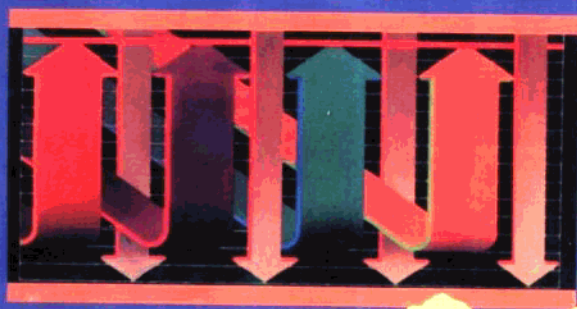


第二册

College English



新编 大学英语(1—4)级 多功能同步精解

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内容提要

《新编大学英语(1—4级)多功能同步精解》是根据上海外语教育出版社出版,全国高等院校文理科本科用《大学英语(精读)》而编写的教与学参考书。

本书分为1—4册,与《大学英语》(精读)1—4级同步。每册按课文顺序编写,包括课文注释、练习与阅读注释、练习答案以及五套测试题,其中四套测试题为对应课文的同步训练,一套为水平测试。可供大专院校师生及广大英语自学者参考。

前 言

《新编大学英语(1—4级)多功能同步精解》是根据全国高校通用教材《大学英语(精读)》(文理科本科用,上海外语教育出版社出版)而编写的具有实用价值的教与学参考书。

《新编大学英语(1—4级)多功能同步精解》与1—4级精读教材同步相应分为四册,每册按教材体例以课文为单位按顺序编写。每课包括:1、课文注释(Notes to the Text);2、练习与阅读材料注释(Notes to Exercises and the Reading Practice/Activity);3、练习答案(Key to Exercises)。为方便广大自学者,注释原则采用中文解说,配有两个或两个以上的例句并给出中文翻译。每册中五套测试卷,其中四套试卷为对应课文的同步训练,一套试卷为水平测试。同步测试内容紧扣教材,尤其是词汇、结构、辨错、完形填空等项均针对相应课文中出现的难点与重点;翻译试题按大学英语四级考试所采用的新题型设置;水平测试注重考查学生的语言运用能力。五套测试将国家教委颁发的《大学英语四级考试大纲》和《大学英语教学大纲》有机地结合起来。因此,使用本书不仅可方便教师进行分级教学,检查学生各级学习进展情况,而且可帮助在校学生逐级巩固所学内容,自测学习效果,亦可对大学英语自学者提供有益的帮助。

全书由罗德芬总体设计并统稿。本书为第二册,与《大学英语(精读)》第二册配套使用。

胡升福编写1—3课,同步测试卷I;高中编写4—6课,同步测试卷I;张清明编写7—10课,同步测试卷II,IV,2级水平测试。

诚恳希望使用本书的教师和学生提出宝贵的批评和建议。

编 者

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CONTENTS

Unit One

Is There Life on Earth	(1)
Notes to the Text	(1)
Notes to Exercises and the Reading Practice	(10)
Key to Exercises	(13)

Unit Two

The Dinner Party	(22)
Notes to the Text	(22)
Notes to Exercises and the Reading Practice	(30)
Key to Exercises	(32)

Unit Three

Lessons from Jefferson	(41)
Notes to the Text	(41)
Notes to Exercises and the Reading Practice	(51)
Key to Exercises	(54)

Unit Four

My First Job	(67)
Notes to the Text	(67)
Notes to Exercises and the Reading Practice	(72)
Key to Exercises	(74)

Unit Five

The Professor and the Yo—Yo	(82)
Notes to the Text	(82)
Notes to Exercises and the Reading Practice	(88)
Key to Exercises	(90)

Unit Six

The Making of a Surgeon	(98)
Notes to the Text	(98)
Notes to Exercises and the Reading Practice	(103)
Key to Exercises	(105)

Unit Seven

There's Only Luck	(114)
Notes to the Text	(114)
Notes to Exercises and the Reading Practice	(119)
Key to Exercises	(121)

Unit Eight

Honesty: Is It Going out of Style?	(128)
Notes to the Text	(128)
Notes to Exercises and the Reading Practice	(134)
Key to Exercises	(136)

Unit Nine

What is Intelligence, Anyway?	(144)
Notes to the Text	(144)
Notes to Exercises and the Reading Practice	(149)
Key to Exercises	(151)

Unit Ten

Profits of Praise	(160)
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Notes to the Text	(160)
Notes to Exercises and the Reading Practice	(165)
Key to Exercises	(167)
Test Paper I (Units 1—3)	(176)
Test Paper II (Units 4—6)	(193)
Test Paper III (Units 7—8)	(210)
Test Paper IV (Units 9—10)	(228)
Practice Test for Band Two	(246)

Appendix

Key to Test Papers

Test Paper I	(263)
Test Paper II	(265)
Test Paper III	(266)
Test Paper IV	(268)
Practice Test for Band Two	(269)

Unit One

IS THERE LIFE ON EARTH?

地球上有没有生命吗？

Notes to the Text

1. Is there life on earth? 地球上有没有生命？

on earth 在世界上, 在地球上(相当于 *in the world*); 究竟, 到底(常用于疑问句中, 加强疑问词的语气)

a. The Nile is the longest river on earth. 尼罗河是世界上最长的河流。

b. What on earth are you doing? 你究竟在干什么？

c. How on earth did you know it? 你到底是怎么知道的？

2. 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. 金星上的科学家首次把一颗卫星成功地送

上了地球,此后卫星便不断地发回信号和照片。

manage to do sth. 设法(做成某事)

- a. We managed to fulfil the task ahead of time. 我们设法提前完成了任务。
- b. The maths problem is difficult, but I can manage to solve it. 这道数学题很难,但我还是可以做出来的。

land v. 登陆;上岸;使…着陆;把…送到

- a. The passengers landed. 旅客都已上岸。
- b. The ship landed its passengers. 船让旅客登岸。
- c. The pilot landed the aeroplane. 驾驶员使飞机着陆。

send back 送还,退货,发送回来

- a. This coat is too short in one sleeve. Send it back to the shop. 这件上衣有一只袖子太短了,退回给商店吧!
- b. She went to live with her mother, but her mother sent her back to her husband. 她回娘家去和母亲住,但她母亲还是把她送到丈夫这儿来了。

as well as 作连词用,表示“既…又…”,不仅…而且;以及,和”,相当于 *not only… but also*; *and*. 可连接并列的两个句子成分。*as well as* 连接两个并列的主语时,谓语动词在人称和数上与第一个主语一致。如:

I as well as they are ready to help you. 不仅他们愿意帮助你,我也愿意帮助你。

as well as 有时作介词用,表示“除…之外(还)”意义,相当于 *in addition to*, *besides*, 其后面可接名词或动名词。如:

- a. The old like to watch football matches as well as the young. 除了年轻人外,老年人也喜欢看足球比赛。
- b. With television, we see a picture as well as hearing sound. 利用电视,我们除了听到声音外,也能看见图象。

ever since 从…以来;从那时起,此后一直

since 从句中用一般过去时,主句中用现在完成时或现在完成进行时。*ever since* 作副词用时,主句时态也是如此。

- a. I haven't written anything ever since I was ill. 自从有病以后,我就再也没有动过笔。
- b. Ever since I saw that film, I've been having nightmares. 看了那部电影以来,我一直做恶梦。
- c. He went to Beijing in 1980 and has lived there ever since. 他在1980年去北京,此后一直住在那里。

3. The satellite was directed into an area known as Manhattan (named after the great Venesian astronomer Prof. Manhattan, who first discovered it with his telescope 20,000 light years ago). 这颗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命名的,在两万光年之前该教授用望远镜首次发现了这个地区)。

be known as 被认为是;以…著称,被称为

- a. Hunan has been known as the "land of fish and rice". 湖南历来被称为“鱼米之乡”。

- b. He is known as a great lawyer. 他以大律师闻名。

be known for sth. 因…而著名

be known to sb. 为…所知

be named after/for (AmE) 被用…命名

- a. Our eldest son was named George after/for his uncle. 我们的长子随他舅父的名字取名为乔治。
- b. The bridge was named after the hero who gave his life for the cause of the people. 这座桥是以那个为了人民的事业而献身

的英雄的名字而命名的。

4. Venusian scientists were able to get valuable information as to the feasibility of a manned flying saucer landing on Earth. 金星科学家从而获得了有关载人飞碟能否在地球上着陆的宝贵资料。

句中 a manned flying saucer 为动名词 landing 的逻辑主语。

as to 至于,谈到(一般放在句首);关于(后面接名词、代词、wh-从句);按照

- a. As to this, I have a few words to say. 谈到这一点,我有几句话要说。
- b. He had nothing at all to say as to when he expected her to get back. 关于他希望她何时回来,他无可奉告。
- c. They sorted the eggs as to size and colour. 他们根据大小和颜色把蛋进行分类。

5. We have come to the conclusion, based on last week's satellite landing, that there is no life on Earth. 根据上周发射的卫星所提供的资料,我们已经得出结论:地球上没有生命。

句中 *that there is no life on Earth* 为同位语从句,说明 *the conclusion* 的具体内容。

come to the conclusion that 得出结论

draw a conclusion from sth. 从…得出结论

- a. I have come to the conclusion that such a plan will not work.
我的结论是这种计划无法实现。
- b. What conclusion did you draw from their statement? 从他们的陈述中你得出了什么结论?

base sth. on/upon sth. 把…建立在…之上;以…作为…的根据

- a. Statements should be based on facts. 说话要有(事实)根据。

b. Socialism bases itself upon materialism. 社会主义是以唯物论为基础的。

6. 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 and other deadly gases and nobody could possibly breathe this air and survive. 首先,曼哈顿地区的地球表面均由坚固的混凝土构成,那里什么东西也无法生长。另外,大气层中充满了一氧化碳和其它致命的气体,任何人呼吸了这种空气都不可能幸存。

for one thing...for another (thing) 首先...其次;一方面...另一方面;一则...,再则

a. I don't want to buy it; for one thing I don't like the colour, and for another the price is too high. 我不想买它。一方面是不喜欢它的颜色,另一方面是价格太贵。

b. We lost the game because, for one thing, our opponents were quite strong and, for another, our teamwork was poor. 这场球打输了,一方面是由于对方实力较强,另一方面也是因为我们没有配合好。

be composed of 由...组成

a. The Party committee is composed of five members. 党委会由五名成员组成。

b. Water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen. 水由氧和氢组成。

survive vi. 幸存下来,还活着(其后不接宾语);*vi.* 从...中逃生,...之后还活着,比...长命(其后不接 *from*,也不接 *than*,而是直接接宾语)

a. Her parents died in the accident, but she survived. 事故中她的父母丧命,而她幸存下来了。

b. She survived the accident. 她幸免于事故。

c. She survived her son. 她比儿子后死。

要表达“比某人多活多久时间”，可用“by 或 for + 一段时间”形式表示。

d. She survived her husband by/for many years. 她比丈夫多活许多年。

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

as/so far as sb./sth. is concerned. 就...而言[来说];至于

a. As far as I'm concerned (= in my opinion) the whole idea is crazy. 就我而言[我认为], 这整个的看法是愚蠢的。

b. As far as the structure is concerned, the house isn't worth the price they're asking. 就结构而言, 这所房子是值不了他们所要的价格的。

8. You see this dark black cloud hovering over the surface of Earth? 你们看到了在地球表面上方飘浮的这片深黑色的云层吗?

hover over 盘旋; 飘浮

a. A bird is hovering over a big tree. 一只鸟在大树上盘旋。

b. The smog from that factory hovered over our building. 那家工厂排出的烟雾在我们的楼顶上飘浮。

9. We don't know what it is made of, but it could give us a lot of trouble
...虽然我们还不知道它含有什么成分, 但是它很可能会给我们带来许多麻烦, ...

be made of 由...制(构)成(of 后的材料与成品性质相同, 只发生物理变化)

The bridge is made of steel. 这座桥是用钢材造的。

10. ...the water is unfit to drink. 河水不适于饮用。

形容词后的不定式不带宾语,其意义上的宾语为句子前一部分的某一个词时,这样的不定式为反射不定式。句中 *to drink* 就是这样的结构。注意反射不定式后不能再带多余的宾语。不能说: *The river is dangerous to bathe in it.* 应该说: *The river is dangerous to bathe in.* 在那条河里游泳危险。

unfit *adj.* 不适宜的(后接动词不定式或 *for doing sth.*)

The food is unfit to eat/for eating. (= The food is not fit to eat.) 这种食物不宜吃。

11. They emit gases, make noise and keep crashing into each other. 它们排放气体,发出噪音,而且不断地相互碰撞。

crash(sth) into sth. /sb. (猛烈)碰撞

- a. The car crashed into a bus on the bridge. 小车在桥上撞上一辆公共汽车。
b. John has crashed the car into the gate again. 约翰又把车撞在门上了。

12. 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. 那儿有很多这样的轨道,很多这样的金属微粒,要使飞碟在那儿着陆而不被某一微粒撞毁是很难办到的。

“*many of* + 限定词(定冠词、指示代词、物主代词) + 复数名词”表特指。“*many* + 复数名词”则表泛指。如:

- a. Not many of the children will pass the exam. 这次考试中,不会有许多孩子及格。

- b. Many people have expressed this opinion. 许多人已表达了这个意见。

13. What are those stalagmite projections sticking up? 那些笔直竖立的石笋状凸出物是什么东西?

stick up 竖立, 举起, 突出

- a. Stick up your hand if you know the answer. 如果你知道答案, 就把手举起来。
b. He is so cocky that his tail is sticking high up in the air. 他目空一切, 尾巴都翘到天上去了。

14. They're some type of granite formations that give off light at night. 它们是某种夜间会发光的花岗岩结构。

give off, *give out* 和 *emit* 都表“发出”含义。可以相互替换使用, 但 *give off* 尤指发出液体、气体、光或气味。 *give out* 尤指发出声音。 *emit* 为更正式用语, 尤指发出热、光、气味、声音等。

- a. Boiling water gives off steam. 沸水发出蒸汽。
b. The leaves gave out a whirring sound. 树叶发出沙沙声。
c. The chimney emitted a cloud of smoke. 烟囱发出一缕缕青烟。

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

all 作主语表示可数名词时, 谓语动词用复数; *all* 作主语表示一个整体或一个概念时, 谓语动词用单数。如:

All (= everything) was silent. 万籁俱寂。

All (= all people) were silent. 人人缄默无言。

set back 使…推迟(多少时间)

- a. The bad weather will set back our building plans (by) three weeks. 恶劣的天气将会使我们的建设计划推迟三周。
- b. The cost of the war has set back the national development (by) ten years. 战争的消耗使得国家的发展耽误了十年。

16. ...we shall proceed as soon as the Grubstart gives us the added funds. 一俟格拉布贷款基金会把追加的资金拿给我们,我们就会立即实施这一计划。

proceed 后接 *to sth.* 表“转到(另一项事情上)”;接 *to do sth.* 表示“开始做某事”;接 *with sth.* 表示“继续进行(同一件事情)”。例如:

- a. Let us proceed to the next item on the agenda. 让我们进行下一项议程。
 - b. The boy proceeded to tell us about his trip. 男孩开始向我们讲述他的旅行。
 - c. Please proceed with your story. 请讲下去。
17. 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,那我们为什么还要花费亿万个零元向那儿发射飞碟呢?

spend 后一般用现在分词作宾补,如:

- a. He's spent half his life writing this book. 他写这本书已花了他半辈子时间。
- b. He spends a lot of money buying books. 他把大量的钱花在购买书上。

有时, **spend** 后也可用带 *to* 的不定式作宾补,这时不定式也含有

目的意义。*spend* 后的宾语除了表时间和金钱的名词外,也可用 *efforts* 或 *energy* 等名词。例如:

- a. Most newcomers spend two to four weeks of concentrated searching to locate adequate accommodations, so plan your arrival accordingly. 为找到合适的膳宿处,多数初来乍到者要集中精力找上两至四周,因此须相应地计划好你的抵达日期。
- b. The government spent a lot of money to help make this land better. 政府花了大量资金帮助改良这片土地。
- c. He spent great efforts to help me. 他使了很大的劲儿来帮我。
- d. Animals that hibernate spend much less energy to live in winter. 冬眠的动物消耗很少的能量过冬。

when 可引导原因状语从句,表理由或原因,为“既然,鉴于”意义,相当于 *since*; *considering that*. 通常用于疑问句中。如:

- a. Why do you want a new job when you've got such a good one already? 既然你已经有了这样好的一个工作,为什么你还想找新的工作呢?
- b. Why not take part in the match when you can play basketball so well? 既然你的篮球打得这么好,为什么不参加比赛呢?

Notes to Exercises and the Reading Practice

1. notice, pay attention to (V)

notice 注意,指无意志的作用而言,即无意识地注意。

He passed by me without noticing me. 他从我旁边走过,没有注意到我。

pay attention to 注意,指有意志的作用而言,即有意识地注意。

You must pay attention to your pronunciation. 你得注意你的发音。

2. spend, pay, cost (Ⅵ) 三个动词都表“花费”,其区别如下:

spend 的主语为人或机构,宾语后可接 for sth, on sth/sb. 或 (in) doing sth.

(1) I spent 10 yuan on/for the book. 我花了 10 元钱买这本书。

(2) Tom spent two hours (in) writing the article. 汤姆写那篇文章花了两个小时。

pay 以人作主语,常可与 for sth. 搭配。

We'll have to pay 400 yuan for the bike. 我们得花 400 元买这辆自行车。

cost 以事物作主语,常接双宾语 (sb. sth.)。

The work cost them much labour. 这工作花费了他们大量的劳动。

3. have no further use for sth. (Ⅶ-1) 不再需要

4. be out of sight (Ⅶ-11) 看不见了

5. the right person for the job. (Ⅶ-4) 做某工作的最佳人选 (合适人手)

6. take steps to do sth. (Ⅷ) 采取步骤做某事

Reading Practice (P. 14)

7. Fresh air will kill you. 新鲜空气会要你的命。

8. which was once the big attraction of Los Angeles. 它曾是洛杉矶的一大迷人之处 (一大景观)。

9. from Butte, Montana, to New York City 从蒙大拿州的比尤特到纽约市

10. I was lecturing recently, and one of my stops was Flagstaff, Arizona, which is about 7000 miles above sea level. 近来我正外出讲