

★成人高等教育英语系列辅导丛书★

成人高等教育

英语 1 同步辅导

A Guide to Adult English 1

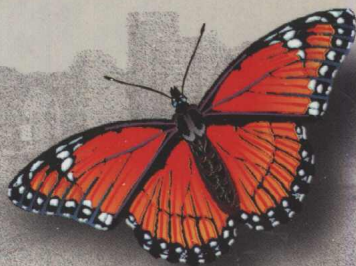
主编/ 李宗渭

编者/ 高燕勤 刘傲冬

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暨南大学出版社
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前 言

全国成人高等教育《英语》是教育部成人高等教育规划教材，为全国成人高等院校普遍采用，根据几年来我省使用情况及同学们的愿望和要求，我们编写了与这套教材配套的《成人高等教育英语 1 同步辅导》，以帮助学生（尤其是参加广东省成人高等教育英语统一考试的学生）更好地理解课文，掌握常用词和重点词组，更扎实地打好英语基础。

《成人高等教育英语同步辅导》共四册，分别与原书同步，其内容包括：①课文中重要的词和词组；②课文难点注释；③发音上容易混淆的词；④使用过程中容易混淆或用错的词或词组；⑤参考译文；⑥补充练习；⑦补充练习答案等共 7 个部分。

补充练习部分的题型尽量与全省统考的题型一致，从实际出发，强化训练，加强应试能力。

本书由李宗渭主编，编者有高燕勤、刘傲冬、罗沛笙、张云勤等老师，我们竭诚希望读者提出宝贵意见和建议，以便将此书修订得更加完善。

编者

2001 年 12 月

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Unit 1

Greeting People You Meet for the First Time

一、课文中重要的词或短语

be from	overseas student	guest house
must be	have a good journey	welcome to
be tired	have the honor to do	be ready for
have lunch	introduce...to...	a little
have	teach sb. sth.	in this field
as	ask sb. to do sth.	say sth. to sb.
a few	a pleasure for sb.	to do sth.

二、课文难点注释

1. She is from South Africa.

be from 作“来自”解，与 come from 意思基本相同，但 come from 更强调动作性。

例：(1) She is from Japan. (她来自日本)

(2) She comes from Japan. (她来自日本)

2. Li Hong now meets her at the airport.

A. meet sb. 接某人

see sb. off 为某人送行

例:(1)I shall meet my friend at the railway station.

我将在火车站接我的朋友。

(2)Jim saw his friend off at the bus station.

吉姆在公共汽车站送别他的朋友。

B. at the airport 在机场,固定短语。

类似的短语有:

at the bus station (在公共汽车站)

at the railway station(在火车站)

3. You must be Lizzy.

must, 情态动词,后面要接动词原形才能构成句子的谓语。

must 的一个解释是“必须”。

例:I must leave at 6 o'clock. 我必须六点离开。

另一解释为“一定是”,表示一种推断。

例:It must be my mistake. 这一定是我出的错。

注意区别:must be / may be

must be 表示肯定的推断,而 may be 表示推断的不肯定性,译成“也许”,“可能”。

例:Jim may be at home now. 吉姆现在可能在家呢。

4. Thank you for coming to meet me.

此句型中 for 后面既可接动名词,又可接名词。译为“谢谢你……”

例:(1)Thank you for your help. 谢谢你的帮助。

(2)Thank you for helping me with my English. 谢谢你帮我英语。

例(1)中的 help 为名词,例(2)中的 helping 为动名词。

5. Welcome to China.

welcome 可作动词或名词。

例:(1)We welcome criticism. 我们欢迎批评。

(2) Welcome home / to Beijing. 欢迎回家/到北京来。

(3) We gave him warm welcome. 我们热烈欢迎他。

除此以外, welcome 还可作形容词。

例: (1) You are welcome. 不用谢/不客气。

(2) He is a welcome guest. 他是一个受欢迎的客人。

6. Let's go back to the guest house.

英语中, 具有“使”“让”意思的词称为使役动词。常用的有 let, make, have, keep 等。当使役动词后面连接其他实意动词时, 中间不加 to。

例: (1) I made her wait for half an hour. 我让她等了半小时。

(正)

I made her to wait for half an hour. (误)

(2) What would you have me say? 你让我说什么? (正)

What would you have me to say? (误)

课文中类似的句子还有:

(1) Let's have our lunch at this table.

(2) Let's give her warm welcome and ask her to say a few words to us.

7. Everything is ready for you there.

A. everything, 不定代词。somebody, someone, something, everybody, everyone, everything, anybody, anyone, anything, nobody, no one, nothing 也属于此类词。它们都表示单数的概念, 其后的动词应用动词的单数第三人称形式, 如被定语所修饰, 应放在定语的前面。

例: (1) Everyone in the party is well-dressed. (正)

晚会上的每一个人都穿得很好。

Everybody in the party are well-dressed. (误)

(2) Is there anything new in the paper?

报纸上有什么新的消息吗?

(3) Did you see anybody else in the next room?

在隔壁房间里你看到别的人了吗?

注: else, 形容词, “别的”, “其他的”。

B. be ready for 为……作好准备

与之类似的短语还有 be ready to do... 准备好去做……

例: (1) The letters are ready for the post. 信已准备好可以寄出了。

(2) Are you ready for class? 你们准备好上课了吗?

(3) She is always ready to help. 她总是愿意帮忙。

8. I know we have a chief engineer from England.

本句是省略了引导词 that 的宾语从句。原句应为 I know (that) we have a chief engineer from England.

当宾语从句为肯定或否定句时, 由 that 引导, 在口语或非正式文体中 that 常被省略。当宾语从句为一般疑问句时, 用 if 或 whether 作引导词, 宾语从句为陈述语序。当宾语从句为特殊疑问句时, 用特殊疑问词作引导词, 宾语从句为陈述语序。

例: (1) Everybody could see that the emperor had nothing on.

每个人都能看出国王什么都没穿。

(2) I want to know if the headmaster will come back home.

我想知道是否校长会回家。

(3) Do you know how long they will stay here?

你知道他们会在那里呆多久吗?

(4) I was puzzled whose answer was correct.

我不知道谁的答案是正确的。

另外, 当主句谓语用现在时态或将来时态时, 从句谓语可以使用任何一种所需要的时态。

当主句谓语使用过去时态时,从句谓语一般要用一个相应的过去时态。

例:(1)Tom always says that he will go to Oxford University.

(2)My friend will tell me when he is leaving for Japan.

(3)Did you hear what they were talking about?

(4)The peasants expressed that they would produce more crop for the country.

农民们表示说他们将为国家生产更多的粮食。

9. There are so many good things to eat in the canteen.

在这里,不定式 to eat 作 good things 的后置定语。

例:(1)We have a lot of work to finish. 我们有许多要完成的工作。

(2)He was the last person to leave the room. 他是最后一个离开房间的人。

10. Let's have our lunch at this table.

have lunch 吃午饭

与 have lunch 相类似的短语有 have breakfast, have supper, have dinner, have meal 等。在这些短语中, have 意为“吃”或“喝”。

例:Could you have a cup of tea? 您要喝杯茶吗?

11. Now she is introducing Professor Helen Waters to the students.

introduce...to..., 动词短语, “把……介绍给……”

例:(1)I want to introduce my friend to you.

我想把我的朋友介绍给你。

另外, introduce 作动词, 还可作“引进”讲。

(2)They have introduced new techniques to the factory.

他们已经把新技术引进了工厂。

12. She will teach us English this term.

teach, 及物动词,后面可带双宾语。具有这种用法的其他动词还有 give, pay, send, sing, tell 等。一般来说,两个宾语的位置可以互换,但要注意表达方式上略有不同:

例:(1)He gave me a bunch of flowers. = He gave a bunch of flowers to me. 他送给我一束鲜花。

(2)He sang us a song. = He sang a song to us.
他给我们唱了一首歌。

13. She is really an expert in English teaching.

句中的 in, 意为“在某方面”。an expert in..., 某方面的专家。

例:(1)Are you an expert in literature?
你是文学方面的专家吗?

(2)She is excellent in cooking.
在烹饪方面她是非常出色的。

14. She is the author of a dozen books in this field.

A. 当用 of 表示所有关系时,注意翻译的顺序,要从后往前。

例:(1)I took him to Mr. Li, the headmaster of our school.
我把他带到了我们的校长李先生那里。

(2)Is there a map of China on the wall? 墙上有一张中国地图吗?

B. in this field, 介词短语,“在这个领域里”,作 a dozen books 的后置定语。

15. It's a pleasure for us to have her as our English teacher here.

A. It's a pleasure for sb. to do sth. “对某人来说,做……是件令人愉快的事”,等于 It's sb.'s pleasure to do sth.

例:It's a pleasure for me to have dinner with you. 或 It's my pleasure to have dinner with you.

与您共进晚餐是我的荣幸。

B. have ,使役动词,作“使”“让”“解”。

例:(1)I would have him repair it for me. 我要他为我修理。

(2)Have him do it. 让他做这件事。

16. Let's give her a warm welcome and ask her to say a few words to us.

A. ask sb. to do sth. 请求某人做某事

类似的短语还有 ask sb. for sth. 向某人征询……

例:(1)She asked him to wake her at 6 o'clock.

她请求他在六点叫醒她。

(2)She asked him for advice. 她征询他的意见。

B. say sth. to sb. 对某人说……

关于“说”的短语还有:

tell sb. sth. /tell sth. to sb. 告诉某人某事

talk about sth. 谈论某事

talk with sb. 和某人谈话

talk to sb. 和某人谈话

三、发音上容易混淆的词

chief - thief

field - failed

clap - cap

quite - quiet

employee - employer

honor - hour

engineer - engine

lunch - launch

guest - guess

pleasure - pleased

四、使用过程中容易混淆或用错的词或词组

1. dozen - dozens of

She has written three dozen books. (dozen 虽是名词,但用来表

数量单位时本身不加复数,后接复数名词,表示“一打”或“十二个”。)

She has written three dozens books. (误)

We have been there dozens of times. (dozens of 是一个固定短语,表示“许多”,后接复数名词)

2. everyone – every one

She knows everyone in the school. (everyone 是代词,指人,与 everybody 一样,意为“人人”或“每个人”)

She knows every one of them. (every one,其后常接 of 短语,可指人,也可指物,表示一定范围内的每一个)

3. chief – main

He is a chief engineer. (chief 表示等级最高的)

The students took down the main points. (main 意为最主要的,最重要的)

4. tire – be tired

Waiting for 3 hours tired me much. (tire 是动词,意为“使累”或“令人疲倦”)

I'm so tired after working for a whole day. (tired 是形容词,表示“累的”“疲倦的”,常与 be 连用,组成 be tired 短语)

5. employee – employer

Jack is an employee of the company. (employee 是指被雇佣的一方,复数为 employees)

Mr. Smith is our employer. (employer 指雇佣别人的人,常译为“雇主”)

6. journey – travel

He took a journey from Beijing to Shanghai. (journey 指在陆地上进行的旅行,也可表示一段路程)

They are fond of travel. (travel 表示从一地到另一地旅行的

总概念)

7. venture - adventure

Nobody ventured to meet with the murderer. (venture 作名词或动词使用,带有以自己的生命,金钱作赌注的含义)

I told them of my adventures in the forests. (adventure 作名词,意为带刺激性的,可能有危险,也可能没危险的事情)

8. a little - little

I have a little time. (a little 修饰不可数名词,具有肯定含义,表示“量虽少,但有一点”)

I have little time, I must hurry up. (little 修饰不可数名词,具有否定含义,表示“几乎没有”)

9. a few - few

Ask her to say a few words to us. (a few 修饰可数名词复数,具有肯定含义,表示数量不多,但还有几个)

The text is not difficult. There are few new words in it. (few 修饰可数名词复数,具有否定含义,表示数量少,几乎没有)

10. South Africa - the south of Africa

She comes from South Africa. (South Africa, 国家的名称,意为“南非”)

She comes from the south of Africa. (the south of Africa 指的是非洲的南部,没确指是南部的哪个国家)

五、参考译文

第一单元 问候初次见到的人

会话:

A. 你好

李红是一个接待员。她在一个工业学校的招待所工作。
莉齐是一个海外留学生。她来自南非。李红现在正在机场

接她。

李:嗨!你一定是莉齐。我是工业学校来的李红。

莉齐:噢,你好李红!谢谢你来接我。

李:你好,莉齐!欢迎你来中国。旅途愉快吗?

莉齐:是的,相当愉快。但是我有一点累了。你知道,它是一段很长的旅程。

李:是的,那咱们回我们学校的招待所吧。那里一切都为你准备好了。

莉齐:太谢谢你了。

李:不客气。

B. 在餐厅

李莹是一家合资企业的新雇员。史密斯先生是那里的总工程师。他们第一次在餐厅见面。

李莹:你好,你是史密斯先生吗?

史密斯:噢,是的。西蒙 史密斯。

李莹:你好,史密斯先生!

史密斯:你好,你是新来的吗?

李莹:是的,我叫李莹。我知道我们有一位来自英格兰的总工程师。很高兴在这见到你。

史密斯:见到你我也很高兴。餐厅里有这么多好吃的。

李莹:是的,它们味道很好。

史密斯:咱们在这张桌上吃午饭吧。

短文:欢迎

王小姐是英语系的秘书。现在她正把海伦·沃特思教授介绍给学生们。

各位,晚上好。我有幸把沃特思教授介绍给大家。(鼓

六、补充练习

从下列 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的
正确答案。

- 11

7. More cigarettes are smoked in China than _____.
A. in elsewhere B. in anywhere
C. in else D. anywhere else
8. The book is expensive. Do you know how much _____?
A. it costs B. does it cost
C. will it cost D. it is cost
9. He bought _____ eggs this morning.
A. two dozen B. two dozens C. a dozens of D. dozens
10. He is a new - comer. He has _____ friends here.
A. little B. a little C. a few D. few

(二) 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,并在每道题的四个选项中找出你认为正确的答案。

American people divide their days into several blocks of time, and plan different activities for different times.

American time is "on the dot"(准确地). If something is supposed to happen at eight o'clock, it will begin at eight. Americans value promptness(准时) and may become angry if a person is more than 15 minutes late without a good reason. If you know you are going to be late, call in advance and let someone know. If you arrive late, you should apologize and explain why. Americans arrive on time for doctors' appointments(约会). The doctor may keep you waiting, but if you keep the doctor waiting, you may get a bill(账单) for the doctor's time.

1. According to this passage, in America, if a meeting is supposed to begin at 10 o'clock, it will begin at _____.