

《大学英语》教材学习指导

精读②同步辅导 与强化训练

(第二版)

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第二版前言

《〈大学英语〉教材学习指导——精读同步辅导与强化训练》(第二版)丛书是按照1998年新的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四六级考试大纲》的要求,为配合《大学英语》精读教材(修订本)教学与测试而编写的。

为帮助学生掌握良好的语言学习方法,打下扎实的语言基础,我们把《大学英语》精读教材(1~4)中每一课的重点难点词汇、短语和语法结构筛选出来,按照英语语言学习的重点难点语言点进行注释与解析,同时为了使学主尽早地熟悉大学英语四六级考试的要求,我们把这些词汇、短语、重点语法结构及语言地道、结构严谨的句子,按照四六级统考以来所采用的各种题型编写成针对性极强的同步模拟强化训练题。

本丛书具有如下鲜明特色:

(1)对所选出的本课关键词和干扰项词,从词汇意义、词性、构词法、同义词、近义词、近形词、易混词等方面加以精解和辨析,并按历年四六级考试所出现题型设练习。

(2)对课文中出现的重点语法现象给以综合归纳,从每一课课文里挑选出有代表性的一种或两种语法结构的难句,除简洁明了地归纳和翻译之外,还在该课的“四六级考试题型模拟训练与详解”中,按四六级考试题型重点练习这类语法结构。

(3)使用这套丛书,学生可以进行课前预习,课内更主动地配合教师参与语言运用能力的操练,巩固复习本课学习内容,并且检查自己的学习效果。另外,由于丛书六册囊括了大学英语四六级考

试的全部题型,所以,学生在参加四六级考试前学习完这套丛书,就提前熟练地掌握了题型,为提高四六级考试成绩打下了坚实基础。显然,这套书既为同步教学服务,也为过级考试服务。

(4)本丛书“四六级考试题型模拟训练与详解”所有各项练习均有答案和详细讲解。所设的单项作文,选题广泛,题材多样,体裁新颖,并附有范文,便于学生模仿、借鉴。

本丛书适用于所有大学生。使用“大学英语”精读教材的学生可以藉此做课前预习和课后复习;使用其他教材的学生可以藉此做四六级考试前备考强化训练。

本丛书也适用于准备参加国家各类英语过级、晋级提职考试和研究生入学考试的考生;对于大学本科或专科成人教育自考的学生来说,这也是一套难易程度适中的自学或复习参考书。对于没有使用大学英语“泛读”和“语法练习”教材的学生,认真学习本套丛书也可达到“大纲”所规定的教学要求。

本丛书自出版以来受到广大师生的欢迎。现根据读者的要求和建议,我们对本丛书内容进行了认真的修订。增加了课后练习参考答案以及课文和阅读材料参考译文。

我们真诚希望广大学生和教师在使用本丛书过程中提出宝贵意见和建议。

编 者

1999年1月

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Unit One

IS THERE LIFE ON EARTH?

重点难点语言点

【单词】

atmosphere *n.* 大气, 空气

deadly *adv.* 致命的

hazard *n.* 危險

signal *n.* 信号; 暗号

compose *vt.* 组成, 构成

emit *vt.* 散发, 射出

indicate *vt.* 显示

smash *v.* (使)碎裂

conclusion *n.* 结论

extremely *adv.* 极端, 非常

originally *adv.* 起初, 原来

survive *vi.* & *vt.* 幸存; 经历……后
还活着

conference *n.* 会议

feasibility *n.* 可行性

pollute *vt.* 污染

type *n.* 类型, 种类

crash *v.* 坠落; 猛击

fund *n.* 资金; 基金

proceed *vi.* (停顿后)继续进行

unfit *a.* 不适宜的, 不适当的

【短语】

(be) known as 以……闻名,通常名叫

name after 以……名字命名

as to 关于

base on/upon 以……为基础

for one thing... (for another) 首

先……(其次)

ever since 从……以来至今;此后一直

be composed of 由……组成

as far as . . . be concerned

就……而言

stick up 直立; 突出

give off 发出; 散发出

set back 耽搁; 阻碍

【语法结构与惯用表达】

1. 非限定性定语从句

We shall have to take our own oxygen with us, which means a much

heavier flying saucer than we originally planned. (Line 22)

我们得自带氧气, 这样一来, 飞碟会比原计划重得多。

2. 动名词被动语态

There are so many of these paths and so many metal particles that it is impossible to land a flying saucer without its being smashed by one. (Line 37)

那儿有很多这样的轨道, 很多这样的金属粒子, 要使飞碟在那儿着陆而不被某一颗粒撞毁是很难办到的。

【重点词汇辨析与用法】

1. conference *n.* (正式的)会议, 会谈; 讨论会, 协商会

【辨析】meeting *n.* (普通词)会议, 集会

① Many international conferences have been held in Geneva. 许多国际会议曾在日内瓦召开。

② The 3rd Conference of the 15th Central Committee of Communist Party of China (CPC) is now beginning in Beijing. 中国共产党十五届中央委员会第三次会议现在在北京开幕。

③ The president is to address the meeting sometime next week. 下周某个时间校长要在大会上发言。

④ When will the sports meeting be held? 什么时候开运动会?

2. crash *v.* 坠落, 猛撞, 坠毁

n. 碰撞, 坠落, 坠毁

【辨析】crash, crush 和 clash

① The car would not stop so the driver had to crash it into the wall. 汽车怎么也停不下来, 司机只好把车往那堵墙上撞。

② All the passengers were killed in the plane crash. 飞机坠落时, 所有乘客都丧生。

crush *v.* 压碎, 压坏; 碾碎

① The big tree fell on the top of the car and crushed it. 那棵大树倒在小车顶上, 把它给压坏了。

② This machine crushes wheat grain to make flour. 这台机器把小麦碾碎, 制成面粉。

clash *v.* (两物相撞而发生的声音)碰撞

Mother used to clash two pans together to wake us up. 妈妈过去常常用两个锅互相撞击的办法叫我们起床。

3. smash *v.* 打碎, 打破, 粉碎(猛烈重击, 彻底摧毁)

【辨析】smash 和 break

① The man flew into a rage and smashed up all the furniture. 那个男人勃然大怒, 砸坏了所有的家具。

② He smashed the mirror with his bare fist. 他赤手空拳把那面镜子砸碎

了。

break 打破,折断(指猛然将物体打破或损坏)

①The burglar broke the door. 那个窃贼把门砸破了。

②The boy broke the teapot. 这男孩把茶壶打破了。

4. **proceed** *v.* (停顿后)继续进行;继续做下去(指开始或按部就班地,或按一定程序进行)

【辨析】proceed, progress 和 advance

progress *v.* (指按照一定目标前进,取得进步)进步,进展

advance *v.* 前进,朝前走;进展,促进

①The experiment is proceeding as planned. 实验正按计划进行。

②Let's proceed to the next item. 让我们继续进行下一项。

③Space research has progressed greatly. 太空研究已取得了巨大进步。

④Medical science is progressing rapidly in our country. 我国的医学进展很快。

⑤They were ordered to advance to the next target. 他们受命向下一个目标挺进。

⑥If prices continue to advance, poor people will find it hard to live. 如果物价继续上涨,穷人的日子就不好过。

⑦Have you advanced/progressed in your English study? 你的英语学习有进步吗?

5. **conclusion** *n.* 结论,其动词为 conclude

come to	} a(the) conclusion 表示“得出结论”
arrive at	
reach	
draw	

①What conclusion did you come to? 你的结论是什么?

②I have come to the conclusion that the plan is impractical. 我得出的结论是:此计划不可行。

6. **atmosphere** *n.* 大气;空气;气氛;环境

①Astronauts have to take their own oxygen with them because there is little or no atmosphere in outer space. 宇航员得自带氧气,因为外层空间有极少或者说几乎没有空气。

②The talk was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. 会谈是在亲切友好的气氛中进行的。

7. **indicate** *v.* 表明(症状、原因等) *n.* indication

①Everything indicates that something has gone wrong with his plan. 一切都表明他的计划出了毛病。

②A high fever indicates severeness of the illness. 高烧表明病情很严重。

8. **pollute** *v.* 污染,弄脏,沾污 *n.* pollution

①The pond is seriously polluted and he can no longer go fishing there. 池塘

污染严重,他再也不能去那里钓鱼了。

- ②There will be little oxygen left because of pollution of the atmosphere. 由于大气层的污染所剩氧气少得可怜。

【重点短语用法】

1. **be known as** 被称为,以……闻名,被公认为

- ①He is well known as an excellent singer. 他被认为是一名出色的歌手。
②Samuel Clements, known as Mark Twain, became a famous American writer. 塞缪尔·克来门斯,笔名为马克·吐温,后来成为著名的美国作家。

【比较】

be known to 为……所知

- ①The use of gunpowder was known to the Chinese before the Europeans. 中国人懂得应用火药在欧洲人之前。

be known for 因……而闻名

- ②He is known for his readiness to help others. 大家都知道他乐于助人。

2. **as to** 关于,至于

【比较】as for 关于,就……方面来说

with reference/respect/regard to 关于,至于,常用于商业信函中。

- ①As to that, I haven't decided yet. 至于那件事,我还没有决定。
②As to accepting their terms, it is quite another story. 至于接受他们的要求,那完全是另外一回事了。
③You can have a bed, but as for the children, they'll have to sleep on the floor. 你们可以睡在床上,至于孩子们呢,他们得打地铺。
④Here I am; as for the others, they'll arrive later. 我来了;至于其他人嘛,他们一会儿就到。

3. **for one thing... (for another)**; in the first place (in the second place) “首先……(再者)”,用于说明原因,通常成对出现。

- ①For one thing I have seen the film; for another I have an important meeting to attend. 我一则看过这个电影,另外我要参加一个重要会议。

4. **be composed of** 由……组成

- ①Do you know what water is composed of? 你知道水是由什么组成的?
②A car is mainly composed of a body, an engine and four wheels. 汽车主要是由车身,发动机和四个轮子组成的。

【同义】be made up of, comprise of, consist of,

5. **as/so far as... be concerned** 就……来说,就……而言

- ①As far as the color is concerned, I prefer this suit. 就颜色而言,我更喜欢这套衣服。
②As far as English is concerned, she is the first in our class. 就英语而言,她是我们全班第一名。

【比较】

be concerned about/for 关心,挂念

They are very much concerned about the political situation in the Middle East. 他们非常关注中东的政治局势。

② be concerned with/in 与……有牵连

I am not concerned with the incident. 我和这事件无关。

6. set back 阻碍,耽搁,使后退;拨回

① I will set my watch back by five minutes. 我要把手表往回拨五分钟。

② The crisis set back the entire economy of the western world. 那次危机使得整个西方社会的经济全面衰退。

③ Nothing can set back the wheel of history. 没有什么能够使历史的车轮倒转。

7. ever since 从那时起一直到现在;此后一直

① We've been friends ever since we met at school. 自从在学校见面后我们便做了朋友。

② He came to England three years ago and has lived here ever since. 自从三年前来到英格兰以来他就一直住在那里。

课后练习参考答案

Comprehension of the Text(教材 P7)

II.

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

Vocabulary(教材 P9)

IV.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. extremely | 2. hazard | 3. pollute | 4. originally |
| 5. indicate | 6. survive | 7. atmosphere | 8. conclusion |
| 9. proceed | 10. conference | | |

V.

【练习指导】notice 与 pay attention to 的区别:

notice 一般指无意中察觉到,而 pay attention to 则为专心地注意与留心。

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. had paid attention to | 2. notice | 3. had noticed | 4. Pay attention to |
| 5. noticed | 6. attention has been paid to | | |

VI.

【练习指导】spend, pay 与 cost

这三词都可表示花费,主要差别在于各自使用的句式不同。cost 主语多为物,常用句式为双宾语,例如: The dictionary cost me 50 yuan. Spend 主语多为人,常用句式是 spend time/money on sth. 和 spend time/money Ving. 例

如: I spent 50 yuan on the dictionary. I spend one hour each day reading newspapers. pay 的主语是人, 表示付钱, 其后接 for sth. 或 to V. 例: I paid 50 yuan for the book. I paid 5 yuan to have my watch fixed.

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

VII.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. polluted 污染 | 2. indicated 表明 |
| 3. conclusion 结论; hazard 危险 | 4. known as 被称为 |
| 5. giving off 散发出 | 6. type 类型 |
| 7. based on 以……为基础 | 8. crashing into 碰撞 |
| 9. deadly 致命的 | 10. originally 原来, 起初 |
| 11. stick up 突出 | 12. proceeded 继续 |
| 13. as to 关于 | 14. smashed 碎裂 |

VIII.

- The earth's surface is mostly composed of water.
- Ice and snow on the roads both create hazards for drivers during the Christmas season.
- The youngest child survived the earthquake, but the rest of the family died.
- Crime has made some streets in many American cities unfit to live.
- Several cars crashed into each other on the highway due to the fog.
- The rider of the motorbike made a signal with his arm for a left turn.

Word Building (P11)

IX.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------|---------------|
| acceptance 接受 | guide 指导 | appearance 出现 |
| performance 行为 | arrive 到达 | proposal 提议 |
| depend 依靠 | refuse 拒绝 | difference 不同 |
| remove 移动 | disturb 打扰 | signal 信号 |
| exist 存在 | survive 幸存 | conference 会议 |
| insist 坚持 | | |

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 (P12)

XI.

1. Henry couldn't take part in the sports meet because of his broken leg.
2. We were sorry to hear that Mr. Davidson had to retire at the age of fifty because of his poor health.
3. They didn't go to the concert because of the heavy snow.
4. It was because of the noise that I couldn't fall asleep.

XII.

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.

XIII.

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(教材 P13)

XIV.

A. 【练习指导】做此完形填空时请注意下列表述:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| be based on 以……为基础 | be unfit for 不适合 |
| for one thing 其一 | for another 其二 |
| set back 耽搁, 延后 | be determined to 下决心做 |
| proceed with 继续 | |

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| (1) feasibility | (2) based on | (3) conclusions |
| (4) unfit | (5) polluted | (6) deadly |
| (7) atmosphere | (8) extremely | (9) For another |
| (10) survive | (11) set back | (12) proceed |

B. 【答案详解】

人类的文明给地球带来巨大变化, 环境污染日益严重, 明日的世界将会怎样, 每一个公民都应为我们家园做出努力。

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| (1) he, he 指代 man | (2) it, it 指代 the world of the future. |
| (3) danger, be in danger 处于危险状态 | (4) problem |
| (5) different, at one time 曾经 | (6) but |
| (7) other | (8) changing |
| (9) that | (10) continue |