

高等学校教学参考书

教师参考书

英语(理工科用)

第四册

上海译文出版社

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王沂清 周惠麟
毛雪华 顾敏渊 陆效用 编

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编写说明

这本《教师参考书》是配合复旦大学主编的理工科《英语》教材第四册编写的，其目的是为教师多提供一些参考资料，以利教学。

本书内容按教材顺序以课为单位进行安排。每课一般包括补充注释 (Additional Notes)、词的用法 (Word Study)、语法注释 (Grammar Notes)、练习答案 (Key to Exercises) 和参考译文 (Chinese Translation for Reference) 五个部分。补充注释是对课文中的语言点进行补充注释，或对一些重要人名、地名、历史事件以及其他一些知识性内容作简要说明，或提供一些背景材料。词的用法主要是对一些常用动词、介词或词组的基本用法举例说明，并在适当时候对部分意义相近的词进行简要的总结、比较。语法注释是对本课语法内容作一些必要的补充、说明或提供一些例句。练习答案对教材中的习题(朗读练习除外)作了解答，有些可以有两种或多种答案的习题，我们只提供一种答案。参考译文仅供参考；为了便于学生接受，一方面使译文尽可能接近原文结构，另一方面也力求文字通顺，符合汉语表达习惯。以上各部分内容，都紧密结合各课教学内容，并随着教学进度，由浅入深，循序渐进。此外，本书还编有快速阅读 (Speed Readings) 三十篇。每篇后面都列有练习题，并附有答案。任课教师可根据学生实际情况，每次用一至二篇，规定时间，限时阅读并答卷。通过这种练习，帮助学生提高理解能力和阅读速度。本书提供的资料较多，如何使用，完全由任

课教师根据学生实际情况灵活掌握。

由于我们水平有限，书中缺点错误在所难免，热诚希望读者批评指正。

编 者

1982年11月

Contents

Lesson One	1
Additional Notes	1
Word Study	6
Grammar Notes	15
Key to Exercises	18
Chinese Translation (for Reference)	23
Lesson Two	26
Additional Notes	26
Word Study	29
Grammar Notes	39
Key to Exercises	41
Chinese Translation (for Reference)	46
Lesson Three	50
Additional Notes	50
Word Study	53
Grammar Notes	60
Key to Exercises	62
Chinese Translation (for Reference)	66
Lesson Four	69
Additional Notes	69
Word Study	71
Grammar Notes	76
Key to Exercises	79

Chinese Translation (for Reference)	83
Lesson Five	86
Additional Notes	86
Word Study	87
Grammar Notes	93
Key to Exercises	94
Chinese Translation (for Reference)	99
Lesson Six	102
Additional Notes	102
Word Study	103
Key to Exercises	111
Chinese Translation (for Reference)	117
Lesson Seven	121
Additional Notes	121
Word Study	128
Grammar Notes	133
Key to Exercises	137
Chinese Translation (for Reference)	142
Lesson Eight	145
Additional Notes	145
Word Study	148
Grammar Notes	153
Key to Exercises	155
Chinese Translation (for Reference)	160
Lesson Nine	164
Additional Notes	164
Word Study	168

Grammar Notes	175
Key to Exercises	176
Chinese Translation (for Reference)	182
Lesson Ten	186
Additional Notes	186
Word Study	190
Grammar Notes	195
Key to Exercises	204
Chinese Translation (for Reference)	204
Lesson Eleven	208
Additional Notes	208
Word Study	212
Grammar Notes	217
Key to Exercises	220
Chinese Translation (for Reference)	226
Lesson Twelve	229
Additional Notes	229
Word Study	239
Key to Exercises	244
Chinese Translation (for Reference)	252
Supplementary Readings	
Chinese Translation (for Reference)	255
1. Time Zones and the Date Line	
2. Travelling in the Jungle	
3. Danger — Keep off !	
4. Digging up History	
5. Introduction	

6. New Wonder in Camaras	
7. Michael Faraday	
8. Atoms	
9. Discovery by Accident	
10. How Computers are Changing Our World	
11. Arriving from Outer Space	
12. How Scientists Solve Problems	
Speed Readings	281

Lesson One

Additional Notes

1. Benjamin Franklin 本杰明·富兰克林

本杰明·富兰克林(1706—1790)，美国资产阶级革命时期的民主主义者，科学家。1731年在费城建立美国第一个公共图书馆，1743年组织美国哲学会，1751年襄助创办宾夕法尼亚大学。独立战争时参加反英斗争，当选为第二届大陆会议代表，并参加起草独立宣言。1776—1785年出使法国，缔结法美同盟(1778)。1787年为制宪会议代表，主张废除奴隶制度。富兰克林在研究大气电方面曾作出贡献，发明了避雷针。在哲学上，拥护自然神论，承认自然界的存在及其规律的客观性。

Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790). American statesman, scientist, and philosopher, born in Boston. Laid foundations of library (1731) for use of public, which developed into Philadelphia Library; instrumental in improving care and lighting of city streets; invented improved heating stove (about 1744); interested in natural philosophy. Began experiments with electricity (about 1746); tried famous kite experiment (1752) ... appointed Pennsylvania's agent in England, remaining there through years preceding Revolution, trying for conciliation but realizing drift toward war; returned to Philadelphia

as war became inevitable (1775). Member, Second Continental Congress (1775); on committee to draft Declaration of Independence, and one of its signers. Sent by Congress as one of committee of three to negotiate treaty with France (1776); welcomed (unofficially) by leaders of the French and became immensely popular during his stay (1776-1785); after signing (Feb. 6, 1778) of a treaty of commerce and a treaty of defensive alliance, appointed sole plenipotentiary to France (Sept. 14, 1778); appointed (June 8, 1781) commissioner, with Jay and Adams, to negotiate peace with Great Britain (pre-liminary negotiations successfully completed Nov. 30, 1781; final peace signed Sept. 3, 1783). Returned to Philadelphia (Sept. 14, 1785); president, Pennsylvania executive council (1785-1787); member, Constitutional Convention (1787); signed a memorial to Congress asking for the abolition of slavery (Feb. 12, 1790). Elected to American Hall of Fame (1900).

2. the Declaration of Independence 独立宣言

十八世纪北美十三州人民反对英国殖民统治，进行独立战争的资产阶级文献。由杰佛逊起草，1776年7月4日“大陆会议”通过。宣言谴责英国对北美殖民地的反动统治；宣布同英国王室断绝臣属关系，组织独立的美利坚合众国。它宣称人民享有不可侵犯的“天赋人权”；政府的统治应建立在人民同意的基础上，人民有权推翻旧政府建立新政府。它在一定程度上反映当时北美殖民

地人民追求自由和幸福的愿望，在动员人民参加独立战争中，起过进步作用。

The Declaration of Independence is one of the two most famous documents of the United States of America. The other one is the Constitution, but the Declaration came first. It was adopted on July 4, 1776, by representatives of the 13 original colonies from New Hampshire to Georgia. That was the beginning of the nation. The place of meeting, the Pennsylvania State House, in Philadelphia, became known as Independence Hall, and Americans celebrate their country's birthday every July 4.

This was the most important paper that any of them had ever signed. It announced to the world that the 13 former British colonies in North America were now free from the rule of King George III.

The Declaration of Independence falls into two main parts. One of these, which is only a paragraph, tells of the rights that belong to everybody. The second, which is longer, tells of things the British had actually done against the rights of Americans.

The Declaration states that all men are born equal. It means that they are equal in rights, whether they are rich or poor, strong or weak. They have a right to live, to be free, and to be happy. The Declaration also says that governments have been set up to protect the lives and liberties and

happiness of people. They exist for no other reason. It is not right to have a government the people do not like. They have the right to change it.

3. the Revolutionary War (= the American Revolution)
美国独立战争

美国独立战争也叫“北美独立战争”。1775—1783 年北美十三个殖民地人民推翻英国殖民统治，争取独立的革命战争。由于北美殖民地资本主义的发展，激化了与宗主国之间的矛盾。七年战争后，英国加强对殖民地的压迫与剥削，更加激起当地新兴资产阶级和人民群众的反抗。1773 年波士顿茶党案后，双方冲突不断发生。

1774 年殖民地代表召开第一届大陆会议，拟就呈交英王的请愿书和抵制英货的法案。1775 年 4 月 19 日，战争在列克星敦 (Lexington) 爆发。5 月召开第二届大陆会议，通过组织军队的决议，任命华盛顿为总司令，并于次年发表《独立宣言》。战争初期，英军处于优势，但自 1777 年萨拉托加战役后，战争形势开始扭转。加以法、西、荷各国参战，普俄领导的“北欧联盟”实行武装中立，使英国陷于孤立。1781 年 9 月，英军主力在约克镇被击溃，被迫媾和。1783 年签订《巴黎和约》，正式承认十三个殖民地脱离英国独立，美洲出现了第一个资产阶级共和国。

The Revolutionary War was the war in which the 13 British colonies in North America fought for independence from their parent country, Great Britain. As a result of the war the colonies became independent country, the United States of America.

The war is also called the American Revolution or the War for Independence.

The Revolutionary War officially began in June 1775, though actual fighting had begun two months earlier and several major victories had already been won by both sides. The peace treaty was signed eight years later, in 1783. The heroes of the Revolutionary War became the leading statesmen of the new nation, and three of them, George Washington, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson, became its first three Presidents.

More than two hundred years ago, in the 1700s, England had 13 colonies in the territory that is now the eastern United States. Most of the people who lived in them were of English descent and felt a kinship with the British people. But the British Parliament and the governors sent over by the British king felt that the people of the colonies should not have as many rights as the people who had stayed behind. For fifty years or more there had been quarrels about this between the American colonies and the British officials. At the end of the French and Indian Wars, in 1763, these quarrels became more bitter. England wanted the colonies to pay back the money it had spent in fighting that war. There were other laws passed that the colonies thought unfair. By 1774, most of the American colonies were resisting

the British government. Representatives of all the colonies except Georgia met in Philadelphia, and they established the first Continental Congress. They decided that the colonies would act together against England. In June, 1775, the second Continental congress met and appointed General Washington Commander-in-chief of the American forces. The war lasted for six years. The British army surrendered on October, 19, 1781. By then England was tired of fighting and proposed peace. This was agreed upon in the Treaty of Paris, signed in 1783, and the United States was recognized as an independent nation.

Word Study

1. seem *vi.* 好象, 似乎, 仿佛

1) seem (to be) + 形容词(或名词)

She seems quite happy.

她似乎很快活。

The uses of laser seem to be endless.

激光的用途好象没有止境。

He seemed to be an energetic person.

他看上去是个精力充沛的人。

2) seem to do sth.

I seemed to hear a voice in the distance.

我好象听见了远处的声音。

Physics seems to be going in that direction.

看来物理学将朝着那个方向发展。

They seem to have made much progress.

他们好象已经取得了很大的进步。

3) 与 it 连用, 后接从句

It seems that he was late for the train.

看来他没有赶上火车。

It seems as if it's going to snow.

看上去天要下雪了。

It seems certain that he will join us in the discussion.

看来他肯定会参加我们的讨论。

seem 和 appear 两词都含有“似乎是、好象是”的意思, 常可互用。但 appear 着重强调从表面上看, 或从观察者方面看似乎如何, 实际情况是否如此, 则不得而知。如:

The sun appears dark through the clouds.

太阳通过云层时似乎变暗了。

She does appear pale, but to me she appears able to work.

她面色看上去确实苍白, 但我看来她似乎仍能工作。

而 seem 则特别指内心感觉似乎如何, 或指某种迹象或预示。如:

The moon seems to move along with me.

月亮似乎在和我一起移动。

His efforts seem in vain.

他的努力好象白费了。

2. learn

- 1) *vt., vi.* 学, 学习; 学会

We're learning French now.

我们正在学习法语。

Scientists have not learned how to convert mass completely into energy.

科学家还不知道如何把质量完全转换成能量。

Live and learn.

活到老，学到老。

- 2) *vt., vi.* 听说，获悉

They learned the news from their tutor.

他们从导师那儿得知消息。

I learnt that she had passed the entrance examination.

我听说她已经通过了入学考试。

We're sorry to learn of his illness.

听说他病了，我们很遗憾。

- 3) *vt., vi.* 记，记住

Can you learn the part by the end of the week?

你能在周末之前记住台词吗？

Some children learn very fast.

有些孩子记得很快。

- 4) learn from 向……学习，从……中学习

We must learn from Lei Feng and serve the people well.

我们应该向雷锋学习，努力为人民服务。

Why don't you learn from my mistakes?

你为什么不从我的错误中吸取教训呢？

Alexander Fleming learnt bacteriology from Sir