



全国中等专业学校教材英语(修订版)

# 教师参考书

# Key Texts

# English

中专英语教材编写组

3



高等教育出版社

全国中等专业学校教材 英语 (修订版)

# 教师参考书

## *Key Texts English*

中专英语教材编写组

3

高等教育出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全国中等专业学校教材英语(修订版)教师参考书  
(3)/邓汝锐等编 -北京:高等教育出版社,1999.12  
ISBN 7-04-007479-6

I.全… II.邓… III.英语-专业学校-教学参考资料  
IV.H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(1999)第67292号

全国中等专业学校教材英语(修订版)教师参考书 3  
中专英语教材编写组

---

出版发行 高等教育出版社

社 址 北京市东城区沙滩后街55号 邮政编码 100009

电 话 010-64054588 传 真 010-64014048

网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>

经 销 新华书店上海发行所

印 刷 上海市印刷三厂

开 本 850×1168 1/32

版 次 1999年12月第1版

印 张 5.75

印 次 2000年12月第2次印刷

字 数 130 000

定 价 7.20 元

---

凡购买高等教育出版社图书,如有缺页、倒页、脱页等  
质量问题,请在所购图书销售部门联系调换。

**版权所有 侵权必究**

## 写给教师们的话

我们常常在一起谈论从前的岁月。大家都忘不了初登讲台的前夜，在图书馆里找到一本教学参考书时的那份喜悦，有如收到一份意外的礼物。现在，许多年过去了，想不到竟由我们自己来动手写教学参考书，给我们的同行送一份礼物了。

我们的礼物是微薄而寒伦的。

我们之所以敢于尝试这一工作，不过是想贡献出自己的一得之见。我们实在太熟悉 **Key Texts English** 了。我们以为语言学习本来没有平坦的道路，倘能由我们指出哪里是陡峭的斜坡，哪里有茫茫的迷雾，未尝不可以给老师和学生一臂之助，让教者少一些汗水 (without sweat)，让学者少一点艰辛 (without tears)。因此，我们不谈教学方法而强调应用与理解，例如，列举每一单元会话和课文的有用的句型。这是口语和书面语的比较和融合。说话和阅读是我们不敢须臾离开的目标。

我们不敢忘记语法。

我们力求实用而力避繁琐。有话即长，无话则短。因此，“提示与建议”里的 **grammar** 一栏，时有时无，时长时短，有时甚至不著一字。聪明的老师当然可以在其他栏目心领神会，省时又省事。当然这是需要老师们的慧心配合的。

新的时代产生新的教师。我们相信，教师队伍里不会全是一个模

型里造出来的人，也不再有人捧着本子依样画葫芦。无论用什么样的教学方法，他们都可以在沙里淘出金子。这是我们敢于尝试编写教参的另一个原因。

亲爱的教师们，愿您的课堂永远充满时代的特色，永远洋溢个人的风格，让我们这小小的礼物分享你们的成功的光彩。

**Key Texts English 编写组**

# Contents

写给教师们的话	i
Unit 1	1
Unit 2	15
Unit 3	27
Unit 4	39
Unit 5	53
Unit 6	67
Unit 7	79
Unit 8	91
Unit 9	103
Unit 10	115
Unit 11	127
Unit 12	139
Unit 13	151
Unit 14	165

# Unit 1

**教学要求**

**提示与建议**

**听写材料**

**练习参考答案**

**课文及会话参考译文**





## 教学要求

## Text

I wondered what it was that had made you sad.  
From the first day, I was behind in my school  
work, for this school was more demanding than  
the last.

A few minutes later Harriet called out another  
name, and the girl that was walking beside me  
turned and was gone.

She asked no more questions, for which I was  
very grateful.

all of a sudden                      once in a while

## Dialogue

Eat something that won't make you fatter.

I hate salads, especially the ones that have car-  
rot in them, like this one.

You live in a society where we diet when we  
gain weight.

in other words

## Grammar

定语从句(1): 特点; 关系代词和关系副词;  
限制性定语从句和非限制性定  
语从句

## 提示与建议

### Text

1

关于美国中小学的教育制度

美国的中小学教育共12年，分两种学制：一种是6年小学，3年初中，3年高中；一种是8年小学，4年中学。事实上，两种学制的结果是一样的。

2

I wondered what it was that had made you sad.

在宾语从句what it was中，it是一个先行词，that从句就是它的内容。以下接连3个不完整的问句都省略了句首的Was it。

3

From the first day, I was behind in my school work, for this school was more demanding than the last.

(1) behind常作副词或介词用。在本句中，behind是副词。课文中还有两处出现这个词：

If I remember correctly, there were four of us, and a few of the other girls in the class were walking about a half block behind. (ad. 在后面)

This happened two more times until I was alone, and they were all behind me. (prep. 在…的后面)

注意，behind还可以作名词，委婉地指人体的臀部。

(2) 句中for为连词，引导一个表示原因的从句。这个原因常常只是一种补充说明，类似于一个括号的作用。for引导的从句只能放在句末，不能放在句首。例如：

At first Jane hesitated, for she didn't understand just what was happening.

(3) 表示原因的连词 **because**, **as** 和 **since** 的比较:

**because** 表示主要原因, 所引导的从句往往放在句末, 也可以放在句首。在回答 **why?** 的提问时, 只能用 **because**。

**Why do you like studying English?**

**I like it because it's a useful means in international communication.**

对于已为人所知的原因, 可用 **as** 或 **since**, 这两个词引导的从句常放在句首。**since** 比 **as** 要正式一些。

**As the writer was a new comer, she couldn't break into any of the groups that had formed long before she moved to that town.**

**Since you all know how to use a computer, I just want you to practise more.**

4

**A few minutes later Harriet called out another name, and the girl that was walking beside me turned and was gone.**

(1) **beside** 是介词, 表示“在…旁边”。

**The boy sitting beside Dick is my brother.**

坐在狄克身边的男孩是我的兄弟。

**besides** 可作副词或介词。

**This problem is interesting and important besides.**

这个问题很有趣, 而且也很重要。(ad. 而且, 还)

**I have a few English books besides this.**

除此之外, 我还有一些英语书。(prep. 除…之外还)

(2) **be gone** 常用来表示某人或某物已消失或用完, 有“不知去向”、“一去不复返了”的含义。

**When he came back, his bike was gone.**

他回来时, 自行车已不见了。

**Is the distilled water all gone?**

蒸馏水全都喝光了吗?

如果我们的着眼点在于某人或某物的去向时, 用 **have gone**. **He has gone.** 是“他走了”(已达目的地, 或者在途中)。**He is gone.** 则是“他不在了”, 也有可能是“他已去世了”。

**She asked no more questions, for which I was very grateful.**

这是一个包含有非限制性定语从句的句子, **which** 指代整个主句。在非限制性定语从句中, 介词放在 **which** 之前是较正式的用法, 介词也可以放在句末。

**all of a sudden** 相当于 **suddenly**。

**once in a while** 相当于 **from time to time, now and then**, 表示“偶尔, 有时”。

## Dialogue

关于 **salad, dessert** 和 **sundae**

**salad** 即“色拉”, 是一种以蔬菜为主的凉拌混合食品, 西方人用餐时, 常作为一道主菜。**dessert** 是西方人的餐后甜食, 有各种各样的花色品种。

**sundae** 即“圣代”, 是一种类似冰激凌的甜食, 其实就是在冰激凌的上面加了一些压碎的大米、杂果或是果汁之类的东西。

圣代起源于美国，据说在伊利诺斯州(Illinois)，从前有一个州长，他认为星期天是“安息日”，不应吃冰激凌，于是下了一道禁令，不许在星期天出售冰激凌。当时的商人灵机一动，每到星期天就在冰激凌上面淋上糖浆，又用一层压碎的杂果盖在上面，并称之为圣代。这样一来，经过改头换面的冰激凌不仅照样出售，而且大行其道了。

2

**Eat something that won't make you fatter.**

在all, everything, something, anything, nothing, none等词后面的定语从句通常只能用that来引导，不能用which。

3

**I hate salads, especially the ones that have carrot in them, like this one.**

对某一事物的偏爱、喜好或厌恶，是人之常情，学生凭借以往所学，应已能表达这种情感。不妨引导学生作一归纳：

**Many of us prefer pop music to classical music.**

**I like playing football very much.**

**My father is interested in computer science but my mother in medicine science.**

**I'd rather not go out at night.**

**My favourite sport is swimming.**

**I hate doing homework all day at weekend.**

4

**You live in a society where we diet when we gain weight.**

gain weight就是“发胖了，体重增加”，反之，要是瘦了，就是lose weight。

## 听写材料

We moved to a new city when I was in the sixth grade. It was in fall, when school friendship had already been made and work patterns established. At first, I was behind in my school work. But as time went on, I began to catch up. However, I found it difficult to make friends with my new classmates. There were several groups in our class. Anyway, I just could not break into any of them. I wondered why they didn't accept me. And it was this that made me sad.

## 练习参考答案

**Ex II.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

**Ex III.** 1. 努力完成

1. to make an effort to catch up

2. 突然发生

2. to take place a long, long time ago

3. 建立友谊

3. to make friends with her

4. 建立起工作的模式

4. to establish the fame as a lawyer

5. 在短跑中落后

5. to be behind in studies

6. 不再有这个问题

6. no longer make troubles
7. 挤进这些小圈子
7. to break into the house
8. 挺起胸膛
8. to hold one's head high
9. 感谢某人做某事
9. to be sorry to disturb you
10. 偶尔
10. from time to time / once in a while

- Ex IV.** 1. once in a while    2. took place    3. made an effort  
 4. realize    5. no longer    6. catch up  
 7. still not go away    8. approached

- Ex V.** 1. The students who study and live together must help each other.  
 2. I won't forget the day when I came to this school.  
 3. This is the playground where we often play basketball.  
 4. The girl isn't allowed to eat the desserts which will make her fat.  
 5. Do you know the reason why there are four seasons?  
 6. Children like the writers whose stories are very interesting and exciting.  
 7. You'll still be able to wear the clothes (which / that) you've got.  
 8. This is the manager (whom / that) you want to see.  
 9. She is my best friend (that) I have ever made.  
 10. I am grateful to my mother, who taught me to straighten my back and hold my head high when I was in trouble.

- Ex VI.** 1. (which / that ), (that)    2. that    3. where    4. why

5. when

6. whose 7. who

8. where

**Ex VII.** 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A

6. B 7. A 8. B 9. B 10. C

**Ex VIII.** 我们买邮票贴在信封上时，就是在付钱给邮局让它为你送信。邮局不能白给人办事。要建造邮局，还得支付邮递员和其他邮局工作人员的工资，运送信件的火车、轮船和飞机都得付钱。我们买邮票的时候，就分担了这些费用，这就叫做“邮费”。

- Ex IX.**
1. Do you know the girl who just came to our school?
  2. This is the new house (that / which) he bought last month, which costs 20,000 yuan.
  3. I saw a kitten whose leg was broken.
  4. I moved to this city in November, when the school had begun.
  5. We like the classroom where we studied for four years.

- Ex X.**
1. secret
  2. later
  3. same
  4. annoyed
  5. words
  6. handed
  7. written
  8. for
  9. talking
  10. work

## 课文及会话参考译文

Text

母亲对女儿说…

吃晚饭时我问你今天在学校干了些什么，你回答说，“没什么”。我最初的反应就是想给你上一堂交际课——告诉你人们生活在一起就得设法彼此交谈。但是后来我看见你那沉郁的脸，就什么也不说了。我不知



道什么事情叫你不称心。功课？老师？淘气的男孩？吃饭的时候，我想起了很久以前的一顿饭来。

和你一样上六年级的时候，我们搬到一个新市镇里去。那时正是11月份，学校里，大家早已交上朋友，学校的工作方式也已经形成。从第一天起，我的功课就跟不上，因为这所学校比原先的那所要求更严格。不过，到了冬天，我开始赶上来了。很快就不再为这个问题苦恼了。

但是，交朋友的难题还是没解决。我就是挤不进那一个个小圈子，它们早在我搬来前的年月里就建立起来了。

一开始谁也没有坏心思。有些人甚至还让我跟她们一起走路回家。我记不起谁曾经真正邀请我和她们一起，可是也从没有谁对我说过“滚开”。

后来，大约在我到这所学校一个月左右，一切都变了。事情发生在我同几个女孩子一道从学校回家的路上。如果我没记错，我们是四个人，另外几个同班的女孩子走在后面，大约隔半个街区。

突然，哈丽特，后面那群人的头头，开始喊我们中间一个人的名字。

“珍，”她喊道。“嘿，珍，回来跟我们一起走。”

起先，珍有些迟疑，因为她一下子摸不清是怎么回事。但接着，她似乎很乐意。于是她回身走到了哈丽特和她的朋友们中间。