

# AAA 英语 辅导教材

(I)

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吉林科学技术出版社香港书 环 出 版 社

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# 《AAA 英语辅导教材》编委会

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#### 前言

《AAA 英语》出版后,受到我国广大读者的欢迎。同时,迫切感到有必要编写一套对应的辅导教材,以帮助读者更好地理解课文内容,学好《AAA 英语》。为此,我们组织了外交学院等单位从事外语教学的老师,仅用了不到三个月的时间,编写了这套辅导教材。原拟请国内的一些知名专家审阅原稿,但因有的身体欠安,有的工作繁忙,未能如愿。外交学院金锡权教授在百忙之中,仔细地审阅了初稿,提出了宝贵的修改意见,使这套教材增色不少。编者仅在此致以衷心的感谢。同时,汤德军等同志参加了编写、校核工作,在此一并致谢。

辅导教材采用与原教材同步形式。辅导教材第 I 册是原教材 1、2 册的辅导教材;第 II 册是原教材第 3、4 册的辅导教材;第 II 册是原教材第 5、6 册的辅导教材。在每个单元中,一般指出了该单元的学习重点、原文的译文或注释、重要的词句,增加了补充练习和答

案。对原文中的印刷错误作了勘误;对阅读材料给出了译文。由于编写时间仓促,编者经验不足,在选材、结构及内容中难免有不妥之处,恳请读者和教师提出宝贵意见。

编 者 1993年6月

# UNIT 1

# Greetings and Partings 打招呼和告别

## I . Notes to the Dialogue and Text

# 课文与对话注释

#### 1. How are you doing?

"How are you doing?"是英语中较为常见的一种问候语,不能根据句子本身的语法结构去分析,它并不表示"你怎么做?",而是表示"你好吗?"。说话双方已互相认识。注意与"How do you do!"在用法上的区别。"How do you do"则是用于初次见面被介绍认识时的一种表达方式,相当于汉语中的"你好"。回答"How are you doing?"时可用"I am fine,thank you."(我很好,谢谢。)等。回答"How do you do!"时则一般重复"How do you do!"。

#### 2. I am doing great.

"I am doing great."(我很好)是一种口语体。"great"在该句中用它的形容词形式充当副词的作用。注意一般不说"I am doing greatly. 类似的表达方式有"I am doing nice.""I am doing fine."等等。

#### 3. I've been to Switzerland.

"I've been to Switzerland."意思为"我去过瑞士",表明说话者已不在瑞士。试比较:

She has been to New York.

她去过纽约。(表明她已不在纽约)

She has gone to New York.

她去纽约了。(表明她已在纽约或在去纽约的途中)

#### 4. I got back yesterday.

"I got back yesterday."意思为"我昨天回家"。"to get back"意思为"回来",特别是指"回家"。比如:

I heard you were away. When did you get back?

我听说你出门了,你什么时候回家的?("get back"表示回家,不必接"to one's home") 试比较:

Let's go back home now.

我们现在回家。("go back"指回到某人曾经呆过的地方,不一定指"回家",要表示"回家",一般要加"home"。)
5.1 see.

"I see"意思为"我明白了"。这儿的动词"see"并不指"看"的意思。比如:

Do you see what I mean? 你明白我的意思吗?

Yes, now I see.

是的,我现在明白了。

6. Did you enjoy yourself?

"Did you enjy yourself?"意思为"你过得好吗?"注意"enjoy"后面可以接名词、动名词、反身代词。比如:

I have enjoyed your dinner very much.

我很喜欢你的宴会。(接名词)

He enjoys listening to music.

他喜欢听音乐。

Tom enjoyed himself at the party.

汤姆在晚会上玩得很开心。(接反身代词)

7. You, too.

是说话人紧接对方所说话的一种简捷的表达方式, "You,too"在课文里的含义是:"You have a nice day,too."比如:

A:Good night.

晚安。

B: You, too.

晚安。

注意在以"I"为主语的句型中表示同样简捷的答话应是"Me,too."比如:

A:I enjoy the film very much.

我非常喜欢看电影。

B:Me, too.

我也非常喜欢。

8. How about you?

"How about"常常可以代替对方所说句子的一部分。如

在课文中代替了"How are you doing"比如:

I have never met that person before. How abort you? 我从来没有见过那个人,你呢?

#### 又如下文中:

He's doing fine. How about Tom?

"How about"还可以用来表示建议,比如:

How about a drink?

喝一杯怎么样?

#### 9. go shopping

"go shopping"的意思为"上街买东西"。类似的表达方式有 go walking/swimming 等。

#### 10. by the way

"by the way"顺便问一下,用来引导出新的话题。比如: By the way, what happened to all the money I gave you? 顺便问一下,我给你的钱都那去了?

注意 the way 前面的介词。如:in the way 是指挡道的意思,on the way 是指在路上。

#### 11. It was nice meeting you.

"It was nice meeting you."直译为"很高兴见到了你",暗示说话者马上要分手。"It is nice to meet you."则是刚见面时客套话,意思为"见到你很高兴"。

#### 12. I am afraid

"I am afraid"在课文里一种客套话,是对某件已经或即将发生的事情表示歉意。比如:

I am afraid I've broken your pen.

我恐怕把你的笔弄断了。

I am afraid I can't help you.

我恐怕帮不上你的忙了。

"I am afraid"另一种较为常见的用法是"害怕","恐惧"。比如:

I am afraid that dog will bite.

我害怕那条狗会咬人。

13. according to the time of the day and the formality of the situation.

"according to"意思为"依据","根据"。比如:

Each man will be paid according to his ability.

每个人根据他的能力付给工资。

The books are placed on the shelves according to the authors.

这些书根据作者顺序摆在书架上。

"the formality of the situation"指场合正式的程度。

#### 14. depend on

er.

"depend on"意思为"取决于",比如:

Whether the game will be played depends on the weath-

比赛是否举行取决于天气。

It depends on what you mean.

我要看你是什么意思。

#### 15. word for word

"word for word"意思为"逐字逐句"。比如:

Tell me what she said word for word.

告诉我她说什么,一字也不要漏。

"word for word"也可以当形容词用。比如:

a word-for-word translation 意思为"直译"。

#### 16. What's more

"What's more"表示语句的递进,"况且","而且","更为重要的是"。比如:

"We invited a new speaker, and what's more, he was happy to come.

我们邀请了一位新演讲人,更为重要的是,他很乐意来。 17. For example

"For example"意思为"例如"。比如:

A lot of people, for example, John would rather have coffee.

这儿的许多人,比如约翰就宁可要咖啡。

Many great men have risen from poverty—Lincoln and Einstein for example.

许多伟人从贫苦中崛起,例如林肯和爱因斯坦。

#### 18. a seated person

"seated"是动词 seat 的过去分词形式。意思为"坐着的人"英语中正规场合可以说"Be seated please."意思为"请坐"。

1900

## 1. 常用单词及表达法

#### 1. 打招呼

Hi! 你好!(非正式)
Hello! 你好!(正式)
How are you?(正式)
\_\_\_\_\_,thanks.\_\_\_\_,谢谢。
Fine. 可以。

<del>---</del> 6 ---

OK. 还可以。

Great. 很好。

All right. 不错。

Superb. 好极了。

Not bad. 不错。

So-so. 马马虎虎。

Pretty. 挺好。

Nice to see/meet you. 很高兴见到你。

How is it going? 情况怎么样?

How is everything with you? 你近况怎么样?

How are you getting on/along? 你过得好吗?

#### 2. 告别

Bye/Bye-bye! 再见! (非正式)

So long! 再见! (非正式)

See you again/later/tomorrow. 再会/以后见/明天见。 (非正式)

Have a nice day/evening/weekend. 今天/今晚/这个周末事事如意。

I've got to go/be going/run now.

我得走了。

I'd better be going now.

I am afraid I've got to go now.

恐怕我现在得走了。

It's getting rather late. I really should go now.

很晚了,我现在真得走了。

It was nice meeting you, but I really must be going.

见到你真高兴,但我必须得走了。

#### **II. CULTURAL NOTES**

#### 文化背景注释:参考译文

在西方国家,初次见面就打听对方的年龄被认为是不合乎习惯的,询问女士的岁数更不礼貌。但是打听小孩多大是可以接受的,再者,刚认识不久的人通常不谈婚姻状况,工资或对方物品的价钱。除此之外,西方人一般不直接告诉对方需要使用卫生设施或厕所。说话人常常用较长的短语或者委婉语来避开"厕所"这个词。在这个场合他们常使用诸如"洗澡间"、"男人专用间"、"妇人专用间"或"休息室"等等。

#### 阅读理解补充练习

根据课文练习中阅读理解段落的内容判断下列论述是否正确。如果正确,请你在空白处写上下,如果错误写上下。

1. \_\_\_\_Studies show that 93% of the communication in daily life is nonverbal.

2. \_\_\_\_ Westerners usually don't look at each other while they are talking.

3. \_\_\_ In the west, pointing with a single finger at a person while talking usually means that the person speaking is talking about the person pointed at.

4. \_\_\_ In English-speaking countries, men touch men more often than men touch women in public.

5. \_\_\_ In the West, kiss can be a kind of greeting between a man and a woman.

(Key. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T.)

# UNIT 2

# Please Call Me Dave 请叫我戴夫

# I . Notes to the Dialogue and Text

# 课文与对话注释

1. We finally have the occassion to meet.

终于有缘与你相识。

occassion:机会,比如:

She has few occassions to speak French.

她很少有机会讲法语。

同义词:chance.opportunity

注意比较:chance,opportunity 和 occassion 都可以表示机会。chance 和 opportunity 可以用在"One has a chance or

an opportunty to do something or of doing something"表示有幸做某事。比如:

I had the chance/opportunity of visiting Paris.

我有幸参观了巴黎。

但是在另外一种情况下,只能用 chance,不能用 opportunity. 比如: There is a chance that I will see him.

我可能见到他。

on occasion 可以指事情发生的场合,比如: on the occasion of her wedding 指在她的婚礼上 occasion 还可以表示理由,比如:

I had occasion/no occasion to visit London.

2. Have you met Bill?

你见过比尔吗?

meet: to get to know or be inrioduced to for the first time 认识,初次被引见。比如:

Come to the party and meet some intersting people.

来参加聚会,认识些有趣的人。

We met at Ann's party, didn't we? but I don't remember your name.

咱们在安娜的宴会上见过,对吗?但我记不起你的名字了。

注意:你见过比尔吗?,"见过"不能用"Have you seen …?"

3. How ya doing?

怎么样?

"How ya doing"是"How are you doing"的一种连读,一般用于非正式的场合。

#### 4. Excuse me.

"Excuse me"是一种客套话,一般用于下列场合:

(1)开始同陌生人讲话。比如:

Excuse me, can you tell me how I can get to the station, please?

对不起(请打扰一下),你能告诉我去车站该怎么走吗?

(2)要经过某人的身边时。比如:

He pushed his way through the crowd, saying: "Excuse me".

他在人群中推挤着前进,一边说:"对不起"。(请让一下) (3)不同意别人所说的话时,比如:

Excuse me, but I don't think that statement is quite true.

对不起,不过我认为那话不十分真实。

(4)道歉(由于不小心做错事)。比如:

He said: "Excuse me," when he stepped on my foot. 他踩着我的脚时说: "对不起"。

(5)由于生理上的原因使别人不舒服时,比如:

He said: "Excuse me, "when he sneezed.

他打喷嚏时,说了声:"对不起"。

#### 5. Why, yes

"Why"是感叹词,表示赞同。比如:

Why, yes, I will if you wish.

啊,当然,如果你愿意,我就去做。

6. I am Lin Hua of C. I. T. S.

我是中国国际旅行社的林华。

"C. I. T. S. "是 China International Tourist Service(中

国国际旅行社)的缩写。

#### 7. first name

"first name"在英语中指"名字",而"姓"则用 surname 或 family name. 在英语国家,一般名在前,姓在后,比如:George Washington 名乔治,姓华盛顿。有时考虑到姓的重要性,把姓写在最前面,但是需注意的是,姓后面要用逗号隔开,比如 Washington,George. 另外要注意的是中国人姓在前,名在后,这时"名"相当于英语的 given name.

8. It is very difficult for you to pronounce...

试比较:It is very kind of you to say so. 在类似上述的句型中,何时用 for 何时用 of,取决于介词前面的形容词是否与后面的代词有逻辑关系,如果有,就用 of,如果没有,就用 for. 比如:

It is important for you to attend the meeting.

对你来说,参加会议很重要。(to attend the meeting, not you, is important)

It is clever of him to solve the problem. (He is clever) 他很聪明,解决了这个难题。

9. That's quite different from the West.

"be different from"含义是"与……不同",一般认为 different 后面要接 from,尽管有时英、美国家的人也说 different than/to,比如:

Her character is different from/than/to her twin sister's.

她的性格与她的胞妹不同。

10. It is advisable to...

"advisable"意思是"适当的,可行的,最好是"。比如:

**—** 12 —