

★成人高等教育英语系列辅导丛书★

# 成人高等教育 英语 3 同步辅导

A Guide to Adult English 3

主编/ 李宗渭

编者/ 王心洁 章恒珍

赵 君



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3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，编者有王心洁、章恒珍、赵君副教授等，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

## CONTENTS

Unit 1 .....	(1)
Unit 2 .....	(15)
Unit 3 .....	(29)
Unit 4 .....	(51)
Unit 5 .....	(67)
Unit 6 .....	(82)
Unit 7 .....	(99)
Unit 8 .....	(115)
Unit 9 .....	(133)
Unit 10 .....	(151)

# Unit 1

## Education In the Air

### 一、课文中重要的词或短语

traditional open education	be grown up	what to do
most of the time	make specific	individual
expect	be responsible for	allow
has to do with	a list of	even if
see no reason for	choose	instead of
develop	enjoy	make good use of
have a problem doing something	get used to	so far
explain	in theory	must
be different	decide	follow
usually		

### 二、课文难点解释

1. . . . the teacher may feel that the students are not very grown up.

A. May (一般表示许可或可用于请求许可)可以;表示可能性,可能,也许。

例:(1) May I leave now?

(2) This may not be true? 这也许不是真的。比较 This

cannot be true. 这不可能是真的。

B. be not very grown up. 还不很成熟

grown up 作形容词或名词时,中间常加边字符:grown-up

例:(1)He seems more grown-up this year.

(2) Sarah is only fifteen, but her opinion and reactions are surprisingly grown-up.

2...that they must tell the students what to do most of the time, and that they make the students study specific things.

A. must 一定要,必须;一定是,准是

例:(1)I must be off. Thank you very much for lunch.

比较 have to: must 强调主观意识,have to 着重客观需要。

如:I have to leave at six, as I have a meeting at seven.

(2) Judging by the smell, the food must be good.

比较 may, must 语气更肯定些。

如:He may be engaged.

B. what to do: what + infinitive 结构在句中作宾语。

例:(1)He didn't know what to say to his parents before leaving for the university.

这种结构相当于名词短语,可作主语、宾语和补足语等。

(2)The problem is where to spend the holiday.

C. most of the time 大部分时间(在句中作状语)

例:(1)He is out most of the time.

(2) Murdock was away most of the day at college.

D. make 使……做某事,成为,常跟由不带 to 的不定式构成复合结构。

例:(1)You have made me feel secure.

(2) People who won't work should be made to work.

make 用在被动态中,不定式要带 to。

make 还可跟由形容词构成的复合结构。

Praise makes good men better and bad men worse.

3. ...the teacher's feelings are very different...

be different (from) 不同(于)

例:(1) His nature was wholly different.

(2) My house is different from your house in several ways.

4. They expect the students to be responsible for the things that they do.

A. expect 期待,预料,指望(得到某东西或发生某情况),  
跟不定式或复合结构

例:(1) How can you expect to make headway if you don't work?

(2) Do you expect me to stay after that?

B. be responsible for 对……负责任

例:(1) The government is responsible for the nation's welfare.

(2) She is my child, and I am responsible for her.

5. The teacher allows the students to decide what they want to do, allow 允许,让(做某事),跟名词或代词,或名词(代词)+不定式

例:(1) They do not allow smoking.

(2) Do not allow yourself to indulge in false hopes.

6. The second part of the idea of open education has to do with what the teacher does in the classroom.

A. have to do with 和……有关系; have nothing to do with 和……没有关系; have too much to do with 和……有很大的



关系。

例:(1)The book has to do with airplanes.

(2) Tom said he didn't want to have anything to do with the new boy.

B. What the teacher does. 老师所做的,由 what 引导的宾语从句,作介词 with 的宾语。

例:(1)I don't care about money or about what people call position.

(2) He gave a description of what he had seen.

7. There is a list of things that . . .

list 单子,清单,名单。往往与 a list of 组合。

例:(1)Please make a list of the things I must buy.

(2) In the register is a list of the names of all the children in the class.

8. . . .that the students must follow, even if the students see no reason for the rules.

A. follow 遵循,依照……行事

例:(1)Everyone ought to have some ideals to follow.

(2) Then you are going to follow her advice, are you?

B. even if (though) 即使;尽管

例:(1)They'll stand by you even if you don't succeed.

(2) She won't leave the TV set, even though her husband is waiting for his supper.

C. see/have/give no reason for 认为(做)某事毫无理由

例:(1)I don't see any reason for feeling superior.

(2) She had every reason for thinking so.

9. The students are allowed to discover subjects in the open classroom instead of being made to study them.

instead of 代替,而不……,可跟名词、代词、动名词、介词短语或复合结构。

例:(1) I've come instead of my brother. He is ill.

(2) You should be out playing instead of working indoors.

(3) It's me that should ask you instead of you asking me.

10. ...and to develop their own interests in many subjects.

develop 发展,培养

例:(1) He had developed the habit of making notes.

(2) They provide good material for developing the reading skills.

11. The open classroom may allow them to enjoy learning.

enjoy 喜欢,享受(后跟 v-ing 形式或者名词)

例:(1) Most students enjoy asking question in English.

(2) I think everyone enjoyed your wonderful party the other night.

12. They will not make good use of open education.

make good use of 好好利用

例:(1) We should train them to make good use of reference books.

(2) Make good use of your time.

13. ...these students may have a problem getting used to making so many choices.

A. have a problem doing sth 做某事有困难

例:(1) They have a problem communicating with the foreigners.

(2) Some students have a problem getting up early in the morning.

B. get/be/become used to 习惯于……,后跟名词、代词或动

## 名词

例:(1) I've become used to a vegetarian diet.

(2) I'm used to dealing with matters of this sort.

## C. make choices 作选择

例:(1) We each had to make a choice.

(2) Did she regret the choice she had made?

14. They worry about the rules even when there are no rules.

A. worry about 为……着急(发愁)

例:(1) She worries far too much about her health.

(2) They didn't have to worry about money.

B. even 甚至,即使,连……都,可放在主语、动词、状语或其他词前面。

例:(1) Even as a boy he was hopeless at maths.

(2) He lay till evening without moving, without even thinking.

15. So far some of the good points and bad points of open education have been explained.

so far 到现在为止

例:(1) So far she has been a great success.

(2) So far this month we have covered ten lessons in the grammar book.

## 三、发音上容易混淆的词

world - worry

most - from

thing - sing

grow - allow

want - make

reason - great

instead - teach

have - what

kind - think

rule - but

#### 四、使用过程中容易混淆或用错的词或词组

##### 1. may – must

He may be ill as he is absent from the class. (may 用来表推测时,可能性不如 must 大)

He must be in the library since I saw him there two minutes ago. (must 用来表推测的可能性大于 may)

##### 2. must – have to

I must be going now. (must 用以表达一定时,主观意愿多过客观需要)

I have to take that job though it is not suitable for me. (have to 表达必须时,强调客观需要)

##### 3. allow – permit

I allowed her to go to the party. (允许、让,与 let 的意思相同)

His late arrival permits of no excuse. (permit 可作允许解,其用法与 allow 相同,但指(事物)许可、有余地时,只能用 permit)

##### 4. even – even if

Even a child can read. (even 意为甚至、即使,是副词,通常置于被修饰的词之前)

Even if it rains, I will go. (even if 也解作即使,是连词,接让步从句)

##### 5. instead – instead of

Let him go instead. (instead 代替、而不是,副词,往往放在被修饰的句子结尾)

He went there by ship instead of by plane. (instead of 不……而……,后面可跟名词或短语,也可接名词从句)

##### 6. get (be) used to – used to

He was not used to Japanese dishes. (be/get used to 意为习惯,

后接名词或动名词)

He used to smoke. (used to 意为以前常……, 以前是……, 表示过去的动作或状态, 用来跟现在对照, 其含义为现在已不是)

7. used to - would

He used to visit his uncle on holidays. (他以前常在假期回去访问叔叔, 客观地表示过去的习惯)

"You are a child," he would say. (他过去老说你是小孩子, 表示过去的反复动作, 较为主观地表示说话者的感慨, 比较富于感情色彩)

expect - look forward to

He expects no gratitude, no recognition for this. (expect 作期待、预料、指望解, 多用于好的事物, 但也用于坏的事物)

I'm looking forward to seeing you. (以愉快的心情期待着……)

9. subject - course

Which subject do you like best? (subject 作学科、科目解)

She took a medical course. (course 偏重于指所设课程)

10. choose - decide

He chose to stay home. (choose 解作决定时, 含有在多种选择时作出决定的意思)

She decided that it would be better to start at once. (decide 解作决定时, 并未含有多种选择之义。)

## 五、参考译文

### 第一单元 公开教育

在传统教育中老师会觉得学生们不够成熟。通常, 老师比学生年长, 感到学生年轻不太懂世事。老师们觉得大多数时间他们必须告诉学生们干什么, 必须迫使学生学习具体的知识。在公开

教育中,老师们的感觉就大相径庭了。他们首先把学生看成具有个性的个体然后才是学生。他们期望学生们为他们自己的所作所为负责任。老师们允许学生自己决定他们想做什么,不强迫他们学习具体的课目或知识,老师让学生自己决定学什么,学多少。

公开教育观念中的第二方面与老师的课堂操作有关。在传统教育的课堂里,学生们被告知要干什么。要完成一个课目学生们必须做一系列的事。有老师制定的、学生们必须遵循的规章制度,即使学生们认为这些规章不合理。在公开教育中,老师们允许学生选择要干的事。学生们没有什么具体的事要做。老师也没有制定传统的规定。学生们被允许在公开教育课堂中发现自己想学的课目,而不是被迫去学习。

公开教育还有一些非常好的方面,其教学方法使得学生能像常人一样成长。能培养他们自己对许多课目的兴趣。公开教育使学生对他们自己的教育负责任。一些学生在传统的教学中学不好,但公开教育课堂使他们对学习感兴趣,一些学生在公开教育学校感觉愉快。他们不用为学习成绩或规章制度感到焦虑。

但也有许多学生在公开教育课堂里学不好。他们不会好好利用公开教育,因为公开教育与传统教育有很大不同。这些学生也许没有习惯作如此之多的选择。对许多学生而言,课堂上有规定非常重要,即使没有规定时他们也为之焦虑,至少量规定对这类学生都有帮助。

至此已解释了公开教育中的一些优点和不足之处,作者认为公开教育是一个好主张,但还只停留在理论上,你的意见呢?

## 六、补充练习

### (一)词语结构

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。

1. If you can eat all those apples you \_\_\_\_\_ have a good digestion.  
A. must          B. may          C. might          D. should
2. You may take a horse to the water, but you can't \_\_\_\_\_ him drink.  
A. let          B. force          C. make          D. have
3. She had been \_\_\_\_\_ leaving the hospital wards for a holiday in the Orkneys.  
A. expecting    B. hoping    C. desiring    D. looking forward to
4. I'll call you today if time \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. allows          B. agrees          C. permits          D. fits
5. You don't \_\_\_\_\_ your own principles.  
A. take          B. bring          C. carry          D. follow
6. \_\_\_\_\_ now it is hard to think of it without a feeling of shame.  
A. Even if          B. Even though          C. Even          D. Though
7. We walked down the stairs \_\_\_\_\_ taking the elevator.  
A. instead          B. but          C. except          D. instead of
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ an interest in science.  
A. trained          B. obtained          C. got          D. developed
9. Smith had a problem \_\_\_\_\_ the man's accent.  
A. to understand          B. understand  
C. understanding          D. understood
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ having his own way.  
A. used to          B. would          C. was used to          D. use to

## (二) 阅读理解

阅读下面的短文,并在每道题的四个选项中找出你认为正确的答案。

It doesn't matter when or how much a person sleeps, but every-

one needs some rest to stay alive. That's what all doctors thought, until they heard about Al Herpin. Al Herpin, it was said, never slept. Could this be true? The doctors decided to see this strange man themselves.

Al Herpin was 90 years old when the doctors came to his home in New Jersey. They thought for sure that he got some sleep of some kind. So they stayed with him and watched every movement he made. But they were surprised. Though they watched him hour after hour and day after day, they never saw Herpin sleeping. In fact, he did not even own a bed. He never needed one.

The only rest that Herpin sometimes got was sitting in a comfortable chair and reading newspapers. The doctors were puzzled by this strange continuous sleeplessness. They asked him many questions, hoping to find an answer. They found only one answer that might explain his condition. Herpin remembered some talk about his mother having been injured several days before he was born. But that was all. Was this the real reason? No one could be sure. Herpin died at the age of 94.

1. The main idea of this passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. large numbers of people do not need sleep
  - B. a person was found who actually didn't need any sleep
  - C. everyone needs some sleep to stay alive
  - D. people can live longer by trying not to sleep
2. The doctors came to visit Herpin, expecting \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. to cure him of his sleeplessness
  - B. to find that his sleeplessness was not really true
  - C. to find out why some old people didn't need any sleep
  - D. to find a way to free people from the need of sleeping



3. After watching him closely, the doctors came to believe that Al Herpin \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. needed some kind of sleep
  - B. was too old to need any sleep
  - C. needed no sleep at all
  - D. often slept in a chair
4. One reason that might explain Herpin's sleeplessness was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. his mother's injury before he was born
  - B. that he had gradually got rid of the sleeping habit
  - C. his magnificent physical condition
  - D. that he hadn't got a bed
5. Al Herpin's condition could be regarded as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. common one
  - B. one that could be cured
  - C. very healthy
  - D. a rare one

### (三)完型填空

阅读全文,用合适的词填充,词的第一个字母已给出。

The teacher's feelings are very d 1 in open education. These teachers don't consider students to be students first, but i 2. They expect the students to be r 3 for what they do. They a 4 them to decide what to study and how much to study. In the t 5 classroom, the students must do a l 6 of things, e 7 if the students see no r 8 of being made to study. they are not allowed to c 9 what to do. They w 10 about the rules even when there are no rules.