大学英语自学丛书

大学英语

自学导读

唐义均 编著

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Useful Guide To College English

外文出版社

大学英语自学系列丛书

《大学英语》自学导读②

唐义均 编著

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大学英语哲学是读

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唐义均 编著

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内容说明

《导读》是作者在认真研究《大学英语教学大纲》(高等学校文理科用)、国家教委大学统编教材《大学英语》及 1994 年颁布的《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表 1~4 级》的基础上,针对教学中学生提出的问题加以系统整理和分析后编写出来的。帮助读者掌握英语的语言规律与培养自学能力,是作者在编写本书时始终遵循的原则。

下面从四个方面介绍本书内容:

- (一)准确理解,熟练掌握大量单词和短语是学好外语的基础。本书中"课文置点(Language Points)"列举了每个单元精读,泛读课文中出现的常用短语,并给出它们的同义词、近义词或反义词;"重要调汇(Key Vocabulary)"则指出课文中出现的并在《教学大纲》和《通用词汇表》中规定的词汇。建议读者在学习每一单元时应首先熟悉并掌握这些词汇的中英文释义,尤其是常用动词、形容词、副词及介词词组的用法;还应根据"构调法(Word Building)"中列举的常用词级及词根掌握英语构词规律,养成自觉记忆英语单词的习惯。

(Structure and Grammar)"重点讲述学生较难理解和掌握的语法项目,如倒装条件句、双重否定、现在完成进行时与现在完成时的区别、系动词 go,get,grow,come,fall,turn,run 的用法等。要掌握这些重点难点,需要在理解记忆的基础上反复练习。

(三)从对范文(课文)的摹仿入手,提高写作水平是学生的迫切需要。"语篇学习(Text Learning)"以提问的形式,要求学生运用所提供的连词,把答句连成完整的段落。从写文章摘要入手,逐步过渡到自由命题作文,或按要求写作文,这已被证明是学习写作的有效途径。"概念性短语(Conceptual Phrases)"则把课文中出现的表达某个特定概念的短语以精确的汉译列举出来,如 make on-the-spot observations(作实地观察),obtain knowledge(学知识),a rich legacy of ideas(一份丰富的思想遗产)等。若能熟读勤背这些短语,对于克服洋泾滨英语(Chinglish)的思维习惯,丰富自己的词汇宝库,学会使用地道的英文表达思想(口笔头)是极为有益的。

(四)利用母语的优势,通过中英文对照,摸索并掌握英语语言规律已被证明是成年人学习外语的一条行之有效的经验。本书所有例句都有译文。"课文汉语译文(Chinese Translation of the Text)"则力求精确流畅,与原文保持一致。希望这些译文不但有助于学生理解原文,也能使他们整體篇的层次上摸索英汉互译规律。

此外,还带有"练习答案(Key To Exercises)",提供比较难做或容易做错的练习的答案,如中译英练习和完形填空(Cloze)。

以上从"理解""运用""表达""翻译"四个方面对《导读》内容作了 扼要介绍,并就怎样使用本书提出了作者的建议。作者在编写本书 时,力求从学生的实际需要入手,并根据学生的意见,及时对本书稿 作了修改和补充。因此,本书可以说是同读者一起写成的。作者希望, 这本摒弃了传统译注方法的《导读》能够帮助广大读者在学好教材, 打好基础,激发出更大学习兴趣的同时,能使他们顺利通过各级大学 英语考试,也希望能有更多读者向作者提出问题,使本书日臻完善。

写给读者的话

十多年前当我还是个学生的时候,我经常向我的老师提问。臂如:

为什么这个地方用 find (发现),那个地方用 find out (发现),而另一个地方则用 discover (发现)呢?

大多数情况下,得到的回答是:就这么用;慢慢地,你会知道如何 使用的。

但只要一用,总是出错。老师又告诉我,英美人不这样用!

四年大学不算快,可我还是不"知道如何使用"。毕业后,没料想自己当上了英语老师,更没想到的是,我的学生不断地向我提出我曾经不断地向我的老师提出过的那些问题。

就这么用……

我尽量模仿着我老师的语调和神态说,可当我看到学生眼中流露出的那种迷惑而又不信任的眼光时,我突然想起我当时不就是用这种眼光看过我的老师吗。随后,我便整整花了八年时间潜心研究我脑海中存在的和学生提出的每一个问题。

然而,并不是所有的学生毕业后都能当老师或花得起这八年时间的。因此,我最大的愿望是决不能由于我的原因而让学生带着遗憾 走。

时间久了,我便有意无意地把学生的提问看作是衡量我课堂教学成功与失败的尺度。一堂新课结束后,学生向我提的问题越多,我的课就上得越成功。我从来没有因不能解答学生的问题而感到紧张过,但我的的确确因一堂课下来没有学生提问而感到焦躁,甚至冒过冷汗。

在大多数情况下,是老师向学生提出一些他们必须费尽心机才能回答的问题,而在我这种情况下,总是学生向我提出一些我必须绞尽脑汁才能回答的问题。



现在这几乎已成为我的习惯:每当我第一次面对一个班级时,我总要象军队指挥官动员即将奔赴战场的士兵那样鼓励我的学生向我提问,不管是有关词汇的还是有关语法的,是简单的还是复杂的。我想我是一位幸运的老师,因为我的学生总是与我配合得很默契。他们不断地用各种各样的问题向我提出新的挑战。一方面,这些问题激励我不断钻研。另一方面,这些问题使我能够随时了解到学生需要什么,从而及时调整教学重点,使我的课堂教学更具有针对性。

我说这番话并不是暗示我不感激曾经辛辛苦苦地培养过我的老师们,我只是说我感激曾经向我提出过问题的每一位学生。

我相信,这书中肯定有你想问或已经问过的种种问题。不谦虚地说,《大学英语》自学导读能够解决你的这些问题,能够帮助你建立一个近乎完善的语言体系。

着 ◆ 始 北京商学院外语部 一九九五年三月

符号说明

	· ·	
n.	noun	名词
adj.	adjective	形容词
adv.	adverb	副词
vt.	verb transitive	及物动词
vi.	verb intransitive	不及物动词
prep.	preposition	介词
pron.	pronoun	代词
conj.	conjunction	连词
determ.	determiner	限定词
obj.	object	宾语
sub j.	subject	主语
sb.	somebody	某人
sth.	something	某事,某物
v-ing	如 going	动名词或现在分词
v-to	如 go	动词原形
wh-clause		疑问词引导的从句
wh-word	如 when; who	疑问词
that-clause		that 引导的从句
usu.	usually	通常
esp.	especially	尤其是
fml	formal	正式用法
infml	informal	非正式用法
	synonym	同义词
反	antonym	反义词
E	word in similar sense	近义词

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Unit One

Is There Life On Earth?

课文重点

常用短语

name after

as to

come to a/the conclusion

be based on

for one thing...for another

be composed of /made of (辨析) 由…构成

as far as · · · is concerned

notice/pay attention to(辨析)

stick up

give off set back

pay/spend/cost(辨析)

泛读(1)

clean out

for sale

quite a bit

do one's share

set out

by mistake check over

every now and then

show up

以…命名

至于,关于同 concerning

得出结论同 conclude

根据,以…为依据

一方面,另一方面

就…而言,对…来说

注意(到)

(笔直)竖着,举起

散发出,发出同 emit, send out

使推迟进程,耽误同 delay

花费

清理出

出售,待售

很多同 a lot

尽某人的一份力同 do one's bit

摆出来同 lay out

错误地

核对,检查

不时地同 occasionally

露面同 turn up

send out

派出(去),散发出

泛读②

make room for

at present

get tired of set free

make trouble

jump to one's feet

without thinking

sign for

泛读③

consist of

run off break into/in

one by one

by force take risks reach for

重要句型

when it comes to (v-ing)

为…腾出地方

目前,眼下间 now

对…感到厌烦

释放圖 release

捣弄,制造麻烦

跳起来

不假思索地

签收

由···组成或构成图 be made of

使…流走

破门耐入

一个接着一个,逐个地

用武力

冒险

伸手拿

当谈到,至于

1. Intensive Reading

Venusian scientists were able to get valuable information as to the feasibility of a manned flying saucer landing on Earth. (lines 9~10)

As To

as to (= about, concerning, [fml] as far as [sth./sb.] is concerned)表示"有关,关于,就……而言"等意思;多用于句首,以示强调,尤其用于引出某个论点或决定:

Since the room is painted purple, we haven't much choice as to the colour of the carpet. 既然房间滚成了紫色,至于地毯的颜色,我们就没有太多的选择余地了。

I'm curious as to/about what happened.

我很想知道发生了什么事。

I'll tell Kline to keep his mouth shut as to why we want the log. 至于我们为什么要这根木头,我会叫克莱因闭嘴的。

She was in a dilemma as to whether to stay at school or get a job. 至于是留在学校还是找一个工作,她进退两难。

Wouldn't you care to hazard a guess as to how many people will come? 至于有多少人来,您愿意试猜一下吗?

He's very uncertain as to whether it's the right job for him.

至于这工作是否适合于他干,他完全没把握。

I'm willing to read his book, but as to publishing it, that's a different matter.

我倒很愿意读他的书,至于出版嘛,那完全是另一回事儿。

As to your brother, I'll deal with him later.

至于你兄弟嘛,我以后再与他交涉。

2. "We have come to the conclusion, based on last week's satellite landing," Prof. Zog said, "that there is no life on Earth." (lines 12~13)

Base On

base on/upon(=form/make sth. using sth. else as the starting point)表示"把……作为基础,以……为基础,根据"等意思,一般情况下用于被动式:

Jefferson's courage and idealism were based on knowledge.

杰斐逊的勇气和理想主义是以知识为基础的。

My opinion is based on facts. 我的观点是以事实为依据的。

Marriages today are based on the desire for love and friendship,

and the desire to create a family. 如今的婚姻是以对爱情和友谊的渴望,以及对建立家庭的渴望为基础的。

Their marketing strategy is based on a study of consumer spending. 他们的市场营销策略是以一份用户消费研究为依据的。

My estimate was based on the figures for the last three years.

我的估计是根据最后三年的数据而作出的。

The film is based on a novel by Charles Dickens.

这部电影是根据查尔斯·狄更斯的小说改编的。

3. "For one thing, Earth's surface in the area of Manhattan is composed of solid concrete and nothing can grow there. For another, the atmosphere is filled with carbon monoxide..." (lines 16~18)

For One Thing...For Another (Thing)

for one thing…for another (thing) (=on the one hand…on the other)用于表达为什么干或不干某件事的原因或理由,意即"一方面……另一方面":

For one thing we can't afford it, and for another it's ugly.

一方面我们付不起这笔钱,另一方面这很难看。

I can't go —for one thing, I have no money, and for another, I have too much work.

我无法去——一方面我没有钱,另一方面我的工作太忙。

Television is all very wonderful, but it brings its own problems too. For one thing, it tends to make people lazy. For another, it is a distraction, for when the television is on, it is difficult to give one's mind to anything else. 电视确实妙不可言;但它也带来它自身的问题。一方面,电视会使人懒惰。另一方面,它是一种干扰,因为当电视开着时,难以把注意力集中在别的事情上。

I can't help you. For one thing, I have no money. For another, I don't think it's right to do so. 我不能帮你。一方面我没有钱。另

一方面我觉得这样做不对。

Be Composed Of and Be Made Of

a)be composed of (=be formed of different parts, members, etc.)表示"由……组成或构成";强调某物是由何种元素构成的:

Water is composed of hydrogen and oxygen.

水是由氢和氧构成的。

A word is composed of several letters put together.

单词是由好几个放在一起的字母构成的。

Our group is composed of older people.

我们这一组是由年龄较大的人员组成的。

The organization was composed of teachers, pupils and their parents. 该组织是由教师、学生和学生家长组成的。

The committee is composed of representatives from all the universities. 委员会由来自各个大学的代表组成。

b)be made of 也表示"由······构成的",但强调某物是由何种材料制成的:

Bottles are made of glass. 瓶子是玻璃制造的。

The teapot is made of silver. 这个茶壶是银制的。

4. "What does this mean as far as our flying saucer program is concerned?" (lines 20~21)

As Far As... Is/Are Concerned

as far as … is/are concerned (= as for, in respect of)表示"就 ……而言,对……来说"的意思:

The early settlers were not "good citizens" as far as England was concerned. 就英国而言,这批早期的殖民者并不是"好公民。"

As far as we are concerned, you can go whenever you want. 就我们而言,你想什么时候去就什么时候去。

As far as his ability is concerned, he's the best person for the po-

sition, but he's not honest enough.

就他的能力而言,他是干这项工作的最佳人选,但他不够诚实。

As far as I'm concerned, the whole idea is crazy.

在我看来,整个想法不合实际。

As far as the colour is concerned, I'd prefer this car.

就颜色而言,我更喜欢这辆轿车。

As far as the price is concerned, the house is quite cheap. 就价格而言,这房子很便宜。

5. "Over here you will notice what seems to be a river, but the satellite findings indicate it is polluted and the water is unfit to drink." (lines 29~30)

Notice and Pay Attention To

pay attention to 是指集中注意力的动作过程,即"注意",而 notice 则是指集中注意力的结果,即"注意到":

You must pay attention to what the teacher says in class! 你必须在课堂上注意听讲!

She was wearing a new dress, but he didn't even notice it. 她穿着一身新衣服,但是他根本没有注意到。

有相同区别的词或词组有 listen to(听)/hear(听到);look at(看)/see(看到);look for(寻找)/find(找到);

We listened to the radio last night and heard the news.

我们昨夜听了收音机,听到了那则新闻。

I looked at the blackboard, but could see nothing.

我看了一下黑板,但什么也没看见。

6. "What are those stalagmite projections sticking up?" (line 38)

Stick Up

stick up(=be raised or kept upright)表示"竖着,立起,举起"等意思:

The garden fork was left sticking up out of the hard soil.

干草叉笔直竖在坚硬的土壤里。

Stick up your hand if you know the answer.

要是知道答案就举手。

His feet stuck up in the air as he fell over backwards.

他往后倒下去的时候四脚朝天。

7. "They are some type of granite formations that give of f light at night." (line 39)

Give Off

give off(=send out,emit)表示"散发出,发出"气味、汽体、光等:

The milk must be bad it's giving off a nasty smell.

这牛奶肯定坏了,散发出一股臭味。

Boiling water gives off steam. 开水散发出蒸汽。

The fire is giving off a lot of smoke. 这堆火正在冒浓烟。

8. "If all you say is true, won't this set back the flying saucer program several years?" (lines 42~43)

Set Back

set back (=delay, make late)表示"使…推迟(进程),耽误"等意思。

The bad weather will set back our building plans by three weeks. 坏天气将使我们的建筑计划推迟三周。

The cost of the civil war has set back national development by ten years. 内战的代价是使国家的发展进程推迟了十年。

The fire in the factory set back production by several weeks.

工厂的这场火灾把生产耽误了好几周。

The election will be set back to July to avoid the June holiday. 选举将推迟到七月份,为的是避开六月的假期。

9. "Prof. Zog, why are we spending billions and billions of zilches to land a flying saucer on Earth when there is no life there?"

(lines $46\sim47$)

Pay, Spend and Cost

这三个动词都表示"花费(钱等)",但各有不同的词法并用于不同的句型。

a)pay(=give [money] in exchange)表示"付钱"、"花钱买",一般与for 连用;它的主语只能是某人(somebody),而不能是某个东西或某件事:

How much did you pay for that dictionary?

你买那本词典花了多少钱?

He paid me £2 for the book. 他付给我 2 英镑买那本书。

Has that pair of shoes been paid for? 那双鞋已经付钱了吗?

b)spend 的主语也始终只能是人(somebody),而不是某物(something)或 it;它只能带一个宾语,而且始终与介词 on 连用;它的句型是 spend ··· on 和 spend ··· v-ing;

She spends too much money on clothes. (\checkmark)

Clothes spends her too much money. (X)

她在衣着上花费的钱太多了。

They spend a lot of money on advertising.

他们在做广告上花费不少钱。

George spends most of his spare time studying French. (\checkmark)

Studying French spends him most of his spare time. (X)

乔治把大部分业余时间花费在学习法语上。

c)cost 正好与 spend 相反,主语始终是事或物或形式主语(it),人不能作它的主语;cost 经常带两个宾语:

The suit cost me over £6. 这套衣服花了我6英镑多。

The house cost him £15000. 这幢房子花费了他 15000 英镑。

Letters will cost a little more, but they will certainly travel faster. 信件将花费得稍多一点,但信件将无疑会走得更快。

These numerous trips with Jennie have cost him considerable

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