

# 英语教师参考书

## *Teachers' Manual*

(非英语专业专科用)

教育部《英语》教材编写组 编



高等教育出版社

# ***Teachers' Manual***

## **英语教师参考书 2**

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## 内 容 提 要

本书配合《英语2》使用,旨在帮助使用该教材的教师备课和授课。书中内容包括:教学目的与要求、背景资料、课文注释、词汇用法、练习指导及补充练习、语法提示和练习、练习答案和参考译文等。此外,书中还编有两套自测试卷并配有答案。

本书适合英语教师及使用该教材的英语自学者使用。

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## 前 言

教育部 2000 年颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求（试行）》（以下简称《基本要求》）中规定的高职高专英语课程的教学目的是：“经过 180～220 学时的教学，使学生较好地掌握英语基础知识和技能，具有一定的听、说、读、写、译的能力，从而能借助词典阅读和翻译有关英语业务资料，在涉外交际的日常活动和业务活动中进行简单的口头和书面交流，并为今后继续提高英语交际能力打下基础。”

为了充分地体现上述教学目的，《英语》系列教材吸纳了先进的教学思想，并结合高职高专层次学生的实际情况和实际需要，确立了本教程的编写指导思想和特点。

### 《英语》系列教材的编写指导思想和特点

打基础与学以致用相结合：

1. 基础是必要的，又是相对的，基础的厚实程度取决于培养目标和教学时数。由于英语专业、本科非英语专业、高职高专非英语专业英语课程的培养目标和教学时数各不相同，因此对语言基础的要求和可能达到的程度也不尽相同。
2. 高职高专英语教学要贯彻学用结合、学用一致的原则，改变英语教学脱离实际的低效率局面。

处理好语言基础、应用能力和实用能力的关系：

1. 语言基础是指学习者对语言基本知识和语言基本技能掌握的程度，应用能力是指应用语言知识和技能的能力，实用能力则指在实际涉外交际环境中使用英语进行实际交际的能力。从广义的角度讲，应用能力可以涵盖实用能力，但进一步区分应用能力和实用能力对高职高专英语教学具有重要的意义。
2. 应用能力是通过语言知识和技能的训练来培养的，但语言知识和技能还必须用于实际的涉外交际中才能转化为实用能力。
3. 实用能力是应用能力的最重要的方面，对于接受高职高专教育的学生尤其如此。他们更希望看到英语学习的“即期”实用效果，并把所取得的即期实用效果转化为进一步学习的动力。因此，高职高专英语教学既要注意培养应用能力，更要注意培养实用能力，即贯彻“学用结合”的原则。
4. 外语学习的目标要分层次实现，不能一步到位，所以，打基础不应超越高职高专英语教学的现状。

听、说、读、译、写综合发展：

1. 《基本要求》要求培养学生具有一定的“听、说、读、写、译”的能力，扭转了忽视听说基本功训练的倾向。以往的英语教学片面强调读和译能力的培养，在很大程度上造成

了“哑巴”英语的教学后果，不利于总体培养目标的实现，也不利于语言教学本身，故适当降低高职高专英语阅读能力的要求并加强其听、说、写的能力的培养，以适应改革开放对涉外业务交际能力的需求，是高职高专英语教学改革的重要方面。

2. 读、译、写的重点应是涉外应用文献，而不是所谓的“本专业”的专业书刊。也就是说，应该加强“实用阅读”(Practical Reading)的训练与培养，即加强对应用文献的阅读和模拟套写的训练，使“学”与“用”更紧密地结合起来，体现“培养实际应用英语的能力”的方向和目标。
3. 改革开放提供了更多的涉外活动的机会，特别是涉外的就业机会。这些机会首先涉及口头交际和简短的书面交际，而不是长篇文章的读和译。
4. 就高职高专英语教学而言，写的要求应更着重于模拟套写，即套写那些在涉外业务活动中会经常遇到的应用文，而不是创造性地写一般性的文章。

#### 体现分级教学的思想：

《基本要求》规定：高职高专英语教学要求“分为 A、B 两级，”“A 级是标准要求，B 级是过渡要求。入学水平较高的学生应达到 A 级要求，入学水平较低的学生应达到 B 级要求。”“完成《基本要求》规定的教学内容后，采用‘高等学校英语应用能力考试国家级题库’的命题进行检测。检测分为 A、B 两级（含笔试与口试）。”

本套教材体现了上述分级教学的思想，即学生学完 1~3 册，基本能达到 B 级的要求；学完 1~4 册，基本能达到 A 级的要求。

#### 体现典型性、思想性、时代感、趣味性和可模拟性：

1. 典型性：选材必须是实际交际需要的，而且要具有典型性，这是本教程选材所遵循的首要原则。本教程所选用的语言材料和语言情景，力求符合实际交际的需要，如求职、求学、导游、导购、接待、信函传真处理等。
2. 思想性：外语教学要充分体现改革开放、友好对外的精神和中华民族的文化素养，与此同时，更要体现不卑不亢、自强不息的爱我中华的爱国主义精神。
3. 时代感：所选的材料具有时代感，交际的情景反映了当代生活的实际，如导购中的支付手段为现金、支票、信用卡，通讯手段为电话、传真、电子邮件等。
4. 趣味性：教材选材充分体现了趣味性，此外，还专门编写了“轻松学习”(Merry Learning)一节。
5. 可模拟性：所选择的应用文除重视其典型性外，还特别注意其可模拟性，便于在教学中培养学生模拟套写涉外业务应用文的能力。

#### 教师参考书的编写思路和使用建议

本套系列教程共 7 册，1~4 册为高职高专英语的主体教材，5~6 册用于“专升本”阶段，《英语 0》用于从 ABC 学起的学生补习使用。相应的教师参考书按三个模式编写：1~2 册为一个模式；

3~4 册为一个模式; 5~6 册为一个模式;《英语 0》未编写相应的教师参考书。

教师参考书的任务是帮助教师备课和上课, 这涉及两个方面: 一是教学所需的补充资料, 二是教学方法指导。虽然教学法有宏观的指导原则, 但具体的教学方法却灵活多样, 因人因时因地制宜。本套教师参考书以提供有关教学资料为主, 仅在介绍练习的编写意图时提出了一些教法建议。也就是说, 本书以向教师提示教学要求、教学重点、教学资料和补充练习为主, 教法部分则请教师根据教学实际灵活使用。

本册教参的编写模式如下:

1. 教学目的与要求: 包括每单元的重点词语、句式和各项技能要求。
2. 补充资料: 包括背景资料、文章难点注释和词汇用法。
3. 练习指导和补充练习: 针对每个练习都作了简要提示, 对某些重要练习还加编了补充练习, 以加强这一方面的训练。
4. 语法提示和补充练习: 教师可根据学生的实际水平灵活选用补充练习。
5. 轻松学习: 教参为每课提供了语言程度适中的补充资料。
6. 答案和译文: 教参提供了主教材的练习答案和课文的参考译文。
7. 模拟试卷: 为便于教师使用, 教参提供了 2 套按照《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲和样题》编写的模拟试卷。

编 者

2001 年 4 月 9 日

# 1

## Aims and Requirements

### I. 交际重点 (Communicative Focus)

与他人谈论彼此的受教育情况：包括受教育的时间、地点、程度及所学专业、课程；学校概况：如学校的历史，学生的数量、类别，食宿的情况以及感受。

### II. 语言重点 (Language Focus)

#### 1. 重点训练单词和词组 (Focal Words and Expressions)

course, education, fair, graduate, patient, protest against, refuse, solve, sympathy, take a course, graduate from, no point in doing something, have a chance to do, found a university, do one's degree in, enjoy one's time, go on strike, give (private) lessons to, pass one's exam, be good at doing something, offer to do something, pay somebody for something, feel sympathy for, explain, enthusiastic, popular, major, favorite.

#### 2. 重点句型和习惯表达法 (Focal Functions and Patterns)

- 1) When / where / how long / to receive the education; When / where to graduate from which school / university?
  - 1) What university did you go to? (I went to ... university)
  - 2) What university did you graduate from? (I graduated from ... university)
  - 3) When did you graduate from the university? (I graduated in...)
- 2) What courses / degree to take / what to major in / what exams to take / pass
  - 1) What was your major? (My major was...)
  - 2) What did you major in? (I majored in...)
  - 3) What do they do? / What degree are they doing at the university?
  - 4) What course(s) did you take? (I took...)
  - 5) Which was your favorite subject? (English was my favorite subject)
  - 6) What kinds of exams were given? (There were written exams, oral exams...)
  - 7) Did you take the TOEFL (托福) test? (Yes, I did. / No, I didn't)
- 3) The history, the size and the impression of the university:
  - 1) How old is the university?
  - 2) When was it founded?

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- 3) How many students are there in the university?
- 4) Do the students live in the university?
- 5) Does the college provide meals?
- 6) Did you enjoy your time in the university?

### 3. 语法要点 (Grammar Focus)

一般过去时

## III. 技能要求 (Skills Development)

### 1. 听说 (Listening and Speaking)

要求学生能听懂教师的提问并且做出简要的英语回答。

### 2. 读译 (Reading and Translating)

要求学生能熟读对话与课文，背诵课文对话语句；要求学生能读懂简短的有关接受教育方面的英语文章以获取必要的信息，并能回答相关的阅读理解问题；训练学生英汉互译包含重点词语或结构的句子，培养学生的英语表达能力。

### 3. 写 (Writing)

鼓励学生用所学过的单词、词组与结构书面表述自己所受教育的经历。

## Integrated Skills Development

### I. 背景资料 (Background Information)

#### 1. 耶鲁大学 (Yale University)

##### Yale University

Established in 1701 as the Collegiate School, Yale University is a private liberal arts coeducational institution in New Haven, Conn. It is a member of the Ivy League. In addition to the undergraduate Yale College there are schools of medicine, divinity, law, art, architecture, music, forestry and environmental studies, nursing, organization and management, and drama and a graduate school of arts and sciences. Yale awarded the first American Ph.D. in 1861. Notable facilities at Yale are the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, the Peabody Museum of Natural History, a radio station, a planetarium, an art gallery, the Center for British Art and British Studies, and the Institute of Far Eastern Languages. Undergraduate students live in 12 residential colleges, each with its own living, dining, and library facilities.



## 2. 学位 (Degrees)

MA 是文学硕士学位 Master of Arts 一词的缩写, 注意用 an MA 来表示单数, 它介于博士学位 Doctor 与学士学位 Bachelor 之间。

在查阅美国学校的资料时, 每所学校都提供该大学授予的学位类型, 分别用英语字母表示如下:

A—Associate	准学士学位
B—Bachelor	学士学位
M—Master	硕士学位
D—Doctor	博士学位
此外, 在英语中常用缩写来表示学位:	
BA—Bachelor of Arts	文学士
BS—Bachelor of Science	理学士
MA—Master of Arts	文学硕士
MS—Master of Science	理学硕士
MBA—Master of Business Administration	工商管理学硕士

## II. 语言点 (Language Points)

### 1. 课文补充注释 (Notes to Passages)

1. *college / university*: 在美国 college 可指单科学校, 如 a medical college; 而 university 则指综合大学, 综合大学下设的学院也称 college。英国英语中 college 还可表示综合大学下设的分校。

2. *I did an MA in philosophy.*

我读的是哲学硕士。

其中 did 意为“学习, 研究…学问”。

e.g. She does biology at a university.

她在大学学生物。

Mr. Smith does MBA at Yale University.

史密斯先生在耶鲁大学攻读工商管理硕士。

3. *She enjoyed solving problems.*

她喜欢解题。

句中宾语为动名词形式。有些动词如 avoid, finish, stop, mind, can't help, require, admit, miss, delay 等, 其后宾语如果是动词, 则该动词需用其动名词形式, 不用动词不定式形式。

e.g. She enjoys listening to pop music.

她喜欢听流行音乐。

Tom enjoys eating but not cooking.

汤姆喜欢吃但不喜欢做。

4. *But most of her friends tend to find math very difficult.*

但她的大多数朋友都觉得数学很难学。

动词 find 后的结构为复合宾语, 这一结构很常用。其中第一部分是宾语; 第二部分是宾语补

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足语，它表示宾语的状态、身份、特性或行为等，其结构如下：

They found + 名词 (代词) +	名词	They found	her a suitable person for it.
	形容词		the story very interesting.
	介词结构		everything in good order.
	现在分词		her working at the lab.
	过去分词		the room crowded with people.
	动词不定式		the book to be interesting.

5. *During Caroline's last year at school, the teachers went on strike.*

卡罗琳上学的最后一年，老师们举行了罢课。

句中的词组 go on strike 的解释为 go out on strike。动词 go 相当于系动词 be，该词组相当于 be out on strike。

6. *Caroline gave private math lessons to three of her friends, so that they would have a chance of passing their examination.*

卡罗琳单独给她的三位朋友上数学课，这样他们就有可能通过考试了。

句中 so that 引导目的状语从句，意为“以便于，为了”；它与 so...that 引导的结果状语从句区别如下：在目的状语从句中常用 can, may, could, might 等情态动词；在表示结果状语从句的结构中 so 修饰形容词或副词。

e.g. We left early so that we could catch the first train.

为了赶早班火车，我们走得很早。

It's so cold that the water in the river has frozen.

天太冷，河水都结冰了。

## 2. 词汇用法 (Word Usage)

1. **course** *n.* a set of lessons or studies 课程

**take a course** (courses) 选修课程，学习课程

**give a course** (courses) 教授课程

e.g. She has *taken a course* in economics this term.

这学期她选修了一门经济学课程。

Li Hua **takes an English course** in an evening school to improve her English.

为了提高英语水平，李华在一所夜校学英语。

Prof. Smith **gave us a course** of Business English last term.

上学期史密斯教授给我们上商务英语课。

2. **education** *n.* the process by which a person's mind and character are developed through formal instruction at a school 教育

e.g. Parents should pay attention to their children's *education*.

父母应该重视子女的教育。

Adult *education* is very important.

成人教育十分重要。

**educate** *v.* to teach or train, esp. through formal instruction at a school or college 教育

e.g. It is a difficult thing to *educate* children.

教育孩子不是一件容易的事。

He was born in China but *was educated* in America.

他出生在中国，但在美国受的教育。

**educational** *a.* of or for education 教育的

e.g. The American **educational system** is different from ours.

美国的教育制度与我国的不同。

You should fill in the form with your *educational experience*.

你应该在表中填上你的教育经历。

3. **fair** *a.* freedom from injustice, dishonesty, or self-interest 公平的, 公正的

e.g. That man has a strong sense of *fair play*.

那人有着很强的正义感。

Our teacher isn't *fair*: he always gives the highest marks to his favorites.

我们老师不公平，总是给他喜欢的学生打高分。

*Ant.* **unfair** *a.* not reasonable 不公平的, 不公正的

e.g. He received an *unfair* treatment.

他受到了不公正的待遇。

It's *unfair* that the whole class *should be* punished because of you.

真不公平，因为你让全班挨罚。

4. **favorite** *a.* most loved 最喜爱的

e.g. Liz is her mother's *favorite* daughter.

莉兹是她妈妈最喜欢的女儿。

What is your *favorite* sport? Is it football?

你最喜欢的运动是什么？是足球吗？

5. **graduate** *v.* (British E) to obtain a degree at a university

(Am E) to complete an educational course 毕业

**graduate from** 毕业于

e.g. She *graduated from* Oxford with a first degree in physics.

她毕业于牛津大学，获得了物理学学士学位。

What university did you *graduate from*?

你毕业于哪所大学？

**graduate** *n.* a person who has completed a course of study at a school or college and has received a degree or diploma 大学毕业生;(美)毕业生

e.g. Robert is a *graduate* in medicine.

罗伯特是医科大学的毕业生。

Caroline is a *graduate* from Cambridge University.

卡罗琳是剑桥大学的毕业生。

6. **method** *n.* a planned way of doing something 方式, 方法

e.g. We enjoy Mr. Wang's class because of his excellent teaching *methods*.

我们喜欢上王老师的课，因为他的教学方法特别好。

Mary solves these math problems with a different method.  
玛丽用不同的方法解数学题。

—Syn. **way** *n.* a manner of doing something 方法

e.g. There are a lot of ways to learn English.  
学习英语的方法很多。

Do this thing in your own way.  
用自己的方式做这件事。

7. **patient** (with) *a.* able to accept a long wait or trouble without complaining 耐心的

e.g. Jack is a *patient* doctor.  
杰克是一个耐心的医生。

Be *patient* with your old mother—she is going deaf.  
对你老妈耐心点，她有点儿耳背。

**patient** *n.* 病人

e.g. How many patients does a practitioner normally have on his or her list?  
门诊医生通常接待多少病人？

**patience** *n.* the ability to wait for a long time without being angry  
the ability to accept pain without losing one's self-control 耐心

e.g. The shop assistant has *patience* to answer customers' questions.  
售货员耐心回答顾客的提问。

The teacher had no *patience* with the less intelligent students.  
那位教师对那些差等生毫无耐心。

—Ant. **impatient** *a.* showing unwillingness to accept others' weakness 不耐烦的，不耐烦的

e.g. Don't be *impatient*.  
别不耐烦。

He is very *impatient* with his wife's complaints.  
他对她妻子的唠叨很不耐烦。

8. **popular** *a.* (with) liked by many people 受欢迎的，喜爱的

e.g. The young singer is *popular* with young people.  
这位青年歌手很受年轻人的欢迎。

The film *Titanic* is *popular* with Chinese people.  
影片《泰坦尼克》受到中国人的欢迎。

—Ant. **unpopular** *a.* not liked by many people 不受欢迎的。

e.g. This old-fashioned computer is *unpopular* with modern young people.  
这种旧式的电脑不受现代年轻人的欢迎。

The decision is *unpopular* with everyone.  
这项决定不受大家的欢迎。

9. **private** *a.* personal, secrete, not shared with others 私人的，个人的

e.g. It's not a hotel; it's a *private* house.  
这不是旅店，这是私人住宅。

Yale University is a *private* university.  
耶鲁大学是一所私立大学。

—*Ant.* **public** *a.* for the use by everyone 公开的, 公共的

e.g. Do not smoke in the *public* place, please.

在公共场所请不要吸烟。

He works in a *public* library.

他在一所公共图书馆工作。

—*Syn.* **personal** *a.* belonging to a particular person 个人的

e.g. I'd like to speak to Mr. Davis about a *personal* matter.

我想跟戴威思先生谈一件私人的事情。

A *personal* letter should not be opened without permission.

私人信件未经许可不准打开。

10. **protest** *v.* (against/about) to express one's disagreement, feeling of unfairness 抗议

e.g. The residents *protested* against the noise and dust from the construction site.

居民抗议建筑工地的噪音和尘土。

Peter *protests* that he is treated as a stupid student.

彼得抗议把他看作笨学生。

11. **refuse** *v.* to show one's strong unwillingness to accept 拒绝

e.g. He *refused* that badly paid job.

他拒绝了那份待遇很差的工作。

Their application for visas was *refused*.

他们的签证申请没有获得批准。

—*Ant.* **accept** *v.* to take or receive (something offered or given), esp. willingly 接受

e.g. More and more people are ready to *accept* new things.

越来越多人愿意接受新事物。

She *accepted* his invitation to the party.

她接受了他的去参加聚会的邀请。

—*Syn.* **decline** *v.* to refuse (a request), usu. politely 谢绝

e.g. We asked them to come to our party, but they *declined*.

我们请他们参加聚会, 但他们谢绝了。

Hospitals *decline* any visits to the patients in the morning.

医院上午谢绝探视病人。

12. **solve** *v.* to find a way of dealing with something 解决, 解答

e.g. Try to *solve* the problems by yourself.

尽量自己解决问题。

The helpless student went to his teacher for help to *solve* the problem.

差生去求老师帮助解题。

**solution** *n.* (to *n*) an answer to a difficulty 解决方法

e.g. He found the *solution* to the problem.

他找到了问题的解决方法。

We bought a second-hand car; it was the *solution* to all our problems.

我们买了一辆旧车, 它解决了我们所有的问题。

13. **sympathy** *n.* (for) sensitivity to and understanding of the suffering of other people often expressed in

## 8 Unit 1

a willingness to give help 同情

e.g. The president expressed *sympathy* for the victims of the disaster.

总统对这场灾难的受害者表示同情。

Thank you for your kind *sympathy*.

十分感谢你的同情。

**sympathetic** *a.* showing sympathy or approval 有同情心的; 有同感的

e.g. We were very *sympathetic* when he failed in the game.

他比赛失败时我们对他十分同情。

They were *sympathetic* to our proposals.

他们赞同我们的提议。

**sympathize** *v.* (with) show sympathy or approval 同情; 赞同

e.g. My mother *sympathized* with my plan to be a doctor.

我母亲赞同我当医生的计划。

We should *sympathize* with the disabled.

我们应该同情残疾人。

14. **useless** *a.* bringing no help or advantage 无用的, 无益的

e.g. Never buy those *useless* things.

别买那些没用的东西。

A car is *useless* without gas.

汽车没有油就没用。

——**Ant. useful** *a.* bringing help 有益的, 有用的

e.g. It is a *useful* piece of advice.

这是一项有益的建议。

This book is *useful* for young students.

这本书对年轻学生有益。

15. **no point in doing...** 做某事无意义

e.g. There is *no point in further arguing* with him.

继续与他争论下去没有任何意义。

He does *not see any point in studying*.

他一点也不明白学习的意义。

16. **has a chance** (of doing something / to do something) 有机会

e.g. She *has a chance* of studying abroad.

她有一次出国学习的机会。

We *have no chance* to speak to her.

我们没有机会和她说话。

### III. 练习指导及补充练习 (Guide to Exercises and Supplementary Exercises)

1. 练习 1~3 的目的为检验学生对有关对话及短文的理解, 教师应注意引导学生用自己的语言回答, 并围绕这些练习就对话、课文的内容与词汇、句型等进行口头训练, 不要把它们只作为理解练习使用。

练习 1~3 的补充训练问题如下:

Additional post-reading questions:

For Dialogue A:

1. Answer the following questions briefly according to Dialogue A:

- 1) Where did Dylan receive his education? (At Yale University.)
- 2) What program did he take? (An MA course in philosophy.)
- 3) What degree did he get when he graduated from Yale University?  
(A Master's Degree.)
- 4) How long did he stay in Yale University? (Four years.)
- 5) When did he leave there? (In 1995.)
- 6) Then where did he go? (To Germany.)
- 7) What did he do in Germany? (To teach a group of college students.)
- 8) When did he leave Germany? (About in 1996.)

For Dialogue B:

2. Answer the following questions briefly according to Dialogue B:

- 1) Where did you graduate from? (North University.)
- 2) When was your university founded? (In 1947.)
- 3) How many students are / were there in the university? (Over 9000.)
- 4) What degrees did the foreign students do? (The First degree and the Master's degree.)
- 5) Where did you live? (In the dormitory.)
- 6) How did you enjoy your time there? (Very much.)

For the Passage:

3. Answer the following questions briefly according to the Passage:

- 1) Who is the passage about? (Caroline and her friends.)
- 2) What did she like to do? (To study math and to solve problems.)
- 3) What did her friends think of math? (Difficult and useless.)
- 4) Why did the teachers go on strike? (For the size of their classes.)
- 5) What did she do during that time? (She gave private lessons to her friends.)
- 6) Why could she do that? (She was patient with others.)
- 7) Why did her friends want to thank her? In what way?  
(Because they passed their exam.)(They offered to pay her for her lessons)
- 8) Did she accept their offer? (No, she refused the offer.)

2. 练习 4 ~ 6 的目的为巩固并扩展本课所学“关于介绍个人所受到的教育”的句型。教师在指导学生完成练习 4 ~ 6 时, 还可围绕下列方面帮助学生归纳常用词语和句型:

上什么大学, 学制, 所学课程, 所学专业, 考试与考试成绩, 学位, 学习和生活条件, 对学校生活的看法, 毕业时间, 毕业后的工作等。

1. The school / university you graduated from:
  - 1) I attended No.1 Middle School in Beijing from 1990 to 1993.
  - 2) I went to Yale in 1995.
  - 3) I got my higher education in the USA from 1991 to 1995.
  - 4) I left school when I was 16.
  - 5) I graduated from Oxford University in 1986.
  - 6) How long did you study in the university?
2. The major / minor courses you took and the certificates / diploma you got:
  - 1) I took the courses in English, philosophy, math and so on.
  - 2) I got the first degree / Master's degree when I graduated.
  - 3) I majored in math at the university.
  - 4) My favorite subject was English.
  - 5) I passed some examinations with good marks to get a graduation certificate.
  - 6) I took the English Proficiency Test and got a certificate.
3. The campus life / impression:
  - 1) I enjoyed my time in the school.
  - 2) I had a very deep impression of living on campus.
  - 3) There were many educational resources for the students to use.
4. The job you took after school:
  - 1) I went to a joint venture as an employee after four years of study.
  - 2) I intended to further my study abroad after I graduated from the college.
  - 3) I have been working here since my graduation.

3. 练习 7~9 的目的为加深学生对本课词汇的理解及提高学生的灵活应用能力。教师可以增加一些类似的词汇搭配练习, 在练习中扩大词汇学习量。其中练习 8 和 9 尤为重要, 教师应设法做些补充练习, 最好能归纳本课的重点词汇和用法, 使学生达到学会使用的目的。

练习 7~9 要求学生掌握本单元中的一些基本词汇的意义与用法:

course: to take courses in 攻读...课程

graduate: to graduate from 毕业于

explain: to explain ... to 向...解释

enthusiastic: be enthusiastic about 对...热心

popular: be popular with 受...喜爱

patient: be patient with 对...有耐心

point: no point in doing 做...没有意义

major: major in 专业为

favorite: favorite subjects, sports, food 最喜爱的科目、运动、食品

private: private lessons, interview 私下上课, 单独面试



## 词汇练习：英汉互译

1. 他毕业于那所大学。(graduate)
2. 他主修计算机科学。(major)
3. 你最喜爱的颜色是什么？(favorite)
4. 她选读医学课程。(course)
5. 她热心于帮助无家可归的儿童。(enthusiastic)
6. She took private lessons in piano.
7. I see no point in talking to her.
8. He explained to me how to get there.
9. He is not patient with such a man.
10. Baseball is a popular sport with the public in Taiwan.

## 答案：

1. He graduated from the college.
2. He majors in computer science.
3. What is your favorite color?
4. She took a medical course.
5. She is enthusiastic about helping the homeless children.
6. 她接受钢琴个别指导。
7. 我发觉和她谈话没必要。
8. 他对我说明如何到达那里。
9. 他无法容忍这种人。
10. 棒球在台湾是一项很受公众欢迎的运动。

## 填空题

根据对话内容，从所给的单词中选择适当的词填空：

to feel sympathy for, patient, useless, chance, popular, graduate, protest  
to graduate, educational, educated, point, enjoy

1. A: Well, I couldn't pass the driving test again and again.  
B: Oh! I really \_\_\_\_\_ you.
2. A: Did you \_\_\_\_\_ from Yale University?  
B: Yes, I was a \_\_\_\_\_ of Yale five years ago.
3. A: Is she \_\_\_\_\_ with those boys?  
B: Yes, she thinks they are lovely.
4. A: Do you know the Black singer, Jackson?  
B: Yes, he is \_\_\_\_\_ with young people now.
5. A: What do you think of this information?  
B: It is \_\_\_\_\_ for me.
6. A: It's a pity that we missed the 7:00 train yesterday.