

成人高等教育 通用教材 参考与辅导

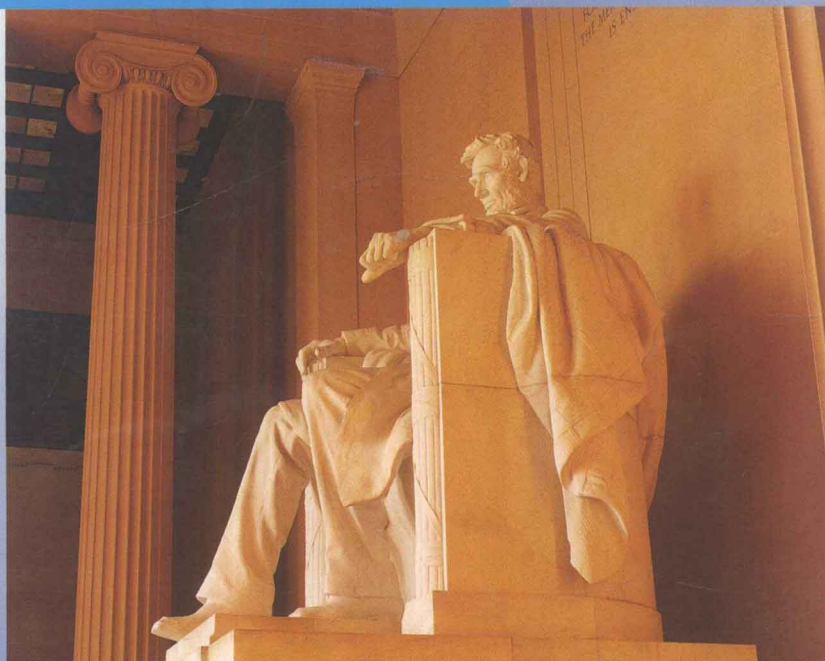
英语

第三版

第一册

本册主编 李庄前 骆静华

復旦大學出版社



成人高等教育通用教材参考与辅导

英 语

第一册
(第三版)

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内容提要

本书为《成人高等教育通用教材 英语》(第三版)第一册教材的教学配套书。

全书涉及上述教材第一册16篇A、B课文与练习的全部内容。每课由五大部分组成:视频欣赏、重点单词与短语、语言点详解、参考答案以及课文与对话的参考译文。

本书由复旦大学继续教育学院和上海华东政法大学外语学院执教多年的教师编写而成,融入了他们丰富的实践经验与心血,因而具有较高的参考价值,是广大成教师生难得的必备用书。

前言

由黄关福担任总主编的全新版《成人高等教育通用教材——英语》(1—4册)是供成人高等教育非英语专业使用的基础英语教材。本教学参考书是该教材第一册的配套用书。

全书包含上述教材第一册A、B课文的全部内容,每课由五大部分组成:视频欣赏、重点单词与短语、语言点详解、参考答案以及课文和对话的参考译文。本书列出的重点单词与短语以成人高等教育教学大纲和考试大纲为依据,兼顾词语的实用性和使用频率,基于Text A筛选而成。第一册重点单词158个,短语84个。这些都是学生学习时必须首先掌握的最常用词汇。为便于学生记忆,重点单词与短语给出了注音、词性及汉语释义。由于教材课文选材多样、长短不同,因此本参考书每课的重点词汇量不尽相同。本书的语言点详解侧重于Text A中重点单词与短语的用法,以英汉双解的形式,既给出有关词汇在课文中的用法,也对其他常用用法作适当扩展,并配以例句,对部分词语的用法特点及注意事项加以说明;Text B是教材的选学内容,主要提示最常用的词语用法及部分难句。习题参考答案以及课文和对话参考译文旨在方便教师备课,同时也可供学生自学时参考使用。

本书由复旦大学继续教育学院和上海华东政法大学外语学院承担一线英语教学工作的教师编写而成。主编李庄前和骆静华,参与编写的教师还有刘昱、戚钰、羊凯江、孙立良、费爱瑛、邓群芳、张培智和薛铜军。本书在编写过程中承蒙黄关福教授拨冗审阅并提供宝贵意见,同时得到了许多老师的关心和帮助,在此表示衷心感谢。

由于编者水平和经验有限,不妥之处在所难免,欢迎广大师生批评指正。

编者
2011年1月

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Lesson One

Viedo Watching Driving a Car

Exercise 1

Directions: Watch the video and choose the best answer.

- 1) B 2) D 3) C 4) A

Exercise 2

Directions: Watch the video again and complete the passage with the words given in the chart.

- 1) handles 2) stop 3) speeding 4) breaks 5) crashed

Script

We're going to actually drive the car around. So, this is an automatic car. So, we have a P for park, we have an R for reverse, an N for neutral, and a D for drive. And we have two pedals: a gas pedal and a brake pedal. So right now, my foot is on the brake pedal. Okay? Um, drive and my foot is now on the gas pedal. Now I hope you have your seatbelts on because I'm a horrible driver.

Let's go for a test drive.

We're turning right. Yeah, Okay, there we go. And now, we're going to turn left. This car handles great. So, we're coming to a stop again and, uh, let's see what else we could do with this car. It can go slow or it can go fast. Let's give it a try. So, let's start with slow. And now, fast. So we're speeding up as fast as we can, and now we brake. Great breaks. This car is amazing. Um, the last thing we might want to do is reverse. So we're going back... there we go. We're going in reverse, were going to stop... oops, almost crashed. And now, we're going to put it in drive. There we go. So, we've come to the end of another vodcast. Thank you so much for your time. I hope these keywords are useful next time you're in a car.

Text A

The Car of the Future

Key Words and Expressions

1. Words

expect /ɪks'pekt/	v.	预料；等待，期待
control /kən'trəʊl/	n.	控制，支配；控制系统
	v.	控制，支配
system /'sɪstəm/	n.	系统，体系；制度，体制
warn /wɔ:n/	vt.	警告，告诫
solve /sɒlv/	vt.	解决，解答
produce /prə'dju:s/	vt.	生产，制造；产生，显示，出示
comfortable /'kʌmfətəbl/	a.	舒适的，舒服的
complete /kəm'pli:t/	a.	完整的，完全的，圆满的
	v.	完成，使完美
comfort /'kʌmfət/	n.	舒适
	v.	使舒适，安慰
supply /sə'plai/	n.	供应（量）
	v.	供给，供应，提供；满足（需要等）

2. Phrases and Expressions

be in trouble	处境困难；遇上麻烦
in fact	事实上，实际上
ask for	要求；请求
in complete comfort	舒适地
be in short supply	供应不足
as long as	只要；如果

Language Points

Text A

The Car of the Future

1. A pessimist is a person who always expects bad things to happen. 悲观主义者是那种总会认为会发生糟糕事情的人。

1) pessimist n.

the person who has the habit of thinking that whatever happens will be bad 悲观主义者；悲观的人

- The pessimists among us can see no sign of economic recovery in the near future. 我们中的悲观主义者看不到近期内经济复苏的迹象。
- Don't be such a pessimist — I'm sure you'll pass. 你不要这样悲观 我深信你一定会通过考试的。
- A few pessimists think we will lose the election, but most of us are sure we will win. 有几个悲观者认为我们会输掉选举，但我们中大多数人都认定我们会赢。

pessimism *n.* 悲观主义；悲观

pessimistic *a.* 悲观的

be pessimistic about

- The doctors are pessimistic about Jane Simpkin's chances of recovery. 医生对简·辛普金复原的可能性很悲观。

反义词: optimist *n.* 乐观主义者；乐观的人

optimism *n.* 乐观主义

2) expect *vt./vi.*

(1) to think or believe that sth. will happen; to presume; suppose 预期；料想

- I expect that you'll find it somewhere in your bedroom. 我估计你会在你卧室的什么地方找到它。

— I expect to be back on Sunday. / I expect that I will be back on Sunday. 我预计星期日回来。

— House prices are expected to rise sharply. 预计房价会急剧上涨。

(2) to look forward to / to be waiting for sb. or sth. to arrive 期望，指望

— Parents usually expect too much / high standards of / from their children. 父母往往对自己的子女期望很高。

— The officer expected his men to do their duty. 军官期望他的手下能尽职。

— The shop expects to make a small profit this year. 该店今年有望略有盈余。

(3) To consider reasonable or due: 期待，预期：认为合理或应该的：

— At last they got the telegram they had been expecting. 最后他们收到了他们盼望的电报。

— He is expected to get through to the finals. 我们期待他进入决赛。

(4) To consider obligatory; require: 要求：认为应尽的；要求：

— The school expects its pupils to be on time. 学校要求学生准时到校。

— The professor expects his student to finish her paper next week. 教授要求他的学生下周写完她的论文。

expect sb. to do sth. 是固定搭配，意思是“期待某人做某事”

— We expect writers to produce more and better works. 我们期望作家们写出更

多更好的作品。

— I don't expect them to behave perfectly but I do expect ordinary good manners. 我不指望他们表现得十分完美,但我希望他们懂得一般的文明礼貌。

近义词: wish 语气较弱,多指难于实现或不可能实现的愿望。
hope 指对愿望实现有一定信心的希望。
expect 通常指有很大程度的把握,但仍含有预料之意,或预计某事或某行动的发生。
anticipate look forward to, especially with pleasure 期望;期待;
尤指怀着喜悦;期待

(1) wish + 宾 + to + 动词原形表示命令, hope 无此用法

— I wish you to go 意思是我要你去

(2) hope 后不能直接跟名词作宾语,可跟 for + 名词,或跟 to do,表示可实现的“希望”,wish 虽也跟 for + 名词,但表示难实现的“愿望”。

— I hope for success. 我希望成功。

— I hope to see you soon. 我希望不久就见到你。

— I wish for a car. 我很想得到小汽车

(3) hope 和 wish 可跟 that 从句,但 hope + that 表示希望

wish + that 表示“愿望”,且从句动词用虚拟语气

— I hope you'll be better soon.

— I wish I were ten years younger.

(4) wish 可跟双宾语

— We wish you a happy New Year

常用结构: expect that / expect to do

expect sb. to be 期望某人成为……

expect sth. of / from sb. 对……的期望(要求)

2. Pessimists think that today's cars are in trouble because they use too much gas.

— Pessimists think that today's cars have difficult problems, the reason is that they use too much gas. 悲观主义者认为当今的汽车有问题,其原因是耗油太多。

1) be in trouble

have a difficult problem, usually because you have done something wrong; to be in difficulties or dangers 陷入困境(麻烦),处于困难或危险之中

— He is in trouble with the police. 他落入了警察手中。

— He is in trouble to pay rent. 他支付租金有困难。

— The little boy looked as though he was in trouble, so I swam out to save

him. 小男孩看上去好像有麻烦,所以我游过去救了他。

2) trouble *n.*

(1) problems or difficulties 困难

— I think you'll have trouble persuading him that is a good idea. 我认为你很难使他相信那是个好主意。

— many students still have trouble speaking to foreigners. 许多学生和老外交流仍然有困难。

— Students growing up from nursery school to college have trouble handling realities. 从幼儿园一直读到大学的学生在如何应付现实生活上都存在困难。

(2) a difficult or dangerous situation or position 困境, 风险

— The new company did well at first, but then ran into trouble during the financial crisis. 这家新公司最初办得还不错,但后来在金融危机期间就陷入了困境。

— Please take the trouble to read the contract thoroughly. 请费心仔细阅读这份合同。

— He was always getting into trouble with the police when he was a teenager. 当他还是个少年时,他总是跟警方发生麻烦。

— He told a lie rather than get into trouble. 他说了个谎,以免冒风险。

(3) trouble caused by someone or something 引起烦恼的人或事

— That boy is a trouble to his parents. 那男孩令他父母苦恼。

常用结构: be in trouble

陷入困境, 麻烦

run / get into trouble

惹上麻烦

have trouble in doing sth.

做某事有困难

take the trouble over / with sth. / to do or doing sth. = try hard to do sth. well

尽心尽力地做

take the trouble to do sth.

费力做某事; 不辞辛苦地做某事

get someone into trouble

使某人陷入困境

ask for trouble

自找烦恼; 自找苦吃

troublesome *a.* 麻烦的; 讨厌的; 棘手的

3. Tomorrow's car will be an open-air car with no doors and windows.

— Tomorrow's car will be a convertible car which has a soft roof and can be folded back without doors and windows. 明天的汽车将是敞篷的, 没门也没窗。

open-air

outdoor 露天的; 户外的; 野外的

— an open-air concert 一场露天音乐会

— an open-air swimming pool 室外 / 露天游泳池

— an open-air person 一个爱好野外生活的人

反义词: indoor *a.* 室内的

4. **It won't need a pollution control system because it won't use gas.**

— Tomorrow's car will not require a pollution control system, because it does not use gasoline as fuel. 明天的汽车也不需要环保系统,因为它不用汽油作燃料。

1) **pollution control system**

— a complex whole that limits the pollutants 污染控制系统

pollution

(1) the process of making the air, water, or soil dirty and dangerous 污染

— People should be more concerned about the continuing pollution of the environment. 人们应该更加关注环境的持续污染。

— The new law will reduce pollution of the air. 新法令将会减少空气污染。

— water pollution 水污染

— air pollution 空气污染, atmospheric pollution 大气污染, environmental pollution 环境污染, industrial pollution 工业污染, noise pollution 噪音污染, spiritual pollution 精神污染, visual pollution 视觉污染 (refers to the city high-rise buildings, billboards, smoke and other phenomena of covering the natural scenery 指城市中高楼建筑、广告牌、烟雾等遮盖自然景色的现象)

(2) substance that makes the air, water, soil dirty or dangerous 污染物

— The air in big cities is full of pollution. 大城市的空气充满了污染物。

— The men were clearing all the pollution off the beach. 那些人正在清除海滩上所有的污染物。

2) **control**

(1) *n.* domination 控制; 支配

— Man is not yet in control of his environment. 人类尚未能控制自然环境。

— He was in control of the car. 他负责这辆小汽车。

— He was in the control of evil men who forced him to do wicked things. 他被坏人控制着, 他们强迫他干坏事。

— The robot was out of control and can't be stopped. 机器人失去了控制, 停不下来了。

— The car went out of control and crashed into the lamp post. 汽车失去了控制, 撞上了灯柱后坠毁。

— All schools are under the control of the Ministry of Education. 所有学校统归教育部管辖。

— The area was placed under the control of the military. 该地区在军事管制之下。

— A catastrophe beyond human control 人类无法控制的大灾难

常用结构: beyond control	无法控制
in control of	掌握着, 控制着
in the control of	受着……的控制 (或支配)
out of control	不受约束, 不受控制, 失去控制
under control	处于控制之下的
under the control of	在……的管制 (或管辖、支配) 之下

(2) v. have power over someone or something to decide or guide the way something or someone works 管辖; 调节; 克制; 操纵

— This handle controls the flow of electricity. 这个把手调节电流。

— If you can't control your dog, put it on a lead! 如果你不能管住你的狗, 那就给它系上皮带!

— Control yourself; don't get angry. 你要克制自己, 不要发火。

— They have controlled the prices of the goods on the market. 他们操纵了市场的物价。

3) system *n.*

(1) a set of connected items or devices which operate together 系统; 体制

— We have a large system of railways. 我们有一个庞大的铁路系统。

— We are having a new central-heating system installed. 我们让人安装了一套新的中央供热系统。

(2) a way/a method of doing things 体制

— Under our education system, you're supposed to be able to choose the type of schooling that your child receives. 我们的教育体制要求人们能选择他们的孩子受教育的类型。

— Our first task was to create a new administrative system. 我们的首要任务是创建一套新的行政管理体制。

— What system of government do you have in your country? 你们的国家是什么样的政体?

5. In fact, drivers will push this new car with their feet.

— actually, drivers can use their feet to promote the new car. 事实上, 驾车人可用双脚推动这种新型汽车。

1) in fact

used to give extra details about sth. that has just been mentioned, sth. you say when you are telling sb. that sth. is true even if it does not seem likely, actually 事实是, 事实上

— I don't know him very well — in fact I've only met him once. 我和他不太熟, 事实上我只见过他一面。

- I don't have a car. In fact, I can't drive. 我没有汽车,事实上,我也不会开车。
- She doesn't like him much, in fact I think she hates him! 她不很喜欢他,事实上,我认为她恨他!
- I said it was Tuesday, but in fact it was Monday. 我说那天是星期二,实际上是星期一。

近义短语: actually; in actual fact, as a matter of fact; in point of fact

- are use to add emphasis to what you are saying, or to show that it is the opposite of or different from what went before 事实上
- I thought the work would be difficult. In actual fact, it's very easy. 我原以为这工作会很难,事实上却很容易。
- "You are always late for work." "No, I'm not! As a matter of fact, I'm nearly always early." "你上班总是迟到。" "不,我上班从不迟到! 恰恰相反,我差不多总是早到。"

2) **push** v.

move with force 推动

- To apply pressure against for the purpose of moving: 推动: 为了达到移动某物的目的而在某物上施加压力:
- He pushed the table into a corner. 他把一张桌子推到了一个角落里。
- He is pushing a shopping cart through the aisles of a market. 他在超级市场的通道里推着一辆购物车。

6. **However, pessimists warn us not to ask for pretty colors, because the car will come in gray only.**

- However, pessimists warn us not to expect to have beautiful colors automobile because only the gray car may supply. 然而悲观主义者却告诫我们,别指望汽车会有靓丽的色彩,因为只有灰色的汽车可供应。

1) **warn** vt./vi.

- (1) To make aware in advance of actual or potential harm, danger, or evil. 警告; 提醒; 告诫 (在真实或可能的危害、危险或邪恶到来之前使之知晓)
- She warned me about the dangerous road, so I crossed it carefully. 她警告我这条马路很危险,因此我过马路小心翼翼。
- She warned the company that profits would be low that year. 她提醒公司说,那一年利润将会是低的。
- Drivers have been warned to avoid the roads through the center of town. 司机被告诫不要穿过镇中心道路。

(2) to notify or apprise in advance (常与 that 连用) 事先通知

- If you warn the police when you go away on holiday, they will watch your

house. 如果你在外度假之前通知警方, 他们会看护你的房子。

— The weather station warned that a hurricane was coming. 气象台预报飓风即将来临。

— They called and warned me that they might be delayed. 他们打来电话, 告诉我们可能要耽搁一会儿。

常用结构: warn sb. (not) to do sth.

警告某人(不要)干某事

warn sb. about sth.

提醒、警告某人注意某事

warn sb. against / (doing) sth.

警告某人反对 / 做某事

warn off / away

警告(某人)离开; 警告某人不得靠近

warn sb. that...

预先通知

2) ask for

(1) make a request for something or to someone / request; ask to be given 要求; 请求(正式)请求; 向……要

— The workers are asking for an increase in pay. 工人在请求增加工资。

— She asked for time to think all this over. 她要求给她时间把这一切仔细想一想。

— He asked me politely for the book. 他彬彬有礼地向我索那本书。

— The customers are asking for our explanation. 消费者要求我们作解释。

(2) to behave so as to cause (sth. bad) run the risk of sth. 招惹; 自找(麻烦)招惹(某种坏事)

— He is foolish to behave in that way; he is asking for trouble. 他那样做是愚蠢的, 是自找麻烦。

— She had been teasing the dog for weeks, and I'm not surprised it bit her — she certainly asked for it. 她好几个星期一直在逗弄那条狗, 那狗咬了她并不奇怪, 这是自作自受。

— If you climb mountains in misty weather, you're (really) asking for it / trouble. 你如果在雾天去爬大山, 那真是自找苦吃 / 麻烦。

7. They think that car companies will soon solve all our problems by producing the Supercar.

— They believe that car companies will soon find a solution to all our problems through the production of a super car. 他们认为, 汽车公司不久就会通过生产一种超级汽车, 来解决我们所有的问题。

produce vt./vi.

(1) to make something or bring something into existence, manufacture / bring forth or yield 生产; 制造; 大量生产

同义词: bring forth