



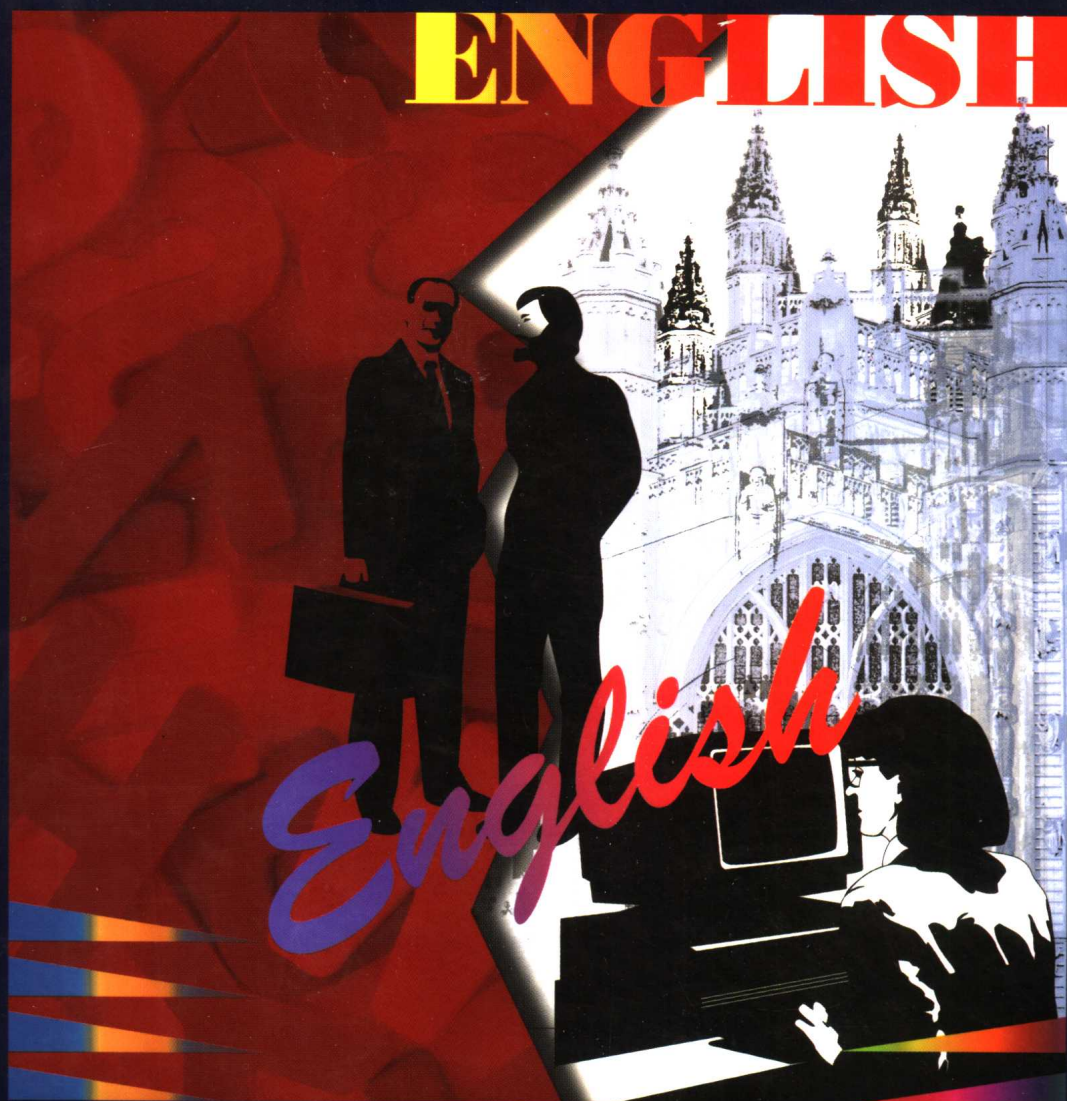
教育部高职高专规划教材

# 英语 3.4

## 答案和译文

高职高专版

教育部《英语》教材编写组 编



高等教育出版社

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## 内容提要

《英语》(高职高专版)系列教材是“教育部高职高专规划教材”,供高职高专非英语专业低起点学生使用。本套教材以教育部 2000 年颁布的《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》为依据,力求做到把语言基本功训练与实际涉外活动结合起来,使学生从一开始就能学用结合,学一点、用一点、会一点。

本套教材由主教材《英语》1~4 册、《英语综合练习》1~4 册及《英语 1、2 答案和译文》、《英语 3、4 答案和译文》组成。每册学生用书均配有录音磁带。

《英语 3、4 答案和译文》包括《英语 3》(高职高专版)和《英语 4》(高职高专版)中所有练习的答案和课文参考译文。

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# **英语 3、4 答案和译文**

**(高职高专版)**

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## 前 言

《英语》(高职高专版)系列教材是根据教育部2000年颁发的《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)编写的,是“教育部高职高专规划教材”。本套教材的培养目标是培养学生在中国环境下使用英语进行涉外交际的能力。具体涉及四个方面:1. 使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能;2. 使学生具有阅读和翻译有关业务英语资料的能力;3. 训练学生进行简单的日常和涉外会话的初步能力;4. 培养学生模拟套写简单信函等涉外业务应用文的能力。


本套教材由主教材《英语》1~4册、《英语综合练习》1~4册及《英语1、2答案和译文》、《英语3、4答案和译文》组成。每册学生用书均配有录音磁带。

### 《英语》

第一册为预备教材,词汇起点为800词,主要目的是帮助英语水平低于《基本要求》规定的学生,复习巩固中学阶段已学过的语音、语法、词汇,为进一步学习打下基础。为了便于初学者使用本书,书后附有基本语音知识、基本语法知识和基本词汇。

第二册的重点是简单句的基本语法归纳和复习,基本句式的听说读写译技能的训练,并注意把语言基本功训练与实际涉外活动结合起来,使学生从一开始就能贯彻学用结合,学一点、用一点的原则。

第三册和第四册在侧重阅读基本技能训练和语言应用能力提高的同时,继续进行听说读写译的综合训练,并引入涉外交际资料的阅读、翻译和套写训练,将读译写技能的培养作为教学重点,把培养学生实际使用英语去处理业务工作中的涉外交际活动的能力作为最终目标。

主教材每册书都加配了《英语多媒体学习课件》光盘,并将光盘中有内容用  标注在书中每课的相应部分,使学生能借助计算机辅助教学手段,学习光盘中提供的多媒体学习材料,加深对课文的理解,强化技能训练,欣赏英文歌曲等。该课件光盘共有4张,分别对应《英语》1~4册。每册的课件由六个模块组成:课文学习、语言技能、语法学习、词汇学习、考考测测和轻松一刻。课件具体内容详见附录。

### 《英语综合练习》

《英语综合练习》既与《英语》紧密配合,又不相互重复。与《英语》相比,《英语综合练习》遵循“自学、自练、自测”的原则,选材内容更简短、生动,训练方式与形式更灵活多样,并适时提供自测试题供学生检测自己的学习成果。考虑到学生自学的特点,听录音遍数不强求一致,学生可根据自己的实际需要多次播放;读译写部分以读懂理解为主,编配了少量练习以帮助学生扩大词汇和巩固语法。因此,同时使用这两套用书,会收到相得益彰的效果。

### **《答案和译文》**

《英语1、2答案和译文》和《英语3、4答案和译文》内容包括主教材学习重点提示，主教材练习参考答案和课文参考译文。

《英语3、4答案和译文》（高职高专版）总主编为大连理工大学外语系孔庆炎教授。由对外经济贸易大学黄震华教授担任主审。参加审稿工作的还有：中央电视大学刘黛琳副教授、教材发展研究所外语教学研究室刘援主任、重庆大学外语学院余渭深教授、南京师范大学金陵女子学院于忠喜副教授。编者在此一并表示深深谢意。

由于编写时间紧迫，经验不足，水平所限，不足与疏漏之处在所难免，恳切希望广大师生和读者批评指正。

编 者

2000年4月

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# 《英语3》

## 答案和译文





# Unit 1

## Integrated Skills Development

1 1. F      2. F      3. T      4. T      5. F      6. F      7. T      8. F

- 2
1. The teachers feel that students are young and do not know much about the world.
  2. The students are supposed to decide what to study and how much to study.
  3. The teacher allows the students to choose what to do.
  4. The teacher allows the students to discover subjects for themselves in the open classroom, instead of making the students to study them.
  5. Open education allows the students to grow as people, and to develop their own interests in many subjects. The students will not have to worry about their grades or rules.
  6. Because open education is so different from traditional education, these students may have a problem getting used to making so many choices. They think that it is important to have rules in the classroom.

3

1. education	2. universities	3. college	4. are responsible for
5. developed	6. beautiful	7. admit	8. larger

- 4
1. 约翰认为他必须对父母说实话。
  2. 她必须做一系列的事情来满足这些要求。
  3. 即使我们认为毫无道理, 我们也必须遵守这条规则。
  4. 别指望别人去做他们无法做到的事情。
  5. 所有的飞行员都对他们的乘客安全负责。
  6. 我的房东不让我用电话。
  7. 莉莲充分利用她所得到的机遇。
  8. 那位学生难以适应新的环境。

5

1. 教育	2. 个人	3. 有责任的	4. 特有的	5. 发现
6. expect	7. allow	8. make good use of	9. so far	10. explain

- 6
1. In traditional education, the teacher may feel that the students are students instead of individuals.
  2. In the traditional classroom, the teacher tells the students what to do most of the time.
  3. At the end of the semester, the teacher asked the students to do a list of things during the summer vacation.

4. In some schools, the students must do whatever they are told to even if they see no reason for it.
5. When you believe that students can be responsible for the things that they do, you'll probably allow them to decide what they want to do.
6. Students should make good use of their four years at college to study hard.
7. He has a problem making choices.
8. You will soon get used to the life here.

**7** A university is 1) much larger than a college. It is larger for two 2) reasons. First, a university in the United States usually has 3) several different colleges in it. Each college within the university has a 4) special subject area. There may be 5) a college of liberal arts where humanities, social science, natural science, and mathematics are taught. There may be a college of business where business subjects are 6) taught. All of these colleges may be part of one 7) university. Sometimes, in a university, each college is called a "school": "The School of Liberal Arts," "The School of Business," or "The School of Education." Second, the university always has programs for 8) advanced or graduate study in a variety of subjects. There may be a medical school, a law school, and other advanced programs.

**9** 1. b          2. d          3. c

- 10**
1. 新经理非常缺乏经验，我怀疑他呆不长。
  2. 我怎么也没想到会在这里见到你。
  3. 飞机正好在我们头上面。
  4. 她尽力为她丈夫被控抢劫申冤。
  5. 他病了，这就是他缺席的原因。
  6. 我要你把花费的每一分钱都交待清楚。
  7. 这个地区一半的道路还没修好。
  8. 我们不得不加快速度，以弥补在南京所耽误的时间。

---

## Applied Writing

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**1** (open)

---

## Grammar Focus

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- 1**
- |                            |                          |               |                   |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. taller                  | 2. more friendly         | 3. more       | 4. fewer          |
| 5. nicer                   | 6. bigger                | 7. the better | 8. colder, colder |
| 9. The earlier, the sooner | 10. The more, the faster |               |                   |

- 2
1. a. The sea was not as smooth as I had hoped.  
b. The sea was rougher than I had hoped.
  2. a. Mary is not as young as she looks.  
b. Mary is older than she looks.
  3. a. She is not as proud as her sister.  
b. She is humbler than her sister.
  4. a. The film was not as interesting as the play.  
b. The film was more boring than the play.
  5. a. Richard is not as ugly as Michael.  
b. Richard is more handsome than Michael.
  6. a. The river was not as shallow as her expected.  
b. The river was deeper than he expected.
  7. a. John is not as intelligent as his sister.  
b. John is duller than his sister.
  8. a. A cigarette is not as strong as a cigar.  
b. A cigarette is milder than a cigar.

## 课文参考译文

### 开放教育

在传统教育中，教师可能会觉得学生不很成熟。教师通常年长于学生，所以他们认为学生年轻，对世事知之不多。教师觉得大多数时候他们得告诉学生该做些什么，他们得为学生规定具体的学习内容。在开放教育中，教师的想法则截然不同。这些教师认为学生首先是充满个性的人，其次才是学生。他们期望学生能对自己所做的事情负责。教师允许学生自行决定他们想做些什么，而不是给他们规定学习哪些具体课程或内容。学生想学什么，准备学多深，教师让他们自己决定。

另一方面，开放教育思想涉及到教师在课堂上的活动。在传统课堂上，教师规定学生要做什么。学生必须做一系列事情才能完成课堂任务。教师制定了一些规则，即使学生认为这些规则毫无道理，他们也必须遵守。但在开放教育中，教师允许学生选择学习内容，而不规定学生做某些具体的事情，也不制定传统的规则。在开放课堂里，学生可以主动去发现想学的课程，而不是被动地学习。

开放教育有一些非常明显的优点。这种教学方法允许学生自然成长，自我培养对许多课程的兴趣。开放教育让学生对自己的教育负责。一些学生在传统课堂里学习很差，而开放式课堂会让他们喜爱学习。一些学生在采用开放教育的学校里心情比较轻松愉快。他们无须担心分数或规则。

可是，也有许多学生在开放课堂上学习欠佳。他们不会充分利用开放教育。由于开放教育与传统教育截然不同，这些学生很可能不习惯独自做出如此多的选择。对许多学生来说，课堂上有一些规则是很重要的；甚至没有规则的时候，他们

也想着规则。对这类学生来说，即使只有几条规则对他们也会有所裨益。

至此我们探讨了开放式教育的优、缺点。作者认为开放式教育是个好的设想，但这还只是理论上的。您是怎么看的呢？

## Unit 2

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### Integrated Skills Development

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**1** 1. T      2. F      3. F      4. F      5. T      6. T      7. F      8. F

- 2**
1. Christian people believe Jesus Christ was born on that day.
  2. They start to prepare Christmas long before the actual day.
  3. Because they can earn a lot of money by selling goods associated with Christmas.
  4. They decorate their homes. They put a Christmas tree in their homes.
  5. Americans traditionally have turkey or ham, sweet potatoes, vegetables, and Christmas pudding for dinner.
  6. The three Wise Men gave the first Christmas gifts to the infant Jesus Christ.
  7. It first started in London in the 19th century.
  8. Because they can find gifts they want on Christmas morning.

- 3**
- |             |              |                  |
|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. greatest | 2. religious | 3. preparations  |
| 4. earn     | 5. Although  | 6. are decorated |

- 4**
1. 今年圣诞节适逢星期四。
  2. 周末许多商场里都挤满了顾客。
  3. 学生们早早地就开始为四级考试做准备了。
  4. 他善于把握各种时机。
  5. 年轻人喜欢过生日。
  6. 世人皆知鸽子象征和平。
  7. 这座山终年积雪。
  8. 这一习俗是一代一代传下来的。

- 5**
1. 节日的, 喜庆的
  2. 款待, 殷勤
  3. 装饰
  4. 代表
  5. 烟囱
  6. Christian
  7. traditional
  8. raisin

9. originate

10. jolly

- 6
1. The Spring Festival is the most festive time in China.
  2. National Day falls on October 1.
  3. The town is full of festive atmosphere one week before Christmas Day.
  4. Chinese begin to prepare the Spring Festival long before the actual day.
  5. The room is beautifully decorated with colored lights.
  6. As for the Christmas tree, most Americans who observe Christmas have one in their homes.
  7. Children look forward eagerly to Children's Day because they are happiest at this time of the year.
  8. This custom originated from the Tang Dynasty.

7 Although everyone enjoys Christmas Day, it is particularly 1) enjoyed by children who get very excited because of the presents they know they will 2) receive. Small children believe that their presents 3) are brought by Father Christmas. Father Christmas is a very kind old man who is supposed to 4) live near the North Pole. He travels through the sky on a sledge (雪橇) 5) loaded with beautiful presents. Stopping on the roofs of houses, he enters by 6) climbing down the chimney. When small children go to bed on 7) Christmas Eve, they hang a large stocking (长统袜) 8) on the end of their beds. Their parents warn them not to try to look at Father Christmas or he will not 9) leave them any presents. When they 10) wake up, they find their stockings have been filled with presents.

- 9
1. You must pass the Taxi Driver's License Examination to get a taxi driver's license. The attached booklet will help you prepare and study for the exam.
  2. Applications can be filed on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from 9 A.M. to noon and on Tuesday and Thursday from 1 to 5 P.M. Bring the necessary materials with you when you apply.
  3. You will receive notification of the date and time of the exam in the mail. To take the exam, prepare necessary items.

- 10
1. 帝国主义者的性格既残暴又狡猾。
  2. 写这样一封生气的信简直是毫无道理。
  3. 去南希餐厅就餐，七年来已成了他生活中惯常的事情。
  4. 那个箱子又大又笨重，装的都是书；不过他随身带的箱子却是另一回事。
  5. 参加婚礼的有波士顿社会名流，爱默生想到这次婚礼时，仍然感到非常得意。
  6. 机器的发明使世界进入了一个新纪元即工业时代，金钱成了主宰一切的权威。



## Applied Writing

1

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直线: 2719-7383

传真: 2358-2590

2

Dear Jennifer,

Wishing you a Merry Christmas

& a Happy New Year

and all the best for 1999.

Sincerely yours,

Xiaofang

## Grammar Focus

- 1 1. the tallest    2. the hottest    3. better, (the) best    4. longest  
 5. the best    6. the biggest    7. the most difficult    8. most important, the largest  
 9. (the) fastest    10. the most widely, the easiest, the fastest

- 2 1. Everest is the highest mountain in the world.  
 2. Alaska is the largest state in the USA.  
 3. Brazil is the largest country in South America.  
 4. Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system.  
 5. The Nile is the longest river in Africa.