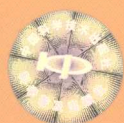
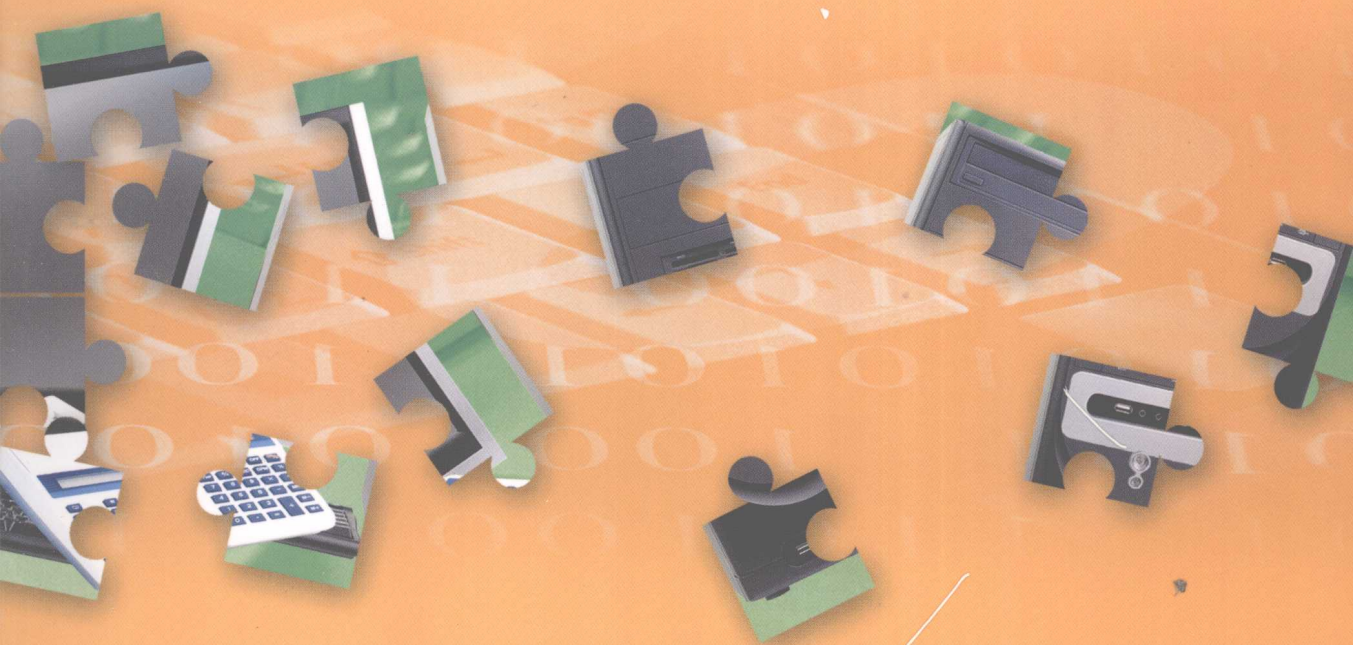


全国成人高等教育新创教材

新编实用大学英语 教师用书

杨冬丽 主 编



中国科学技术出版社
CHINA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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为学习者在英语词汇、语法、阅读、翻译和写作方面打下较为坚实的语言基础。本教材的教学对象为大学英语预备级、高等专科学子以及接受高等教育的成人。本套教材语言规范,内容丰富,循序渐进,重点难点突出,具有较强的针对性,力求使学生通过学习将自身的语言综合应用能力提高到一个新的水平。

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内 容 提 要

本书为《新编实用大学英语》①~③册的教师用书。每册内容单独编排,包括课文理解、句子结构、语法、词汇和短语、翻译、补充分项练习等各项的参考答案。与《新编实用大学英语》结合使用,为教师提供教学参考,也可帮助学生在词汇、语法、阅读、翻译和写作等方面打下较为坚实的基础。

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前 言

浙江工商大学外国语学院组织编写的《新编实用大学英语》是根据教育部颁发的《大学英语教学要求(试行)》,针对低于大学英语一般要求的学生所编写的一套教材。本教材包括三册,在选材上注重内容的趣味性、知识性、思想性和实用性。书中绝大多数课文选自英美报刊书籍,并参考了一些已出版的优秀大学英语教材。本教材编写的目的是帮助学生在英语词汇、语法、阅读、翻译和写作方面打下较为坚实的语言基础。本教材的教学对象为大学英语预备级、高等专科学校学生以及接受高等教育的成人。本套教材语言规范,内容丰富,循序渐进,重点难点突出,具有较强的针对性,力求使学生通过学习将自身的语言综合应用能力提高到一个新的水平。

本书为《新编实用大学英语》①~③册的教师用书。该书提供全套教材中练习的参考答案,以方便使用本教材的教师。此书也可作为英语自学者的辅助用书。本书参编人员有丁仁仑、贾爱武、姜渭清、蒋敏珍、李先玉、刘立、沈志法、杨冬丽、张俊英、朱庆(以姓氏拼音为序)。主编杨冬丽对本书的全部内容进行了统稿。

本书的编写出版得到了浙江工商大学成人教育学院以及有关领导的大力支持和帮助,谨在此一并表示感谢。

由于时间仓促及编者水平所限,书中难免有错误和不当之处,敬请外语界同仁及读者批评指正。

编 者

2007年9月

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第①册

Lesson 1

Text

The Values of Education

Post Reading

Reading Comprehension

1. Directions: Answer the following questions based on the text.

(略)

2. Directions: Work in pairs to complete the outline with what you get from the passage. Some of the answers have already been provided.

1) Introduction (Para. 1)

Education is not an end, but a means to an end. The purpose of education is to fit children for life.

2) Free education for all is not enough (Para. 2)

a) In some countries with advanced industries, they have free education for all. All people, no matter whether they are clever or foolish, have a chance to be educated at universities or colleges.

b) In such countries there are a far larger number of people with university degrees than there are jobs for them to fill.

c) People with their degrees refuse to do what they think is "low" work.

3) A farmer's work and education (Para. 3 ~ 4)

a) The work of a completely uneducated farmer is as important as that of a professor.

b) If all the farmers were completely uneducated, their production would remain low.

4) Conclusion (Para. 4)

All of us must be educated to fit us for life.

3. Questions for group discussion.

Directions: Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

(略)

4. Directions: Make sentences with the words and phrases listed below.

- 1) We do not educate children only for the aim of educating them.
- 2) As a result of their degrees, they refuse to do what they think is "low" work.
- 3) The work of a completely uneducated farmer is as important as that of a professor.
- 4) They can solve all the problems of society and build a perfect nation.
- 5) Only such education can be called valuable to society.

Vocabulary**1. Directions: Translate the following phrases into English.**

our purpose free education service people the social problems/the problems of society
 university degree to remain low the necessary know-how in fact

2. Directions: Spell out the words in Column A according to the definitions in Column B.

- | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1) none | 2) proper | 3) educate | 4) mean | 5) ashamed |
| 6) fill | 7) means | 8) remain | 9) purpose | 10) whatever |

3. Directions: Fill in each of the blanks with an appropriate word from the box. Change the form if necessary.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1) remained | 2) aimed | 3) No matter | 4) vary | 5) wasting |
| 6) advanced | 7) solve | 8) means | 9) ashamed | 10) As a result |
| 11) far | 12) realized | | | |

4. Directions: Read the following sentences carefully and discuss with your partner the different meaning of the italicized words in them.**realize**

- 1) 意识到 (v.)
- 2) 明白 (v.)
- 3) 实现 (v.)
- 4) 实现 (v.)

remain

- 1) 留下, 呆在原处 (v.)
- 2) 保持 (v.)
- 3) 还有, 剩下 (v.)
- 4) 剩下 (v.)
- 5) 保持, 仍然处于 (某种状态) (v.)

degree

- 1) 学位 (n.)
- 2) 度 (n.)
- 3) 程度 (n.)
- 4) 程度 (n.)

mean

- 1) 意思是, 有……的意思(*v.*)
- 2) 打算, 想(*v.*)
- 3) 意思是, 有……用意(*v.*)
- 4) 小气, 吝啬(*adj.*)
- 5) 平均数(*n.*)

free

- 1) 免费的(*adj.*)
- 2) 空着的(*adj.*)
- 3) 空闲的(*adj.*)
- 4) 自由的(*adj.*)
- 5) 免于……的(*v.*)
- 6) 释放(*v.*)

5. Directions: Fill in each blank with an appropriate preposition or adverb.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1) of | 2) so | 3) away | 4) at |
| 5) up | 6) of | 7) of | 8) by |

Translation**Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the expressions in brackets.**

- 1) In other words, you are wasting time and money.
- 2) Our purpose is to build a perfect nation.
- 3) In some countries with advanced industries, there are still a number of social problems.
- 4) You have only to think a moment to understand it.
- 5) He is clever, but on the other hand he makes many mistakes.
- 6) In fact, I didn't know he was telling a lie at that moment.
- 7) We don't like him because he always looks down upon us.
- 8) She refused to answer my question and remained silent.
- 9) It is known to all that without air and water, we could not live.
- 10) No matter how hard he tried, he couldn't pass the English examination.

Grammar Review**冠词****1. Directions: Put in articles where necessary.**

- | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1) 不填, 不填 | 2) the, 不填 | 3) The, an | 4) 不填, the | 5) The, a |
| 6) The, the, a | 7) 不填, the | 8) a, a, The | 9) The, the | 10) 不填 |
| 11) 不填, the, the | 12) the, the | 13) 不填 | 14) the | 15) 不填 |
| 16) the | 17) 不填, a | 18) the, the | 19) the, 不填 | 20) a |

2. Directions: *Correct the errors in the following sentences. Each sentence has one error only.*

- 1) An honest man is worth respecting. A 改成 An
- 2) I've got a headache and I need an aspirin. the 改成 a
- 3) A teacher must love his students. The 改成 A
- 4) Let's go to the cinema to see a film. to 和 cinema 之间加入 the
- 5) He bought a TV and a video recorder, but he returned the video recorder. the 改成 a
- 6) I don't like talking on the telephone. I prefer to write letters. 去掉 write 和 letters 之间的 the
- 7) What on earth are you doing? 去掉 on 和 earth 之间的 the
- 8) The longest river in China is the Yangtze River. is 和 Yangtze 之间加入 the
- 9) We have one day free on May Day. 去掉 the
- 10) When (the) police arrived, they questioned all the people in the building. 去掉 a 或 改换成 the

3. Directions: *Translate the following Chinese into English. Pay attention to articles.*

- 1) Lend me a novel to read.
- 2) Lend me the novel you bought yesterday.
- 3) Here is a painting.
- 4) Here are two paintings.
- 5) Take the medicine.
- 6) Take some medicine.
- 7) I liked the children's performances.
- 8) I like children's performances.
- 9) A horse is a useful animal.
- 10) That black horse is my uncle's.
- 11) How do you like the music?
- 12) She is fond of music.

Lesson 2

Text

Salty Coffee

Post Reading

Reading Comprehension

1. Directions: *Read the text and rearrange the following statements in chronological order.*

- 8) 2) 5) 6) 1) 4) 7) 3)

2. **Directions:** *Read the following statements carefully and decide whether they are true or false. Put "T" for true and "F" for false in the space provided. Check the answer with your partner.*

1) F 2) T 3) T 4) T 5) F

3. **Directions:** *Work in groups to discuss the following questions.*

(略)

4. **Directions:** *Make sentences with the words and phrases listed below.*

- 1) A man who can admit that he's homesick must love his home and care about his family.
- 2) And to think she would have missed the catch if not for the salty coffee!
- 3) I was so nervous that I asked for salt instead of sugar.
- 4) It was hard for me to ask for a change, so I just went ahead.
- 5) But as it mattered so much to you, I've learnt to enjoy it.

Vocabulary

1. **Directions:** *Translate the following phrases into English.*

salty coffee to pay attention to to be deeply-touched faraway hometown
to be after sb./sth. the rest of my life if not for/but for
to meet all requirements

2. **Directions:** *Spell out the words in Column A according to the definitions in Column B.*

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1) rude | 2) curious | 3) appear | 4) admit | 5) matter |
| 6) ruin | 7) responsible | 8) nervous | 9) exactly | 10) outstanding |

3. **Directions:** *Fill in each of the blanks with an appropriate word from the box. Change the form if necessary.*

1) so... as... to

2) even if

3) miss

4) admitted

5) matter

6) ruined

7) appears

8) instead of

9) stared

10) pay attention to

4. **Directions:** *Read the following sentences carefully and discuss with your partner the different meaning of the italicized words in them.*

taste

1) 味道 (n.)

2) 吃出某种味道 (v.)

- 3) 有……味,吃起来……(v.)
- 4) 领略,经受,尝到……的味道(v.)
- 5) 尝一尝(n.)
- 6) 鉴赏力,修养(n.)

miss

- 1) 想念(v.)
- 2) 没听懂(v.)
- 3) 没赶上,错过(v.)
- 4) 缺掉,丢失(v.)
- 5) 遗漏(v.)
- 6) 小姐(n.)

matter

- 1) 事(情)(n.)
- 2) 问题,毛病(n.)
- 3) 问题(n.)
- 4) 有关系,重要(v.)
- 5) no matter what 不管什么(如何)等
- 6) 事物(n.)
- 7) As a matter of fact 事实上

touch

- 1) 触,碰,弹(n.)
- 2) 一点点(n.)
- 3) be in touch with 和……有联系
- 4) get in touch with 和……取得联系
- 5) 谈到,讲到(v.)

appear

- 1) 似乎(v.)
- 2) 出现(v.)
- 3) 显得,似乎(v.)
- 4) 看起来好像(v.)

5. Directions: The suffix -y can be added to nouns to form adjectives with the meaning of "full of", "covered with", "having the quality of", or "inclined to". Now change the following words into adjectives by adding -y to the nouns listed below and then choose appropriate words to complete the sentences below.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|----------|
| 1) lucky | 2) wealthy | 3) tasty | 4) icy |
| 5) sleepy | 6) noisy | 7) healthy | 8) sunny |

Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the expressions in brackets.

- 1) Whether we start now or later doesn't matter. /It doesn't matter whether we start now