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《大学英语》(精读)最新版修订本

同步辅导手册

第二册

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东华大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

《大学英语》(精读)同步辅导手册. 第2册/姚璐等
编. —上海: 东华大学出版社, 2002. 9
ISBN 7-81038-471-6

I. 大... II. 姚... III. 英语—高等学校—教学
参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 051261 号

执行编辑 竺海娟
责任编辑 紫 仪
封面设计 旭 日

《大学英语》(精读)同步辅导手册第二册

主编: 姚璐 副主编: 闫军、裴廷延、熊皓、杜玉玲 编著
东华大学出版社出版

(上海市延安西路 1882 号 邮政编码: 200051)

新华书店上海发行所发行 常熟市大宏印刷有限公司印刷

开本: 787×1092 1/16 印张: 12.75 字数: 25.2 万字

2002 年 9 月第 1 版 2002 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印数 0001-10000

ISBN 7-81038-471-6/H·64

定价: 15.00 元

前 言

《〈大学英语〉(精读)同步辅导手册》是与上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语精读》(1-4)最新版修订本相配套的同步辅导用书。全书共4册,每册10个单元(与教材匹配),每个单元包括八个部分:

(一)重点词汇讲解。选取课文中重要的生词,给出中、英文解释,配以简明地道、涵盖广泛的例句,附上派生词、同义词/短语、反义词/短语或常用短语。

(二)重点短语讲解。选取课文中的重要短语,给出中、英文解释,配以简明地道、涵盖广泛的例句,画龙点睛地说明该短语的使用特点,并附上同义短语或反义短语。

(三)同义词语辨析。选取课文中重要词语的相关同义词语,从词义、常用性、使用范围、用法等方面进行比较,并配以恰当的例句。

(四)课文语篇与难点。用通俗、简短的英文归纳课文内容,帮助学生理解课文的大意、中心思想。并通过篇章结构的分析,划分语段,用简短的英文列出文章的提纲,使学生了解作者写作的行文思路。提炼出课文各语段中具有一定难度的句子,从结构、意义、用法上分别作出分析和解释,以增强学生对课文的理解。

(五)句型结构与翻译。从课文中筛选出重要句型,从结构和用法上详加说明,给出例句,举一反三。并附上同义句型和反义句型。

(六)课文练习答案与注释。提供每个单元课文练习的参考答案,对习题酌情配上了汉语译文和注释,以方便同学们自学。

(七)阅读材料注释与译文。选取课文练习阅读材料中的长难句加以注释,并将阅读材料逐句译成汉语。

(八)课文译文。将各篇课文逐句译成汉语,以帮助学生确切理解课文的所有内容并提高英译汉能力。

本书全体编写人员殷切期盼本套书问世以后,能更多地听到反馈意见,以便修订,使之完善。

编 者

2002年7月

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Unit One

Is There Life on Earth

重点词汇讲解

atmosphere	compose	conclusion	conference	crash
deadly	emit	fund	indicate	original
proceed	signal	survive	unfit	smash

1. atmosphere *n.*

(1) the mixture of gases that surrounds the earth 大气; 大气层

—The *atmosphere* of that planet is filled with deadly gases.

那个行星的大气层中充溢着致命的毒气。

—Man must stop polluting the earth's *atmosphere*. 人类必须停止污染地上的大气。

(2) the air of any place 空气

—The *atmosphere* is very smoky in the room. 屋子里十分烟呛。

—This city has a *clear atmosphere*. 该城市空气洁净。

(3) feeling in the mind; mood 气氛; 情绪

—The *atmosphere* over dinner was warm and friendly.

吃饭时洋溢着热情友好的气氛。

—The *atmosphere* changed as soon as he walked in. 他一进来气氛就变了。

2. compose *vt.*

(1) form; make up; constitute 构成; 组成

—England, Scotland, and Wales *compose* the island of Great Britain.

英格兰、苏格兰和威尔士组成大不列颠群岛。

—Twelve men *compose* a jury. 一个陪审团由 12 人组成。

【说明】此词常用被动语态, 后接 of, 构成短语 be composed of, 意思是“由……构成”。如:

Earth's surface in the area of Manhattan is composed of solid concrete and nothing can grow there. 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。

Steel is composed of iron and a number of other elements. 钢是由铁和其它一些元素组成的。

【同义词】be made up of(常用被动语态) consist of(常用主动语态)

(2) create; write 创作; 写作

—She began to *compose* songs at an early age. 她年轻时就开始创作歌曲。

—He spends his spare time *composing* poetry. 他把业余时间用在写诗上。

【派生词】composed *a.* 镇静的; 克制的 composer *n.* 作曲家 composure *n.* 镇静 composition *n.* 作文; 作曲; 构成

3. conclusion *n.*

(1) belief of opinion which is the result of reasoning 结论

—What *conclusions* do you draw from the evidence you've heard?

你从你听到的证据中得出什么结论?

—I have *come to* the conclusion that it would be unwise to accept his suggestion.

我已得出结论, 接受他的建议是不明智的。

【说明】表示“得出结论”的几种表达方式: come to the conclusion(s), reach a/the conclusion, arrive at the conclusion, draw a conclusion.

(2) end 结束; 结尾

—I found the conclusion of the book very interesting. 我觉得这本书的结尾很有趣。

—At conclusion of his talk a fellow set up a camera. (在他讲话结束时, 有一个人架起了相机。)

4. conference *n.* discussion; meeting; exchanging of view 磋商; 会议

—Many international *conferences* have been held in Geneva.

许多国际会议在日内瓦召开。

—He is in *conference* and not come to the telephone. 他正在开会, 不出来听电话

【常见搭配】to hold a conference 举行会议 a press(news) conference 记者招待会 at a conference 在会上 in conference 在开会

5. crash *v. & n.*

(1) *v.*

① cause sth. to have a collision 猛撞; 撞毁

—The plane *crashed* soon after takeoff. 飞机起飞后不久撞毁。

—The bus *crashed* into a tree. 公共汽车撞在树上了。

② fall or strike suddenly or noisely 撞击某物发出声响

—She *crashed* the plates(down) on the ground.

她哗啦一声把那些盘子摔到地上。

—The car would not stop so the driver had to *crash* it into the gate.

汽车刹不住, 司机不得不把它撞进了大门。

(2) *n.* the sound of crashing 猛烈的撞击声; 倒下的哗啦声; 雷击的轰鸣声

—a crash of thunder 雷响的轰鸣声

—the crash of breaking glass 打破玻璃的丁当声

—a car crash 车祸

—an air(plane) crash 飞机坠毁

6. **deadly** *adj. & adv.*

(1) *adj.* causing death 致命的; 致死的;

—Tuberculosis is no longer a *deadly* disease. 肺结核已不再是不治之症了。

They are our *deadly* enemies. 他们是我们的死敌。

(2) *adv.*

① as if dead 像死一样的

—deadly cool 死一样的冰冷

—deadly pale 死一般的苍白

② extremely 极度的; 非常的

—The lecture is *deadly* boring. 演讲非常无聊

—Food is *deadly* wanted in that country. 那个国家粮食奇缺。

【说明】注意 *dead* 与 *deadly* 两词的用法: ①都用作形容词时: *dead*: 死去了的; 死一般的。

deadly: 足以致命的。如: *Dead men tell no tale.* 死人肚里自得知。 *dead stillness* 死一般的寂静; *deadly weapon* 杀人武器。 ②都用作副词时: *dead* 全盘的; 非常的; *deadly*: 极度的, 表达程度。如: *dead tired* 疲倦极了; *deadly needed* 急需。

7. **emit** *vt.* send out; give off 发射; 放出

—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。

—A volcano *emits* smoke and ash. 火山喷出烟和灰

—She *emitted* a cry of pain. 她发出痛若的呼叫。

Heat is *emitted* from a radiator into the room. 暖气是由散热器排送到房间里的。

【同义词】produce, discharge

8. **fund** *n. & v.*

(1) *n.*

① sum of money available for a purpose 专款; 基金

—I'm short of *funds* and I'll pay you next month. 我手头缺钱下月再付给你吧。

—We have enough *funds* to complete the work. 我们有足够的资金完成这项工作。

—a disaster fund 救灾基金

—a scholarship fund 奖学金基金

—a student aid fund 助学金

② stock or supply of sth. 某事物的储备或蕴藏

—He has a great *fund* of stories. 他肚子里全是故事

—There is a *fund* of knowledge in the dictionary. 字典里有大量知识。

(2) *v.* provide...with money 资助; 为(项目、机构等)拨款

—The government is *funding* another unemployment scheme.

政府正为处理失业问题的另一计划拨款。

—We hope that the government will *fund* the project.

我们希望政府能资助这个项目。

【说明】注意 fund 与下列形似词的识别: find *v.* 发现; 提供 found *v.* 建立 foundation *n.* 建立; 地基; 基础 fundamental *a.* 基本的

9. indicate *vt.*

(1) show sth. esp. by pointing; point out 指示; 指出

—With a nod of his head he *indicated* to me where I should sit.

他点头示意我应做的地方。

—The red arrow *indicates* the direction of movement. 红箭头指示运动的方向。

(2) be a sign of sth; suggest the possibility of sth. 象征; 标志; 暗示

—A red sky at night *indicates* that the following day will be fine.

晚上天边红预示着明朝天气好。

—The change in his illness *indicates* the use of strong medicine.

他病情的变化表示需要使用强烈的药物。

【派生词】indicator *n.* 指示物(者) indicative *a.* 指示性的 indication *n.* 指示; 征兆

10. original *adj.*

(1) first or earliest; existing from the beginning 原先的; 起初的

—I prefer your *original* plan to this one 我认为你原来的计划比这个好。

—They will restore the house to its *original* state. 他们将使房屋恢复原样。

(2) fresh; active; newly formed, not copied 新颖的; 创新的; 有创见的; 非模仿的

—Alice wrote an *original* poem. 艾丽丝创作了一首诗。

—Smith was an excellent and *original* teacher.

史密斯是一位既优秀又有创造性的老师。

—This is only a copy, the *original* picture would cost many thousands dollars.

这只是个摹本, 原画要卖好几千元呢?

【派生词】originally *adv.* 独创地; 独特地 originality *n.* 创新; 独创性

11. proceed *vi.*

(1) go on; go to a further stage 继续进行; 接着做下去(之后常与不定式连用)

—But we shall *proceed* as soon as the Grubstart gives us the added funds.

但俟拉格布贷款基金会把追加的贷款一拿给我们, 我们就会立即实施这一计划。

—As soon as he came in he *proceeded* to tell us all his troubles.

他一进门就给我们讲述他的烦恼。

(2) begin or continue 开始或继续干某事(之后常与 with 连用)

—Shall we *proceed* with planned investment? 我们着手进行有计划的投资吗?

—Please *proceed* with your speech. 请继续讲下去。

【说明】注意该词与 precede 的区别: precede *vt.* 先行; 领先于

【派生词】process *n.* 过程 procedure *n.* 程序 procession *n.* 行列

12. signal *n. & v.*

(1) *n.* any device or object placed to give people a warning or information 信号; 暗号

—He raised his arm as a *signal* for us to stop. 他抬起手臂示意我们停下

—A red *signal* is usually a *signal* of danger. 红灯通常是危险信号。

(2) *v.* make a signal; send by a signal 发信号; 打信号

—Sailors *signal* with flags by day and with lights at night.

水兵白天用旗夜间用灯发信号。

—The bell *signals* that the class is over. 铃声表示下课时间已到

13. *survive v.*

(1) continue to live or exist 继续生存或存在

—For another, the atmosphere is filled with carbon monoxide and other deadly gases and nobody could possibly breathe this air and *survive*. 另外, 大气层中充满了一氧化碳和其它致命的气体, 任何人呼吸这种气体都不可能幸存下来。

—Of the six people in the plane that crashed, only one *survived*.

在失事飞机上的6个人, 仅一人幸存。

(2) remain alive after 经历……后仍活着; 存在

—Fortunately he *survived* the traffic accident. 车祸之后他幸免于死。

—Only a few houses *survived* the earthquake. 地震之后只有几所房子残留下来。

(3) live longer than 比……活得长

—He *survived* his wife for five years. 他比他妻子多活了5年。

—The old lady has *survived* all her children. 那位老妇人的儿子都先她而去了。

【同义词】continue, last, endure

【派生词】survival *n.* 幸存; 继续存在 survivor *n.* 生存者

14. *unfit adj.*

(1) not of the required standard; unsuitable; unhealthy 不合格的; 不健康的

—She is an *unfit* sister. 她不是位合格的姐姐。

—The land here is *unfit* for farming. 这儿的土地不适合耕作。

—The army rejected him as medically *unfit*. 他因体检不合格而未能入伍。

(2) lacking the ability needed; incapable 不胜任的; 无能力的

—He is *unfit* to drive in his present state. 他现在这样不能开车。

—She is *unfit* for such a senior position. 她不胜任这种高级职务。

—An old man is *unfit* to do the work. 老人不适于干这种工作

【反义词】suitable, adequate, capable, qualified

15. *smash v.*

(1) cause to be broken violently into pieces (使某物) 粉碎; 破碎

—The plate dropped on the floor and *smashed* into little pieces.

盘子掉到地上摔得粉碎。

—The fireman *smashed* the door down to reach the children.

消防队员砸倒了门冲进去救那些孩子。

(2) rush; crash 冲撞; 撞毁

—The police *smashed* their way into the houses. 警察撞进那些房子里。

—The car *smashed* into a telephone pole. 汽车撞上了电话线杆。

【同义词】break, shatter, strike, crush

重点短语讲解

(be) known as	name after	as to	base on/upon
for one thing	stick up	give off	set back

1. (be) known as named after; also publicly called 以……闻名; 通常名叫

—The satellite was directed into an area *known as* Manhanntan.

卫星对准一个叫曼哈顿的地区发射。

—Samuel Clemens, *known as* Mark Twain, became a famous American writer.

塞缪尔·克莱门通称为马克·吐温, 是美国著名的作家。

【说明】注意以下两个类似短语的用法: ①be known to 意思是“为……所熟悉; 被……知道”。如: He's known to everyone as a great actor. 他是大家所熟悉的优秀演员。The name of Dr. Noman Bethune is known to most Chinese. 大多数中国人都知道诺尔曼·白求恩大夫的名字。②be known for 意思是“因……而众所周知(出名)”。如: Tom is known for his readiness to help others. 大家都知道汤姆乐于助人。Before liberation this mountain village was known for its exteme poverty. 解放前, 这个山村是个有名的穷地方。

2. name after give the name as 以……的名字命名

—The girl was *named* Julia after her mother.

随着她妈妈, 这女孩也取名叫朱莉娅。

—The farm *was named* after the river that runs through the prairie.

这农场是以穿过草原的这条河命名的。

【说明】注意 name as 的用法, 指的是“任命为, 指定为”。如: The President *named* him as Secretary of State. 总统任命他为国务卿。He *was named as* the probable successor. 他被指定为可能的候选人。

3. as to about; with regard to sth.; regarding sth. 关于某事物; 至于某事物

—As to correcting our homework, the teacher always make us do it ourselves.

谈到批改我们的作业, 老师总是让我们自己改。

—As to that matter, I don't believe one half of it. 关于那件事我一点也不信。

—You must be careful *as to* what you do.

关于干什么的问题你必须慎重(考虑)。

【说明】as to 可用于句首或句中, 后接名词、代词、间接疑问句或名词从句。

4. base on/upon

(1) use as a basis or foundation for 以……为基础; 基于

—“We have come to the conclusion *based on* last week's satellite landing,” Prof. Zog said,

“that there's no life on Earth.” “根据上周发射的卫星提供的资料。”佐格教授说，“我们已经得出结论：地球上没有生命。”

—The belief is *based on* practical experience. 这种信念是以实际经验为基础的。

(2) use sth. as grounds (常用于 base sth. on sth. 结构中) 以某一事物为另一事物的证据

—I *base* my hopes on the good news we had yesterday.

我把希望寄托在我们昨天得到的好消息上。

—John *based* his conclusions on evidence. 约翰的结论是建立在证据基础之上的。

5. for one thing in the first place 首先；一则(用来列举原因，与 for another 连用)

—I can't go. *For one thing*, I have no time, and for another, I have no money.

我不能去。一则我没有时间，二则我没有钱。

—I don't think this is a good film. *For one thing*, it isn't interesting, for another, there are too many characters.

我认为这并不是一部优秀的电影。一是没有趣，二是人物太多。

6. stick up stand upright or on end; project upwards 向上突出；竖起；直立

—What are those stalagmite projections *sticking up*?

那些笔直竖立的石笋状突出物是什么东西？

—His hair *stuck up* with fright. 他吓得汗毛直竖。

7. give off emit; send out 放出；发出(蒸气、光、热、气味等)

—They're some type of granite formations that *give off* light at night.

它们是某种夜间会发光的大理石结构。

—When the spring comes, the flowers *give off* a pleasant smell.

春天来临这些花散发着宜人的芳香。

8. set back

(1) delay the progress of sth. 耽搁或阻碍某事物的进展

—Shortage of the right materials has *set us back*.

我们的工作因缺乏适用的材料而被耽误了。

—The continuous rain *set back* the harvesting of wheat by two weeks.

连绵淫雨把小麦收割时间推迟了两个星期。

(2) put back (esp. a clock) 拨回(尤指时钟)

—This clock is not telling the right time. Please *set its hands back* ten minutes.

这只钟报时不准，请把针拨慢 10 分钟。

—I'll *set my watch back* (by) five minutes. 我要把我的表拨慢 5 分钟。

同义词语辨析

1. conference, meeting, assembly, congress 这四个词都表示“会议”的意思。

(1) conference 意为“会议，协商会”，正式用语，指两人以上参加的会谈或各方人事参加的会议。

—The Prime Minister will attend an international *conference* on disarmament at Geneva. 首

相将出席在日内瓦召开的关于裁军的国际会议。

- (2) *meeting* 意为“聚会,会议”,最普通的用词,指两人以上的任何情形的聚会,不论是偶然相遇还是事先安排好的,官方的还是民间的,也不论时间长短。

—This is a *meeting* of the heads of state. 这是一次国家首脑级会议。

—They had an accidental *meeting*. 他们偶然相遇。

- (3) *assembly* 意为“集会,会议”,指有特殊目的、有组织的、统一的集会,是事先安排好的而非临时召开的,如政治的或社会的集会等。

—the school's weekly *assembly* 学校每周的集会

- (4) *congress* 意为“会议”,指有代表、委员等的正式会议,常用于政府机关,特别是推选出来的国家立法机构;也可用于学术团体等代表大会。

—the National People's *Congress* 全国人民代表大会

—Social Science *Congress* 社会科学会议

2. *deadly, fatal, mortal*

- (1) *deadly* 意为“致死的,致命的”,用于可能致死的事,如负伤、毒药、武器等;也可指想要致人于死的人或物,而 *fatal* 不能用于此意。

—The poison gas was *deadly*; it killed them all. 毒气是致命的,把他们都毒死了。

—The murdered man had many *deadly* enemies. 这被害人有许多死敌。

- (2) *fatal* 意为“致命的,生死攸关的”,用以描写任何足以致死或确已致死的事物,强烈暗示命中注定的意味。

—Many diseases are no longer *fatal*. 许多疾病如今已不再是不治之症了。

—The wound proved *fatal*; he died the next day.

后来证明这是致命伤;第二天他死了。

- (3) *mortal* 意为“致命的”,可用于致死、能致死或企图致人于死的人或物,通常用于致死的直接原因。

—He was struck down by a *mortal* blow upon the head.

他因头上受到致命的一击而倒下。

—His illness was found to be *mortal*. 他的病经查明是无法治愈的。

3. *hazard, danger, risk*

- (1) *hazard* 意为“危险”,指变幻莫测、无法控制的危险,带有“碰运气”的意思。

—We saved the boy at the *hazard* of our lives. 我们冒着生命危险搭救那个男孩。

—Storing petrol in the garage is a fire *hazard*.

车房储存汽油有易引起火警的危险。

- (2) *danger* 意为“危险”,普通用语,含义很广,可指肯定的迫在眉睫的危险,也可指遥远的,不一定发生的危险。

—The doctors announced that the patient was out of *danger*.

医生说病人已经脱离危险了。

—There is a great *danger* of flooding due to the heavy rain.

这场大雨很有可能导致洪水泛滥的危险。

(3) *risk* 意为“危险, 风险”, 含有较强的“主动去冒险”的意思。

—He rescued the child at the *risk* of his own life.

他冒着生命危险把那小孩救出来了。

—There is not much *risk* of losing money if you bet on the horse.

假如你押那匹马, 输钱的风险不大。

4. *indicate, mean, suggest, imply*

(1) *indicate* 意为“表示, 象征”, 着重在字面上大致的意思。

—His signs *indicate* what we should do. 他的手势告诉我们该怎么做。

—Snow *indicates* the coming of winter. 下雪表示冬天的来临。

(2) *mean* 意为“表示, 意味”, 最通俗常用, 包含文字或符号所有的各种涵义。

—A red traffic light *means* stop and a green light *means* go.

红色交通灯表示停止, 绿色交通灯表示通行。

—You will have to state exactly what these terms *mean*.

你得精确地说明这些词语表示什么。

(3) *suggest* 意为“暗示”, 着重意思不明确的其他含义, 或表示可以解作其他的意思。

—His tone *suggested* his indifference to the matter.

从他的语调可以看出, 他对那个问题并不关心。

—Are you *suggesting* that I'm not suited for the job?

你是在暗示说我不适合那件工作吗?

(4) *imply* 意为“暗示, 暗指”, 着重在指文字或符号中未明确说明的或间接联想到的或非本质的含义。

—Silence *implies* consent. 沉默暗表赞成。

—Her smile *implied* that she had forgiven us. 她的微笑暗示她已宽恕了我们。

5. *project, programme*

(1) *project* 表示“计划, 企业; 工程(多指最后结果)”, 常用词, 指一个人或一批人计划要做的工作; 也指单项往往需要体力劳动的独立目标。

—He made a *project* to teach himself French at weekends.

他制定了利用周末时间自学法语的计划。

—They formed a *project* to build a new school building.

他们拟定了建设新校舍的计划。

(2) *programme* 意为“计划, 预定”, 比 *project* 正式、抽象, 常用于集体的工作, 主要指若干个 *projects* 所构成的一套更为复杂的计划, 或主要是心智或行政能力的运用。

—A development *programme* would include a number of regional *projects*.

一项发展计划包括一系列地区性工程。

6. *type, kind, sort, category* 这组字都是“种、类”的意思。

(1) *type* 为较正式用词, 是较明白地指出可以客观地划分清楚的门类。

—the four basic *types* of blood 四种基本血型

(2) *kind* 为极为广泛的用词, 可以表示无可争议地、客观地存在的种类, 也可表示说话

者的一种主观意念,认为两个或更多的东西从某一方面看来是相同的。

—I don't like people of that *kind*. 我不喜欢那种人。

- (3) *sort* 比 *kind* 更通俗,可以指具有客观的确实根据的明确种类,也可指一种主观的判断,而且常指反面的判断。

—I'll never do this *sort* of thing. 我绝不会做这种事。

- (4) *category* 是最正式的用词,专指明确划分的门类,不论那些门类是在被分析的物质中自行显示出来的,还是由人们为了秩序或方便的缘故而任意制定的。

—Books may be grouped into two *categories*: the good books and the bad books.

书可分成两类,好书和坏书。

7. *spend*, *cost*, *pay*, *afford* 这组词都与花钱有关。

- (1) *spend* 表示“花钱做某事”,主语是人,常用的句型是: *spend* (money) on sth., *spend* (money) (in) doing sth.。

—I *spent* two dollars on this book. 我买了这本书花了两美元。

- (2) *cost* 表示“花费”,主语是物,不是人,表示某物花费某人多少钱。

—This pen *cost* me one dollar. 这支笔花了我 1 美元。

- (3) *pay* 表示“付款”,常与 *for* 连用,表示“为……付款”。主语是人。

—I *paid* twenty dollars for this coat. 买这种衣服我付了 20 美元。

—You must *pay for* what you eat. 你必须为你所吃的东西付帐。

- (4) *afford* 表示“花费得起,承担得起”,常与 *can*, *could*, *be able to* 连用,主语通常是人。

—This dress is too expensive for me. I can't *afford* it.

这件衣服对我来说太贵了,我买不起。

课文语篇与难点

I. 课文语篇

This is a humorous and satirical essay written by Art Buchwald from the point of view of the Venusians who are trying to explore the possibility of life on Earth. Based on their scientific research carried out by their satellite landing on Earth, they have come to the conclusion that there is no life on Earth. This may sound strange to human beings. Actually the author wants to warn us of the seriousness of the environmental pollution. It has come to such an extent that man will destroy himself unless some measures are taken right away.

Outline:

1. **Excitement on Venus** (P. 1—3): satellite landing on Earth sends back signals and photographs

2. **A press conference was held** (P. 2—15): based on their findings they have come to the conclusion: there is no life on Earth

The program will be set back by:

(1) The present condition: