

English Through Reading

· 自 学 读 本 ·

归楠华 良昱 钜沐 编

- 词 汇
- 作 者 介 绍
- 课 文 注 释
- 练 习 答 案

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前 言

《English Through Reading》是我国近年来引进的一本英语阅读教材。该教材共有二十篇课文，并配有大量的练习。课文大都出自世界闻名的近、现代作家、科学家和教育家之手，形式多样，题材广泛，语言流畅、生动、纯正，是目前国内流行的英语教材中的佼佼者。它不仅被越来越多的高校（尤其是重点高校）选作非英语专业硕士研究生的精读课教材，而且受到广大中小学英语教师、大学英语专业学生和广大英语爱好者的喜爱，成为他们提高语言能力的得力助手。

应广大读者的要求，我们在总结《English Through Reading》教学经验的基础上编写了这本自学读本，为大家学习提供一些帮助。本书内容包括分课词汇（以在课文中出现的先后为序）、主要作者简介、课文注释、主要练习答案四个部分，与原教材配套使用。

由于编者水平有限，编写时间仓促，书中缺点错误在所难免，欢迎读者批评指正。

编 者

1988年7月于成都

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1. Civilization and History

Words and Expressions

civilization [sivilai'zeiʃən] *n.* 文明, 文化

gloriously ['glɔ:riəsli] *ad.* 光荣地

conqueror ['kɒŋkərə] *n.* 征服者, 胜利者

whereas [weər'æz] *conj.* 反之, 而在另一方面

launch [lɔ:ntʃ] *v.* 使(船)下水; 发射

seaworthy ['si:wə:ði] *a.* 适于航海的

manure [mə'njuə] *v.* 施肥

pillar ['pilə] *n.* 柱

rule [ru:l] *v.* 统治, 控制

savage ['sævidʒ] *n.* 野蛮人, 原始人

hence [hens] *ad.* 因此, 所以

efficiently [i'fiʃəntli] *ad.* 有效地

after all 毕竟, 终究

settle ['setl] *v.* 解决; 决定

dispute [dis'pju:t] *v., n.* 争论, 辩论

other than 与……不同

kill off 杀光, 歼灭

might [maɪt] *n.* 权力

on the whole 整个看起来, 就全体而论

mutilate ['mju:tɪleɪt] *v.* 切去(手, 足等), 使……残缺

不全

behave [bi'heɪv] *v.* 举止, 表现

race [reis] *n.* (生物的)类, 人类
 evolution [i:və'l(j)u:ʃən] *n.* 进化, 演化
 reckon [ˈrekən] *v.* 推断, 估计
 jelly-fish [ˈdʒeli-fiʃ] *n.* 水母, 海蜇
 creature [ˈkri:tʃə] *n.* 生物, 动物
 at the (very) outside 至多, 充其量
 scale down 按某种比例缩小, 减少
 work out 被算定(为多少), 总计……
 estimate [ˈestimeit] *v.* 预计, 估计
 beastly [ˈbi:stli] *a.* 野兽般的, 残忍的
 bully [ˈbuli] *v.* 恐吓, 威胁
 gorge [ɡɔ:dʒ] *v.* 狼吞虎咽
 grab [ɡræb] *v.* 掠夺, 霸占

About the Author

Cyril Edwin Mitchinson Joad (1891~1953) was a famous British philosopher, author and teacher. He received his education at Balliol College, Oxford. After 16 years in the civil service, he retired in 1930 to become head of the department of philosophy and psychology at Bickback College, University of London. He had no particular philosophical originality, but in his books he set forth the ideas of others with great clarity, in addition to his own prickly opinions. Among his works are: Guide to Philosophy (1936), Guide to the Philosophy of

Morals and Politics (1938) and Recovery of Belief (1952).

Notes

(1) Most of the people...

most of 不能用在没有冠词(冠词、物主代词)的名词前面。不可说 most of people, 但可说 most people, 其意义是泛指大多数人。most of the people 指一定范围内的多数人。

(2) ...think a great deal of them...

此处 a great deal 相当于 much 或 highly, 在句中修饰 think of, 作状语。此短语可译为: 器重他们(看得起他们; 对他们评价很高)。例如:

They didn't think a great deal of my work.

他们不重视我的工作。

类似的短语还有:

think well of 对……印象好

think badly of 对……印象不好

think ill of 把……想得太坏

think hardly of 把……想得太差

think poorly of 对……估价太低

(3) so much so that... 是进一步加强 a great deal 的语气。so that 引出结果状语从句。so much so that 相当于 to such an extent that..., 可译为: 到这样的程度, 以至于……。例如: Mr. Wimpenny is rich—so much so that he does not know what he is worth.

温泊尼先生很富有，自己有多少财产都说不清。

(4) ...have beaten...

此处不能用 have won。注意动词 beat 与 win 的用法是有区别的。beat 后面要接比赛、辩论或战斗中的对手，但在 win 后可接一场比赛、一场辩论、一场战斗、奖品、钱等。如：win a race (a battle, a war, a scholarship, a prize...)。

(5) ...to be good at fighting is to be good in the way in which...

此句中 to be good at...为主语，to be good in...为主语补语。注意，英语中有一种情况，当主语和主语补语都是不定式时，其含义往往一是条件，一是结果。例如：

To see is to believe. 眼见为实。

To decide is to act. 决而必行。

此外，句中 in which 引出的从句为定语从句，修饰 the way。

(6) ...but it is not to be civilized.

it 代替前面的 to be good at fighting. civilized 是形容词，意为：文明的，开化了的。

(7) ...being good at...is not being civilized.

此句为动名词短语作主语及主语补语。需注意，动名词与不定式作主语或主语补语在意义上的区别是：动名词通常表示抽象的动作，而不定式则表示具体的动作。例如：

Lying is wrong (泛指撒谎行为是错误的)。

To lie is wrong (指某种具体的撒谎行为是错误的)。

(8) ...by seeing...说明 settling, 表示行为方式。

settle 和 solve 的辨异:

settle — end an argument; bring a matter to an agreement 解决, 决定。

常见搭配是: settle quarrels (troubles, the situation, the affair...)

solve — come to an answer, explanation 解答, 解释。

常见搭配是: solve an equation (a problem, a mystery, a difficulty...)

(9) For that is what going to war means; ...

此处 for 作连词, 用以引出对前句的说明, 其含义相当于 it is a fact that (事实上), what 引出补语从句, 并在从句中作 means 的宾语。动名词短语 going to war 作从句的主语。该句可译为: 事实上, 那就是进行战争的意义。至于 for 作连词, 表示“因为”, 请参阅第四课注释6。

(10) That is what the story of mankind has on the whole been like. 句中 what = the thing that..., 作 like 的宾语。on the whole 作状语, 其含义为: 大体上。

(11) And while...while, that is...

句中前后两个 while 引出的都是让步状语从句, 后一个 while 从句对前一个 while 从句作进一步说明。while 的含义相当于 although, 常用在句首。例: While I understand what you say, I can't agree with you.

(12) So you see there has been little time to learn in, ...

句中不定式短语 to learn in 修饰 little time, 作后置定语。这种不定式短语与被修饰名词之间的关系, 实际上是

介词宾语关系。不定式短语中的介词是根据结构和意义上的需要而使用的。例如：

Please give me a piece of paper to write on.

请给我一张纸写写。

Mary needs a friend to play with.

玛丽需要有一个朋友一起玩。

但在正式文体中，这种作定语用的不定式还可以有另一种结构：介词 + which(whom) + 动词不定式。如上面的例句可改为：

Please give me a piece of paper on which to write.

Mary needs a friend with whom to play.

本课文中第三段也有这种句子，如：

...but there will be oceans of time in which to learn better.

(13) pretty 为副词，含义是“相当地，颇”。它的近义词有 fairly, quite, rather, 这四个词容易混淆。注意下面几点辨异：

a. pretty 与 rather 差不多，大多数情况下用于非正式文体。

b. 表示的份量不同。fairly 是四个词中份量最轻的，quite 比 fairly 稍强，rather 比 quite 稍重一些，意思常等于 more than is usual 或 more than expected。

c. quite 和 rather 可用在冠词前，亦可和动词连用，pretty 和 fairly 则不能。rather 还可和比较级或 too 连用。rather 常修饰贬义形容词、副词(如 bad, ill, stupidly, ugly, ……)，而 fairly 和 quite 常修饰褒义形容词、副词(如

good, well, bravely, ……).

(14) ...that they will sometimes have done...

句中“will+不定式完成式”表示说话人对某一已完成的事态的推测，主要用于第二、三人称主语，带有明显的情态意义。例如：

You will have heard that I am going to India. (= I shall assume that you have heard about my going to India.)

2. The Fun They Had

Words and Expressions

- head [hed] *v.* 在最前端
crinkly ['krɪŋkli] *a.* 折皱多的
awfully ['ɔ:fʊli] *ad.* 非常, 很
be supposed to (do) 应该
gee [dʒi:] *int.* 哎呀
attic ['ætɪk] *n.* 顶楼, 阁楼
sorrowfully ['sɒrəfʊli] *ad.* 悲痛地, 伤心地
send for 延请; 派人去请
dial ['daɪəl] *n.* 调谐度盘
apart [ə'pa:t] *ad.* 拆开, 分开
take...apart 拆开
slot [slɒt] *n.* 缝, 槽
punch [pʌntʃ] *n.* 打孔器
code [kəʊd] *n.* 代码, 电码, 密码
in no time 立刻, 很快
pat [pæt] *v.* 轻拍
sector ['sektə] *n.* 部分
gear [giə] *v.* 使(机器等)开动
blank [blæŋk] *v.* 使空
superior [sju:'piəriə] *a.* 傲慢的
loftily ['lɒftɪli] *ad.* 高傲地

smart [smɑ:t] *a.* 精明的, 敏捷的
betcha = bet you [ˈbetʃə] *v.* 打赌
I betcha 一定, 必定, 包定
scream [skri:m] *v.* 尖叫, 放声大笑
kid [kid] *n.* 小孩, 少年
adjust [əˈdʒʌst] *v.* 调好, 调整
just the same 然而还是, 仍然
nonchalantly [ˈnɒnʃələntli] *ad.* 冷淡地, 若无其事地
whistle [ˈhwisl] *v.* 吹口哨
tuck [tʌk] *v.* 塞, 挟
arithmetic [əˈriθmətik] *n.* 算术
fraction [ˈfrækʃən] *n.* 分数
insert [inˈsɜ:t] *v.* 插进, 嵌进
sigh [saɪ] *n.* 叹气, 叹息
flash [flæʃ] *v.* 一闪, 闪现

About the Author

Isaac Asimov is a U. S. biochemist and also a highly successful and prolific (多产的) writer of science fiction and of science books for laymen (外行). Brought to the U. S. from the U. S. S. R. at the age of three, he grew up in Brooklyn, N. Y., graduating from Columbia University in 1939 and completing a Ph. D. there in 1947. He began contributing stories to science fiction magazines in 1939 and in 1950 published his first book, *Pebble in the Sky*.

By the year 1979, he had published 200 books. A trilogy(三部曲)Foundation, Foundation and Empire, and Second Foundation (1951~1953), won the Hugo award in science fiction. The present text is taken from Earth is Room Enough, published in 1957.

Notes

(1) ...the way they were... 句中 they were 为定语从句, 说明 the way, 从句省去 in which.

(2) ...it had the same words...the first time.
此句四个 it 都指的是 the page before.

(3) ...you're through with...

短语 be through with...意思是“结束……”或“做好……”(=finish with)。例如:

When will you be through with your work?

你何时结束你的工作?

(4) ...must have had...

此句谓语句型是: must + 动词完成式, 表示对过去发生情况的推断。如:

He must have been overdoing things a lot.

他一定有点过于劳累了。

(5) good for 意为“有效, 有必需的能力, 意愿”。
如:

My car is good for another five years.

我的汽车还可以再用五年。

The return half of the ticket is good for three

months. 回程票有效期为三个月。

(6) had been giving 为过去完成进行时, 主要用来表示动作从过去某时开始, 一直延续到另一个过去时刻。到那个时刻, 该动作可能刚刚终止, 也可能还在继续。例如:

I'd been working for some time when he called.
(刚终止)

How long had it been raining before you shut the window? (可能还在继续)

(7) Margie was hurt.

句中hurt为hurt(pain a person or his feelings) 的过去分词, 意为“伤心”。注意, 当hurt用于此义时, 不可与slightly, badly, strongly连用。可以说: I was much (a bit, rather) hurt at his words.

(8) ...the dusty old book tucked beneath his arm. 此为分词独立结构(participial absolute construction)。分词结构可以有自已的逻辑主语, 由名词通格(间或由代词的主格)表示, 放在分词前。所谓“独立”, 也就是指这种分词与句子的主语没有联系。分词独立结构在句中作状语, 表示时间、条件、伴随情况等。例如:

The job done, we went home. (= When the job had been done, we went home.)

Weather permitting, we'll start tomorrow. (= If the weather permits, we'll start tomorrow.)

(9) ...the mechanical teacher was on and...

句中on是副词, 意为“行动中, 使用中”(in action, in use)。如:

The performance is on. (i.e. has begun.)

表演已经开始了。

The lights were all full on.

灯光全亮着。