

根据教育部最新考试大纲调整范围编写



精读

(修订本)

大学 英语

北京大学英语系

吕珺 修立梅 主 编
胡东华 韩 珍 总策划

大学英语精读
课课练

2

高等学校教材配套辅导丛书

721
H31

L934

大学英语精读课课练(2)

编写 大学英语精读考试命题研究组
主编 北京大学英语系吕 珺 修立梅
编委 北 京 大 学 英 语 系
唐黎红 赵玲芝 周淑梅
赵 娜 李博婷 董锡燕
总策划 胡东华 韩 珍

科学技术文献出版社

Scientific and Technical Documents Publishing House

北 京

(京)新登字 130 号

内 容 简 介

本教程是严格依据最新《大学英语教学大纲》《大学英语四级考试大纲》和《大学英语六级考试大纲》推出的系列丛书,含有全面的英语知识与学习技巧。它不仅能够直接帮助和指导应试者顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试,也可作为 TOEFL、GRE、EPT 和研究生入学考试等应试参考书,使每一位英语爱好者大幅度提高英语水平,养成良好的学习习惯,练就扎实的英语基本功。

本教程与高等学校教材配套,共分四册,每册十个单元,每单元分四部分:[课前练]、[本课考点]、[课后练]、[工具箱]。全书内容题量大,选题准切、严密,可帮助学习者从不同角度理解语法结构、词汇及各种学习技巧,探索英语学习的相关性和规律性,建立稳固、宏大的英语知识网络。

不积跬步无以至千里,不积滴水无以至江河,课课练丛书将伴随您走过学习英语的每一步,成为您学习的最知心的朋友。

在编写过程中,北京大学英语系吕珺等同志及本书总策划胡东华同志做了大量的组织联络及策划工作,特此致谢!

声明:本书封面及封底均采用专用图标(见右图),该图标已由国家商标局

注册受理登记,未经本策划人同意禁止其他单位使用。



科学技术文献出版社
向广大读者致意

科学技术文献出版社成立于 1973 年,国家科学技术部主管,主要出版科技政策、科技管理、信息科学、农业、医学、电子技术、实用技术、培训教材、教辅读物等图书。

我们的所有努力,都是为了使您增长知识和才干。

Is There Life on Earth?

[课前练]

一、选择题

1. We shall _____ the project as soon as they give us the added funds.
(A) protest (B) proceed
(C) prevail (D) prelude
2. You will _____ find that the author is most serious in writing it.
(A) precisely (B) excessively
(C) surely (D) extraordinarily
3. Won't this _____ the flying saucer program several years?
(A) cancel (B) promote
(C) set aside (D) set back
4. He has named the high buildings "skyscrapers" since they seem to _____ the skies.
(A) have scraped (B) be scraping
(C) scraping (D) having been scraped
5. The scientists _____ to land a satellite on Earth.
(A) managed (B) succeeded
(C) attempt (D) has tried
6. The astronomer _____ the planet with his telescope.
(A) revealed (B) disclosed
(C) discovered (D) uncovered
7. The excellent weather _____ enabled them to carry out the plan successfully.
(A) states (B) conditions
(C) climate (D) atmosphere
8. They are trying to find out if it is feasible to land a _____ flying saucer on

Earth.

(A)with men

(B)manned

(C)manned

(D)with man

9. They are some type of granite formations that give _____ light at night.

(A)off

(B)away

(C)up

(D)in

10. The cars emit gases, make noise and keep _____ into each other.

(A)to crash

(B)crashing

(C)to crack

(D)cracking

11. We have to carry our own water, which will add even greater _____ to the saucer.

(A)weigh

(B)quantity

(C)weight

(D)plenty

12. The water is polluted and _____ to drink.

(A)unsuitable

(B)fit

(C)unaware

(D)unfit

13. We shall have to make _____ tests before we send a venus Being there.

(A)further

(B)deeper

(C)still

(D)another

14. Have you seen this dark black could _____ over the surface of Earth?

(A)whirling

(B)hovering

(C)turning

(D)stumbling

15. Are there any other _____ that you discovered in your studies?

(A)dangerous

(B)piety

(C)hazards

(D)humiliation

16. Earth's surface is composed _____ solid concrete.

(A)in

(B)with

(C)up of

(D)of

17. What does it mean _____ our flying saucer program is concerned.

(A)so as to

(B)despite

(C)of

(D)as far as

18. _____ on last week's satellite landing, we have come to the conclusion that there is no life on Earth.

(A)Based

(B)Found

(C)Find

(D)Foundation

〔答案〕

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. D | 4. B | 5. A |
| 6. C | 7. B | 8. B | 9. A | 10. D |
| 11. C | 12. D | 13. A | 14. B | 15. C |
| 16. D | 17. C | 18. A | | |

〔本课考点〕

一、词汇

1. 名词

atmosphere 大气, 空气

signal 信号, 暗号

press conference 记者招待会

belt (地)带

feasibility 可行性

hazard 危险

conclusion 结论

fund 资金, 基金

institute 学院

program 计划

2. 动词

survive 幸存, 经历……后还活着

emit 散发, 射出

smash (使)碎裂

crash 坠落, 猛击

compose 组成, 构成

indicate 显示

pollute 污染

proceed (停顿后)继续进行

3. 形容词/副词

unfit 不适合的

deadly 致命的

originally 起初, 原来

humorous 幽默的

extremely 极端地, 非常地

二、短语

1. **(be) known as** 以…闻名, 通常名叫

2. **as to** … 关于

3. **because of** 由于, 因为

4. **base … on …** 以…为基础, 以…为根据

5. **name after** 以…的名字命名

6. be composed of 由…组成
7. as far as… be concerned 就…而言
8. stick up 直立;突出
9. give off 发出,散发出
10. set back 阻碍,耽搁

三、句型、语法

1. keep doing sth. 不断或反复做某事
2. as well as 也, 还, 除…之外还
3. 非限定性定语从句与限定性定语从句
4. 动名词被动语态
5. 表示可能性和推论的情态动词

〔课后练〕

一、词汇训练

A. 选择题

1. The lecture was so _____ that everyone went to sleep.
 (A) boring (B) bored
 (C) tiring (D) tired
2. When she heard from the hospital that her father had died. She _____ into tears.
 (A) exploded (B) fell
 (C) burst (D) melted
3. He is no one to _____ to rules and regulations blindly.
 (A) form (B) conform
 (C) inform (D) perform
4. Why does the space shuttle _____ those long streams of flame and smoke?
 (A) emission (B) permit
 (C) permission (D) emit
5. His hesitation _____ unwillingness

- (A) indicates (B) announcement
(C) points (D) suggestion
6. He has a _____ forehead.
(A) forward (B) finding
(C) projecting (D) looking
7. Why don't you _____ your chair a little to get a better view?
(A) set up (B) set back
(C) set off (D) set down
8. His heart beat so fast that he could hardly _____.
(A) breathe (B) breath
(C) inspire (D) aspire
9. The new English dictionary bought yesterday _____ me nearly 40 Yuan.
(A) paid (B) rewarded
(C) cost (D) awarded
10. We've _____ a conclusion that this is not true.
(A) reached (B) arrived
(C) came (D) obtain
11. Medical science is _____ rapidly in our country.
(A) proceeding (B) progressing
(C) moving (D) develop
12. _____ this problem, I will tackle with it later.
(A) At (B) Concerned
(C) With (D) As to
13. Only two of the passengers _____ the car accidents.
(A) remained (B) maintained
(C) survived (D) surveyed
14. The apartment where we live _____ three rooms.
(A) comprises (B) constitutes
(C) makes up of (D) is composed of
15. Nearly all weather occurs in the lowest layer of the _____.
(A) air (B) heaven
(C) atmosphere (D) sky
16. Traffic _____ tell drivers when to stop and when to go.
(A) signs (B) indications

- (C)signals (D)signatures
17. This _____ of wine is only made in Italy.
(A)stereotype (B)typical
(C)prototype (D)type
18. We'd better have the repairs done while we are still _____.
(A)in funds (B)to fund
(C)funds (D)funding
19. _____ riding his bicycle, Tom often goes to school on foot.
(A)In spite of (B)Rather than
(C)Instead of (D)Without
20. What we would like you to know is that we greatly _____ your help.
(A)appreciate (B)thank
(C)confess (D)compliment

[答案]

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. D | 5. A |
| 6. C | 7. B | 8. A | 9. C | 10. A |
| 11. B | 12. D | 13. C | 14. D | 15. C |
| 16. C | 17. D | 18. A | 19. C | 20. A |

[解析]

1. boring 令人厌烦的,使人感到乏味的。讲座无趣,故使人乏味。tiring, 令人感到劳累、疲惫的。bored, 厌烦的; tired, 疲惫的, 这两个词指人的心理或身体状态。
2. burst *v.* 突然发作。常用的词组有 burst into tears 大哭起来; burst into laughter 大笑起来。explode *v.* 爆炸。melt *v.* 融化(指雪,或金属等)。
3. 四个选项中的词是同根词。conform *v.* 使顺应,使一致,遵从, conform (oneself) to sth./sb. 顺应,遵照,句意为:他可不是个盲目的遵从纪律、服从规定的人。form *n.* & *v.* 做名词时,意为“形状,形态”,做动词时,意为“形成,构成”; inform *v.* 知道,告发,告密; perform *v.* 履行,执行,演出,弹奏。
4. emit *vt.* 散发,发散(光、热等)。emission *n.* 为动词 emit 的名词形式,发射物,发射。句意为:为什么航天飞机喷出那么长的火焰和烟雾? permit *vt.* 允许,同意。permission 是它的名词形式。
5. indicate *vt.* 表明,表示;标志。句意:他犹豫不决,表明他并不乐意。point

- vi.* 指出,指向,要与介词连用才能接宾语,如 *point at, point out, point to* 等。*announcement n.* 宣布,声明。*suggestion n.* 建议。
6. *projecting adj.* 凸出的,突出的。句意:他的额头很突出。*forward adv.* 向前。*finding n.* 结果,发现。*looking n.* 样子。
7. *setback* 在课文中意为“阻碍,耽搁”,在此句中则指“往后挪,后退”。句意为:你为什么不把椅子向后挪一挪,以便看得更清楚些呢?*set up* 成立,建立。*set off* 出发,启程。*set down* 放下,记下,写下。
8. 句意:他的心脏跳得如此之快,以致于他近乎无法呼吸了。*breath n.* 呼吸。*inspire v.* 鼓励,感召。*aspire v.* 努力奋斗。
9. 句意:我昨天买的新英语字典花了将近 40 元钱。*reward vt.* 报答,酬谢。*award vt.* 奖赏,奖励。
10. 可以与 *conclusion* 搭配的动词有 *reach, arrive at, come to, draw, etc.* *obtain vt.* 获得,得到,但选项中时态不妥。
11. *progress v.* 前进,进展,含有由较低发展阶段向较高阶段前进之意。*proceed* 继续进行,向前走,常指过程中有暂时地停止。*develop v.* 向前发展,但选项中时态不妥,故不选。
12. *as to* 与 *about, concerning* 同义。*tackle with sth.* 处理,应付某事。
13. *survive vt.* 幸存于…。*remain vi.* 留下来。*maintain v.* 坚持,保持。*survey vt.* 浏览,眺望。
14. 四个选项中的词都有“构成,组成”之意,区别在于:*be composed of = be made up of*, 由…(成分)构成, *constitute = comprise* (某成分)构成,组成(某整体)。如: *Nine articles constitute/comprise Book One.* 九篇文章组成了第一卷。
15. *atmosphere* 指大气。句意:在大气的最低层近乎所有的天气现象都会发生。*air* 空气。*sky* 天空。*heaven* 天堂。
16. *signal n.* 信号,暗号。*traffic signal* 交通信号。*sign n.* 符号,标记,手势。*signature n.* 签字,签名。
17. 句意:这种酒只在法国酿造。*stereotype n.* 定型,刻板印象。*typical adj.* 典型的。*prototype n.* 原型。
18. *in funds* 短语,有资金可用。
19. *instead of = in place of* 代替。*in spite of* 尽管,即使,表示让步。
20. *appreciate vt.* 感激,感谢。*confess v.* 承认,坦白,交待。*compliment vt.* 夸奖,赞扬。

B. 介词与副词填空

1. He was known _____ his honesty.
2. The child was named _____ his grandfather.
3. Please proceed _____ what you were doing.
4. Ant Mary gave us sand-wiches for our picnic and a loaf of cookies _____ addition.
5. She considered that Mr. Johnson had taken advantage _____ his position.
6. His father is famous _____ the field _____ chemistry.
7. The crops did not grow well _____ lack _____ water.
8. This kind _____ soap-powder is especially good _____ washing cotton goods.
9. The film was based _____ a novel by Dickens.
10. He may be quick at understanding, but he is not capable _____ remembering anything.
11. _____ the average, there are twenty students present every day.
12. I am not familiar _____ his novels and not very keen an reading them.
13. I bought this book _____ a second-hand bookstore _____ one yuan.
14. They wrote a letter _____ the man who represented their town _____ Parliament(议会)。
15. A man blind _____ one eye also took part _____ the race.
16. I cannot understand you keeping a thing like that _____ yourself.
17. The helicopter(直升飞机) hovered _____ the river where a swimmer was lost.
18. Please keep _____ mind what I have just said.
19. Bob didn't think he could go to the party because he had so much homework to do, but he went _____ all.
20. They recognized that he was the robber whom the police had been _____ for two months.

【答案】

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. for | 2. after | 3. with | 4. in |
| 5. of | 6. in, of | 7. for, of | 8. of, for |
| 9. on/upon | 10. of | 11. On | 12. With |

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 13. in, for | 14. to, in | 15. in, in | 16. for |
| 17. over | 18. in | 19. after | 20. after |

二、句法训练

- I cannot go with you. _____ I haven't got much money with me, and _____, I have too much work to do.
 (A) On one hand, on the other hand
 (B) For one thing, for another
 (C) On one hand, as well as
 (D) For one thing, for that matter
- This book is not very easy _____.
 (A) to read (B) for reading
 (C) at reading (D) to reading
- Don't keep on _____ such silly questions!
 (A) asking (B) to ask
 (C) to be asking (D) being asked
- There are twenty species of wild roses in North America, _____ have prickly stems.
 (A) of which (B) they
 (C) that (D) all of which
- Had Aristotle asked his wife to keep her mouth open while he counted her teeth he _____ the mistake of thinking that women have fewer teeth than men.
 (A) would avoid (B) could avoid
 (C) could have avoided (D) can avoid
- Most of his greatest novels and plays were not published or known to the public _____ his tragic death in 1786.
 (A) even before (B) at the time of
 (C) ever since (D) Until after
- Sir Winston Churhill was British Prime minister from 1940 to 1945, _____ he played a decisive role in the conduct of the second World War.
 (A) at which (B) in which
 (C) during that time (D) during which
- I don't know _____.

- (A) when to stop the rain (B) the rain when stops
(C) the rain when to stop (D) when the rain will stop

9. "Why didn't you answer the phone last night?" "I _____ when you called."

- (A) had to have slept (B) have to be slept
(C) must have slept (D) have to be sleeping

10. The rise in interest rates will be disastrous _____ small firms are concerned.

- (A) as far as (B) as soon as
(C) as long as (D) as well as

【答案】

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. D 5. C
6. D 7. D 8. D 9. C 10. A

【解析】

1. for one thing ... for another = in the first place ... in the second place, 一方面... 另一方面, 指同一事物的两个并列的方面。On one hand ... on the other hand, 指的是相反的两个方面, 选项(C)和(D)并非固定搭配, 故不选。
2. 此句型为不定式位于表语之后, 主语为不定式的实际宾语, 但不定式仍用主动语态形式。可用于这种句型中的形容词有 easy, hard, difficult, good, comfortable, right, pleasant 等。
3. keep(on) doing sth. = continue doing sth., repeat an action. 动词 keep 要求动名词做宾语。
4. 非限定性定语从句, which 为关系代词, 代主句中的 20 species of wild roses, which 在从句中做名词性短语中介词 of 的宾语, 此名词性短语做从句的主语。prickly adj. 有刺的, 多刺的。
5. 这句是对已经发生过的事实做假设性的虚拟, 故从句中用了过去完成时, 主句中应用情态动词的过去式加上动词的完成形式。
6. until after 直到...之后, 句意: 直到他于 1786 年去世之后, 他大多数的伟大的小说和戏剧才出版, 为人们所知晓。
7. 非限定性定语从句, which 在从句中做 during 的宾语, during which 做从句的时间状语。
8. when the rain will stop 是由特殊疑问词引导的宾语从句, 做 "know" 的宾语, 特殊疑问词如 when, where, who, what, how 等均可以引导宾语从句。
9. 句意: "昨晚你怎么没接电话?" "你打电话时, 我肯定是已经睡觉了。" 情态动词 + have done sth., 表示对过去发生的事情的猜测, 往往是依据事实的

- 推论。must + have done sth. 表示说话人对其可能性的肯定程度很高。
10. so/as far as ... is concerned 是本课的重要短语,就...而言。as long as 只要...就。as soon as ...就。as well as 也,同样。B、C、D 三项均不妥当。

三、翻译训练

A. 英译中

1. For the first time Venusian Scientists managed to land a satellite on the planet Earth, and it has been sending back signals as well as photographs ever since.
(Line 2 - 4)

2. Because of excellent weather conditions and extremely strong signals, Venusian Scientists were able to get valuable information as to the feasibility of a manned flying saucer landing on Earth. (Line 8 - 10)

3. We shall have to take our own oxygen with us, which means a much heavier flying saucer than we originally planned. (Line 22 - 23)

4. 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 36 - 37)

5. "Yes, but we shall proceed as soon as the Grubstart gives us the added funds."
(Line 44 - 45)

〔参考译文〕

1. 金星上的科学家们首次成功地将一颗卫星送上了地球,并且,这颗卫星从着陆时候起就源源不断地发回信号和照片。
2. 由于天气状况非常好,信号极为清晰,金星科学家们能够获得有关载人飞

碟能否在地球上着陆的宝贵资料。

3. 我们将不得不自带氧气,这意味着飞碟要比我们原先计划的重许多。
4. 地球上的这种轨道和金属微粒是如此之多,以至于想要使飞碟在那里着陆而不被其一颗微粒撞毁几乎是不可能的。
5. “是的,不过只要等到格拉布基金会把追加的资金给了我们,我们就会马上着手继续实施这一计划。”

B. 中译英

You should use the the word or phrases given in the brackets.

1. 那个醉汉捣毁了所有的家具。(smash up)

2. 那场事故使他们耽搁了几个星期。(set back)

3. 至于是否接受他们的要求,我还没有考虑过。(as to)

4. 关于你的工资,你用不着担心。(as far as ... is concerned)

5. 你认为你昨天读的那本书如何?(What do you think of ...)

[参考译文]

1. The drunken man smashed up all the furniture.
2. The accident has set them back several weeks.
3. As to accepting their request, I have not thought about it yet.
4. As far as your salary is concerned, you don't have to worry about it.
5. What do you think of the book you read yesterday?

四、完形填空

A. There is one except from the text with 10 words missing. Try to fill in the

missing words from your memory.

There was great excitement on the planet of Venus this week. 1 the first time Venusian scientists managed to land a satellite 2 the planet Earth and it has been sending 3 signals as well as photographs ever 4.

The satellite was directed 5 an area known 6 Manhattan (named after the great Venusian astronomer Prof. Manhattan, who first discovered it with his telescope 20,000 light years 7).

Because 8 excellent weather conditions and extremely strong signals, Venusian scientists were able to get valuable information as 9 the feasibility of a manned flying saucer landing on Earth. A press conference was held 10 the Venus Institute of Technology.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

[答案]

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|----------|
| 1. For | 2. on | 3. back | 4. since |
| 5. into | 6. as | 7. ago | 8. of |
| 9. to | 10. at | | |

B. Choice

For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labelled A, B, C and D. Choose the best to complete each sentence. Read the whole passage before making your choices.

Britain was a wealthy country a hundred and fifty years 1. There were a 2 very rich people 3 received money from land or investments, and did not need to work. They used to have large 4 of servants to look 5 them. There were also many middle class people, who worked as business men or as doctors or lawyers. They usually had several servants to 6 their houses and cook their meals.

But there were also many poor people, and there was a big 7 between the rich and the poor.

The poor had very difficult lives. Many worked as servants. They use to be 8 little, and they had to work long hours. But at least they live in a warm

house and were well 9 .

10 who worked in factories were often less 11 . They used to work many hours a day, in dangerous and unhealthy conditions. But, even so, they did not use to 12 enough to feed their families. They often lived in slums(贫民窟) which were built cheaply by the factory owners.

The 13 paid people were those who worked 14 the farms. At certain times of the year, they did not use to earn 15 because there was no work 16 them to do.

Life for the poor was not always bad. there were kind farm and factory owners who helped their workers. And many people were 17 about the poor. One of them was Charles Dickens, the famous British writer. When he was young, his family was always short 18 money. His father was a clerk, who used to 19 more than he earned. When Dickens was eleven, his father was 20 to prison; and Dickens had to work in a factory. At this time, very young children worked in factories and mines, or cleaned chimneys.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. (A) ago | (B) early | (C) soon | (D) before |
| 2. (A) little | (B) many | (C) few | (D) much |
| 3. (A) what | (B) whose | (C) who | (D) which |
| 4. (A) amounts | (B) members | (C) deals | (D) plenties |
| 5. (A) after | (B) up | (C) for | (D) down upon |
| 6. (A) sweeten | (B) clean | (C) declare | (D) clear |
| 7. (A) distance | (B) room | (C) gap | (D) space |
| 8. (A) employed | (B) reviewed | (C) annoyed | (D) paid |
| 9. (A) felt | (B) lived | (C) kept | (D) fed |
| 10. (A) This | (B) That | (C) These | (D) Those |
| 11. (A) fortunate | (B) favorite | (C) financial | (D) fatal |
| 12. (A) engage | (B) learn | (C) earn | (D) eliminate |
| 13. (A) bad | (B) worst | (C) good | (D) fewest |
| 14. (A) in | (B) on | (C) at | (D) above |
| 15. (A) nothing | (B) everything | (C) something | (D) anything |
| 16. (A) for | (B) to | (C) of | (D) as |
| 17. (A) conducted | (B) concerned | (C) convinced | (D) contributed |
| 18. (A) of | (B) in | (C) at | (D) for |
| 19. (A) cost | (B) spend | (C) waste | (D) reward |