

北京市教育委员会

成人高等教育教材

# 现代英语教程

A MODERN  
ENGLISH COURSE

(教学指导与练习)

一级下

2

非  
英  
语  
专  
业  
专  
用

主编：楼光庆  
编者：宫东风  
王丽萍

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



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\* \* \*

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# Contents

## 目录

一、参考答案及练习 .....	1
二、课文参考译文 .....	44
三、测试卷及答案 .....	50

## 一、参考答案及练习

### Lesson One

#### The Sea

#### Exercises:

1.

- 1) It looks beautiful.
- 2) It can be very rough.
- 3) Yes, there is.
- 4) No, it isn't.
- 5) It is nearly 11 kilometers deep.
- 6) It is very salty. Swimmers cannot sink in it! Fish cannot live in the Dead Sea. It's a strange sea.
- 7) Because no sunlight can reach the depths of the sea, so it is completely dark.
- 8) Strange fish live there. Some are blind. Some have their own lights. Some have great jaws.
- 9) Near the top.
- 10) They hope to find new resources for mankind.

2.

- |            |          |            |          |                 |
|------------|----------|------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1) looked  | 2) knows | 3) looking | 4) carry | 5) take         |
| 6) carried | 7) bring | 8) carries | 9) take  | 10) take, bring |

3.

A.

- |                      |                       |                    |           |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 1) shorter, shortest | 2) brighter           | 3) coldest         | 4) wetter |
| 5) longer            | 6) bigger, biggest    | 7) softer, softest | 8) hotter |
| 9) lighter           | 10) younger, youngest |                    |           |

B.

- 1) most considerate, considerate, more considerate
- 2) more peaceful, Most peaceful, peaceful
- 3) serious, more serious
- 4) famous, more famous, most famous
- 5) difficult, more difficult, most difficult

- 6) astonishing, more astonishing, most astonishing
- 7) an ordinary, more ordinary, most ordinary
- 8) thoughtful, more thoughtful, most thoughtful
- 9) an interesting, more interesting, most interesting
- 10) pleasant, most pleasant, more pleasant

4.

A.

- 1) Jane is as charming as Anne.
- 2) English is as difficult as history.
- 3) The living room is as large as the dining room.
- 4) A poet is as useful as a cook.
- 5) The adults are as excited as the children.
- 6) The auditorium is as big as the stadium.
- 7) This board is as thick as that one.
- 8) The editor is as well-informed as the writer.
- 9) Oil is as valuable as diamonds.
- 10) The new player is as clever as the captain.

B.

- 1) The train is not as fast as the bus.
- 2) The boxes are not as heavy as the bags.
- 3) Ben is not as heavy as Dan.
- 4) Your mother is not as tall as your father.
- 5) Geometry is not as hard as chemistry.
- 6) The moon is not as bright as the stars.
- 7) This kitchen is not as convenient as a laboratory.
- 8) The critic is not as clever as the writer.
- 9) The peas are not as fresh as the beans.
- 10) This musician is not as skillful as a professional.

5.

- |           |           |           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1) less   | 2) fewer  | 3) fewer  | 4) fewer  | 5) fewer  |
| 6) fewer  | 7) fewer  | 8) fewer  | 9) less   | 10) less  |
| 11) fewer | 12) fewer | 13) less  | 14) Fewer | 15) fewer |
| 16) fewer | 17) fewer | 18) fewer | 19) less  | 20) less  |

6.

A.

- 1) Land covers only a quarter of the earth.

- 2) Our new classroom building is 25 metres high.
- 3) Scientists are making a study of the ocean issues.
- 4) *Titanic* sank because of the iceberg.
- 5) Have you ever swum in the sea?
- 6) It is getting colder and colder.
- 7) The Yangtze River is the longest river in China.
- 8) He plays the violin better than Mary.
- 9) The summer in Wuhan is much hotter than it is in Beijing.
- 10) Sound travels much more slowly than light.

B.

- 1) 世界上海洋的面积大于陆地。
- 2) 世界上最高的山也仅有大约 9 千米高。
- 3) 海洋某些地方的水要比其他地方的水咸。
- 4) 它们用其巨大的颚，可以吞食比它们自身还要大的鱼。
- 5) 随着潜水员下降，海水变得越来越冷。
- 6) 玛丽讲汉语比约翰强。
- 7) 这是课文中最难的句子。
- 8) 在我们班，她游泳游得最好。
- 9) 他是我们三个人中年龄最小的。
- 10) 她是女生中学习最用功的。

7.

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1) A  | 2) C  | 3) A  | 4) B  | 5) A  |
| 6) C  | 7) D  | 8) D  | 9) A  | 10) A |
| 11) C | 12) D | 13) C | 14) D | 15) A |
| 16) C | 17) B | 18) B | 19) B | 20) B |

8.

- 1) The weather in March was unpredictable.
- 2) The sidewalks in the neighborhood are filthy.
- 3) It must finally be spring.

### Reading:

1.

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1) A | 2) A | 3) C | 4) D | 5) C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

2.

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1) T | 2) T | 3) T | 4) T | 5) T |
|------|------|------|------|------|

### **Dictation:**

In most cases, you can transplant a tree successfully at any time if you follow the instructions for transplanting a tree. The most important thing is to dig out enough roots, but this method is difficult with a large tree.

When you dig out the tree, take a ball of earth measuring about a foot wide for every inch of diameter of the tree trunk. Dig deep enough to avoid cutting off too many taproots. It's wise to call in a professional tree expert to transplant a tree more than a few inches in trunk diameter.

### **Reading Comprehension:**

#### **Population Pollution**

Many of the world's pollution problems have been caused by the crowding of large groups of people into the cities. Supply for the needs of the people leads to further pollution by industry. If the rapid increase in human population continues at the present rate, there may be much greater harm. Some scientists speak of the increase in numbers of people as "population pollution".

About 2,000 years ago, the world population was probably about 250 million. It reached a billion in 1850. By 1930, the population was two billion. It was three and a half billion in 1988. It is expected to double by the year 2000. If the population continues to grow at the same rate, there would be 25 billion people in the world a hundred years from now!

Man has been using the earth's resources more and more rapidly over the years. Some of them are almost gone. Now many people believe that man's greatest problem is how to control the growth of his own population. The materials in the world will not support the human population, in time to come, if the present rate of increase continues. Already there is overcrowding in the cities and hunger in some countries. Can man's rate of increase continue? Many people believe that human survival in the future depends on the answer to this question.

1. The world's pollution problems would be less serious if \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. fewer people moved from countryside to the cities
  - B. more people moved from countryside to the cities
  - C. industry developed less fast
  - D. many people moved to the cities without the development of industry
2. The increasing move to the cities of the people is thought to be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. city pollution
  - B. population pollution
  - C. countryside pollution
  - D. industry pollution
3. In 1850 the population in the world was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. 250 million
  - B. 1,000 million
  - C. 200 million
  - D. 2,000 million



4. In the year 2000, it is expected that world population will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 350 million                                      B. 25,000 million  
 C. 4,000 million                                    D. 7,000 million
5. The most serious problem man is facing is thought to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the using of the earth's resources  
 B. the control over the waste of the natural materials  
 C. how to slow down the increase of population  
 D. how to stop the birth of new babies

**Key:**

1. A      2. B      3. B      4. D      5. C

## **Lesson Two**

### **A Letter to a Teacher**

#### **Exercises:**

1.

- 1) In late **August**.
- 2) Pearson College is a small school.
- 3) Pearson College.
- 4) The professor often gives them individual instruction.
- 5) He finds time to play on the soccer team.
- 6) He has a scholarship.
- 7) He works as a language lab assistant to help pay other bills.
- 8) His plan for the future is to teach English for a few years in a university and then to devote his life to research in linguistics.
- 9) How was his vacation? How many students is he teaching now? Which books is he using this year?
- 10) He ends his letter by asking questions.

2.

- |            |           |            |           |            |
|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1) arrived | 2) choose | 3) enjoy   | 4) pay    | 5) majored |
| 6) chosen  | 7) paid   | 8) playing | 9) choose | 10) enjoy  |

3.

- |           |          |          |           |           |
|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1) who    | 2) which | 3) which | 4) whose  | 5) which  |
| 6) who    | 7) which | 8) which | 9) whose  | 10) which |
| 11) whose | 12) who  | 13) who  | 14) whose | 15) which |

16) whose      17) which      18) who      19) which      20) which

4.

A.

- 1) The courier boy who brought a message is waiting for an answer.
- 2) The employees who had reached the age of sixty-five had to retire.
- 3) The young men who didn't have college degrees had a hard time finding jobs.
- 4) The trucks which weighed more than ten tons weren't allowed to cross the bridge.
- 5) The boy who fell from a tree was not badly hurt.
- 6) The woman who works in the book store was born in Germany.
- 7) The dog which barked at you belongs to Mr Malone.
- 8) The coffee which was boiling on the stove tastes bitter.
- 9) This ice cream which has nuts in it costs more.
- 10) The building which was struck by lightning burned to the ground.

B.

- 1) The car he just bought was expensive.
- 2) The boy I helped is a student of mine.
- 3) The room I sleep in is comfortable.
- 4) The library I study in is quiet.
- 5) I enjoyed the story your friend told.
- 6) The bird I was watching was building a nest.
- 7) The raincoat you sent me is the wrong size.
- 8) The E-mail he sent us was about his new job.
- 9) The pictures I showed you were taken in Holland.
- 10) John liked the gift I gave him for his birthday.

5.

- |             |         |          |           |             |
|-------------|---------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1) his      | 2) my   | 3) our   | 4) her    | 5) their    |
| 6) their    | 7) your | 8) our   | 9) their  | 10) his     |
| 11) my, his | 12) his | 13) his  | 14) their | 15) my, his |
| 16) His     | 17) his | 18) your | 19) its   | 20) your    |

6.

A.

- 1) This is the house in which Luxun lived.
- 2) This is not the answer that we want.
- 3) Those who want to go to museum sign up here, please.
- 4) Yesterday, I met a little girl whose name is Mary.
- 5) Our teacher asked us the reason why we were late.

- 6) Since Zia Ali came to Pearson College, he has made friends with many people.
- 7) She herself chose the smallest apple.
- 8) In China, college students enjoy free medicare.
- 9) Are they all English majors? / Do they all major in English?
- 10) Who paid for the movie tickets?

B.

- 1) 皮尔逊学院是一所小学院，与安大略的多伦多大学不同，多伦多大学又大又有名气。
- 2) 我和一名加拿大学生交了朋友，他叫罗伯特·威尔逊。
- 3) 主修基础教育的罗伯特是义务为城市附近贫困家庭孩子上课的许多大学生中的一个。
- 4) 像我的近半数同学一样，我有奖学金来支付一部分大学费用。
- 5) 我一直记得您的课，您的课使我受益匪浅。
- 6) 我哥哥的专业是心理学。
- 7) 他们说做广告值得。
- 8) 他是一位负责的医生，并得到了病人的信任。
- 9) 青年节马上就要到了。
- 10) 你认为昨天的音乐会怎么样？

7.

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1) B  | 2) B  | 3) C  | 4) B  | 5) B  |
| 6) A  | 7) D  | 8) C  | 9) A  | 10) D |
| 11) A | 12) B | 13) A | 14) D | 15) B |
| 16) B | 17) D | 18) C | 19) C | 20) A |

8.

- 1) Having lunch is one of my favorite pastimes.
- 2) 略
- 3) In conclusion, it is never easy to break bad news, but if you follow these steps, you will at least soften the blow.

### Reading :

1.

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1) D | 2) A | 3) A | 4) C | 5) A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

2.

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1) F | 2) F | 3) T | 4) F | 5) T |
|------|------|------|------|------|

### **Dictation:**

Our classroom is on the third floor of the teaching building. It is a large room about twenty feet long and ten feet wide. The walls are light green and the ceiling is white. On the front of the wall, there is a large blackboard with chalk and erasers on the ledge. On its left, there is a brown door. On its right, there are two large windows, under which there are two radiators for heating in the wintertime. There are about forty light-colored chairs in the room for the students, and the teacher's desk is in the front of the room. On the whole, it is a pleasant and comfortable room, in which we study every day. We like this room.

### **Reading Comprehension:**

#### **How Did A. M. and P. M. Come into Being**

Everybody uses A. M. and P. M. to mean before noon and after noon. But do you know exactly what they mean and how they came into being?

We know that the turning of the earth makes the sun and stars seem to move across the sky. Daylight, of course, begins with the sun rising in the east and ends with the sun setting in the west. Being high in the sky, between these two positions, the sun has travelled a quarter journey. And half of the daylight hours have been spent.

Therefore, by noticing where the sun stood in the sky, early man learned how to tell the time of the day. At night, the stars were observed! He could also know the time.

The important thing in keeping time is to know the exact moment of noon. For each of us, wherever we are, noon is when the sun is directly overhead. Think of an imaginary line, a meridian, drawn across the sky, going from the north point of your horizon down to the south point.

When the sun crosses your meridian, it is noon for you. When the sun still lies to the east of your meridian, it is morning. After the sun has crossed this meridian, it is afternoon.

The Latin word for "midday" is meridiem, from which comes our word ante meridiem, whose form is A. M., which means before midday. P. M. is the short form for post meridiem, meaning after midday.

1. The English word "meridian" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ante meridiem in Latin                      B. P. M. in Latin  
C. post meridiem in Latin                      D. meridiem in Latin
2. Early man learned how to tell the time of the day \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by noticing where the sun stood in the sky  
B. by knowing the exact moment of noon

- C. by drawing a meridian across the sky  
 D. by observing the positions the stars exist in the sky
3. Which of the following is true according to the passage? \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. A. M. means before noon in English and ante meridiem in Latin  
 B. P. M. is the short form for post meridiem in Latin standing for “before midday” in English  
 C. Daylight begins with the sun rising in the west and ends with the sun setting in the east  
 D. Meridiem in Latin comes from our word meridian
4. It is the exact moment of noon \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. that the sun crosses the imaginary line  
 B. when the sun still lies to the east of the meridian  
 C. after the sun has crossed the imaginary line  
 D. when the sun is not directly overhead
5. “Before midday” means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the sun has travelled a quarter journey  
 B. half of the daylight hours have been spent  
 C. the sun hasn’t travelled half of its journey  
 D. the sun has travelled half of its journey

**Key:**

1.D    2.A    3.A    4.A    5.C

## **Lesson Three**

### **Kites**

#### **Exercises:**

1.
  - 1) In Korea, Japan and China.
  - 2) On the first few days of the year.
  - 3) A simple kite can be made with two crossed pieces of light wood glued to a sheet of paper or plastic.
  - 4) Some are shaped like fish, dragons or birds.
  - 5) A cloth tail.
  - 6) Most kite fans fly their kites just for fun.
  - 7) The US Weather Bureau uses Kites to gather information about winds and weather. Some of the kites used in this work carry scientific instruments and fly higher than 20,000 feet.
  - 8) To launch a kite, it’s usually necessary to run into the wind for a few feet.
  - 9) As the kite begins to rise, let out more line and give it some short tugs.

10) Because it is very dangerous.

2.

- |           |              |                       |         |             |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|---------|-------------|
| 1) rises  | 2) entered   | 3) has been conducted | 4) need | 5) was held |
| 6) gather | 7) are flown | 8) is shaped          | 9) use  | 10) glued   |

3.

- 1) *Paradise Lost* was written by John Milton.
- 2) That table was made by my uncle.
- 3) The fence was knocked down by the horses.
- 4) The tournament was won by Jim Thorpe.
- 5) That course is taught by Mr Olson.
- 6) The *Clock* symphony was composed by Haydn.
- 7) The portrait of Mrs Gardner was painted by Sargent.
- 8) Those articles were written by the best reporter on the staff.
- 9) The supper was prepared by the Women's Club.
- 10) The part of *Rip Van Winkle* was played by Joe Jefferson.
- 11) The wall hanging was woven by a friend of mine.
- 12) The jewels were taken by a thief.
- 13) Several houses were washed away by the flood.
- 14) The phone was answered by the director himself.
- 15) The accident was reported by a passerby.
- 16) My car was badly damaged by the truck.
- 17) That beautiful shawl was embroidered by her mother.
- 18) The garden was choked by weeds.
- 19) The diamond was bought by Mrs Rich.
- 20) The Fourth of July picnic is given by the Rotary Club every year.

4.

- 1) The troops are being reviewed.
- 2) The computers have been ordered.
- 3) All contributions are accepted.
- 4) Tommy is criticized a lot.
- 5) His music is admired.
- 6) His symphonies are performed everywhere.
- 7) Jim's book is being published in a two volume edition.
- 8) The company is being reorganized.
- 9) The entire library is being recatalogued.
- 10) The manuscript is now being typed.
- 11) It was mailed this morning.

- 12) The ballroom for the convention is being set up.
- 13) A survey of the neighborhood was being made.
- 14) The book is being reprinted for the third time.
- 15) The dress was draped in soft folds from shoulder to hemline.
- 16) Mr Ackley was being measured for a new suit.
- 17) The sale was advertised in all the newspapers.
- 18) The lecture was given in the gymnasium.
- 19) The tea tray was brought in at five.
- 20) Rome was invaded in 455 A. D.

5.

- 1) Professor Horton was looked up to by all the students.
- 2) Diamonds have always been sought after by man.
- 3) The stove was turned on by her.
- 4) All the toys were picked up by the children.
- 5) All the accounts were added up by the bookkeeper.
- 6) The table was waited on by James.
- 7) The fight was broken up by the police.
- 8) The bridge was blown up by the enemy.
- 9) The order was written out by the manager himself.
- 10) Her hair was cut off by the barber.
- 11) The commas were taken out by the editor.
- 12) That story was made up by Johnny.
- 13) The box was thrown away by her.
- 14) Some new workers were taken on by the company.
- 15) The house was broken into by someone.
- 16) The property was cared for very well by them.
- 17) The mystery was cleared up by us.
- 18) Rare books are sought after by people.
- 19) All the dishes have been rinsed off by us.
- 20) All the ink has been used up by them.

6.

A.

- 1) Kites are flown in many parts of the world.
- 2) Pink is the most popular color this year.
- 3) The Spring Festival is an important part of Chinese culture.
- 4) The machine is made in U. S. A.
- 5) They study English just for fun.
- 6) The computer is one of the most practical office equipments.

- 7) Rice and dumplings are the favorite food of Chinese people.
- 8) Our purpose to learn English well is to serve the society.
- 9) There is a hospital near our school.
- 10) Christmas is the most important festival in the west.

B.

- 1) 几千年以来，生活在世界许多地方的不同年龄的人制作并且放风筝。
- 2) 在中国，把每年里的某一天当作风筝日来庆贺。
- 3) 风筝被制作成各种各样形状、颜色和大小。一些风筝形状像鱼、龙或者鸟。
- 4) 这些活动按国际风筝协会的规则进行。
- 5) 风筝也被用于实用目的。
- 6) 这个男孩必须马上送往医院。
- 7) 这封信必须再写一次。
- 8) 这个故事是老板编造的。
- 9) 这个男人正被警察询问。
- 10) 他告诉我捕了许多鱼。

7.

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1) B  | 2) A  | 3) A  | 4) D  | 5) D  |
| 6) A  | 7) C  | 8) D  | 9) B  | 10) A |
| 11) B | 12) B | 13) D | 14) A | 15) B |
| 16) D | 17) C | 18) B | 19) C | 20) C |

8.

- 1) Perhaps a god can do this.
- 2) We Chinese should feel proud.

### Reading:

1.

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1) A | 2) D | 3) D | 4) C | 5) D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

2.

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1) T | 2) T | 3) T | 4) F | 5) F |
|------|------|------|------|------|

### Dictation:

We interrupt this programme to bring you a piece of special news. The Weather Station reports that a heavy thunderstorm is coming within about 2 hours. We'll be experiencing high winds and driving rains with a lot of thunder and lightning. Travellers are warned to stay off



roads during the storm. Further information about the weather will follow immediately after the programme.

## Reading Comprehension:

### Confidence Is Necessary for Success

A person may have an idea about himself that will prevent him from doing good work. A person who believes that he is not capable will not make a real effort, because he feels that it would be useless. He won't go at job with the confidence necessary for success, and he won't work the hardest, even though he may think he is doing so. He is therefore likely to fail, and the failure will strengthen his belief in his incompetence.

Alfred Adler, a famous psychiatrist, had an experience. When he was a small boy, he got off to a poor start in arithmetic. His teacher got the idea that he had no ability in arithmetic, and told his parents what she thought in order that they would not expect too much of him. In this way, they too developed the idea, "Isn't it too bad that Alfred can't do arithmetic?" He accepted their mistaken estimate of his ability, felt that it was useless to try, and was very poor at arithmetic, just as they expected.

One day he became very angry at the teacher and the other students because they laughed when he said he saw how to do a problem which none of the other students had been able to solve.

Adler succeeded in solving the problem. This gave him confidence. He rejected the idea that he couldn't do arithmetic and was determined to show them that he could. His anger and his new found confidence encouraged him to go at arithmetic problems with a new spirit. He now worked with interest, determination, and purpose, and he soon became extraordinarily good at arithmetic. He not only proved that he could do arithmetic, but he learned early in life from his own experience that, if a person goes at a job with determination and purpose, he may astonish himself as well as others by his ability.

1. When Alfred Adler was a small boy, he \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. had a poor start in life
  - B. had a poor start in arithmetic
  - C. started learning arithmetic
  - D. was very poor
2. Alfred Adler had the idea he was not good at arithmetic from \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. his parents
  - B. his teacher
  - C. his experience
  - D. his poor start
3. When he was told he was not good at arithmetic, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he began to work hard
  - B. he accepted verdict
  - C. he expected his parents to help him