

中央广播电视大学教材

郭鹤年 等编



# 电大英语

## 学生手册 II

**TVU ENGLISH**

**Student's Handbook II**



中央广播电视大学出版

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**电大英语 学生手册 II**

邵鹤年 等编

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## 前 言

《电大英语学生手册》(TVU English Student's Handbook, 简称 SHB)第二册是《电大英语教科书》(TVU English Course Book, 简称 CB)第二册的配套教材,主要供电大公共英语课的学习者自学使用。

本书主要包括较详尽的语法讲解和大量形式多样的语法和词汇练习。全书共十八个单元,每个单元分别与《电大英语教科书》第二册各单元的教学内容相对应,既是语法参考书,又是练习册。

在学习每个单元之前,应先阅读本书的语法讲解部分,逐步养成自学习惯。本书中的各项练习是为巩固本单元所学的语法项目而设计的。另外,每单元都有一个听力练习,配有录音带。每单元的最后一个练习是 Fun with words, 趣味性强,旨在为学有余力者扩大和巩固词汇量。不作为教学要求。

本书由鄂鹤年主编;英国专家克里斯·惠勒(Chris Wheeler)编写了原始材料;菲利帕·杰弗里(Philippa Jeffrey)对原始材料做了修改;卡罗尔·埃金顿(Carol Edgington)也编写了部分原始材料;参加编写的还有牛健、俞月芳同志。

本书由张祥保教授(北京大学)主审,王维镛教授(北京师范大学)和陈忠美副教授(北京气象学院)参加了审定工作。

李学英承担了书稿的打字工作,插图由于万绘制。

本书的编写得到了英国海外发展署(the British Overseas Development Administration)的支持与帮助,在此表示感谢。

编 者

一九九四年三月

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# UNIT ONE

## 现在完成时(Present Perfect Tense)

### I. 现在完成时的用法(见 CB)

### II. 现在完成时的构成

现在完成时由助动词 have(has)+过去分词构成。第三人称单数用 has,其他均用 have。  
现以动词 see 为例,将现在完成时的肯定、否定、一般疑问式及简略答语列表如下:

肯 定	否 定
I } You } have seen it.	I } You } have not seen it.
We } You } They } have seen it.	We } You } They } have not see it.
He } She } It } has seen it.	He } She } It } has not seen it.
疑 问 式	简 略 回 答
Have you } they } seen it?	Yes, I (we,they) have. No, I (we,they) have not.
Has he } she } it } seen it?	Yes, he (she,it)has. No,he (she,it) has not.

注,①表中助动词 have (has)没有词义,只起结构作用。

②在口语中,have 和 has 往往分别紧缩为've 及's,例如:I've,she's,have not 与 has not 往往紧缩成 haven't 和 hasn't。

## II. 动词的过去分词的构成

1. 规则动词的过去分词与其过去式相同,即在动词原形后加-ed 或-d 构成,如动词以 y 结尾,变 y 为 i,再加-ed。例如:

动词原形	过去式	过去分词
work	worked	worked
arrive	arrived	arrived
study	studied	studied
stop	stopped	stopped

2. 不规则动词的过去分词有其特殊形式。例如:

动词原形	过去式	过去分词
do	did	done
see	saw	seen
lose	lost	lost
find	found	found

### Exercise One

Put the correct verb from the box into the Present Perfect Tense to describe what has happened according to the sense of each sentence. (根据每句话的意义,用所给动词的完成时形式完成下列句子。)

walk paint arrive land phone

1. The train \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ the chair.
3. The plane \_\_\_\_\_.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ 20 kilometres.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ for an ambulance (救护车).
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ the bathroom.

### Exercise Two

Look at the table below and use the prompts to write questions and answers. Look at the ex-

ample to help you. (模仿例句, 根据下表完成问答练习。)

	visited Beijing	studied French	followed the TV English course	passed all his exams
Chen Wei	✓	×	×	✓
Zhang Li	✓	×	✓	✓
Liu Ming	✓	✓	×	✓
Zhao Hui	×	×	✓	✓

eg. Chen Wei/Beijing

Has Chen Wei visited Beijing?

No, he hasn't visited Beijing.

1. Chen Wei/French
2. Zhang Li/the TV English course
3. Liu Ming/exams
4. Zhao Hui/Beijing

### Exercise Three

1. Complete the following sentences about the pictures. Choose the right verb from the box and look at the list of irregular verbs in the Appendix if you do not know the past participle. (从方框中选一动词完成下列叙述相应图画句子。如对动词的过去分词不熟悉, 参见附录。)

catch fall go draw eat bite

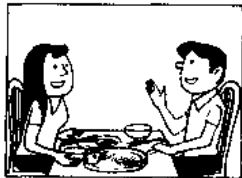
eg

Two little girls have fallen into the river.



1)

Chen Wei and Zou Fan \_\_\_\_\_ their dinner.





- 2) The dog \_\_\_\_\_ the boy's leg.



- 3) The classroom is empty and the students \_\_\_\_\_ home.



- 4) He \_\_\_\_\_ a picture of a tree on the blackboard.



- 5) The policeman \_\_\_\_\_ the thief.



2. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1) This is the nicest park I \_\_\_\_\_. (see)
- 2) Three of my friends \_\_\_\_\_ my town this year. (leave)
- 3) I \_\_\_\_\_ three letters today. (write)
- 4) We \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of tests this semester. (have)
- 5) There \_\_\_\_\_ an earthquake (地震) in the north. (be)
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your homework? (do)
- 7) Oh no! I \_\_\_\_\_ my key! (lose)
- 8) China \_\_\_\_\_ many medals in the Olympics. (win)
- 9) My mother \_\_\_\_\_ a cake for my birthday! (make)
- 10) My young son \_\_\_\_\_ a lot this summer. (grow)

IV. 与现在完成时常用的时间副词和短语

1. 现在完成时常和表示不确定的时间副词和短语连用, 如 already, before, yet, recently,

lately 等。

例如: We have been very busy recently.

I haven't told you this before.

Has Mary found her keys yet?

2. 现在完成时常用来表示频度的时间副词和短语连用, 如 *ever, never, often, sometimes, twice, three times* 等。

例如: We have sometimes had letters from him.

I've never lost a thing in my life.

He's phoned me twice today.

3. 现在完成时可与包括现在时间在内的时间状语连用。如 *now, just, today, this month, this year, always, until now, in the past few days* 等。

例如: I've found it now.

He has just been to the library.

We've had too much rain this year.

#### Exercise Four

##### 1. Ever and Never

These adverbs are placed between the auxiliary and the past participle. Write questions and answers using the words given and the Present Perfect tense. Use **ever** in the questions and **never** in the answers. (这两个副词一般放在助动词和过去分词之间, *ever* 用于提问, *never* 用于回答。按示例完成下列练习。)

eg. you/ride a horse? - one

Have you ever ridden a horse?

No, I've never ridden one.

1) you/meet the President (校长) of the TVU? - him

2) you/swim in the sea? - there

3) she/wear brown shoes? - any

4) the new baby/sleep all night? - so long

5) you/speak to a French person? - one

##### 2. Recently, lately, always and before

**Always** is placed between the auxiliary and the past participle. The other adverbs are usually placed at the end of the clause. Make complete sentences with the Present Perfect Tense, inserting the most suitable adverb in the correct place. Look at the example to help you. (*Always* 置于助动词和过去分词之间。其它副词通常置于句末。按示例, 选择一合适副词完成下列练习。)

eg. you/have a letter?

Have you had a letter recently?

1) your sister/come to visit you?

2) the weather/be good?

- 3) he/understand the lessons so well?
- 4) she/buy so much fruit?
- 5) you/wake up before five o' clock?
- 6) you/go to see your mother on a Sunday?
- 7) he/live here?
- 8) you/walk to work?

### 3. Just

**Just** must be placed between the auxiliary and the main verb. Complete the following sentences. The example will help you. (Just 置于助动词和过去分词之间。按例句完成下列句子。)

eg. Tell me the truth.

I've just told you the truth!

- 1) Shut the door.
- 2) Pay the bill.
- 3) Have a drink.
- 4) Send them a letter.
- 5) Buy her a book.

### 4. Yet and already

**Yet** is used in the interrogative and negative. It is usually placed after the past participle. In positive sentences. Its equivalent is **already**. Complete the questions with **yet** and then answer them with **yet** or **already** (Yet 用于疑问句和否定句, 通常位于过去分词的后面。already 用于肯定句。按例句完成下列句子。)

eg. (wear)

Have you worn your new coat yet?

Yes, I've already worn it.

- 1) (read)

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ that newspaper yet?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

- 2) (sell)

\_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ any paintings yet?

No, \_\_\_\_\_

- 3) (go)

\_\_\_\_\_ the doctor \_\_\_\_\_ home yet?

No, \_\_\_\_\_

- 4) (see)

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ that film yet?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

- 5) (begin)

\_\_\_\_\_ your course \_\_\_\_\_ yet?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise Five

Answer these questions, using the words in brackets to help you and adding adverbials where necessary. (用所给的词回答下列问题。在必要处加入副词或副词词组。)

eg. Why are you looking so happy? (exam)

I've just passed my exam!

1. Why don't you phone your mother? (twice this week)
2. Shall we go and see the latest film at the cinema? (already)
3. But why do you want to go to Shanghai? (never, before)
4. Where's your bike? Don't you use it any more? (sell, now)
5. Have you finished your homework? (not, yet)

### Exercise Six

Look at the following examples and work out the meanings of phrases with **look**. Complete the sentences using a suitable phrase for each blank. (看下列句子, 弄清每个短语的意思。然后做练习, 用一个适当的短语填空。)

I'm going out. Can you look after the children?

I often look back on my school days.

My brother is looking for a new job.

I'm looking forward to my friend's wedding.

Look out! There's a car coming.

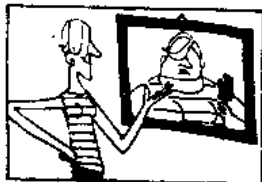
I'll look up his number in the phone book.

1. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ my sister. Have you seen her?
2. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ to the holiday?
3. No, I can't come with you. I've got to \_\_\_\_\_ the baby.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ the word in a dictionary.
5. The past always seems better when you \_\_\_\_\_ on it.
6. \_\_\_\_\_! You might fall.

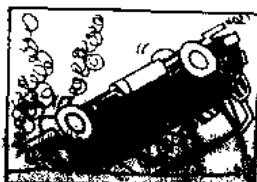
### Exercise Seven

Listen to the tape and put these pictures into the same order as the statements on the tape. (根据录音内容, 正确排列下列图画의 次序。)

A



F



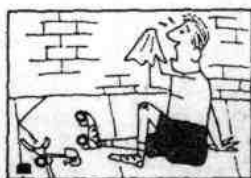
B



G



C



H



D



I



E



J



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

### Exercise Eight: Fun with words

a) Look in the word puzzle to find words that fit the following definitions. (看字谜, 并找出与下列定义相同的单词。)

1. Someone who has done things that other people think are brave and good.

h \_\_\_\_\_

2. People you like spending time with.

c \_\_\_\_\_

3. Someone who does not tell you the truth.

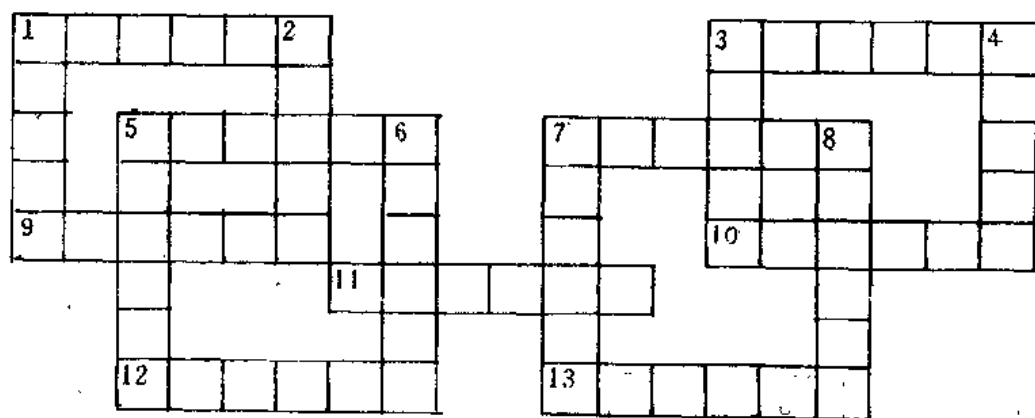
l \_\_\_\_\_

4. People that you work with.
5. Someone that you are fighting against.
6. Someone who runs away instead of fighting.
7. Someone who is against you in a game or argument.
8. Someone that you like.

c \_\_\_\_\_  
e \_\_\_\_\_  
c \_\_\_\_\_  
o \_\_\_\_\_  
f \_\_\_\_\_

S	Q	K	A	F	B	R	U	T	C
V	O	H	E	R	O	Z	H	X	O
L	T	P	S	I	R	B	E	F	M
C	A	T	R	E	L	S	N	P	P
O	P	P	O	N	E	N	T	E	A
W	Y	E	N	D	R	H	F	A	N
A	P	E	N	E	M	Y	L	M	I
R	S	T	L	I	A	R	X	G	O
D	A	B	E	F	O	L	M	N	N
C	O	L	L	E	A	G	U	E	S

b) Complete the crossword. (完成字谜填空。)



Across →

1. I have three brothers and three sisters.  
We are a big \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The hot time of the year.
5. One of the months in 3 →
7. February is the \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year.
9. You are \_\_\_\_\_ if you can carry this

Down ↓

1. Anyone who \_\_\_\_\_ money may keep it.
2. Not ole.
3. Another word for 'game'.
4. My father takes us for \_\_\_\_\_ in the car.
5. Before you walk \_\_\_\_\_ the road, look

table.

10. Sam \_\_\_\_\_ the ball, and I catch it.

11. I like you. You are my \_\_\_\_\_.

12. Not quickly.

13. One of the seasons.

both ways.

6.  $18+12=?$

7. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ money when she  
buys food.

8. We do not work \_\_\_\_\_ the  
holidays.

## UNIT TWO

### 现在完成时与一般过去时的区别

1. 当有一个表示过去某时的状语时,不能用现在完成时,而多用一般过去时。

eg. I saw Mary an hour ago.

She lost her handbag yesterday.

2. 有些时间状语,如 this morning, tonight, this month 等,既能用于现在完成时,又能用于一般过去时,但意义上有差别。

eg. I've written three letters this morning. (说话时仍是上午。)

I wrote three letters this morning. (说话时已是下午或晚上。)

3. 现在完成时强调动作或事情发生在过去,一直延续到现在,而且还可能继续下去;而一般过去时只表示发生在过去的动作或事情。

eg. I have taught this class for two years. (还在教。)

I taught this class for two years. (曾教过两年,现在不教了。)

#### Exercise One

Please refer back to Exercise 4 in Unit Two/3(CB). Use the information from the sentences there to complete these sentences. (参见 CB Programme Three Pre-TV 的练习 4。根据该练习的内容完成下列句子。)

1. I've just found out that John \_\_\_\_\_
2. I won't go to the film because \_\_\_\_\_
3. I don't know Michael well. In fact, \_\_\_\_\_
4. You can't go out until \_\_\_\_\_
5. I can't lend Sally my book because \_\_\_\_\_
6. I know London very well because \_\_\_\_\_
7. I feel terrible. I'm sure \_\_\_\_\_
8. We don't live in Reading any more. We \_\_\_\_\_

#### Exercise Two

Complete the following sentences with verbs either in the Present Perfect or in the Past Simple. (用动词的现在完成时形式或一般过去时形式完成下列句子。)

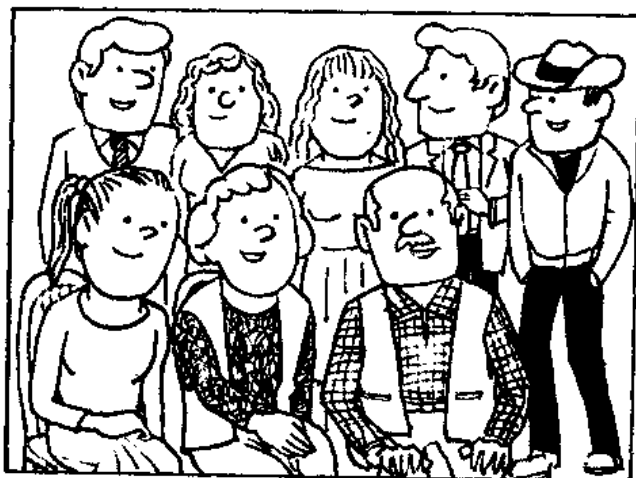
1. We \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Manchester from 1985 to 1994, but we \_\_\_\_\_ (move) to Liverpool now.
2. — There's a great film at the cinema this week. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/see) it? — Not this week. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) it in London last year.



3. When we were kids, we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Blackpool for our holidays, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) back there for years.
4. A: This is Mary. I don't think you \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) her.  
B: Oh yes. We know each other well. We \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at school together.
5. A: I \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to phone John, but he's not at home.  
B: How strange! He \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) work an hour ago.

### Exercise Three

San Deigo is a television serial (连续剧) about the Newman family.



The parents (centre of picture) live on a farm near San Diego.

They have four children; (from left to right at top) Billy and his wife Sue; Becky and her husband Tom; Mark; (bottom left) Lina.

At the end of the last part of the serial, Billy still hasn't got a job, Mark has no money, Linda has gone on holiday to Florida (佛罗里达), Becky and

her husband have had a big argument and Mrs Newman has gone into hospital. Mr Newman is still working on the farm.

Now look at the pictures of the next part of the serial. Your friend has missed half the programme. Now tell him what he has missed. Use only six sentences with the Present Perfect.



Mark



Mark



Billy