

成人高等学校教学用书

教学参考书

《大学基础英语教程》

(文、理、工科用)

第 二 级

毛雪华 梁德源 编
孙佩君 陈月琴
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编写说明

本书是配合由上海第二教育学院、上海第二工业大学合编的《大学基础英语教程》(供成人高校用)第二级教材编写的,其目的是为教师和自学英语的学员提供一些参考资料,以利教学。

本书内容按教材顺序以课为单位安排。每课一般包括补充注释(Additional Notes)、词的用法(Word Study)、语法注释(Grammar Notes)、阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)、听力材料(Listening Material)、练习答案(Key to Exercises)和参考译文(Chinese Translation for Reference)等七个部分。补充注释是对课文(包括 Using English)中的语言点进行补充注释,或对原有注释进行补充、扩大并举例说明,或提供一些背景材料。词的用法主要是对一些常用动词、介词或词组的基本用法举例说明,并在适当时候对部分意义相近的词进行简要的总结、比较。语法注释是对本课语法内容作一些必要的补充、说明,并对重点语法项目提供一定数量的例句。阅读理解和听力材料自成系统,每篇材料后配有选择题练习(Multiple-choice)。目的是测试学员对材料的理解程度,培养学员的阅读兴趣,帮助学员进行广泛阅读和听力训练,提高阅读和听说能力。练习答案对教材中的习题作了解答,有些可以有两种或多种答案的习题,我们只提供一种答案。参考译文仅供参考,译文尽可能接近原文结构并力求文字通顺,符合汉语表达习惯。以上各部分内容,

都紧密结合各课教学内容，并随着教学进度，由浅入深，循序渐进。另外，在第7课和第14课后还编有一份阶段综合试题 (Test Paper)，供进行阶段测试参考。本书提供的资料较多，任课教师可根据学员实际情况灵活掌握使用。

书中缺点错误在所难免，谨请读者批评指正。

编 者

1989年4月

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Key to the Revision
Exercises of the First Course

I.

go home	go dancing
for example	lose one's way
the underground	run a temperature
on weekends	in the air
on the other side	a department store

II.

1. come from	2. from...to
3. goes away	4. drive...to
5. a great deal of	6. enjoyed ourselves
7. carry	8. each other
9. in such a hurry	10. is...crowded with

III.

1. at	2. to	3. for	4. in	5. with	6. as
7. of	8. between	9. on	10. after		

IV.

1. use, lost	2. left, will be
--------------	------------------

3. is writing, writes 4. didn't see, is
5. do...have, will...have 6. began, have studied
7. have had, had 8. is having, will go
9. has gone, has not come
10. lost, have found

V.

- A 1. My coat has been left at home.
2. His exercises will be finished soon.
3. A new hotel is being built by workers.'
4. A large cake was baked by Mrs Brown yesterday.
- B 1. The people make history.
2. A young man wrote the book.
3. We have found the lost child.
4. A lot of foreign friends visit Shanghai every year.

VI.

1. more interesting
2. better, happier
3. biggest
4. early, earlier
5. hard, hardest

VII.

1. They are going to Beijing by train.

2. There are all kinds of books in our library.
3. I went to see a film yesterday evening. I enjoyed it very much.
4. Xiao Wang has been ill for a week. He had a bad cold.
5. China has a long history. She is one of the oldest countries in the world.

Lesson One

Additional Notes

Using English

1. May I help you?

Anything I can do for you?

What can I do for you?

Let me give you a hand.

这四句是主动提供帮助的客套用语。除了上述几句外，还可以说：

May I do you a favour?

我能帮你一个忙吗？

May I help you with your luggage (lessons, etc.)?

我帮你拿行李(复习功课,等等)好吗？

Can I help you in any way?

有什么地方我能帮助你吗？

2. 另外, 还可说:

Let me...

Would you like... 等句型。如:

Let me post the letter for you.

让我替你把信寄出去。

Would you like me to show you around the city?

我领你去参观这座城市好吗？

Text

1. In 1812 in a small town near Paris, a little boy had an accident.

He was a clever little boy...

句中出现了 small 与 little 两个同义词，注意它们用法上的区别：

- 1) little 含有感情的意味，而 small 则不然。如：

our little ones 我们的孩子们

- 2) little 有时也含有一些贬义，small 则可引申使用。

如：

a little mind 小人

small fire 小火

the small hours 半夜一至三点钟

- 3) small 可用作表语，little 用作表语时较少。如：

This boy is small (指个儿长得小，不能用 little)。

My knowledge is too little for me to solve this problem.

我的知识少得不能解决这一难题。

- 4) little 用于分量，程度上，意思是“一点点，少，不多的”。如：

There is little time left.

没剩下多少时间了。

There is only little water in the kettle.

壶里只有少量的水。

2. ... and he soon learned to “see” without his eyes.

- 1) 介词 without 是 with 的反义词，意为“没有，不”，

后面一般跟名词、代词或动词的 -ing 形式。如：

I don't like a house without a bathroom.

我不喜欢没有浴室的房子。

He has gone without taking his umbrella.

他没带雨伞就走了。

- 2) without 还常用在双重否定句中，表示加强语气。

如：

He cannot speak English without making mistakes.

他讲英语一开口就错。

You should never cross the road without looking both ways first.

过马路时，你必须先要看清两边的来往车辆。

- 3) without 还可用来表示条件。如：

I couldn't do it without your help.

没有你的帮助，我是做不成的。

句中 without help = if you hadn't helped me.

3. He was able to "read" some of them easily.

句中 be able to 意为“能，会”。如：

I was able to catch what he said.

我能够听懂他说的话。

Is the baby able to walk yet?

这小孩会走路了吗？

I shall not be able to come again today.

今天我不能再来了。

试比较 be able to 与 can 用法上的区别：

- 1) be able to 可用来表达现在的一般能力，但不及 can 用得普遍。

- 2) 当要表达将来的能力时，一般要用 **be able to**，而不用 **can**。如：

I shall be able to do the work.

我将能够做这种工作。

The patient will be able to stand soon.

这病人很快就能站起来了。

- 3) **be able to** 还可以用来表示过去的一般能力。这时可与 **could** 通用。如：

He was able to / could speak five languages.

他曾经会说五种语言。

- 4) 但如果要表达过去具体的能力（即在某一场合做某事的能力），此时需要用 **be able to** 而不用 **could**。

如：

I was able to catch what he said.

我能听懂他所说的话。

Because he worked hard, he was able to pass his examination.

因为他学习努力，所以他能通过考试。

- 5) 在否定句中，**could** 和 **be able to** 都可以用。如：

— **I wonder why Jane hasn't come yet?**

— **Perhaps she was not able to/couldn't get away from the office.**

——不知道为什么简还没有来？

——她可能公务在身走不开。

4. **His classmates read his lessons to him...**

The blind students were able to read it easily,...

第一句中的 **read** 意为“读，阅读，朗读”，而第二句中