德源 编
孙佩君 陈月琴
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编写说明

本书是配合由上海第二教育学院、上海第二工业大学合编的《大学基础英语教程》(供成人高校用)第一级教材编写的,其目的是为教师和自学英语的学员提供一些参考资料,以利教学。

本书内容按教材顺序以课为单位安排。每课一般包括补充注释 (Additional Notes)、词的用法 (Word Study)、语法注释 (Grammar Notes)、阅读理解 (Reading Comprehension)、听力材料 (Listening Material)、练习答案 (Key to Exercises) 和参考译文 (Chinese Translation for Reference) 等七个部分。补充注释是对课文(包括 Using English)中的语言点进行补充注释,或对原有注释进行补充、扩大并举例说明,或提供一些背景材料。词的用法主要是对一些常用动词、介词或词组的基本用法举例说明,并在适当时候对部分意义相近的词进行简要的总结、比较。语法注释是对本课语法内容作一些必要的补充、说明,并对重点语法项目提供一定数量的例句。阅读理解和听力材料自成系统,每篇材料后配有选择题练习 (Multiple-choice)。目的是测试学员对材料的理解程度,培养学员的阅读兴趣,帮助学员进行广泛阅读和听力训练,提高阅读和听说能力。练习答案对教材中的习题作了解答,有些可以有两种或多种答案的习题,我们只提供一种答案。参考译文仅供参考,译文尽可能接近原文结构并

力求文字通顺，符合汉语表达习惯。以上各部分内容，都紧密结合各课教学内容，并随着教学进度，由浅入深，循序渐进。另外，在第7课和第14课后还编有一份阶段综合试题 (Test Paper)，供进行阶段测试参考。本书提供的资料较多，任课教师可根据学员实际情况灵活掌握使用。

书中缺点错误在所难免，谨请读者批评指正。

编 者

1988年4月

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Key to the Revision Exercises of Preparatory Course

I.

1. [ei] 2. [i:] 3. [ai] 4. [əu] 5. [ju:]
6. [æ] 7. [e] 8. [i] 9. [ɔ] 10. [ʌ]
11. [ɑ:] 12. [ə:] 13. [ɔ:] 14. [ɔi] 15. [au]

II.

Example 1:

1. He is a teacher.
2. He gets up at six every day.
3. He goes to school in the evening.
4. He has breakfast at seven o'clock.
5. He usually does some reading after supper.
6. He studies at the Shanghai Institute of Technology.

Example 2:

1. He is not a doctor.
2. There are not four lessons in the morning.
3. The Scotts have not lunch at home on Sunday.
(或 The Scotts do not have lunch at home on Sunday.)
4. Our monitor does not do his homework after supper.
5. A young couple are not chatting on a bench.

6. It does not snow in some places in winter.

Example 3:

1. Is Miss Li our monitor?

2. Is there a map on the wall?

3. Has Linda breakfast at school?

(或 Does Linda have breakfast at school?)

4. Does nature begin its new life in spring?

5. Are a group of children playing on the sand?

6. Do the students do their homework in the evening?

Example 4:

1. There are many watches in the box.

2. There are many buses on the street.

3. There are many factories in our city.

4. There are many shelves in the room.

5. There are many boxes under the bed.

6. There are many TV sets in the factory.

Example 5:

1. No, she is not.

2. No, there isn't.

3. No, I don't.

4. No, there aren't.

5. No, he (或 she) doesn't.

6. No, he is not.

III.

1. help each other

2. at home

3. gets up

4. The Scotts

5. do our best

6. for example, and so on

IV.

1. at 2. to 3. during/in 4. from 5. of
6. in 7. at 8. On 9. to 10. into

V.

1. is 2. goes 3. watch 4. has 5. mine
6. Her 7. days 8. people 9. are 10. much

VI.

1. Who 2. When 3. Where
4. How many 5. What 6. Whose

VII.

1. am, is, Are 2. are ... going 3. does not like
4. is having 5. is 或 are 6. varies
7. Is ... studying 8. does not do 9. Are
10. Do ... live

VIII.

1. There is a new factory at the seaside.
2. Wang Ping does not have lessons every day.
3. Do the Browns watch TV in the evening?
4. Miss Li is reading a newspaper in the room.
5. When do you usually go to bed?
6. This watch is not mine. It is his.

Lesson One

Additional Notes

Using English

1. How are you doing?

How is everything going?

How is life with you?

Are things going all right?

这几句都是在碰到好久不见的熟人时常用的问候语。除这几句外，还可以说：

How are you these days?

你近来好吗？

How are things?

近况怎样？

How are you coming these days?

你最近日子过得怎么样？

How are you getting on?

你生活得怎么样？

2. 对以上问候语回答时，可以说：

1) Very well, thank you.

很好，谢谢你。

或：Fine thanks, and you?

很好，谢谢。你呢？

2) So so.

一般，勉强过得去。

3) Not too bad.

不错。

Text

1. make some coffee 煮咖啡

这里的 make 是“安排，准备”的意思，在不同情况下可有不同译法。如：

make the bed(s) 铺床

make a fire 生火

make tea 泡茶，沏茶

2. Sometimes she goes home to lunch and sometimes she has lunch in town with her boyfriend, Tom.

这里 sometimes ... and sometimes ... 意为“有时……有时……”。如：

The weather is sometimes warm and sometimes cold.
天气时暖时冷。

In the evening, I sometimes watch TV and sometimes listen to the radio.

晚上，我有时看电视，有时听收音机。

The teacher sometimes speaks quickly and sometimes speaks slowly.

老师讲得时快时慢。

Word Study

1. from ... to ... 从……到……

from six to eleven o'clock 从6点到11点

from time to time 有时, 不时

from year to year 年年

from Shanghai to Beijing 从上海到北京

2. ring

- 1) *vi.* (钟、铃等)鸣, 响

The bell will ring for class.

上课铃会响的。

- 2) *vt.* 按(铃), 摇(铃)

ring the bell 按铃; 敲钟

- 3) *n.* 铃声, 按铃

There is a ring at the door.

门铃响了。

ring 的另一用法, 请参见第十四课的 Additional Notes.

3. give *vt.*

- 1) 给, 送给(带双宾语)

I will give you a new book.

或: I will give a new book to you.

我将给你一本新书。

The teacher will give me a dictionary.

老师将给我一本词典。

He will give my son a reading-lamp.

他将给我儿子一盏台灯。

- 2) give 这个动词译成汉语时，释义比较灵活，不同的动宾搭配关系有不同的释义。如：

give the bell a ring 按一下铃

give examples 举例

give a talk 作报告

give a cry 大叫一声

give orders 发出命令

4. until *prep.*

- 1) 直到……为止

We shall stay here until eleven o'clock.

我们将在这里一直呆到11点钟。

- 2) 在……之前；不到……(不)[用在否定句中]

He did not come until late in the evening.

直到晚上很迟他才回来。

5. go dancing 去跳舞

go + -ing 形式，表示“去干某事”，这些词组大多跟体育、娱乐活动有关。属于这一类的常见词组有：

go	{	boating fishing sailing skiing	go	{	climbing hunting shooting swimming	go	{	dancing riding shopping walking
----	---	---	----	---	---	----	---	--

Grammar Notes

1. “be going to + 原形动词”是将来时的一种形式。这一结构的主要意义：一是表示“意图”，即打算在最近或将来