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张盛龙 编

外语教学与研究出版社

《大众英语》 Gateway to English 自学辅导 (下册)

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前言

胡文仲教授主编的《大众英语》是以业余学习者为对象,为 普及英语而编写的课本。本书的目的是为自学该课本下册的学习 者提供自学辅导材料,同时也可供教师作教学参考。

本书包括以下内容:

- 一、Language Points,即课文中出现的语言难点和要点注释:
- 1. 难点讲解:
- 2. 重点语法项目讲解的补充和扩充;
- 3. 常用词用法举例,以动词为主,每课选词 6 到 7 个,配以例句和用法说明,使学习者能逐步熟悉和掌握常用动词的句型和搭配。

以上讲解项目均按语言点在课文中出现的先后顺序排列;有 些重要、常用的语言点在不同的课文中多次出现,注释中也会重 复提及,并注明参看某课某条注释,我们希望这一做法有助于自 学者对旧课的复习巩固。

二、Key,即练习参考答案和讲解:

这一部分包括课文练习(Exercises)全部项目和口笔语活动(Activities)中翻译项目的练习参考答案。有些练习(特别是翻译练习)可以有不止一种答案,本书一般只提供一种答案。此外,对课文练习中的第1、2项和句子汉译英还作一些讲解:对第1项(根据课文内容判断下列各句的正误)主要是引述课文中的相关句子供对照理解;对第2项(从课文中选出与下列各句意思相当的句子)主要是对两个句子中的一些关键词和短语提供英语解释供对照理解,必要时适当用汉语作一些解说;对句子汉译英练习是指出所用句型和一些生词、短语,有时也提及时态、语态或语气。

三、Reading Material,即补充阅读材料:

业余学习者的起点不同,水平不一,能用于学习的时间长短也各不相同。考虑到课本的课文主要是供精读用的,对一些基础较好、时间较充裕的学习者,还需要有一些阅读材料作泛读之用,以提高阅读理解能力,因此本书在每课后附两篇补充阅读材料,供学有余力的读者使用,以省去他们另找材料的麻烦。所选材料内容多与课文所涉及的文化背景知识有关;其中一篇的练习为问答,一篇为多项选择;多项选择练习的参考答案附在书末。

本书的编写得到胡文仲教授的指导,并承林克美教授、平洪 副教授提供部分练习参考答案,特此致谢。

> 张盛龙 1996 年 8 月

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Lesson One PUTTING YOUR FEET UP

Language Points

1. Carolyn was a dentist and Tess worked at the airport.

dentist: 牙科医生。注意常见各科医生的说法:

doctor: 医生, 大夫

doctor of traditional Chinese medicine: 中医

doctor of Western medicine: 西医

physician: 内科医生

surgeon: 外科医生

oculist: 眼科医生

2. "I don't really feel like going out, do you?"

这个句子不是反意问句,因为前后两部分的主语不一样。后一部分实际上是一个省略问句,以避免动词等的重复。若不省略,则应该是: "Do you feel like going out?" 因为前后两部分实际上是两个独立的句子,所以中间的逗号也可改用句号。如:

I go for a swim every day. Do you? (=Do you go for a swim every day?)

我每天都去游泳。你呢?

I can't understand a word he says. Can you? (= Can you understand a word he says?)

他讲的话我一句也听不懂。你呢?

3. Perhaps there's something interesting on the television. on: 这里是"通过……、以……的方式"的意思,表示"手段、工具"。

又如。

flowers.

I heard the news on the radio.

我从收音机里听到这消息。

Since they don't live together in the same town, they have to talk on the telephone.

他们不在同一个城里住,只好在电话里交谈。

- 4. ... suggested Carolyn, throwing her the paper. 现在分词短语作状语,有几点要注意:
 - 1) 分词的逻辑主语必须与句子的主语一致,即分词表示的必须是主语的一个动作或状态。试比较下面的句子: Walking through the park, we saw a lovely show of

走过公园时,我们观看了美妙的花展。(正确。walking 是句子主语 we 的动作。)

Walking through the park, the flowers made a lovely sight.

(错误。walking 并不是句子主语 the flowers 的动作。) Standing on the tower, we could see the whole village. 站在塔顶上,我们可以看到整个村子。(正确。)

Standing on the tower, the whole village could be seen. (错误。)

然而,有时也会见到分词的逻辑主语与句子的主语不一致的情况,主要是有一些表达方式已经用得很普遍,人

们也就认为是正确的了。如:

Talking of football, have you seen the Italian team play?

谈到足球, 你看过意大利队踢足球吗?

It has cost, roughly speaking, about \$500.

粗略地说,已经花费了500美元左右。

2) 与谓语表示的动作或状态相比,分词表示的是比较次要的动作:

They stood under the tree, talking gaily.

他们站在树下,愉快地闲聊着。

Smiling, they shook hands warmly.

他们微笑着热烈地握手。

3) 现在分词一般式表示的动作与谓语表示的动作或状态是同时或几乎同时发生的,如以上各例所示。如果现在分词所表示的动作在谓语表示的动作之前发生,则现在分词需用完成式。如:

The children, having eaten their meal, were allowed to leave the table.

孩子们吃过饭后就获准离开饭桌了。

Having been there many times, he offered to be our guide.

这地方他去过多次,因此他主动提出要给我们做向导。

- 5. suggest vt.
 - 1) 建议
 - a. 跟名词

His report would suggest a further investigation.

他的报告将建议作进一步的调查。

She suggested to me one or two suitable people for the

committee.

她向我提出一两个参加委员会的合适人选。

b. 跟动名词

I suggest doing it a different way.

我建议用另一种不同的方法来做。

c. 跟从句(从句中的谓语多用动词原形或 should + 动词原形)

The assistant suggested that she should come another day.

售货员建议她改天再来。

I suggest that we leave early for the airport.

我建议我们早早出发到机场。

2) 使人联想,表明

His attitude suggests that he isn't really interested.

他的态度表明他并非真有兴趣。

His large house suggests wealth.

他那大房子表明他很富有。

6. I'm going to have a quick shower.

我去快快洗个澡。

英语的形容词和副词同属于修饰语范畴,它们之间有时在形式和意义上存在着转换关系:

have a quick shower = have a shower quickly 又如:

He is a heavy smoker. = He smokes heavily.

他抽烟抽得很多。

He is a sure winner. = He'll surely win.

他肯定获胜。

翻译时若汉语没有相应的"形容词十名词"的说法,可按转换

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后的形式和意义去理解和表达,如以上各例的汉译所示。

7. Then I'll fix us something to eat, shall I? fix us something...: 为自己做点吃的。有些动词可以带两个宾语,一个叫直接宾语,表示动作的承受者或结果,如本句中的 something; 另一个叫间接宾语,表示动作是对谁做的或是为谁做的,如本句中的 us 即属于后者。又如:

He went into his apartment and packed himself a bit of lunch.

他进到自己的套间,为自己包了一点午饭。(L. 23) 参看 23 课"课文注释"5。

8. fix vt.

1) 使固定,安装
He fixed the picture on the wall.
他把画钉在墙上。
The tables are firmly fixed to the

The tables are firmly fixed to the floor. 桌子都固定在地板上。

2) 确定,决定
The judge fixed the date for the trial as June 14.
法官把审讯的日期定在 6 月 14 日。
They've fixed the price/rent at \$12.
他们把价钱/房租定为 12 美元。

3) 安排,解决 If you want to meet them, I can fix it. 如果你想见他们,我可以作好安排。 Everything has been fixed in advance. 一切都已事先作了安排。

4) 修理,整理

We are going to fix the broken machine. 我们要去修理坏了的机器。 Wait till I fix my hair. 等我梳梳头。

在备(饭食等)What time are you going to fix dinner?你打算什么时候做饭?I'll fix tea for you.我来给你沏点茶。

- 9. "Never mind..." mind vt. vi. n.
 - 1) v. 介意,在乎
 - a) vi.

Do you mind if I call you later? 我迟些时候打电话给你,你不介意吧? Do as you like; I don't mind at all. 你愿意怎么做就怎么做;我无所谓。 Never mind! I can do this by myself. 没关系!我可以自己干。

b) vt.

Would you mind shutting the door? 请你把门关上好吗? Do you mind my opening the window? 我打开窗子,你不介意吧? I don't mind what you do. 你做什么我都不在乎。 I don't mind a joke, but this is going too far. 开个玩笑我并不介意,不过这个玩笑开得过分了。 2) vt. 留心, 照料

Mind the step!

留神脚下的台阶!

Who minds the children while you are away?

你不在的时候, 谁照料孩子呢?

Now please mind what I say.

请注意我说的话。

Mind your own business.

别多管闲事。

3) n. 意见,主意

He could never make up his mind about it.

他在这件事上总是拿不定主意。

Have you changed your mind?

你改变主意啦?

10. You can do it tomorrow, can't you?

使用反意问句,有几点要注意:

1) 简短问句的主语要用代词(或者用 there),不能用名词。 如.

Mr. Smith isn't a doctor, is he?

史密斯先生不是医生,对吧?

Your friends will come, won't they?

你的朋友要来,是吗?

There are many people in the house, aren't there?

房子里有很多人,对吗?

2) 如果陈述句部分的谓语只由行为动词构成,简短问句要 选用 do, does, did, don't, doesn't 或 didn't。如:

He speaks Spanish, doesn't he?

他讲西班牙语, 是吧?

They came to the party, didn't they? 他们来参加了聚会, 是吗?

3) 如果陈述句部分包含有 no. never, hardly, scarcely 等词,这部分就算否定。如:

You have never met each other before, have you? 你们从来没见过面,对不对?

That job is hardly suitable for Peter, is it? 那项工作对彼得不太合话,是吧?

11. "Was there nothing on the television, then?" asked Carolyn.
"Yes. We have a choice," smiled Tess.

一般疑问句有时可用否定形式,称为否定问句。在回答这种 否定问句时要注意,如果回答是肯定的,要用 yes,如果是否 定的,则用 no,这和汉语习惯不同。如:

Doesn't he want to go? -Yes, he does.

他不想去吗? ——不, 他想去。

Aren't you Mr. Smith? -No, I'm not.

你不是史密斯先生吗?——是的,我不是。

卡罗琳这个问句中包含了 nothing 一词, 也是一个否定问句; 苔丝的回答是肯定的, 因此用了 yes。

- 12. At eight o'clock on Channel 4 there's an old musical...
 - 1) 在口语中一般现在时有时可用来表示一个按规定、计划 或安排要发生的情况(这时都有一个表示未来时间的状 语):

My train leaves at 6:30.

我乘的火车 6:30 开。

The Thompsons arrive at 7 o'clock this evening. 汤普森一家人今晚 7 时到达。

He sets sail tomorrow for New York, and comes back next month

他明天启航到纽约去,下个月回来。

但这只限于少数动词,如 begin, come, go, leave, sail, start, arrive, return, end, stop, depart, open, close, be 等。

- 2) musical:音乐歌舞剧。这是现代美国戏剧界所产生的一种别具一格的艺术形式,是把传统的及现代的舞蹈与具有戏剧意味的故事中的音乐互相配合。如《乞丐与荡妇》(Porgy and Bess),《俄克拉何马!》(Oklahoma!),《南太平洋之恋》(South Pacific),《窈窕淑女》(My Fair Lady)及《合唱诗》(A Chorus Line)等。
- 13. You got the supper, so you can choose. choose vt. vi.
 - 1) 选择、排洗

You have chosen the right person.

你可选对人了。

Choose me a good one, please. = Choose a good one for me, please.

请替我挑个好的。

He was chosen out of a hundred.

他是从一百个人里头挑出来的。

There is not much to choose between them.

这些东西都差不多,没什么可挑的.

Choose for yourself.

你自己挑选吧。

2) 选定,决定

I choose not to go.

我决定不去。

She did not choose to accept his present. 她不想接受他的礼物。

choice n.

There is not much choice between the two. 两个差不多,没什么可挑的。 It is difficult to make a choice among so many. 太多了,很难作出选择。

- 14. I read a review of it recently.
 read: 在这里是过去时, 读 /red/。
- 15. "Probably," agreed Tess. agree vi. vt. 同意
 - 1) vi.
 - a. 单独使用

I asked him to come with me and he agreed. 我请他跟我一起来,他同意了。

- b. 跟介词 with (同意某人的意见、想法、分析、解释等)
 She agrees with her husband most of the time.
 她在大多数场合同意丈夫的意见。
 I completely agree with your opinion.
 我完全同意你的看法。
- c. 跟介词 on (确定一件事情)
 Can we agree on a date for the next meeting?
 咱们能不能为下一次会议确定一个日期?
- d. 跟介词 to (涉及一项建议)
 He's agreed to our suggestion about the holiday.
 他已经同意我们关于假日的建议了。

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