

上册

许国璋主编《英语》

# 自学辅导

罗长炎·邢文军编

许国璋审校

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**许国璋主编《英语》自学辅导(上册)**

罗长炎、邢文军编写

责任编辑：廖世英

湖南教育出版社出版（长沙市展览馆路14号）  
湖南省新华书店发行 湖南省新华印刷二厂印刷

1986年1月第1版 1986年1月第1次印刷

字数：235,000 印张：10.5 印数：1—50,000

统一书号：7284·423 定价：1.90元

GF26/16

## 前 言

许国璋主编的《英语》1至4册已列为不少省、市高等教育英语科自学考试教材。我们编写本书，旨在为自学英语的同志和一些高等学校使用《英语》的教师和同学提供一定的辅导。

本书分上、下两册。上册与《英语》1、2册配合；下册与《英语》3、4册配合。

《辅导》中有关1、3册部分由罗长炎编写，2、4册部分由邢文军编写。

本册为上册，包括以下内容：

一、About the Lesson 包括学习每课的目的和要求、语法要点和知识介绍。

二、Study of the TEXT 包括每课正课文中难点的补充注释。

三、Study of the DIALOGUE 包括每课对话中难点的补充注释。

四、Key to EXERCISES 系附在每课后的练习参考答案。为节省篇幅，原课本练习题（除问答外）和一些简单的机械练习从略。括号内注明该项练习在原课本的页码。句子分析采用原课本第1册54页图示符号。

五、Study of the Reading Material 包括每课所附阅读短文中难点的注释和知识介绍。

本书自原课本第1册第13课起。1至12课为语音教程，本书

从略。

原课本中汉语人名、地名在本书中根据汉语拼音方案统一。

许国璋教授在审校过程中对原课本和练习中的个别句子的文字做了一些改动，使之更符合上下文语气，本书用\*号标出。

本书是在许国璋教授支持下编写的。他精心指导，并加以审改，从而确保了这一教学参考书的质量。我们谨致以衷心感谢。

编 者

一九八五年五月

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## Lesson 13

### A DAY AT COLLEGE

#### *About the Lesson*

学习本课要求掌握现在一般时 (the present indefinite tense) 的基本用法。现在一般时表示天天做、经常做的动作或经常存在的状态。A DAY AT COLLEGE 介绍 Wang Qing 在学院里一天的生活。作息时间和生活安排, 都是经常如此的。

#### *Study of the TEXT*

##### 1. Wang Qing gets up very early.

此句的意思是 Wang Qing 总是起得很早, 不仅是今天一天起得早。

注意 get up 意思是“起身”, 它的反义词是 go to bed, 两者都是习惯用法, 不可以只从字面上理解。get up 字面上的意思是“站起来”, 但通常解作“起床”; go to bed 字面上可以勉强地理解为“到床上”, 但习惯的意思是“就寝”。

##### 2. He dresses, washes and goes out to do exercises in the fresh morning air.

He washes, 意即“洗脸”。注意这里不说 He washes his face. He washes 也可以表示“他洗一洗身子”。He has a wash



意思和 He washes 相同。

do exercises in the fresh morning air, (在早晨新鲜空气里做体操)。注意英语与汉语中定语的语序不同,不可说 in the morning fresh air。

3. For most of the morning he attends lectures or practises his English.

for most of the morning, (上午大部分时间)。英语中 morning 指中午十二点以前的一段时间,意思和“上午”相同,不仅指“早晨”。practise English 意思是“练习(说、写)英语”。practise 是动词,它的名词形式是 practice。美国英语中 practice 既是名词,又是动词。

4. After class he reads in the library...

课后,他在图书馆里看书……

read 在这里是不及物动词,意思是“读书学习”。不要说 He reads books. 试比较: He reads newspapers every day.

5. Lunch is at twelve.

十二点钟吃午饭。

注意 at twelve, at six-thirty 等习惯用法中的 at 与 in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening 等短语中的 in。

6. In the afternoon he does his homework...

homework 是不可数名词。“许多家庭作业”应说 a lot of homework 或者 much homework。

7. Then he has an hour for sports.

然后,他运动一个小时。

hour ['aʊə] 中的 h 不发音,所以不定冠词为 an。

8. After supper he often goes for a walk in the college gar-

dens.

晚饭后，他经常在校园里散步。

这里用 gardens，意思是不止一个校园。英国的公园有的也称 gardens。

9. He goes to bed at half past ten.

课文以此句结束。全篇用的都是现在一般时。这里“一般”二字，指的是天天如此，经常如此。也许有人问：既然有“一般”现在时，那么有没有“特定”现在时？现在进行时（the present continuous tense）即是“特定”的现在时。例如：如果说 Wang Qing is getting up，那是指此时此刻 Wang Qing 正在起床（即还没有完全穿好衣服）。如果说 Wang Qing is getting up very early，那是指今天 Wang Qing 起身倒早（可能暗示平时他起得不早）。可见，所用的时态不同，表示的意义也不同。现在进行时态将在本书第一册第十五课中学习。

*Study of the DIALOGUE*

1. Yes, two brothers and a sister.

这是一个省略句。句子的主语和谓语 I have 因上下文已交待得很清楚，被省略。英语口语中经常使用省略句。

2. My younger brother is at middle school.

我弟弟读中学。

to be at middle school，意即 to study at middle school。middle school 前不用任何冠词。同样还可以说 I am now at college，即 Now I study at college，意思是 I am now a college student。

“中学”在英国是 secondary school，在美国是 high school。

## Key to EXERCISES

### I. (p. 89)

#### (A)

- 1 Does Wang Qing get up very early?

*Answer:* Yes, he does.

2. What does he do after he gets up?

*Answer:* He dresses, washes and goes out to do exercises in the fresh morning air. Then he has breakfast.

3. What does he do for most of the morning?

*Answer:* He attends lectures or practises his English. After class he reads in the library or reviews his lessons.

4. When does Wang Qing have lunch?

*Answer:* He has lunch at twelve.

Does he take a rest after lunch?

*Answer:* Yes, he does.

5. What does he do in the afternoon?

*Answer:* In the afternoon he does his homework and reads the newspaper. After that he has an hour for sports.

6. What does he do after supper?

*Answer:* After supper he often goes for a walk in the college gardens. Sometimes he listens to the English broadcast.

7. What time does he go to bed?

*Answer:* He goes to bed at half past ten.

(B)

1. Where is your home?

*Answer:* It is in Anshan.

2. What does your father do?

*Answer:* My father is a steel worker.

Where does he work?

*Answer:* He works in a steel works.

3. What does your mother do?

*Answer:* She is a nurse. She works in a nursery.

4. Have you any brothers and sisters?

*Answer:* Yes, (I have) two brothers and a sister.

5. Where do they work (study)?

*Answer:* My elder brother is in the army. My younger brother studies at middle school. My sister is a nurse. She works at a hospital in Shenyang.

6. Do you often write to them?

*Answer:* Certainly, we often write to each other.

II. (p. 90)

1. Their League secretary is from Shandong.

Is their League secretary from Shandong?

Their League secretary isn't from Shandong.

2. They are college students.

Are they college students?

They aren't college students.

3. Betty's father and brother work in a factory.

Do Betty's father and brother work in a factory?

Betty's father and brother don't work in a factory.

4. Our monitor prepares his lessons every evening.

Does our monitor prepare his lessons every evening?

Our monitor doesn't prepare his lessons every evening.

5. They have their League meetings on Saturday afternoon.

Do they have their League meetings on Saturday afternoon?

They don't have their League meetings on Saturday afternoon.

6. Wang Qing has four classes every morning.

Does Wang Qing have four classes every morning?

Wang Qing doesn't have four classes every morning.

7. There is a map of China in our room.

Is there a map of China in your room?

There isn't a map of China in our room.

8. There are some pictures on the wall.

Are there any pictures on the wall?

There aren't any pictures on the wall.

### III. (p.90)

1. my elder brother's wife
2. Betty's mother
3. Women's Day
4. our League Secretary's home
5. his elder sister's child
6. the students of Class Four
7. the teachers of our college

8. \*the factories of their county
9. the lessons of this week/this week's lessons
10. the Party's birthday

IV. (p.91)

1. Her father isn't in Beijing. He works in Anshan Steel Works.
2. Is this your room?  
—No, it's Wang Qing's (room).
3. Are the students of Class Three in their classroom?  
—No, they aren't. They are in the school gardens/  
on the campus.
4. Does your younger sister go to nursery every day?  
—Yes, she goes there in the morning and comes home  
in the afternoon.
5. After lunch we have an hour for rest.
6. Do the students listen to the English broadcast on  
Thursday evening?  
—Yes, they do.
7. Is there a tape-recorder in your classroom?  
—Yes, there is.
8. My mother is a nurse. She works in a nursery. She  
works hard. Everybody says she is a good nurse.

## Lesson 14

### A LETTER TO A FRIEND

#### *About the Lesson*

学习本课，除掌握所列语法项目外，还应注意英语书信格式。

英语书信收信人的称呼写在信纸左上角，前面用 Dear，熟悉的人之间表示亲切，不熟悉的人之间则表示尊称，如 Dear Sir。

写信人署名前一般用 Yours sincerely，或 Truly yours，特别亲近的人可以用 Yours ever，或 With love，其后用逗号，署名在下。

写信人的地址和写信日期写在信纸右上角，地址在上，日期在下。亦可只写地名，与日期写成一行。

信封左上角写寄信人姓名、地址，信封中央写收信人姓名、地址。注意要先写姓名，后写地址，地址要由小到大，即先写部门、单位，后写地名、国名，如“南京汉口路3号”应写成：

3 Hankou Road

Nanjing

#### *Study of the TEXT*

##### 1. How time flies!

直译：怎样时间在飞呀！意即“时间过得真快呀！”

注意：英语书信一般不用“你好”开始，因此这里没有说 How are you?

2. There are so many new things to learn.

这里要学的新东西真多啊！

此句解释上句“这里的生活很有意思”。

3. I like English lessons very much.

我很喜欢英语课。

注意：“很喜欢”的“很”要用 very much，不可以只用 very，而且经常放在动词 like 的宾语之后。

4. After class we have all kinds of activities.

课后，我们有各种各样的活动。

注意：这一段里叙述的是经常发生的事，用的是现在一般时。

5. On Saturday afternoon...

(在)星期六下午……

一星期中某一天的上午、下午或晚上，要说 on Monday morning, on Wednesday afternoon, on Friday evening, “(在)九月一日”应说 on September first, 不可以用介词 in。试比较：in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening.

6. How are you?

这里不是“你好！”的意思，而是“你近来身体好吗？”或“忙吗？”

7. ...still busy with the harvest?

……还在忙着秋收吧？

本句中的 busy 是形容词，不是动词，需要与 with 构成的介词短语连用，表示“忙于做……事”。例如：

I'm busy with my lessons.



For most of the week my father is busy with work.

### *Study of the DIALOGUE*

1. What's the weather like in your home town?

你家乡气候怎样?

What's it like? 是习惯用法。like 可以看作是介词，意思是“是个什么样子?”或“怎样?”学习时不必孤立地理解它的意思。

2. 这段对话里有六处用了 it。

It's nice.

It's warm and sunny in spring and autumn.

It often rains in summer.

Is it very cold in winter?

It seldom snows there.

这些句子中的 it 在语法上称作非人称 it，用来表示天气、季节。(参看原课本99页。)

### *Key to EXERCISES*

#### **I. (p.101)**

##### **(A)**

1. Who is Wu Ming? Where does he study?

*Answer:* Wu Ming is a student of English, and he studies in a college in Beijing.

2. How is his life at college?

*Answer:* His life at college is very interesting.

3. What does he study? Does he have English lessons every day? Does he like them?