

# 大众英语

## 自学辅导

上册

# Gateway to English

林克美 编

外语教学与研究出版社

**《大众英语》**  
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# 前 言

胡文仲教授主编的《大众英语》(*Gateway to English*) 是以业余学习者为对象, 帮助成年人学习英语基础知识、掌握英语基本技能的教科书。《自学辅导》上册是为自学该课本的读者提供的自学辅导材料, 同时也可供教师作教学参考用。

《自学辅导》包括以下三部分内容:

## 一、课文讲解 (Language Points):

### 1) 难点讲解

### 2) 语法知识的讲解和补充

英语中一些重要的语法项目在《大众英语》句型中已作处理。在练习中也提供了一些复习巩固的材料。由于课文不受语法项目的限制, 一些语法项目提前在课文中出现。另外, 也有一些语法项目不包括在句型练习中, 《自学辅导》对这些语法项目作了讲解, 并提供了一些练习。每一课应以句型练习中出现的项目为主, 课文中出现的项目点到为止, 做到有主有副。

### 3) 常用词的讲解和用法举例

《自学辅导》对一些用词, 尤其是动词作了讲解并配以例句, 以帮助自学者掌握一些常用动词, 句型和词的搭配。

## 二、练习答案 (Key to Exercises):

这一部分包括课文练习全部项目和翻译练习的参考答案。有些翻译练习可以有不止一种答案, 但《自学辅导》只提供了一种答案以供参考。

## 三、补充阅读材料 (Supplementary Reading):

《自学辅导》中提供了25篇阅读材料。有的与课文涉及的文化背景有关，有的是幽默小故事，附在本书后部，供自学者选用。为便于自学者阅读，每篇阅读材料后均提供了词汇表和一些填空或选择练习，以加深理解。由于自学者起点不同，要求不同，用于学习的时间多少也不同，他们可以根据自己的需要，选择适当的时间开始阅读，不一定统一划齐。多项选择的参考答案附在本书的最后。

本书在编写中得到胡文仲教授的指导，并与张盛龙副教授交换了意见，特此致谢。

**林克美**

**1996年10月**

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## Lesson Six

# MR. AND MRS. GREEN

### Language Points

#### 1. Mr. and Mrs. Green

Mr. 意为先生, 用在男人姓氏的前面, 如: Mr. Green, Mr. Brown, Mr. Wang.

Mrs. 意为太太, 用在已婚女性姓名前, 如: Mrs. Green, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Wang.

Miss 意为小姐, 用在未婚、单身女士姓名前, 如: Miss Brown, Miss Green, Miss Chen.

现在在西方对一位女士是否结婚不清楚时可用 Ms., 很多年轻职业妇女也希望别人这样称呼。Ms. 不表示一个女士的婚姻状况, 妇女认为她们是否结婚对别人并不重要。当然并不是所有的妇女都喜欢 Ms. 这个称呼。

#### 2. Their house has a living room, a dining room, a kitchen, three bedrooms and two bathrooms.

has 是 have 的现在一般时的第三人称单数形式。

如: I have a brother and a sister.

我有一个弟弟和一个妹妹。



He has no brother.

他没有兄弟。

The Browns have a beautiful house in a small town.

布朗家在小镇上有一所漂亮的房子。

The house has two doors.

这所房子有两个门。

and 可以用来连接语法作用相同的词语，例如：

They eat bread and butter.

他们吃面包和黄油。

They like to sing and dance.

他们喜欢唱歌跳舞。

如果有两个以上的并列词语，通常把 and 放在最后一个词语之前，其它并列成分之间用逗号。

如：Their house has a living room, a dining room, a kitchen, four bedrooms and two bathrooms.

他们家房子有一间起居室、一间饭厅、一间厨房、四间卧室和两间盥洗室。

They study English, math, physics and history.

他们学习英语、数学、物理和历史课程。

Miss Wang has a dog and a cat as pets.

王小姐有一条狗和一只猫作为宠物。

3. They have two cars, but they don't have servants.

but 在句中是一个连接词，意为可是、但是、然而，连接两个并列的句子。

如：John has a brother, but he has no sister.

约翰有个弟弟，但他没有姐妹。

The Smiths have a car, but they don't have a house.

史密斯一家有辆汽车，但他们没有房子。

My sister has a TV set, but she doesn't have a computer.

我妹妹有一台电视机，但她没有电脑。

美国英语中 have 的否定形式是 don't have, don't 是 do not 的缩写形式。在非正式形式和口语中用缩写形式。

如: I don't have the key to the room.

我没有这个屋的钥匙。

They don't have any classes on Saturday.

他们周六没有课。

Mr. and Mrs. Haydens have two daughters, but they don't have a son.

海顿夫妇有两个女儿，但是他们没有儿子。

4. Mr. Green sells cars.

sells 是动词 sell 现在一般时的第三人称单数形式。英语动词用于第三人称现在一般时时需在原形动词后面加-s 或 -es。

试比较: I sell cars.

Mrs. Green sells cars.

I study English.

Miss Zhang also studies English.

We live in Beijing.

Mr. Green lives in the United States.

5. ...they need a lot of money for their family, their big house, and their two cars.

a lot of 是一个形容词短语，意为许多。（一般用于肯定句中，与可数或不可数名词同用。）

如: He needs a lot of money to buy a computer.

他需要很多钱买台电脑。

The building has a lot of rooms in it.

楼内房间很多。

A lot of young people like pop songs.

许多年轻人喜欢通俗歌曲。

It takes a lot of time and money to do the job.

做这项工作要花很多时间和钱。

6. They don't have much money in the bank.

much 在句中是形容词，意为许多、多，只可以用来修饰不可数名词。可以用在肯定、否定和疑问句中，如：

They save much coal each year.

他们每年节省很多煤。

There is not much water in the river.

河中水不多。

I don't have much money in the bank.

我在银行存钱不多。

Do they have much difficulty in their work?

他们工作中困难很多吗？

## Key to Exercises

2. 根据课文内容判断下列各句的正误(用+，-符号表示正误)：

1. (-)      2. (-)      3. (+)      4. (-)

5. (-)      6. (-)      7. (-)

3. 用适当的短语完成下列各句：

The Greens have a beautiful garden.

a big house.

a big family.

two bathrooms.

They don't have a television set.

a computer.

two daughters.

a cat.

a bank.

a lot of money in the bank.

a park.

4. 翻译下列各句:

1) Mr. Green has a big house.

2) Mrs. Green has two sons and a daughter.

3) They have two cars.

4) They live in a small town.

5) Their garden is very beautiful.

6) They don't have much money in the bank.

5. 写出下列名词的复数:

desks

chairs

sons

daughters

watches

clocks

houses

living-rooms

families

television sets

## Key to the Passage Translation

Mr. Smith is a history teacher. He has a son and a daughter.

Their house is not big, but their garden is big. (They don't have a big house, but they have a big garden.) There are many beautiful trees in the garden. They live in a small town.

## Lesson Seven

# THE CLIMATE OF THE UNITED STATES

### Language Points

1. The United States has many different kinds of climate.

1) 冠词有两种，不定冠词 a, an 和定冠词 the，放在名词之前，用来说明名词所指的人或事物。专有名词前一般不用冠词。国家名如：Britain, Germany, France；城市名如：New York, London, Paris, Shanghai, Beijing；人名如：Wang, Hong。但在含有普通名词的专有名词前，需加定冠词，如：the United States, the People's Republic of China。

2) a kind of 是一个固定短语，作形容词用。

如：all kinds of trees      各种树木

different kinds of people      各类不同的人

two different kinds of animals      两类不同的动物

What kind of man is he?      他是怎样的人？

2. On the west coast, the temperature changes very little between summer and winter, ...

on 和 between 是介词，介词表示它后面的名词或代词与其它句子成分的关系。在学习英语时要特别注意介词与其它词（名词、形容词、动词）比较固定的搭配。

on 与名词的一些搭配

如：on the wall                      在墙上

on May 1, 1921	在 1921 年 5 月 1 日
on Monday	在周一
on the right side	在右边
on the farm	在农场
on the east coast	在东海岸
on this occasion	在这种场合

between... and... 在……二者之间

如: He stands between the door and the window.

他站在门和窗之间。

What is the difference between the two words “look” and “see”?

“look” 和 “see” 这两个词有什么区别?

在 during the summer 和 in the winter 两个介词短语中, summer 和 winter 前面都有定冠词, 是因为指那些州里的夏季和冬季, 是特指。而前句中介词 between summer and winter 中没有定冠词, 是因为泛指夏季和冬季。

### 3. In the southwest, the climate is warm during the winter, ...

注意英语表示方向的一些说法:

in the east	在东部	in the eastern part of the country	在国家东部
in the south	在南部	in the southern part of the country	在国家南部
in the west	在西部	in the western part of the city	在城市西部
in the north	在北部	in the northern part of the city	在城市北部
in the southeast	在东南部		
southwest	在西南部		

northeast	在东北部
northwest	在西北部

4. In the eastern part of the United States, summer temperatures are very different from winter temperatures.

在学习英语时要注意介词和其它词类（名词、形容词和动词）比较固定的搭配。

形容词 different 常与 from 搭配，表示与……不一样。

如：Mary is different from Jane in many ways.

玛丽在很多方面与简不一样。

Are summer temperatures different from winter temperatures in Beijing?

北京夏季气候与冬季气候不一样吗？

Western food is quite different from Chinese food.

西餐与中餐很不一样。

5. Summers are usually hot, and winters are usually cold.

usually 是一个副词，在句中修饰形容词 hot, cold, 放在系动词 be (is, are) 的后边，还有其它一些副词如 often, always, never, also 也放在系动词后边。

如：He is never late.

他从不迟到。

It is always very cold at this time of the year.

每年在这时候总是很冷。

This book is also very interesting.

这本书也很有趣。

6. Spring temperatures are comfortably warm, and fall temperatures are pleasantly cool.



comfortably 和 pleasantly 是副词，由形容词 comfortable 和 pleasant 分别加-ly 构成，修饰形容词。

fall temperatures 秋天天气

fall 是美国英语，与 autumn 同义（秋天、秋季）。

如：in the fall of 1978 1978 年秋季

Fall is the best time of the year in Beijing.

北京的秋季是最好的季节。

## Key to Exercises

### 2. 根据课文内容判断下列各句的正误：

- |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1) ( - ) | 2) ( - ) | 3) ( + ) |
| 4) ( - ) | 5) ( + ) | 6) ( + ) |

### 3. 从课文中选出与下列各句意思相当的句子：

- 1) On the west coast, the temperature changes very little between summer and winter.
- 2) In those states people wear light clothing during the summer.
- 3) They need heavy wool clothing in the winter.
- 4) In the southwest, the climate is warm during the winter.
- 5) In the eastern part of the United States, summers are usually hot and winters are usually cold.
- 6) Spring temperatures are comfortably warm.

### 4. 将下列各句变成否定句：

- 1) This is not (isn't) an expensive car.
- 2) It is not (isn't) very heavy, I think.
- 3) In the eastern part of the United States, it is not (isn't)