

成人高校教材

英语数学自修参考书

(第三册)

成人高校英语教材编写组 编

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前言

本书是成人高校教材《英语》第三册(江西高校出版社 2003 年 12 月版)的教学自修参考书。本书内容包括:词汇学习(Word Study)、课文译文、功能译文、应用文写作译文、补充阅读材料的译文和各种练习答案等。书中提供的译文和答案并不是惟一正确的,仅供教师教学时参考,并供学生在自学时更全面、深入地理解课文,在独立完成作业后,判断正误,巩固已学知识之用。

本书主编为胡国湘(江西师范大学职业技术学院)、副主编为何天汉(南昌大学),编者为赵振春(浙江财经学院)、王仁元(上海政法学院)、刘桂兰(南昌工程学院)、王慧莉(江西外语外贸职业技术学院)、方娅(江西医学院)、余英陆(江西省委党校)、涂志琴(南昌大学)、刘桂香(江西师大职业技术学院)、何天汉、胡国湘。

限于编者的水平与经验,编写时间匆促,书中的缺点与不妥之处在所难免, 欢迎批评指正。

> 编者 2004 年 10 月

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Lesson One

Word Study

hate v: n.

1. vt. have a strong dislike; (colloq) regret: 憎恨,讨厌; (口)抱歉 We hate his dishonesty. 我们极讨厌他不诚实。

They know clearly what to love and what to hate.

他们清楚地知道,什么是爱什么是恨。

He hated asking him such a question. 他讨厌问他这样的问题。

I hate to have quarrelled with him. 我真不该和他争吵。

2. n. strong dislike 憎恨

They were filled with hate for their enemies.

他们对敌人满怀憎恨。

lead (led, led) vt.; vi.

1. vt.

- ① show sb. the way by going first 带路
 A local peasant led the soldiers through the mountain trails.
 是当地一位农民带战士们走过山路的。
- ② direct, control 指导,领导,治理,率领 He leads us in carrying out the plan. 他领导我们执行这个计划。

What led you to do so? 是什么使你这样做的?

- ③ conduct by the hand or by a rope 牵,带
 The policeman is leading an old man by the hand across the street. 那警察正扶着一位老人过街。
- ④ spend(life, etc.)过(生活等)
 He led a hard life ten years ago. 十年前他生活艰难。
- 2. vi. 通,达; 〈喻〉导致(某种结果)

This path leads to the village. 这条小路通往村庄。

All roads lead to Rome. 条条道路通罗马。

His carelessness led to his failure. 他的粗心导致了他的失败。

rise(rose, risen)vi. 升起(高);站起;增长;(日、月等)升起

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

太阳从东方升起,在西方落下。

She was too weak to rise to welcome us.

她身体太弱,不能起身迎接我们。

The people's demand for knowledge is rising sharply.

人们对知识的要求日趋强烈。

raise vt.

1.lift up:举起

They raised glasses to the friendship between them. 他们为他们的友谊干杯。

2. cause to rise 引起

The joke raised a laugh. 这笑话引起哄笑。

3. speak more loudly:提高(嗓音)

He raised his voice with excitement. 他因激动提高了嗓门。

4. bring up for discussion:提出

They don't want the subject to be raised again.

他们不想再次有人提出这个问题。

separate vt.; vi.; adj.

- 1. vt.
 - ① make separate from 使分离,使隔开

Please separate the good ones from the bad ones.

请把好的与坏的分开。

Korea is separated from China by YaLu River.

朝鲜与中国仅鸭绿江一水之隔。

② divide into 划分成

The land was separated into small parts. 那块地被分成几小块。

2. vi. go in different ways (指人)分手

They talked until midnight, and then separated at a cross.

他们一直谈到半夜,然后在一个十字路口分手了。

3. adj. 分开的,各自的,不同的

The children are sleeping in separate beds.

孩子们正睡在各自的床上。

This word has 3 separate meanings. 这个词有三种不同的意思。

seat vt.:n.

1.w. 使就座,能坐(容纳)······人

They seated themselves in sofas. 他们坐在沙发上。

This big cinema can seat 2,000 people.

这个大电影院能坐 2,000人。

2. n. 座位; 所在地

Take your seats, the train is going to start. 坐下,火车就要开了。

A university is a seat of learning. 大学是学习的场所。

regret(regretted, regretting) vt.; n.

1. vt.

① be sorry about (a sad fact or event) 遗憾,悔恨

He didn't regret the choice he had made.

他并不后悔他所作出的选择。(后接名词)

Before his death the engineer regretted that the work had been unfinished.

临死之前这位工程师很遗憾没有完成那项工作。(后接从句)

② 比较: regret 后接动名词表示对已经发生的事感到后悔。

They regretted buying these machines from that factory.

他们很后悔从那个工厂买回了这些机器。

He regrets not having followed your advice.

他后悔当初没听你的忠告。

regret 后接不定式的动词,常是"to say","to tell","遗憾地说""遗憾地告诉"。

I regret to say that I haven't given you enough help.

我很遗憾,没能给你充分的帮助。

I regret to tell you we won't be able to come again.

我很抱歉地告诉你,我们不会再来了。

2. n. feelings of sadness 惋惜,懊悔

To my regret, I can't go with you.

使我遗憾的是,我不能和你一起去。

I feel no regret for what I did.

我对我所做的并不感到后悔。

pretend vt. make oneself appear falsely 假装

You are pretending illness. 你在装病。

We mustn't pretend to know what we don't know.

我们绝莫不懂装懂。

Don't pretend to be dead. 别装死。

go vi. 常与副词或介词连用,构成短语 go by (时光)流逝,经过(某地);go into 进入,讨论 go on with sth 继续做某事;go over 复习,检查 go off 离去,逃走;go through 查阅,通过,经历 A group of soldiers went by. 一群士兵走了过去。 Many hours went by. 好几小时过去了。 Let's go into that matter now. 现在我们讨论这件事。 Go on with your work, please. 请继续干吧。 He went off with the money. 他卷款而逃。 I'll go through your paper. 我将审阅你的试卷。

Chinese Translation (for Reference)

课文

一次特殊的体检

第二次世界大战爆发以后,一位住在旧金山名叫吉姆的青年收到了一份应征通知,要他去接受体检。

吉姆不是懦夫,他深恨法西斯。但他不愿参军。为什么呢?这全是因为他正热恋着一位美丽的姑娘,不愿和她分离。"如果我能找到一个让医生相信我的身体有某些缺陷的办法就好了,"他想,"这样就可以避免服兵役。可是怎么办呢?"他想来想去,突然想出了一个好主意,把他乐坏了。

第二天早晨,吉姆到医院去。他被领进一个大房间。在那儿,他看见一位 老军医官坐在一张办公桌后面,正忙着仔细审阅一些文件。"那一定是主任医生,"吉姆心想,"最好别让他注意到我。"他有着这种想法,便赶紧找个地方坐下,拿起一张旧报纸假装看了起来。

过了一会儿,吉姆听见有人叫他的名字。他知道轮到他检查了。当吉姆来到医生面前时,那位老人从手边的报告中,慢慢抬起头来,用锐利的眼光迅速地看了他一眼,然后轻声吩咐吉姆把报纸放在桌上,并立即脱掉衣服。当然,吉姆不得不这样做。接着他又要吉姆坐到房角的一把椅子上。吉姆刚坐好,就听见医生喃喃地对助手说:"体检完了,这个小伙子完全合格。"

"你还没有给我仔细检查,怎么就得出这样的结论?太草率啦!"吉姆对医生大叫起来。"别生气,年青人!穿上你的衣服,听我解释给你听。"医生平静地

说。

过了一会儿,医生和蔼地对吉姆说:"小伙子,你说我们没有仔细给你检查, 是不是?可是我认为我们没有必要那样做。当我细声对你说,请你放下报纸, 脱去衣服时,你按我所说的做了。这说明你的听力是好的。然后,要你坐到房 角的椅子上时,你也那样做了,这说明你不是近视眼。还有,我们刚才见你在看 报,便确信你的智力是合格的。总之,毫无疑问,你的身心都很健全。现在,我 很高兴地对你说,你已经通过了体格检查。也就是说,你要成为一位光荣的士 兵了。"吉姆点点头。"祝你成为一名优秀的战士,为人类的正义和自由而战。" 老人激励地说。吉姆感动得热泪盈眶。

半年以后, 吉姆在太平洋的一次战役中阵亡了。他的女友听到这个消息, 几乎疯了。她冲向海岸,站在那儿,遥望着无边的大海。她不停地哭泣,呼唤着 情人的名字。"不要这样,孩子,"这是一位老人颤抖的声音,"你的吉姆是作为 一个真正的人而死的,他把生命献给了全世界人民。我们该为他感到骄傲才对 ……"说到这儿,女孩的父亲哽咽住了。他惟一感到遗憾的是,他一直没有让吉 姆知道他是谁。这位老人不是别人,正是曾经给吉姆检查身体的那位军医。

功 能

1.肯定和不肯定

1. 你有把握吗?

-我不怀疑那个

2. 我相信, 我毫不怀疑. 我肯定/确信.

毫无疑问(无可置疑)。 确实/显而易见,

3.我不敢肯定 {她为什么总是哭。 他是在什么地点被杀害的。

Ⅱ.概 括

总而言之/一言以蔽之,「我不相信他。 总之, 我同意你的意见。 简而言之/简单地说, 你的身心都很健全。

Ⅲ.结 论

1.你的结论是什么?

我的结论是

我断定

他在撒谎。 他是作为一个真正的人而死的。 你一个人

2. 你怎么会得到这样一个结论?

根据事实,我们

功能操练

Mr. A: ... Where has he gone?

Mr. B: ... is said...

Mr. A: Are you sure / certain?

Mr. B: I'm not sure/certain. Or: I'm not too sure of (about) that.

Mr.C: I'm sure/certain that... Or: I believe that...

Mr. A: ...draw such a conclusion?

Mr. C: ...he once told me that...to be a glorious soldier.

Key to Exercises

猜词练习

1. introduce 介绍 education n. 教育 affect v. 影响

2. accept 接受 exclude 排除 enclose 包围,封入

3. agriculturist 农学家 educator 教育家

4. biology 生物学 microbiology 微生物学

introduction 引言 produce 生产 affection n.影响 except 除外 conclude 下结论

biologist 生物学家

producer 生产者 biological 生物学的

educate 教育 production n. 生产 effect n.效果 include 包括 closet 厕所,壁橱

conductor 售票员,领队 cook 厨师 biochemistry 生物化学

课文练习

1. (1) It happened at the beginning of the Second World War.

- (2) Because he received an enlistment notice in which he was told to undergo the physical examination.
- (3) No, he did not. (No, he did not know that the chief medical officer was his girl friend's father.)
- (4) Jim was trying not to be noticed by the chief doctor.
- (5) The medical officer whispered to Jim to put down the newspaper and take off his clothes. When Jim did so, the officer knew he had good ears, then he was asked to go and sit on the chair in that corner, when he did it, the doctor knew he was not nearsighted. As Jim was found reading the newspaper just then, the medical officer was sure he was a man of intelligence.
- (6) The medical officer regretted that he had never let Jim know he was his girl friend's father.
- 2. (1) C (2) B (3) A (4) C
- 3. (1) F (2) F (3) T (4) T (5) T
- 4. (1) F (2) D (3) B (4) A (5) C (6) E
- 5. (1) to be regretted (作表语)
 - (2) to be used now (作表语)
 - (3) to get good results (作状语)
 - (4) to have been destroyed in the Second World War (作主补)
 - (5) where to begin and how to do it (作宾语)
 - (6) to have been able to fight for the justice and freedom of human beings (作状语)
 - (7) to be given more experiments (作宾语)
 - (8) not to have undergone the medical examination (作状语)
- 6. (1) not being given 这位助手没有得到这项艰苦的工作,很不高兴。
 - (2) pretending 不懂装懂,没有好处。
 - (3) thinking, taking 我希望你打消去干那种危险的工作的念头。
 - (4) reading 你最好不要在火车上看书。
 - (5) having saved 这位军医因救活了一个小孩而受到表扬。
 - (6) being punished 这个男孩怕挨罚。
- 7. (1) rushing 在五月的一个温暖的早晨,我们看见许多战士向海岸冲去。
 - (2) Not knowing 玛丽由于不知道怎样做,就去请教一位专家。
 - (3) told 这个故事我听过几遍了。
 - (4) Given 如果给予更多的时间,约翰会成为第一流的游泳选手。
 - (5) Having heard 听到她的孩子在战斗中牺牲了,她整天悲泣。
 - (6) weeping 她躺在床上,哭了一夜。

8.	(1)	avoided	(2)	receiv	æd	(3) separate	es	(4) pretended	
	(5)	hates deeply	(6)	am sı	ure	(7) rushed		(8) went	
	(9)	paid a close at	tentic	n to					
9.	(1)	have undergone	•		(2) a	re in love		(3) am sure	
	(4)	pay attention to)		(5) c	onclusions		(6) is proud of	
	(7)	has taken off			(8) h	ave found a w	ay ay	(9) fought for	
	(10)) fight against							
10	. (1)) the Second W	orld	War	(2) look through	ı	(3) join the army	
(4) up to the standard (5) be perfect in mind and body									
(6) 不是别人(或他物)而正是 (7) 与分开(分离)									
	(8)) 总之 (9) 🖟	▶检	(10)) 得出	l结论			

- 11. (1) I have no doubt that he will get there in time.
 - (2) As soon as I left the hospital, it rained.
 - (3) It is so hot that we can't go out now.
 - (4) I am sorry to have troubled you so much.
 - (5) Is this the letter which will be sent by air?
 - (6) Having lived here for years, she knew the place well.
 - (7) I am sure that you'll be an excellent scientist.
- 12. (1) 只有为了别人而活,这个生命才是值得的。 ——阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦
 - (2) 世界上只有人最伟大;在人身上只有心最伟大。 ——A.哈密尔敦
 - (3) 中国的经济发展最终将依靠现在 20 岁至 40 岁的年轻的科技人员。
 - (4) 中国的高等院校得到政府鼓励,在来年将招收更多的自费研究生。这是高等教育很有意义的进展。
- 13. I.(1) As soon as we had sat down, we found it was time to go.
 - (2) As soon as he had arrived, he went away again.
 - (3) As soon as this crisis was over, another began to develop.
 - (4) As soon as he had put down the receiver, the telephone rang again.
 - II.(1) It was so dark that he could not see the faces of his friends.
 - (2) My mother lives so far away that we hardly ever see her.
 - (3) He was so young that you should excuse him.
 - (4) They were all so tired that they could do nothing more.
- 14. (1) My father earns a good salary and my mother takes good care of us.
 - (2) Last night Tom read a book and Alice wrote a letter.
 - (3) My husband invited his friends to dinner, but I do not have enough food in the house.

- (4) John has worked for three hours on his homework, but he hasn't finished yet.
- (5) I must hurry, or I'll miss the airplane.
- (6) My husband and I have to settle the difference, or I will leave him.
- (7) I had broken my glasses(眼镜), so I couldn't see what was happening.
- (8) It was very cold outside, so I decided to stay at home.

应用文写作练习

1.

Notice

A meeting to give a report on the reform of educational system for 2003 by the President is to be held on Friday, at 2:00p.m., Oct. 31st in the auditorium. All teachers and students are requested to be there on time.

Oct.30th,2003

The President Office

2.

Volleyball Game (semi-final)

Chemistry Dept. vs. English Dept.

Time: Oct.8,4:30 p.m.

Place: School playground

Oct.7th, 2003 The Students' Union

Lesson Two

Word Study

explore vt. travel into or through (a place) for the purpose of discovery 探究,考察,探测,探险

- 1. An exploring teem of China explored the new oil regions three years ago. 一支中国勘探队三年前探测了这片新油田区。
- 2. Columbus discovered America but did not explore the new continent. 哥伦布发现了美洲,但没有对此新大陆加以探测。

amaze vt. fill with great surprise or wonder 使大为惊异

- 1. That little girl amazed me. 那女孩使我大为惊异。
- I was amazed at the news. (后接介词)我听到消息大为吃惊。
 I was amazed to hear the news. (后接不定式)我听到消息大为吃惊。
 He is amazed by what you have told him. 他听了你的话感到惊愕。

amazing a. 令人惊异

Today's news is amazing. 今天的消息令人吃惊。

Your wife is an amazing woman, George! 乔治, 你太太真了不起! **expect** w. 预期; 预料; 期待; 盼望

- 1. He expects that he'll pass the English examination. 他预料自己会通过英语考试。
- 2. I expect to get a letter from my daughter. 我期望收到女儿的信。 marry vt. 结婚
 - 1. Xiao Zhang is going to marry Wang Ling. 小张要和王玲结婚。
 - 2. John and Mary are going to get married on New Year's Day. 约翰和玛丽将在元旦结婚。
 - 3. Jane married an English man. 珍妮嫁给了一个英国人。
 - 4. She has been married to a Mr. Liu. 她和一位刘先生结了婚。
 - 5. Is he married or single? 他已婚还是单身?

behave v. 举止,表现,开动,运转

- 1. Those boys behaved well and wisely. 那些男孩表现得很得体,很明智。
- 2. Behave yourself! 规矩点! (对孩子们的用语)

- 3. How is the new engine behaving? 新发动机运转得如何?
- **either...or...** 或者……或者;不是……就是……;既……又…… 表示肯定的意思。
 - 1. His grandfather can either drink or smoke.
 - 他的祖父既能喝酒又能吸烟。
 - 2. Either you come in person or you ask your secretary to come. 要么你本人来,要么叫你的秘书来。
 - 3. You either do what I say or leave this place. 你或者按我所说的去做,或者离开这个地方。

superior a. 优越的;较高的

inferior a. 劣质的,较劣的

这两个形容词属拉丁文的比较级形容词,词尾是 or,不是 er;比较时后面接 "to",不用"than"。例如:

- 1. This book is superior to the other in style. 这本书的文体比那本书更好。
- 2. This tea is superior to that. 这种茶比那种好。
- 3. This method is inferior to that. 这种方法不及那种方法。
- 4. a superior officer 上级官员 an inferior officer 下级军官 inferior goods 低档货

Chinese Translation (for Reference)

课文

玛丽·金斯利——维多利亚女王时代的探险家

玛丽·金斯利在 1893 年至 1895 年之间花了二十个月考察西非洲。她著的两本书和她回到英国所作的多次有关旅途见闻的演说,有助于欧洲人改变他们对非洲殖民地的看法。金斯利也推动了人们对非洲人的生活和风俗习惯的研究。我们必须了解一些有关英国人在当时的生活情况,才能明白她所做的事情是何等的令人惊异。

玛丽·金斯利 1862 年出生在伦敦附近,成长在维多利亚女王时代。那时候, 人们只期望妇女呆在家中照顾丈夫和孩子,言行举止要像位贵妇人。

玛丽的父亲是一位医生,母亲是他的厨师。她的父亲大部分时间在遥远的国家漫游,几乎很少回家。她母亲的健康一直不佳,她的一生是在窗帘掩垂着的卧室里度过的。自然,玛丽必须照顾母亲,因此她没有结婚,也没有上学;她

只得自学。

1890年,玛丽的父母亲都不幸去世了。经过全面考虑,玛丽用父母遗留给她的钱去西非洲旅行。

在旅途中,非洲人的风俗习惯和生活方式给玛丽留下了深刻的印象。为了 在西非洲进行有益的科学考察,玛丽渴望有更多的学识。所以,她回到英国,进 行学习。

两年后,玛丽继续在非洲旅行。在回到西非洲以后的几次旅行中,她为大 英博物馆收集了各种不同的鱼类。更重要的是,她搜集了许多有关非洲风俗习惯、法律和宗教等方面的资料。

多年来,欧洲人一直在考察非洲。每位探察人员都携带了大量装备、食物和其他生活用品。欧洲人持有枪支,在遇到麻烦时使用它。金斯利旅行时只由几名非洲人协助她。她睡在村民的屋里,非洲人吃什么她就吃什么。她有枪,但从未射击过人。她总是穿一件白棉布衬衫、一条长羊毛裙子。通常,她是村民们第一次见到的白种人妇女。但由于她和蔼可亲的态度和她那种旅行方式,村民们总是把她当作朋友来接待。这样,她就能向他们提出各种各样有关他们生活的问题,并得到直接回答。事后,她详尽、科学地记述了非洲的风俗习惯。同时,她还精彩地描述了非洲的潺潺河水、非洲之夜的明媚月色以及非洲森林的美景。

那时候,在非洲有三种欧洲人:商人、官员以及传教士。他们都认为欧洲人高人一等,并认为非洲人或是野蛮未开化,或是像孩子似的幼稚。英国的传教士们认为:非洲人是低贱的,因为他们不是基督教徒。传教士们还认为:如果非洲人着手穿欧洲人的服装,学习英语,忘掉他们自己旧的生活方式,并成为基督教徒,他们就会变得更好。

当玛丽·金斯利搜集到非洲的风俗习惯等资料时,她认识到非洲人的宗教是他们生活的中心。他们的宗教和风俗习惯对欧洲人来说,似乎是非常奇异古怪,却合乎逻辑地结合在一起。她认为,如果欧洲人企图改变非洲人的宗教,或者改变任何一种风俗,非洲人的生活将会比以往更糟糕。而且,她认为非洲人能够逐步学到科学技术,最终一定会进入现代世界。她通过写作和演讲来阐述她的观点。殖民政府的工作人员向她请教、学习过,政府部门变得更明智、更友好了。

在 1900 年布尔战争期间,金斯利到南非洲一个医院里协助工作。她打算回到西非洲去。但不久她就病倒并去世了,年仅 37 岁。她安葬在大海之中。

玛丽·金斯利是维多利亚女王时代的妇女,是一位探险家、地理学家、社会学家和著作家。今天,要任何人做到即使其中的一件事情都不是容易的。在金斯利所处的年代,特别是作为一名妇女要达到这些成就,几乎是不可能的;然

而,她都办到了。由于她的著作帮助欧洲人改变他们对殖民地非洲人的态度,她的作品起了改变西非洲历史的肇始者的作用。她对非洲的风俗习惯和宗教的渊博知识,有助于人们着手对非洲社会学的研究。

功能

I.分 类

1. 你比较喜欢什么样的工作/食物/衣服?

我更喜欢{像这样的(新)工作。 像这样的食物。/像这样的衣服。

- 加为什么要访问非洲?——她访问非洲是 也为什么要访问非洲?——她访问非洲是 做集资料。 销售货物。
- 2. 她为什么发表意见(表明自己的观点)? ——她发表意见是为了改变他们的主意/态度/观点。

Key to Exercises

功能操练

- 1. I went there to buy some stamps.
- 2. Why do you learn science?
- 3. I called on my friends in order that I might talk over(discuss) some problems.
- 4. for me to sign. or: in order that I should sign them.
- 5. What did Mary return to England for?
- 6. Let's set out(or:start)early. 7. in order to pass time