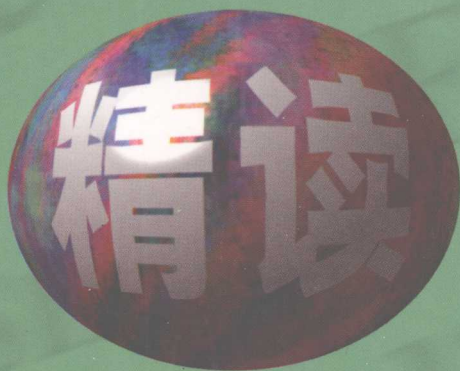


大 学 英 语 自 学 丛 书

# 大学英语 自学导读



# 2

唐义均 编著

外 文 出 版 社



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大 学 英 语 自 学 丛 书

# 《大学英语·精读》

自学导读

• 2 •

唐义均 张祖龙 编著

外 文 出 版 社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语自学导读·精读·2/唐义均编著.一修订版.  
—北京:外文出版社,2000.2  
ISBN 7-119-02591-0

I. 大... II. 唐... III. 英语-高等学校-自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 01460 号

外文出版社网址: <a href="http://www.flp.com.cn">http://www.flp.com.cn</a> 外文出版社电子信箱: <a href="mailto:info@flp.com.cn">info@flp.com.cn</a> <a href="mailto:sales@flp.com.cn">sales@flp.com.cn</a>
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## 大学英语自学丛书 大学英语自学导读·精读 2

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责任编辑	李毅	
封面设计	唐少文	
出版发行	外文出版社	
社 址	北京市百万庄大街 24 号	邮政编码 100037
电 话	(010)68326644 - 2331(编辑室) (010)68329514/68327211(推广发行部)	
印 刷	煤炭工业出版社印刷厂	
经 销	新华书店/外文书店	
开 本	大 32 开(203 × 140 毫米)	字 数 220 千字
印 数	0001—8000 册	印 张 10.5
版 次	2000 年 2 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷	
装 别	平	
书 号	ISBN 7-119-02591-0/H·913(外)	
定 价	14.50 元	

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# 庆祝北京工商大学的成立

## —暨《大学英语自学丛书》的出版

北京工商大学是根据中华人民共和国教育部教发[1999]69号文件,由北京商学院、北京轻工学院合并组建的中国第一所多科性的工商大学。

北京工商大学是北京市重点院校,具有本科生、硕士研究生和博士研究生的培养能力。现有全日制在校生 7500 人。学科门类覆盖经济学、法学、文学、历史学、理学、工学、管理学等,有本科专业 30 个。硕士研究生专业有产业经济学、统计学、中国经济史、企业管理学、会计学、民商法学、经济法学、管理科学与工程、环境工程、应用化学、材料加工工程、控制理论与工程、计算机应用技术、计算机制造与自动化等。

北京工商大学的成立,是我国高等教育管理体制改革的新成果,是北京市调整首都地区高等教育结构和院校布局的重要举措,从根本上改变了原有院校学科结构单一,办学规模较小的局面,为培养素质全面的高质量人才提供了组织上和资源上的保证。北京工商大学将利用学科互补和规模优势,在学科建设,办学效益,人才质量方面再上一个新台阶,以鲜明的时代特征和办学特色走向 21 世纪,更好地为我国社会主义现代化建设服务,为首都社会文化发展和经济建设服务。

在庆祝北京工商大学成立之际,谨祝《大学英语自学丛书》的出版。这套丛书是我校成立后出版的第一套教学辅导书籍,也是我校英语教师根据多年的教学经验和研究成果编写而成。它的出版,旨在嘉惠学子;同时也弥补了原教材的不足,可喜可贺。

北京工商大学校长

苏志平

## 提高英语学习的效率和质量

本书是在对《大学英语自学导读》(1995年版)进行修订的基础上,为《大学英语·精读》(上海外语教育出版社)(1998年修订本)编写的自学用书。

《大学英语教学大纲》(1999年修订版)在质与量上对师生双方的教与学提出了更高的要求。如何在有限的时间内使学生学有所得,养成自学的习惯,掌握自学的方法,一直是我们在教学实践中探讨的课题。教学方法因人而异,而教学目的则是殊途同归:即以学生的学习活动为中心,通过教师的启发和引导,提高学生英语学习的“输入”效率和“输出”质量。本书力求在编写中体现这一原则。

大学英语四、六级考试一直是检测和衡量学生英语水平的重要手段和标志。本书在编排上着眼于把学生的平时学习和考前复习结合起来。在每个单元的“大学英语四、六级试题选”<sup>[注]</sup>中,挑选出与本单元课文中出现的语言重点和难点有关的考题,并对相关的知识点进行剖析,旨在使读者在学习教材时就能把握考试的范围和难度;同时,督促读者把精力放在学好教材本身上。读者应有充分的信心:只要平时扎扎实实地学好课本,通过相关的考试应该是不成问题的。

本书除对课文中出现的语言点进行条分缕析地讲解外,注重语言现象之间的辨析,归纳与对照。例如,在“容易混淆的词汇(Words often confused and misused)”中,总结了常用常考的词汇,区别其异同,指明其用法;分散在“精读(Intensive Reading)”和“结构与语法(Structure and Grammar)”中的“温故而知新”等小栏目也提醒读者在学习英语时既要“明辨是非”,也要“求同存异”。希望读者能在平时的学习中随时总结语言规律,找出知识点之间不同形式的“链接”,以达到举一反三,融会贯通之效。

《大学英语教学大纲》(修订版)对英语的运用能力提出了明确的标准。本书也在这方面做了尝试,希望能对读者有所启迪。以写作

为例,为帮助读者解决“写什么”和“怎么写”的问题,书中设有“概念性短语(Concept Phrases)”和“写作指导(Guided Writing)”等栏目。前者总结了课文中出现的表达某个特定概念的短语。这类短语数量巨大,搭配灵活,既反映出作者本人在遣词造句上的个性,也为读者学习地道的表达方式提供了范例。读者在平时学习中切不可忽略这类短语。只读书而不求甚解,或只求理解却不重视语言材料的积累和运用,正如学习数学而不做习题一样,是很难真正把英语学到手的。希望读者能够善于积累和活用语言素材,减少“入宝山而空返”的遗憾。

在积累语言素材的基础上,下一步就是学习写作。本书中的“写作指导”一项帮助读者从语句的衔接入手,逐步学会连句成段,连段成文,循序渐进地达到大纲规定的写作要求。有了扎实的写作功底,也将为英汉互译奠定基础。

在有限的篇幅内,本书不求面面俱到,但求解决读者在学习中的遇到的实际问题,并通过内容的编排,指导读者获取自学能力,胸有成竹地学好各类教材,从容应对名目繁多的考试,早日把英语变成自己在学习和工作中得心应手的工具。本书作者一如既往地希望能有更多读者向作者提出问题和建议,以使本书更上一层楼。

注:

摘自《大学英语四、六级考试全真题详解》(四级卷、六级卷)

西南交通大学出版社 1999年9月第一版 成都

北京工商大学外语系

唐义均

二〇〇〇年一月

## 符号说明

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

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# Unit One

## Is There Life On Earth?

### 大学英语四、六级试题选

- In this experiment, they are wakened several times during the night, and asked to report what they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) had just been dreaming      C) are just dreaming  
B) have just been dreaming      D) had just dreamt  
[95年6月6级,44]
- It seems oil \_\_\_\_\_ from this pipe for some time. We'll have to take the machine apart to put it right.  
A) had leaked      C) leaked  
B) is leaking      D) has been leaking [97年6月4级,45]
- The company \_\_\_\_\_ a rise in salary for ages, but nothing has happened yet.  
A) is promised      C) is promising  
B) has been promising      D) promised [93年6月6级,41]
- You should have put the milk in the ice-box; I expect it \_\_\_\_\_ unthinkable by now.  
A) became      C) has become  
B) had become      D) becomes [90年1月6级,41]
- The bridge was named \_\_\_\_\_ the hero who gave his life for the cause

of the people.

A) after

C) by

B) with

D) from [90年1月4级,41]

6. Language belongs to each one of us, to the flower-seller \_\_\_\_\_ to the professor.

A) as far as

C) the same as

B) as much as

D) as long as [91年6月6级,68]

7. \_\_\_\_\_ he works hard, I don't mind when he finishes the experiment.

A) As soon as

C) So far as

B) As well as

D) So long as [97年12月4级,35]

8. There's little chance that mankind would \_\_\_\_\_ a nuclear war.

A) retain

C) survive

B) endure

D) maintain [93年6月4级,52]

9. The story that follows \_\_\_\_\_ two famous characters of the Rocky Mountain gold rush days.

A) concerns

C) proclaims

B) states

D) relates [90年1月6级,60]

10. The presidential candidate \_\_\_\_\_ his position by winning several primary elections.

A) enforced

C) intensified

B) enriched

D) consolidated [99年6月6级,35]

11. Although he had looked through all the reference material on the sub-

ject, he still found it hard to understand this point and her explanation only \_\_\_\_\_ to his confusion.

- A) extended                      C) added  
B) amounted                      D) turned [95年6月4级,68]

12. The plane \_\_\_\_\_, its bombs exploding as it hit the ground.

- A) crashed                      C) plunged  
B) crushed                      D) smashed [96年1月6级,50]

13. A window in the kitchen was \_\_\_\_\_; there was rubbish everywhere, and the curtains and carpets had been stolen.

- A) scattered                      C) scratched  
B) scraped                      D) smashed [96年6月6级,64]

14. The engine \_\_\_\_\_ smoke and steam.

- A) gives up                      C) gives away  
B) gives in                      D) gives off [90年1月4级,56]

15. \_\_\_\_\_ you are leaving tomorrow, we can eat dinner together tonight.

- A) For                      C) Before  
B) Since                      D) While [99年6月4级,58]

16. I decided to go to the library as soon as I \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) finish what I did      C) would finish what I was doing  
B) finished what I did    D) finished what I was doing  
[91年6月4级,43]

17. Ever since Picasso's paintings went on exhibit, there \_\_\_\_\_ large crowds at the museum every day.

- A) is   C) have been  
B) has been                                 D) are being [93年1月4级,54]
18. Buck Helm, a retired salesman, survived \_\_\_\_\_ alive for 90 hours in his car.  
A) being buried                         C) burying  
B) having buried                        D) to be buried [93年1月6级,45]
19. Medical doctors sometimes can make mistakes that will cost \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) patients their lives    C) patients for their lives  
B) patient lives                 D) patients with their lives  
  [94年1月6级,48]
20. In reading stories we anticipate what is to come \_\_\_\_\_ on our memory of what has gone before.  
A) based                                     C) to base  
B) basing                                    D) to be based [95年1月6级,44]
21. Many visitors praised the magnificent architecture of the Palace, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) known to foreigners for the Forbidden City  
B) known for foreigners to be the Forbidden City  
C) known to foreigners as the Forbidden City  
D) known for foreigners as the Forbidden City [95年1月6级,69]
22. As Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, I have directed that all measures \_\_\_\_\_ for our defense.  
A) had been taken             C) be taken  
B) would be taken             D) to be taken [99年6月4级,62]

23. The speech which he made \_\_\_\_\_ the project has bothered me greatly.
- A) being concerned      C) be concerned  
B) concerned              D) concerning [99年1月4级,48]

## Words Often Confused and Misused

### 1. Consolidate, Intensify, Enforce

- ① **consolidate** (= [cause to] become solid 表示“巩固,加固,使……更牢固、坚固、结实”:

His successful negotiations with the Americans helped him to **consolidate** his position in the government.

他同美国人的成功谈判有助于他加强自己在政府中的地位。

The company has **consolidated** its hold on the market.

公司加强了对市场的控制。

- ② **intensify** (= [cause to] become more intense) 表示“加剧,增强,(使……)变得更为剧烈、强烈或尖锐”:

The strong wind seemed to **intensify** the cold.

猛烈的大风似乎使得天气更加寒冷。

Her anger **intensified**. 她更加生气了。

The terrorists have **intensified** their bombing campaign.

恐怖分子加强了他们的爆炸活动。

- ③ **enforce** (= give greater force or strength to [an argument, a belief, etc.]) 表示“加强(某论点、信念等)”:

Have you any statistics that would **enforce** your argument?

你有没有支持自己论点的统计数字?

### 2. Scratch, Scrape

- ① **scratch** 表示“划(破),擦伤”,刮或划的动作较轻,留下的刮痕、擦痕也很轻微,通常是线条型的:

I **scratched** the side of the car as I was driving through the gate.  
我驾车从大门开过时把汽车边划伤。

I **scratched** my hand on a rose thorn. 我的手被玫瑰刺划破了。

These measures hardly **scratch** the surface of the problem.

这些措施仅仅触及问题的表面。

**scratches** on old records (旧唱片上的划痕), escape **without a scratch** (安然无恙地逃脱)

- ① **scrape** 指刮或擦动作所留下的刮痕或擦痕面积比较大; 如果说为了粉刷房子而把墙上的油漆刮掉就用 **scrape the paint off the wall**; 如果说用钉子在墙上划一条线状的痕, 则用 **scratch the wall with a nail**:

I **scraped** the skin off the potatoes. 我刮掉了土豆的皮。

He **scraped** the mud from his boots. 他把靴子上的泥刮掉了。

Compare:

She **scraped** the door down before painting it again.

她在重新上油漆之前先把门刮得干干净净的。

The cat **scratched** some of the paint off the door.

猫把门的油漆抓掉了一些。〔用爪子抓出一些抓痕〕

### 3. Amount to, Turn to

- ① **amount to** 表示“(数量上)达到, 多达”、“(意义上)等于”:

Her reply **amounts to** a refusal. 她的回答等于拒绝。

Our debts **amount to over** \$ 10,000. 我们的负债总共超过了一万美元。

- ② **turn to** 表示“变成 (become), 换成 (change)”、“求助于, 借助于 (go to)”:

Water **turns to** ice at 0° Centigrade. 在零度水就变成冰。

One can always **turn to** music for comfort.

我们总能向音乐寻求安慰。

## Idiomatic Expressions

send back	发回, 送回
as well as	除……之外还
ever since	从此以后
known as	以……而著称
name after	以……命名
because of	由于……的原因
as to	至于, 关于 [同] concerning
come to a/the conclusion	得出结论 [同] conclude
be based on	根据, 以……为依据
for one thing... for another	一方面, 另一方面
be composed of	由……构成
cannot possibly	无论如何也不能
as far as... is concerned	就……而言, 对……来说
be made of	由……构成
add weight to	给……加重
stick up	(笔直)竖着, 举起
give off	散发出, 发出 [同] emit, send out
set back	使推迟进程, 耽误 [同] delay

## I . Intensive Reading

1. The satellite was directed into an area *known as* Manhattan ( *named after* the great Venusian astronomer Prof. Manhattan... ) (L. 5 - 6)

## ► Be Known As, Be Known For, and Be Known To ◀

- ① **be known as** (= be referred to) 表示“被称为, 作为……而闻名, 大家公认为”, **as** 引导的短语在句子中作主语补语, 说明主语具体的身

分、职业特征等:

She **was well known as** an excellent dancer. (= She was an excellent dancer.) 她作为一名出色的舞蹈家而远近闻名。

He **is known as** a fair judge. (= He is a fair judge.)

他是大家公认的公正法官。

The reaction **is known as** polymerization. (= The reaction is polymerization.) 这种(化学)反应被称为聚合。

① **be known for** (= be famous for) 表示“因……而闻名、出名”,强调出名的原因, **for** 引导原因:

He **is known for** his frankness. 他因直率而闻名。

This town **is known for** its ancient cathedral.

该镇因其古老的天主教堂而闻名。

The Great Lakes **are known for** their beautiful sceneries.

大湖区以其美丽的风景而闻名。

② **be known to** (= be familiar to, be known by) 表示“为……所熟知”、“被……所了解”,介词 **to** 实际上就是 **by**:

He **is known to** everyone as a good actor.

每个人都知道他是个好演员。

Mr. Jones **has been known to** me for several years.

我与琼斯先生相识有好几年了。

He's **known to** the police. 他是警察熟知的人物。

### ► Direct ◀

**direct** (= turn or aim [attention, movement, remark, etc.] in a certain direction) 表示“指向,对准,针对”;经常与该动词连用的介词有 **at**, **to**, **towards**, 其中 **at** 表示不友好或敌意:

This warning is **directed at** you. 这个警告是针对你的。

Please **direct** your complaints **to** the manager. 请向经理提意见。

We **directed** our steps **towards** the house. 我们起步朝那所房子走去。



▶ Name After ◀

**name after** ( *AmE*: **name for** ) 以……命名:

Peter is **named after** his father. 彼得是以他父亲命名的。

The college is **named for** George Washington.

这所学院是以乔治·华盛顿命名的。

Tasmania is **named after** its discoverer, A.J. Tasman.

塔斯马尼亚岛是以岛的发现人塔斯曼命名的。

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

▶ As To ◀

**as to** (= about, concerning, [ *fmI* ] 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:

She's curious **as to/about** what happened. 她很想知道发生了什么事。

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 in a dilemma **as to** whether to stay at school or get a job.

至于是在学校还是找一个工作,我进退两难。

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?

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

至于你们经理嘛,我以后再与他交涉。

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

▶ Come to the Conclusion ◀

**come to the conclusion** (= conclude) 表示“得出结论”,通常跟 **that**-从句; **come to/draw/reach/jump to** 常与 **conclusion** 连用: