

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)

第三级

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陆培福 徐美珍  
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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)第三级教材编写的,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)、听音材料(Listening Material)、练习答案(Key to Exercises)和参考译文(Chinese Translation for Reference)等七个部分。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。阅读理解和听音材料自成系统,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

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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7月

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## **Key to Revision**

### **Exercises of the Second Course**

#### **I.**

making living	make use of
make up one's mind	air pollution
do one's best to solve	open space
the department concerned	TV screens
at the end of this month	a solution to the problem

#### **II.**

1. is different from
2. the same ... as
3. instead of
4. turned over
5. arranged for
6. provide ... for
7. calls for
8. are in general use
9. as a result of
10. dressed in

#### **III.**

1. from ... to
2. of, in
3. above
4. in, at



2. Fortunately, he was in time to find the lost key.
3. If there were fewer automobiles on the streets, there would be less pollution.
4. The patient is becoming weaker and weaker.
5. Computer made its first appearance in 1950's.
6. People's need for house is increasing rapidly.
7. People who have leisure can take up hobbies.
8. People, no matter whether they are men or women, should have a chance to be educated.

## Lesson One

### Additional Notes

#### Text

1. 有时, 当 spend 的宾语为 money 等时, -ing 形式也可直接跟在宾语后面。如:

The government of Singapore has spent large sums of money building these bridges.

因此, 许多英语惯用法书把 spend 的这种用法归纳成下面这样一个句型:

spend time / money doing something

动词 waste 也可以有同样的句型:

waste time / money doing something

如:

Don't waste your time trying to repair the radio.

It's so old that it won't repair.

2. ... a large part of the work of university science departments, government laboratories and certain businesses has direct or indirect application to war and weapons. application 的同源动词是 apply。apply 作“把……应用于”或“适用”解时, 常与介词 to 连用。句中 application 与 apply 的这一意义相同, 因此, 后面也跟介词 to。  
英语中, 许多名词有着与其意义相近的同源动词或同源

形容词。这些名词与后面所跟的介词词组之间常常有一定的搭配关系。其中，有一部分名词后面所跟的介词往往与同源动词或同源形容词所跟的介词相同。如：

- { Scientific discoveries can be *applied to* war and weapons directly or indirectly.
- { Scientific discoveries have direct or indirect *application to* war and weapons.
- { She will *apply for* the job tomorrow.
- { She wrote three *applications for* jobs, but got nothing.
- { My brother is very much *interested in* music.
- { He is showing a great *interest in* music.

因此，要掌握这些名词后所跟的介词，首先得掌握这些名词的同源动词或同源形容词常跟的介词及其用法。

### Word Study

#### 1. leave (left) *vi., vt.*

##### 1) 离开

When did you leave the village?

你什么时候离开那个村子的?

When we got there the bus had left.

我们到那里时，公共汽车已经开走了。

##### 2) 留下；放在

Visitors left approving remarks in the comment books.

观众们在留言簿上留下了赞扬的话。

The hut was purposely left there as a reminder of the past.

这小屋是故意留在那里的，以使人们想起过去。

3) 交给，托付

Leave that to me, I'll take care of it.

把这事交给我，我会处理好的。

Then she left the message with a neighbour.

于是她就把这封信交给了一位邻居。

4) 使……(处于某种状态)

I am sorry I've left some of your questions unanswered.

很抱歉，有些问题我没有回答。

All the while they were left in the dark about the case.

这事他们一直被蒙在鼓里。

5) 搁置，暂不讨论

Leave it now. And say no more on the matter.

算了，这事就别再谈了。

I think perhaps we might leave it for the moment.

我看或许我们可以暂时不谈这事。

6) 剩下

Three from seven leaves four.

七减三等于四。

There is much left to be done.

还有很多事情要做。

7) leave alone 不管，不理睬；让一个人呆着

I should leave that question alone if I were you.

我要是你，这问题我就不管。

Now she was left alone with her little child.

现在只剩她和她孩子在一起了。

- 8) leave behind 留下, 使落在后面

I'm afraid we must leave Xiao Lin behind.

恐怕我们得把小林留下。

No one of course wanted to be left behind.

当然谁也不甘落后。

- 9) leave off 中断, 停止

We leave off work at five o'clock.

我们五点钟下班。

We will start at the point where we left off.

我们将接着上次讲。

- 10) leave out 漏掉, 删掉

You've made a mistake — you've left out the letter 'e'.

你出了一个错, 把字母“e”漏掉了。

I hope you won't leave this excellent material out.

这段好材料我希望你别删掉。

- 11) leave over 剩余, 暂不解决

We shall have to leave the matter over till the next meeting.

这事我们只好留到下次会议解决了。

The matter may be left over for the present.

这问题可暂不解决。

- 12) n. leave

a. 许可, 请假

You have my leave to do what you like.

我允许你想做什么就做什么。



He had only two leaves in the past ten years.

在过去的十年中，他只请了两次假。

b. on leave 休假

He went home on leave.

他回家休假了。

The ambassador is now home on leave.

目前大使已回国休假。

2. apply

1) *vi.* 申请

They applied for an extension to their visas.

他们申请延长签证有效期限。

Seven candidates applied for the position.

有七位候选人申请这个职位。

2) *vt.* 应用，运用

Whatever he learned, he applied to his work.

他把学到的一切都应用到工作上去。

In this way they can better apply theory to practice.

这样，他们就能把理论更好地运用到实践中去。

3) *vi.* 适用

What I am saying does not apply to you.

我说的话对你不适用。

Dictatorship does not apply within the ranks of the people.

专政不适用于人民内部。

4) *vi.* 联系，接洽

Please apply at the office.

请到办公室接洽。