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# 大学英语


(精读)

# 学习手册

王迈迈 主编

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|--------|--------|
| ● 单元精要 | ● 疑难详解 |
| ● 反馈测试 | ● 试题评讲 |
| ● 练习答案 | ● 参考译文 |

武汉工业大学出版社



# 大学英语(精读)学习手册

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# UNIT ONE

## IS THERE LIFE ON EARTH?

### (地球上生命吗?)

#### 一、单元精要

##### 词汇

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. direct 指引        | 2. compose 组成     |
| 3. survive 存活       | 4. indicate 显示    |
| 5. scrape 刮、擦       | 6. as to 关于       |
| 7. for one thing 首先 | 8. stick up 直立、突出 |
| 9. give off 发射出、产生  | 10. set back 阻碍   |

##### 语法

非限定性定语从句:

We shall have to take our own oxygen with us, which means a much heavier flying saucer than we originally planned. 我们得自带氧气,这样一来,飞碟就会比原计划重许多。

#### 二、疑难详解

1. **Venusian**: of or from Venus 金星的

注意: -ian 或 -an 是后缀,用于名词后,表示“属于……的;带有……性质的”或“……人”。

例: American 美国的, Egyptian 埃及的, European 欧洲的。

2. **For the first time Venusian scientists managed to land a satellite on the planet Earth.** For the first time Venusian scientists

succeeded in landing a satellite on the planet Earth. 金星上的科学家首次设法让一颗卫星在地球上着陆。

*manage*; succeed in doing sth. esp. with an effort 设法做成某事  
例: a. If I can't borrow the money, I shall have to manage without it. 我若是借不到那笔钱, 那就只好撑下去了。

b. In spite of these insults, she managed to keep her temper. 她虽然受尽侮辱, 还是尽量克制自己的怒气。

3. ... and it has been sending back signals as well as photographs ever since. .... 从此它便开始发回信号以及照片。

*ever since*; throughout the whole of a period of time referred to and up to the present 从那时到现在, 此后一直

例: a. He went to Turkey in 1956 and has lived there ever since. 他在一九五六年前往土耳其, 此后一直住在那里。

b. We have been friends ever since we met in 1970. 自从1970年相遇以来, 我们一直是朋友。

4. (sth.) **known as**; got the notion of, generally called 以……著称, 叫作

例: a. He's known as a successful architect. 他以成功的建筑师闻名。

b. The river, known as the Yangtze River, is the longest in China. 那条叫扬子江的河是中国最长的河流。

5. **Manhattan**; An island about 12 miles long and 2 miles wide lying between the Hudson, East and Harlem rivers, and forming a borough of New York City, USA. The cultural and business centre of the city is in Manhattan, with museums, art galleries and theatres (along Broadway); famous parts of Manhattan are Greenwich Village, Harlem, the Bowery, Wall Street and Fifth Avenue. Manhattan also contains Central Park, the Empire

State Building, the Rockefeller Center, Time Square and the United Nations Headquarters.

Manhattan Island was bought by the Dutch East India Company from the Manhattan Indians for about £ 8 worth of goods, in 1626, and a town called New Amsterdam was built there. The colony was seized by the English in 1664 and renamed New York.

曼哈顿是一座约十二英里长,两英里宽的小岛。它位于哈得孙河、东河以及哈莱姆河之间,是美国纽约市的一个自治行政区。该市的文化及商业中心都齐集于此,有博物馆,美术馆和剧院(沿百老汇大街),曼哈顿出名的去处有格林威治村,哈莱姆,鲍厄里街,华尔街以及第五大道。还有中央公园,帝国大厦,洛克菲勒中心,时代广场以及联合国总部。

曼哈顿岛最初是由荷兰东印度公司于1626年从曼哈顿印第安人手中以大约八英磅价值的货物买下来的。之后在那里建起了一座叫新阿姆斯特丹的城市。1664年英国人夺取该城,并重新起名为纽约。

6. **discover**: 1) to find or find out sth. that is already in existence but was not known about, such as a place or a fact 发现(存在而未为人知之物)

2) realize (sth. new or unexpected) 发觉(新奇或意外之物)

例: a. Columbus discovered America, but did not explore the new continent. 哥伦布发现了美洲,但未勘探此新大陆。

b. We suddenly discovered that it was too late to catch the train. 我们突然发觉已来不及赶上火车了。

注意: discover 与 invent, create 的区别:

To discover is to find sth. existing before, but unknown, while to invent is to design sth. not existing before. And to invent also

means to make up, or to think of sth. with imagination.

discover 指发现已存在但不为人所知的事物, 而 invent 指发明或创造新东西, 另外 invent 还有虚拟, 杜撰的意思。

例: a. When was the steam engine invented? 蒸气机是何时发明的?

b. China's first automatic four-colour glass printer was invented by a worker-technician. 中国第一架自动化四色玻璃印花机是一位工人技术员发明的。

To create means to cause sth. to exist or to make sth. new or original, and to produce. create 一词意为创作、创造, 以及产生。

例: a. Her appearance created a sensation. 她的出现造成了轰动。

b. Dickens created many wonderful characters in his novels. 狄更斯在他的小说中创造了许多奇妙的人物。

7. **telescope**: 1) n. a tube like instrument with lenses for making distant objects appear nearer and larger 望远镜

2) v. make or become shorter by means of or in the manner of sections that slide one within the other. 把一部分套进、滑进或缩进另一部分而使之变短; 嵌进; 叠缩

例: a. Please pass me the telescope. I want to see the shore clearly. 请把那架望远镜给我, 我想看清海岸。

b. When the trains collided, the first two cars of one of the trains telescoped (were telescoped). 火车相撞时, 其中一列火车的两节车厢叠嵌在一起了。

注意: 英语中的名词有很多可以变成动词, 这时它的意思源自该名词。例如: To eye means to observe or watch. eye 就是观看。其它还有 to elbow 挤进; to hand 传递, 用手帮助; to candy “结晶成糖”等等。

8. **light year**: A light year is the distance light travels in one year at the speed of 186282 miles (300000 kilometers) per second. 光年, 光按每秒 186282 英里 (300000 公里) 的速度走一年的距离叫一光年。

注意: 在非科学文章中常用 many light years away (很多光年之遥) 来表示“十分久远的时间”。本课中的 20,000 light years ago (二万光年前) 的用法并不正规, 其意思不过是说“很早以前”。

9. **...valuable information as to the feasibility of a manned flying saucer landing on Earth**: .....关于载人飞碟能否在地球着陆的有价值的信息。

as to: regarding to, about 有关、关于

例: a. As to your brother, I will deal with him later. 至于你兄弟, 我以后再对付他。

b. As to accepting their demand, I have not thought about it yet. 至于接受他们的要求, 我还没考虑过。

10. **come to the conclusion**: come to an end, a judgement, etc. 得出结论

例: a. I have come to the conclusion that it would be unwise to accept his proposal. 我得到的结论是: 接受他的建议是不明智的。

b. What conclusions did you come to? 你的结论是什么?

注: 该短语中也可用不定冠词, 即: to come to a conclusion.

11. **land**: go, come, put on land 登岸、着陆

例: a. The passengers landed as soon as the ship reached harbor. 船刚一抵港, 乘客们即迅速地登岸。

b. The pilot landed the airliner safely. 驾驶员使那架客机安全降落。

12. **base sth. on/upon**: build or place, use as a base for 建于……之

上,以……为根据

例:a. Jackson always bases his opinions on the facts. 杰克逊的观点常以事实为依据。

b. This book is based on a true story. 这本书是根据一个真实的故事写成的。

13. **composed of**: made up of 由……组成

例:a. Water ( $H_2O$ ) is composed of hydrogen and oxygen. 水由氢与氧化合而成。

b. Our party was composed of teachers, pupils and their parents. 我们这一伙人由教师、学生及学生家长组成。

14. **You see this dark black cloud hovering over the surface of Earth?**: Have you noticed the dark black cloud floating over the surface of Earth? 你们是否看到这块飘浮在地球表面上空的深黑色云层?

*hover over*: 1) continue to float over 漂浮在……上 2) remain in the air at one place 翱翔,盘旋。

例:a. He fired at the hawk hovering over its prey. 他向在猎物头顶盘旋的一只鹰开枪射击。

b. We saw a helicopter hovering over the house. 我们看见一架直升飞机盘旋于房屋上空。

15. **crash**: fall or strike suddenly, violently, and noisily (esp. of things that break) 猛跌或猛撞并带破碎声,撞碎、撞坏、坠毁

例:a. The bus crashed into a tree. 公共汽车猛撞在一棵树上。

b. The tree crashed through the window. 树哗啦一声倒入窗内。

c. The dishes crashed to the floor. 那些盘子哗啦一声掉在地上。

16. **stick up**: be upright, project upwards 直立,竖立

例:a. The branch was sticking up out of the water. 树枝直直地伸出水面。

b. Stick up your hand if you know the answer. 如果你知道答案就请举手。

注意:stick sb./sth. up 意为“威吓要开枪以便抢劫”

17. **smash**; break, be broken, violently into small pieces (被)打破, (被)打碎

例:a. The drunken man smashed up all the furniture. 那醉汉捣毁了所有的家具。

b. The firemen smashed in (down) the doors. 消防人员破门而入。

18. **scrape**; make clean, smooth or level, by drawing or pushing the hard edge of a tool, or sth. rough, along the surface. 刮, 削, 擦

例:a. The ship's bottom needs to be scraped. 船底要刮刮了。

b. Can you scrape the paint from the door? 你能把这扇门上的油漆刮去吗?

19. **Grubstart** 格氏基金会

该词英语中并不存在,它是作者杜撰出的一个词。我们认为它是从 grubstake 一词转化而来的。grubstake 意为“供给探矿者的贷款”。从上下文判断,“格氏基金会”应该是指金星上的一个负责财政拨款的机构。

### 三、反馈测试

1. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below.  
Change the form where necessary

send	as well as	be able to	hold
base on	breathe	hover over	carry
land	scrape		

1. He gave me money. \_\_\_\_\_ advice.
2. The ship's bottom needs to be \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Teaching is an art \_\_\_\_\_ a science.
4. The children were \_\_\_\_\_ to bed.
5. She had \_\_\_\_\_ send home regularly fifty dollars a week to maintain the family.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ the bag up the stairs.
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ a General Election every four years.
8. The passengers \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as the ship reached harbour.
9. A helicopter is \_\_\_\_\_ the house.
10. His heart beat so fast that he could hardly \_\_\_\_\_.

## II. Cloze

Scientists are now paying a special attention to the planet 11. They have 12 that it is not likely that there is 13 on Venus. They found that its 14 is filled mainly with carbon dioxide, and it is too hot for human being to 15 on its surface even if they 16 their own oxygen with them. From their 17, scientists have come to the 18 that the high temperature and rear absence of oxygen on Venus make it 19 that life as we know it could exist there. They have also made a warning that if we do not protect our Earth from being 20, our Earth will eventually become another Venus.

11. A. Star      B. Sun      C. stars      D. Venus

12. A. founded      B. founding      C. discovered      D. discover-  
ing
13. A. name      B. life      C. fame      D. live
14. A. atmosphere      B. surface      C. skyscrapers  
D. holes
15. A. get      B. land      C. take      D. make
16. A. found      B. find      C. make      D. take
17. A. studies      B. study      C. books      D. book
18. A. home      B. conclusion      C. family      D. condition
19. A. likely      B. disliked      C. unlikely      D. likeness
20. A. fired      B. hot      C. destruction      D. polluted

# II. Error Correction

21. There was large excitement on the planet of Earth last  
A B C  
week.  
D
22. The satellite was facing into an area known as Miston.  
A B C D
23. Because excellent weather conditions, the plane took off  
A B C  
in time.  
D
24. The police got information as for the possibility of the  
A B C D  
killing.
25. —Why didn't you go to the cinema?  
A  
—For a thing, I had no time. For another, I had no money.  
B C D
26. We shall have to make furthering tests before we know the  
A B C D

exact answer.

27. Over here you will notice what to seem a river.  
A B C D

28. We have to find a water source, in which will add even  
A B C  
more money to the original budget.  
D

29. What are those poles sticked up?  
A B C D

30. If that animal breathes from the polluted air, it will die  
A B C D  
soon.

#### 四、试题评讲

1. 填 as well as. 表示“也,又”可用 also, too, as well as 等。但在句中的语序有所不同, 应予注意。例如:

He also wanted to go. 他也想去。

He wanted to go, too. 他也想去。

He wanted to go as well. 他也想去。在口语中, too 及 as well 相较 also 为佳。在否定句中应将 as well 换为 either, 例如: Mr. White didn't want to go. Mr. Li didn't want to go, either. 怀特先生不想去, 李先生也不想去。

2. 填 scraped. 船底需要刮一刮。“刮”是 scrape 的基本意, 它还有不少其它引申意思, 如: 擦伤, 蹭坏, 发出擦声, 省吃俭用等等。还有一些成语(短语动词)用法, 如: scrape a living 勉强糊口, scrape along 勉强过日子, scrape in (into) 勉强进入(考进)等等。

3. 填 based on. 教学是建立在科学基础之上的一种艺术。

注意: base 一词有三种词性: 名词, 动词, 形容词, 但形容词 base 的意思较特殊, 不是“基础的, 基本的”意思, 而是“卑鄙的, 低贱

的”意思。如要表示“基础的”应用 basic 一词。

4. 填 sent。相同的例子有: John was sent to school with an older child. 约翰跟一个较大的孩子一起去上学。

注意:如要表示“派人去叫”应用 send for, 例: We must send for a man to repair the TV. 我们必须叫人来修理电视机。

5. 填 been able to. be able to 与 can 是同义词, 均表示具有某种能力, 两词也有差异, 前者时态较多, 后者只有现在时和过去时。另外 can 可表示可能性。例如: One of the prisoners escaped yesterday - he can be anywhere by now. 昨天有一个囚犯逃走了——他目前可能躲在什么地方。

6. 填 carried。carry 作为运送的意思, 其主语既可是人, 也可以是物, 例如: This freighter can carry a 12,600-ton cargo direct to any port in Asia. 这艘货轮能够装载一万二千六百吨货物直接航行到亚洲的任何一个港口。

7. 填 hold。我们每四年进行一次大选。hold 是常用词, 且基本义较多, 如: 抓, 支住, 担任, 抑制, 认为, 包含, 举行等等。我们应注意逐渐掌握。

8. 填 landed 或 were landed。做这道题有两点需要注意, 首先, landed 不是一个独立的单词, 而是动词 land 的过去式或过去分词。不过英语中确有 landed 这个单词, 意思是“有地的, 地皮的, 不动产的”。其次, 在该句中既可用 land 的及物形式, 也可用它的不及物形式。如用及物形式, 则应使用被动语态。land 做为及物动词, 意思多于它的不及物动词。除上岸外, 还有使陷入、捕鱼等。

9. 填 hovering over。hover 是个不及物动词, 它的主语可是物, 如飞机, 鸟类以及人; 指人时意思有转变, 多指人守在某处或处于某种情况。例如:

He is hovering between life and death. 他正处于生死关头。