

大学英语

自主学习与同步训练

精读 2

(第三版)

■ 高玉娟 / 主编

■ 孔庆炎 / 主审

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自主学习与同步训练(精读 1~4 册)

第 二 册

(第三版)

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修订版前言

《大学英语》是由复旦大学、北京大学等6所大学根据国家教委审定批准的“大学英语教学大纲”合作编写的一套高等学校英语系列教材,由上海外语教育出版社出版。该系列教材曾荣获全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖及国家教委高等学校第二届优秀教材一等奖。多年来被越来越多的高等学校选作大学英语基础阶段的教材,颇受广大师生的欢迎。但该系列教材有一定的难度和深度,并且练习量也大。无论是教师课堂讲解,还是学生课前预习,都有较大困难。他们急需一套适合师生要求、讲解全面系统的辅导材料。为满足这一需要,1995年7月我们编写出版了《大学英语自主学习与同步训练》(精读)。本套书出版以后,深受广大大学生读者的喜爱和好评,在短短的时间内反复重印。本套书被认为是纵有深度、横有跨度、内容丰富、贴紧教材、讲解精炼、新颖实用的辅助教材。

目前深受师生欢迎的《大学英语》教材已修订出版。与之相适应,我们对《大学英语自主学习与同步训练》一套书在保持原有风格的基础上,也作了全面的、认真的修改。修订后的本套书仍由“语言要点”、“语篇理解”、“同步测试”三部分组成。

“词汇·短语·结构”将课文中需要学生掌握的列举出来,使他们明确知道应该掌握的内容。此次,依据新版《大学英语》教材,我们将本部分的有关内容做了改动。

在“课文详解与难点注释”中不仅对课文中出现的要点,包括重要句型和难句、难词及短语进行例解,而且从语法结构、修辞、深刻含义及与中心的联系等方面作了详尽的解释,从而使学生更好地理解课文。修订后的此部分,还增加了多组同义词、易混词辨析等内容,所选例句更具代表性,并且贴近学生,更具实用性。

“语篇理解”部分是从作品的整体角度出发,使学生不仅理解课文的大意、

中心,而且从文学欣赏方面去分析人物性格特点、作者的写作风格等,让学生在掌握语言知识的同时,提高鉴赏水平。

“教材练习答疑”部分是针对教材中课后练习做的参考答案与详细注解。

“四六级考试题型同步测试”部分是前两部分的检验与运用。此部分以灵活多样的各种题型来检测学生的知识水平。通过检测,学生会找出自己的不足,从而有目的、有重点地学习。此部分试题有一定的代表性和针对性,题后给出答案,并对疑难点进行详尽注释。读后,学生们不仅知其然而且知其所以然,从中真正受益,提高应试能力。修订后的此部分增加了练习题的题型和题量,并且更换了一些阅读文章,使新换文章内容与原课文内容更接近,更具实用性。

本套书语言材料内容丰富,体裁多样,知识性强,词汇和语法讲解准确,代表性强,覆盖面广。它既可作为大、中专学生学习的辅导教材和教师教学参考书,也可作为报考研究生的考生复习考试的重要材料。同时,本套书还可作为社会成人教育、英语自学考试者学习的辅导书。我们真心地期望本套书能成为既实用、准确、翔实又能指点迷津的辅导读物,让学习者、应试者一看就心明眼亮,以便使他们避开误区,少走弯路。

英语界专家、大连理工大学孔庆炎教授应邀为本套书审稿,并提出了许多宝贵意见,在此,我们表示衷心的感谢。

我们感谢全国上百万的莘莘学子们对此书的厚爱,更殷切地期盼本套书修订版问世以后,能更多地听到反馈意见,以便不断修订,使之完善。

全套书由高玉娟策划、设计、统稿并修改。本册编写具体分工如下:第一、二、三、四、五课高玉娟;第六、七、八课李丹;第九课宁平;第十课李宝贵;教材练习答疑李玉梅。

编 者

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Unit 1

Is There Life on Earth?

I. 词汇·短语·结构

一、词汇

1. 名词

telescope 望远镜	signal 信号;暗号	astronomer 天文学家
press conference 记者招待会	feasibility 可行性	flying saucer 飞碟
conclusion 结论	institute 学院	technology 技术
belt (地)带	program 计划	hazard 危险
fund 基金	formation 形成,构成	skyscraper 摩天大楼

2. 动词

land 着陆	compose 构成,形成	survive 存活,幸免……
indicate 表明,说明	concern 涉及,关系到	emit 发出,放出,散出
smash (使)碎裂	proceed 继续	crash 碰撞

3. 形容词、副词

extremely 非常地,极端地	originally 原始地,起先地	unfit 不适合
deadly 致命的	humorous 幽默的	

二、短语

- 1) as to... 关于
- 2) stick up 直立;突出
- 3) for one thing... (for another) 首先……(其次),一方面,另一方面
- 4) give off 放出,散出
- 5) set back 拨回;耽搁
- 6) ever since 从那时起,自那时候,自……以后至今
- 7) manage to... 设法做成……
- 8) base...on... 以……为基础,以……为根据
- 9) name after 以……命名
- 10) come to a/the conclusion 得出结论

三、结构

- 1) What do you think of... 意为“你认为……如何呢?”用于征求意见。
- 2) so/as far as...is/are concerned 意为“就……而言;考虑到”。
- 3) keep doing ...结构,表示“不断或反复做……”。
- 4) as well as 结构,表示“还,也,除……之外”。

II. 课文详解与难点注释

1. For the first time Venusian scientists managed to land a satellite on the planet Earth. (L. 1~3)

“金星科学家们首次设法将一颗卫星送到了地球。”

* manage to, try to 与 attempt to 的用法比较

三者都有“设法做某事”之意,但所强调的内容不同。manage to 表示“设法做成某事”,强调的是成功的结果;而 try to 为“试图做某事,努力做或尽量去做某事”,强调的

是过程,不强调结果;attempt to 表示“尝试,企图,试图”,强调开始做某事的企图,但不强调在做某事过程中所花费的精力或碰到的困难,有时也含有“这种尝试达不到的,或不成功”之意。

—The prisoner attempted to escape but failed. 犯人企图逃走,但未成功。

—The maths problem is difficult, but I can manage to solve it.

这道数学题很难,但我可以设法做出来。

—He managed to escape to South America. 他设法逃到了南美洲。

—Bob has been trying to get you on the phone. 鲍勃一直在想办法打电话找你。

—I tried hard to restrain myself. 我尽量克制自己。

—Let's try to ease their food problem a little.

我们来想想办法,帮助他们缓和一下粮食问题。

* land 的用法

1) 在本文中用作动词,意为 bring/come to land, 表示“使着陆;登陆”。如:

—We landed at Liverpool from the ship. 我们在利物浦下船登了岸。

—The airliner landed safely. 班机已安全降落。

2) land 用作名词时,有以下意义与用法:

a) “指“陆地”,与 sea 相对,为不可数名词。

by land 走陆路(与 by sea “走海路”和 by water “走水路”相对)

come in sight of land 看见陆地

glad to be on land 很高兴登上陆地

b) 指“土地,田地”,多作不可数名词。

rich land 沃野 barren land 不毛之地

waste land 荒地 a piece of land 一块土地

c) 指“国家,地区”,为可数名词。

my native land 我的故乡

visit many distant lands 远游异国

d) 可构成合成词:

landlord 房东,地主

landlady 女房东,老板娘

landmark 界标,里程碑

landmine 地雷

landowner 土地所有者

land-reform 土地改革

landlaw 土地法

land bank 土地银行

3) 区别 land, ground, earth 和 soil 等词。它们都与“土地”有关,但又有不同。作为财产考虑的一块土地叫做 a piece of land 或 ground (一块地皮);植物能生长在其上的土地叫 ground, earth 或 soil;我们在上面走路的土地叫 ground,在屋内的地面叫 floor(地板)。和海洋相对的是 land(陆地),但和 sky 相对的是 earth(大地)。

2. and it has been sending back signals as well as photographs ever since. (L. 3~4)

“此后,卫星便不断地发回信号和照片。”

* as well as 的用法

1) as well as 的基本意思是“除……之外,还”,“既……又……”,“不但……而且”等。

—He can speak English as well as French. 他不仅会说法语,而且还会说英语。

—Hiking is good exercise as well as fun. 徒步旅行既好玩又是很好的锻炼。

注意: not only...but also 强调的是 but also 后面的部分,而 as well as 则强调其前面部分。所以译成中文时,一般先译 as well as 之后的词,后译之前的词,如:

—The book tells about Mark Twain's life as well as about his writings.

这本书既谈了马克·吐温的作品,也谈了他的生平。

注意: as well 置于句末,前与 and 连用,也表示“还,也,并且”,说话重点与汉语一致,可按顺序翻译。

2) as well as 连接两个作主语的名词或代词时,谓语动词一般要与第一个名词或代词的人称和数一致。

—She as well as her friends has come. 她和她的朋友们都来了。

3) 如果句中用 can, may, must 等情态动词或其它助动词时, as well as 后面可以省去

前面用过的情态动词或助动词。例如:

—She can cook as well as sew. 她既会缝纫又会烹饪。

4) 如果前面的动词是不定式,那么在 as well as 之后也应是不定式,但要去掉 to。

—You cannot expect her to do the housework as well as look after the children.

你不能期望她既照管孩子又做家务。

注意:常犯的错误是用了动名词,如上句,把 look 误用为 looking.

*** ever since 的用法**

表示“从那时到现在;从……以后”,同 from then till now。既可以放在句首引导时间状语从句,也可以放在句尾。如:

—One of his uncles went to Thailand forty years ago and has lived there ever since.

他的一个叔叔四十年前去了泰国,从此以后便一直住在那儿。

—She has been working in the countryside ever since the year of 1969.

自从 1969 年以来,她一直在农村劳动。

—Ever since he was a little boy, I have known him.

从他还是个小孩子时起,我就认识他了。

3. The satellite was directed into an area known as Manhattan. (L. 5)

The satellite was aimed at an area which was called Manhattan. “这颗卫星是对准一个叫曼哈顿的地区发射的。”

*** be known as 的用法**

意为 generally recognized as; be called, 表示“作为……而出名;被称为;大家公认;叫做……”等。如:

—She was well known as an excellent dancer. 她被公认是一名出色的舞蹈家。

—Samuel Clemens, known as Mark Twain, became a famous American writer.

被人们称为马克·吐温的萨缪尔·克莱门斯成了美国的一位名作家。

4. named after the great Venusian astronomer Prof. Manhattan, who first discovered it with his telescope 20,000 light years ago. (L. 5~7)

“是以一位伟大的金星天文学家曼哈顿教授的名字命名的,他是第一个用望远镜在 20 000 光年以前发现这个地方的。”

光年是计算星体间距离的单位。光每秒钟的速度约 30 万公里,一年内所走的距离叫做一光年。此处作者以一种幽默夸张的手法来表示“很久很久以前”的概念。

*** name after 的用法**

表示“以……的名字命名”,意为“be given the same name as...”,常用被动形式 be named after。

—The girl was named Julia after her mother. 随着她妈妈,这女孩也取名叫朱莉娅。

—Tasmania was named after its discoverer, A. J. Tasman.

塔斯曼尼亚岛是以它的发现者塔斯曼命名的。

注意:与 name as 区分。name as 是“任命,指定为”。

—He was named as the probable successor. 他被指定为可能的继承人。

另外,也不要与 take after 混淆。take after...意为“与某人相像”。

5. Because of excellent weather conditions and extremely strong signals, Venusian scientists were able to get valuable information as to the feasibility of a manned flying saucer landing on Earth. (L. 8~10)

由于天气条件极为有利,信号极为清晰,金星科学家们从而获得了有关载人飞碟可在地球着陆的宝贵资料”。

because of...signals 为介词短语作状语,表示原因。as to 意为“关于”,同 about; feasibility 指“可行性”;landing on Earth 作 flying saucer 的定语。

*** as to 的用法**

为介词短语,意为“关于,至于”,同 about, concerning 等。

—As to the use of the phrase, I will deal with them in detail later.

关于这个词组的用法,以后我会详细讲到。

- I don't mind as to these difficulties. 这些困难我并不在乎。
 —He said nothing as to money. 关于钱的事,他什么也没说。
 —As to your brother, I will deal with him later. 至于你弟弟,我以后再对付他。

注意:比较 as to 与 as for:

as for 也表示“至于,关于”,但一般用于句子或分句之首,不用于句子或分句的中间;而 as to 却可以置于一篇文章或句子的任何部分。

- As for my past, I'm not telling you anything. 关于我的历史,我什么也不会告诉你。

6. We have come to the conclusion, based on last week's satellite landing. (L. 12~13)
 “我们根据上星期的卫星发射情况,已经得出了结论。”

* come to a/the conclusion 的用法

表示“得出结论”,也可说 draw a/the conclusion 或 reach a/the conclusion。如:

- We don't know what conclusion the researcher will come to.
 我们不知道研究人员将得出什么结论。
 —They drew different conclusions from the facts. 他们从资料中得出不同的结论。
 —It was difficult to reach definite conclusions because the situation was complex.
 由于情况复杂,很难得出明确的结论。

* base on 的用法

表示“把……建立在……上,以……为根据,以……为基础”,也可用 base upon。

- Theories are always based on facts. 理论总是建立在事实上。
 —The author always base his stories on what really happens.

这位作家总是将其故事以材于真实事件。

7. For one thing... Earth's surface in the area of Manhattan is composed of solid concrete and nothing can grow there. For another, the atmosphere is filled with carbon monoxide and other deadly gases and nobody could possibly breathe this air and survive. (L. 16~19)

“首先,曼哈顿地区的地面是由坚实的混凝土构成的,那儿什么也不能生长。其次,大气中充满了一氧化碳和其它致命气体,任何人呼吸了这种空气都不可能幸存。”

全句为由 for one thing, for another 连接的并列句。在第一个分句中又包含一个由 and 连接的并列句。在第二个分句中,第二个 and 连接的也是一个并列分句。

* for one thing...for another 的用法

表示“首先……,其次……”,“一则……,二则……”,用来列举原因或理由。相同的短语还有:in the first place, in the second place。如:

- As to the outing, I think we should go by bike. For one thing, we can enjoy the beautiful scenery as much as possible. For another, it's good for our health.
 “至于远足,我想我们骑自行车去,一方面我们可以尽可能多地欣赏美丽的风光;另一方面骑车也有利于健康。”
 —I don't think much of his speech: for one thing, the subject was uninteresting; for another, his delivery was not so good.

我认为他的演讲不怎么样。首先,题目没意思;其次,口才也不好。

* be composed of 的用法

表示“由……组成,由……构成”,同 be made up of 和 consist of。如:

- Water is composed of hydrogen and oxygen. 水是由氢和氧组成的。
 —This substance is composed of many chemicals. 这种物质是由许多化学成分组成的。

注意:表示“由……组成,由……构成”的词和词组有:

{ be composed of
 { be made up of
 { consist of (常用主动语态)
 { comprise (常用被动语态)

* survive 的用法

1) 文中表示“从……中幸存下来,幸免于难;从……中活下来”。注意其后不加介词 from。

—Very few houses survived the earthquake. 没有几间房子幸免于地震。

—She was the only person who survived the shipwreck. 她是唯一幸免于船只失事的人。

2) 表示“比……活得更长”。

—She survived her husband. 她比她丈夫活得岁数大。

注意避免混淆:

{ (动)survive(残存)—(名)survival—survivor(生还者)
(动)revive(复活)—(名)revival
(动)survey(调查,考察)—(名)surveyor(视察者)

8. What does this mean as far as our flying saucer program is concerned? (L. 20~21)

“这对我们的飞行计划来说意味着什么呢?”

* as far as...is/are concerned 的用法

表示“就……而言,就……来说,至于……”等,同义词组有“as for, in respect of”, “when it comes to”等。如:

—As far as English is concerned, he is the first in our class.

就英文而言,他是全班第一名。

—As far as your salary is concerned, you won't have to worry about it.

关于你的工资,你用不着担心。

—As far as the jobs are concerned, you can finish them perfectly.

至于说到这些工作,你们能完成得很好。

9. originally 的用法 (L. 23)

为副词,表示“原本,本来,最初”,同 firstly。

—This is not what we originally set out to do. 这不是我们原来着手做的。

形容词,表示“原来的,本来的”,如:

original picture 原画 original plan 原计划

original intent 本来意图

originality 意为“独创性”,为不可数名词。

—What I especially like about the idea is its originality.

我尤其赞赏这一主张是因为它的独创性。

10. ... and we shall have to make further tests before we send a Venus Being there. (L. 27~28)

“……我们还必须进一步做的实验,然后才能把金星人送往地球。”

further 意为“进一步,深入的”;Venus Being 指“金星人”。

* notice 与 pay attention to 的区别

二者都表示“注意”。但 notice 指无意注意,且强调结果;而 pay attention to 则是指有意识地去注意某事物,不强调结果。

—I didn't notice the man passing me. 你没有注意到从我旁边路过的那个人。

—Have you noticed that she wore a beautiful skirt today? 你注意到今天她穿了条很漂亮的裙子吗?

—Pay attention to what he will say. 注意他要说什么。

—You should pay attention to your spelling. 你应注意你的拼写。

11. They seem to be metal particles that move along certain paths. (L. 34~35)

“它们好像是一些沿着轨道运行的金属微粒。”metal particles 意为“金属微粒”,此处是指地球上的各种汽车。

12. They emit gases, make noise and keep crashing into each other. (L. 35~36)

“它们散发出各种气体,发出噪音并且不断地相互撞击。”

* keep doing sth. 与 keep on doing sth. 的区别

keep 后面不接不定式,要接动词的-ing 形式。keep doing 和 keep on doing 都是“继续做”的意思,前者强调活动不间断,表示动作状态的持续;后者着重指动作的多次反复,动作之间略有间隔。

—It kept raining for a week. 雨接连下了一个星期。

—News of success keeps pouring in. 捷报频传。

—Production keeps going up. Working conditions, too, keep improving.
产量不断提高,工作条件也不断改善。

—They were able to keep on increasing their yields in spite of the bad year.
尽管年景不好,他们还是连续提高了产量。

—He kept on smoking in spite of his doctor's warning. 他不顾医生的警告,继续吸烟。

13. What do you think (of)… 的用法

往往用于征求某人对某事的态度和看法,表示“你认为……如何呢?”

—What do you think of the book you read yesterday? 你认为你昨天读的那本书如何?

—What do you think the result of the test will be? — It's hard to say.

你认为这次考试结果会怎么样呢? 很难说。

类似的结构还有:

{ What about…
What do you think about…
How do you like…

注意:在回答 How do you like… 问句时,一般用“Very much(很喜欢)”,“Not at all(一点不喜欢)”等表示感情色彩的短语。

14. stick up 的用法 (L. 38)

1) 表示“直立;突出”,同 project upwards, stand upright. 如:

—The pillars of the wharf are still sticking up in the water.

码头的柱子仍然立在水中。

—He is very cocky, his tail sticking high up in the air.

他骄傲得不得了,尾巴翘到天上去了。

—The boy's hair stuck up straight with fright. 男孩吓得毛骨悚然。

2) 表示“把……粘贴上去”,用别针等“把……别上去”。如:

—Please stick up a notice on a bulletin board. 请把通知贴在告示板上。

注意区别下列与 stick 有关的短语:

{ stick out (使)伸出,突出
stick to 忠于,坚持;粘上
stick by 忠于……
stick up for 维护,支持,为……辩护

15. give off 的用法 (L. 39)

表示“发出,放出”,同 emit, send out 等。

—The moist fertile land gave off the fragrance of fresh earth.

湿润肥沃的土地散发出清新的泥土芳香。

—The chimney is no longer giving off volumes of waste gas into the atmosphere, as protective filters are used.

由于安装了防护过滤器,烟囱已不再向大气中逸散大量的废气了。

—As the blood passes through the lungs, it gives off its excess nitrogen.

血液通过肺部时放出其中过剩的氮气。

注意区别下列与 give 有关的短语:

give in	投降, 屈服
give over	交给, 让给
give up	放弃
give out	分发, 散发
give away	赠送

16. ...won't this set back the flying saucer program several years? (L. 42~43)

“这不将使飞碟计划推迟好几年吗?”

* set back 的用法

1) 表示“拨回, 使回转”, 同 put back。如:

—I'll set my watch back (by) five minutes. 我要把我的表拨慢五分钟。

—This clock is not telling the right time. Please set its hands back ten minutes.
这座钟报时不准, 请把它拨慢十分钟。

2) 表示“阻碍, 耽搁”, 同 hinder, impede, delay 等。如:

—The crisis set back the entire economy of the capitalist world.
那次危机使整个资本主义世界经济全面衰退。

—The Gulf crisis has set back the Prime Minister's visit to Arabian countries.
海湾危机耽搁了首相对阿拉伯国家的访问。

17. proceed 的用法 (L. 44)

1) 表示“接着做某事, 开始进行, 继续进行”等, 同“continue, go on”。

—After drinking a cup of tea Mother proceeded to cook the dinner.
妈妈喝了杯茶后开始做饭 (=go on to do)

—As soon as he came in, he proceeded to tell us all his troubles.
他一进门就开始给我们讲述他的烦恼。

2) 做不及物动词, 表示“向前走, 继续前进”, 同 advance, move forward 等。

—Do not proceed across a main road without first looking to the right and the left.
过马路前要先左右环视一下。

—The train proceeded at the same speed as before. 火车以先前的速度行驶。

3) proceed 可用于以下成语中:

proceed against...	对……起诉, 控告
proceed from...	由……发出, 由……产生(引起)
proceed to...	往下进行(另一件事)
proceed with...	继续进行 (=go on with)

4) proceed 转化的名词有: process “过程”; procedure “程序, 步骤”, procession “行列, (行列的) 进行”, proceeding 一般用复数, 指会议等的“进行情况, 活动”。

注意: proceed 应与 precede 区分开。precede 为及物动词, 意为“先行; 在先”, 其反义词为 follow。如:

—In Japanese the object precedes the verb. 日文里宾语在动词之前。

18. ..., why are we spending billions and billions of zilches to land a flying saucer on earth when there is no life there? (L. 46~47)

“……那么我们为什么还要白白花亿万元钱向没有生命的地球发射飞碟呢?”

“zilch”是俚语词, 意为 zero 或 nothing。本课被用作货币单位, 如“元”, 含有强烈的讽刺和幽默, 即 spend much money to get nothing on Earth.

19. Because if we Venusians can learn to breathe in an Earth atmosphere, then we can live anywhere. (L. 48~49)

“因为如果我们金星人能学会在地球的大气层中呼吸的话, 我们就可以在任何地方生存了。”

本句含有更强烈的讽刺意味, 同时也向我们地球人提出了严肃的警告: 人类已将生存环境破坏到如此地步, 如继续下去, 将毁灭人类自己。

III. 语篇理解

1. 体裁·概要·主题

This is a story of science fiction which is written from the point of view of the "Venusians", who are exploring the possibility of living on Earth. By studying the signals as well as the photographs sent back from the Earth, the Venusian scientists discovered several hazards for their flying saucer program to be sent to Earth. Finally they conclude that if the Venusians can learn to breathe in an Earth atmosphere, then they can live anywhere else.

The author Art Buchwald wishes to call our attention to the fact that modern man has polluted his environment to such an extent that he might destroy himself if he went on like this.

2. 语言特色

The tone of this essay is humorous and satirical. It is satirically interesting that the author has chosen the planet Venus as the setting (背景) for his story. His satire is most deeply felt when he has the Venusian professor say that if the Venusians can learn to breathe in an Earth atmosphere, then they can live anywhere else.

课文体现: a. Why are we spending billions and billions of zilches to land a flying saucer on Earth when there is no life there? (L. 46~47)

b. Because if we Venusians can learn to breathe in an Earth atmosphere, then we can live anywhere. (L. 48~49)

IV. 教材练习答疑

Vocabulary

- IV. 1. extremely 2. hazard 3. pollute 4. originally
5. indicate 6. survive 7. atmosphere 8. conclusion
9. proceed 10. conference

- V. 1. had paid attention to; avoid doing sth. 避免做……

2. notice

3. had noticed; 在回家的途中, 南希问她母亲是否注意到女主人行为方式有点奇怪。

4. pay attention to

5. noticed; from a business trip to Europe 从欧洲回来的商务旅行

6. attention has been paid to; detail *n.* 细节

- VI. 1. cost

2. spend; spend some money on sb. 在……身上花钱

3. cost

4. spend; be used to sth. 习惯于……

5. paid

6. had been paid; be about to do sth. 即将做……; articles *n.* 衣服

7. pay; It goes without saying that...; ……是不言而喻的

8. pay; come down in the world 家道中落……

9. cost; 电费可能要比去年多

10. has spent; spend money (in) doing sth. 花钱做……

- VII. 1. polluted; 像芝加哥和底特律这样的工业城市严重地污染了大湖的水。

2. indicated; be due to 由于

3. conclusion, hazard; reach conclusion 得出结论

4. known as

5. giving off; 工厂晚间着的火第二天还散着烟。

6. type; a type of sth. 一种(东西)

7. based on; an American general 美国将军
8. crashing into; fence *n.* 栅栏; be intended to do sth. 打算做……
9. deadly; 武器控制的支持者已多年致力于在美国禁止销售手枪。
10. originally; province *n.* 省
11. stick up
12. proceeded
13. as to; 我们长时间地争论是否应该在太空技术上花费这么多钱。
14. smashed; plate *n.* 盘子

- VIII. 1. The earth's surface is mostly composed of water. 地球表面主要是由水组成。
 2. Ice and snow on the roads both create hazards for drivers during Christmas season. 圣诞节期间路上的冰雪对司机造成极大的危险。
 3. The youngest child survived the earthquake, but the rest of the family died. 最小的孩子在地震中幸存下来, 其它家庭成员都遇难了。
 4. Crime has made some streets in many American cities unfit to live. 犯罪已使许多美国城市的街道不适于居住。
 5. Several cars crashed into each other on the highway due to the fog. 由于大雾, 高速公路上几辆汽车互相碰撞。
 6. The rider of the motorbike made a signal with his arm for a left turn. 摩托车车手用手示意向左转。

Word Building

- | | |
|--|--|
| IX. accept—acceptance 接受 | guide 指引—guidance |
| appear—appearance 外表 | perform—performance 演出 |
| arrive 到达—arrival | propose—proposal 提议 |
| depend 依靠—dependence | refuse 拒绝—refusal |
| differ—difference 不同 | remove 移走—removal |
| disturb 干扰—disturbance | sign—signal 信号 |
| exist 生存—existence | survive—survival |
| confer—conference 会议 | insist 坚持—insistence |
| X. 1. dressmaker | 2. troublemaker |
| 3. weedkiller | 4. recordholder |
| 5. timekeeper | 6. a person who owns land |
| 7. a person who sells books | 8. a person whose work is building ships |
| 9. a person whose job is to drive a taxi | 10. an instrument to open cans |

Structure

- XI. 1. Henry couldn't take part in the sports meet because of his broken leg.
 2. We were sorry to hear that Mr. Davidson had to retire at the age of fifty because of his poor health.
 3. They didn't go to the concert because of the heavy snow.
 4. It was because of the noise that I couldn't fall asleep.
- XII. 1. It is rather difficult to pronounce.
 2. It is easy to explain as far as I know.
 3. It is as difficult to manage as Henry's.
 4. It will be fit to wear if you shorten the sleeves.
 5. To tell the truth, it is impossible to answer.
 6. It is not possible to see in advance.
- XIII. 1. As far as I'm concerned.
 2. So far as we students are concerned.
 3. As far as the method itself is concerned.
 4. So far as ability is concerned.
 5. As far as the acting and music are concerned.
 6. So far as the structure is concerned.

Colze

XIV.

(A)

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| (1)feasibility | (2)based on | (3)conclusions |
| (4)unfit | (5)polluted | (6)deadly |
| (7)atmosphere | (8)extremely | (9)For another |
| (10)survive | (11)set back | (12)proceed |

(B)

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|
| (1)he | (2)it | (3)danger/hazard | (4)problem |
| (5)different | (6)but | (7)others | (8)changing |
| (9)that | (10)continue | (11)ourselves | (12)future |
| (13)ask | (14)people | (15)world | (16)today |
| (17)necessary | (18)environment | (19)world | (20)in |
| (21)around | (22)prevent | (23)at | (24)protect |
| (25)everyone | (26)save | | |

Translation

- XV. 1. Gases such as carbon monoxide, given off by factories and automobiles, have seriously polluted the atmosphere.
2. The letter written by the industrial engineer indicates that he doubts the feasibility of the plan.
3. Many American parents set aside some fund for their children's education even before they are born.
4. I've already made sure that her conclusion is based on the facts.
5. The medical team, which was made up of three doctors and two nurses, left for the mountain areas several days ago.
6. The village is named after the high mountain standing in front of it.
7. He has been ill for about a month, which set him back a lot in his studies.
8. The war between the North and the South in 1861 is known as "the American Civil War".

Reading Activity

Exercise A

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. the mixture of smoke and fog | |
| 2. something that attracts | |
| 3. with suspicion | 4. feeling coming from the senses |
| 5. not comfortable | 6. the ability to endure hardship or pain |
| 7. of or for surgery | 8. the state of being polluted |

Exercise B

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. T 8. T

注释:

- Fresh air will kill you. 新鲜空气会要了你的命。
—Smog, which was once the big attraction of Los Angeles (L. 1)
烟雾, 过去是洛杉矶最吸引人之处。
—Suspiciously (L. 12) *adv.* 疑惑地
—be supposed to 被期望, 应该
—tried to be reassuring me (L. 21) 试图安慰我
—But I sure miss sneezing (L. 33) 我真的很想打喷嚏了。
—There are some days when that's all you do (L. 36)
有时候你整天要做的事就是打喷嚏。
—I guess we're really behind the time (L. 40)
我想我们是真的落后于时代了。
—feel dizzy (L. 43) 头昏眼花
—diesel (L. 43) 内燃机