



成人高等教育 英语自学指导

3 (修订版)
**ENGLISH FOR
ADULT EDUCATION**

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本册主编 \ 张慧芳

成人高等教育英语 自学指导

第3册
修订版

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编者的话

上海交通大学出版社组织出版的《成人高等教育英语》教材已在不少学校使用。考虑到成人学习英语的实际情况与困难,尤其是部分院校的函授生主要是通过自学学习本教材的情况,在听取了有关院校及学生的建议后,我们着手编写与教材配套的《成人高等教育英语自学指导》。本书的编排格式与教材基本一致,对课文难点作了更为详细的说明与解释,并配有详实的例子,以便于学生巩固掌握。本书对各课的语法项目的介绍均比教材有了较大的扩充,学生只要认真学习,并完成配套的练习项目,一定能掌握本册教材的各项语法难点,为今后的学习打下扎实的基础。本书还编排了部分语法练习、阅读练习、阶段复习练习,学生可根据需要选择使用。本书在每个单元最后部分附有《成人高等教育英语》(第3册)教材中各课的课文、对话参考译文及各项练习答案。学生在参阅这部分内容之前应先完成有关课文各项内容的学习和练习,这样做便于学习的巩固和提高。此外,部分练习提供的答案是参考答案,有的可能有不只一种的表达方式,也请学生注意,或与指导教师商讨。本书编写如有不当之处,盼请教师和学生指出,以便再版时改正。

本册主编为张慧芳。编写者主要为张慧芳、牟晓红、宋琴美、吴友根和吴勇老师。此外,唐爱芳、王新华和许俊良老师也参加了部分编写工作,特此表示感谢。

编 者

1999年9月于上海

修订版说明

本教材经过几年的使用,受到有关教师和学生的欢迎。同时,我们也陆续收到部分读者的意见和反映。趁此次修订版出版的机会,我们更换了部分课文,对语法结构的介绍作了一些变动,调整了部分练习项目,以使教材更具可读性、趣味性和实用性,对原来排版中的错误也作了更正。我们热忱期待读者的反馈意见。

编 者

2004 年 3 月

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Unit 1

Language Focus 语言注释

Text A

Concentration in Reading

1. Many people are conditioned not to concentrate when they read, particularly when they read required texts. 许多人已养成了这样一种条件反射,就是一看书,尤其是一看必读课文时就无法集中思想。

1) condition: 决定;使习惯于;使形成条件反射;训练。

Our ears have become conditioned to noise. 我们的耳朵对噪声已经习惯了。

He has been conditioned to accept his teacher's reasoning. 他由于条件反射已习惯于接受老师的推理。

2) not to concentrate 为动词不定式的否定形式。例如:

Not to grasp firmly is not to grasp at all. 抓而不紧,等于不抓。

Do you consider it better not to go? 你觉得不去好些吗?

2. result from 意为“是……的结果”;result in 意为“导致”。例如:

His failure in business resulted from his lack of experience.
他生意上的失败是缺少经验的结果。

It is said that eating too much will result in many illnesses.
据说饮食过量会导致许多疾病。

3. Perhaps the most common conditioning results from negative experiences when learning to read. 导致这种条件反射的最通常的

原因可能是学习阅读过程中的负面体验。

如果状语从句中的主语与主句中的主语相一致,从句中常用这种省略法。即:从句中的谓语动词是主动语态,则用现在分词表示;如从句中的谓语动词是被动语态,则用过去分词表示。例如:

While sitting by the lake, he saw the accident take place. 他坐在湖边时,看到了事故发生的经过。

Once published, the book caused a remarkable stir. 该书一出版就引起了轰动。

4. ..., you may respond by tuning out whenever reading is required,, 每当要你阅读时,你就会思想开小差。

by doing: 以……方式(说明方式手段等)。例如:

She respond by posing another question. 她以另外提出一个问题作为回答。

试比较:She respond negatively to the question. 她对此问题作出否定回答。

5. But people (who have always enjoyed reading) also find (that reading required texts is sometimes difficult.) 然而,一贯喜欢阅读的人也会感到在阅读必读课文时有时有困难。

句中第一个括号内成分是 people 的定语从句,第二个括号中的是宾语从句,划线部分是该宾语从句中的主句。

6. wind down: (钟、表等的发条)完全松开;(人在疲劳或紧张后)放松一下。

After a week's work, we went to a theatre to wind down. 工作了一个星期,我们去剧场放松一下。

7. fall asleep: 入睡。

fall 在这里作系动词用;asleep 作表语。可作系动词的还有:

- 1) 表示“变得,成为”的动词。如:become, come, fall, get, go, grow, run, turn 等。

Tom's wish has come true. 汤姆的愿望实现了。

The river grows wider at its mouth. 这条河在出口处变宽了。

- 2) 表示“保持着某一状态”的动词。如:continue, hold, keep, lie, remain, stand, stay 等。

The weather continued warm during that period. 在那段时期气候一直温暖。

- 3) 表示“看起来,好像”的动词。如:appear, look, seem 等。

The moon appears larger than stars. 月亮看上去比星星大。

Your father looks well. How old is he? 你父亲看起来身体很好。他多大年纪了?

- 4) 表示“实感”的动词。如:feel, smell, sound, taste 等。

Your proposal sounds reasonable. 你的建议听起来很有道理。

The grapes taste sour. 这些葡萄尝起来有酸味。

8. require: 需要;要求;规定。

The floor requires washing (或 to be washed). 地板得拖洗了。

All passengers are required to show their tickets. 所有乘客均需出示车票。

9. You can increase your knowledge of the topic by seeing what the main points and subpoints are and how they are organized. 通过抓住主要观点和从属观点及其组织结构,你可加强对主题的了解。此句中,by 引出介词短语作状语,表示“以……方式”;seeing 后面跟两个宾语从句由 what 和 how 引出,由 and 连接。

10. The same is true of a chapter overview. 对一个章节的概览与此同理。

The same is true of……;对……适用;……也同样。

Frogs all the time appear to be very grave. The same is true of the owl. 青蛙一直都显得很严肃,猫头鹰也是如此。

Possibly the same is true of social work. 社会工作可能也是这样的。

11. have no idea:料想不到;毫无所知;不理解。例如:

He had no idea (of) what was likely to happen next. 他无法

预料接下来会出现什么情况。

You can have no idea of how anxious we have been. 你无法理解我们是多么的焦虑。

Text B

Memory

1. be capable of: 能够, 有能力。

The young man is capable of judging works of art. 这年轻人有能力评价艺术品。

The ship is capable of facing the heavy seas. 这艘船能够对付得了海上的风浪。

2. have difficulty doing: 在……方面有困难。

He had little difficulty (in) learning mathematics. 他学习数学没有什么困难。

Smith had some difficulty (in) understanding the man's accent. 史密斯在听懂那男子的口音方面有些困难。

3. intend: 想要, 打算, 计划。

I intended to come to your house last night but it rained. 昨晚我本来打算到你家去, 但天下雨了。

Mother intends to clean out the spare room sooner or later. 母亲打算迟早要把那间空屋子整理干净。

4. intent: 意图, 目的。

The prisoner was charged with intent to kill. 囚犯被指控犯有谋杀企图。

It was not just an accident; he did it of intent. 这决不仅仅是个事故, 他是有意这样干的。

5. The short-term memory holds information for very brief periods of time, anywhere from fourteen to forty seconds. 短时记忆在非常短的时间内储存信息, 从 14 秒到 40 秒不等。

- 1) hold: 握住; 持有(看法); 容纳; 举行。

My father held my hands and tried to comfort me. 父亲握住我的手, 试着安慰我。

It's said that the theatre holds thousands of people. 据说该剧院可容纳几千人。

The club will hold its monthly meeting next Tuesday. 俱乐部将在下周二举行月会。

He held the opinion that the business was failing. 他认为企业的经营正在滑坡。

- 2) anywhere: 在(限定范围内的)任何一点上。

anywhere from a few weeks to a year 几星期至一年不等

anywhere between 40 and 60 students 40 到 60 名学生之间

6. If you answer no to any of the question, you may already have spotted the problem with your "memory". 如果你对这些问题中的任何一个回答“不”的话, 那么你可能已经发现了你的“记忆”问题。
spot 在本句中译为“发现”, 它还可以译为“使有污渍; 在……上用点子装饰”。例如:

He was the first to spot the danger. 是他第一个发现了险情。

Sunlight spotted the carpet. 阳光在地毯上形成斑驳光点。

Reading Practice

The Sanctity of Being on Time

1. I am a member of a small, nearly extinct minority group who insist, even though it seems to be out of date, on the sanctity of being on time. 我是一个小小的、几近消亡的少数派的成员之一, 这个少数派坚守守时的神圣性, 尽管这种做法如今似乎已显得过时落伍。

在此句中, 请注意 who 引出的定语从句。从句中的谓语 insist 后面应该跟上介词 on; insist on sth. 表示“坚持……”。

2. ,... that there are only handfuls of us left.而且就剩下我们这几位。

handful: 一把;少量,少数。

He invited twelve but only a handful of them came. 他邀请了12个人,但只来了几个。

His hair was beginning to fall out in handfuls. 他的头发开始一把一把地脱落。

3. We leave our house at ten to eight so that for once we will be a comfortable ten minutes later. 我们于7点50分从家中出发,这一回我们总算(破例一次)有充足的时间迟到10分钟。

for once: 就此一次;破例一次。例如:

He doesn't usually allow people to leave work early but he'll let you do it just for once. 他通常不准许员工早退,但这次会破例让你早走。

He beat me for once. 他只赢了我这一次。

4. We drive about for a while and then enter at one minute past eight, to the astonishment of the host and hostess. 我们兜了一会儿车,然后在8点过1分进了门,令男女主人大吃一惊。

1) drive about: 兜车。

2) to the astonishment of sb.: 令某人大吃一惊。

5. end up: 结束,告终。例如:

Somewhat to his own surprise he ended up designing the whole car and putting it into production. 连他自己都有点惊讶,他最终竟设计出了整辆汽车并把它投入生产。

Wasteful people usually end up in debt. 挥霍浪费者最后往往背上债。

6. Now, we all know that these very same Late people do not routinely miss planes or the beginnings of films. 如今,我们都知道同样是这些老迟到者们一般都不会误了飞机或电影的开场。

very: (表示强调)完全;正是。例如:

There have been 3 accidents in this very same place. 就在这同一地点已发生 3 起事故。

That is the very last thing I should have expected. 那是我最新料想不到的事。

7. as for/with regard to: 谈及, 关于, 就……而言。

As for the burglar, he escaped through the window. 至于那个贼, 他已跳窗逃走了。

Sorghum is the least demanding grain with regard to water, soils and climate. 高粱是对于水土气候最不苛求的谷物。

8. come up: 出现, 发生。

I'll let you know if anything comes up. 如果有什么情况, 我会通知你的。

A light breeze came up. 一阵微风起来了。

9. suggest: (间接地) 表明; 暗示。

Silence suggests agreement. 沉默即表示同意。

His yawns suggested that he would like to go to bed. 他呵欠连连, 表明他想上床睡觉了。

10. adjust to (sth.): 调节, 迁就, 适应。

adjust the economy to a new pattern 调节经济使之适应新的格局

The eyes need several minutes to adjust to the dimness. 需要花几分钟的时间使眼睛适应昏暗。

11. We are now surprised when anyone else is on time. 现在如果有人如期而至的话, 我们会感到惊讶的。

else: 其他, 别的 (常与 something, nothing, anything, everything; somebody, anybody, anyone, nobody; somewhere, anywhere 等连用)。

I don't think there is anything else we need discuss tonight. 我想今晚我们没有其他事项需要讨论了。

Don't do anything else silly. 别再干蠢事了。