

FOLLOW ME

跟我学 大学英语

北京师范大学外语系编写组编

第二册



南人民出版社

学—大学英语自学辅导丛书

◀跟我学——大学英语自学辅导丛书▶

跟我学 大学英语

北京师范大学外语系编写组编

主 编：王 蔷

副主编：赵小冬 常新华

编写人员：

江素侠 叶 敏 吴 霞

单力真 翁燕珩 申立新

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责任编辑：张 莉
装帧设计：宋铭辉

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编者的话

《跟我学——大学英语》是以上海外语教育出版社出版的高等学校大学英语教材——精读课本 1~4 册为蓝本编写的一套自学辅导丛书,旨在帮助有一定英语基础、工作在各个岗位上的朋友们和英语爱好者及大学一、二年级在校生通过自学进一步提高自己的英语水平,从而达到英语四级的程度。全书在内容的编排上力求全面、合理,形式不拘一格,强调实用性,对自学有指导性意义。

这套丛书的内容包括:重点单词学习、常用词辨析、短语/词组用法、难点/句型讲解、课文译文及课文练习答案。为了方便自学者更好地复习和巩固自己所学的内容、检测自己的学习效果,我们特意为每一课编排了一套“复习、巩固、检测”练习题。其中的阅读理解练习力求设计活泼,从篇章结构上帮助自学者抓住课文的主要脉络,掌握其主要内容,加深对课文的理解。词汇练习每课设有 3—5 项,重点检查本课的词汇掌握、同义词的用法与区别,并注意帮助学生通过构词法扩大词汇量,同时掌握它们的用法。为了使自学者更好地掌握和复习语法知识,并提高写作能力,我们在一、二册编排了语法练习,使语法知识得到进一步的巩固,在三、四册编排了有指导性的写作练习。此外还有翻译的练习,一、二册以翻译句子为主,三、四册以段落为主。所有练习均附有参考答案。

参加本辅导教材编写的人员均为具有较丰富的大学英语教学经验的北京师范大学外语系教师,编写的主导思想是要把教

学的思想、方法、内容都贯穿到辅导教材中去,使没有时间和机会进入大学脱产学习的朋友们能够同样享受到课堂教师的辅导,我们真诚希望这套辅导丛书能够为自学者提供他们所需要的帮助,也真诚希望能得到他们的喜欢。

由于时间仓促,辅导教材中难免有不妥之处,希望广大读者批评指正。

编者

1996年9月

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UNIT ONE

Is There Life on Earth?

重点单词学习

1. **planet**['plænit] *n.* large body in space that moves round a star, esp. round the sun 行星

superior/inferior planets 外行星

The Earth is one of the nine planets that goes round the sun.

地球是围绕太阳的九大行星之一。

major/minor planets 大/小行星

2. **land**[lənd] *v. /n.*

—*vt.* bring to land 使着陆

The Venusian scientists landed a satellite on the planet Earth. 金星上的科学家把一颗卫星送上了地球。

The pilot landed the airliner safely.

驾驶员使客机安全降落。

The truck landed me at the construction site.

卡车把我送到工地。

—*vi.* come to land 上岸, 着陆, 到达, 歇脚

We landed at Bombay. 我们在孟买登陆。

The airliner landed safely. 飞机安全着陆。

—*n.* 陆地, 土地; 国土, 国家; 地带

go by land 从陆地去

a land force 地面部队

public (collective) ownership of land 土地公有(集体)制

work on the land 务农

The whole land rose to resist aggression.

举国奋起抗击侵略者。

3. **signal**['signəl] *n.* /*v.*

—*n.* a sound or action intended to warn, command, or give a message 信号, 暗号

A red lamp is often used as danger signal.

红灯通常是危险的信号。

She made a signal with her arm for a left turn.

她举手示意左转弯。

—*vt. /vi.* make a signal to; send by signal; make use of a signal 向…发信号; 以信号通知; 用信号

signal (to) the waiter to bring the menu 作手势要侍者拿菜单

Sailors signal with flags by day and with lights at night.

水手们白天用旗, 晚上用灯发信号。

He signal(l)ed me to enter. 他打手势叫我进去。

4. **direct**[di'rekt, dai'rekt] *v.* /*adj.* /*adv.*

—*vt.* turn (sth) straight to at 把……对准某一目标(或方向); tell or show sb. how to do sth. how to get somewhere 指点, 指示方向

Almost all of Lu Hsun's essays were directed at the enemies.

鲁迅的杂文绝大部分是对准敌人的。

The satellite was directed into an area known as Manhattan.

卫星对准发射的地区叫曼哈顿。

Can you direct me to the post office?

你能告诉我去邮局的路吗?

—adj. straight, not curved 直的,不弯曲

in a direct line 成一直线

the direct rays of the sun 太阳的直射光线

—adv. without interrupting a journey 直接地

The train goes there direct. 火车直达那里。

He came direct to London. 他直接来到伦敦。

5. **extremely** [iks'tri:mli] *adv.* very 非常,极其

We received extremely strong signals.

我们收到了极为清晰的信号。

He is an extremely stubborn man. 他是一个极其顽固的人。

6. **feasibility** [fi:zə'biliti] *n.* possibility of being carried out or done 可行性

Venusian scientists were able to get valuable information as to the feasibility of a manned flying saucer landing on Earth.
金星科学家们获得了有关载人飞碟能否在地球上着陆的资料。

He was talking about the feasibility of setting up a military government. 他在谈论建立一个军事政府的可行性。

7. **press** [pres] *n.* newspapers and magazines or those who write for them 报刊

the Party press 党的报刊

a press communique 新闻公报

a press conference 记者招待会

He is on the press. 他在报界工作。

8. **conference** ['kɒnfərəns] *n.* meeting at which formal discussions take place 会议

The Managing Director has daily conferences with the other staff members. 总经理同其他工作人员每日开一次会。

the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference 中国人民政治协商会议

9. **institute** ['ɪnstɪtju:t] *n.* an organization set up to do a particular type of work, especially research or teaching 学院, (研究)所

I visited a number of research institutes in Asia.

我参观过许多亚洲的研究所。

A press conference was held at the Venus Institute of Technology. 在金星理工学院举行了一次记者招待会。

10. **technology** [tek'nɒlədʒi] *n.* the activity or study of using scientific knowledge for practical purposes in industry, farming, medicine, business, etc. 技术, 工艺
the technology of computers 电脑技术
advances in science and technology 科技的进步

We believe in the power of modern technology.

我们相信现代技术的能力。

11. **conclusion** [kənkluzən] *n.* (1) decision or opinion reached by reasoning 结论

Only one conclusion can be drawn from that.

只能从那得出一种结论。

I came to the conclusion that I didn't really fancy civil engineering. 我得出一种结论,那就是我并不真的喜欢土木工程。

(2) *end* 结束

He mentioned it at the conclusion of his speech.

他在演讲结束时提到了这点。

12. **compose** [kəm'pəuz] *vt.* make up, form 组成, 构成

Water is composed of hydrogen and oxygen.

水由氢和氧组成。

Our association was composed of teachers, pupils and their parents. 我们的联谊会由教员, 学生及学生家长组成。

The committee was evenly composed of men and women.

这一委员会由同等数目的男女代表组成。

13. **concrete** ['kɒŋkri:t] *n.* building material made by mixing cement with sand, small stones and water 混凝土

The surface of this area is composed of solid concrete.

这一地区的表面层由坚固的混凝土组成。

a concrete floor 水泥地板

14. **atmosphere** ['ætməsfiə] *n.*

(1) all the gases round the earth 大气, 空气

a moist atmosphere 潮湿的空气

The atmosphere is filled with carbon monoxide and other deadly gases. 大气中充满了二氧化碳及其他有毒气体。

(2) feeling of good or evil, that the mind receives from a place, condition 对于某地方或情形所得到的印象或感觉;
气氛

There is an atmosphere of peace and calm in the country quite different from the atmosphere of a big city. 在乡间有一种和平宁静的气氛, 与城市的气氛截然不同。

Their coming gave the room a new and dynamic

atmosphere. 他们的到来给这房间增添了一种生气勃勃的新气象。

15. **deadly**['dedli] *adj.* causing death; likely to cause death 致命的, 致死的

This is one of the deadliest poisons.

这是最致命的毒药之一。

The atmosphere is filled with deadly gases.

大气中充满了有毒气体。

He received a deadly wound. 他受到了致命创伤。

16. **survive**[sə'vaiv] *vi. / vt.*

—*vi.* remain alive, continue to live or exist 幸存

Four of his brothers had died as babies, the fifth survived.

他的四个兄弟都夭折了, 第五个活了下来。

—*vt.* remain alive after, live longer than 幸免于, 比…得长

She survived her husband for ten years.

她比她的丈夫多活了十年。

He survived the shipwreck.

在这次沉船事件中他幸免于难。

The house survived the storm.

经过暴风雨的袭击, 这所房屋并未倒塌。

17. **program** (also **programme**)['prəugræm] *n.*

(1) plan of what is to be done 计划, 预定表

What's the program for tomorrow? 明天要做什么?

A program should be drawn up beforehand.

应事先制定计划。

A reservoir is to be built under this year's program.

按本年度计划将兴建一座水库。

(2) list of items, events, etc, for a concert or to be broadcast for radio or TV, or for a sports meeting 节目单, 程序表

the program of the concert 音乐会节目单

What's on the program? 演出些什么节目?

a theater (broadcast television) program 一个演出(广播, 电视)节目

(3) a detailed, large-scale plan which has been developed for a particular purpose 纲领, 大纲

a political program 政治纲领

the maximum (minimum) program 最高(最低)纲领

the National Program for Agricultural Development 《全国农业发展纲要》

18. **originally** [ə'ridʒɪnəli] *adv.* formerly 最初的, 原先的

The school was originally very small.

这所学校原先是非常小的。

This boat was made much larger than we had originally planned. 这船造得比我们原先计划的要大得多。

I stayed longer than I originally intended.

我比原先期望的呆得时间长。

19. **hazard** ['hæzəd] *n.* danger 危险

Drinking alcohol is a real health hazard if it carried to excess. 过度酗酒是健康的大敌。

He dreamed of living a life full of hazards.

他梦想过一种充满冒险的生活。

20. **indicate** ['ɪndikeɪt] *vt.* show 表明, 显示

A sign-post indicated the right road for us to follow.

路标指示我们应走的路。

Evidence indicates that his experiments were unsuccessful.

证据表明他的实验失败了。

21. **pollute**[pə'lu:t] *vt.* make (air, water, soil, etc.) dirty by man-made waste 污染,弄脏

The water in the river is polluted. 河中的水受到了污染。

The atmosphere in towns and cities is being seriously polluted. 城镇的空气正受到严重的污染。

22. **unfit**['ʌn'fit] *adj.* not good enough; not suitable 不适合的,不胜任的

He is unfit to be a doctor. 他不适合当医生。

This road is unfit for heavy traffic.

这条路不适于负荷频繁的交通。

He was rejected (e. g. for military service) as medically unfit. 他因健康不合格而遭淘汰(如服兵役)。

23. **crash**[kræʃ] *vi.*

(1)fall or strike suddenly, violently and noisily 坠落,猛撞

The bus crashed into a tree. 公共汽车猛撞在一棵树上。

The dishes crashed to the floor.

那些盘子哗啦一声摔在地上。

The air craft crashed. 那架飞机坠毁了。

(2)to hit something violently, making a loud noise 发出撞击声,发出爆裂声

The door crashed open. 门砰的一声开了。

Thunder and lighting crashed. 雷电交加。

The heavy club crashed against his temple.

那根沉重的棍子砰地砸在他的太阳穴上。

24. **scrape**[skreip] *vt. /vi.*

—*vt.* rub with sth. rough or sharp 刮, 擦

She scraped the mud off her boots. 她擦去靴底的泥。

You never even scraped a carrot for dinner.

你甚至都没为晚饭擦过一根胡萝卜丝。

scrape scales off a fish 刮鱼鳞

—*vi.* go, get, pass along touching or almost touching 擦过; 勉强通过

scrape through a narrow opening 钻过狭洞

She just scraped through the examination.

她考试勉强通过。

25. **proceed**[prə'si:d] *vi.* continue after having stopped 继续

Let us proceed to the next item on the agenda.

让我们接着进行下一个议程。

"On this point," he proceeded, "our attitude is clear."

他接着说:“在这点上我们的态度是明确的。”

We shall proceed as soon as the Grubstart gives us the added funds. 一旦格拉布贷款基金会把追加的资金给我们, 我们就会继续干下去。

26. **fund**[fʌnd] *n.* an amount of money set apart or available for a special purpose 资金; 基金

a relief fund 救济基金

school funds 学校基金(经费)

The Congress cut back the funds for the program.

国会削减了那一项目的资金。

常用词辨析

1. signal 和 sign 的区别

- (1) 用作名词时, signal 与 sign 是同义词, 均为“符号”, “信号”。但 signal 指用声音(或灯光, 烟、举动等)示警, 命令或发出信息, 是动态的, 具有指向性。sign 用作名词, 指的是用语言、文字、符号等表示某物, 是静态的。也可能是动态的, 尤指手, 或头等的示意动作。如:

The commander gave the signal for an attack.

指挥官发出攻击的命令。

The fleet received a signal to turn back.

舰队收到返航的命令。

American Indians used to send smoke signals.

美洲的印第安人过去常用烟火传递信号。

traffic signs 交通牌示(如说明速度限制、路弯等)

mathematical signs, e. g., +, -, ×, ÷ 数学符号如加减乘除。

the barber's sign 理发店招牌

sign post 路标

a sign language 手语

give somebody a sign/ signal to withdraw 示意某人退下

- (2) 用作动词 signal 与 sign 都可指作手势, 二词可替换, 表达同样的意义。如:

The policeman signed (for) /signalled them to stop.

警察作手势叫他们停车。

He signed/signalled to me to be quiet.

他打手势叫我停车。

2. **deadly** 与 **dead** 的区别

deadly 与 dead 均为形容词,有“死”的含义。但 deadly 通常指可能导致死亡的,或如死一般的。dead 则指已经死亡的,无生命的。如:

Fog is one of the sailors' deadliest enemies.

雾是水手的死敌之一。

deadly weapons/poison/diseases 致命的武器(毒药、疾病)

He has been dead for three years. 他死去三年了。

The hunter fired and the tiger fell dead.

猎人开枪,老虎倒地死去。

dead leaves/flowers 枯叶/凋谢的花

Dead men tell no tales. (谚)死人泄露不了秘密。

the dead 死者

3. **crash** 和 **smash** 的区别

(1)用作不及物动词时,crash 与 smash 均强调猛烈地撞击、闯进之意。此时二者可以互换,句子意思相同。如:

The car crashed/smashed into a tree.

车猛撞到一棵树上。

to crash/smash through a barrier 冲过障碍物

(2)crash 与 smash 均有(被)砸碎之意,但 crash 强调动作发出猛烈声音;smash 则强调动作的结果是成碎片。下列句中只能用 smash 而不能用 crash。如:

The drunken man smashed up all the furniture.

那醉汉捣毁了所有的家具。

The firemen smashed in the doors. 消防人员破门而入。

Don't smash the door open; I have a key.