英 语 4

教师参考书

上海交通大学科技外语系 吴银庚 吴信强 王士先 张彦斌 编

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高等学校教学参考书

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前 言

本书是配合吴银庚、张彦斌等人编写的理工科通用英语教材 第四册的教师参考书。

与前三册相同,第四册课本共有12个单元,每个单元的数学 时数为5-6学时,共66学时。此外加上英译汉翻译指导10学时, 复习2学时,考试2学时,合计80学时。

每单元的学时分配如下:

课文

2.0 学时

词汇学习

0.5 学时

有指导的写作 1-2 学时

听力训练 0.5 学时

阅读材料

1.0 学时

共 5-6 学时

本书内容仍按单元顺序排列,每个单元包括教学重点、教学提 示、参考译文及练习答案四个部分。

教学重点指课文和阅读材料A中的重点词汇、词组和句型;词 汇学习中的重点内容;有指导写作中要求掌握的重点句型和科技 英语中段落写作,如实验描述、摘要写作等的表达方式等。

教学提示主要是对各个项目作一定的补充注释, 并对教学方 法提出一些建议,供教学时参考。

由于第四册属基础语法结束后的提高阶段,因此各个相应项 目的要求比前三册有所提高。课文的长度和难度有一定程度增加。 目的是扩大学生的词汇量,提高他们的阅读能力;同时,课文练习 中专门安排了讨论题,使学生有继续进行口头训练的机会。结构学 习在第三册教材中基本结束,但本册中对学生理解课文有一定困难的句子结构仍作适当注释,并在本参考书中作了补充注释,教师可根据学生情况加以补充。词汇学习部分选择了一些科技英语中的常用词(以动词为主),着重扩大学生对这些词的各种不及同时大学生对这些词的各种不及 及用法方面的知识,并在本参考的写作部分着重发展学生从一步和 及用 等 好料。本册的写作部分着重发展学生从一步和 段写作基础。为培养学生独立查阅和根据上下文猜测生字的能力,练习形式仍以模仿为主,通过系统测生字的能力,练习形式仍以模仿为主,例句和范末中的 好写作基础。为培养学生独立查阅和根据上下文猜测生字的能力,词汇学也不作注释,但放入总词汇表,供学生查阅。听力训练和 使生字也不作注释,但放入总词汇表,供学生查阅。听力训练和 计字也不作注释,但放入总词汇表,供学生查阅。听力训练和详解,我们要求与前三册基本相同。第四册教材中增加了解(在学生的基础上归纳)。

本书经大连海运学院刘鸿章副教授审阅。在编写本书过程中得到上海外国语学院英籍教授 Margaret Wang (王珍珠)的许多帮助。

参加本书编写工作的还有李荣辉、李汉卿和奚兆炎。限于水平,书中难免存在不少缺点和错误,欢迎同志们提出批评和建议。

编 者 1982年3月

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UNIT 1

教学重点.

TEXT	Words: intimate, unite, sign, function, merely, live(a.), spot, confuse, somewhat Phrases: in search of, convertinto, unite with
W. S.	1) supply (vt.): supply to, supply with supply (n.) 2) Verbs ending in "-ion"
G. W.	Experimental Description: 1) Use of the imperative mood or the passive 2) Use of the simple present and simple past tenses
R. M. (A)	Words: fail (+to V), vapor (vapour), ratio Phrases: find one's way to, at a ratio of

教 学 提 示

TEXT

- 1. ... an industrialist became very suspicious about American purposes and intentions in certain areas of scientific research.
 - 1) suspicious 与 doubtful 的区别:
 suspicious 意为"认为某人或某事有问题",多指不好的方面。

doubtful 指思想上有疑问,拿不准,或对某事的真实性表

示难以相信。例:

The police were suspicious of that stranger's intention.

I felt doubtful about the weather when we started.

- 2) area 在这里意为 "branch of study"或"subject field"。
- 2. He learned by chance that ...

"by chance" 意为 "by accident", "not on purpose", 这时 chance 有 "unexpected happening" 的意思。 chance 也可以解释为 "possibility", 如 "have no / a poor chance of (+ V-ing / to V)"。例:

The industrialist had no chance of winning / to win the government's approval.

- 3. ... such studies could not possibly have any practical value.
 - 1) 这里 study 为可数名词, 意为 "thing which is to be investigated or carefully examined" (研究项目; 学科)。例:

social studies

humane studies

geological studies

population studies

study 作"学业"解时也常用复数。例:

Last term I made great progress in my studies.

How are you getting along with your studies?

4. ... the research the industrialist questioned involved a field of science so new at that time that most people had never heard of it.

- "(so) new ... heard of it" 作定语, 修饰 a field of science, 可以理解为 "which was so new ... heard of it" 的省略表达形式。而在这个定语修饰语中含有 "(so) ... that most people had never heard of it" 这个结果状语从句。
- 5. ... in search of principles applicable to engineering. applicable 从动词 apply 来, 后面常与介词 to 连用, 名词 application 后面也要求跟 to。
- 6. You can surround a frog with dead (therefore motionless) flies, ...
 - therefore 为 ad., 在这里作 "for that reason; that is why" 解, 括号中可以写作 "for that reason / that is why they are motionless"。
- 7. ... we can develop a "map-reading eye" for missiles and a "pattern recognition" eye for our air-defence system.
 - "map-reading, pattern recognition, air-defence" 均为复合词,在句中作定语,修饰名词。它们原来都是动宾关系,即"read maps; recognize patterns; defend the air"。又如:

English-speaking ship-building steel-making sentence analysis weather forecast blood transfusion

8. A year later there were 20,000 biologists at work ... more than double the number employed ten years

earlier.

1) at work 在这里是"在工作"的意思;它也可以指机器等 "在运转",或指因素等"在起作用"。例:

The operator showed the visitors the cooling apparatus at work.

She knew that her shyness at work would spoil everything.

at work 也可以解释为 "busy or occupied with" (从事;忙于),这时后面往往跟 on/upon。例:

That team of engineers are at work on a new hydroelectric project.

2) double the number 为表示倍数的句型之一, 其结构为 "… times + the + n. (+ of …)", 其中 n. 常见的有 number, sum, size 等。例:

double the sum (of)
three times the number (of)
five times the size (of)

W. S.

Supply

- 1. Supply 不能用于 SVOiOd 句型, 要表示 "把…供应给…"时,可使用 "supply sth, to sb. / sth."和 "supply sb. / sth. with sth."两种形式。这两种形式在一般情况下可以通用,但必须注意,在使用被动结构时,如果被供应物作主语,要用前一种句型;如果接受供应物的人或物作主语,则用后一种句型(例句见本册课本)。
- 2. "supply A to B"中的 B 相当于间接宾语,而 "supply A for B" 中的 B 为介词宾语, for B 为目的状语,意为"供…

- 之用"。如 supply petrol for the cars 在意义上相当于 supply petrol which is used for the cars.
- 3. supply 作名词用时,可以表示动作概念,此时后面的 of 短语表示动宾关系,如课本上例句中的 supply of electricity 和 supply of oxygen。此外,名词 supply 还可以用于某些词组中,表示某些特定的意义。如:

a supply of 一定量的,一部分 a large / good supply of 一大批,许多 There is a good supply of coal on the world market.

The equipment needs a supply of water while working.

4. supplies 通常指生活用品或军需品等物资,特别指供一群人 在一段时间里用的物资 (food and/or necessary materials for daily life, esp. for a group of people over a period of time)。

Verbs ending in "-ion"

大多数以 -ion 结尾的名词是由相应的动词变来的, 意义基本相同。如:

circulate → circulation consider → consideration extend → extension pollute → pollution

在这种情况下,没有必要把 -ion 结尾的名词用作动词,因此,它们大多数只用作名词。但是,也有一些 -ion 结尾的名词没有相应的动词,或是在词义上已有了较大的差异,这些名词正在被逐渐用作动词。本课选择这个题目,就是为了让学生了解英语构词上的这一趋势,而不要绝对化地认为凡是 -ion 结尾的都是名

词。

可用作动词的以 -ion 结尾的词,除课本上列举的以外,较为常见的还可以举出:

dimension n. 尺寸;大小 vt. 使形成所需尺寸;标注尺寸 fashion n. 类型;式样;形状 vt. 形成; 做成…形状 fission n. 裂变 vt., vi. (使)裂变 partition n. 分开;隔板 vt. 把…分成部分;隔开 portion n. 一份 vt. 把…分成几份 proportion n. 比例 vt. 使成比例

G. W.

- 1. 本单元的 Experimental Description 着重介绍实验描述的 几种常用语言手段。
 - 1) 多用祈使句
 - 2) 多用被动态
 - 3) 主语不要作不必要的转换
 - 4) 多用一般现在时。即使在用一般过去时叙述过去发生的操作步骤时,遇上定律或客观真理,也要用一般现在时叙述。
- 2. 实验报告的写法(格式、内容和所包括的项目)将在 UNIT 11 中介绍。
- 3. 教学建议
 - 1) 要求学生划出例子中的祈使句、被动态等。
 - 2) 独立阅读并按上述四种语言手段检查所读文章,改正不妥之处。
 - 3) 补充练习: 短文

Fill the beaker with water and heat it over a Bunsen burner. Record its temperature every minute. The temperature rises steadily until it reaches 100°C but after that it remains constant. Now mark the water level on the side of the beaker. Keep the beaker boiling for several minutes and look at the water level again. The water level now is lower than the original mark. Some of the water has been turned into steam.

上述短文可供学生作描述实验之用。教师根据短文意思画几幅连贯的示意图,或给出关键词,或给出译文,让学生用英语表达。 短文译文:

在烧杯中注水并在本生灯上加热。每分钟测量一次温度。温度渐渐上升至100°C,但是此后温度保持不变。现在在烧杯边上标出水位。把烧杯烧上几分钟,然后再看一下水位。水位低于原来的标记。一些水已被转换成水蒸汽。

L. C. (The listening passage)

Imitation of Natural Mechanisms

Imitation of natural mechanisms of the frog's eye can be used not only for military purposes, but also for non-military purposes. For example, most major airports have a million flights per year to handle and some have even more flights to handle. The air-traffic problem has reached a really critical stage. In order to cope with this urgent problem, we must develop better devices for monitoring and controlling air traffic. The frog's eye can serve as a model.

Special-purpose mechanisms as exciting as the frog's

eye can be found throughout nature. The bat is under study because the bat's sonar is much more efficient than man-made sonar. By emitting supersonic waves and receiving the reflected waves from objects around it, the bat flies about with wonderful skill. A bat can fly through a dark room hung with dozens of metal wires and never touch a single one.

The mosquito is under study too, because we need to solve the problem of static that reduces the efficiency of our communications systems. A mosquito, simply by vibrating its wings, can set up a sound that will cut through any noise man or nature can create, loud voices or thunderstorm, for instance — and give a message to another mosquito 150 feet away.

R.M.

(A)

- 1. A bionicist can copy much in nature without the help of electronics.
 - 1) 这里 copy 是动词, 意为 "do the same as, imitate" (模仿,仿制)。
 - 2) "in nature" 中的 nature 指的是自然界。本文第二段 第一句 "... the great advances in bionics will be electronic in nature" 中的 nature 是 "innate quarlities or character(性质)" 的意思, 因而 "will be electronic in nature" 也可以写成 "will be of an electronic nature"。

- 2. It operates on the principle used by the human eye in estimating distance as a textured surface is approached.
 - 1) 这里 operate 是 vi., 意为 "work, be in action"; 后 面的介词 on 意义相当于 "based on" (根据, 按照)。
 - 2) "as a textured surface is approached" 这个从句中, 动作的发出者显然指 the human eye。如果写成主动句,就是 "as the human eye approaches a textured surface"。
- 3. This explains why we sometimes fail to see a glass door, but we always stop short of a brick wall.
 - 1) 这里 explain 意为 "account for" (说明…的理由或原因), 后面常接 why-clause, 也可以接 n.。例:

His disapproval explained his failure to co-operate with us in the matter.

Her illness explains her absence.

- 2) 这里 fail 可以解释为 "not be able to", 后面往往接 to V。对于"fail + to V"结构的语法功能, 有两种解释: 一种认为 fail 是 vi., to V 短语为表示结果的状语(见 ALD, p. 310, VP4A); 另一种是把 fail 归作 vi., to V 短语则是它的宾语(见 COD, P. 372)。
- 3) "stop short of ..." 中的 short 是 ad., 作 "suddenly, abruptly" (突然, 猝然)解; 介词 of 在这里表示"原因"的意义。

short 还可以解释为 "before the expected time"(还未达到)和"have the total lack of, insufficiently"(不足, 短缺)。例:

come/fall short (of) 不足, 缺乏; 达不到, 不符合

go short (of) 缺乏; 匮乏 run short (of) 缺少; 快用完 cut sth. /sb. short 中断, 停止; 缩减

4. It is being developed, hopefully, to allow ... hopefully (ad.) 在句中是插入语, 表示说话人或作者的看法。这类副词插入语常见的有 honestly, briefly, strangely, luckily, surely 等。例:

Strangely enough, the airliner has not taken off yet. His paper will be published very soon, surely.

- 5. Nor is the nose left unstudied.
 - 1) 上段提及 the owl's ears, 因而这句是承接上段的语气而写的。nor 放在句首时全句要用倒装, 全句的意思是: "The nose is not left unstudied, either".
 - 2) leave 在这里是 "allow or cause to remain in a certain place or state" 的意思,后面一般接"n. + C";但 n. 作被动句主语时,left 后面只剩下C。例:

When you leave the lab, don't leave the windows open.

(注意: 本句中两个 leave 的不同含义。)

He said his research left much to be desired. All the problems were left unsolved.

6. ... and to warn industrial and military men of the presence of poisonous vapors.

"warn + sb. + of + sth."是"就某事对某人发出警告",的意思,注意 of 后接要警告可能发生的危险。此外,"warn+sb. + against + sth.", "warn + sb. + that-clause" 也能表达类似的意义。例:

The weatherman warned the exploration team again-

st the coming storm / that there would be a storm (a storm was coming).

(B)

1. Both use models of living systems, bionics in order to find new ideas for useful artificial machines and systems, cybernetics to seek the explanation of living beings' behaviour.

"in order to find ..." 和 "to seek ..." 分别说明 bionics 和 cybernetics 要使用 models of living systems 的目的。

2. Many inventors have modelled machines after animals or flying birds.

这里, model (vi.) 意为 "give shape to, make from a model", 后面常接 after/on/upon. 又例:

The inventor modelled the new type of jet fighter on/after a hawk.

3. ... this design has great advantage over ordinary propellers, ...

介词 over 有时可以含有 "with superiority to, beyond, more than" (优于,高于,在…之上)的意思。如:

win victory over ...

win superiority over ...

have no command over ...

exercise dictatorship over ...

4. Bionics researchers since have followed the same path ...

since 在这里是 ad., 作 "from the specified past time up to the present"(从那时以后)解释。一般前句或上文必