

AAA 英语辅导教材

(Ⅲ)

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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Ⅲ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

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UNIT 1

I . Key Points 重点

1. 勘误:

- ① 第3页倒数第6行 personnal 改为 personal
- ② 第4页第6行 stampe 改为 stamps

2. 短语:

to arrange for ...	为……安排
far less than	远远小于
to exchange ... with ...	与……交换……
to get in touch with ...	与……取得联系
to play a role in ...	扮演……一个角色
	起到一个作用
to discuss with ...	与……讨论
to explore possibilities	探讨可能性
to introduce ... to ...	把……介绍给……
to be careful of ...	留心……, 注意……

to be of interest to ...	对……来说有兴趣
such as	诸如
and so forth	等等
to bring up	提出,谈到
to know of	知道,听说
to be all set	准备好
to pick up ...	把……带走、取走

II. Additional Notes to the Text

课文补充注释

1. high school 中学

初中 junior high school

高中 senior high school

2. Although it was not an easy task to write back ...

这句话相当于: Although it was not easy (for me) to write back ...

3. to exchange ... with ... 与……交换

exchange 是“互换”的意思,是双方的,而 change 意为“变化”。如:

I finally changed my idea.

我最终改变了我的想法。

We usually exchange gifts with our friends on New Year's Day.

在元旦我们经常与我们的朋友交换礼物。

4. Suddenly the language had come alive for me.

alive 在这儿作表语。

有些表示状态的形容词只能作表语不能作定语,常见的有:

asleep	(睡着的)	awake	(醒着的)
alone	(单独的)	alive	(活着的)
afraid	(害怕的)	alike	(相似的)
ashamed	(羞愧的)		

5. English-speaking pen pals

相当于: pen pals who speak English. 说英语的笔友。English-speaking 这是“名词 + 现在分词”的复合形容词,如 peace-loving 热爱和平的。

注意: an English-speaking country = a country where English is spoken 一个说英语的国家。

6. The role that pen pal correspondence can play in your English learning process ...

that 引导定语从句, the role 是从句中 play 的逻辑宾语。

to play a role in = to play a part in

在……中起到……作用

如: Science plays an important role in the human progress.

科学在人类进步中起到了重要的作用。

7. There are many possibilities for you to explore through pen pal correspondence.

通过笔友通信,你可以探讨很多可能性。

for you to explore 是不定式短语作定语, possibilities 是 explore 的逻辑宾语,此句相当于:

You can explore many possibilities through pen pal correspondence.

8. Hand complete return address on both the envelope and in the letter itself.

return address 回信地址

在比较正式的英文书信里,通常在信纸的左上方写上与信封上完全一样的收信人地址。

9. ... and learn something about his country.

learn 在这儿是“了解”的意思。如:

I've learned of it.

我已经听说过了。

10. to be careful of = to pay attention to

“留心……”、“注意……”、“珍重……”。如:

He is careful of his health.

他很注意他的健康。

Be careful of public property.

请爱护公物。

11. You can write about your personal life.

注意:

personal [形容词] 个人的;
personnel [名 词] 人事(部门)

12. to describe to sb. about sth. 向某人描述某事
describe 的名词形式为 description。如:

It gives us a detailed description of the whole event.

它向我们详细描述了整个事件。

13. and so forth = and so on; etc. 等等

14. to correspondence with = to write to each other
与……通信

15. major adj. 主要的

v. , n. 专业。如:

I major in English.

English is my major.

英语是我的专业。

16. ... you can write to one of these organizations for pen pals.

for 表示目的,在此相当于 to look for.

II. Additional Notes to the Dialogue

会话补充注释

1. a couple of = several; a few 一些, 几个

试比较: A couple are standing under the tree.

树下站着一对夫妇。

A couple of young people are standing under the tree.

一些年轻人站在树下。

2. instead 副词 代替, 顶替

如: She is too busy. Let me do it instead.

她太忙了, 让我来干吧。

instead 在口语里很常用

instead of ... 代替, 而不是……

如: We came here by bus instead of by bike.

我们坐车来的, 而不是骑车来的。

3. Have a good day! 祝您一天过的愉快!

经常在告别时用。

IV. Useful Expressions 常用词汇

At the Post Office

邮局常用语

an automatic stamp machine 自动售邮票机

a 20-cent stamp	一张两毛钱的邮票
envelope	信封
post card	明信片
air mail	航空(信)
surface mail	平信
domestic mail	国内信
special delivery	专送函
airmail sticker	航空邮件标签
registered mail	挂号(信)
postage	邮费
parcel notice	包裹通知单
to pick up a parcel	取包
to mail a parcel	寄包

V. Supplementary Exercises 补充练习

1. Answer the following questions according to the text

根据课文回答下列问题。

1. What experience does the author describe in the text?
2. Why does the author give his own experience as an example?
3. What role can the pen pal correspondence play in the English learning process?
4. What does the author suggest to write about in your letter?

5. What should you take care of when you write a letter?
6. What should you do when you have finished drafts of your letter?
7. Will the pen pal correspondence improve your conversational English?
8. How can you get to know a pen pal?

2. Reading 阅读

The Magic Words

Marek was a farmer who lived in a village far away. One day he became very ill and everyone thought he would die. They sent for a doctor, who arrived two days later and examined the sick man. The doctor asked for a pen and some paper to write down the name of the medicine. But there was no pen or paper in the village because no one could read or write.

The doctor picked up a piece of burnt wood from the fire. Using the wood, he wrote the name of the medicine on the door of the house. "Get this medicine for him," he said, "and he will soon get better."

Marek's family and friends did not know what to do. They could not read the strange writing. Then the village baker had an idea. He took off the door of the house, put it on his cart and drove to the nearest town. He bought the medicine, and Marek was soon well a-

gain. He would not let anyone wash the magic words from the door.

(1) People in the village thought Marek would die since ____.

- a. he was seriously ill
- b. he was badly wounded
- c. doctor could do nothing for him
- d. he lived too far to call for a doctor

(2) It took the doctor two days to reach the village because ____.

- a. he had to prepare some medicine
- b. there was an accident on his way to the village
- c. the village was far from the town
- d. he had no car to drive to the village

(3) When the doctor arrived, he ____.

- a. gave the medicine to Marek
- b. gave Marek a careful check
- c. became very tired and took a rest
- d. began to write something on the door

(4) The doctor wanted ____ after the careful examination.

- a. to light a fire
- b. the door of the house
- c. a pen and some paper
- d. a cart to drive to the town

(5) It was ____ that made Marek well again.

- a. the door
- b. the medicine
- c. the baker
- d. the cart

(6) The doctor needed a sheet of paper to write the name of the medicine on but ____.

- a. there was none
- b. there was only the door to write on
- c. the village would not give him any
- d. it was too far for the villagers to buy any for him

(7) The doctor had to use the door ____.

- a. to carry the patient to the nearest town
- b. as a sheet of paper
- c. to write the magic words on
- d. to treat the patient

(8) The doctor didn't get any pen and paper because ____.

- a. the villagers could not afford to buy them
- b. there was no where to buy them
- c. they were useless in the village
- d. he forgot to take them with him when he set out

(9) The village baker thought of the idea of ____.

- a. taking off the door and carrying Marek to the nearest town
- b. taking off the door and carrying it to the nearest town
- c. driving his cart to the nearest town and buying

the medicine

- d. driving the patient to the nearest town to get the medicine
- (10) Marek would not let anyone wash off what the doctor wrote on the door because ____.
- a. he wanted to study them
 - b. he believed they were magic words which could treat any illness
 - c. with those words on it the door looked more beautiful
 - d. he wanted to learn those words by heart

VI. Reference Answers 参考答案

1. Answer questions

- (1) When he was studying Spanish in high school, his teacher arranged for him to have a Spanish-speaking pen pal in Ecuador. When he first got a Spanish letter from his pen pal, he was very excited. Since he became more interested in Spanish language.
- (2) By giving his own example, the author tries to show us that English may come alive for us if we get in touch with English-speaking pen pals.
- (3) It can play an impressive in the English learning process. You can also explore many possibilities through that.

- (4) We can write about our personal lives and describe to our pen pals about our families, houses, our typical days, hobbies, sports, school, town, country, etc..
- (5) We should write our letters clearly or type, and be careful of spelling, vocabulary and grammar.
- (6) When the drafts are completed we'd better ask our teachers to help us correct any grammatical or spelling errors, then make a final copy.
- (7) We can talk about all the interesting things we find in the letters from our pen pals. Sometimes the letters bring up new points for discussion. Thus they give us more topics and add further conversational possibilities.
- (8) If we have English-speaking friends or relatives, we can correspond with them in English. Otherwise, we can get in touch with pen pal organizations and ask them for help.

2. Reading

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| (1) a | (2) c | (3) b | (4) c | (5) b |
| (6) a | (7) b | (8) c | (9) b | (10) b |

UNIT 2

I . Key Points 重点

to make a list	列清单
even if	即使,纵使
to make a decision	作决定
on sale	特价优惠
to take good care of	当心,小心……
to be careful	小心

II . Additional Notes to the Text

课文补充注释

1. be careful 的介词搭配

be careful about “注意”

He is careful about his appearance.

他很注意自己的外表。

be careful in sth. / doing sth. “在……方面谨慎、小心”