

大学英语

一、二 册

教师备课笔记

北京大学 周珊凤 主编

商 务 印 书 馆

《大学英语》

(一、二册)

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前 言

张祥保、周珊凤编写的《大学英语》1—4册已陆续出版。这套教材在北京大学英语系曾试用了几年,现在应兄弟院校教师同仁的要求,将几年来我们系的教师在使用这套教材时所作的备课笔记,整理成册出版,供使用《大学英语》一、二册的教师和学生参考。

以下同志(按姓氏笔划)为本书提供了素材:孔宪倬、朱金鹏、陈孝楷、陈忠美、李世英、李细佬、吴玉雯、杨晓山、胡春鹭、高一虹、谢力红。

鉴于我们的水平有限,这套笔记还有许多不足之处,恳切地希望使用的同志给我们提出宝贵的意见。

编 者

一九八五年六月

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《大学 英 语》(一)

教 师 备 课 笔 记

Lesson One

How to Miss a Train

1. Iris is very forgetful and so she worries a great deal; she worries a great deal and so she becomes even more forgetful. (ll. 1-3)
 - 1) "And" links two coordinate clauses. "So" is an adverb meaning "therefore". The whole sentence is the same as: Iris worries a great deal because she is very forgetful; she becomes even more forgetful because she worries a great deal.
 - 2) a great deal: very much
 - 3) The semicolon is used to separate coordinate clauses not joined by a conjunction.
 - 4) even: used with comparatives
She is very tall. Her sister is even taller.
Hangzhou is a beautiful city. Some people think that Guilin is even more beautiful.
2. a lot (1. 3) — (informal) a great deal; very much
3. an example of what can happen (ll. 3,4)
 - 1) what can happen: a noun clause, object of the preposition "of"
 - 2) "Can" is used here to express what may be possible.
A house in London can cost a lot of money.
She can be quite forgetful when she is going out.
4. She has her hat and coat on and is just about to open the front door. (ll. 5,6)
 - 1) have on: be wearing
He had his glasses on.
The baby had nothing on.
 - 2) be (just) about + inf.
It began to rain when we were just about to leave.
He is about to go to Fujian.
5. She stops a moment. (1. 6) — adverbial modifying the verb "stops"
Wait a moment.
6. Is the electric cooker off? (1. 7)

"Off" is used as predicative, meaning "disconnected" (contrasted with "on").

The radio/TV/light/gas is off.

7. Iris never forgets to turn the cooker off but she goes back to the kitchen to make sure. (ll . 8, 9)

1) turn off: In "verb + adverb" phrases, a noun object can be placed either before or after the adverb, but if the object is a pronoun, it is placed between the verb and the adverb.

put her hat on/put on her hat

But: put it on

turn the lights off/turn off the lights

But: turn them off

2) make sure: do what is necessary in order to feel sure

8. That's all right. (1. 10) — satisfactory

Don't worry. Everything is all right.

9. Then she closes it again. (1. 12) — back to the original condition, position, etc.

He was ill but now he is well again.

10. it must be (1. 14) — elliptical for "it must be off"

"Must" is used to express strong probability.

You have eaten nothing for ten hours. You must be hungry.

The opposite of "must" in this sense is "can't".

He can't be hungry. He had dinner only half an hour ago.

"Must" is also used to express obligation or necessity.

Now I must hurry. (1. 10)

I must go and see. (ll. 27, 28)

I must run all the way. (1. 33)

I must close it. (1. 39)

I must fly. (1. 44)

11. there's no programme on just now (ll. 14,15)

1) programme: AmE program

2) on: being shown

I'm going to the cinema to see what's on this Sunday.

3) just now: at this moment

I'm busy just now.

They are having a meeting just now.

"Just now" also means "a moment ago".

Sally was here just now.

I saw her just now.

12. see if it's off (l. 15) — find out whether; learn by search or inquiry whether

Please go downstairs and see if there are any letters for me.

He put his hand in his coat pocket to see if his key was there.

13. Oh dear! (l. 18) — interjection used to express surprise, dismay, wonder, etc.

14. It's getting a bit late. (ll. 18, 19)

1) get: link verb meaning "become"

get dark/tired/well

2) a bit: a little; rather; adverbial modifying "late"

15. I don't want to miss that train. (l. 19) — fail to catch, see, reach, etc.

You mustn't miss that interesting film.

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

16. She is going through the doorway when she stops suddenly. (ll. 20, 21)

"When" here means "and then (suddenly)".

be + v-ing ... when

He was going home when he met an old friend.

I was swimming in the river when I heard a cry for help.

17. It's somewhere in my handbag (ll. 22, 23) — in/at/to some place

I saw her somewhere near the hospital.

I lost my pen somewhere between the classroom and the library.

18. The cellar is in darkness. (ll. 30, 31) — There is no light in the cellar.

19. Can I possibly catch that train now? (l. 32)

"Can" here indicates possibility: Is it possible for me to catch that train now?

20. I still have to buy a ticket. (ll. 32, 33)

Both "have to" and "must" express obligation. "Have to" suggests that the obligation is imposed by a person other than the speaker or by circumstances.

There were no more buses, and so we had to walk home.

Affirmative: You have to/must go there tomorrow.

Negative: You don't have to/needn't go there tomorrow.

Interrogative: Do you have to/Must you go there tomorrow?

21. I must run all the way. (I. 33) — I must run the whole distance from my home to the railway station.
22. But her troubles aren't over. (I. 34) — adv. ended, finished
The meeting was over when he got there.
23. only just (I. 34) — barely
You have only just enough time to catch the 10:30 train.
The boy only just passed the examination.
24. Halfway down the garden path (I. 35)
1) halfway: adv. at or to half the distance
2) down: prep. along (not necessarily with reference to a lower level)
Then he said goodbye to me and walked down the street.
25. she looks at the sky, which is covered with grey clouds (II. 35, 36)
1) which is ... clouds: an attributive clause modifying "the sky"
2) be covered with: have a great number or amount of
The ground was covered with snow.
The trees are covered with apples.
3) grey: also spelt "gray"
26. And that bedroom window is wide open. (II. 38, 39) — adv. fully
He was wide awake.
Open your mouth wide.
27. I suppose I can catch the next train. (II. 39, 40) — believe, think
She is turning back. I suppose she has forgotten something.
28. putting the key back in her handbag (II. 41, 42)
The participle phrase is an adverbial of attending circumstances.
29. I may catch it with a bit of luck. (I. 44)
1) "May" here indicates possibility.
2) a bit of: used colloquially, with uncountable nouns like "news", "advice"
30. She runs downstairs and straight out of the house, closing the door behind her noisily. (II. 45, 46)
1) straight: adv. directly
After school the girl went straight home.
Go straight on until you come to a large house.
2) closing ... noisily: participle phrase used as an adverbial of attending circumstances
31. But she doesn't catch either the first or the second train. (II. 47, 48)

- 1) either: /'aiðə/, /'i:ðə/
- 2) either ... or:
 Either come in or go out. Don't stand there in the doorway.
 He will either go to see her or write to her.
- 3) Para.: But she catches neither the first nor the second train.
 But she misses both trains.
32. all day (1. 49) — the whole day

Lesson Two

Everything Included

1. started work (1. 1) —began to work
 “Work” is an uncountable noun used as the object of the verb “started”.
2. she didn't have a holiday (Il. 1, 2)
 holiday:
 1) (often pl.) a period of rest from work (AmE vacation)
 What did you do during the summer holidays?
 He gets a month's holiday every year.
 2) a day of rest from work
 Saturday is not a holiday here.
3. She saved as much as she could (1. 2)
 1) “Save” is omitted after “could”.
 2) Para.: She saved as much as possible
4. she booked a package trip (1. 3)
 1) book: (also esp. AmE reserve) arrange in advance to have
 book a ticket for a journey
 book a seat on a plane/on a train/ in a theatre
 book a table in a restaurant
 book a room in a hotel
 2) a package trip: or “a package tour”, a holiday tour at a fixed price and with every detail arranged in advance by travel agents
5. on the morning of the first Saturday in August (Il. 4, 5)
 The preposition “in” is usually used together with the definite article before “morning”, “afternoon”, and “evening”. When these nouns

are modified by an of-phrase, the preposition "on" is generally used.

She usually gets up at six in the morning.

She got up at five on the morning of her father's birthday.

6. as this was her first trip abroad (ll. 5, 6)

1) as: a subordinating conjunction, introducing an adverbial clause of cause

2) abroad: to or in another country

They lived abroad for four years.

7. Barcelona (l. 7) — Spain's chief port on the Mediterranean and her greatest industrial centre

8. Ann enjoyed the bus trip (l. 9)

enjoy: get pleasure from

Did you enjoy the film you saw last night?

Although she did not have much money, she enjoyed her holiday.

9. she checked in (l. 10)

check in: report one's arrival, as at a hotel, a factory, an airport, etc.

10. went to her room to change (ll. 10, 11) — put on different clothes

11. She was just ready to go downstairs, when ... (ll. 11, 12)

1) Para.: She was just about to go downstairs, when ...

2) "Ready" may be followed by the infinitive or the preposition "for".

Are you ready to go to class?

Is she ready for the test?

12. She carefully looked in all her luggage (l. 13)

1) look: use or direct one's eyes to see or search or examine

I've lost my pen. — Have you looked under your bed?

2) luggage: an uncountable noun referring to bags, suitcases and trunks that a traveller takes on a journey

3) all her luggage: Note that in English "all" comes before the possessive pronoun.

all her friends

all his books

13. All she had was ... (l. 14) — She had only ...

"She had" is an attributive clause modifying "all".

All she had during the flight was a snack.

How can I find him? All I know is his name.

14. with ten English pound notes in it (l. 15)

1) note: a piece of paper money

a 5-yuan note

- 2) with + n. + in (prep.) it

The boy showed me a book with many pictures in it.

The little girl found a handbag with a lot of money in it and gave it to a policeman.

Here is a letter with your name on it.

15. to change her English money (l. 16) — to change her English money into Spanish money

16. very few pesetas (l. 17)

Compare:

1) (very) few: not many (negative)

2) a few: a small number (positive)

3) (very) little: not much (negative)

4) a little: a small amount (positive)

“(Very) few” and “a few” are used with countable nouns, while “(very) little” and “a little” are used with uncountable nouns. Note that “only a few” and “only a little” are negative, expressing the idea of too small a number or amount.

We thought many people would come to lunch, but few (people) came. (Not many came.)

We thought none of them would come to lunch, but a few (of them) came. (Some came.)

I have many English books but very few Spanish books.

I have many English books and a few Spanish books too.

There are twenty of us, and there is (very) little/only a little water here. (not enough water)

I felt better after I drank a little water. (some water)

Jane was ill yesterday, but she is a little better today. (used as an adverbial)

Jane was ill yesterday, and she is little better today. (used as an adverbial)

17. On her way back to ... (l. 18) — When she was going back to ...

He was caught in a heavy rain on his way back to town.

On his way to the hospital he bought some apples.

18. some cheese, some bread and some oranges (ll. 18, 19)

See Note 3. “Some” can be used with either countable or uncountable nouns.

19. When she got back she told the manager that ...; she'd just have breakfast each day. (ll. 19-21)

1) get: arrive

He got home on Wednesday.

We got there (to that place) early in the afternoon.

2) she'd: she would

3) just: only

4) The semicolon before "she'd" can be replaced by "and that".

20. the rest (l. 24) — what remains; the ones that still remain

"The rest" can be used to refer to either countable or uncountable nouns.

Some of us have been to the Great Wall, and the rest of us are going there on Sunday.

I see only bread and cheese on the table. Where is the rest of the food I bought?

21. went for long walks (l. 26)

go for a walk

We often go for a walk after supper.

22. a Scottish girl called Jane (ll. 26, 27)

1) It is in apposition to "one of the other tourists".

2) called Jane: a participle phrase, modifying "a Scottish girl"

He asked me whether I had seen the film called "The Red Shoes".

He lives in a city called Barcelona.

23. However (l. 27) — a co-ordinating conjunction, always separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma

24. the other tourists (l. 26) — adj.

the others (l. 27) — pron.

Her little boy is playing happily with the other children.

The other people in the group were all older than Jim.

Ten of the rooms in this building are small and the others are large.

I have brought three books with me and I'll bring the others next time.

Sometimes we can use either "the others" or "the rest".

Ann stayed at the hotel. The others (The other tourists)/ The rest (of the tourists) went to interesting places.

"The others" refers to countable nouns only; "the rest" can refer to either countable or uncountable nouns and is often followed by an

of-phrase.

25. she wasn't well (l. 28) — she didn't feel well; she felt ill
26. except that (l. 29) — apart from the fact that
He enjoyed his swim except that the water was a little too cold.
She is well now except that she still coughs a bit.
27. Late in the afternoon (l. 33)
Similar expressions:
late in the evening, late in autumn, early in the morning
28. Ann told her all about her money problems. (ll. 35, 36)
1) all: a pronoun here, object of "told"
2) about her money problems: a prepositional phrase, modifying "all"
29. But didn't you know? (l. 37)
Notice the use of the past tense.
I didn't know you were here. When did you come to Beijing?

Lesson Three

The Arab and the Camel

1. Arab — member of a race inhabiting Arabia and North Africa
A number of words related to "Arab":
- 1) Arabia /ə'reibiə/: n. peninsula in southwestern Asia, between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, homeland of the Arabs
 - 2) Arabian: adj. of Arabia or the Arabs
n. another word for an Arab
 - 3) Arabic /'æɾəbɪk/: adj. of Arabia, the Arabs, or their language
n. language of the Arabs
 - 4) *The Arabian Nights*: a collection of folktales of the Arabs dating from the 10th century
 - 5) Arabic numerals: the signs 0, 1, 2, 3, etc., now in general use throughout the world
Cf. Roman numerals: I, II, V, X, L, etc.
2. walking alone (l. 1) — walking by oneself
Can you do it alone?

He was alone in the house when it happened.

3. Was he blind in the right eye and lame in the left foot? (ll. 5, 6)
"In" indicates relation, reference, or respect. In English, people usually do not say "his right eye was blind".

He was wounded in the back.

Our country is rich in minerals.

4. Had he lost a tooth? (l. 8)

The past perfect tense is used to indicate an action which took place before a given past moment — the camel had lost a tooth before the merchants lost him.

5. Was he carrying a load of honey and of corn? (l. 10)

The use of "of" before "corn" is not absolutely necessary, but with it the relation between "a load" and "corn" is made clearer.

6. Please tell us where he is. (ll. 11, 12)

Note the difference in word order between the interrogative sentence (Where is he?) and the object clause (where he is). In the object clause the subject always comes before the verb.

Why didn't she eat in the hotel restaurant?

Jane asked her why she didn't eat in the hotel restaurant.

How much money did Ann save?

We don't know how much money Ann saved.

7. I have never seen ... nor have I talked ... (ll. 13, 14)
never/not ... nor ...

I have never met him, nor have I ever heard of him.

He has not phoned me, nor has he written to me.

8. each other (l. 16)

"Each other" can be used as the object of a verb or a preposition. It is often replaced by "one another" when the reference is to more than two people or things.

The two sisters see each other very often.

Since Mary and Alice quarrelled a month ago, they have not spoken to each other.

We should love and help one another.

9. they came up close to him (l. 18)

1) up: towards and as far as

While I was waiting for the bus, a woman came up (to me) and asked the time.

2) close to: near

There is a bookshop close to the bus stop.

They live close to the school.

Note that the adjective or adverb “close” is pronounced /kləʊs/, while the verb or noun is pronounced /kləʊz/.

10. took hold of (l. 18)

Similar expressions:

catch/get/lay/seize hold of

11. what have you done with the jewels (ll. 19, 20)

1) Para.: where have you put/hidden the jewels

2) “Do with” also means “deal with”.

The baby is crying again. What can I do with it?

12. cargo (l. 20)

“Cargo” can be used as a countable or uncountable noun. Its plural form is “cargoes”, and also “cargos” in American English.

13. neither ... nor ... (l. 21)

She eats neither meat nor fish.

He is a Korean. He speaks neither Chinese nor Japanese.

14. “...” insisted the Arab. (l. 22)

insist: declare firmly

“My dear, you must go and see the doctor today,” insisted her husband.

“But I must go back to the sitting-room to see if the television is off,” insisted Iris.

The Arab said he had never seen their camel, but the merchants insisted that he was deceiving them.

15. accompany them to a nearby town (ll. 23, 24)

1) accompany: go with

The girl was accompanied home by her cousin last night.

Accompanied by the mayor, the foreign guests visited the industrial exhibition.

2) a nearby town: a town which was not far away

They went to a nearby park yesterday.

“Nearby” can also be used as an adverb.

He lives nearby.

16. led him before a police officer (ll. 24, 25)

1) before: into the presence of