

COLLEGE ENGLISH

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学习手册

第一册

# 大学英语学习

第2册

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#### 内容简介

本书系根据全国高等学校文理科本科通用教材《大学英语(精读)》(修订本)而编写的同步辅导用书。每课均由课文注释、词语辨析、练习答案、练习注释、课文参考译文及自测练习六部分组成。注释合理、精当;词语辨析缜密、清晰;参考译文字斟句酌;自测练习针对性强。本书可供使用该教材的全日制本科生、成人高校本科生、高教自考者及《大学英语》自修者使用。

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## 前 言

《大学英语学习手册》系根据全国高等学校文理科本科通用教材《大学英语(精读)》(修订本) 而编写的同步辅导用书,旨在帮助使用该教材的全日制本科生、成人高等院校本科生、高教自考者及《大学英语》的自修者学好该教材,为成人英语三级考试、高教自考、全日制本科生全国英语四级统考打下坚实可靠的基础。

本书每课包括六部分内容: 1. 课文注释, 2. 词语辨析, 3. 练习答案, 4. 练习注释, 5. 课文参考译文, 6. 自测练习(附答案及注释)。

六者中课文注释为重点。我们用了差不多一半的篇幅对课文中的重要词语、比较复杂的句式和重要的语法现象,乃至一些修辞手法、文体、英国英语和美国英语的区别等,均区别轻重地举例阐述或加以说明。释例力求丰富、生动、实用、富有情趣。尤其是对那些貌似简单、实则颇有讲究的语言现象,我们也着意"讨个说法",有时会使您有一种茅塞顿开之感。如 so that 到底引导目的状语从句,还是引导结果状语从句?怎样识别?并非总是看从句中有无情态动词 can/could, may/might, 助动词 will/would 等,有时却是根据上下文来判断的。

对于同学们常感困惑的一些常用词、常用短语,我们进行了辨析,这对于加深对它们的理解和实际运用是十分有益的。练习答案主要是为弥补课堂教学时间之不足而配置的,希望大家以积极的态度对待它,竭力克服消极影响。课后练习中含有一些书后词表中未列入的较难单词、短语,书中加强和一些难句和复杂的语法现象等进行了说明,以扫除同学们作练习的拦路虎,更好地达到训练的目的。希望同学们对照课文认真学习参考译文,这对于加深英文的理解,会

大有裨益。

自测练习是从北京成人高教英语三级考,1992—2001年的试题中精选出来,加工编纂而成的。这样做基于两种考虑:一是教科书中针对课文的练习已经不少,不宜再增加同学们的负担;二是许多同学对成人三级考、高教自考、全国四级统考耿耿于怀。这里题量虽则不多,但可窥豹一斑,考前接触一下,总比一无所知强多了吧。

总之,在学习《大学英语》精读过程中,决不能像对待 泛读那样只了解文章大意就算完事,而应下一番"傻"工夫 才成。正如一则英语格言云: "The longest way round is the shortest way home." ("绕道路反近,捷径常误人。")

中国人民大学、中国政法大学、首都师范大学等首都重点院校具有丰富教学经验的部分老师参加了本书的编写工作。他们兢兢业业,认认真真,十分感人。尽管如此,由于水平有限,时间不足,缺点和错误在所难免,热诚希望使用本书的老师和同学们提出宝贵的意见和建议。

任安任

中国人民大学教授

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## Is There Life on Earth? 地球上有生命吗?

### I. 课文注释(Notes to the text)

1. For the first time Venusian scientists managed to land a satellite on the planet Earth,... 金星上的科学家首次 把一颗卫星送上了地球,...

for the first time: 第一次, 首次

They were there for the first time. 他们是第一次到那儿去。

In taking leave, she gave him her hand for the first time. 分手时,她第一次答应同他结婚。

manage to do something: succeed in doing or be able to do something that is difficult 终于/设法完成(某件困难的事)

Do you think we'll manage to finish the work by Friday? 你认为我们能(设法)在星期五以前完成这项工作吗?

We managed to get what we wanted, anyway. 不管怎么说,我们终于弄到了我们所需要的东西。

earth 作"地球"解,在句中前面一般加定冠词,如: How far is the earth from the sun? 地球离太阳有多远?

有时亦作(the)Earth,如: They returned successfully from the moon to (the) Earth. 他们成功地从月球返回地球。

- 2. ...and it has been sending back signals as well as photographs ever since. ...此后卫星便不断地发回信号和照片。
  - as well as: in addition to, besides; both... and, and also 除…之外还,不但…而且;既…又,和,并,也

Scott has a flat in London as well as a house in Edin burgh. 斯科特不仅在爱丁堡有一所住宅,而且在伦敦 还有个套间。

I'm learning French as well as English. 我除了学英语之外还学法语。

We shall travel by night as well as by day (i.e. both by night and by day). 我们将日夜兼程。

ever since: in all the time from then until now 从那时起 一直到现在

Jack went to Canada in 1974 and has lived there ever since. 杰克于 1974 年去加拿大,从那时起到现在一直住在那里。

has been sending back 为现在完成进行时,表示"现在以前这段时期反复发生的动作"。再如:

I've been working on the night shift for several weeks. 几周来我一直值夜班。

- 3. The satellite was directed into an area known as Manhattan (named after the great Venusian astronomer Prof. Manhattan, ...). 卫星对准发射的地区叫曼哈顿。(这是以金星上伟大的天文学家曼哈顿教授命名的, ...)
  - be known as: be called by (a name); have people think that one is (something or someone); have the reputation of being 被称为;被认为是;以…著称

The actress likes to be known as May Diamond, although it is not her real name. 那位女演员喜欢人们叫

她"五月钻石",虽然这不是她的本名。

Kent is known as "the garden of England." 肯特被称为 "英国的花园"。

Charles Dickens was known as a great English novelist. 查理斯·狄更斯被认为是英国一位著名的小说家。

He's known as a successful architect. 他以一个有成就的建筑师而闻名。

be named after: be given the same name as 以…命名

The girl was named after her mother. 这个女孩用的是

她母亲的名字。

The machine is named after its inventor. 这台机器是以其发明者的名字命名的。

- 4. ... Venusian scientists were able to get valuable information as to the feasibility of a manned flying saucer landing on Earth. …金星科学家们从而获得了有关载人飞碟能否在地球上着陆的宝贵资料。
  - as to: concerning, with regard to 关于; 至于

As to that, I haven't decided yet. 关于那件事,我尚未决定。

I know nothing as to the others. 至于其他人,我一无 所知。

He said nothing as to whether he would come back. 关于他是否回来的事,他只字未提。

The sun and the wind were quarrelling as to which was stronger. 太阳和风在争论谁的力量大。

句中 a manned flying saucer 为动名词短语 landing on Earth 的逻辑主语,而 landing on Earth 作介词 of 的宾语,该介词短语作定语,修饰 feasibility。

动名词的逻辑主语,应当用物主代词或名词所有格, 不论在口语或书面语中均如此。如: Do you mind
Do you object to Jim's that man's smoking? 他 吉姆 吸烟你 {在意吗? 反对吗?

不说: Do you object to  $\left\{ egin{matrix} ext{him} \\ ext{Jim} \\ ext{that man} \end{matrix} \right\}$  smoking?

然而,许多英国人确实这么说,尤其是在口头谈话中。

不过,要是有人这样回答: Yes, I object to {Jim that man}

any case—smoking or not. (是的,我反对 {吉姆},不论

他吸不吸烟。) 那就只能怪他自己了。

动名词的逻辑主语,若不是表"人"的名词,则只能 用通格名词了,如:

His reflections were cut short by the train slacking its pace. 他的回忆被火车减速所打断。

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

What conclusions did you come to? 你得出了什么结论? I thought it over, but could not come to any conclusion. 我仔细考虑过了,但仍未能得出任何结论。

base on/upon: use as a basis for 使基于, 使以…为根据

You should base your opinions on facts, not on hearsay. 你的意见应以事实为依据,而不应建立在道听途说上。 The book is based on something that really happened. 这本书是以真正发生过的事情为根据写的。

句中过去分词短语 based on... landing 作非限制性定语,修饰整个句子,相当于 which is based on ... 这样一个非限制性定语从句。

that there is no life on Earth 为中心词 (head word) conclusion 的同位语从句。

6. "For one thing, Earth's surface in the area of Manhattan is composed of solid concrete and nothing can grow there. For another, …" "首先, 曼哈顿地区的地球表面均由坚固的混凝土构成, 那里什么东西也不能生长。另外, …"

for one thing: for one of several reasons 举个理由;首先; 一则(后面常接(and)for another: 其次;二则)

I can't go. For one thing, I've no money. 我不能去。理由之一是我没有钱。

She is the right person! For one thing, she dances; for another, she is fond of singing. 就是她了! 一则她会跳舞, 二则她喜欢唱歌。

be composed of: be made up of 由…组成/构成

Water is composed of hydrogen and oxygen. 水由氢和氧化合而成。

The cake was composed of flour, butter, eggs, and sugar. 蛋糕是由面粉、黄油、鸡蛋和糖制成的。

- 7. "What does this mean as far as our flying sauce 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 ... be concerned: as for, in respect of 关于, 至于, 就…而言

As far as the weather is concerned, I do not think it matters. 至于天气嘛,我觉得那没关系。

As far as work is concerned, I always try my best. 就工作而言, 我总是尽力而为。

英语移行的主要规则:

- 1) 六个字母以下的词不要拆开移行;移行后分开的 两部分均不可少于三个字母,一个音节。
- 2) 不要把一个词从音节中间拆开移行,因此单音节词不得移行。
- 3) 拆词移行时,留在前一行的部分不能构成一个在 句中有另一种意思的词。如:

Christine's behaviour is really mad-dening, isn't it? 克里斯丁的举动真气人, 你说是不是!

- 4) 尽可能避免拆词移行。
- 8. ... which means a much heavier flying saucer than we originally planned. …这么一来,飞碟就要比我们原来计划的重得多。

than 这个关联词既可作连词又可作关系代词。当它在从句中不担任成分时为连词,担任成分时为关系代词。 在本句中, than 在从句中作 plan 的宾语,为关系代词。如:

She sings better than he does. 她比他唱得好。(than 在从句中不作成分,连词。)

I glanced at my watch. It was earlier than I thought. 我看了看表,时间比我想的要早。(than 在从句中作宾语,关系代词。)

The man drank a little more than was good for him. 那个人喝多了点。(than 在从句中作主语,关系代词。)

9. You see this dark black cloud hovering over the surface of Earth? 诸位看到地球表面上方飘浮着的这片深黑色的云层了吧?

本句为陈述疑问句 (The Declarative Question)。陈述疑问句在形式上是陈述句,但句末用问号,读升调。这种疑问句一般表示说话人对句子内容持肯定态度或是持否定态度:

You are here temporarily? 你在这里是暂时的吧? He didn't pass the exam? 他考试没有及格吧?

10. Over here you will notice what seems to be a river, ...

这边,诸位可以看到像条河似的东西,…

over here: (here 的惯用语) 在/向这边

We don't celebrate Christmas over here. 我们这儿并不 庆祝圣诞节。

- what: the thing or things that... 那样的事物/东西 I believed what he told me. 我相信他对我说的。

  He pointed to what looked like a tree. 他指了指那像
  棵树似的东西。
- 11. ... it is polluted and the water is unfit to drink. ... 它 (一条河似的东西) 已被污染,河水不宜饮用。

句中 to drink 为动词不定式,作状语,修饰 unfit 。 fit (适合的;恰当的;相称的)及其反义词 unfit 经常后面跟不定式:

The weather is not fit to go out in. 这种天气不宜外出。

I should say she wasn't fit to do anything of the sort. 依我看,她不适合做这类工作。

fit/unfit 后面也常跟 for 引起的短语:

It isn't fit for anything. 它做什么用都不合适。

The manager is not fit for his position. 那经理不称职。

- 12. ... which will add even greater weight to the saucer.
  - …这就会给飞碟增加更多的重量。

even: still; yet (用以加强比较级的语势) 更加; 愈加