

# 《大学英语》教与学参考

Teaching & Learning on College English

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附：测试题及答案

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谢云锦 王 萱 主编

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谢云锦 王 莹 主编

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## 《〈大学英语〉教与学参考》编写人员

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## 前 言

北京大学著名教授周珊凤、张祥保主编的《大学英语》是一套高起点的综合实践教材。这套教材的特点是按照英语教学规律编写的,有助于学员听、说、读、写和自学能力大幅度提高。

这套教材 1989 年被国家教委选定为全国卫星电视教育精读教材,已在全国英语师资培训中广泛使用,1993 年 9 月将在全国广播电视大学中普遍使用,1994 年起作为北京市职称考试中心报高、中级专业技术人员进行外语水平考试指定教材。

为帮助师生、专业技术人员在教与学的实践中排忧解难,使广大学员能循序渐进地学习,根据以往的教学实践,我们编写组编纂了《〈大学英语〉教与学参考》。这套辅导教材分上、下两册。上册包括《初阶》和《第一册》辅导材料;下册包括《第二册》和《第三册》辅导材料。上册《初阶》的辅导材料有对话小品、单词短语、语法要点和参考译文,并补充了少量练习,附有练习答案。上册中的《第一册》和下册中的《第二册》、《第三册》辅导材料均包括电视授课安排、词汇词组、课文译文、练习答案、模拟试题及参考答案。《〈大学英语〉教与学参考》编写组的成员有谢云锦、王莹、张斌、兆克、吴瑞芝、陈小全、张云薇、张婉玲、兰菲等老师。

在编写辅导材料期间,张祥保教授向编写组提供了教学参考资料,周珊凤教授和北京大学英语系胡春莺教授、韩敏中副教授给予指点,并得到编写组全体老师的协同努力,在此一并致谢。

由于时间仓促,有欠斟酌之处,敬请热心英语教学的同行批评、指正。

编 写 组

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## Book 2

### Lesson One

#### Salt

电视课程主讲教师:复旦大学外语系 吴延迪

L. 1 —1

50'04"

—2

50'02"

#### Words and Expressions

1. **be entitled to sth. (to do sth.)** (l. 13) 给予权利, 给予资格  
可跟不定式。

If you fail three times, you are not entitled to try any more. 你如果连续三次失败, 就无权再试了。

可跟名词。

Every child in Britain is entitled to free education at school. 英国的每个孩子在学校都享有免费教育的权利。

2. **the one + cl.** (l. 21)

这里的 one 用作先行词, 受后面定语从句修饰。

The officer is the one who gives orders. 这位军官就是发布命令的那个人。

You sent me is not the one I want. 你送给我的不是我要的那个。

3. **fall asleep (dead, ill, etc.)** (ll. 24, 25)

这里 fall 为“变成”、“成为”, 后面跟形容词, 表示“成为另一种状态”或“进



入某种状态”。

I'm afraid she may have fallen ill. 恐怕她是病了。

When the teacher entered the classroom, the whole class fell silent. 当教师走进教室时,全班鸦雀无声。

4. **be said to be** (l. 25) 据说是

She is said to be a singer. 据说她是位歌唱家。

An important delegation is said to be on its way to London. 据说一个重要的代表团正在去伦敦的路上。

5. **as a result** (l. 26) 结果

一般用作状语,表明由于某种原因所引出来“结果将是怎么样”。

He slipped and broke his leg. As a result, he will have to be away from work for two or three months. 他滑倒摔断了一条腿,结果(这样一来)他将两、三个月不能上班。

有时用作 as a result of “由于…的结果”(一般也引出状语)。

Many people were injured as a result of the accident. 那次事故使许多人受伤。

6. **refer to** (l. 28) 指…而言;指的是;提到

No one referred to yesterday's quarrel. 谁也没有再提昨天吵架的事。

They referred to him as a successful banker. 他们把他称为一名成功的银行家。

除此之外,refer to 还有“参考”,“查阅”,“查询”和“提交”、“上呈”的意思。

Please refer to the last page of the book for answers. 答案请参阅本书最后一页。

7. **help + Inf.** (ll. 44,45)

help 后跟不定式时,可以有 to,也可以不带 to,其不定式短语作宾语。

I helped him (to) find his lost watch. 我帮他找到了丢失的手表。

This will help to reduce production cost. 这将有助于降低生产成本。

help 跟不定式构成复合宾语时,可带 to 也可不带 to。

I can help you (to) do it. 我能帮你做这件事。

8. **play...role** (l. 52) 扮演角色;起作用

The graphic arts play a major role in the modern civilization. 印刷术在现代文明中起着重要作用。

He played the title role in Hamlet. 他在《哈姆雷特》一剧中扮演哈姆雷特这一名角。

## Translation

### 课 文

### 盐

我们不知道人类最初是从什么时候开始用盐的,但是,我们确实知道盐在整个历史上始终得到多方使用。例如,历史上的证据表明,三千多年前的人就吃腌鱼。数千年前在埃及人们就用盐来为尸体防腐。

在历史上的某些时期,偷盐被视为重罪。例如,在 18 世纪,如果某人偷盐被抓住,会被投入牢房。据历史记载,在那个世纪约有 1 万人因偷盐被关进牢房。在此以前大约 150 年,即 1553 年,一个人所取的盐超过他应取的份量被视作犯罪而受惩罚,犯罪者被割去一耳!

盐是皇家餐桌上重要的佐料。当国王坐下就餐时,按传统,盐放在他的前面。国王宴席上的贵客坐在靠近盐的座位,次要一些的客人的座位距离盐就远些。

在罗马帝国,最主要的道路之一是把盐从盐矿运往罗马的道路。沿途设岗防盗贼。卫兵得到的饷钱是用盐支付的,并由此而产生了英文单词 salary (薪水)。放哨时凡睡着了的卫兵,被说成“不配得到给他的盐”。因此,在下次发饷时,他得的盐将会少些。(英语中 not worth his salt “不配得到给他的盐”这一表达方式,至今在英语中还用来指一个被认为是“不称职”的人。)

在早些时候,美国的拓荒时期,盐非常稀罕。(当时无人知道地下蕴藏着大量的、足够全世界用上几千年的盐。)因此,拓荒时期的店主对盐是非常仔细的,给顾客倒盐时,他不愿意有人在店中的地板上走过。因为这种走动可以使地板震动,能使盐下沉压紧,结果店主会不得在已倒出的盐上又多倒一些。

当今世界上,盐的用途早已超出了食用范围。它被用来制玻璃,制飞机部件;种庄稼,除杂草。它还可用来软化水,融化公路上的冰雪,制造肥皂,染布时用以固着颜色。甚至在蚊、虫叮咬处可用盐止痒。

除了从地下的盐矿采盐以外，还可从不同的途径得到盐。从海洋、咸水湖或浅海中蒸发盐水，是一种更为普通的制盐方法。在澳大利亚，盐甚至还可从含盐的灌木林带取得。然而，不管用何种方法制盐，盐将在人类生活中处处继续起着重要的作用。

## 补充阅读课文 还 债

——摘自《月亮与六便士》

萨默塞特·莫姆

在塔希提岛，凡与斯特里克兰接触过的人对他都没有特殊印象。在他们看来，他只不过是总需要钱的流浪汉而已。唯一值得注意的是他作画的特色，但这些画在他们看来又荒唐可笑。直到他死了数年，来自巴黎和柏林的代理商纷至沓来寻找可能仍然遗留在岛上的他的作品的时候，人们才想到他们当中曾经生活过一位了不起的人物。人们那时还记得他们可能付出极低的代价买了一些后来价值巨金的油画。一想起这些，他们就不能原谅自己坐失良机。有一位名叫科恩的犹太商人以一种独特的方式获得了一幅斯特里克兰的画。他是位上了年纪、身材矮小的法国人，他目光柔和亲切，脸上总带着愉快的微笑。科恩一半是商人，一半是海员。他自己拥有一艘小快艇。他驾驶小艇勇敢地往返于波木土群岛和马克萨斯群岛之间，带出去交换的货物，换回椰肉干、贝壳和珍珠。我去看他是因为我听人说他有一颗大黑珍珠愿意廉价转让。当我知道我买不起这颗黑珍珠时，我开始与他谈起斯特里克兰来了。他很了解斯特里克兰。

他告诉我说：“你知道吧，我对他感兴趣是因为他是一位画家。我们岛上的画家不多。我对他很惋惜，因为他是一位那么蹩脚的画家。我给他提供了第一次工作的机会。我在这半岛上有一个种植园，希望有一个白人监工。如果没有白人监工，简直无法让那些当地人好好干活。我对他说‘你将会有许多的时间画画，你还能挣点钱。’我知道他正挨饿，我给了他丰厚的薪水。”

“我想他难以当一名令人十分满意的监工。”我笑着说。

“我能体谅他，我对艺术家总是同情的。你知道，这是我们的天性。但是，他只呆了几个月，当他攒够了买油彩和画布的钱时，他就离开了我。那时这个地方已经使他着了迷，他要离开这里进入丛林。不过我还时见到他，他每隔几

个月就来帕皮堤一次，并住上一段时间。他总是从某人那里弄上点钱然后又走了。也就是在这其中的一次，他找到我要借 200 法郎。他看上去好象有一个星期都没有吃饭了，我不忍心拒绝他。当然，我也从未指望他能还给我钱。嘿，一年之后，他又来看我，并随身带着一幅画。他也没有提到欠我钱的事，但是他说：‘这是一幅我为你的种植园画的画’。我看到这幅画，不知该说什么，当然我向他表示了谢意，当他走了之后，我把这幅画给妻子看。”

我问道：“画得如何？”

“别问我，我一点也不懂画的是什么，我有生以来还未见过这样的画。‘我们怎么处理这幅画呢？’我对妻子说。‘我们绝不能把它挂起来，’他说道。‘人们会笑话我们的’。因此，她把画拿到阁楼里，与各种各样的破烂堆放在一起，因为我的妻子从不愿扔掉任何东西，这是她的癖好。接着你可以想象，正是在战争的前夕，我兄弟从巴黎给我来信，他说道：‘你是否知道一位住在塔希提岛上的英国画家的情况？看来他是一位天才，他的画值大价钱。看看你是否能弄到他的绘画，寄给我可赚大钱。’于是，我对妻子说：‘斯特里克兰给我的那幅画呢？是否可能还在那阁楼上呢？’她回答说：‘毫无疑问，会在的，因为你知道我从不扔任何东西，这是我的癖好。’我们一起爬上阁楼，在我们住了 30 年的那所房子阁楼里，堆积了各式各样的废物——那幅画就在那些我也弄不清都是些什么的废物中。我又看了看画说道：‘谁能料到在这个半岛上，曾经是我的种植园的监工，曾经从我这里借过 200 法郎的人竟有天才？你看得出这幅画有什么价值吗？’她说：‘没有，它也不像种植园，我从未见过配上蓝叶的椰子果。但是，据说在巴黎人们很狂热，也许你兄弟能把这画卖到你借给斯特里克兰 200 法郎的价钱。’好吧，我们把画包好并给我兄弟邮了去。终于，我收到了他的回信。你猜他说什么？他在信中写道：‘我收到你邮来的画，坦率地说，我起初认为你在跟我开玩笑。让我只出邮资的价钱买这幅画我也不要。我壮着胆子（相当担忧）把这幅画给那位曾经事先说过的绅士看。当他说那是一幅杰作，并出价付给我 3 万法郎时，你可以想象我是多么地惊奇。我敢取，他还可以出高一些的价，不过坦率地说，我已惊愕得不知所措，还没有镇定下来就接受了他所出的价’。”

接着，科恩先生说了句妙趣横生的话。

“我真希望可怜的斯特里克兰还活着。当我出 2 万 9 千 8 百法郎卖他这幅画时，我真想知道他会说些什么。”

## Key to Exercises

### I. I. (略)

III. aeroplane, airport, barely, scarce, their (pay), there (was), wear (v.)

IV. cuts	cut	cut	cutting
falls	fell	fallen	falling
feels	felt	felt	feeling
itches	itched	itched	itching
refers	referred	referred	referring
rub	rubbed	rubbed	rubbing
shakes	shook	shaken	shaking
steals	stole	stolen	stealing

- V. 1. People have used it in many different ways throughout history.  
2. People considered stealing salt a major crime during some eras of history.  
3. If they caught a person stealing salt, they could put him in jail.  
4. Someone cut the offender's ear off.  
5. The host gave less important guests seats farther away from it.  
6. Today people still use the expression "not worth his salt".  
7. People rub it on mosquito or other insect bites.  
8. People can obtain salt in various ways besides taking it from mines underground.  
9. In Australia people can even take it from a "salt bush".  
10. No matter how we obtain it, salt will continue to play an important role in the lives of men and women everywhere.

- VI. 1. are (you) required, to plant  
2. had been told, not to eat

3. did (someone) teach, to swim, did (you) learn
4. saw, had become, advised, to take
5. will allow, to borrow
6. are intended, to keep
7. Can (you) explain, caused, to get
8. was tempted, to go
9. should enable, to find, knows
10. is working, does not like, to talk
11. was forced, to admit, had stolen
12. agreed, was felt, to be
13. did not want, to know, had
14. was asked, to explain, could be changed

- VI. 1. to speak English.      2. to know when you do not know.
3. to enjoy the sceneries alone.      4. to go to see a film.
5. to finish the work without any help?      6. to do the experiment.
7. to be interrupted when he was talking.      8. to lock the door.
9. to read newspapers.      10. to like the strange animal at once.
11. to take a bus.      12. to get the tickets.
13. to win the race.      14. to work at home.
15. to live on earth.      16. to go to the United States.
17. to see the dinner is ready.      18. to talk with them.

- VII. 1. but they do know why he was sent to jail.
2. but he did fall asleep on his way home.
3. but she does like salted meat.
4. but he did say it was possible.
5. but I did buy a tube of toothpaste.
6. but they do have a lot of bananas.

- VIII. 1. to, on, of, with      2. of, on      3. on, at
4. In, over, for      5. On, along, to      6. across, round, to
7. at, in      8. throughout      9. in, for

10. down, from, out, of, for      11. Besides, to, with, in, on  
 12. against                      13. near, away, from      14. in, for, off, during  
 15. about, beyond      16. on, for

X. (略)

- XI. 1. The man is said to be a thief. He was caught carrying a television set from the store and taken to the police yesterday.  
 2. How much oil is each household entitled to every month?  
 3. The old man fell asleep while watching TV yesterday evening.  
 4. Taking salt to the mountains to those who were against the landowners was punishable as a crime. As a result a few villagers were killed.  
 5. That was a personal matter. Let's not refer to it again.  
 6. The one who played the role of the king in the play was not very famous.  
 7. Salt isn't worth much, but it helps to make our food good to eat.  
 8. Do you see the girl under the tree? She is the one who recorded the songs for you.  
 9. I am referring to those who take more than they are entitled to. Those offenders should be punished. That may help to make them stop doing such things.  
 10. The man is said to be incapable of doing any job well though various people have tried to help him.  
 11. In the old days people on long sea voyages used to go short of vitamin C. As a result, some of them fell ill.  
 12. When we say "war widows", we are referring to those who became widows during the last war.  
 13. What role did he play in that period?  
 14. Among the mines, the one that was found in the southwest is said to be the poorest.  
 15. The demand for television sets made it necessary to change the process for manufacturing them. Such changes helped to provide a greater sup-

ply of TV sets for the shops.

16. With this ticket you are entitled to a seat in the front of the hall.
17. Important guests are said to be traditionally seated near the two ends of the table.
18. They were forced to work long hours every day and were given little to eat. As a result, someone fell dead every few days while working.
19. During the war years children were stationed around the village to help to protect it.
20. I'm sorry the book you sent me is not the one I want.
21. The people in our village used to pay their rent to the landowners in rice. Rice played the role of money.
22. Didn't you know the price of the trip entitled you to three meals a day at the hotel restaurant?
23. They used more electricity than they were entitled to. As a result, the supply might be cut off.

XII. (long) before, very (early), (Chinese) book, of (salt), so (important), in (many), the (government), and (all), a (law), (of) salt, was (one), that (drove), (salt) is, the (world), of (salt), water (containing), every (day), evaporates (some), been (growing), for (millions), If (all), (would) be, what (happened), (these) deposits, all (over), (salt) beds, to (four), (animals) that, without (it), amount (of), has (reached)



## Lesson Two

### Uncle Podger Hangs a Picture

电视课程主讲教师:复旦大学外语系 吴延迪

L. 2 —1	49' 24"
—2	51' 26"
—3	51' 26"

### Words and Expressions

#### 1. be + inf. (ll. 4,5)

这种结构可表示以下含义:

##### (1) 表示“预定”,“计划”等

They are to spend a week at the seaside. 他们预定在海边欢度一周。

We are to take the enemy stronghold before dawn. 我们计划在拂晓前  
拿下敌人的据点。

##### (2) 表示“能”,“可能”

Not a cloud was to be seen. 天空无(一片)云。

How are you to keep it from us? 你怎么可以瞒着我们呀?

##### (3) 表示“应该”

Such questions are to be avoided. 这类提问应该避免。

What are we to do? 我们应该干什么?

##### (4) 表示“必须”,“必要”

The letter is to be handed to him in person. 这封信必须面交他本人。

You are to hand in the exercises next Monday. 你必须在下星期一交  
作业。

##### (5) 表示“想”,“打算”

If we are to finish off with our work before ten, we'll have to be quick.

如果我们想在10点以前干完活的话,我们得快着点了。