



大学英语基础教程 教师手册

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# 大学英语基础教程

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零起点

(第三、四册)

教师手册

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王 葵(第四册)

导委员会的委托,根据教育部颁布的新的教学大纲编写的一套“以学生为中心”的活动教学模式。(第三、四册)该教材从零起点,听说领先,逐步向读、写、译过渡,并逐步向综合技能发展。该教材共分四册,分学生用书和教师用书,同时还配有录音磁带。每册书均有10个单元,其中第1—4单元和第6—9单元每单元由4个部分组成:(1)以口头表达为中心的对话,并配有相应的练习;(2)课文,并有难句和典型句型的注释;(3)以表格形式表述的练习;(4)综合练习。第5和第10单元分别作为复习巩固。每单元包括11个练习,其中4个为听力练习,5个为综合练习。旨在让学生复习巩固所学的知识,提高学生的语言综合应用能力。此外,本册学生用书后有总词汇表、短语和本册所出现的不规则动词表。

本书是《大学英语基础教程》(第三、四册)的教师手册,内容包括各单元的 Information Related to the Text; Language Focus; Classroom Activities; Key to the Exercises 和 Translations of the Texts。为了便于教师备课,把握本教材的特点,在完成课文后练习的基础上,我们还设计了大量的课堂活动供教师参考。第一册第一单元至第十单元,教师操作和安排课时,还为教师提出一些建议。练习答案部分包括:(1)客观题全部答案;(2)听写练习的文字材料;(3)课文练习的答案;(4)对部分主观题也提供了参考答案(因为有的主观题的答案是开放的)。各单元的练习量较大,建议各位教师根据本单元的练习时,根据实际教学中学生的实际情况,适当调整练习量。本教材的练习利用教材和教师手册所提



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## 大学英语基础教程

### 零起点(第三、四册)教师手册

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疏漏之处在所难免,希望广大师生在使用过程中提出宝贵意见。

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# Book Three

## Unit One

### Lead - in

#### Questions

1. Do you know what a fable is?
2. Have you ever read or heard any fables?  
If yes, please cite some examples.
3. What's the moral lesson in each fable?

### Information Related to the Text

#### 1. Fable 寓言

A fable is a short, fictitious story in which animals or objects talk, which tells a general truth or is only partly based on fact, or literature of this type. It is intended to teach a moral lesson, e.g. Aesop's Fables.

Greed means "Strong desire for more food, wealth, money, gold, etc.". The adjective form of "greed" is "greedy".

There are many stories and fables about greed both in Chinese and in English. Do you remember the famous story by Grimm "The Fisherman and His Wife" or the Greek story "The Golden Touch"?

Usually the greedy characters in such stories come to a bad end or return to a miserable state like the fisherman's wife. This text "The Three Wishes" is a fable about greed. Since each fable has a moral lesson for the reader. This story, too, must have a moral lesson for us to learn, what is it?

#### 2. Pancakes 薄烤饼

Pancakes are thin, soft, flat cakes, made of a mixture of flour, milk and eggs. They are cooked in a flat pan and are usually eaten hot, often with sugar and lemon. They can also have a sweet or savoury filling. In American English, they are called crepes which come from French. In Britain, pancakes are often eaten on Pancake Day (which is held in February). In some places, they hold pancake races on that day. Each runner has to carry a pancake in a frying pan, throwing it into the air and catching it again as they run along.

### Language Focus

#### 1. They kept hoping for new...

(1) keep + v-ing 一直做某事;总是做某事

e.g. I kept wondering what she was doing.

The young soldier kept dreaming of home.

(2) keep on + v-ing 强调重复性以及决心

e.g. Why do you keep on smiling?

He kept on wiping his eyes with the back of his hand.

keep (sb. or sth.) + *adj.* (*adv.*, *prep.* phrase, present participle):

(3) cause (sb. or sth.) to be, or to continue in a specified condition or relation.

e.g. Please keep the children quiet.

The cold weather kept us indoors.

If your hands are cold, keep them in your pockets.

I am sorry to have kept you waiting so long.

Please keep the fire burning.

2. They could wish for anything...

(1) wish for 希望得到; 盼望

e.g. I could wish for a better life than I've got.

Everybody wishes for happiness but few get it.

I keep wishing for a chance to do something different.

(2) wish sb. + *n.* (*pron.*)

e.g. We wish you a safe journey.

I wish you luck!

I wish him no harm.

(3) wish + subjunctive clause

e.g. Mary wishes she had more money.

I wish I were a bird.

I wished that I had never met him.

Monica wished she hadn't come.

(4) wish (*n.*) 愿望

e.g. I have no wish for fame or position.

All her wishes have come true.

(5) How I wish...!

e.g. How I wish I were 18 years old!

How I wish I were a millionaire!

3. It's your fault.

fault; a mistake, esp. sth. for which you are to blame or (esp. in a person's character or machine) a weakness or broken part.

e.g. It's your fault for not learning.

The fault is on both sides.

Laziness is his only fault.

## Follow-up Work

- (1) Can you give other English words with the similar meaning to "greed"? In modern society, do people need "greed" in knowledge, money, love etc.? (thirst, desire, wish, ambition)
- (2) What are your three wishes?

## Key to the Exercises

### I. (略)

### II. Dictation

#### Riddle

In a round house,

There are two bright windows,

They open in the morning,

But at night they close,

Tell me what they are.

(eye)

### III. childish/helpful

careful/traditional

angry/useful

additional/official

1. careful

2. traditional

3. childish

4. angry

5. additional

IV. 1. sandwich

2. hamburger

3. steak

4. hot dog

5. salad

6. 苹果饼

7. 奶油

8. 乳酪

9. 比萨饼

10. McDonald

V. 1. gone

2. Fancy

3. stick

4. None

5. blame

6. appear

7. immediately

8. fault

VI. 1. have

2. had

3. had had

4. were, would understand

5. had had, would have come

6. had moved, would have been found

7. closed, be woken up

8. had known, have realized

9. go, will see

10. see, give

VII. 1. B

2. A

3. A

4. C

5. B

6. A

7. A

8. A

VIII. 1. I would tell you the truth if you came.

I would have told you the truth if you had come.

2. He would buy the TV set if he had enough money.

He would have bought the TV set if he had had enough money.

3. You would know it if you studied science.

You would have known it if you had studied science.

4. If you did not bring a coat, you would be very cold.

If you had not brought a coat, you would have been very cold.

5. If it rained, we would not have a party.

If it had rained, we would not have had a party.

6. We could often see each other if you moved here.

We could have often seen each other if you had moved here.

- IX. 1. If the water had not been so cold, he would have swum in it.  
 2. If we had home work today, we would not go to the movie.  
 3. If Henry had been here, he could have helped you.  
 4. If I had had the book, I could have read it to you.  
 5. If Mary had brought enough money with her, she would have bought the coat.
- X. that/gifts/on/between/by/same/part/in/beforehand/words.
- XI. 1. After dry weather, every one hopes for rain.  
 2. Mrs. Smith would let Tom have his lunch.  
 3. After he finished writing his homework, Xiao Lin went to watch TV.  
 4. You could have bought that diamond ring, why did not you buy it?  
 5. How I wish I could have one million dollars to build a beautiful hospital!  
 6. Do you fancy seeing horror films?  
 7. The Marys' look forward to visiting China.  
 8. If you keep trying you will succeed.  
 If you keep trying you are sure to be successful.

### Reading Practice

I. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. F

II. 1. 有些人说他们会把这些钱捐赠给慈善事业。

2. 我会雇用几百个仆人来照顾我,管理我美丽的花园。

3. 假如某个早晨你醒来发现自己赢了 5,000 万美元,你会怎样做?

### Translation of the Text

#### 三个愿望

有一对夫妇很穷,他们一直希望有新衣服穿,有可口的饭吃。男的特别喜欢吃薄煎饼。一天晚上,一位老太太来到他们家,告诉他们,他们可以有三个要求,他们可以要他们想要的任何东西。

男的刚吃完晚饭,只吃了一点面包,还没吃饱。

他说:“我真想要一个大大的薄煎饼。”

立刻,他的盘子里就有了一个薄煎饼。

他妻子吼道:“你这个蠢材!你原本可以要一所满是好吃东西的房子,而你只要了一个薄煎饼,我真想把那个薄煎饼贴在你愚蠢的鼻尖上。”立刻,那个薄煎饼贴在他的鼻尖上。

这对夫妇开始互相责备起来,男的喊到“都怪你!”“不,怪你!”女的说道,他们能怎么办呢?这煎饼仍贴在丈夫的鼻子上。

妻子叫道:“噢!我希望这一切没发生过!”

煎饼即刻不见了。这个男的说:“我还饿着肚子,我多么希望能有些煎饼吃!”

当然,这回什么事情都没发生。

## Unit Two

### Lead-in

#### Questions

1. Do you keep a diary? why?
2. What do people usually write in their diary?

(Private things, important or impressive happenings, one's personal feelings and thoughts to sth., such as: love, current affairs, policy, etc.)

### Information Related to the Text

A diary is a book with a separate space or page for each day, in which you write down your future arrangements, meetings, etc., or in which you record anything of interest that has happened to you during the day together with your thoughts or feelings that you have at the time.

The form of a diary is usually casual, using first person singular form "I" to start the diary. On the top right, should be written down.

### Language Focus

1. first of all: The phrase is a parenthesis. This phrase is parenthetically (作为插入语) used without forming part of the grammatical (语法的) structure of the sentence.

e.g. First of all, you must be honest.

First of all, let me say how glad I am to be here.

First of all, I must take these magazines to Mary.

Other similar structures are: most important of all, worst of all, most curious of all

2. ...the unbosomings of a seventeen-year old boy.

seventeen-year 复合形容词

a 16-meter boat a 5-year plan

3. ...feeling too bored to even make up my mind...

make up one's mind: to reach a decision

e.g. He could not make up his mind how to treat her in the future.

She could not make up her mind whether it was fast or slow.

I have made up my mind and anything you say will change it.

4. I do not intend to show this cardboard...

...intend to (do) 打算;有心;有……的意图

I did not intend to be rude to you.

Mary intended to come to my home last night but it rained.

I intend to clean out the spare room sooner or later.

5. since no one... nor is it so.

nor 在引起分句时,需要用倒装语序。

e.g. He never went again, nor did he write to apologize.

I do not know, nor do I care.

She had understood nothing, nor had she sought to understand.

## Follow-up Work

In what aspects do you think a diary benefits you most?

## Key to the Text

### Practice

— I am on business here and I also plan to visit some famous universities in America.

— Only a box of ties.

— Only a box of ties?

— What's there in your bag?

— They are all daily necessities.

— It's Okay.

## Key to the Exercises

I. (略)

II. Who gets a scolding every day?

Because he is too fond of play,

And from his class will often stay?

The lazy boy.

III. 1. think about the beautiful future

2. bring out the strange ideas

3. feel oneself quite happy

4. lack confidence

5. the root of the matter

6. write down my thoughts

7. find the door closed

8. wait as calmly as you can

IV. 1. alike

2. lonely

3. asleep

4. awake

5. astir

6. alive

V. 1. made up my mind

2. lacks

3. doubt

4. matters

5. intend to

6. a series of

7. unless

8. bring out

VI. importance

distance

difference

patience

evidence

1. distance

2. patience

3. importance

4. differences

5. evidence

VII. 1. It is quite useful knowing English grammar.

2. It is a pity that he did not want to come.

3. It is important to let the children learn by themselves.

4. You will find it pleasant staying with him.

5. It is my desire to be an excellent swimmer.

6. It is the root of the trouble that he has no interest in keeping a diary.

VIII. 1. 他法语说得很好,但他不会写。

2. 当他走出教室时,天已黑了。

3. 每天吃很多肉对身体没好处。

4. 三个老师花了6个月的时间,完成了这个科研项目。  
5. 地球离月球有多远?  
6. 和他商量这事是浪费时间。

7. 被开除的是亨利,而不是查尔斯。

8. 电影院太嘈杂,我一个字都听不清。

9. 据说使用了新的教学方法后,学生们的成绩都提高了。

10. 我离开家乡已有5年了。

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

X. 1. D 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. D 6. D 7. B 8. D

9. A 10. B 11. D 12. A 13. B 14. D 15. C

XI. 1. Why does an eighteen-year-old girl lack confidence?

2. It takes Mary several hours to finish writing that composition well.

3. The friend who can bring out all kinds of things deep in his heart is a real friend.

4. It is reported that over a thousand people died in that flood.

5. I don't intend to hurt you.

6. Sometimes I feel myself quite lonely in the world.

7. The doctor sat chin in his hand.

8. First of all, I want to express my thanks for what you have done for me.

insurance law (律) 保险法

## Reading Practice

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

II. 1. 他会告诉你他推测谁在某某场比赛中可能会赢,而且他的推测与那些年龄比他大三、四倍的人的推测一样准确。

2. 教育还意味着对孩子们个性进行训练。游戏,特别是集体游戏,是进行这种训练的最佳方式之一。在这些游戏中,孩子们必须学会互相合作,而不是单独行动。

e.g. I've enjoyed seeing you and talking about old times.

## Translation of the Text

A lot of other verbs can also follow -ing forms as their objects such as: mind, avoid finish, keep, consider, suggest, fancy, etc.

### 记 日 记

几天来都没有动笔了。因为我想先对我的日记做一番思考。对某些人来说,像我这样的人记日记有点不可思议的,这不仅因为我以前未曾这样做过,而且因为在我看来,不论是我还是别人都不会对一个17岁的男孩的心事感兴趣的。不过,那有什么关系呢?我想写,不仅如此,我还想把深深埋藏在心灵深处的各种各样的事情都倾诉出来。

常言道:纸比人更耐心。这件事发生在一个令人伤感的一天。我用手托着下巴呆坐着,心里烦透了,甚至连该出去还是呆在家里都没了主意。这时,那句话闪现在脑海里,是的,毫无疑问纸是有耐心的。我不想把这本写得得意的“日记”二字的硬皮笔记本给任何人看,除非我找到一位真正的朋友,不论是男孩还是女孩。而就在此刻,我终于才谈到了这个问题的实质。我开始写日记的缘由是:日记是那样一位如此真心的朋友。

让我说得更清楚一些,既然没人相信17岁的男孩会感到在世界上很寂寞、孤独,事实上也并非如此。我有慈祥的父母和一个19岁的姐姐。我认识大约30个能称得上朋友的人。我有姨、叔叔之类的亲戚,他们也都是亲人,一个多惬意的家呀!不!我似乎什么都不缺。

我所有的朋友也跟我差不多,尽是闹呀、玩呀,仅此而已,我从来不会谈及日常生活以外的任何事情,我们似乎不能再亲密了,那就是问题的根源。也许我缺乏信心,但无论如何,对此我似乎也无可奈何。

为了在心目中加强这个等待已久的朋友的形象,我不愿意像多数人那样把日记写成流水帐,我是想让日记成为我的朋友,我将来要把我的思想和情感用笔记录下来。

10. I left home at 5.30 p.m. (10. 我离开家已是下午5点半了。)

11. I don't intend to hurt you. (11. 我无意伤害你。)

12. I feel myself quite lonely in the world. (12. 我觉得自己在世界上很孤独。)

13. I want to express my thanks for what you have done for me. (13. 我想表达我对你所做之事的感谢。)

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## Unit Three

### Lead-in

#### Questions

1. Do you have any knowledge about insurance?

2. How many types of insurance do you know?

What are they?

(life insurance, health insurance, car insurance, property insurance, etc.)

3. Are you willing to become a member of it?

Why or why not?

### Information Related to the Text

insurance policy (商) 保险单

insurance broker (商) 保险业务人

insurance certificate (商) 保险证书

insurance company (律) 保险公司

insurance indemnity (律) 保险赔偿

insurance industry (经) 保险业

insurance law (律) 保险法

insurance premium (经) 保险基金

insurance rate (经) 保险费

### Language Focus

1. Yet few Americans really enjoy visiting with these... women.

enjoy doing sth.:

e.g. I've enjoyed seeing you and talking about old times.

He enjoyed taking his sister for walks through the country lanes.

A lot of other verbs can also follow *v-ing* forms as their objects such as: mind, avoid, finish, keep, consider, suggest, fancy, etc.

e.g. The man tried to avoid answering him.

Would you consider emigrating?

There was a deadly silence after she had finished speaking.

2. ...at best, they are a necessary evil.

at best; at most

e.g. He cannot get here before two at best. (最早 2 点)

c.f. at one's best: in one's best condition or state.

e.g. He acted all kinds of plays, but he was at his best in comedy.

To see this part of the countryside at its best, you need to come in June.

3. A young father who purchases... agrees to pay a sum of 200...

(1) agree (to do):

e.g. We agree to leave at once.

我所有的朋友 All of the students agreed to go to the park on Sunday. 谈及日常生活以外的任何事情  
c. f. agree with 同意某人的意见。 也许我缺乏信心, 但无论如何, 对此我似乎也  
e. g. They might not agree with you

为 (2) agree on/upon sth. 就……取得一致意见。 不愿意像大多数人那样相信迷信或迷信  
e. g. We agree on the question.

4. In effect, they pay as much for the insurance... 2. How many types of insurance  
pay for: What are they?

(1) 付……的钱, 赔偿 (life insurance, health insurance, car insurance, property insurance)

e. g. How much did you pay for the book? 3. Are you willing to become a member?  
That bread is paid for. Why or why not?

(2) 为……付代价; 吃亏

e. g. You'll have to pay for your mistakes. Information Related to the Text

You've acted so foolishly and you'll pay for it. 单 (单) 保 (保) 单 (单) 保 (保) 单 (单)

Other collocations with "pay": 人 (人) 保 (保) 单 (单) 保 (保) 单 (单)

pay attention to, pay a call (visit) to, pay back (偿还) (保) (保) 单 (单)

pay down (付款; 付定钱), pay into (付给银行, 存入帐户) insurance company

pay off (付掉, 把工资付掉), pay through the nose (被敲竹杠; 付出过高的代价)

5. The study of insurance is an effective, proven method of dealing with the insurance... 1. insurance policy (商) 保 (保) 单 (单) 保 (保) 单 (单)

deal with: cope with 和……打交道; 对付, 处理, 论述; 和……做买卖 insurance broker (商) 保 (保) 单 (单) 保 (保) 单 (单)

e. g. I don't know how to deal with these bad children. insurance certificate (保) 单 (单) 保 (保) 单 (单)

He will deal with the problem now. insurance rate (保) 单 (单) 保 (保) 单 (单)

These novels do not deal with reality.

What shop do you deal with? Language Focus

## Follow-up Work

### Discussion

In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of becoming a member of insurance? 1. Yet few Americans really enjoy visiting with these... women

## Key to the Text

### Practice

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

## Key to the Exercises

I. (略)

II. 1. Insurance is expensive. It is a major item for most families. e. g. He cannot get here before two at best. (最早 2 点)

2. Insurance is an unhappy topic. e. g. He acted all kinds of plays, but he was... at one's (at one's)

3. Insurance is a difficult, complex subject. To see this part of the country

III. Who comes to school with dirty face, 3. A young father who purchases... agrees

And often shoes without a lace. (1) agree (to do)

And so is always in disgrace? (The lazy boy) agree to leave at once

IV. 1. unfortunate 2. unsafe 3. inadequate 4. impossible 5. unwilling

V. 1-e 2-a 3-f 4-b 5-g 6-d 7-c 8-h

VI. 1. particularly 2. complex 3. effective 4. professional

5. sum 6. unsafe (safe) 7. protection 8. loss, loss

VII. 1. facing (定语) 2. having a family (动名词短语做主语); having children (动名词短语做宾语) 3. Having sent (分词短语做状语, 表示时间); shopping (动名词做宾语) 4. making (宾语) 5. meeting (介词宾语) 6. working (宾语) 7. studying (伴随状语) 8. Thinking (状语)

VIII. 1. eating 2. spreading 3. Having lived 4. hearing; crying

5. Lying 6. smoking; eating 7. going 8. moving

IX. 1. ...writing a letter to a close friend of mine in English.

2. ...preparing for tomorrow's exam.

3. ...going out for a picnic?

4. ...eating an apple every morning

5. ...playing golf

6. ...raining

X. 1. Neither he nor I know it.

2. Professor Edward speaks neither English nor German.

3. When he was young, my grandfather liked neither meat nor cigarettes.

4. There is water neither in the bottle nor in the mug.

XI. 1. ...would rather work at home

2. ...you would rather not.

3. ...I would rather not talk about the matter

4. I would rather you...

XII. (1) on

(2) how

(3) happy

(4) way

(5) on

(6) first

(7) ask

(8) if

(9) lottery

(10) on

XIII. 1. Except for a few insurance professionals, most of people don't understand exactly what insurance is.

2. The car needs major repairs.

3. The photo reminded me of the days I spent in the countryside.

4. You should be on guard when a stranger stands at the door of your house.

5. He didn't go to bed until he finished his homework.

6. Would you mind opening the window for a while?

7. Did you hear someone knocking at the door?

8. You must avoid making the same mistakes.

### City Life

To live in a city is a great fortune itself. One enjoys the benefits of the latest scientific achievements in every respect. One travels in car, or bus and saves the trouble of walking upstairs by taking an elevator. When one wants to go to other cities in the shortest possible time, he telephones the airline agents for a ticket and flies wherever he likes.

There are other more important conveniences. There are modern hospitals in a city where experts are available to take care of almost all kinds of illnesses. One can go to the cinema, the concert or the night club. If one likes to stay at home, he can also enjoy himself by watching TV.

However, there are also disadvantages. The air in the city is usually polluted and there is too much noise. Because of heavy traffic, it is very dangerous to travel in town by car or on foot. These problems have to be solved before a better life can be brought in a city life.

### Reading Practice

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

- II. 1. 这三家公司在全国许多城市已形成电视网络。  
2. 电视节目越流行,电视网络从电视节目的广告中所获收入就越高。  
3. 有线电视公司直接把电视节目卖给观众。

### Translation of the Text

#### 保 险

今天早晨,一名保险代理人打电话给我。这个特别代理人想和我讨论我们的汽车保险问题,但下一个代理人也许对我们的生活保险,健康保险或我的家庭和家具的防火感兴趣。这些保险代理人总是很友好,穿戴整齐,热情地提供帮助。

然而没有多少美国人愿意和这些热情的、乐于助人的男士和女士们见面。他们给我们打电话时,我们就不高兴;他们来我们家拜访时,我们怀有戒心。他们从来不是我们真正的朋友,充其量他们是不可或缺的祸害。

我们不愿谈论保险的原因有三点:第一、保险太贵。一位年轻的父亲买了一份很小的人寿保险,约定每年付 200 美元,共付 40 年,总金额为 8000 美元。很多大学生每年要交 800 美元到 1000 美元买汽车保险,实际上他们付的保险费和花在车上的钱一样多。为现代医疗奇迹所付的健康保险,美国人每年需花费 2000 美元。足够的保险是昂贵的,保险是美国家庭的主要开支项目。

保险使我们认识到我们生活的世界是不安全的。我们是人,我们可能会生病、受伤、死亡或遭受财产损失。但是我们宁愿去谈论足球、天气或午饭吃什么,也不愿去谈论严重受伤或死亡。

还有,保险是一个复杂难懂的话题。没有人完全理解它,仅仅少数保险专业人员在讨论汽车保险,人寿保险和主要医疗保险时真正感觉舒服。我们感到不能胜任,避免谈论保险,以此来掩饰自己的无知。

尽管保险很复杂,但它的基本概念并不难,也是可以学会的。正因如此,愿意学习保险知识的人是可以理解保险基本知识的。认真学习方可学到知识。学习保险是解决大多数美国家庭在保险方面的一无所知的问题,这是被证实了的有效办法。