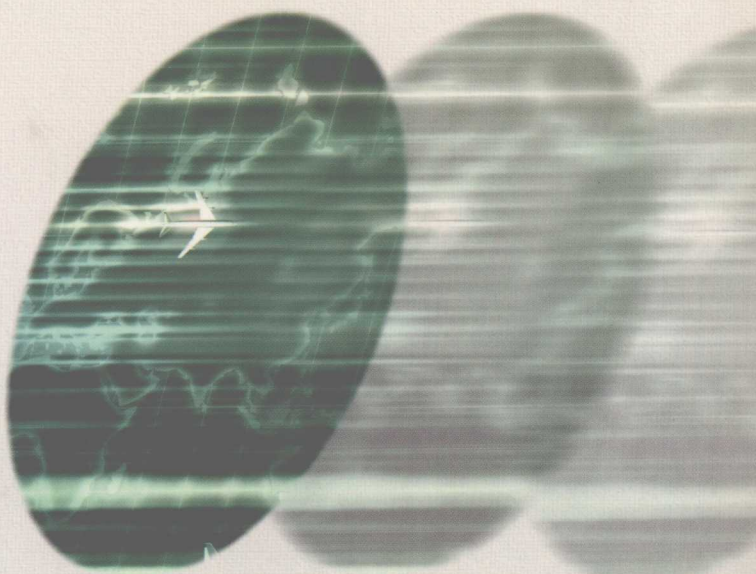


大学函授

# 英语

下册

刘晓华 朱小平 刘宏宇 / 主编



白山出版社

# 大学函授英语

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刘晓华 朱小平 刘宏宇主编

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# 前 言

随着教育改革的迅速发展,大学函授教育也得到了蓬勃发展。大学函授课程的开设延续了那些经过中学、中专或大专教育之后,还想继续深造的学习者的学习之路,受到极大欢迎。《大学函授英语》正是为了满足这类学习者英语教学的需要而编写的。

《大学函授英语》分为上下册。上下册各包括 14 个单元。每个单元包括课文、语法、语法练习、课文练习以及补充读物。第一册一至四单元还包括语音知识和语音练习。每个单元可安排 4 至 6 学时。

《大学函授英语》的编写参考了英语函授教学、高等自学考试和大学英语等的教学要求,强调语言运用能力的培养,同时兼顾到语言基础的训练及巩固。其主要特点如下:

1. 所选课文内容丰富,题材广泛,具有一定的知识性和趣味性,有利于拓宽视野和知识面。

2. 在练习的编排上,力求形式多样,繁简适宜。

3. 在语法部分,根据函授生的自学特点,本书涵盖了全部基本语法内容,既突出应用又注意系统性与完整性;融讲解与练习、学习与应试、实用与备查等多种功能于一体。

4. 书后附有所有练习答案及课文和阅读材料的参考译文,以便于学习时进行对照和检查。

由于编者水平和经验有限,时间紧迫,书中一定存在不少错误和疏漏之处,恳请使用本书的师生提出宝贵意见。

编 者

2003 年 2 月

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## **Lesson One**

### **Text Time**

A little noticed change has been taking place in our time-world. The advent of digital time has been changing the way we act and think. I believe that it has graduated us to a higher level of anxiety, with greater expectations of efficiency.

The old, round, hand-moved time still kept a certain connection to the natural flow of things, to the roundness of the earth and to the changes of light and seasons. Old, round time was outside ourselves, far enough removed from us so we could ignore it if we so chose.

Not so with digital time, which is a pulse. It beats instead of turning. It imitates the sound of the heart and thus insinuates itself into the body. More and more, we mistake its rhythmic pulse for our own, thus mistaking the demands of the world for our desires.

Before wrist watches, time used to reside in towers in the centers of town. At that distance, it could be seen by everybody, but only if they so wished. It took an effort, an actual visit to "time". But then something happened: time began to live with us, and now it is beginning to live in us.

I remember what it was like to be a child, immersed in the infinitely stretchable substance of time. For me there was only child time, divided arbitrarily and quite painfully by the edicts of the grown-ups into Bedtime, Wakeup time, and School time. But

within each of those divisions, Eternity still reigned. Later, of course, they managed to infect me with the anxious demands of clock time. Very soon, all that remained was the anxiety of precision. The swift strokes of the timepiece chopped Eternity to pieces.

Occasionally, I stop long enough to recapture the dimensions of childhood. But not often enough. Like everybody else, I am helpless before the new technologies.

Time is a virus, and it is growing stronger.

### New Words

advent	/ˈædvent/n.	(尤指不寻常的人或事)出现,到来
digital	/ˈdɪdʒɪt(ə)l/adj.	数字的,数位的,手指的
	n.	数字,数字式
graduate	/ˈɡrædʒueɪt/n.	(大学)毕业生,研究生
	v.	(使)(大学)毕业
	v.	分等级,定以等级
anxiety	/æŋˈzaɪəti/n.	忧虑,焦急,热望
expectation	/ekspekˈteɪʃ(ə)n/n.	期待,预料,展望
efficiency	/ɪfɪˈɛnsi/n.	效率,功效
connection	/kəˈnekʃ(ə)n/n.	连接,接线,线路
flow	/fləʊ/n.	流程,流动
	vt.	溢出,淹没
pulse	/pʌls/n.	脉搏,脉冲
beat	/bi:t/n.	敲打,拍子
	v.	打,打败
imitate	/ɪmɪteɪt/vt.	模仿,仿制,仿造
insinuate	/ɪnˈsɪnjuet/vt.	使逐步而巧妙地取得,使迂回地 潜入(或挤入),使慢慢滋长

rhythmic /ˈriðmɪk/, /ˈriθ-/adj.	节奏的, 合拍的
wrist /rɪst/n.	手腕, 腕关节
reside /rɪˈzaɪd/vi.	居住, 存在, 在于
immerse /ɪmɜ:s/vt.	沉浸, 使陷入
infinitely /ɪnfɪnɪtli/adv.	无限地, 无穷地
substance /ˈsʌbstəns/n.	物质, 主旨
arbitrarily /ˈɑ:bɪtrərili/adv.	武断地, 任意地, 专横地
edict /ɪˈdɪkt/n.	布告, 法令
division /dɪˈvɪʒ(ə)n/n.	分开, 区分, (军事)师, 分配, 分界线
eternity /ɪˈtə:nɪti/n.	永远, 来世, 来生
reign /rein/vi.	统治, 支配
n.	统治, 统治时期, 支配
infect /ɪnfekt/vt.	(医)传染, 感染
swift /swɪft/adj.	迅速的, 敏捷的
adv.	迅速地, 敏捷地
stroke /strəʊk/n.	击, 敲, 报时的钟声
chop /tʃɒp/vt.	剁碎, 砍, (风浪)突变
occasionally /əˈkeɪʒənəli/adv.	有时候, 偶而
recapture /rɪˈkæptʃə(r)/n.	取回, 夺回
vt.	拿回, 夺回, 再体验
dimension /dɪˈmenʃ(ə)n/n.	尺寸, 尺度, 维(数), 度(数)
virus /ˈvaɪərəs/n.	(微)病毒, 毒害, 恶毒

### Phrases and Expressions

take place	发生
instead of	取代
insinuate...into	巧妙地潜入
mistake sth. for	误认为

reside in	住在
infect sb. with	使受影响, 感染
chop... to pieces	把... 剁成碎片

### Notes

1. A little noticed change has been taking place in our time - world.  
人们的时间观念一直处于变化中, 但注意这变化的人并不多。  
notice, 注意, 强调注意的结果, 而 pay attention to 强调注意的过程。如: He noticed there was a fly in his soup. 他注意到在他的汤里面有一只苍蝇。Please pay attention to what you have said and done. 应该注意你的言行。
2. I believe that it has graduated us to a higher level of anxiety, with greater expectations of efficiency. 我认为, 数字时间已使我们逐渐变得更加焦虑不安, 他令我们对效率的期望更高。
3. Not so with digital time, which is a pulse. 但数字时间则不然, 它是一种脉动。  
impulse, 搏动; 跳动; 悸动。He could feel the blood pulsing through his body. 他能感觉到浑身血液在奔腾。
4. It imitates the sound of the heart and thus insinuates itself into the body. 它模仿心脏跳动的声音, 因此这种脉动就渐渐渗到了我们的体内。  
imitate, 效法; 模仿。The little boy imitated his father. 这小男孩模仿他的父亲。  
James can imitate his teacher's speech perfectly. 詹姆斯能惟妙惟肖地模仿他老师的言语。
5. More and more, we mistake its rhythmic pulse for our own, thus mistaking the demands of the world for our desires. 我们越来越多地把这种有节奏的脉动误以为是我们自己的心跳, 随之也就把世人的需求当作我们自己的愿望。mistake... for, 把... 误认

为。Do not mistake her mother for her. 不要把她母亲误当作她。

He who makes no mistakes, makes nothing. [谚] 不犯错误的人必然一事无成。

make no mistake (about it) 别弄错了; 绝对是如此。There's no mistake about it. 确实无疑。

6. Before wrist watches, time used to reside in towers in the centers of town. 手表出现前, 时间常显示在市镇中心的钟楼上。used to do, 过去常常。She used to get up late. 过去她常常起床很晚。I used to go there every year. 我每年都去那儿。He is not what he used to be. 他已不是旧日的他了。

It used to be believed that sugar could decay the teeth. 过去人们认为糖会腐蚀牙齿。

Our company used to do business with theirs. 我们公司过去和他们的公司常有业务往来。My parents used to live in South America and I used to fly there from Europe in the holidays. 我双亲常在南美洲住, 假期里我常从欧洲乘飞机到那里去。

This used to be a shabby house. 此房年久失修。

7. For me there was only child time, divided arbitrarily and quite painfully by the edicts of the grown-ups into Bedtime, Wakeup Time, and School time. 当时在我看来, 世间的时间是专为孩子们安排的, 成年人武断地、令人痛苦地命令把时间划分为睡觉时间、起床时间和上学时间。
8. Occasionally, I stop long enough to recapture the dimensions of childhood. But not often enough. Like everybody else, I am helpless before the new technologies. 偶尔我停下脚步, 留出足够的时间来重温儿时的感觉, 但这种时候并不多。和所有其他人一样, 在各种新的技术面前, 我无助无援。
9. Time is a virus, and it is growing stronger. 时间犹如病毒, 正变得越来越难以对付。

## Grammar

### 直接引语与间接引语

#### I. 概述

直接引语和间接引语都是宾语。直接引语是原封不动地引用原话,把原话置于引号之内的一种引述形式;间接引语是用自己的语言对原话加以引述,免除引号的一种语言引述形式。间接宾语一般以宾语从句的形式出现。

两种引语都由动词引出,这种动词叫引述动词,常见的有:say(说),tell(告诉),promise(保证),apologize(道歉),admit(承认),agree(同意),announce(宣布),declare(宣布),claim(宣称),assure(证实),confirm(确认),boast(吹嘘),comment(评论),remark(评论),complain(抱怨),explain(解释),inform(通知),insist(坚持),object(反对),protest(抗议),reply(回答),shout(喊到),mutter(嘟哝),whisper(耳语),state(叙述),mention(提到),advise(建议),suggest(建议),urge(力劝;催促)等。

**注意:**引述动词出现在引语之后,且引述主语是名词时,常倒装。如:

“You are so naughty that I don't like you,” said my mother.  
(“你这么淘气,我不喜欢你了,”妈妈说。)

直接引语变间接引语时,人称、时与体、时间、地点等一般都要作相应的变化。

#### A. 人称、限定词和某些动词的变化

直接引语	间接引语
I/we	he, she/they
me/us	him, her/them
my/our	his, her/their
you	I/we
your	my/our

直接引语	间接引语
yours	mine/ours
this, these	that, those
the	this, these
come	go
bring	take

## B. 时间和地点状语的变化

直接引语	间接引语
now	then
ago	before
today	that day
tomorrow	the day after/the following (next) day
yesterday	the day before/the previous day
the day after tomorrow	in two days' time/two days after
the day before yesterday	two days before
next week	the next/following week
last week	the previous week/a week earlier
here	there

## C. 时态的变化

如果引述动词为过去时,间接引语的时态作相应变化,请看下表:

直接引语	间接引语
一般现在时	一般过去时
一般过去时	过去完成时
现在完成时	过去完成时
过去完成时	过去完成时
现在完成进行时	过去完成进行时
现在进行时	过去进行时
过去进行时	过去完成进行时/过去进行时
一般将来时	过去将来时

例如:

She said, "I left my umbrella in your house yesterday." (她说:

“我昨天把雨伞落在你家了。”)

→She told me that she had left her umbrella in my house

(人称)(时态)(人称) (人称)

the day before.

(时间状语)

(她告诉我她前一天把雨伞落在我家了。)

下面几种情况直接引语变为间接引语时的时态可不变:

a)引述动词为一般现在时、现在进行时、现在完成时或一般将来时。如:

“The students in this class study harder.”

→The headmaster says (that) the students in this class study harder.

(校长说这个班的学生学习更努力。)

→The headmaster will tell/has told the parents (that) the students in this class study harder.

(校长要告诉(已告诉)家长们说这个班的学生学习更努力。)

b)直接引语为普遍真理或客观事实。如:

The geography teacher said: “The earth *rotates* around the sun.”

→The geography teacher said (that) the earth *rotates* around the sun.

(地理老师说地球围绕太阳旋转。)

c)直接引语中的某一状态仍在继续存在,动作正在进行或尚未发生。如:

He asked me, “How much *do you weigh*?”

→He asked me how much I *weigh*. (他问我的体重是多少。)

“I *am playing* chess with my friend.”

→Tom said (that) he *is playing* chess with his friend. (汤姆说他正跟朋友下象棋。)

My aunt said, “I *am leaving* by air tomorrow morning.”



→My aunt *said* (that) she *is leaving* by air tomorrow morning.  
(我姑姑说她明天早晨坐飞机走。)

- d)直接引语中谓语动词是虚拟语气(包括非真实条件句和 wish, would rather/sooner, it is time 等结构)。如:

He *says / said* "If I *had* a master's degree I *might have* a better job."

→He *says/said* that if he *had* a master's degree he *might have* a better job.

(他说如果他有硕士学位他会有更好的工作。)

"If I *were to go* there I *should visit* that famous building."

→She *said* that if she *were to come here* she *should visit* this famous building.

(她说如果她能来这里,她会去参观这座著名的建筑物。)

"I *wish* he *weren't* so unfortunate."

→She *said* that she *wished* he *weren't* so unfortunate. (她说她希望他别如此倒霉。)

- e)直接引语是情态动词 ought to, should, had better 时,如:

"You *ought to* have a good rest."

→The doctor *said* that I *ought to* have a good rest. (医生说我应该好好休息。)

"He *should* apologize for what he has done to her."

→We all *said* that he *should* apologize for what he had done to her.

(我们都说他应该为他对她所做的事道歉。)

- f)直接引语是 used to be 通常变为 had been。如:

"She *used to be* a model worker."

→Her husband *said* that she *had been* a model worker. (她丈夫说她过去是模范工人。)