

新编成人高等学校教材

英语

第**3**册

教学参考书

(非英语专业用)

ENGLISH

新编成人高等学校英语教材编写组 编



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Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press

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新编成人高等学校英语教材编写组 编

主 编: 胡国湘

副主编: 何天汉

编 者: 赵振春 王仁元 刘桂兰
王慧珮 郭国英 刘桂香

审 阅: 李维屏
Lan Hooker (新西兰)



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前 言

本书是《新编成人高等学校教材：英语》第三册教学参考书。

本书内容包括：课文译文、语言功能译文、应用文写作译文、词汇学习（Word Study）和各项练习的答案等。书中提供的译文和答案并不是唯一正确的，仅供教师教学时参考，并供学生在自学时更全面、深入地理解课文，在独立完成作业后，判断正误，熟练掌握语言技能和巩固已学知识之用。

第三册主编为胡国湘（江西师范大学职业技术学院），副主编为何天汉（南昌大学），编者为赵振春（浙江财经学院）、王仁元（上海政法学院）、刘桂兰（南昌工程学院）、王慧琍（江西外语外贸职业技术学院）、郭国英（南昌市教育学院）、刘桂香（江西师范大学职业技术学院）。

本书承上海外国语大学博士生导师李维屏教授主审；在本教材的策划、审校、版式设计、插图选配等方面，上海外语教育出版社的编辑们做了大量的工作，在此一并表示衷心感谢。

限于编者的水平与经验，加之编写时间仓促，书中定存在缺点与不妥之处，欢迎专家、学者及使用者批评指正。

编者

2006年5月

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Word Study

hate *vt.; n.*

1. *vt.* have a strong dislike; (colloq.) regret 憎恨, 讨厌; 〈口〉抱歉
 - (1) We **hate** his dishonesty. 我们讨厌他的不诚实行为。
 - (2) They know clearly what to love and what to **hate**. 他们清楚地知道, 该爱什么, 该恨什么。
 - (3) He **hates** anyone listening while he is telephoning. 他不喜欢打电话时有人在一旁听着。
 - (4) I **hate** to have quarrelled with him. 我真不该和他争吵。
2. *n.* strong dislike 憎恨

They were filled with **hate** for their enemies. 他们对敌人充满仇恨。

lead (led, led) *vt.; vi.*

1. *vt.*
 - ① show sb. the way by going first 带路

A local peasant **led** the soldiers through the mountain trails. 当地一位农民带着战士们走过山路。
 - ② direct, control 指导, 领导, 治理, 率领
 - (1) He **leads** us in carrying out the plan. 他领导我们执行这个计划。
 - (2) What **led** you to do so? 是什么使你这样做的?
 - ③ conduct by the hand or by a rope 牵, 带

The policeman is **leading** an old man by the hand across the street. 那警察正牵着一位老人的手领他过街。
 - ④ spend (life, etc.) 过(生活等)

He **led** a hard life ten years ago. 十年前他生活艰难。
2. *vi.* serve as a route for; take 通, 达; 〈喻〉导致(某种结果)
 - (1) This path **leads** to the village. 这条小路通往村庄。

(2) All roads **lead** to Rome. 条条道路通罗马。

(3) His carelessness **led** to his failure. 他的粗心导致了他的失败。

rise (rose, risen) vi. 升起(高); 站起; 增长; (日、月等)升起

(1) The river **rises** every spring. 每年春天河水都要上涨。

(2) Fog was **rising** from the pond. 雾正从池塘中升起。

(3) The sun **rises** in the east and sets in the west. 太阳从东方升起, 在西方落下。

(4) She was too weak to **rise** to welcome us. 她身体太弱, 不能起身迎接我们。

(5) People's demand for knowledge is **rising** sharply. 人们对知识的要求日趋强烈。

raise vt.

1. lift up 举起

They **raised** their glasses to toast to friendship. 他们为友谊干杯。

2. cause to rise 引起

The joke **raised** a laugh. 这笑话引起哄笑。

3. speak more loudly 提高(嗓音)

He **raised** his voice with excitement. 他因激动提高了嗓门。

4. bring up for discussion 提出

They don't want the subject to be **raised** again. 他们不想再次有人提出这个问题。

separate vt.; vi.; a.

1. vt.

① make separate from 使分离, 使隔开

(1) Please **separate** the good ones from the bad ones. 请把好的与坏的分开。

(2) Each argument is **separated** from the next by a comma or a space. 每一论据与下一论据之间均由一个逗号或一个空格分隔开来。

② divide into 划分成

The land was **separated** into small parts. 那块地被分成几小块。

2. vi. go in different ways (指人)分手

They talked until midnight, and then **separated** at a crossroads. 他们一直谈到半夜, 然后在一个十字路口分手了。

3. a. 分开的, 各自的; 与其他不同的

(1) The children are sleeping in **separate** beds. 孩子们正熟睡在各自的床上。

(2) This word has three **separate** meanings. 这个词有三种不同的意思。

seat vt.; n.

1. vt. have or provide seats for 使就座, 能坐(容纳)……人

(1) They **seated** themselves in sofas. 他们坐到沙发上。

(2) This big cinema can **seat** 2,000 people. 这个大电影院能容纳2000人。



2. *n.* 座位; 所在地

- (1) Please take your **seats**; the train is going to start. 请坐在座位上, 火车就要开了。
(2) A university is a **seat** of learning. 大学是学习的场所。

regret (regretted, regretted, regretting) *vt.*; *n.*

1. *vt.*

① be sorry about (a sad fact or event) 遗憾, 悔恨

- (1) He didn't **regret** the choice he had made. 他并不后悔他做出的选择。(后接名词)
(2) Before his death the engineer **regretted** that the work had not been completed. 临死之前这位工程师很遗憾没有完成那项工作。(后接从句)

② 比较: regret 后接动名词表示对已经发生的事感到后悔。

- (1) They **regretted** buying these machines from that factory. 他们很后悔从那个工厂买回了这些机器。
(2) He **regrets** not having followed your advice. 他后悔当初没听你的忠告。
regret 后常接动词不定式 to say, to tell, 表示“遗憾地说”“遗憾地告诉”。
(1) I **regret** to say that I haven't given you enough help. 我很遗憾(地说), 没能给你充分的帮助。
(2) I **regret** to tell you we won't be able to come again. 我很抱歉地告诉你, 我们不能再来了。

2. *n.* feelings of sadness 惋惜, 懊悔

- (1) To my **regret**, I can't go with you. 使我遗憾的是, 我不能和你一起去。
(2) I feel no **regret** for what I did. 我对我所做的并不感到后悔。

pretend *vt.*; *vi.* make oneself appear falsely 假装

- (1) You are **pretending** illness. 你在装病。
(2) We mustn't **pretend** to know what we don't know. 我们绝不要不懂装懂。
(3) Don't **pretend** to be dead. 别装死。

go *vi.* 常与副词或介词连用, 构成短语

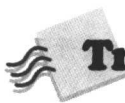
go by (时光)流逝, 经过(某地); go into 进入, 讨论

go on with sth. 继续做某事; go over 复习, 检查

go off 离去, 逃走; go through 查阅, 通过, 经历

- (1) A group of soldiers **went by**. 一群士兵走了过去。
(2) Many hours **went by**. 好几个小时过去了。
(3) Let's **go into** that matter now. 现在我们来讨论这件事。
(4) **Go on with** your work, please. 请继续干吧。
(5) He **went off** with the money. 他卷款而逃。
(6) I'll **go through** your paper. 我将审阅你的试卷。





Translation of the Text (for reference)

一次特殊的体检

第二次世界大战爆发以后，一位住在旧金山名叫吉姆的青年收到了一份应征通知，要他去接受体检。

吉姆不是懦夫，他痛恨法西斯。但他不愿参军。为什么呢？这完全是因为他正热恋着一位美丽的姑娘，而不愿和她分离。“如果我能找到一个办法让医生相信我的身体有某些缺陷就好了，”他想，“那样，我就可以避免被送去服兵役。可是该怎么办呢？”他想来想去，忽然，他想出了一个好主意，不禁大喜。

第二天早晨，吉姆到医院去。他被领进一个大房间。在那儿，他看见一位老军医官坐在一张办公桌后面，正忙着仔细审阅一些文件。“那一定是主任医生，”吉姆心想，“最好别让他注意到我。”他有着这种想法，便赶紧找了个座位坐下，拿出一张旧报纸假装看了起来。

过了一会儿，吉姆听见有人叫他的名字。他知道轮到他检查了。当吉姆来到医生面前时，那位老人停止看文件，慢慢抬起头来，用锐利的眼光迅速地看了他一眼，然后轻声吩咐吉姆把报纸放在桌上，并立即脱掉衣服。当然，吉姆只得按吩咐的去做。接着吉姆又被要求坐到房间角落的一把椅子上。吉姆刚坐好，就听见医生轻声对助手说：“体检完了，这个小伙子完全合格。”

“你还没有给我仔细检查，怎么可以得出这样的结论？太草率啦！”吉姆对医生大叫起来。“别生气，年轻人！穿上你的衣服，听我解释给你听。”医生平静地说。

过了一会儿，医生和蔼地对吉姆说：“小伙子，你说我们没有仔细给你检查，是不是？可是我认为我们没有必要那样做。当我轻声对你说，请你放下报纸，脱去衣服时，你按我说的做了。这说明你的听力是好的。然后，我要你坐到房间一角的椅子上时，你也那样做了，这说明你不是近视眼。还有，我们刚才见你在看报，就确信你的智力是合格的。考虑到所有情况，毫无疑问，你的身心都很健全。现在，我很高兴地对你说，你已经通过了体格检查。也就是说，你要成为一名光荣的士兵了。”吉姆点点头。“祝你成为一名优秀的战士，为人类的正义和自由而战。”老人激励他说。吉姆感动得热泪盈眶。

半年以后，吉姆在太平洋上的一次战役中阵亡了。他的女友听到这个消息，几乎疯了。她冲向海岸，站在那儿，遥望着一望无际的海洋。她不停地哭泣，呼唤着恋人的名字。“不要这样，孩子。”这是一位老人颤抖的声音，“你的吉姆壮烈牺牲，他把生命献给了全世界人民。我们该为他感到骄傲才对……”说到这儿，女孩的父亲因激动而哽咽了。他唯一感到遗憾的是他一直没有让吉姆知道他是谁。这位老人不是别人，正是曾经给吉姆检查身体的那位军医官。

Translation of Functions

I. 肯定和不肯定

1. 你肯定 / 有把握吗?

——是的(不是的), 我(不)肯定 / (没)有把握。

——不是的, 我对此不太有把握。

——是的, 我不怀疑那个。

- | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---------|
| 我相信, | { | { | 你的听力不错。 |
| 我毫不怀疑, | | | |
| 2. 我肯定 / 确信, | | | |
| 毫无疑问(毋庸置疑), | | | |
| 确实 / 显而易见, | | | 他会成功。 |
| | | | 你智力健全。 |

3. 我不敢肯定 { 她为什么不停地哭泣。
 { 他是在什么地点被杀害的。

我拿不准他是否会给我 { 一份好工作。
 { 作一次仔细的体检。

II. 概括

总而言之 / 一言以蔽之,	{	{	我不相信他。
总之,			
简而言之 / 简单地说,			
全盘考虑后,			
考虑到所有情况,			
			我同意你的意见。
			你的身心都很健全。

III. 结论

1. 你的结论是什么?

——我的结论是	{	{	他在撒谎。
——我断定			
——我得到这样的结论,			
			他壮烈牺牲。
			你完全合格。

2. 你怎么得出这 / 那样一个结论?

根据事实, 我们	{	得出这个 / 那个结论。
		得出这个结论。
		得出这个 / 那个结论。

PRACTICE

Complete the dialogue:

Mr. A: ... Where has he gone?

Mr. B: ... is said ...

Mr. A: Are you sure/certain?

Mr. B: I'm not sure/certain. (Or: I'm not too sure of (about) that.)

Mr. C: I'm sure/certain that ... (Or: I believe that ...)

Mr. A: ... draw such a conclusion?

Mr. C: ... he once told me that ... to be a glorious soldier.

Word Formation

Exercise

Guess the meanings of the following words and underline the roots you've learned:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <u>introduce</u> 介绍 | <u>introduction</u> 引言 | <u>educate</u> 教育 |
| <u>education</u> <i>n.</i> 教育 | <u>produce</u> 生产 | <u>production</u> <i>n.</i> 生产 |
| <u>affect</u> <i>v.</i> 影响 | <u>affection</u> <i>n.</i> 影响 | <u>effect</u> 效果 |
| 2. <u>accept</u> 接受 | <u>except</u> 除……以外 | <u>include</u> 包括 |
| <u>exclude</u> 排除 | <u>conclude</u> 下结论 | <u>closet</u> 厕所, 壁橱 |
| <u>enclose</u> 包围, 封入 | | |
| 3. <u>agriculturist</u> 农学家 | <u>biologist</u> 生物学家 | <u>conductor</u> 售票员, 领队 |
| <u>educator</u> 教育家 | <u>producer</u> 生产者 | <u>cook</u> 厨师 |
| 4. <u>biology</u> 生物学 | <u>biological</u> 生物学的 | <u>biochemistry</u> 生物化学 |
| <u>microbiology</u> 微生物学 | | |

Exercises to the Text

I. Reading Comprehension

1. *Answer the following questions according to the text:*

(1) It happened at the beginning of the Second World War.

- (2) Because he received an enlistment notice in which he was told to undergo the physical examination.
 - (3) No, he did not. (No, he did not know that the chief medical officer was his girlfriend's father.)
 - (4) Jim was trying not to be noticed by the chief doctor.
 - (5) The medical officer whispered to Jim to put down the newspaper on the table and take off his clothes. When Jim did so, the officer knew he had good ears. Then Jim was asked to go and sit on the chair in a corner, and when he did that, the doctor knew he was not nearsighted. As Jim was found to have been reading the newspaper while waiting for the health check, the medical officer was sure he was a man of intelligence.
 - (6) The medical officer regretted that he had never let Jim know he was his girlfriend's father.
2. Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences according to the text:
- (1) C (2) B (3) B (4) A (5) C
3. True or False:
- (1) F (2) F (3) F (4) T (5) T

II. Vocabulary and Structure

4. Arrange the words or expressions with opposite meanings in pairs:
- (1) F (2) D (3) B (4) A (5) C (6) E
5. Point out the infinitive phrases (不定式短语) in the following sentences and explain their functions:
- (1) to be regretted (作表语)
 - (2) not to be used now (作表语)
 - (3) to get good results (作目的状语)
 - (4) to have been destroyed in the Second World War (作主语补语)
 - (5) where to begin and how to do it (作宾语)
 - (6) to have been able to fight for the justice and freedom of human beings (作形容词的补足成分)
 - (7) to be given more lectures (作宾语)
 - (8) not to have undergone the medical examination (作形容词的补足成分)
6. Fill in each blank with the given verb in its correct gerundial form (动名词形式), and then translate the sentences into Chinese:
- (1) not being given
这位助手没有得到这项艰苦的工作，很不高兴。
 - (2) pretending
不懂装懂，没有好处。
 - (3) thinking ... taking
我希望你打消去干那种危险的工作的念头。



(4) reading

你最好不要在公共汽车上看书。

(5) having saved

这位军医因救活了一个小孩而受到表扬。

(6) being punished

这个男孩怕挨罚。

7. Fill in each blank with the given verb in its correct participial form (分词形式), and then translate the sentences into Chinese:

(1) rushing

在五月的一个温暖的早晨, 我们看见许多战士向海岸冲去。

(2) Not knowing

玛丽由于不知道怎样做, 就去请教一位专家。

(3) told

这个故事我听过几遍了。

(4) Given

如果给予更多的时间, 约翰会成为一流的游泳选手。

(5) Having heard

听到她的孩子在战斗中牺牲了, 她整天悲泣。

(6) weeping

她躺在床上, 哭了一夜。

8. Replace the underlined parts in the following sentences with words or expressions from the text (用课文中的单词或短语替换下列句中的划线部分):

(1) avoided (2) received (3) separates (4) pretended (5) hates ... deeply

(6) am sure (7) rushed (8) went (9) examined

9. Fill in each blank with one of the words or expressions given below in its proper form:

(1) (have) undergone

(2) are in love

(3) am sure

(4) pay attention to

(5) conclusions

(6) is proud of

(7) took off

(8) have found a way

(9) fought for

(10) fight against

III. Translation

10. Put the following phrases into English or Chinese:

(1) the Second World War

(2) look through

(3) join the army

(4) up to the standard

(5) be perfect in mind and body

(6) 不是(别人或他物)而正是

(7) 与……分开(分离)

(8) 总之

(9) 体检

(10) 得出结论

11. *Put the following sentences into English:*

- (1) I have no doubt that he will get there in time.
- (2) As soon as I left the hospital, it rained.
- (3) It is so hot that we can't go out now.
- (4) I am sorry to have troubled you so much.
- (5) Is this the letter to be sent by air?
- (6) Having lived here for years, she knew the place well.
- (7) I am sure that you'll be an excellent scientist.

12. *Put the following sentences into Chinese:*

- (1) 只有为了别人而活，这个生命才是值得的。——阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦
- (2) 世界上只有人最伟大；在人身上只有心最伟大。——A. 汉密尔顿
- (3) 中国的经济发展最终将依靠现在 20 岁至 40 岁的年轻的科技人员。
- (4) 中国的高等院校得到政府鼓励，在来年将招收更多的自费研究生。这对高等教育的发展有很大意义。

IV. Guided Writing

13. *Make sentences after the models:*

- I. (1) As soon as we had sat down, we realized that the waiting staff were packing up tables and chairs.
- (2) As soon as he had arrived, he was forced to leave.
- (3) As soon as this crisis was over, another began to develop.
- (4) As soon as he had put down the receiver, the telephone rang again.
- II. (1) It was so dark that he could not see the faces of his friends.
- (2) My mother lives so far away that we hardly ever see her.
- (3) He was so young that you should excuse him.
- (4) They were all so tired that they could do nothing more.

14. *Combine each pair of sentences after the model by using coordinating conjunctions given in brackets (用括号中所给并列连词，将简单句联结成并列句):*

- (1) My father earns a good salary and my mother takes good care of us.
- (2) Tom read a book last night and Alice wrote a letter.
- (3) My husband invited his friends to dinner at our home, but I do not have enough food in the house.
- (4) John has worked for three hours on his homework, but he hasn't finished it yet.
- (5) I must hurry, or I'll miss the airplane.
- (6) My husband and I have to settle our differences, or I will leave him.
- (7) I had broken my glasses (眼镜), so I couldn't see what was happening.
- (8) It was very cold outside, so I decided to stay at home.



Practical Writing

EXERCISES

1. Notices 通知

Notice

A report by the president on the reform of the education system for 20__ is to be presented at 2:00 p.m. next Tuesday, Oct. 31, in the auditorium. All teachers and students are requested to be present on time.

President's Office

Oct. 26, 20__

2. Posters 海报

Friendly Volleyball Game (semi-final)

Chemistry Dept. vs. English Dept.

Time: 4:30 p.m., Oct. 8

Place: The College Sports Ground

Students' Union

Oct. 6, 20__



Word Study

explore *vt.* travel into or through (a place) for the purpose of discovery 探究, 考察, 探测, 探险

- (1) A Chinese exploring team **explored** the new oil regions three years ago. 一支中国勘探队三年前探测了这片新油田区。
- (2) Columbus discovered America but did not **explore** the new continent. 哥伦布发现了美洲, 但没有对此新大陆加以探测。

amaze *vt.* fill (sb.) with great surprise or wonder 使(某人)大为惊异

- (1) That little girl **amazed** me. 那小女孩使我大为惊异。
- (2) I was **amazed** at the news. (后接介词) 我听到消息大为吃惊。
- (3) I was **amazed** to hear the news. (后接不定式) 我听到消息大为吃惊。
- (4) He is **amazed** by what you have told him. 他听了你的话感到惊愕。

amazing *a.* 令人惊异

- (1) Today's news is **amazing**. 今天的消息令人吃惊。
- (2) Your wife is an **amazing** woman, George! 乔治, 你太太真了不起!

expect *vt.* 预期; 预料; 期待; 盼望

- (1) He **expects** that he'll pass the English examination. 他预料自己会通过英语考试。
- (2) I **expect** to get a letter from my daughter. 我期望收到女儿的信。

marry *vt.* 结婚

- (1) Johnson is going to **marry** Linda. 约翰逊将娶琳达为妻。
- (2) John and Mary are going to get **married** on New Year's Day. 约翰和玛丽将在元旦结婚。
- (3) Jane **married** an English man. 简嫁给了一个英国人。

(4) She has been **married** to a Mr. Liu. 她和一位刘先生结了婚。

(5) Is he **married** or single? 他已婚还是单身?

behave *vi.*; *vt.*

1. *vi.* 举止, 表现, 开动, 运转

(1) Those boys **behaved** well and wisely. 那些男孩很聪明, 举止得当。

(2) How is the new engine **behaving**? 这台新发动机的性能如何?

2. *vt.* conduct oneself in a proper way 举止得体

Behave yourself! 规矩点! (对孩子们的用语)

either ... or ... ……或者……; 不是……就是……; 既……又……(作为强调成分用在否定陈述后)

(1) **Either** you come in person **or** you ask your secretary to come. 要么你本人来, 要么叫你的秘书来。

(2) You **either** do what I say **or** leave this place. 你或者按我所说的去做, 或者离开这个地方。

(3) I cannot speak **either** English **or** French. 我既不会说英语, 也不会说法语。

superior *a.* 优越的; 较高的; 上级的

inferior *a.* 劣质的; 较差的; 下级的

这两个形容词属拉丁文的比较级形容词, 词尾是 *or*, 不是 *er*; 比较时后面接 *to*, 不用 *than*。
例如:

a superior officer 上级军官 an inferior officer 下级军官 inferior goods 劣等货

(1) This book is **superior** to the other in style. 这本书的文体比那本书的更好。

(2) This tea is **superior** to that. 这种茶比那种好。

(3) This method is **inferior** to that. 这种方法不及那种方法。



Translation of the Text (for reference)

玛丽·金斯利——维多利亚女王时代的探险家

玛丽·金斯利于1893至1895两年间花了20个月在西部非洲考察。她的两部著作和有关旅途见闻的多次演说, 帮助欧洲人改变了他们对非洲殖民地的看法。金斯利也推动了人们对非洲人的生活和风俗习惯的研究。我们有必要了解一些英国人当时的社会生活情况, 从而明白这在当时是何等地令人惊异。

1862年, 玛丽·金斯利出生在伦敦郊外, 后成长于维多利亚女王时代。那时候, 人们只希望妇女呆在家中照顾丈夫和孩子, 言行举止要像贵妇人。

玛丽的父亲是一位医生, 母亲操持家务。她父亲大部分时间漫游在遥远的国度, 很