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精读

■ 沙露茵 编著

《大学英语》
自学辅导：精读 II



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北京大学成人教育学院教材

《大学英语》自学辅导：

精 读 Ⅱ

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前 言

此参考书主要为具有高中英语水平的自学者而编写。根据教材分课编排，每课分为背景知识，课文补充注释、练习答案和参考译文四部分。注释主要帮助自学者正确理解课文的内容，正确应用积极词、词组及短语。英语注意形合，注意结构、形式，常常借助各种连接手段，因此注释从长句、难句出发，对结构复杂的句子作了简单的分析，以帮助自学者确定句子的功能及意义。词、词组及短语基本上是根据在课文中的意思同时用英、汉语进行解释。例句都附有译文，便于自学者测试自己是否会应用这些短语。看完句子注释后，自学者便能够确定句子在课文中的意义，并可以通过课文后的参考译文测试自己理解的正确性，提高阅读的能力。练习中的难点在课文注释中基本上都已提到，其中的生词附有汉语。在编写过程中，参考了《大学英语》精读教师用书及其他参考书，在此表示衷心感谢。

编 者

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Unit One

Text: Is There Life on Earth?

一、背景知识

太阳系有九大行星，如果按离太阳由远及近的顺序排列如下：水星 (Mercury)、金星 (Venus)、地球和月亮 (Earth and Moon)、火星 (Mars)、木星 (Jupiter)、土星 (Saturn)、天王星 (Uranus)、海王星 (Neptune)、冥王星 (Pluto)。本课文的作者是从金星人的角度来描述地球的，除了太阳和月球外，金星是夜空中最亮的天体，日出时，它出现在天空，称为晨星 (the morning star)，而日落时，称为昏星 (the evening star)。课文中有关金星的短语有：

the Venus Institute of Technology 金星理工学院

The Venus Evening Star 金星晚报

Venus beings 金星人

二、课文讲解

1. On the planet of Venus 在金星上

1) Compare the following:

planet 行星

star 恒星，星

satellite 卫星

manmade satellite 人造卫星

2) of 表示同位关系

We live in the city of Beijing. 我们住在北京市。

2. manage (to do sth.): succeed in accomplishing or handling esp. with an effort 能, 设法做, 例如:

He managed to finish his homework in one hour. 他设法一小时内完成家庭作业。

Though my father was busy, he managed to squeeze a Sunday in with us. 我父亲虽然忙, 但还是设法挤出时间和我们一起度过星期日。

3. ...and it has been sending back signals as well as photographs ever since.

- 1) send back; to cause (something or someone) to return 使返回, 送回。例如:

If you're not satisfied with the meal on this restaurant, you should send it back. 如果你不满意餐馆的饭菜, 应该将它退回。

Will you send the book back to me when you've finished reading it? 你看完这本书后, 请送还给我, 行吗?

- 2) ever since: from then till now (副词短语) 自那以后, 自从(以来), 例如:

She fell ill on Monday and has been in bed ever since. 她星期一就病倒了, 自那以后一直卧床不起。

since conj. 自...以来。例如:

I have been looking forward to meeting you ever since

Arthur told me. 甚至自阿瑟告诉我以来，我一直盼望着和你见面。

3) as well as *conj.* 同 (…一样也)，和，也，还。例如：
It is important for you as well as for me. 这对你重要，对我也一样。

4. The satellite was directed into an area known as Manhattan (named after the great Venusian astronomer Prof. Manhattan, who first discovered it with his telescope 20, 000 light years ago)

1) direct *vt.* : aim (movement) (in the stated direction)
把…朝着、对着。例如：

We directed our steps towards the house. 我们迈步朝那栋房屋走去。

2) known as: called, generally recognized as 叫作，称为，公认为

known as Manhattan 叫作曼哈顿，known as 为分词短语，修饰 area。

She was well known as an excellent dancer. 她作为优秀舞蹈家而出名。

3) be named after; be given the same name as 以…而命名。例如：

The district of Columbia is named after the discoverer of America Columbus. 哥伦比亚特区是以发现美洲的人哥伦比亚的名字而命名的。

4) light years 光年

5. … as to the feasibility of a manned flying saucer landing on Earth.

1) as to 引入的介词短语作定语, 修饰 information, 意为“有关…的资料”。

as to 相当于 about, concerned 有关, 关于, 至于。例如:

He has no complaint as to his job. 至于工作, 他毫无抱怨

2) a manned flying saucer landing on Earth 是带有逻辑主语的分词短语, 作介词 of 的宾语。这句话的意思为有关载人飞碟在地球着陆的可能性。

6. We have come to the conclusion, based on last week's satellite landing

1) come to a/the conclusion; reach or draw a /the conclusion 得出结论。例如:

I have come to the conclusion that the latest new medicine does not work. 我已经得出结论, 这种新药不起作用。

2) base ... on; build or found...on, use...as a basis for 以...为基础。例如:

The song is based on an old folk tune. 这首歌是以一首古老的民歌曲调为基础的。

Alice always bases her opinions on the facts. 爱丽斯的想法总是以事实为基础的。

7. For one thing Earth's surface in the area of Manhattan is composed of solid concrete and nothing can grow there.

1) for one thing: in the first place (used to introduce a reason, often the reason that first comes to the mind; sometimes followed by “for another”), 即汉语的: 拿

一点来说吧，例如说，一则（再则）。例如：

The house was poorly built; for one thing, the roof leaked. 这所房屋盖得不好，比如说，屋顶漏水。

For one thing I don't like the colour, and for another the price is too high. 一则，我不喜欢这颜色，再则，价格太高。

2) be composed of: be made up of 由…组成。例如：

Our class is composed of 30 students. 我们班由三十个学生组成。

Water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen. 水由氢和氧组成。

8. as far as …be concerned: as for, in respect of 就…而言。

例如：

They can go when they like, as far as I'm concerned.

就我而言，只要他们愿意就可以走。

As far as color is concerned, I prefer this suit. 就颜色而言，我宁愿要这套衣服。

9. You see this dark black cloud hovering over the surface of Earth?

1) see + 宾语 (O) + 宾语补语 (Oc)

cloud (O) hovering over the surface of Earth (Oc)

2) dark 暗色的，深色的

dark black 深黑的

dark grey 深灰的

This paint is too dark; I want a brighter colour. 这张画的颜色太暗，我想要一张鲜艳点的。

3) hover over: keep floating over 盘旋。例如：

The big bird, high in the sky, is hovering over a mouse. 这只大鸟, 在高空飞翔, 正在一只老鼠上方盘旋。

The fear of dismissal has been hovering over me ever since the director's warning. 甚至自董事长警告以来, 被解雇的恐惧一直在威胁着我。

10. ...and the water is unfit to drink.

某些形容词, 如 fit, difficult, easy, 后面可以跟不定式(作状语)。例如:

The question is difficult to answer.

It is difficult to answer the question. (to answer the question 作主语)

这两个句子, 虽然结构不同, 但意思基本一致, 意思为: 这个问题很难回答。再如:

The book is easy to read.

It is easy to read the book. 这本书容易阅读。

11. ...and keep crashing into each other.

1) keep doing sth; continue (doing sth.); do (sth.) repeatedly 使继续处于某种状态。 例如:

Our parents keep encouraging us to study hard. 家长一直鼓励我们努力学习。

I'm sorry you've been kept waiting. 对不起, 让您久等了。

2) "Keep" and "keep on" have almost the same meaning, but "keep on" puts more emphasis on the idea of repetition or determination.

keep 与 keep on 意义基本相同, 但 keep on 强调继

续，坚持。例如：

Don't you keep on asking me questions like that?
难道你一定要问我这样的问题吗？

People kept on coming to the hospital to see him.
人们不断到医院来看望他。

3) crash into; to (cause to) hit (something or someone) with force, usu accidentally 猛撞。例如：
I crashed into a street light and hurt my knee. 我猛然撞上了街灯，伤了膝盖。

The car crashed into a bus on the bridge. 轿车在桥上撞上了公共汽车。

12. stick up; project upwards; stand upright or on end 耸立，直立。例如：

His feet stuck up in the air as he fell over backwards.
当他后仰摔倒在地时，脚朝天。

Stick up your hand if you know the answer. 如果你们知道答案，请举起手。

13. give off; send out, emit (sth. esp. a liquid, gas or smell) (散) 发出；

give out; sent out (sth. such as sound or light) 散发，分发。例如：

This kind of coal gives off a lot of smoke. 这种煤燃烧时烟很大。

The flowers gave off a pleasant smell. 这些花散发出怡人的香味。

The sun gives out light and heat to the earth. 太阳把光和热撒向大地。

The monitor gave the books out. 班长把书发给了大家。

14. set back: cause to put off or get behind schedule, reverse.

the progress of 耽误, 延缓, 阻挠

Shortage of the right materials has set us back. 必要材料的短缺耽误了我们。

The bad weather will set back our building plans. 天气不好延误了我们的建筑计划。

15. the Grubstart 格拉布贷款基金会

这个词是作者自己根据英语词“grubstake”创造出来的, grubstake 的意思是贷款。

16. zilch 美语口语, 意思为零 (zero or nothing)。例如:

... “Can I borrow 10 yuan?”

... “Sorry, I’ve got zilch.”

“能借我十元吗?” “对不起, 我身无分文。”

在课文中, “zilch” 似乎是用作货币单位, 如元, 美元等, billions of zilch 表示 billions of nothing, 花了亿万个零元, 作者用这两个对立的词表现了一种幽默。

三、练习答案

(一) Key to Study & Practice

Comprehension of the Text

I. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. d 5. d 6. b 7. a 8. c

II. (Omitted)

Vocabulary

- IV. 1. extremely 2. hazard 3. pollute
 4. originally 5. indicate 6. survive
 7. skyscraper 8. tiny 9. technology
 10. conference

- V. 1. had paid attention to 2. notice
 3. had noticed 4. Pay attention to
 5. noticed 6. paid attention to
 “notice”, “pay attention to” 都有“注意到”的意思，
 但 notice 强调用眼睛和其它感觉注意到。

- VI. 1. cost 2. spend 3. cost
 4. spend 5. paid 6. had been paid
 7. pay 8. pay 9. cost
 10. has spent

spend...on, for; spend... (in) doing...: 花(钱, 时间)在...; 做...

pay...for...; pay sb. ...: 付款, 付(钱)干...; 付给...款

cost...; cost sb. ...: 价值多少; 花...多少钱

be about to do...when...在这个句型中, when 表示就在那时。

- VI. 1. further 2. indicated 3. manage
 4. known as 5. giving off 6. ever since
 7. based on 8. crashing into 9. added to
 10. originally 11. kept 12. made of

Word Building

- VII. acceptance (接受) appearance (外表)
 arrival conference (会议)

dependence (依靠)	difference
disturbance (动乱)	existence
guidance	insistence (坚持)
performance	proposal (建议)
refusal	removal (调动)
signal	survival

X. ad	plane	auto	bike
dorm	exam	gym	doc
kilo	lab	math (s)	mike
pop music	taxi/cab	zoo	

- 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 taxicab
 10. an instrument for opening cans

Structure

- XI. 1. Henry couldn't take part in the sports meet because of his broken leg.
 2. The football game was put off till the next week because of the heavy rain.
 3. The water in this river is unfit to drink because of its being polluted.

4. We were sorry to hear that Mr. Davidson had to retire at the age of fifty because of his poor health.
5. They didn't go to the concert because of the heavy snow.
6. It was because of the noise that I couldn't fall asleep.

- XI .
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.

- XII .
1. as far as I am concerned
 2. As far as we students are concerned
 3. As far as the method itself is concerned
 4. As far as ability is concerned
 5. as far as the acting and music are concerned
 6. As far as the structure is concerned

Cloze

- XIV . he, it, danger, is, were, but, others, the, the, that, continue//What, more, What, living, the, them, necessary, world//in, around, pollution, sea, protect//everyone, must

Translation

- XV . 1. I got to know him ten years ago and we have been writing to each other ever since.

2. The PLA men managed to build highways into the mountains shortly after this area was liberated.
3. Yesterday Prof. Li kept thinking over the problem until he came up with a satisfactory solution.
4. I have made sure that her conclusion is based on facts.
5. The medical team, composed of three doctors and two nurses, set off for the mountain (ous) area a few days ago.
6. The village is named after the high mountain that stands in front of it.
7. He was ill for about a week, which set him back a lot in his studies.
8. The war that broke out between the North and the South in 1861 is known in history as the American Civil War.

(二) Key to Reading Practice

Exercise A

1. the mixture of smoke and fog
2. the noun form of "attract" —something that attracts
3. with suspicion
4. the noun form of "sense (v.)" —feeling coming from the senses
5. not comfortable