

现代英语教程

辅导用书

A MODERN ENGLISH COURSE

朱 瑶 李丽颖
李立群 高华营 编

2

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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藏书章

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前言

随着全国教育改革形势的快速发展,成人高等教育规模的扩大,社会对成人高等教育的要求也在不断提高。为适应这一形势的需要,在教育部高等教育司和北京市教育委员会的支持和帮助下,《现代英语教程》已于2000年正式出版。

《现代英语教程》(1-4册)是一套专门为中国成人高等教育非英语专业专科学生编写的教材。出版3年来,全国许多高等院校的成人教育学院、继续教育学院都采用了该套教材,并一致给予好评。为配合该套教材的合理使用,帮助学生更好地掌握书中的内容和知识点,我们组织北京外国语大学、中国人民大学、北京航空航天大学、江南大学和华北航天工业学院部分教学一线的教师编写了这套《现代英语教程 辅导用书》。

与教材对应,本套辅导用书共分4册,每册10个单元。每单元分为6大部分:课文解析、阅读材料解析、语法训练、写作训练、参考答案及译文和同步强化训练。前5个部分是紧扣教材内容的进一步讲解与练习;最后一个部分是按照成人英语统一水平考试的试题类型编写的模拟试题,旨在锻炼学生灵活运用所学知识的能力。

本套辅导用书还有一个鲜明的特点,即书中涉及到的例句和习题全部来自外语教学与研究出版社研究发展中心建设的英语语料库,可以说是纯正地道的英语。我们认为,这不仅是对语料库用于教学材料编写的有益探索,而且也是本书区别于其他辅导用书的一个突出特点,能够帮助学生接触到更多鲜活的英语。

本套辅导用书承蒙北京外国语大学成人教育学院院长楼光庆教授担任顾问,对本书样稿进行审订,提出具体的修改意见,并担任了本套辅导用书的顾问,在此向他表示诚挚的感谢。

本书编写中欠妥之处在所难免,欢迎使用本书的广大教师和同学批评指正。

编者

2004年8月

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THE SEA

大海

Part I Text Explanation 课文解析

▼ Vocabulary

swim /swim/	v.	(swam, swum, swimming) 游泳	[短语] swimming pool <i>n.</i> 游泳池; swimming suit <i>n.</i> 游泳衣 [扩展] swimmer <i>n.</i> 游泳者
bathe /beið/	v.	洗澡, 浸洗	[扩展] bath <i>n.</i> 洗澡 [短语] take/ have a bath 洗澡
sunny /'sʌni/	adj.	晴朗的, 阳光充足的	[构成] sun (<i>n.</i> 太阳)+-y (形容词 后缀)。例如: rainy <i>adj.</i> 有雨的; windy <i>adj.</i> 多风的; cloudy <i>adj.</i> 多 云的
rough /rʌf/	adj.	狂暴的, 粗糙的	[短语] a rough sea 风大浪急的海; rough paper 糙纸 [扩展] cough <i>v.</i> 咳嗽
cover /'kʌvə(r)/	v.	覆盖; 包括; 走 (一段路程)	[扩展] cover <i>n.</i> 盖子; 封皮; 封底
quarter /'kwɔ:tə(r)/	n.	四分之一; 一刻钟	[短语] a quarter past eight 8 点一 刻
shallow /'ʃæləu/	adj.	浅的, 肤浅的	[扩展] deep <i>adj.</i> 深的
depth /depθ/	n.	深度, 深处	[构成] deep (<i>adj.</i> 深的)+-th (名 词后缀) [扩展] width <i>n.</i> 宽度; length <i>n.</i> 长度
spot /spɒt/	n.	地点; 斑点; 污点	[短语] spot ball 黑点白球
nearly /'niəli/	adv.	几乎, 差不多	[构成] near (<i>adj.</i> 近的)+-ly (副词 后缀) [扩展] deeply <i>adv.</i> 深深地
kilometre /'kilə(u)mɪtə(r)/	n.	公里, 千米	[构成] kilo- (<i>n.</i> 表示“千”的前 缀)+metre (<i>n.</i> 米) [扩展] kilo- gram <i>n.</i> 千克; kilocycle <i>n.</i> 千周, 千赫; kilolitre <i>n.</i> 千升
just /dʒʌst/	adv.	(用以避免争论或请求注 意, 尤用于祈使句)请	[短语] just look at this 看看这个 吧
mountain /'maʊntɪn/	n.	山	[扩展] mount <i>v.</i> 爬山

salty /'sɔ:lti/	<i>adj.</i> 咸的	[构成] salt (<i>n.</i> 盐)+-y (形容词后缀)
carry /'kæri/	<i>v.</i> 运送, 携带	[扩展] carrier <i>n.</i> 运货人; 货运公司
sink /sɪŋk/	<i>v.</i> (sank, sunk) 下沉, (使) 淹没	[扩展] think <i>v.</i> 想, 认为
strange /streɪndʒ/	<i>adj.</i> 奇怪的	[扩展] stranger <i>n.</i> 陌生人
sunlight /'sʌnlait/	<i>n.</i> 阳光	[构成] sun (<i>n.</i> 太阳)+light (<i>n.</i> 光)
reach /ri:tʃ/	<i>v.</i> 到达	[扩展] arrive <i>v.</i> 到达; peach <i>n.</i> 桃; teach <i>n.</i> 教书
completely /kəm'pli:tli/	<i>adv.</i> 完全地	[构成] complete (<i>adj.</i> 完整的, 完全的)+-ly (副词后缀)
light /laɪt/	<i>n.</i> 光, 光线; 灯, 发光物	[扩展] lightning <i>n.</i> 闪电
jaw /dʒɔ:/	<i>n.</i> 颌, 颞	[扩展] law <i>n.</i> 法律
swallow /'swɒləu/	<i>v.</i> 吞下, 咽下	[扩展] swallow <i>n.</i> 燕子
diver /'daɪvə(r)/	<i>n.</i> 潜水员	[构成] dive (<i>v.</i> 跳水)+-er (表示动作发出者的名词后缀)
resource /ri'sɔ:s/	<i>n.</i> (<i>pl.</i>) 资源, 物力	[构成] re-(表示“再、重新”的前缀)+source (<i>n.</i> 水源, 来源) [扩展] resourceful <i>adj.</i> 资源丰富的, 足智多谋的; resourcefully <i>adv.</i> 机智地
mankind /,mæn'kaɪnd/	<i>n.</i> 人类	[构成] man (<i>n.</i> 人; 男人)+kind (<i>n.</i> 类, 类别) [扩展] humankind <i>n.</i> 人类

Major Language Points

1. (L. 1) You may have seen it. 你也许看见过大海。

may + have done 结构常用来表示说话人对过去情况的猜测。类似的结构还有:

● must have done 一定已经……

例如: She hasn't come yet. She must have missed the train. 她还没来, 也许是没赶上火车。

● should have done 本来应该

例如: My friend left for the airport at seven a.m. yesterday, but he missed the plane. He should have left at half past six. 我的朋友昨天早上7点钟去的机场, 但他还是误了飞机。他应该6点半就动身。

2. (L. 2) It looks beautiful on a fine sunny day... 在阳光明媚的日子, 大海看起来非常美丽……

句中 look 作系动词, 表示“看上去……, 看起来……”, 其后常接形容词作表语。

例如: He looks smart in that shirt. 他穿着那件衬衫看上去很精神。

类似的词还有: sound *v.* 听起来; smell *v.* 闻上去; taste *v.* 尝起来; feel *v.* 摸上去等。

例如: His explanation sounds all right. 他的解释听起来似乎有道理。

The soup tastes salty. 这汤尝起来有点咸。

3. (L. 3) ... it can be very rough when there is a strong wind. ……风大时，大海会变得波涛汹涌。

① 句中情态动词 can 表示可能性。

例如：The prisoner escaped yesterday—he can be anywhere by now. 昨天那个犯人逃跑了——他目前可能躲在什么地方。

② when 引导的是一个时间状语从句，表示“当……时候”。

例如：He waved his hand when he saw her. 他看到她的时候，挥手致意。

4. (L. 6) The sea covers three quarters of the earth. 海洋覆盖了地球面积的四分之三。

cover

① vt. 覆盖；包括；走（一段路程）

例如：The noise was so loud that she covered her ears with her hands. 噪音太大了，她用双手捂住了耳朵。

His researches covered a wide field. 他的研究范围很广。

We have covered 40 miles before nightfall. 天黑前我们已走了 40 英里路。

② n. 盖子；封皮；封底

例如：When the water boils, take the cover from the pan. 水开了的时候，将锅盖揭开。

She read the book from cover to cover. 她从头到尾读完了这本书。

5. (L. 9) At one spot, near Japan, the sea is nearly 11 kilometres deep! 在日本附近的某处，海水深达 11 公里！

在英语中，表示物体的长、宽、高等时，常使用“数字 + n. + adj.”结构。

例如：The new road is twenty miles long. 这条新公路长 20 英里。

6. (L. 10) Just think of it. 请想一想吧。

① 此句是祈使句。just 用于口语中，尤其用于祈使句，以引起对某事的注意，有时可以使语气婉转一些。

例如：Just a moment! 请稍等片刻！

Just listen to him! 听他说说看！

② think of 考虑；打算；想象

例如：We have a lot of things to think of before we can decide. 在作决定前，我们有许多事情需要考虑。

I'm thinking of emigrating to Canada. 我打算移民到加拿大。

Just think of the cost! 想想那笔费用吧！

[相关短语] think about 考虑；想起

例如：He is thinking about the proposal. 他正在考虑那项建议。

③ think over 仔细想，进一步考虑

例如：Please think over what I've said. 请仔细考虑我说的话。

7. (L. 12) **If you have swum in the sea, you know that the water is salty.** 如果你在海里游过泳，你就知道海水是咸的。

此句为复合句，包含两个从句：if you...是条件状语从句，if 是连词，表示假定条件，意思是“如果”；that the water is salty 是宾语从句，做动词 know 的宾语。

8. (L. 17) **... there are a lot of fishes and plants.** ……有许多种鱼和植物。

fish 是单复数同形名词，但当表示鱼的种类时，常用 fishes 来表示复数。

9. (L. 18) **No sunlight can reach the depths of the sea, so it is completely dark.** 阳光无法到达海洋的深处，因此那里是完全黑暗的。

no 用做形容词，意思相当于 not a 或 not any，可修饰可数名词或不可数名词。so 是连词，意思是“因此，所以”。

10. (L. 21) **With their great jaws, they can swallow fish larger than themselves.** 通过其巨大的颚，这些鱼可以吞食比它们自身还要大的鱼。

with 是介词，表示方式或工具，意思是“用”。

例如：He wrote the letter with my pen. 他用我的笔写了这封信。

larger than themselves 是形容词的比较级短语做定语，修饰 fish。

11. (L. 24) **Then as the divers go down, the sea becomes colder and colder.** 潜水员越往下潜，海水的温度就越低。

这里 as 相当于 when，引导一个时间状语从句。

例如：As he grew older he became less active. 当年老的时候，他变得不活跃了。

colder and colder 越来越冷。两个比较级用 and 连接，常表示“越来越……”。

例如：It is getting warmer and warmer. 天气越来越暖和。

12. (L. 26) **make a study/study** 研究

例如：He was making a study of the country's foreign trade. 他正在研究该国的对外贸易。

13. (L. 27) **They hope to find new resources for mankind.** 他们希望为人类找到新的资源。

句中 hope 为动词，意思是“希望”，其后常用动词不定式做宾语。

例如：We hope to see you soon. 我们希望很快能见到你。

Part II Reading Material 阅读材料解析

▼ Vocabulary

interesting /'intrəstɪŋ/ *adj.* 有趣的；令人产生兴趣的 [构成] interest (v. 使感兴趣)+
-ing (形容词后缀)

pyramid /'piərəmid/	<i>n.</i>	金字塔	[扩展] <i>pyramidal adj.</i> 金字塔形的, 锥体的
stand /stænd/	<i>v.</i>	(stood, stood) 站立, 矗立	[扩展] <i>stand n.</i> 站台
silent /'saɪlənt/	<i>adj.</i>	寂静的, 沉默的	[扩展] <i>silence n.</i> 沉默
wonder /'wʌndə(r)/	<i>v.</i>	想要知道	[扩展] <i>wonderful adj.</i> 令人惊奇的, <i>wonderfully adv.</i> 令人惊奇地
build /bild/	<i>v.</i>	(built, built) 建筑, 建造	[扩展] <i>building n.</i> 建筑物 [短语] <i>building materials</i> 建筑材料
inside /,in'saɪd/	<i>n.</i>	内部	[构成] <i>in (prep. 在……里)+side</i>
	<i>adj.</i>	内部的	(<i>n.</i> 面, 侧面) [扩展] <i>outside n.</i>
	<i>adv.</i>	在内部	外面
certain /'sə:tn/	<i>adj.</i>	确定的	[扩展] <i>certainly adv.</i> 确定地, <i>certainty n.</i> 确定, <i>uncertain adj.</i> 不确定的
tomb /tu:m/	<i>n.</i>	坟墓	[扩展] <i>bomb n.</i> 炸弹
death /deθ/	<i>n.</i>	死亡	[构成] <i>dead (adj. 死的)+-th</i> (名词后缀) [扩展] <i>depth n.</i> 深度, <i>width n.</i> 宽度
queen /kwi:n/	<i>n.</i>	王后; 女皇	[短语] <i>the queen's hearts</i> (纸牌中的) 红心王后
size /saɪz/	<i>n.</i>	大小, 尺寸	[扩展] <i>site n.</i> 地点, 场所
burial /'beriəl/	<i>n.</i>	埋葬	[构成] <i>bury (v. 埋葬)+-al</i> (名词后缀)
passageway /'pæsɪdʒwei/	<i>n.</i>	(屋内的)通道, 走廊	[构成] <i>passage (n. 通过, 穿过)+way (n. 道路)</i>
solid /'sɒlɪd/	<i>adj.</i>	结实的, 固体的	[短语] <i>solid food</i> 固体食物, <i>solid rock</i> 坚硬的岩石
treasure /'treʒə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	珠宝, 财宝	[扩展] <i>treasury n.</i> 宝库, 基金
robber /'rɒbə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	强盗, 贼	[构成] <i>rob (v. 抢劫)+-er</i> (表示动作发出者的名词后缀)
dig /dɪg/	<i>v.</i>	(dug, dug) 挖, 掘	[短语] <i>dig at</i> 挖苦, 讽刺
museum /mju:'ziəm/	<i>n.</i>	博物馆, 博物院	[短语] <i>historical museum</i> 历史博物馆
ancient /'eɪnfənt/	<i>adj.</i>	古代的, 远古的	[短语] <i>ancient Rome</i> 古罗马
lift /lɪft/	<i>v.</i>	举起, 抬起	[扩展] <i>lift n.</i> 举起, 抬起; 提升
upwards /'ʌpwədz/	<i>adv.</i>	向上地, 上升地	[构成] <i>up (adv. 起来)+-wards</i> (表示“向……地”的副词后缀)
			[扩展] <i>upward adj.</i> 上升的, 向上的, <i>downwards adv.</i> 向下地
though /ðəu/	<i>conj.</i>	虽然, 尽管	[扩展] <i>although conj.</i> 虽然, 尽管

artwork /'ɑ:t,wə:k/	n.	艺术品	管 (可以与 <i>though</i> 互换) [构成] <i>art</i> (n. 艺术)+ <i>work</i> (n. 作品)
miracle /'mirəkl/	n.	奇迹	[扩展] <i>miraculous</i> <i>adj.</i> 不可思议的

Proper Names

Egypt /'i:dʒipt/	埃及
Saqqarah /sə'kɑ:rə/	塞加拉 (埃及古城孟斐斯公共墓地的一部分, 在开罗西南 24 公里处, 有埃及历史上最早的石室坟墓。)
Nile /naɪl/ River	尼罗河 (世界上最长的河流)
Khufu /'ku:fu:/	(埃及法老胡夫的) 大金字塔

Major Language Points

1. (L. 4) **The pyramids stand huge and silent.** 金字塔矗立在那里, 巨大而沉默。
句中的 *huge* 和 *silent* 做 *stand* 的伴随状语。

2. (L. 7) **wonder**

- ① *v.* 想知道; 感到好奇

例如: I was wondering how to get there in time. 我想知道怎样可以按时到达那里。
I was wondering about that. 我正对那件事感到好奇。

- ② *n.* 惊奇; 奇观, 奇迹

例如: They gazed in wonder at the first sight of snow. 他们第一次看见雪, 感到很惊奇。
The Pyramids of Egypt is one of the seven wonders of the world in ancient times. 埃及金字塔是古代七大奇观之一。

[相关词] *wonderful* *adj.* 精彩的, 令人惊奇的

例如: a wonderful performance 精彩的演出

3. (L. 12) **The kings thought the pyramids would help them find life after death.** 国王们认为金字塔能帮助他们死而复生。

句中 *the pyramids would help them find life after death* 为宾语从句, 其前省略了 *that* 一词。

[注意] *help* 一词后常跟复合宾语, 形成 *help + sb. + do* 结构, 表示“帮助某人做某事”。

例如: Tom's father helped him finish his homework. 汤姆的父亲帮助他完成家庭作业。

4. (L. 13) **They also wanted the world to remember them as important people.** 他们还想让世界人把他们当作重要的人物而永远铭记。

[注意] *want sb. to do sth.* 结构, 表示“想让某人做某事”。

例如: The baby wanted his mother to tell a story. 那孩子想让他的妈妈讲个故事。

remember...as 表示“作为……而记住”。

例如: I remember him as a well-known man. 我把他作为名人而记住。

5. (L. 14) Some pyramids were for queens, but they are less interesting because they are not so big. 一些金字塔是为皇后而建的, 由于规模上小一些, 它们不怎么引起人们的兴趣。

句中 for 为介词, 表示“为……”。

less 是 little (adj.) 的比较级, 表示“少的”。

句中 because they are not so big 是原因状语从句。

6. (L. 18) along

1) *prep.* 沿着

例如: We walked along the road. 我们沿着这条路走。

2) *adv.* 与 on, forward 同义

例如: They walked along, singing happily. 他们边向前走边唱歌。

7. (L. 20) Inside the pyramid are the burial rooms... 里面是墓室……

此句为倒装句。英语中, 当句首状语为表示地点的介词词组时, 一般引起完全倒装句。

例如: Round the corner came a dog. 从拐角处跑来了一只狗。

On the stairs was sitting a little girl. 楼梯上坐着一个小女孩。

8. (L. 22) The rest of the pyramid is of solid stones. 其他部分则是坚硬的巨石。

[注意] of 后的部分用来描述东西的质地。表示“由……做成”。

例如: The table is of wood. 这张桌子是木制的。

9. (L. 23) ... when they had little or no work to do on their farms. ……当他们在农闲时。

动词不定式 to do 在句中做定语, 修饰 work。

little 表示“很少”, “几乎没有”, 修饰不可数名词。

[辨析] a little 表示肯定含义“有一点”, 而 little 表示否定含义“几乎没有”, 两者均修饰不可数名词。

例如: There is a little water in the bottle. 瓶子里有一点水。

There is little water in the bottle. 瓶子里几乎没有水了。

10. (L. 24) To build the pyramid of Khufu... 为了建造胡夫金字塔……

动词不定式在句中做目的状语。不定式可置于主句之前或之后。

例如: He got up early to catch the bus. 他早起是为了赶车。

To get a better view, they climbed higher. 为了看到更美的景色, 他们爬得更高了。

11. (L. 28) Today some of the treasures are in museums, though. 不过, 被盗的一些珍宝今天已陈列在博物馆中。

句中 though 是副词, 经常置于句尾, 表示“可是, 然而, 不过”。

例如: It is hard work; I enjoy it though. 工作很辛苦, 不过我喜欢。

though 还经常用做连词, 引导让步状语从句, 表示“虽然, 即使”。

例如: Though it was so cold, he went out without an overcoat. 天气虽然很冷,但他没有穿大衣就出去了。

此句可以用表示转折的连词 but 替换:

例如: It was very cold, but he went out without an overcoat. 天气很冷,但他没有穿大衣就出去了。

[注意] 在表示转折的时候, though 或 although 不能与 but 在同一个句子中使用。

12. (L. 30) Each stone fits in with the others so well though they didn't have our modern machines at all! 每块石头都与其他石头结合得恰到好处,而他们却没有我们今天先进的机械工具!

① fit in with 适合; 配合

例如: His ideas did not quite fit in with our aims. 他的想法与我们的目标不太适合。

也可表示为 fit sth. in with

例如: I must fit my holidays in with yours. 我必须使我的假日与你的相配合。

② not...at all 根本不, 根本没有

例如: He is not interested in English at all. 他对英语根本不感兴趣。

13. (L. 33) Scientists have studied the pyramids, but nobody can say just how they did it. 科学家们对金字塔进行了研究, 但没有人能够说清楚人们到底是如何建造金字塔的。

句中 study 表示“研究”。just how they did it 是 say 的宾语从句。

Part III Grammar Enrichment 语法训练

I. 形容词和副词比较级的基本用法

1. 比较级常用于两者之间的比较, 表示一方超过或不及另一方。

[结构] 比较级 + than

例如: He eats more quickly than I do.

In summer, it is hotter in Shanghai than in Beijing.

This word is used less frequently in British English than in American English.

2. 比较级的前面可以加 much、many、far、still、a lot、a great deal、three years、one-third、20% 等程度状语, 说明双方相差的程度。

例如: Air in the country is much cleaner than that in the city.

He is five years older than his sister.

This month, they will produce 20% more coal than last month.

3. 最高级常用于三个或三个以上的人或事物之间的比较。形容词最高级前要用定冠词 the, 副词最高级前用不用定冠词均可。

[结构] the + 最高级 + 比较范围

例如: Light travels (the) fastest of all forms of matter.

The Yellow River is the second longest river in China.

Among the three girls, Louise is the most capable.

Mount Tai is the highest mountain that I have ever climbed.

II. 形容词和副词比较级的其他用法

1. more...than... 与其说……不如说……

例如: She was more frightened than hurt.

He is more diligent than clever.

2. more and more 越来越……

例如: He is becoming more and more active in sports.

Things are getting better and better every day.

3. the more...the more... 越……就越……

例如: The harder she worked, the more progress she made.

The more books one reads, the more knowledgeable he becomes.

4. not more than 不超过; no more than 只有

例如: There are not more than 50 hundred students in this school.

There are no more than 50 hundred students in this school.

5. no more...than.../not...any more than... 同……一样的不……

例如: I can no more translate the sentence than you.

或 I cannot translate the sentence any more than you.

6. 比较级用于否定结构可表示“最……不过”。

例如: I can't agree with you more.

This could give me no greater pleasure.

Nothing better.

有些形容词由于其本身意义的原因,不可以用于比较级,例如: superior、inferior、senior、junior、prior、major、minor 等等。

例如: This carpet is far superior to that one in quality.

He is ten years senior to me.

Exercises:

- I. Write the comparative. (写出下列形容词的比较级形式。)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. old _____ | 2. strong _____ | 3. happy _____ | 4. modern _____ |
| 5. good _____ | 6. large _____ | 7. serious _____ | 8. pretty _____ |
| 9. important _____ | 10. crowded _____ | | |

- II. Complete the sentences. Use a comparative or superlative. (用比较级或最高级完成句子。)

- David doesn't work very hard. I work _____.
- My chair isn't very comfortable. Yours is _____.
- My bag is not very heavy. Your bag is _____.
- I'm not very interested in art. I'm _____ in history.
- This knife isn't very sharp. Have you got a _____ one?
- This building is very old. It's _____ building in the town.

7. It was a very bad mistake. It was _____ mistake I've ever made.
 8. She's a very popular singer. She's _____ singer in the country.
 9. It was a very cold day. It was _____ day of the year.
 10. He's a very boring person. He's _____ person I've ever met.

Key

- I. 1. older 2. stronger 3. happier 4. more modern
 5. better 6. larger 7. more serious 8. prettier
 9. more important 10. more crowded
 II. 1. harder 2. more comfortable 3. heavier 4. more interested
 5. sharper 6. the oldest 7. the worst 8. the most popular
 9. the coldest 10. the most boring

Part IV Writing 写作训练**I. 如何写好主题句**

1. 主题句要写得清楚明了。如果主题句含糊其词、模棱两可,就会使读者难以抓住文章的要
 点,甚至产生误解。

例如: To play any kind of musical instrument, one needs to know something about it.

可改为: To play any kind of drum requires a good sense of rhythms.

或: To play a trumpet, one needs to have skillful breath control.

2. 主题句要恰如其分地概括该段文章的内容。如果概括的面太宽,则不是一段话能讲清楚
 的;如涉及的面太窄,则没有讨论的余地。

例如: I love Alice.

改为: One of the reasons I love Alice is her attitude toward me.

例如: The busiest season is the summer.

改为: The busiest season for farmers is the summer.

例如: Music is enjoyable.

改为: Music arouses many different emotions in listeners.

例如: He bought a tape recorder yesterday.

改为: Tape recorder plays an important role in our study.

II. 如何写好主题句中的关键词

段落主题句对段落主题的限制主要是通过词汇的形式来表现的。这些表达段落主题的词汇就是我们常说的关键词。写好关键词要注意以下两个方面:1. 要具体到能控制和限制段落的发展;2. 要具体到能说明段落发展的方法。

例如: He can fix a bicycle himself.

可改为: He can fix a bicycle himself in several simple steps.

或: There are several reasons why he can fix a bicycle himself.

例如: She tries to improve her looks.

可改为: She tries many ways to improve her looks.

或: There are some reasons why she tries to improve her looks.

Exercises:

I. Find the topic sentence in each of the following paragraphs. (找出下列各段中的主题句。)

Advertisements have a strong impact upon people. It can be said, to a certain extent, that the modern world is one of advertisements. Anywhere, anytime, advertisements affect people in their psychology and behavior. When you are walking along the street, the beautifully glimmering advertisements lure you into the shops. When you are making purchases, the advertisements on the wrapper will make you prefer one article to another. But more often, this preference owes much to your former impression from those clever catch-phrases.

English is spoken by pilots and airport control operators on all the airways of the world. Over 70 percent of the world's mail is written in English. More than 60 percent of the world's radio programs are in English. Clearly English is an international language.

II. Find the key words in the following sentences. (找出下列各句中的关键词。)

1. Earthquakes bring a lot of damage.
2. Public opinion is a powerful thing.
3. It is always pleasant to look at an old photograph album.
4. In these days, a high school education is really not enough.
5. Television has contributed to the decline of conversation.

I. 1. Advertisements have a strong impact upon people.

2. Clearly English is an international language.

II. 1. earthquake—damage

2. public opinion—powerful

3. old photograph album—pleasant

4. high school education—not enough

5. television—decline of conversation

Part V Key and Text Translation 参考答案及译文

Key to Exercises 练习答案

1 1) It looks beautiful.

2) It can be very rough.

3) Yes, there is.

4) No, it isn't.

5) It is nearly 11 kilometers deep.

6) It is very salty. Swimmers cannot sink in it! Fish cannot live in the Dead Sea. It's a strange sea.

7) Because no sunlight can reach the depths of the sea, so it is completely dark.

8) Strange fish live there. Some are blind. Some have their own lights. Some have great jaws.

9) Near the top.

10) They hope to find new resources for mankind.

2 1) looked 2) knows 3) looking

4) carry 5) take 6) carried

7) bring 8) carries 9) take

10) take, bring

3 A.

1) shorter, shortest 2) brighter

3) coldest 4) wetter

5) longer 6) bigger, biggest

7) softer, softest 8) hotter

9) lighter 10) younger, youngest

B.

1) most considerate, considerate, more considerate

2) more peaceful, The most peaceful, peaceful

3) serious, more serious

4) famous, more famous, most famous

5) difficult, more difficult, most difficult

6) astonishing, more astonishing, most astonishing

7) an ordinary, more ordinary, most ordinary

8) thoughtful, more thoughtful, most thoughtful

9) an interesting, more interesting, most interesting

10) pleasant, most pleasant, more pleasant

4 A.

1) Jane is as charming as Anne.

2) English is as difficult as history.

3) The living room is as large as the dining room.

4) A poet is as useful as a cook.

5) The grown-ups are as excited as the children.

6) The auditorium is as big as the stadium.

7) This board is as thick as that one.

8) The editor is as well-informed as the writer.

9) Oil is as valuable as diamonds.

10) The new player is as clever as the captain.

B.

1) The bus is not as fast as the train.

2) The boxes are not as strong as the bags.

3) Ben is not as heavy as Dan.

4) Your mother is not as tall as your father.

5) Geometry is not as hard as chemistry.

6) The moon is not as bright as the stars.

7) Eight o'clock is not as convenient as ten o'clock.