

前 言

根据北京市教育委员会的要求，北京市所有的成人高等学校自 1999 年起全面开设了公共英语课程。这对提高成人高等学校学生的综合素质，加速北京市发展成为国际化大都市的进程都起着极为重要的作用。

为了更好地开展公共英语教学，我们组织部分长期从事成人英语教学的教师，针对非英语专业专科成人高等教育教材《现代英语教程》，编写这本配套教材，作为正在使用该教材的学生的自学辅导与练习材料。本书也适用于具备了初级英语水平并希望进一步提高的人士。

本书在编写过程中，特别注意了成人学生到校上课时数有限、自学理解能力强的特点和外语学习必须加强实践练习的规律，加大了课文注释范围和对同一语言知识的反复讲解，对所配习题全部附有答案和注释，便于学生更清楚地掌握所学的知识，避免了遇到问题无处请教的困境。

为了避免内容的重复，对原教材内已有的注释，一般不再编入本书。建议在学习课文时同时使用本书。

尽管各位教师非常认真地完成了本书的编写工作，但由于时间紧，书中难免存在缺点和错误，欢迎批评指正。

编 者

2000 年 12 月

Lesson One The Moon

Part I ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY

earth /əθ / <i>n.</i>	地球, 大地, 土壤	weather /'weðə / <i>n.</i>	天气
moon /mu:n / <i>n.</i>	月球	weight /weit / <i>n.</i>	重量
different /'dɪfrənt / <i>adj.</i>	不同的	pound /paund / <i>n.</i>	磅; 英镑
fill /fil / <i>v.</i>	充满, 装满, 填满	as...as...	与……一样
colorful /'kʌləfʊl / <i>adj.</i>	多姿多彩的, 生动的, 鲜艳的	move(go, travel) around	围绕……运行
grey /grei / <i>adj.</i>	灰色的	turn up	把(收音机, 电视等音量)开大
special /'speʃəl / <i>adj.</i>	特殊的	turn down	把(收音机, 电视等音量)关小
breathe /bri:ð / <i>v.</i>	呼吸		
breath /breθ / <i>n.</i>	呼吸		

Part II NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. It takes the moon 28 days to go around the earth once.

(1) It takes + 人(物) + 时间 + to do sth. = 人 + spend + 时间 + (in) doing sth. 表示某人(物)干某事花费了(用了)多长时间, 如:

It took us thirty minutes to walk from here to the bank. = We spent thirty minutes walking from here to the bank. 我们从这里走到银行用了 30 分钟。

It takes her two hours to do her math assignments every day. = She spends two hours doing her math assignments every day. 她每天用两个小时的时间做数学作业。

(2) go around 在这里的意思是“围绕……运行”。另外还有“四处走动; 足够用, 足够分配”等意思。如:

Mr. Black is going around looking for work. 布莱克先生正在到处奔波寻找工作。

There are not enough chairs to go around in the classroom.

教室里没有足够的椅子供大家使用。

(3) once 的意思是“一次”。在英语中表示次数的时候, 一次用 once, 两次用 twice, 三次以上用 times, 如: three times(三次), four times(四次)……。如:

He has been to New York once. 他去过纽约一次。

He comes to see us twice a month. 他每月来看我们两次。

I have been here many times. 我来过这里好多次了。

2. While they are partners in the solar system, the earth and the moon are very different.

while 在这里引导的是一个让步状语从句, 意思是“尽管……可是, 虽然……但是”。当表达这一意思的时候, while 经常放在句首。如:

While they are my neighbors, I don't know them well.

尽管他们是我的邻居，我对他们并不很熟悉。

While I like the color of the shirt, I do not like its shape.

虽然我喜欢这件衬衫的颜色，但是我不喜欢它的样式。

while 和 when 都可以引导时间状语从句，表示“当……时候”。但是 when 的后面既可以跟延续性动词，也可以跟非延续性动词，而 while 的后面只能跟延续性动词。我们可以说：We were having supper when he came in. 但是不能说：We were having supper while he came in.

3. Astronauts must wear special space suits when they walk on the moon so they can breathe. so 引导的是一个目的状语从句，意思是“为了……，以便……”相当于 so that。如：

Let's take the front seats so we may see more clearly.

我们坐前排吧，这样可以看得清楚一些。

I'll show you so you can see how the work is done.

为了让你清楚这个工作怎么做，我将给你演示一下。

4. There is no weather, so the sky above the moon always looks black.

look black 看上去漆黑一片，look 在这里是系动词，意思是“看起来……，看上去……”，后面要用形容词，不要用副词。如：

You look happy today. 你今天看起来很高兴。

She looked pale and worried. 她看上去脸色苍白，非常焦虑。

5. It is very different to walk on the moon, too.

It + 系动词 + 形容词 + to do sth. 这个句型表示“干某事是……”。在这个句型中 it 是形式主语，不定式 to do sth. 才是真正主语。如果要说明不定式表示的动作是谁做的，可以在不定式的前面加一个 for 引出的短语，作不定式的逻辑主语。当某些形容词如 kind, nice, wise, clever, silly, wrong, right, foolish, stupid, careless, rude 等表示人的某些特性的词作表语时，不定式前需用 of 引出的短语。如：

It is not easy to master a foreign language. 精通一门外语是不容易的。

It is difficult for me to believe you. 让我相信你很难。

It is important for you to keep your promise. 你应该遵守诺言，这一点很重要。

It is kind of you to think so much of us. 难为你这样替我们着想。

It is foolish of you to do such a thing. 你做出这样的事情真是太愚蠢了。

Is it necessary for you to buy so many dresses at a time? 你有必要一次买那么多衣服吗？

Part II EXERCISES

(I) Multiple Choices

- _____ moon moves around _____ earth.
A. The, the B. A, a C. /, / D. The, a
- It took me half a day _____ the sitting-room yesterday.
A. clean B. cleaned C. to clean D. cleaning
- She filled the bathtub(浴盆) _____ water.
A. in B. with C. of D. up

4. Your hand is _____ cold _____ ice.
A. so...as B. so...so C. as...so D. as...as
5. It is difficult _____ English, isn't it?
A. to study B. study C. studying D. studies
6. The young lovers talked until far into the night _____ the moon.
A. on B. in C. under D. with
7. When I was studying in New York, I wrote to my parents _____ a month.
A. one time B. two times C. once D. one
8. _____ I feel pity for the homeless boy, I don't want to adopt(收养) him.
A. Since B. While C. When D. If
9. I usually get up at 9 _____ Sunday morning.
A. in B. at C. on D. of
10. "How much does the elephant _____?" "500 pounds."
A. weigh B. weight C. weighs D. weights
11. My sister spends a lot of money _____ fancy(奇异) clothes.
A. in B. with C. to D. on
12. On _____ my family often go travelling.
A. New Year Day B. the New Year Day
C. New Year's Day D. the New Year's Day
13. He spent most of time _____ in the library.
A. reading B. read C. to read D. reads
14. When we got to the top of the mountain, we were quite out of _____.
A. breathe B. breathing C. breathes D. breath
15. City life is very different _____ country life.
A. from B. in C. with D. against
16. I fell ill yesterday, _____ I stayed home.
A. because B. so C. but D. since
17. If you feel cold you can _____ the heater.
A. turn down B. turn up C. turn off D. turn out
18. _____ terrible accident it is!
A. How B. What C. How a D. What a
19. He runs as _____ as Peter.
A. faster B. fastest C. fast D. quick
20. Don't mention it again, _____?
A. will you B. shall we C. won't you D. do you

(II) Correction

1. Tom doesn't study as hardly as Peter.
A B C D
2. He arrived in Paris in June 2, 2000, didn't he?
A B C D

3. How beautiful she is skating!
A B C D
4. I spend a lot of money in books.
A B C D
5. Is the earth move around the sun?
A B C D
6. It takes us half an hour going to work by subway(地铁).
A B C D
7. Let's go home, will you?
A B C D
8. Turn down the television, shall we?
A B C D
9. What is the weigh of the parcel?
A B C D
10. Mr. Smith is a friend of my father.
A B C D
11. The doctor told me to take the medicine two times a day.
A B C D
12. You did well in yesterday's test. You made little mistakes.
A B C D
13. The bookcase(书橱) is filled by old books and magazines.
A B C D
14. What a fine weather it is!
A B C D
15. There is still a few water in the bottle.
A B C D
16. It is very important of us to learn computers.
A B C D
17. My brother runs as quick as Peter does.
A B C D
18. There are a lot of milk in the bottle.
A B C D
19. He spends his whole life to look after the poor.
A B C D
20. It is kind for you to come to the airport to see me off.
A B C D

(II) Cloze

Once upon a time there was an old man. He liked to hear lies very much. "If anyone could tell me the most wonderful lie 1 the world, he could 2 my only daughter." The old man said.

So many people from different places came to the old man and 3 him 4 lies. But every time the old man would try his best to show that the lie might have been true in some ways. He always said, "It's not a good lie. I would not 5 you to marry my daughter."

One day a young man came to the old man. The young man took out an old piece of paper from his handbag and said, "Your father 6 one million dollars from my grandpa before he 7. He wrote this for my grandpa and told us to take back the money from you."

The old man 8 the piece of paper and on it he could see the following words: "Dear Mr. White, I have borrowed one million dollars from you 9 I'm not able to pay it back. Ask my son or my grandson to pay you the money some day after my death."

Now the old man didn't know 10. "If I say it's a lie, I must give him my daughter." he thought to himself. "But if I say it's not a lie, I must pay him the money."

In the end he said, "It's a lie, a well-made lie." So the young man married the old man's daughter.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. on | B. at | C. in | D. under |
| 2. A. marry | B. marry to | C. marry with | D. marry in |
| 3. A. spoke | B. told | C. said | D. talked |
| 4. A. so much | B. a great deal of | C. a great number | D. a lot of |
| 5. A. have | B. let | C. make | D. allow |
| 6. A. lent | B. stole | C. paid | D. borrowed |
| 7. A. die | B. death | C. died | D. dead |
| 8. A. look at | B. look for | C. look into | D. look up |
| 9. A. and | B. so | C. but | D. for |
| 10. A. how to do | B. what to do | C. which to do | D. when to do |

(IV) Reading Comprehension

A

(1) At entrance to a big office in London there was a big book in which all employees have to sign(签) their names when arrived each morning. At nine o'clock, the manager's secretary, who worked in a small room above the office, had to draw a red line under the last name in the book, and (2) anyone who came after that had to give the reason for being late.

(3) Whenever there was a thick fog in the city, the first person that arrived late usually wrote "Delayed by fog". Below his name then everyone else who came after that just put "The Same."

But one foggy morning, the first late man wrote "My wife had a baby early this morning" instead of "Delayed by fog". More than twenty people who came after him put "The Same" below as usual.

- At the entrance to a big office in London there was a book _____.
 - for all the employees to write their names in
 - for the secretary to write her name in
 - for those who were late to write their names in
 - for the employees to read
- Anyone who was late had to _____.
 - explain to the secretary and manager
 - set down his name in the book
 - write in the book why he was late
 - Both B and C

3. If there was a thick fog, the first person who arrived late would write _____.
 A. The Same
 B. My wife had a baby early this morning
 C. Delayed by fog
 D. None of the above
4. From this story we know that sometimes there was _____ in London.
 A. a heavy rain
 B. a thick fog
 C. a strong wind
 D. a heavy snow
5. In the last paragraph, those who wrote "The Same" in the book _____.
 A. came late for the same reason as the first man
 B. had always been late before
 C. were not careful enough
 D. were in a hurry

B

We may be very pleased with the rapid progress we have made in every field of study, but the way to test a student's knowledge and ability still remains as poor as it was. (4) We have almost done nothing to improve our examination system.

It is well known that the examination system we are now using may be a good way of testing a student's memory, but it can tell you nothing about a student's ability. It does no good to students and teachers.

(5) As soon as a child begins school, he enters a world of examination that will decide his future or job.

In fact a good examination system should train a student to think for himself, but it now does anything but that. So students are encouraged to remember what is taught. It does not enable them to gain more and more knowledge. The students who come out first in the examination often may not be the best in their studies.

Besides, the examination often drive teachers to teach freely. They are forced to train students what to do with the coming examination from time to time. There must be some simpler and better way to test a student's true ability besides knowledge. And that is what we should do at once.

6. The writer thinks that little has been improved in _____.
 A. every field of study
 B. testing students' knowledge
 C. testing students' ability
 D. Both B and C
7. The present examination system can only test a student's _____.
 A. memory
 B. ability
 C. imagination
 D. thinking
8. From this passage we know that examinations are very important to a student's _____.
 A. future
 B. family
 C. ability
 D. achievement

9. The examination system being used now can make students _____.

- A. develop their skills
- B. gain more knowledge
- C. remember what is taught
- D. develop their thinking

10. In order to make students gain high marks teachers will have to teach students how to _____.

- A. think for himself
- B. cope with examinations
- C. develop his ability
- D. acquire knowledge

(V) Translation

Translate the sentences which are underlined in the reading passages into Chinese.

Lesson Two Chinese New Year in Hong Kong

Part I ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY

Chinese /'tʃaɪ'niːz/ <i>adj. n.</i>	中国的, 中国人 的; 汉语, 中文	fruit /fru:t/ <i>n.</i>	水果(不可数)
experience /iks'piəriəns/ <i>n.</i>	经验; 经历	flower /'flaʊə/ <i>n.</i>	花, 花卉
spend /spend/ <i>v.</i>	花(钱, 时间); 度过	quiet /'kwaɪət/ <i>adj.</i>	安静的
celebrate /'selibreɪt/ <i>v.</i>	庆祝(节日等)	relative /'relatɪv/ <i>n.</i>	亲戚, 亲属, 亲人(包括儿子、兄弟等)
prepare /pri'peə/ <i>v.</i>	准备	harbour /'hɑ:bə/ <i>n.</i>	港, 海港
gift /gift/ <i>n.</i>	礼物; 天赋	noise /nɔɪz/ <i>n.</i>	吵闹, 噪音

Part II NOTES TO THE TEXT

- In my experience, Hong Kong is a great place to spend Chinese New Year.
In one's experience 根据某人的经验, 体会。如:
In my experience, you should not do it this way.
根据我的经验, 你不能用这种方式做这件事。
- People there really know how to celebrate and they prepare in a variety of ways.
(1) how to celebrate 是一个“疑问词 + 不定式”结构作动词 know 的宾语。“疑问词 + 不定式”经常在句子中做某些动词(tell, know, show, teach, find out, decide, learn, forget 等等)的宾语。如:
I'll show you how to use the computer. 我将教你如何使用这台电脑。
She did not know whether to laugh or cry when she heard the words.
听了这话她是啼笑皆非。
I can't tell you where to get the book. 我不能告诉你哪里能找到这本书。
(2) a variety of 各种各样。如:
This shop has a variety of shoes. 这家商店有各种各样的鞋。
She has a variety of interests. 她有各种各样的爱好。
Plastics can be made in a variety of ways. 可以用多种多样的方式生产塑料。
- Days before the festival, people visit temples to pray for the new year.
pray for sb. (sth.) 为某人(某事)祈祷。如:
I pray for your good health. 我为你的健康祈祷。
I pray to God for your safety. 我为你的安全向上帝祈祷。
- The temples are crowded with people and filled with the smell of incense.
(1) be crowded with... 挤满了, 装满了, 堆满了……。如:
The street was crowded with angry people. 大街上挤满了愤怒的人。

The bookshelves were crowded with books. 书架上塞满了书。

- (2) be filled with... 充满了, 塞满了……。在有些情况下 be crowded with 和 be filled with 可以替换使用, 但要注意它们经常和哪些词语搭配。如:

The hall was filled with students when I arrived.

当我到达的时候, 大厅里挤满了学生。

He was filled with great joy. 他充满了欢乐。

After I had seen the film, I was filled with horror. 看完了这部电影, 我十分恐惧。

5. It is time for people to visit their relatives.

It is time (for sb.) to do sth. = It is time for sth. 某人该去做……, 但是 for 的后面要加名词。如:

It is time to set off. 该出发了。

It is time for us to return. 我们该回去了。

It is time for class. 该上课了。

6. The smells, sights, and sounds of Chinese New Year in Hong Kong are forever imprinted on my mind.

be imprinted on one's mind (memory) 使铭刻于心; 留在, 印在……的记忆中。如:

The terrible accident is still imprinted on her memory.

那场可怕的事仍然印在她的记忆中。

Every detail is deeply imprinted on my mind. 每个细节都深深铭刻于我心。

Part III EXERCISES

(I) Multiple Choices

- All the shops were closed, _____ I couldn't buy anything.
A. or B. for C. so D. but
- He is very rich _____ he is not happy at all.
A. but B. for C. since D. so
- I asked her to stay to tea, _____ I had something to tell her.
A. for B. so C. but D. or
- Hurry up, _____ you will not get there in time.
A. so B. but C. while D. or
- My father is smoking _____ my mother is cooking.
A. while B. or C. so D. since
- It is time for the children _____ games.
A. play B. to play C. playing D. played
- "_____ do you go to work every day?" "By bus."
A. When B. How C. Why D. Where
- "_____ does she wash her hair?" "Twice a week."
A. How much B. How many C. How often D. How long
- Remember to close all the windows when you leave, _____?

- A. will you B. shall you C. do you D. are you
10. "May I _____ your car?" "Certainly, but don't _____ it to others."
A. borrow, lend B. lend, borrow C. lend, lend D. borrow, borrow
11. It's dark in the room. Would you please _____ the light?
A. turn up B. turn down C. turn on D. turn off
12. Let's go there by taxi, _____?
A. will you B. shall we C. do you D. do we
13. Can you make him _____ his radio down?
A. turn B. to turn C. turning D. to turning
14. I don't think math is so _____ as physics.
A. easy B. easier C. easiest D. easily
15. I can't go with you. _____ pity!
A. What B. How C. What a D. How a
16. My sister has lunch at home every day, _____ she?
A. hasn't B. don't C. doesn't D. isn't
17. You _____ better hurry up if you want to get home before dark.
A. should B. had C. would D. could
18. My family _____ supper now.
A. are having B. is having C. has D. have
19. The students usually spend days _____ the final examination.
A. to prepare B. to prepare for C. preparing D. preparing for
20. Don't forget to _____ your Chinese-English dictionary with you tomorrow.
A. bring B. take C. fetch D. carry

(II) Correction

1. He arrived at the United States of America on January 10th, 2000.
A B C D
2. They came back by foot yesterday, because they missed the last bus.
A B C D
3. My sister is preparing to a trip to England.
A B C D
4. Two hundreds Japanese students will visit China next week.
A B C D
5. Please ring me up as soon as you will arrive in London tomorrow.
A B C D
6. Class 5 is playing football on the playground.
A B C D
7. He often prayed to God to her safety during the war.
A B C D
8. Mr. Black lives in the second floor, doesn't he?
A B C D
9. How long is it take the moon to go around the earth?
A B C D

10. We had a car accident in our way to the airport.
A B C D
11. France is an European country.
A B C D
12. Neither my father nor my mother are a teacher.
A B C D
13. There are a lot of trees on both side of the streets.
A B C D
14. Mr. Smith has few friends in Beijing, hasn't he?
A B C D
15. How beautiful she is dancing!
A B C D
16. It is almost impossible for us passing the entrance exam.
A B C D
17. Nowadays people often go travelling in New Year's Day.
A B C D
18. Turn down the television, don't you?
A B C D
19. A friend of hers hit Bob on his nose.
A B C D
20. Can you speak French? Yes, but only a few.
A B C D

(II) Cloze

A beautiful and very successful actress was the star of a new musical show. She performed 1 everybody wanted to go to the show. Her home was in the country. She did not want to go back every night, so she rented an expensive flat 2 the center of the city, bought some beautiful furniture and hired a man to paint the rooms in new colors.

It was very difficult 3 tickets for her show, because everybody wanted to see it. She decided to give the painter two of 4 best seats and hoped that this would make him 5 harder and better for her. He took the tickets without 6 anything and she heard no more about them until the end of the month when she got the painter's bill. At the bottom of it were the 7: "Four hours 8 Miss Hall 9: 3 pounds", with this note: "After 5 p.m. I get fifteen shillings 10 instead of ten shillings."

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. so good that | B. so well that | C. so wonderful that | D. so bad that |
| 2. A. at | B. on | C. in | D. for |
| 3. A. get | B. to get | C. got | D. getting |
| 4. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. \ |
| 5. A. work | B. worked | C. working | D. to work |
| 6. A. say | B. said | C. saying | D. says |
| 7. A. speech | B. words | C. talks | D. saying |
| 8. A. hearing | B. watching | C. looking | D. noticing |
| 9. A. sings and dances | B. to sing and dance | | |
| C. sang and danced | D. sing and dance | | |

10. A. an hour

B. a hour

C. one hour

D. the hour

(IV) Reading Comprehension

A

A rich American went into a shop in London. He wanted very much to buy a nice-looking watch. He saw a watch and liked it very much, but the owner of the shop asked for five hundred American dollars for it. Suddenly a young man came into the shop, took the watch out of the owner's hand and ran out with it. It all happened in a few seconds. (1) When the owner ran out into the street, the young man was already lost among the people.

The American went out. At the corner, he saw the young man with the stolen watch in his hand. "Do you want to buy a fine watch, sir?" he said in a friendly voice. "It is only a hundred dollars."

"The young man didn't know I saw him stealing the watch." He thought. The American paid at once and went back to his room. He told his friend about what had happened.

His friend took a look at the watch and started laughing. He said, "You are stupid. (2) This watch isn't worth even ten dollars. I'm sure the shop owner and the young man sold this together."

1. An American wanted to buy _____.
A. a beautiful watch
B. an ugly watch
C. a cheap watch
D. an expensive watch
2. The shop owner offered _____ for the watch he liked.
A. \$ 500
B. \$ 50
C. £ 500
D. £ 50
3. When the owner ran out into the street, the young man had already _____.
A. lost his way
B. sold the watch
C. disappeared in the crowd
D. been caught by the police
4. The American paid _____ for the "stolen" watch.
A. 10 dollars
B. 50 dollars
C. 100 dollars
D. 500 dollars
5. After reading the story we know that the American was cheated by _____.
A. the shop owner
B. the young man
C. neither the shop owner nor the young man
D. both the young man and the shop owner

B

A man and his wife wanted to move to a new house. (3) They searched for a long time and finally found an advertisement for a nice one. They looked at the house together and almost decided to buy it, but they wanted to learn more about the neighborhood first. Would the neighbors be nice or not? An old man was walking in front of the house, so they went to him to get some information.

"Sir," said the husband, "My wife and I are looking at this house. It seems excellent and we

may buy it. But first, before our final decision, could you please give us some information about the neighborhood? What are the people around here like? We want to avoid trouble if we can."

The old man looked at the couple, and then replied with a question, (4) "What type of people live near you in your present home?"

"They are terrible," the husband replied. "They are always causing arguments and making trouble. We decided to move mainly to avoid them."

"Well, don't move here," warned the old man. "You'll find the same type of people here."

The couple thanked the old man for his warning and drove off to continue their search. Just then a second couple drove up.

"Sir, " the second husband said, " Could you please give us some information about the neighbors here? We may want to buy this house."

"How are the neighbors around your present home?"

"They are excellent," was the husband's reply. "Everybody is helpful, friendly and cheerful. We never have any trouble. (5) It will be terrible to have to move away from them."

"They are cheerful, eh?" said the old man. "Well, you'll find the same type of people here."

6. The first couple wanted to find _____.

- A. an advertisement B. an old man C. a new house D. a neighbor

7. They decided to move so as to _____.

- A. have another house B. leave their old neighbors
C. learn about their new neighbors D. make trouble

8. According to the passage the old man was probably _____.

- A. kind B. wise C. cruel D. foolish

9. Why did the second couple want to move?

- A. They wanted to avoid their old neighbors
B. They wanted to find a better house
C. Their neighbors were too friendly and cheerful.
D. The writer did not state the reason.

10. What does the author want to tell us in this passage?

- A. Neighbors are very important.
B. Old people are unbelievable.
C. Good neighbors are difficult to find.
D. If you treat others well, they will treat you well, too.

(V) Translation

Translate the sentences which are underlined in the reading passages into Chinese.

Lesson Three Pollution Is Spoiling the Air You Breathe

Part I ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY

hang /hæŋ/ v.	悬挂; 绞死; 上吊	wear /weə/ v.	穿, 戴
brown /braʊn/ n.	棕色, 褐色	touch /tʌtʃ/ v.	(用手等) 触, 摸, 碰
dirty /'dɜ:ti/ adj.	脏的; 低级下流的	believe /bi'li:v/ v.	相信; 认为
pour /pɔ:/ v.	注, 倒, 灌	between /bi'twi:n/ prep.	在(两者) 之间
factory /'fæktəri/ n.	工厂	nature /'neɪtʃə/ n.	自然
health /helθ/ n.	健康	gas mask	防毒面具
problem /'prɒbləm/ n.	问题, 难题	listen for	(有预期地) 聚神
because /bi'kɔ:z/ conj.	因为		倾听(某一特定的声音)
hurt /hɜ:t/ v.	伤……; 伤害(感情)		

Part II NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. Pollution is hanging like a brown cloud over many big cities today.

(1) like 在这里是介词, 意思为“像……, 如……”。如:

Don't treat me like a child. 别把我像孩子一样对待。

I wish I could swim like a dolphin. 但愿我能游得像海豚一样。

(2) like 当动词使用时, 意思是“喜欢”。如:

He likes travelling very much. 他非常喜欢旅游。

2. Pollution is spoiling the air we breathe, ...

we breathe 是定语从句, 修饰 the air. 它前面的关系代词 that 或 which 被省略了。如:

I don't like the book you read. 我不喜欢你看的书。

This is not the wallet I lost yesterday. 这不是我昨天丢的钱包。

3. The air smells bad, and it looks ugly.

smell, look, sound, taste, feel, keep, become, turn 等词可以作系动词, 后面跟形容词做表语, 不能跟副词。文章的最后一段中的 ...and it smells good..., And the flower feels soft... 其中的 smells good (闻起来很香) 和 feels soft (摸上去很软) 也属于这种用法。如:

The soup tastes delicious. 这汤尝起来很鲜。

She turned red at the words. 她听了这话脸红了。

Cotton feels soft. 棉花摸起来很软。

4. 在时间和条件状语从句中如果主句为一般现在时或一般将来时(有时可能是祈使句), 那么即使从句表示的是将来发生的动作, 也要用一般现在时, 不用一般将来时。如:

I'll let you have the book when I finish it next week. 下周书我看完了就给你。

He will come to see you if he is free tomorrow. 他明天要是有空儿就会来看你。

Please ring me up as soon as you arrive. 请你一到就给我打电话。

We will come unless it rains. 不下雨我们就来。

Part II EXERCISES

(I) Multiple Choices

- I will tell Mary the good news as soon as I _____ her tomorrow.
A. see B. will see C. saw D. am going to see
- I have been wearing glasses _____ I was five.
A. when B. after C. until D. since
- He asked me to stay _____ I was.
A. when B. where C. that D. which
- Come and see me _____ you have time.
A. whenever B. where C. since D. while
- Could you give me five _____?
A. piece of paper B. piece of papers C. pieces of paper D. pieces of papers
- I was walking down the street _____ I met an old friend of mine.
A. as B. when C. while D. after
- We'll not leave until we _____ our work.
A. finish B. finishes C. finished D. will finish
- The writer _____ a novel this year.
A. is writing B. writes C. was writing D. wrote
- The sun _____ in the east.
A. is always rising B. always rises
C. is always raising D. always raises
- I'm Chinese. Where _____ from?
A. do you come B. are you coming
C. did you come D. will you come
- They put forward a lot of suggestions, but _____ of them were very feasible.
A. both B. neither C. all D. none
- I don't know if he can _____ it in English.
A. speak B. tell C. talk D. say
- _____ of us has a car.
A. Every B. Each C. All D. Both
- She looks _____ today.
A. greatly B. funny C. terribly D. sadly
- They are both good at English but _____ of them knows much about French.
A. neither B. none C. nobody D. no
- Are you still _____ a job?
A. looking up B. looking after C. looking out D. looking for

17. The bad weather _____ our holiday.
A. hurt B. spoiled C. polluted D. floated
18. Nothing can prevent me from marrying her, _____?
A. can't it B. can it C. can't I D. can I
19. If you read in dim light, you will _____ your eyes.
A. harm B. float C. pour D. pollute
20. I only like this painting . I don't like _____ in the exhibition.
A. other B. the other C. others D. the others

(II) **Correction**

1. It is danger to drive after drinking.
A B C D
2. Pollute is spoiling the air we breathe.
A B C D
3. The dish looked nice and smelled deliciously.
A B C D
4. Five hours are enough for us.
A B C D
5. Neither you nor I are good at English.
A B C D
6. I don't like this T-shirt. Would you show me the other one?
A B C D
7. Everyone wanted to work out the problem, but neither of them could do it.
A B C D
8. Look! How hard are they working!
A B C D
9. Don't worry. There is still little time to go.
A B C D
10. It is raining heavily. There are a few people in the street.
A B C D
11. There are over 100 woman teachers in our university.
A B C D
12. The students stopped to talk when the teacher came in.
A B C D
13. A policeman caught him by an arm.
B C A D
14. I think you are speaking lies now.
A B C D
15. When I came into the room, he was playing violin.
A B C D
16. Your sister has a meeting on Thursday afternoon, hasn't she?
A B C D
17. Does your son work hard in English?
A B C D
18. There are few people in the room, aren't there?
A B C D
19. Thousand of people attended the meeting last Friday.
A B C D