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JIAOSHI CANKAOSHU

中等专科英语教程 教师参考书

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上海交通大学出版社

中等专科英语教程

教学参考书

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内 容 提 要

本书为《中专英语教程》(1~4册)的教学参考书。内容包括:课文补充注释、课文参考译文,听写材料,练习答案和听力理解的文字材料。

本书可供使用《中专英语教程》的读者,尤其是英语教师使用。

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教学参考书

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前 言

《中等专科英语教程》重视语言基础教学，选材新颖、语言规范、以现代英、美等国的书刊文章为主；筛选的课文突出其课文的思想性、知识性、科学性、趣味性；从各个方面保证文理科的通用性。全套教程还具有整体性、系统性强的特点。

课文内容丰富、题材广泛，体裁多样，有文学作品、科普、历史、文化习俗、故事及名人轶事等。练习内容丰富，形式多样，内容紧扣课文。

本教程以初中毕业生的英语知识基础为起点，适合普通中专、职业中专以及中等师范学校非英语专业学生使用，也可供开设英语课程的职工中专、技工学校和同等学历的自学者选用。

全套教程共4册。本书是4册学生用书的教学参考书的合订本。内容包括：课文补充注释（着重于课文中的语法、用词、构词、结构等方面的疑难点的解释或说明），课文参考译文，听写材料，练习答案，听力理解的文字材料。

全套教程的主编为梁为祥副教授，副主编为马士卿副教授、包荟梁副教授。本书的主编为梁为祥；副主编为李永平、张国申；参加编著工作的有：马士卿、包荟梁、曹筠、陈正发、王问生、安娜、马青平、莫瑞、吴祥芝；崔淮梁教授担任本书主审。

由于编者水平有限，经验不足，错误及疏漏之处在所难免，望广大读者和同行专家们批评指正。

编 著 者

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第 一 册
教 学 参 考 书

Lesson one

课文补充注释

1. Alatook kept looking from side to side.

keep doing sth. 不断(一直)做某事 例如:

Alice kept waving to us. 爱丽丝不断地向我们挥手。

keep on doing sth. 不断做某事(略有间隔) 例如:

Don't keep on making the same mistakes. 不要老是犯同样的错误。

2. A big fat seal would provide many things besides food.

besides 用作介词时,意为除...之外(还有)。例如:

There are many others besides me. 除了我,还有许多别的人。

except (prep.) 除...之外 例如:

We all went except Tom. 除了汤姆,我们都去了。

but = except (prep.) 除...之外 例如:

I know them all but two. 除了两人外,他们我都认识。

He did nothing but cry. 他只是哭。

Dictation

One day Alatook was going to hunt seals alone. He picked up the gun and left the house. Before the sun came up, Alatook reached the area where he was going to hunt. He walked along the shore looking for seals. Suddenly he saw a seal far out on the ice. He kept moving nearer. Then he raised his gun to his shoulder and pulled the trigger. The seal was killed.

At that time he was tired of looking, and his legs were stiff, so he went back with the big seal. It was a good day for Alatook.

参考译文 猎人的生活

对于爱斯基摩族的小男孩 阿拉托克来说,这是一个不寻常的日子。他迅速地吃完早饭。他将第一次独自一人去猎海豹。由于那天异常寒冷,阿拉托克得穿得暖暖的。他穿上皮毛衬里的茄克,又戴上皮毛衬里的手套,

并套上靴子以防手脚受冻。最后他拿起日前就仔细擦洗过的猎枪。

当阿拉托克走出房门时,猎狗就叫了起来,并不断地挣着链子。这些猎狗以前经常与阿拉托克一道外出,但今天它们不得不留在家里,如果它们也去的话,它们可能会惊吓海豹。

空中仍然布满着星星。万籁俱静。周围只有星空和冰雪。

日出前,阿拉托克就来到了他要去狩猎的地方。他沿着海岸行走,寻找着海豹。他一边踏着冰雪,一边左右环顾。突然他停了下来。他看见远处冰上有团黑乎乎的东西,这会是海豹吗?他轻轻地向前移动着,当他靠近时,看得更清楚了,那果真是只海豹。

他立刻扑倒在地上,在冰上慢慢匍匐前进。海豹视力很弱,只要阿拉托克小心翼翼,那海豹就会把他误认为自己的同类。那只海豹抬起头左右张望。阿拉托克也像海豹一样不断地左右摇晃着头,然后停下来,像海豹那样在冰上抓挠着。那海豹似乎感到很安全,一动也不动了。

阿拉托克继续移动着,离海豹越来越近,然后他把枪举到肩头,仔细瞄准,扣动板机。那海豹头垂了下来,倒在冰上,一动也不动了。阿拉托克站了起来,朝海豹跑去。一只多么大的海豹啊!海豹的肉可供吃许多餐,而且还可提供皮和油。

阿拉托克把海豹拖离海岸,把它藏在一个安全的地方,这样狐狸或其他野兽就不会发现。时间还早,今天他也许还能发现第二只海豹。那么他将是一个多么了不起的猎手啊!他继续朝前走着,一直注视着冰面上黑色的目标。寒风凛冽,他的双腿也僵硬了。但再也没有看到别的海豹。

最后阿拉托克不想再找了,他回到藏海豹的地方,抓住海豹,在冰雪上拖着海豹往回走。到家还有一段漫长的路。

阿拉托克的妹妹正在家里附近和朋友们玩耍,当她看见阿拉托克时,她立刻停了下来,跑去对妈妈说阿拉托克打死了一只海豹。妈妈拿着一把大刀匆匆从家里跑出来切割海豹。一只肥大的海豹除了食肉外还能提供许多别的东西。那大块的皮可制做一只船套,剩下的皮足够制做几双靴子,几件皮茄克或几副手套。

当天晚上,阿拉托克带着微笑进入梦乡,他全家人都为他而骄傲。这是一个愉快的日子。明天他要再设法猎取一只海豹。

Key to Exercises

- I. 1. Because Alatook was going to hunt seals alone that day.
2. The dogs barked and pulled on their chains when Alatook stepped out of the house. Because they had gone

hunting with Alatook before.

3. Alatook went hunting before the sun came up.
4. Because he saw something dark far out on the ice.
5. Alatook immediately got down on his hands and knees and crept slowly along over the ice. (or: He kept moving his head from side to side just like the seal. Then he scratched the ice as seals sometimes do.)
6. The seal's head fell forward onto the ice and did not move.
7. The seal would provide meat for many meals, and provide skins and oil as well.
8. He hid the seal in a safe place so that foxes or other wild animals would not get it.
9. Alatook took hold of the seal and pulled it after him over the ice and snow.
10. When she saw Alatook, she stopped playing and ran to tell their mother that Alatook had killed a seal. Their mother hurried out of the house with a knife to cut up the seal.

II. True: 4, 5, 7, 9

False: 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10

- III. 1. alone; 2. came up; 3. got down on his hands and knees; 4. crept; 5. got to his feet; 6. protect...from; 7. scare; 8. got tired of.

IV. a. 3 b. 6 c. 2 d. 1 e. 4
f. 10 g. 5 h. 9 i. 7 j. 8

- V. 1. He is the teacher who teaches us physics.
2. We are discussing the lecture which (that) Mr. Wang gave yesterday.
3. These are new tractors which (that) the plant made for the peasants.
4. The moon is a satellite that (which) goes around the earth.
5. The girl whose name is Mary is the youngest student in our class.

6. He will never forget the day when he joined the Army.
 7. A laboratory is a place where we do experiments.
 8. This is the reason why she will not come to the meeting.
- VI.
1. ... who was invited.
 2. ... when the People's Republic of China was founded.
 3. ... where my father once worked.
 4. ... which (that) their teacher taught them yesterday.
 5. ... who is doing the experiment in the lab...
 6. ... where Alatook was going to hunt.
 7. ... which was far from the shore.
- VII.
1. Though she is alone, she doesn't feel lonely.
 2. He was wearing dark glasses to protect his eyes from the sun.
 3. We go there every day but (except) Sunday.
 4. Comrade Bethune was a famous doctor, and a great Communist fighter as well.
 5. The teacher provided us with lots of reference materials.
 6. We are tired of having the same kind of food every day.
 7. We must study many other subjects besides English.

Script: Greeting

Think, discuss before you listen: Do you think the following greetings are acceptable in the West?

1. Where are you going?
2. Have you had your dinner?

I

- Good morning, Mr. Brown. How are you?
- Very well, thank you. And you?
- I'm fine, thank you. How is Sheila? Is she well?
- She is very well, thanks.

II

- Hello, Peter. How are you?

- Fine, thanks. And you?
- Just fine. Lovely day, isn't it?
- Yes, I just go out for some fresh air.

III

- Hi, Jane. Haven't seen you for ages. How is everything with you?
- Not bad, thanks. How are you getting on these days, Bill?
- About the same as usual.

Lesson Two

课文补充注释

1. For any Englishman, there can never be any discussion as to who is the world's greatest poet and greatest dramatist.

as to = about, concerning 关于, 至于。例如:

She had no idea at all as to what she ought to do. 她根本不知道她该做什么。

2. Such a study is well worth the effort...

worth a. 值, 相等于...之价值, 属于表语形容词。例如:

It is not worth more than ten dollars. 这东西价值不超过十美元。

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. 一鸟在手, 胜于两鸟在林。

be (well) worth... 值得(常跟动名词或名词)

The question is well worth discussing again. 这个问题很值得再讨论一下。

3. But this is almost all that we do know.

almost 与 nearly 的用法比较: 这两个词意义相近, 通常没有多大差别, 可相互换用。例如:

It is almost (nearly) twelve o'clock now. 现在快到12点钟了。

She is almost (nearly) six feet tall. 她身高将近6英尺。

但 almost 能与 never, nobody, no one, nothing, nowhere 等否定意义的词连用, nearly 则不能。

He spoke so quickly that almost nobody could understand him. 他说得太快, 几乎没有人能听懂他的话。

The speaker said almost nothing worth listening to. 那位发言者所说的话几乎没有什么值得听的。

Dictation

William Shakespeare is widely regarded as the greatest poet and dramatist in the world.

Shakespeare was born in 1564 in a little English town. His

father was a businessman. His mother was the daughter of a landlord. He had several brothers and sisters.

In 1582, Shakespeare was married to Anne Hathaway. She was 8 years older than he was and the daughter of a close friend of his father's. The next year a daughter was born to them. In 1585 the twins were born. They had three children. He died on April 23, 1616.

Shakespeare spent much of his life in London writing his masterpieces. He wrote 37 plays altogether and many poems. Shakespeare's poetry and people have long delighted lovers of literature everywhere.

参考译文 莎士比亚

对于任何一个英国人来说,谁是世界上最伟大的诗人和戏剧家,这个问题决不会有任何争议。他只能想起一个名字,那就是莎士比亚。每个英国人对于本国的最伟大的作家的作品,或多或少都有所了解。莎士比亚的作品已经成为说英语的人们的共同财富的一部分。我们每个人都在使用着他的作品中的词、句和引语。多数情况下,我们可能还没觉察到我们所使用的词语的出处,就像让人陪着去看《哈姆雷特》演出的老太太,她抱怨剧中全是众所周知的格言和引语。

莎士比亚也许比其他任何作家更充分地利用了丰富的英语语言。我们大多数人通常使用大约5千个英语词汇,而莎士比亚在他的作品中使用的词汇竟达2万5千个之多!对于一个外国人(或英国人)来说,鉴赏丰富多彩的英语语言,最好的方法莫过于研究莎士比亚运用英语语言的灵活多变的手法了。即使有些英语用法和许多词义自莎士比亚时代以来已起了变化,花功夫进行这种研究仍是很值得的。

关于这位最伟大的英国作家的生平,我们却知道得较少,这倒是很奇怪的。我们知道莎士比亚1564年4月23日生于斯特拉福城,1616年4月23日在同地逝世。差不多能肯定他上过当地的文法学校,但对这一点,我们不能确信。他于1582年在当地与安妮·哈撒薇结了婚,他们有3个孩子,一男二女。我们知道他一生中的大部分时间都在伦敦撰写他的杰作。这几乎就是我们所了解的全部情况。

然而,莎士比亚一生中,重要的并不是他的那些无关紧要的琐事,而是他的艺术作品——戏剧和诗歌。多年来,对于我们知之不多的莎士比亚的生平,一些学者一直在设法增添一些事实,与此同时,文艺批评家们也一直在

对他的戏剧进行理论上的评论。的确,莎士比亚的诗,有时似乎将被其大量的评论所淹没。

幸好这种情况不大有可能会发生。莎士比亚的诗和他所塑造的人物(麦克佩斯,奥赛罗,哈姆雷特,福尔斯特夫等)长期以来,不仅受到英国人,而且受到世界各地的文学爱好者的喜爱。即使在那些学者、评论家连同他们所有的作品都被人们遗忘之后,莎士比亚的诗歌和他所塑造的人物将继续受到人们的喜爱。

Key to Exercises

- I. 1. No, there can never be any discussion as to who is the world's greatest poet and dramatist for any Englishman. Because every Englishman has some knowledge of the work of the greatest writer. All Englishmen use words, phrases and quotations from Shakespeare's writings.
2. Shakespeare's writings have become part of the common property of English-speaking people.
3. Studying the various ways in which Shakespeare uses English language is the best way for a foreigner to appreciate the richness and variety of the English language.
4. Some aspects of English usage and the meaning of many words have changed since Shakespeare's day.
5. People know comparatively little about the life of the greatest English author.
6. Shakespeare spent most of his life in London writing his masterpieces.
7. We think he was educated in the Grammar School.
8. For many years, Shakespearian scholars have been trying to add a few facts about Shakespeare's life to the small number we already possess.
9. Shakespeare's creations have long delighted not just the English but lovers of literature everywhere.
- II. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. c
- III. 1. h 2. e 3. d 4. c 5. j 6. b 7. i
8. a 9. f 10. g

- IV. 1. with which 2. in which 3. at which
 4. on which 5. to which 6. of which
 7. to whom 8. of which 9. with whom
 10. about whom 11. in which 12. in which
 13. by whom 14. of which 15. with whom

V. Model A:

1. Light is important to us, without which we can see nothing.
2. Li Ming is a clever student, with whom I live in the same room.
3. There is nothing more important than the sun, from which we get heat and light.
4. There are many new instruments in our lab, with which we can do all kinds of experiments.
5. In the evening they arrived at a hill, at the foot of which there was a temple.

Model B:

1. We have made many TV sets, most of which will be sent to the countryside.
2. The sun has a family, one member of which is the earth.
3. There are many books on the table, some of which are instructive.
4. We have two spare rooms upstairs, neither of which is small.
5. A compass has a needle, the ends of which always point north and south.

- VI. 1. make full use of 2. suggested
 3. happened 4. was married
 5. are (were) unaware of 6. complains
 7. spend 8. delighted
 9. possessed, possessed 10. worth

- VII. 1. ..., with whom I have worked for 20 years.
 2. ..., from whom all of us should learn.
 3. ..., the largest of which was built last year.

4. ..., which made her late.
5. ..., for which he was praised by his comrades.
6. ..., about whom we often talk.
7. ..., which is well known to everybody.
8. ..., in front of which there is a river.

Script: Introducing

Think, discuss before you listen:

1. Paul Johnson is your friend. How do you address him? What if he is your boss?
2. How do you address a teacher? Can you address him Teacher Wang, etc?

I

- Mary, I would like you to meet Dr. Rice.
Dr. Rice, this is my wife, Mary.
- How do you do, Mrs. Brown. It is a pleasure to meet you.
- How do you do. I'm very glad to meet my husband's friend.
Paul has mentioned you several times. Please take a seat.

II

- Bob, this is Helen.
- Hello, helen. Glad to meet you.
- I'm very happy to know you Bob.