

College English

第三册 第二分册

自学辅导

天津外国语学院

《“大学英语教程”自学辅导》编写组

北京航空學院出版社

319560

College English

自学辅导

(兼作教师手册)

——《大学英语教程》第三册第二分册

天津外国语学院

《“大学英语教程”自学辅导》编写组



北京航空學院出版社

内 容 简 介

《大学英语教程》自学辅导已出版两册，受到普遍欢迎。为方便教师和广大自学者继续学习，现出版《大学英语教程》第三册第二分册的“自学辅导”。

本书按照原书课文顺序，给出主课文的背景知识，并逐课摘出文中的语言难点，用通俗易懂的英语加以解释，并辅以例句，指导自学者熟悉、掌握这些语言难点的正确用法。

书中还有正误选择，听写材料，原书各项练习的答案，以及某些词的搭配用法等。

书后还附有原书每课课文的中文参考译文。

读者对象：教授《大学英语教程》的教师和具有高中以上英语程度的广大自学者。

《大学英语教程》第三册第二分册

自 学 辅 导

DAXUE YINGYU JIAOCHENG

ZIXUE FUDAO

编著：《“大学英语教程”自学辅导》编写组

责任编辑：白文林

北京航空学院出版社出版

新华书店总店科技发行所发行 各地新华书店经售

河北省固安县印刷厂印装

850×1168 1/32 印张：7 字数：188千字

1988年9月第一版 1988年9月第一次印刷 印数：10000册

ISBN 7-81012-062-X/H·002 定价：2.20元

前 言

本书为杨立民、徐克容所著《College English》第三册第二分册的自学辅导书；兼作教师手册。

本书的编写意图与前两册《自学辅导》基本相同。由于原书第三册学生用书中不再有副课文 (Text B)，并增加了词汇学习 (Word Study)，故本书的体例也相应进行了调整。

本书每课的编写体例是：

- 一、 背景知识 (Background)；
- 二、 课文语言难点 (Language Focal Points)；
- 三、 课文补充练习 (More Work on the Text)；
- 四、 词汇学习例释 (More Examples Relating to Word Study)；
- 五、 课文练习答案 (Key to Exercises in Work on the Text)；
- 六、 语法练习答案 (Key to Exercises in Grammar)；
- 七、 课文参考译文 (Reference Translation of the Text)；

本书由天津外国语学院英语系教师编写，各部分分工如下：

刘佩珠、吴立志：语言难点；

刘忠尧：词汇学习例释；

杨殿蓉、袁立春：课文补充练习和练习答案；

刘嘉斌、李桂山、张金铨、金佩琳：背景知识及课文参考译文。

刘嘉斌同志做了涉及该书出版前的技术处理工作。

张滨江副教授和邢惕夫副教授分别主持了对本书英文全部原稿和课文参考译文的审定。

我们在酝酿编写本书前，曾得到了学生用书编者之一的杨立民副教授的热情支持；编写过程中，在天津外语学院工作的加拿大专家Prof. Artem Lozynsky和Mr. David Klos曾对原稿提出了不少的修改意见，我们谨致谢意。

由于我们水平有限，本书一定会有不少错误和疏漏，希望广大自学者及使用该书的教师给我们提出宝贵意见。

编 者

一九八七年夏于天津外国语学院

CONTENTS

前 言

Lesson Nine

Pompeii..... (1)

Lesson Ten

Button, Button (27)

Lesson Eleven

Diogenes and Alexander..... (47)

Lesson Twelve

Farewell, My Unlovely..... (67)

Lesson Thirteen

The Odour of Cheese... .. (89)

Lesson Fourteen

A Horseman in the Sky..... (113)

Lesson Fifteen

The Oyster and the Pearl..... (133)

Lesson Sixteen

The Listener..... (154)

附 录

第三册第二分册主课文的中文 参考译文..... (172)

Lesson Nine

Pompeii

LANGUAGE FOCAL POINTS IN THE TEXT

1. under the hot Italian sun—with the sun blazing hot in the sky.

The day when Pompeii was buried was a very hot summer day in Italy.

sometimes "under the sun" can be used figuratively as on Page 79 of Lesson 6 (Book 1):

...and we talk about everything under the sun.

2. A.D. 79—A.D. is the abbreviation for the latin word **Anno Domini**, which means the **Year of Our Lord**.

It is said in the Christian myth that A.D. 1 was the year when Jesus Christ was born (he was probably born a few years earlier).

Time before A.D. is called B.C. "B" stands for "before" and "C" stands for "Christ".

3. to be exact—to be accurate, to be precise

It's an additional explanation, often put at the end of a sentence or in the middle of a sentence as a parenthesis.

More examples;

to tell the truth; to be frank; to put it in a simple way...

4. **Rich men came down from wealthy Rome...**

"Down" here refers to the movement from a big city (Rome) to a smaller city (Pompeii). It, elsewhere, may mean a vertical direction or southward movement.

5. **Rising behind the city was the 4 000-foot Mount Vesuvius, ...**

Note that this is an inverted sentence, the subject is **Mount Vesuvius**.

6. **...shepherds ... took their goats**—Generally speaking, a shepherd is a person who takes care of sheep and goats are taken care of by a goatherd.

7. **... in a terrible rain of fire and ash.**

This is a metaphor. The same meaning can also be expressed in a simile which is characteristic of the word "like": The fire and ash fell like rain.

More examples of metaphor;

Our soldiers charged the enemy in a rain of bullets.

No sooner had he finished his speech than a storm of cheers burst out.

It is said that he has a heart of stone.

... into the nightmare of streets (Line 3, Page 254)

8. **The tragedy struck ...— The tragedy hit the city...**

The verb **strike** has a wide range of meanings,
e.g.

How did this novel strike (=impress) you?

He struck a match and lit a candle.

It struck me that we should call on him at once.

He was angry and struck his wife in the face.

The clock struck twelve. (It's noon time.)

9. ... , **Which had slept quietly for centuries**, ...

In terms of science, if a volcano has been sleeping quietly for a long time, it's called "a dormant volcano".

Here, the sentence means that Mount Vesuvius has been dormant for centuries.

10. **savage violence**.

The two words are both very strong and putting them together seems a bit redundant. In English, we seldom modify with adverbs such words as "ruin", "condemn", "denounce" etc.

11. ... the sun did not break through the clouds of volcanic ash...

to break through — to make a way through an obstacle; to overcome

More examples

The terrorists broke through the heavy door and kidnapped the minister.

The negotiation between the two countries was at a deadlock and made no break-through for a long time.

The clouds of volcanic ash — the dark clouds

formed by the smallest pieces of ash and the volcanic dust that were suspended in the air.

similarly,

clouds of dust/ smoke, etc.

12. ... the city lay intact — ...the city was not damaged or destroyed

13. ... the wine jars were in place, ... — the wine jar were where they had been before the eruptions of the volcano, ...

More examples for in place

After the get-together, the students put the chairs and desks in place.

On returning home after a week's absence, Mrs.

White found that many things in the kitchen were not in place. (not in place=out of place)

14. ... on one counter could be seen a stain where a customer had thrown down his glass and fled.

This sentence is in inverted order. The normal order should be,

"A stain could be seen on one counter where a customer had thrown down his glass and fled."

The "where-clause" is an attributive clause, modifying the antecedent "counter".

15. To go to Pompeii today is to take a trip backward in time.

Paraphrase:

Today, going to Pompeii is like taking a trip more than 1 000 years ago in history because we can see what the city looked like on the day

when the volcano erupted.

16. The old city comes to life ... — The old city seems to be a real one ...

To come to life sometimes means "to become lively and active" .

This is figuratively used.

More examples.

With his joke, the discussion came to life.

The market came to life when day broke.

17. Ships from every nation are in port...

in port — (to stay) at the shore instead of being at sea.

Note the omission of the article before the word "port" .

18. A good imagination is all you need to restore it to activity.

paraphrase:

All you need is a good imagination if you want to know what Pompeii originally looked like.

to restore sth. to... — to bring sth. back just as it has been

Examples.

Many temples in the places of historic interest have been restored to their old dignity.

The patient has been restored to his health.

His eye-sight was restored after ten day's rest.

9. the forum

In ancient Roman cities, a forum was a public square for social activities. It was the market

place, the centre of business affairs and a place of assembly for the people.

In modern usage, the word is often used to refer to a discussion of questions of public interest in a given group, on the radio or T.V.

More examples of the modern use,

Did you attend the forum concerning the current affairs?

Are you interested in yesterday's forum on generation gap?

20. The mountain blew up, ...

Compare to blow up and to explode.

to blow up means to cause to explode. The phrase sometimes can be used transitively e.g. to blow up a bridge, to blow up a building etc.

to explode is often intransitively used. We usually use the words like "gas", "mine" and "bomb" as the subject.

21. ... raining death on thousands — ... thousands of people died just like raindrops (implying that they died quickly and in large number). Here, the word "rain" is a transitive verb.

More examples;

Her tears rained down her cheeks.

Upon his success, honours were rained on him.

22. Were the gods fighting in heaven?

In ancient Roman mythology there were twelve chief gods and goddesses. They were like human beings, eating, drinking, quarreling, fighting.

- They had a definite place to live in heaven
23. **Like the trunk of a tree ... — This is a simile.**
24. **The sound of explosion died away, ... — The sound of explosion disappeared bit by bit.**
to die away (of sound, light, wind, noise, anger etc.)
means to fade and become less and less and then stop.

25. **The pumice stones did little damage.** —The pumice stones didn't cause much harm.

Expressions similar to "to do damage" :

to do harm (to one's health)

to do good (to sb.)

26. **... doom was at hand.**

at hand means 1) easy to reach; 2) coming soon, almost here.

More examples:

The final examination is at hand.

The books we've ordered are at hand.

When he does his written homework, he always keeps a dictionary at hand.

27. **quick — witted** —This is a compound adjective composed of two parts: adjective+noun- (e) d

Similar words are:

(a) good-tempered (teacher)

(a) white-haired (girl)

(an) absent-minded (student)

(a) long-legged (boy)

(a) left-handed (man)

(a) one-eyed (peddler)

28. ... he led his little band out into the nightmare of the streets.

band — a group of people formed for some common purpose and often with a leader.

the nightmare of the streets — the streets were like a bad dream, implying they were very dark and full of panic and terror.

29. ... they made their way to the city gate, ... — ... they were to the city gate, ...

30. And a new trouble was in store for Pompeii. — And a new trouble was falling on Pompeii.
to be in store — to be about to happen; to be kept ready (for future use)

More examples:

Upon returning to Pisa, Galileo didn't know that a tragedy was in store for him. (Referring back to Lesson 3)

A bright future is in store for the college students.

31. Roofs went crashing in ruin. ... — Roofs fell down and the houses were destroyed completely, ...
crash has such synonyms as fall, topple, collapse in the text.

32. poisonous gas

cf. poison gas in Line 27 on the same page

According to the context of the lesson, poisonous (gas) is correctly used, for "poison gas" refers to a kind of specially-manufactured gas which is

often used in a war to kill the enemies.

33. ... the fallen — ...people who had fallen down.

Sometimes the combination of the definite article "the" and an adjective indicates a group of people or certain type of people.

More examples;

the rich; the poor; the wounded; the oppressed
etc.

34. ... and found themselves trapped by crashing buildings.

to find oneself+past participial phrase (or: present participial phrase or prepositional phrase) ,
which is used as the object complement.

More examples;

When he came to, he found himself locked up in
a strange room.

After the death of the loving father, the children suddenly found themselves walking in the dirty streets of slums.

When day broke, they found themselves in a thick forest.

35. The poison gas thickened.

thicken comes from the adjective thick. Some adjectives become verbs by acquiring suffix "en".

More examples;

widen; deepen; brighten; darken; lengthen; shorten;

36. by the hundreds

by often indicates a unit of time or measurement or the manner in which something is done.

e.g.

to pay a worker by the week (a unit of time)

to hire a boat by the hour (a unit of time)

to buy eggs by the kilo (a unit of measurement)

to sell cloth by the metre (a unit of measurement)

to go to Shanghai by train (manner)

to post a letter by airmail (manner)

Note: When indicating a unit of time and measurement, **by** is usually followed by a definite article and the noun is in singular form.

37. ... **never to regain it**. — ... never to regain consciousness; died

38. ... **overwhelmed by the gas** — overcome engulfed by the gas.

39. **By morning few remained alive**.

Pay attention to the negative meaning of the word **few**.

40. **Not once had Vesuvius stopped hurling pumice stones and ash into the air**, ...

The sentence is in an inverted order. The normal order is:

vesuvius had never once stopped hurling pumice stones ... Inversion is used here has an emphatic and dramatic effect

41. **The deadly shower of stones and ash went into its second day**. — The shower of stones and ash continued the next day.

MORE WORK ON THE TEXT

Dictation:

Disasters

Disasters have different forms, such as flood, drought, earht-quake, the eruption of a volcano and so on. In history, disasters have done great damage to human society. Sometimes, disasters can neither be avoided nor foretold. The disaster which happened in Pompeii almost 2000 years ago was an example.

Pompeii was a town near Naples in Italy. It was also near a volcano. On August 24, A.D. 79, the volcano erupted. Hot ashes and stones covered everything in a few minutes. Many people as well as animals were buried alive. When the city was recently dug out of the ashes, one could find almost the exact appearance of the city when it perished. One could also well imagine what the Pompeiians were doing when the volcano suddenly erupted. It was a tragedy indeed.

The most remarkable feature of a disaster is that in it people are killed on a large scale. For example, one night in April 1912, a huge new ocean liner "The Titanic" stuck one of the icebergs in the Atlantic Ocean. Two-thirds of the passengers, that is, 1500 people, went down with the ship and lost their lives. It was one of the greatest sea disasters of all times.