

英语BOOK2

冯艳荣 钱志豪 刘学东 主编

大连理工大学出版社

英 语

(Book 2)

主 编 冯艳荣 钱志豪 刘学东
副主编 王海华 李明媚 杨 洁

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主编 冯艳荣 钱志豪 刘学东

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前 言

《英语》这套教材是根据我国目前成人外语教学的实际情况而精心设计的、针对性较强的基础英语教材。它适合于初、高中以上水平的学生学习,帮助他们巩固已有的英语知识,并且进行进一步的深入学习。本书可作为高等、中等专科学校以及高等成人教育的精读用书。

全套书共四册,本册为第二册。每册主要由课文、对话、语法精讲和练习组成。第一册设有英语语音的部分练习,旨在帮助学生巩固并加强语音方面的知识。我们在第一和第二册中对大多数基础英语语法作了较为系统的讲解,相信对学生的语法知识会起到融会贯通的作用。第三、第四册的课文及补充阅读的篇幅比前两册要长一些,目的是扩大阅读量,强化阅读训练。

参加本套教材编写的人员有冯艳荣、钱志豪、刘学东、王海华、李明媚和杨洁,高梅同志也做了一定的工作。由于时间仓促,编者水平与经验有限,难免有错漏之处,望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1996年9月

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Lesson One

Text

A Robot About The House

As civilization proceeds in the direction of technology, it passes the point of supplying all the basic essentials of life — food, shelter, clothes, and warmth¹. Then we are faced with a choice between using technology to provide and fulfil needs which have hitherto been regarded as unnecessary or, on the other hand, using technology to reduce the number of hours of work which a man must do in order to earn a given standard of living. In other words, we either raise our standard of living above that necessary for comfort and happiness or we leave it at this level and work shorter hours. I shall take it as axiomatic that mankind has, by that time, chosen the latter alternative². Men will be working shorter and shorter hours in their paid employment. It follows that the housewife will also expect to be able to have more leisure in her life without lowering her standard of living. It also follows that human domestic servants will have completely ceased to exist. Yet the great majority of the housewives will wish to be relieved completely from their routine operations of the home such as scrubbing the floor or washing the clothes or washing up, or making beds, etc.

By far the most logical step to relieve the housewife of routine³, is to provide a robot slave which can be trained to the requirements of a particular home and can be programmed to carry out half a dozen or more standard operations, when so switched by the housewife. It will be a machine having no more emotions than a car, but having a memory for instructions and a limited degree of instructed or built-in adaptability according to the positions in which it finds various types of objects⁴. It will operate other more specialized machines, for example, the vacuum cleaner or clothes-washing machine.

When I have discussed this kind of device with housewives, some 90 percent of them have the immediate reaction, "How soon can I buy one?" The other 10 percent have the reaction, "I would be terrified to have it moving about my

house.”— but when one explains to them that it could be switched off or unplugged without the slightest difficulty, or made to go and put itself away in a cupboard at any time, they quickly realize that it is a highly desirable object.

Basically, applied science starts with the clear understanding of a human need and then uses all the available scientific knowledge to assist in the achievement and satisfaction of this need⁵. Helping the housewife by eliminating the routine operations is the outstanding human need in the developed countries that calls for solution. The only problem is whether a sufficient number of applied scientists will have recognized and decided to work for the achievement of this need and will have obtained the necessary financial backing. We can expect to see, first, the development of a robot for some purpose where money is no object, such as for rescuing people from burning houses or planes or putting out oil-well fires.

Dialogue

Housewife : I don't like the idea of having a robot in the house.

I should be frightened to have such a thing moving about my house.

Salesman : But it is just a machine. It can be unplugged when it finishes its work.

Housewife : Is such a robot technically possible? Aren't there difficult problems in developing it?

Salesman : Yes, but we have already solved the problems.

Housewife : How will it be able to understand and carry out orders?

Salesman : It is controlled by the computer stored with a permanent set of instructions⁶ to deal with certain types of work.

Housewife : How will it be powered?

Salesman : By batteries⁷.

Housewife : What will it look like?

Salesman : Like a man or a woman with head, arms and legs.

Housewife : OK. I'll think about it before I decide to buy.

Notes

1. As civilization proceeds in the direction of technology, it passes the point of supplying all the basic essentials of life—food, shelter, clothes and warmth. 由于文明朝着技术发展的方向前进,它就会超越供应人类食、住、衣、暖等所有生活基本要素的范围。
2. I shall take it as axiomatic that mankind has, by that time, chosen the latter alternative. 不言而喻,到那时人们将会选择后者。

“take...as...”=“regard...as...”意思是“把……看作……”,as 在此处是介词引出形

容词 axiomatic 作宾语补足语。如：

We often take gas as compressible. 我们经常把气体看成是可压缩的。

3. By far the most logic step... “by far”修饰比较级、最高级,强调数量、程度,意为“……得多”;“最……”。如:

He is by far the most diligent among us. 他是我们当中最用功的。

“by far”,用于比较级时,一般放在比较级的后面;如放在前面,应在二者中加“the”。如:

- a) He is by far the taller of the two brothers. } 他比他弟弟高得多。
b) He is taller by far than his brother.

4. It will be a machine having no more emotions than a car, but have a memory for instructions and a limited degree of instructed or built-in adaptability according to the positions in which it finds various types of objects. 它将是一部和汽车一样没有情感的机器,但它是一个指令储存器,并具有一定限度的受指令控制或内装的随机应变能力,视其找到各类物件时的情况作相应的反应。

no more...than...意为“和……一样都不”,为加强 than 前的否定而用,than 以后的,形式上是肯定的,其实为否定意思。如:

a) He has no more books than you have. 他的书和你的一样多。

b) A whale is no more a fish than a horse is. = A whale is not a fish any more than a horse. 鲸非鱼犹如马非鱼一样。

5. Basically, applied science starts with the clear understanding of a human need and then uses all the available scientific knowledge to assist in the achievements and satisfaction of this need. 应用科学基本上开始于对人类需要的了解,然后运用所有可能的科学知识来帮助实现和满足这种需要。

6. permanent set of instructions 一套永久不变的指令

7. battery /'bætəri/ n. 电池

Words and Expressions

robot	/'rəubət/	n. 机器人
supply	/sə'plai/	v. 供给,满足(需要)
essential	/i'senʃəl/	a. 必要的,不可缺少的
shelter	/'feltə/	n. 遮蔽,庇护物,保护,庇护
fulfil	/ful'fil/	v. 履行(工作、任务、诺言等),完成(事业)
hitherto	/hiðə'tu:/	ad. 迄今,到今
standard	/'stændəd/	n. 标准
axiomatic	/,æksia'mætik/	a. 显而易见的
alternative	/ɒl'tə:nativ/	a. 可供选择的
leisure	/'leɜə/	n. 闲暇,空闲
domestic	/də'mestik/	a. 家庭的,家务的,国内的

cease	/si:s/	v.	停止,中止
majority	/mə'dʒɔ:riti/	n.	大多数,大半
relieve	/ri'li:v/	vt.	减轻或解除(痛苦或困难)
scrub	/skrʌb/	vt.	用力擦洗,擦净
program	/'prəʊgræm/	vt.	为……编制程序,把……列入节目,使按程序工作
switch	/switʃ/	vt.	接通或关断(电流)
emotion	/i'mouʃən/	n	情感,情绪,激情
adaptability	/ə,dæptə'biliti/	n.	适应力,适应性
vacuum	/'vækjuəm/	n. a.	真空,真空装置;真空的
unplug	/ʌn'plʌg/	v.	切断电源
applied	/ə'plaid/	a.	应用的,实用的
available	/ə'veiləbl/	a.	可有的,有效的,可获得的
assist	/ə'sist/	v.	帮助,援助
recognize	/'rekəgnaiz/	vt.	认识,认出
achievement	/ə'tʃi:vmənt/	n.	成就
eliminate	/i'limineit/	v.	除去,淘汰
sufficient	/sə'fɪʃənt/	a.	足够的
financial	/fai'nænʃəl/	a.	财政的,金融的
rescue	/'reskju:/	vt.	救出(危险等)
technically	/'teknikəli/	ad.	专门地,技术上地
develope	/di'veləp/	v.	生长,发展,进展,使成长,锻炼

Grammar

动名词(The Gerund)

作为动词非谓语形式,动名词具有名词的功能,可以起相当于名词的作用。它与其他动词非谓语形式一样,也具有动词的某些特征,可以有自己的宾语和状语。动名词连同它的宾语、状语等一起构成动名词短语。

1. 动名词的形式: 动词原形+ing。

动名词的形式与现在分词相同。

2. 动名词的句法作用:

1)作主语:

Swimming will do you good.

游泳对你会有好处的。

It is no use talking so much about this.

总是谈论这事是没有用的。

2)做表语:

All he wants to do is flying a plane.

他想做的就是驾驶飞机。

Seeing is believing.

百闻不如一见。

3) 作宾语:

① 作动词的宾语:

英语动词后面接动词非谓语形式作宾语时,按其意义和习惯用法,有的只能用动名词,有的只能用动词不定式,有的两者都可以用。只能用动名词作宾语的动词有:enjoy, keep (on), mind, avoid, finish, consider, practise, excuse, forgive, risk, deny, postpone, cannot help, cannot stand, fancy, miss, give (up), put (off)等。
Please pardon my disturbing you.

请原谅我打扰你了。

She can't stand your smoking in her room.

她不能忍受你在她房间里抽烟。

They have never forgiven us going there.

他们永远不能原谅我们去了那里。

They avoided fighting.

他们避免了一场殴斗。

I don't mind getting up early in the morning.

我不在乎早上起得早。

下列动词用动名词或不定式结构作宾语,意义无甚差别,或者差别不大,说明如下:I 在 begin, can't bear, cease, continue, like, dread, love, prefer, propose, start 等动词之后,如表示一般的行为,用动名词作宾语为多;如表示特定的或具体的动作,则用不定式结构作宾语为多。比较:

{ I can't bear living alone.

{ I can't bear to see the child treated stupidly.

{ I dread falling ill.

{ I dread to think of it.

{ Phil prefers doing it his way.

{ Phil prefers to go by train this evening.

{ I don't like watching television.

{ I'd like to swim today.

② 在 need, want, require, deserve 等动词之后,可用动名词的主动形式表示被动意义,这相当于用不定式的被动形式。例如:

This letter needs signing by the manager.

= This letter needs to be signed by the manager.

The house wants repairing.

= The house wants to be repaired.

That boy deserves looking after.

= That boy deserves to be looked after.

- ③在 begin, start 等动词之后,如表示有意的动作,用动名词结构为多,如表示无意的动作,用不定式结构为多。比较:

{ After he had collected the material, he began writing.
{ After a week he began to enjoy his stay.
{ After some hesitation he started writing his report.
{ It has already started to rain.

- ④在 try, mean, can't help 等之后,用动名词结构还是不定式结构,取决于这些动词本身的不同含义。例如:

{ Your plan would mean spending hours. (mean 作“意味”解)
{ I didn't mean to make you angry. (mean 作“打算”解)
If you want to improve the taste, try adding some sugar.
(try 作“试,试用”解)
Philip tried to answer each question by himself.
(try 作“努力,设法”解)

- ⑤在 remember, forget 之后,用动名词结构或用不定式结构作宾语,意义上有明显区别。用动名词,其动作发生在“记得”、“忘记”动作之前;用不定式,其动作发生在“记得”、“忘记”的动作之后。比较:

Can't you remember telling me the story last night?
= You told me the story last night. Can't you remember it?
You must remember to tell him all that.
= You must tell him all that. Don't forget it.
I shall never forget seeing the Great Wall.
= I saw the Great Wall, and I shall never forget the experience.
I was so busy that I forgot to see the Great Wall.
= I was so busy that it didn't come to my mind that I should see the Great Wall.

- ⑥在 stop, leave off, go on 等之后,通常用动名词结构作宾语,若用不定式结构,便不是宾语而是目的状语,相当于 in order to。比较:

They stopped watching TV at 9:30.
= At 9:30 they did not watch TV any more.
They stopped to watch TV at 9:30.
= They paused at 9:30 in order to watch TV.
He left off writing the book.
= He stopped writing the book.
He left off to write the book.
= He left some place in order to write the book.

- ⑦作介词的宾语:

Cambridge became a centre of learning in the thirteenth century.
剑桥在 13 世纪成为学术的中心。

After looking at the clock, he hurried away.

他看了看钟以后,就匆忙离去。

On hearing the news, she didn't know what to say.

听到这消息时,她不知道该说什么。

He was tired of reading and went to bed.

他看书看厌倦了,就上床去睡觉了。

4) 作定语:

Near the English coast, long lines of fishing boats sail out to sea daily.

靠近英国海岸,每天有大批成排的渔船出海。

He often carefully watched the doctors in the operating room.

他时常在手术室内仔细看着医生做手术。

3. 动名词与现在分词的比较:

1) 作表语时,动名词相当于一个名词,而现在分词相当于一个形容词。试比较:

One of the good exercises is climbing mountains. (动名词)

登山是一种很好的锻炼。

The film is frightening. (现在分词)

这部电影真叫人害怕。

2) 作宾语时,动名词与它所修饰的名词没有逻辑上的主谓关系,表示名词本身的动作与行为;而现在分词与它所修饰的名词却有逻辑上的主谓关系。试比较:

a moving body (= a body which is moving)

移动着的物体

A flying bird (= a bird that is flying)

飞鸟

有主谓关系,所以 moving 和 flying 是现在分词。

a fishing boat (= a boat for fishing)

渔船

an operating room (= a room for operating)

手术室

没有主谓关系,所以 fishing 和 operating 是动名词。

Word Study

carry (vt. & vi.)

1. 搬,拿,扛,背等

I carried the bag of flour up the stairs.

我把那袋面搬上楼去。

He was carrying a wooden box on his shoulder.

他扛着个木箱。

The goods will be carried by lorry to Kaifeng.

货物将用卡车运往开封。

△可用于引伸意思:

She was afraid of carrying the infection to her child.

她怕把病传染给孩子。

They were determined to carry the war to complete victory.

他们决心战斗到取得彻底胜利。

There is one thing you must always carry in mind.

有一件事你必须经常记在心里。

The village shop carried all the things the villagers could possibly need.

村子的商店里, 乡亲们可能需要的东西应有尽有。

2. 通过(决议等)

The bill was carried by a majority of 34 (301 to 267).

这项法案以 34 票的多数(301 对 267 票)通过。

3. carry away 使失去理智, 使入迷

He was so carried away by fear that he didn't know what he was saying.

他是那样的恐惧, 说话都语无伦次了。

The audience were carried away by his inspiring speech.

他鼓舞人心的发言使听众听入了神。

4. carry off 夺走, 抢走, 获得(锦标)

After destroying the village, the enemy carried off all the cattle.

在毁掉村子之后, 敌人把牲畜都抢走了。

Women's teams from Guangdong carried off the first four places at the national championships.

在全国锦标赛中, 广东女队夺得了前四名。

5. carry on 进行, 继续进行

He had learned enough German to carry on a conversation.

他已学了足够的德语来进行会话。

6. carry out 实行, 执行, 进行

They were determined to carry out the order to the letter.

他们决心不折不扣地执行命令。

They also carried out other experiments.

他们还进行了其它试验。

call (vt. & vi.)

1. vt. (名)叫, 称(呼)

I wonder what they call those flowers.

我不知道他们叫那些花什么名字。

This was calling black white.

这是混淆黑白。

有时可以表示“认为是”这样的意思,后面可跟名词或形容词:

An Englishman calls himself young at fifty.

英国人五十岁还说自己年轻。

I wouldn't call that fair.

我看这不能说是公道的。

2. vt. 呼叫,喊叫

Call me at seven o'clock please.

请在7点钟叫我。

Someone called her out.

有人把她叫出去了。

3. vi. 拜访,到某处找人

I hope you'll call again.

我希望你还会来。

You'd better call at his office.

你最好到办公室找他。

4. vt. call 或 call up 打电话

You may call him at 89 0351.

你可以打电话到89 0351去找他。

Let's call his office.

咱们给他办公室打电话。

I'll call you up at about 7 o'clock.

我将在7点左右给你打电话。

5. call at (火车,轮船)停留,停靠

This train calls at every station.

这列火车每个车站都停。

Does the liner call at Hongkong?

这艘客轮在香港停泊吗?

6. call attention to 引起对……的注意

We must call your attention to this problem.

我们必须引起你对这个问题的注意。

7. call away 叫走,叫开

The doctor was called away a moment ago.

大夫刚才给请走了。

8. call for

1) 叫(某人),接(某人)

I'll call for you (at your house) at nine.

我九点(到你家)来接你。

Her father called for her.

他父亲叫她。

2) 要, 索取

When will you call for the article?

你什么时候来取稿子?

He entered the restaurant and called for a glass of beer.

他走进饭馆, 叫了啤酒。

3) 要求, 需要

This disease calls for prompt treatment.

这种病需要赶紧治疗。

The work calls for endurance and patience.

这项工作要求有韧性和耐性。

9. call off 取消, 不举行

The game was called off on account of rain.

由于下雨, 这场比赛取消了。

10. call on 拜访, 看望(某人)

I called on them this evening.

今天晚上我去拜访他们了。

Whenever I have time I would like to call on the old man.

我一有空就愿意去拜访这位老人。

Exercises

I. Put the following sentences from the text into Chinese(将下列选自课文的句子译成汉语):

1. Yet the great majority of the housewives will wish to be relieved completely from the routine operations of the home.
2. Helping the housewife by eliminating the routine operations is the outstanding human need in the developed countries that calls for solution.
3. The only problem is whether a sufficient number of applied scientists will have recognized and decided to work for the achievement of this need and will have obtained the necessary financial backing.
4. We can expect to see, first, the development of a robot for some purpose where money is no object, such as rescuing people from burning houses or planes or putting out oil-well fires.

II. Use the phrases or expressions from the text to make sentences(用课文中的短语或习惯用法造句):

1. face with

2. regard as

3. switch off

4. start with

5. call for

6. by far

III. The definite article is used in many ways in English. Observe the following sentences(在英语中定冠词有许多用法。观察下列句子):

(a) Computers are electronic devices.

(b) The computer is an electronic device.

Sentences (a) and (b) say the same thing. When we say 'the computer' in sentence (b), we don't refer to a particular computer, but to computers in general, as in sentence (a).

Here are some sentences like (a); rewrite them in the form of (b). Use any hints given in brackets(用括号里给出的提示把下列如上述(a)句子的形式以(b)的句子形式写出来):

1. (a) Housewives will wish to get rid of routine domestic work.

(b) (The housewife ...)

2. (a) Robots are automatic machines that act almost like human beings.

(b) (... an automatic ... acts ... a human being.)

3. (a) Washing-up machines were at first regarded as rivals to housewives.

(b) (... a rival to ...)

4. (a) Pure scientists make knowledge available while applied scientists use it for human welfare.

(b) ... makes ... uses ...)

IV. Vocabulary- I Give a word found from the text which has roughly the meaning of each of the following (从课文中找出与下列相应的词):

1. having to do with the home or household work

2. saving

3. mechanism that acts like a man

4. clean by rubbing hard with a brush dipped in soap and water

Vocabulary- II Match the word given under A with the expressions under B(从B栏中找出与A栏中的词相对应的表达方式):

A

B

essential

spare time

fulfil

of the management of money

leisure

excitement of the feelings

emotion

most important

financial

capable of being used

available

carry out(a task, duty)