

最新

张国申
主编

同步达标 大学英语

分单元编写，
与课文学习同步。
着重归纳和总结，
按考纲要求，
与四级考试同行，
配有标准的仿真题。

第二册

English

根据最新大学英语修订本和教育部最新考试大纲调整范围编写

安徽科学技术出版社

最新大学英语同步达标

第二册

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前言

《最新大学英语同步达标》是《大学英语精读》的配套辅导教材。为了帮助广大学生和使用《大学英语精读》教材的各界英语爱好者切实可行地学习这套教材，顺利地通过大学英语四、六级考试，真正提高自己的英语水平，我们精心细致地编写了这套《最新大学英语同步达标》系列丛书，衷心希望它能成为广大青年学生和英语爱好者的良师益友。

本系列丛书最大的特点就是紧紧围绕《大学英语精读》课本的课次编写，每课内容主要包括：

1. 课文背景介绍 (Introduction): 这一部分旨在帮助学生更好地理解课文内容，了解作者的写作意图以及相关的背景知识，提高学生对文章的整体理解水平。
2. 重点词汇疑难讲解 (Words and Expressions): 这一部分旨在帮助学生词汇的综合掌握，力求简明、通俗、准确，搭配功能较强的词均列出常用搭配结构，以便正确应用。
3. 课文难句注释 (Notes to the Text): 这一部分旨在对课文中的难句从中文和英文两方面解析，对某些语法特点较突出的句子展开分析，以利学生复习和巩固语法知识，较好地掌握课文。
4. 课文练习答案 (Brief Explanations): 这一部分对每课后的各项练习均配备答案，有些练习还给予解题指导、综合比较和归类分析。
5. 写作指导 (Writing Guidance): 这一部分重点介绍了与课文有关文体的写作方法，并展开分析。
6. 补充练习 (Supplementary Exercises): 这一部分旨在测试学生对本课的词汇、课文和语法知识是否真正地掌握。它主要由词汇结构选择、完形填空和阅读理解三部分组成。
7. 同步达标题 (College English Test): 每两个单元后配有一套较全面的达标测试题，旨在帮助学生自测，提高他们的应试能力。

本书为第二册，主要供大学一年级下学期的学生使用。

咎于编者的水平，加之时间较紧，本书在编写过程中难免存有疏忽之处，乃至错误不当，恭请广大读者赐教指正。

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Is There Life on Earth?

地球上生命吗?

Introduction to the Text

本篇课文是一篇科普读物,属于科幻小品文体,作者以讽刺而又幽默的文笔,从外星人的角度来向广大读者展示不好好保护生态环境,我们赖以生存的地球在不远的将来就可能是一片没有生命的可怕的荒漠。作者在这篇文章中隐含地向我们揭示:人类只有一个赖以生存的地球,保护好这个大环境是世界各国所面临的迫在眉睫的任务。文章作者运用问答式方法来叙述整篇故事,结构严谨。全文一气呵成,文笔流畅,语言生动,构思独特,字里行间里隐含着辛辣的讥讽和严肃的幽默。

Words and Expressions**1. direct**

1) *vt.* turn sth. to or at/toward ... 将……对准……。

例: The fireman directed his hose at the burning flames. 消防队员将水龙管对准熊熊的火焰浇水。

I must direct your attention to passage 7. 我必须请你们注意第7段文章。

A lot of investment is directed toward protecting the environment of the area. 为了保护这个地区的环境投入了大量的资金。

2) 跟复合结构的用法。

例: The policeman directed the crowd to move back. 警察命令人群后退。

He directed them to go away. 他指示他们离开。

3) 跟宾语从句结构。

例: The general directed that the prisoners should be set free. 将军命令释放俘虏。

He directed that an advance should be made the next morning. 他下令第二天上午发动进攻。

4) *adj.* straight; honest and easily understood 直接的, 直率的。

例: The road goes in a direct line towards the town. 这条路笔直地通向那座小镇。

a direct train 直达列车; a direct relative 直系亲属; a direct answer 直率的回答。

2. survive

1) remain alive after; live longer than 从……中逃生; 比……活得长。

例: She survived her husband by three years. 丈夫死后她又活了三年。

The crops survived the heavy drought. 经过这次大旱灾, 庄稼还是活下来了。

2) remain alive; continue to live or exist 活下来; 继续存在。

例: She is Britain's longest surviving transplant patient. 她是英国的器官移植病人中活得最久的病人。

You'll have to learn to make difficult decisions if you are to survive in business. 你要想在商界立足, 就得学会作出困难的决定。

3. as to—concerning, about, referring to 关于。

例: I have no doubt as to his success. 他的成功我是一点不怀疑的。

As to your final grade, that will depend on your actual performance in the final examination. 关于你的期末成绩, 那要看你期末考试的实际发挥。

As to (doing) that, I haven't decided yet. 关于那件事我还没决定。

【比较】

as for 意为 “with reference to (sometimes meaning contempt or indifference) 至于 (有时表示轻视或不关心)”。

例: You can have a single bed, but as for the children, they'll have to sleep on the floor. 你可以有一张单人床, 但至于孩子们, 只好打地铺了。

As for Mr. Smith, I never want to see him here again. 至于史密斯先生, 我永远不想在这里再见到他。

【注】

1) as to 放在句首, 是为了加强语气。

2) 在含有蔑视之意时, 多用 as for, 不用 as to。

3) as to 一般不确切, 最好用 about 之类介词代替。

4) as for 只用于句首, 而 as to 位置比较灵活。

5) as for 一般用于句子或分句句首, 不用于句子或分句中间。

4. base on/upon—use as a basis or foundation, build or found ... on 以……为基础, 以……为根据。

例: The novel is based on something that really happened. 这部小说是以发生的某些事情为根据的。

His large business was based on good service. 他的生意兴隆是因为服务周到。

One should always base one's opinion on facts. 一个人的意见应当以事实为根据。

5. add—to put together with something else so as to increase the number, size, importance, etc. 增加, 增添。

例: The fire is going out, will you add some wood? 火就要灭了, 请你添些柴。

He added some coal to increase the fire. 他加了些煤来使炉火更旺。

The beginning writer added some beautiful expressions to his prose again and again. 那位刚学写作的人再三地给自己的散文润色。

【注】

为了更好地掌握 add 这个词的变化规律以及这个词所构成的固定搭配用法, 下面分别对形容词、名词、固定搭配进行分类解释。

1) adj. additional 意为 “in addition, added 增加的”。

例: It will take an additional two weeks to finish the hard work. 还得花两个星期才能完成这项艰巨工作。

2) adj. added 意为 “additional 额外的, 附加的”。

例: The government offered some added money to this big project. 政府给这项庞大的工程追加了资金。

3) *n.* addition 意为 “the act of adding, esp. of adding numbers together 增加”。

例: The addition of flour will thicken gravy. 加了面粉会使肉汁变稠。

4) add in ... 意为 “include 把……包括在内”。

例: Don't forget to add me in. 别忘了算我一个。

5) add up ... 意为 “find the sum of 把……加起来”。

例: The accountant is adding up a column of figures. 这位会计正在加一栏数字。

6) add up to ... 意为 “amount to 总计”。

例: The figures add up to 365. 这些数字总计 365。

Notes to the Text

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. 金星上的科学家们首次把一颗卫星成功地送上了地球, 从此以后卫星便不断地发回信号和照片。

1) *vt.* manage 意为 “be able to do sth. or succeed in handling or accomplishing sth. with an effort 设法做到或完成”。

例: How did you manage to fulfil the difficult task? 你是如何完成那项困难的任务的?

I'll manage to keep out of debt. 我将设法避免债务。

【比较】

manage to do 设法做某事, 并且成功了; try to do 尽量做某事, 未必成功。

例: She managed to get the arduous task finished with very little help. 她几乎在没有别人的帮助下就成功地完成了这项艰巨的任务。

She tried to get the arduous task finished with very little help. 在没有别人帮助的情况下她尽力去完成这项艰巨的任务。

2) ever since 意为 “from then till now; continuously from the time when 从那时到现在; 自从……一直”。该短语必须用于完成时态之中。

例: The little girl caught a cold on Sunday and has been in bed ever since. 那个小女孩星期天患了感冒, 从那以后便一直躺在床上。

Mary has been teaching spoken English at college ever since the year of 1985. 玛丽自1985年以来一直在大学教口语。

【比较】

ever since 从那以后一直 (更加强调 since 的说法); long since 很久以前, 早已 (可与过去时或完成时连用)。

例: He got a job with the firm in 1970 and has worked there ever since. 他1970年在那家公司任职, 尔后就一直在那里工作。

The word has long since been out of use. 那个词早已不用了。

2. The satellite was directed into an area known as Manhattan (named after the great Venusian astronomer Prof. Manhattan, who first discovered it with his telescope 20, 000 light years ago). 卫星对准发射的地区叫曼哈顿 (是以金星上伟大的天文学家曼哈顿教授的名字

命名的，他在两万光年之前用望远镜首次发现了这个地区)。

1) known as 意为“has the reputation of being, generally recognized as, called publicly 被称为；被公认为”。

例：Tom is known as a very successful pop music composer. 汤姆被公认是一位非常成功的流行音乐作曲家。

Prof. Smith is known as an absolute expert on Shakespeare. 史密斯教授被认为是研究莎士比亚的绝对权威。

由 known 构成的几个常用习语：

known for 因……而闻名；

make it known that 宣称；

known to 为……所熟知；

make oneself known to 自我介绍。

make sth. known to 向……公布某事；

例：China is well known for the Great Wall. 中国因长城而著称。

Manager Wang is known to everyone in the firm. 在公司人人都知道王经理。

We should make the Party's policy known to the broad peasant. 我们应当向广大农民宣传党的方针。

He made it known to his friends that he did not want to enter politics. 他向朋友们声称他不想进入政界。

There's your tutor; you'd better make yourself known to him. 你的导师来了，你最好向他作个自我介绍。

2) name after 意为“give the same name to 用……的名字命名”。

例：The young couple named their first son Tom after his uncle. 这对年轻的夫妇以孩子叔叔的名字给大儿子取名叫汤姆。

The capital of the United States was named after George Washington. 美国的首都以乔治·华盛顿的名字命名。

3. Because of excellent weather condition and extremely strong signals, ... 由于天气条件极为有利，信号极为清晰，……

because of 意为“by reason of; on account of 因为，由于”。

【比较】

because of 只能引入状语，后面一般只跟名词或名词短语；due to 引导表语，通常不用来引入状语；owing to 可用来引导状语或表语，多为引导状语，它一般是修饰主句，严格地讲，须用逗号和主句分开；而 because of 只是修饰主句中的一部分，其前没逗号。

例：The old woman was blind because of cataracts. 那位老太太因患白内障而双目失明。

These slips are due to the author's insufficient acquaintance with the life of the countryside. 这些失误是由于作者对农村生活不熟悉而造成的。

Owing to our joint efforts, the task was finished ahead of schedule. 由于我们的共同努力，任务提前完成了。

4. For one thing, earth's surface in the area of Manhattan is composed of solid concrete and nothing can grow there. 首先，曼哈顿地区的地球表面是由坚固的混凝土构成的，那里什么东西都不生长。

1) for one thing 是一个特殊的结构(used for introducing a reason), 意为“in the first place 首先，第一”。但是该短语在用法上多与 for another (in the second place 其次，第二) 连用，作插入语，表示列举。

例：Many customers want to buy it because, for one thing, the price is low; for another,

it's rather durable. 很多顾客想买它, 首先, 价格便宜, 其次, 相当耐用。

I can't go there—for one thing, I have not enough money, and for another, I have too much work. 我不能去那里, 一是没钱, 二是工作太多。

几个常用短语有: in the first place, in the second place; firstly, secondly; on one hand, on the other hand.

2) composed of 意为 “make up, form 组成, 构成”。

例: The chemistry teacher asked the pupil what water is composed of. 化学老师问那位学生水是由什么组成的。

A car is mainly composed of a body, an engine, and four wheels. 轿车主要是由车身、发动机和四个轮子构成的。

【比较】

composed of 只能用在被动语态中, 表示 “由……所构成或组成”, 和 made up of 同义, 也可以互换使用。consist of 只能用在主动形式中, 意为 “构成了, 组成了……”。

例: Bronze is composed of copper and tin. 青铜是铜和锡合成的。

The Earth is made up of oceans and land. 地球是由海洋和陆地构成的。

Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen. 水由氢和氧组成。

5. What does this mean as far as our flying saucer program is concerned? 这对我们的飞碟计划又意味着什么呢?

as far as ...be concerned 意为 “as for, in respect of 关于, 就……而论”。as far as 也可用成 so far as, 是连词, 引导一个从句。

例: As far as the quality of tone is concerned, the tape recorder is quite good. 就其音质而论, 这台录音机相当好。

So far as the college students are concerned, this kind of teaching system is unsatisfactory. 对于大学生们来说, 这种教学制度是不尽人意的。

【注】

该短语中动词 be 的形式必须与主语的形式一致; 上面的例 1 可改为 as far as sth. goes 形式, 例 2 也可改为 as far as sb. knows 形式。

例: As far as the quality of tone goes, the tape recorder is quite good.

As far as the college students know, this kind of teaching system is unsatisfactory.

6. Are there any other hazards that you discovered in your studies? 你们在研究中还发现其他什么危险吗?

这是一个复合句, that you discovered 是个定语从句, 修饰中心词 hazards.

【比较】

hazard 多指或强调来自某种偶发的或非人力所能控制的危险。

例: Needless to say, there are hazards connected with brain surgery. 不用说, 脑外科是冒有风险的。

danger 为常用词, 指预想中可能发生的灾祸, 但并非是迫近的或不可逃避的。

例: Hidden rocks are a danger to ships. 暗礁对船只来说是一种危险。

peril 比 danger 迫近的含义更强, 意味着将引起的恐惧更强烈, 损失或伤害的可能性更大。

例: The old man himself was in peril of his life. 这位老人有生命危险。

jeopardy 一般表示面临极大的危险性。

例: Her life was in jeopardy when the big tree fell. 大树倒时, 她的生命陷于危险之中。

risk 多指自愿冒不能把握或可能逆转的风险。

例: He was ready to run the risk of being taken prisoner by the enemy. 他准备冒着被敌人俘虏的危险。

7. **You see this dark black cloud hovering over the surface of Earth?** 你们看到在地球表面上方飘浮的这些黑色云层吗?

hovering over the surface of Earth 是现在分词短语, 作定语, 修饰 cloud 一词。

hover over 有两种意义, 其一是 keep floating over, staying or near one place in the air 飘浮, 盘旋; 其二是 threaten (sb.) 威胁某人 (一般多用进行时态)。

例: A lot of colourful balloons hovered over the Tian An Men Square on National Day. 国庆节许多彩色汽球在天安门广场上空飘扬。

The helicopter hovered over the spot where the lost man had been last seen. 那架直升飞机在最后见到失踪的人的地点上空盘旋着。

The fear of dismissal has been hovering over since the general manager's warning. 自总经理发出警告以来, 被解雇的恐惧一直在威胁着我。

几个常见的动词短语有: hover between 彷徨, 犹豫; hover from 从一处飞翔到另一处; hover near/about/around 徘徊, 逗留。

例: For a week after her operation on lung, mother-in-law still hovered between life and death. 岳母肺手术一周来, 尚未脱离危险期。

In spring bees and butterflies hovered from flower to flower. 春天蜜蜂和蝴蝶在花丛中飞来飞去。

The mercury hovers around 39°C. 气温停留在 39°C 左右。

8. **..., but the satellite findings indicate it is polluted and the water is unfit to drink.**, 但是卫星探测的结果表明它已被污染, 水质不适合饮用。

1) findings 意为 “sth. learnt as the result of an official enquiry 正式调查的结果”。该词是名词化动名词的复数形式, 用作复数, 此类常见词还有: belongings, bookings, buildings, coverings, doings, earnings, endings, gathering, greeting, readings, surroundings, writings 等。

例: The surroundings in the campus are clean and bright. 校园环境整洁明亮。

Part of her earnings had to go for rent. 她收入的一部分得用来付房租。

2) unfit to 意为 “inapt for, unsuitable for 不适合, 不适宜”。unfit 是由形容词 fit 加前缀 un 构成的。fit 构成的固定搭配有 be fit for sth. /sb. 和 be fit to do sth.; unfit 构成的固定搭配有 be unfit for sth. /sb. 和 be unfit to do sth.。

例: This food is fit for a weak patient. 这种食品适合虚弱的病人吃。

An old man is only fit to do light work. 老人只宜做轻活。

This vegetable is unfit for food when it is raw. 这种菜不适合生着食用。

A child is unfit to sit up too late in the night. 小孩子不适合熬夜。

【注】

unfit 只能用作形容词, 而 fit 不但能作形容词, 还能用作动词。fit 作动词是及物动词, 其同义词有 suit 和 match, 但在意思上有细微差别。fit 指衣服方面尺寸大小合适; suit 指衣服等色彩或式样合适; match 指使相配或相称。

例: The beautiful dress fits Mary well. 玛丽穿这种漂亮的衣服很合体。

That bright colour doesn't suit the aged woman. 那种艳丽的色彩不适合上年纪的妇女。

The picture matches the story. 这幅图和故事很相配。

9. What are those stalagmite projections sticking up? 那些笔直竖立的石笋状突出物是什么?

1) 这是一个特殊疑问句, 句中的 sticking up 是现在分词短语, 作定语, 修饰中心词 projections. stick up 是个动词短语, 意为“使向上突出或竖起”。

例: That poor man stuck up in the air as he fell over backwards. 那位可怜的人仰面朝天倒在地上。

The Empire State Building that sticks up at Manhattan used to be the tallest building in the world. 耸立在曼哈顿的帝国大厦曾是世界上最高的建筑。

2) 由 stick 构成的常见动词短语有:

stick out 意为“(cause to) project, stand out 伸出, 突出, 显眼”。

例: The beautiful apartment stuck out because of its unusual shape. 这座漂亮的公寓因其独特的造型而很显眼。

stick at 意为“hesitate at; keep on with sth. 对……怯步; 坚持干”。

例: He will stick at nothing to attain his ends. 他为了达到自己的目的什么都能干出来。He'll stick at it until he succeeds. 他会坚持不懈直至成功。

stick around 意为“(of a person) stay in or near a place 呆在附近”。

例: Stick around for a while, she will soon be back. 稍等一会, 她马上就回来。

stick on 意为“remain on 稳住(于……), 坚持”。

例: Smith was not a good rider but managed to stick on. 史密斯不是一个好骑手, 不过总算没摔下来。

stick to 意为“continue at; be faithful to 坚持; 忠于”。

例: Businessmen should stick to the principles of fair play. 商人应当坚持公平交易的原则。He is a man who sticks to his friends. 他是个忠于朋友的人。

stick together 意为“(of persons) remain loyal or friendly to one another 团结一致, 互相支持”。

例: We stuck together in the fight for the flood. 我们在抗洪战斗中团结一致。

stick with 意为“to persevere with 萦绕, 紧随”。

例: The childhood fears have stuck with me. 童年时代的恐惧至今犹在。

10. If all you say is true, won't this set back the flying saucer program several years? 如果你所说的都是事实, 那飞碟计划不就要推迟好几年吗?

set back 意为“delay the development or advance of, put back 阻碍, 使后退; 耽搁”。

例: The bad weather will set back our building plans. 恶劣的天气将推迟我们的建造计划。

The great fire in the factory set back production by three months. 那家工厂发生的大火使生产耽搁了3个月。

My pocket clock was fast, so I set it back five minutes. 我的袖珍钟太快, 因此我把它拨回5分钟。

【注】

set 在英语中是个使用频率相当高的词, 既可以用作动词, 又可以用作名词、形容词, 还有许多固定搭配的用法, 所以我们在平时的学习中应多加留心, 尽量做到积少成多, 触类旁通。set 作动词构成的常用动词短语有:

set about 开始, 着手

set apart 使分开, 拨出

set against 使反对或敌视

set at 袭击

set behind 抛弃

set down 放下, 下车

set forward 促进

set out 出发, 打算

set up 开办, 建立

set 作名词构成的常用搭配有:

a set of 一套……, 一集……, 一伙

a television set 一台电视机

set 作形容词时的常用搭配有:

at a set time 在指定的时间

a man of set purpose 坚定的人

set aside 留出, 不理睬

set before 把……放在优先位置

set by 留出(时间或金钱)

set forth 陈述, 阐明

set off 出发, 启程

set to 开始起劲地干

the first set 第一盘(网球等比赛)

a set phrase 套话

all set 作好(充分的)准备

例: One day of the week should be set apart for relaxation. 每星期应留出一天让自己放松一下。

They set his friends against him. 他们使他的朋友反对他。

Let's set aside our personal feelings. 让我们抛开个人的情绪。

He set behind him resolutely all his hopes of making a name for himself. 他坚决抛弃了使自己出名的一切希望。

You should set by some money each month for the children's education. 你应该每月留出一点钱作为孩子的将来教育费用。

The investigating committee set forth their views in a report published today. 调查委员会在今天发表的一份报告中陈述了他们的观点。

I set my watch forward three hours. 我把手表拨快三小时。

We all set to and got the place cleaned up in no time. 我们一齐大干, 一会儿就把那地方打扫干净了。

The set of public opinion is against the bill. 舆论的趋势是反对那项法案的。

He did it of set purpose. 他干这事是故意的。

11. Yes, but we shall proceed as soon as the Grubstart gives us the added funds. 是的, 但格拉布贷款基金会一旦把追加的资金拨给我们, 我们就马上实施这个计划。

1) vi. proceed 意为“continue after having stopped 继续, 持续”。常见搭配用法如下:

proceed to + (n.) 继续前往

proceed against 控诉

proceed with + n. 开始做

proceed from 由……引起

proceed to (do) 开始做……

例: The old gardener rested for a moment, then proceed with his work. 园丁休息了一会, 然后又继续干活。

Let us proceed to the next item on the agenda. 让我们进入下一项议程。

After the applause died down, the pianist proceed to play. 掌声停后, 钢琴家开始演奏。

The court proceeded against him for theft. 法庭以偷窃罪对他起诉。

Light proceeds from the sun. 光线来自太阳。

2) as soon as 意为“at the moment that; when, not later than —……就”。

例: I'll tell him the news as soon as I see him. 我一见到他就把这个消息告诉他。

As soon as she came back from the kitchen she proceeded to tell us all her troubles.
她从厨房转回就继续跟我们诉说她所有的麻烦。

【注】

与 as soon as 同义的表达词组有:

no sooner ... than ... 一……就……

the moment ... 正当……一刹那

hardly ... when ... 刚……就……

the minute ... 一……就……

scarcely ... before ... 刚……就……

例: I had no sooner (No sooner had I) laid down than the telephone rang. 我刚躺下, 电话铃就响了。

Hardly had I reached the station when the train started. 我刚到车站, 火车就开了。
Scarcely had the old woman opened the door before a gust of wind blew the candle out. 老太太刚开门, 一阵风就把蜡烛吹灭了。

Mary wired her mother the moment she reached China. 玛丽一到中国就给她母亲发了电报。

I understood everything the minute I saw her face. 我一看到她的面孔就知道了一切。

3) Grubstart 一词根据上下文不难猜出是金星上一个负责财政预算的政府机构。Grubstart 是作者根据英国英语 grubstake 一词杜撰而成, grubstake 意为“以分得部分发现物为条件供给探矿者的贷款或物品”。

12. “Prof. Zog, why are we spending billions and billions of zilches to land a flying saucer on Earth when there is no life there?” “佐格教授, 既然地球上没有生命, 我们为何还要花费亿万元朝那里发射飞碟呢?”

1) 这是一个疑问句, 其含义深刻, 耐人寻味, 点明本文要旨, 暗示了地球的大气层已经受到何等程度的污染和破坏。作者用 zilch 这个美语口语词汇, 和 nothing 或 zero 同义, 在本课中 zilch 用作“元或美元”, 为货币单位。

例: The poor worker has absolutely zilch in the bank. 这位穷工人在银行里一个子儿的存款都没有。

The credibility of the new administration was zilch then. 当时对于新政府的信任是零。

2) billions of 是一个常用搭配用法, 类似的搭配还有:

hundreds of ... 数以百计的

millions of ... 数以百万的

thousands of ... 数以万计的

zillions of ... 数兆亿的

Brief Explanations

Comprehension of the Text

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

Vocabulary

N. 1. extremely 2. hazard 3. pollute 4. originally 5. indicate 6. survive 7. skyscraper
8. tiny 9. technology 10. conference

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

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

【注】

cost, pay 和 spend 这三个词在使用上是有区别的, 万万不能等同而语。在汉语中, 我们说花钱, 花费, 花销, 但在英语中, 我们就要根据不同的场合来选用不同的动词表达“花”这个字。一般地说来, cost 多指花费(金额、费用)或指要价, cost 不可用被动语态; 有时 cost 也用来表达花费(时间、劳力等), 付代价, 牺牲性命。常见表达句型有:

①cost+n.

例: This jacket costs 150 dollars. 这件夹克价值 150 美元。

How much did it cost to build the big bridge? 修建这座大桥花费多少钱?

②cost+sb. +n.

例: It will cost you 800 yuan to buy the set of standard book. 买这套标准套书你要花 800 元钱。

③cost+n. (时间或劳力)

例: Such a difficult project costs a lot of time and effort. 这么艰难的工程需要耗费极多的时间和精力。

④cost+n. (sb.) +n.

例: Careless driving will cost you your life. 粗心驾驶可能会使你丧命。

pay 常用来表达某人支付价款或付款给某人, 可用主动语态也可用被动语态, 常见表达句型有:

①pay+n.

例: He paid the bill. 他付了帐。

Smith paid the driver and got out of the taxi. 史密斯付钱给司机后下了出租车。

②pay+n. (款、sb.) +for n.

例: Please pay the cashier for the meal. 请把餐费付给出纳员。

I paid 500 dollars for this colour TV. 我花 500 美元买这台彩电。

③pay+n. (sb.) +n. (款) +to do

例: The employer paid the young employee 5 dollars to wash his car. 老板付给这位年轻的雇员 5 美元叫他洗车。

④pay+for+n.

例: Did you pay for the pocket dictionary? 那本袖珍字典的书款你付过了吗?

spend 多指某人花钱或花时间去某事, 用于主动语态中, 花钱做事我们使用 spend money on, 花时间做事是 spend time in, 但在当今英语中, 我们也可说 spend money (time) doing sth.。spend 的表达句型有:

①spend+n. (钱) +on

例: The young couple spent all their savings on a new flat. 这对年轻的夫妇将全部积蓄花在一套新居室上。

②spend+n. (时间) +in