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许国璋英语 教程详解

冯 卓 姜炳炘 编著

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复习与指导

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前言

本书是根据许国璋主编的《英语》第一册至第四册内容编写的一套教学参考书。

本书于1982年以《英语教程初探》(上、中、下三册,与《英语》第二、三、四册内容相对应)为名出版以来,一直深受广大读者的欢迎。在当前改革开放的新形势下,为了满足更多读者学习《英语》的迫切需求,北京师范大学出版社决定聘请原书编写者对原版的三册书进行必要的修订和补充,并增编了第一册的相应内容,从而构成一套形式完整,内容翔实、由浅入深、简明实用的教学参考书。

在编写和修订过程中,本书的编写者始终坚持以多年教学的教案为基础,突出实用性为原则,并适当参阅有关参考资料,使这套书与《英语》教材环环紧扣,相得益彰。

这套书的一、二两册配合《英语》第一、二册内容,使初学者通过大量的练习和反复实践,在语音、语法、词汇及句子基本结构等方面打下坚实的基础。其中,第一册分两大部分,第一部分属语音阶段,根据《英语》第一册第一课至第十二课的内容综合编写为语音、语法、句型和课文四大项,并分别配以练习材料,为学生掌握基本技能技巧打下初步基础。从第一册的第二部分开始(包括第一册的第十三课至第廿四课和第二册全部),编写者针对各课的语言要点,逐段讲解注释,有选择地对一些惯用法作了对比说明,补充了大量例句,通过句型、问答、对话、听写、翻译等形式多样的练习提高学生运用语言的实际技能。为使学生系统掌握

英语语法基本知识，各课对相关的语法点均有详细的讲解和专项练习，以增强学生使用语法的实践能力。此外，为了便于学生更好地理解课文，编写者对课文的作者或背景材料作了简要的介绍。

第三、四两册除根据课文需要有选择的保持以上内容外，更着重于句子结构练习和对句子或段落的释义。考虑到《英语》教材三、四册中语法部分主要是通过综合练习加以巩固，因此不再专项列出语法练习。

《英语》各册书上的全部练习（针对课文的问答题或口头练习除外）均在书后附有参考答案。这套参考书中补充的课文和语法等练习答案则分别附在各课之后。

这套参考书的特点是突出实践性，它不仅为教师提供了适于精讲多练的参考资料，对于广大自学者来说，它还是一套学好四册《英语》不可多得的辅导用书。

限于水平，加之修订和编写时间匆促，缺点和不足之处在所难免，热切欢迎读者批评指正。

编写者

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Lesson 1 The Largest And Most Populous

I . Explanation of the text by way of asking questions (with a map of the world hung on the wall)

1. How many continents are there in the world?

There are seven continents in the world.

2. Name the seven continents. Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Oceania, and Antarctica.

3. Which is the largest in size? Asia is the largest in size.

4. What is the dividing line between Asia and Europe? Many geographers say that the Ural Mountains form the dividing line between Europe and Asia.

5. By what canal is Asia separated from Africa?

By the Suez Canal and the Red Sea.

6. Where do North America and South America lie?

They lie in the Western Hemisphere.

7. What is the dividing line between the two Americas? The Panama Canal is the dividing line between the two Americas.

8. Was Asia once linked to North America? Yes, it was.

Alaska, a state of the US, was at one time linked to the tip of Siberia. But now Alaska is separated from Asia by the Bering Strait.

9. South America is usually called "Latin America," isn't it?

Why?

Yes, it is.

Because the languages the peoples in this area speak originate in Latin.

10. Where is Oceania?

Oceania lies to the southeast of Asia and it is surrounded by the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean.

11. Where is Antarctica?

It is in the South polar region.

12. How large is the size of Asia?

It is 44,000,000 square kilometres.

13. How big a population has Asia?

Asia has a population of more than 2,200,000,000, and it is the most populous continent in the world.

14. What is the population of the world?

It is a little more than 4,000,000,000 people.

15. Which country has got the largest population in the world?

China has got the largest population in the world.

16. How many countries are there in Asia?

There are more than forty (about 200 in the world).

17. Most of them are still developing countries, aren't they?

Yes, they are.

18. Can you name some of the Asian countries?

(See Ex. 2 in textbook.)

II. Language Points

1. It is larger than Asia, larger than either of the two Americas, and four times as large as Europe.

(A) either (*pron.*) of the two Americas

= each one of the two Americas

e.g. Either of the two boys may go. (*opposite: neither*)

Neither of the two Americas is as large as Asia.

The word 'either' can also be used as adjective, adverb and conjunction.

e.g. You may sit on either side of the table. (*adj.*)

Either be quiet or go away. (*conj.*)

You don't like it, and I don't, either. (*adv.*)

(You don't like it, and neither do I.)

(B) ...four times as large as Europe

= four times the size of Europe (亚洲有欧洲四倍大)

Asia is 3 times larger than Europe (亚洲比欧洲大三倍)

More examples:

three times as long as... / twice as deep as... / five times as high as... / six times as many as...

2. Indeed Europe is so much smaller than Asia that some geographers regard Europe as a peninsula of Asia.

(A) ...so...that...used to introduce an adverbial clause of result

Recast the following sentences according to the given model:

He is too young to do the work.

He is so young that he can't do the work.

- (a) We were too tired to go on walking.
 (b) I am too excited to fall asleep.
 (c) The light in that room was too weak for me to read by.
 (d) It was too late for anything to be done.
 (e) He is tall enough to reach the top shelf.
 (f) The work is light enough for her to finish in a couple of hours.
 (B) ...so much smaller than

much - *adv.* modifying comparatives

much bigger / better / worse / busier / more
 difficult / more beautiful...etc.

Other adverbs used to modify comparatives: still, even, far, a lot... etc.

- (C) to regard...as...: think of or see...as

People regarded him as a hero.

She is regarded as the best teacher in our school.

3. But all the geographers agree that Asia was once linked to North America.

Alaska was at one time connected with the tip of Siberia.

- (A) Ask the students to pay attention to the prepositions used in these phrases since their meanings are the same.

| | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| to be linked to | to link...to | } to join |
| to be connected with | to connect...with | |

- (B) once: at one time; during a period of past time;
 some time in the past

to settle down: to go and live; to make home

4. Only a small canal separated Africa from Asia.

to separate...from...: to make or keep in different places
England is separated from France by the English Channel

Compare: to divide; to separate

to divide: to put into several groups“划分”; 把整体分为若干部分。

Let's divide our class into five small groups.

Don't let such a small matter divide us.

to separate: to cause (things or people which were joined or mixed) to be no longer joined or mixed“分隔”; 把原来连在一起或靠近的分隔开来。

Please separate the good eggs from the bad ones.

Alaska is separated from Asia by Bering Strait.

5. It is over 29,140 feet high.

over *adv*: more than

= The height of the peak is over 29,140 feet.

Questions about the height of the peak:

How high is the peak?

What is the height of the peak?

More examples:

The well is two metres deep.

(The depth of the well is two metres.)

The window is 3 feet wide.

(the width of the window is 3 feet.)

The lake is two metres long.

(The length of the lake is two metres.)

The plank is 5 inches thick.

(The thickness of the plank is 5 inches.)

6. People take great pride in getting to that peak.

to take (great) pride in

= to be pleased and satisfied about

= to be proud of

e.g. We take great pride in our country's achievements.

The parents took pride in their son's success.

7. The world's great religions originated from Asia.

to originate from (in) sth: to begin to happen or exist

Which province does the Yangtze River originate from?

Did bullfight originate in Spain?

8. China, the country with the largest population in the world, is in Asia.

with *prep.*: having

the country with: the country which has...

e.g. a jacket with four pockets

a girl with black eyes

an emperor with no clothes on

9. One half of the world's population are Asians.

(A) Ask the students to pay attention to the verb 'are'.

One quarter of the world's population are Chinese.

(B) Learn how to read a fraction:

$\frac{1}{5}$ (one fifth); $\frac{2}{3}$ (two thirds)

$2\frac{1}{2}$ (two and a half); $1\frac{1}{4}$ (one and a quarter)

10. So is Iranian, a Palestinian...

so adv.: also

(used as a substitute for a word, phrase or situation)

You are young and so am I. = I am also young.

His sister speaks English and so does his brother.

= His brother speaks English, too

Jane went to a concert and so did Jack.

= Jack also went to a concert.

11. The Asian Games meet every four years, sometimes with as many as 28 nations taking part.

(A) every four years = every fourth year 每四年

every three days = every third day 每三天

every two weeks = every other week 每隔一周

(B) with + n. + present participle / past participle

e.g. He came in with his head bandaged.

It's ever so pretty with all the trees putting on a tender green.

12. There was a time when Asia led the world in civilization.

(A) when Asia led the world in civilization: attributive clause modifying "time"

(B) to lead...in... = to take the lead in sth.

lead v.: be first or at the front

I was leading in the first half of the race.

lead *n.*

I was in the lead (= in front) during the race.

13. Today most of the Asian countries are still developing countries.

Ask the students to pay attention to the difference in meaning when a present participle or a past participle is used as an attribute.

developing countries 发展中国家 developed countries
发达国家

More examples:

a training class 训练班

a trained nurse 经过训练的护士

a worrying time 令人焦虑不安的时刻

a worried look 焦虑的神情

a frightening giant 使人望而生畏的巨人

a frightened child 吓坏了的孩子

14. They are working hard to catch up in science and technology

to catch up (with): to draw level (with)

e.g. I walked fast but I couldn't catch up with you.

= I couldn't get to where you were.

If you work harder, you'll soon catch up with your classmates in your English study.

15. They have little time to lose.

= They have to make every minute and second count.

= Time is precious. They must make best use of it.

(They must waste no time in the building of their own countries.)

III Translation (language points)

1. 他真瘦，我一眼没认出他来。
2. 他跑得真快，没人能赶上他。
3. 这两本字典，你要哪本都行。
4. 多数人把他看做是一位天才。
5. 一条新建的铁路把这城市和我家乡连接起来。
6. 中国人民以其对世界文明所做的贡献而自豪。
7. 地球表面大约有四分之三被水覆盖着。
8. 李明是团员，王红也是团员。
9. 奥林匹克运动会每隔四年在一个不同的国家举行一次。
10. 尽管我们要在科技方面赶上先进国家是困难的，但我们不应失掉信心。
11. 于1869年开凿的苏伊士运河长达一七二点五公里。
12. 印度，世界上第二人口大国，位于亚洲南部。
13. 她有两本字典，而我只有一本。可是她的哪一本也不如我的有用。
14. 佛教起源于亚洲，基督教也起源于亚洲。
15. 他半小时就到达了山顶，他深感自豪。

Key to Translation

1. He was so thin that I couldn't recognize him at first sight.
2. He ran so fast that no one could catch up with him.
3. You may take either of the two dictionaries.
4. Most people regarded him as a genius.

5. A newly-built railway connects my home town with the city.
6. The Chinese people take great pride in their contributions to the world civilization.
7. About $\frac{3}{4}$ of the earth's surface is covered with water.
8. Li Ming is a League member and so is Wang Hong.
9. The Olympic Games are held every four years in a different country.
10. We mustn't lose heart though it is hard for us to catch up with the advanced countries in science and technology.
11. The Suez, cut in 1869, is 172.5 kilometres long.
12. India, the country with the second largest population in the world, lies in the south of Asia.
13. She has two dictionaries while I have only one, but neither of hers is as useful as that of mine.
14. Buddhism originated from Asia and so did Christianity.
15. He took great pride in getting to the top of the mountain in half an hour.

Dialogue

BACK FROM VACATION

1. We missed you during the vacation.

miss v.t.

(A) to feel regret at the absence of...

I haven't seen my grandmother for some time. I miss her very much.

(B) fail to do sth.

He tried to catch the ball but missed it.

I was late for class and missed the first part of the lecture.

2. I did quite a bit of reading.

(A) a bit: a little; to a small extent or degree

e.g. a little bit

please wait a bit. (a short time)

I am a bit tired.

I am not a bit hungry. (not in the least)

(B) quite a bit of: quite a lot of

e.g. I've spent quite a bit of time studying for these exams.

He made quite a bit of money.

quite a bit of reading / knitting / sewing / skating
/ swimming, etc.

3. We must get down to some solid work.

(A) to get down to (*prep.*): to get started on

e.g. Joe wasted a lot of time before he got down to work.

(= He wasted a lot of time before he got started on his work.)

(B) solid *adj.*: practical; useful

e.g. She has done some very solid and important work on computer.