

自学函授英语(二)



北京工业学院出版社

自学函授英语

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赵同水 桂济世 史润东 编 朱君瑞 满淑芬 纪连盈

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内容简介

《自学函授英语》是由北京工业学院函授大学组织编写的全套自学函授基础教材之一,全书共四册。本书是第二册,供函大第二学期公共英语课之用。本册共12课,有精读课文和阅读材料各12篇,生词600个,词组143个,基本语法包括形容词和副词的级、状语从句、定语从句、非谓语动词、虚拟语气、宾语补足语和主语补足语等。

本书课文及阅读材料绝大部分选自英美书刊,是科普性文章,内容广泛,新颖有趣;语法讲解比较系统而集中,重点突出;对常用词语的用法举例对比说明;练习形式多样、针对性强;书末附有总词汇表、常用词组、参考译文及练习答案。由于上述特点,本书极便于自学之用。

本书适用于函大学生和自学人员,也可作为电大、夜大、职工大学的教材,对于初学科技英语的读者亦有参考价值。

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编者的话

《自学函授英语》共四册,本书为第二册,供高等工业学校函授大学第二学期公共英语课之用,约需155学时(包括面授、自学和测验时数,具体安排由教师酌情决定)。本册编写原则与第一册基本相同,因此,在第一册《教学提示》中所谈到的问题和教学要求,仍适用于本书,这里不再重复,仅就本册内容作些说明。

本册共12课,除继第一册讲解基本语法外,有精读课文和阅读材料各12篇,生词600个,词组143个(包括人名地名,但阅读材料中出现的词语在外)。这些词语要求熟练掌握,尤其是其中最常用的动词和词组,必须通过反复运用做到复用式掌握。精读课文和阅读材料绝大部分选自英美原著(稍加修改),是科普性的文章,内容广泛,新颖有趣。无论是教与学重点应放在精读课文上,才能顺利完成全部练习(特别是第三部分练习)。阅读材料供泛读之用,以逐渐提高阅读能力(包括阅读速度和理解的程度),应及时完成,并在看了一遍之后做相应的练习,检查自己的理解是否正确。

基本语法包括形容词和副词的级、状语从句、定语从句、非谓语动词(动词不定式、分词和动名词)、虚拟语气、宾语补足语和主语补足语等。根据成年人的特点,语法讲解比较系统而集中,为了突出重点,有的语法内容作为"注"处理。读者学习这些语法时,切忌死记硬背,要结合例词例句,弄懂其概念,掌握其用法,并通过反复练习,达

到熟练的程度。

本册各课除保留第一册中的主要项目外,还增加了"Usage of Words"和"Phrasal Verbs"。前者共收常用词语121个,有些词语的意义和用法联系已学过的知识进行对比讲解,其目的在于加深读者的理解和记忆;后者共收短语动词41个,除给出一些意义外,并举例说明其用法。英语中有些常用动词与不同的介词或副词搭配,可以组成好些短语动词,而且同一短语动词又有不同的含义,这种词较难掌握。我们想通过这些短语动词的例解和练习,不仅使读者记住其意义和用法,更主要的是培养读者根据不同的上下文理解其确切含义的能力,以达到举一反三的效果。

本册练习亦有所增加。为了突出重点和反复运用所学知识,我们将练习分为三部分。第一部分着重词语的用法和理解的训练,第二部分为该课语法练习,第三部分是有关所学词语和语法、课文及翻译的综合性练习。这些练习要求全部做完,否则达不到巩固和步初掌握所学语言知识的要求。由于练习已有增加,不再安排阶段复习练习,教师可酌情进行检查性测验。

从本册起不再编写语音学习的内容,但读者不宜忽视朗读,应养成朗读的习惯。每课练习末有一题指定背诵课文或其中某段,就是这个目的。为此,读者要尽量利用录音磁带等电教设备进行朗读训练。

书末附有词汇表、参考译文和练习答案,供读者查阅和检查之用。

在编写过程中,承蒙北京外国语学院夏祖煃教授在百忙中挤出时间,对本书进行审阅和加工,还得到北京工业学院

徐鑫武副教授的大力支持,提出许多宝贵的修改意见,我们在此向他们深表谢意!

由于我们的水平和经验有限,希望广大读者和同行们对本书所存在的缺点错误提出批评指正。

编者 一九八六年十一月

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Lesson One

Text: Something about Our Earth

Grammar: I.形容词的级

Ⅱ. 副词的级

Reading Material: The Planet Mercury

Text

Something about Our Earth

Untold ages ago, the sun was a spinning, burning mass of matter far larger than it is now, and spinning very much faster. ¹ It was not yet formed into a compact centre of heat and light then. As it spun at a very high speed, a series of fragments detached themselves from it, which became the planets. ² Our earth is one of these planets. The flaming mass that was the material of the earth broke in turn into two masses, a larger, the earth itself, and a smaller, which is now the dead, still moon.

Astronomers give us good reasons for supposing that sun and earth and moon and all that system were then spinning at a speed much greater than the speed at which they are moving today, and that at first our earth was a flaming thing on which no life could live. ³ They make us believe that the sun, white-hot though it is, is now much cooler than it

was, and that it spins more slowly now than it did, and that it continues to cool and slow down. They also show that the rate at which the earth spins becomes smaller and continues to become smaller — that is to say, that our day is growing longer and longer, and that the heat at the centre of the earth goes down slowly. There was a time when the day was not a half or not a third of what it is today; when a flaming hot sun, much greater than it is now, must have moved visibly — if there had been an eye to see it — from its rise to its setting across the skies. There will be a time when the day will be as long as a year is now, and the cooling sun, without its beams, will hang motionless in the sky.

New Words

1. untold	[nn'tould] a.	没有说出的,数不清的
2. age	[eid3] n.	年龄; 时代
3. ago	[ə'gəu] adv.	••••·以前
4. spin	[spin] v., n.	旋转,绕转
(spun, spun)	[spʌn]	
5. mass	[mæs] <i>n</i> .	块,质量;群众
6. matter	['mætə] n.	物质,事情
7. compact	[kəm'pækt] vt.	压缩, 使密集
•	<i>a</i> .	简洁的;紧密的
8. light	[lait] n .	光,光线;灯
	ν.	照亮
	a.	轻的

9. large	[la:d ₃] a.	大的, 巨大的
10. fast	[fa:st] a.	快的,迅速的
	adv.	快
11. high	[hai] a .	高的
	adv.	高, 高高地
12. speed	[spi:d] <i>n</i> .	速度
	v.	使加快, 使加速
13 series	('siəri:z) n.	(单复同)系列,连续
14. fragment	['frægmənt] n.	碎片
15. detach	[di'tæt∫] vt.	分开
16. themselves	[ðəm'selvz] pron.	他们自己(亲自)
17. planet	['plænit] n.	行星
18. break	[breik] v.	打破,破坏
(broke, bro	ken) [brəuk, 'brəukən]	
19. itself	[it'self] pron.	它自己,它本身
20. dead	[d ed] a.	死的
21. astronomer	[əs'trənəmə] n.	天文学家
22. reason	['ri:zn] <i>n</i> .	理由,原因
23. suppose	[sə'pəuz] vt.	猜想,推测,假定
24. system	['sistim] n.	体系,系统
25. today	[tə'dei] adv.	今天 . 现 今
	n.	今日,今天
26. white-hot	['hwait-'hot] a.	白热的
27 cool	[ku:l] a.	凉爽的
28 continue	[kən'tinju:] v.	继续
29. slow	[sləu] a.	缓慢的
	v.	使缓慢
30. also	['o:lsəu] adv.	也,还

31. rate	[reit] n.	比率,速率(度)
32. grow	[grau] v.	生长,种植,变成
(grew, grown]	[gru:, grəun]	
33. half	[ha:f] <i>n</i> .	半
34. third	[θə:d] <i>num</i> .	第三
35. visibly	['vizəbli] adv.	看得见: 显然
36. eye	[ai] <i>n</i> .	眼睛
37. rise	[raiz] v.	升起,上升 ,起立 ,增 长
(rose, risen)	[rəuz, 'rizn]	
38. across	[ək'rɔ:s] prep.	横过,通过
	adv.	横过
39. beam	[bi:m] <i>n</i> .	(光)束,柱,射束,
		桁条
40. hang	[hæŋ] v.	吊起,悬挂
(hung, hung)	[hʌŋˈ]	
41. motionless	['məuʃənlis] a.	不动的

Phrases and Expressions

1. form into	使成为
2. at a high speed	高 速地,以高 速度
3. a series o	一系列
4. detach Irom	使脱离
5. break into	把分裂成
6. in turn	依次, 轮流
7. at first	首先,最早
8. slow down	缓慢下来
9. at a great rate	迅速,高速

也就是说 **下**降,下落

Notes

- 1. untold ages ago 中的 untold 是"数不清的"意思,在此指"年代久远,无法精确计算",因此,这个短语可译为"很久以前"。
- 2. As it spun at a very high speed..., which became the planets:
 - ① As it spun at... 中 as 是连接词,引出一个原因状语从句,可译为"由于太阳高速旋转"。
 - **②** which 引出一个非限制性定语从句,补充说明 a series of fragments 的情况。下句 which 引出的句子也是这种用法。
- 3. Astronomers give us good reasons for supposing that... today and that at first... could live:
 - ① 这是一个复合句,其中两个 that 引起的句子是 supposing 的并列的宾语从句。
 - ② sun and earth and moon and all that system were then spinning ...: 如果有三个或三个以上的并列成分,通常在最后两个成分之间用 and 连接,其它并列成分之间用逗号分开,以示短暂的停顿。本句中则一反此例, 在各并列主语之间都用 and 连接,以示不需停顿地连续说出一些事物,带有更强的感情色彩。
 - (8) at a speed 是介词短语,在句中作状语,修饰 were spinning。 在表示"以……的速度"时,常用介词 at;类似的说法 还有 at a (the) rate。例如, increase at a great rate (迅速地 增长)。
 - (4) at which... 是定语从句,修饰名词 speed。which 前用介词 at 是因为名词 speed 的要求(因为 which 代替 speed),相当于 at this speed。下文中的 the rate at which...以及

on which no life could live 也是同类的结构。

- 4. They make us believe that the sun, white-hot though it is, is now much cooler than it was, and that it spins more slowly now than it did, and that it continues to cool and slow down:
 - ① 这是一个复合句。三个 that 引出的是并列宾语从句,说明 believe。注意 make someone do something (使谁做什么)这一结构。动词 make 在这里除要求 us 这个宾语外,还要求动词 believe 作宾语补足语。
 - ② 第一个从句中 white-hot though it is (尽管太阳是白热的)是让步状语从句。 though 引出让步状语从句时,通常位于从句之首,例如, Though it was very late, he went on working. (虽然很晚了,他仍继续工作);但有时也可放在从句之中,其结构为"形容词或副词+though 或 as+主语+谓语动词(或系动词)",本句就是这一类型。又如:Small as (though) he is, the boy is strong. (这个男孩子个头虽小,但很结实); Hard as (though) he worked, he could not support his family. (他尽管苦干,但还是不能养活全家人)。
 - 5. There was a time when... today; when... across the skies:
 - ① 句中两个 when 引起的从句都是定语从句,修饰名词 time。 注意第二个 when 之前用的是分号,因后一 when 离名词 time 较远,同时用以表示与前一 when 并列说明同一名词 time。
 - ② what it is today 是介词 of 的宾语从句。
 - 图 must have moved visibly: 现在完成时前用一个情态动词 must 表示对曾经发生过的事情进行比较有把握的猜测。翻译时,通常用"一定"、"肯定"等词来表达。又如: He must have studied English. (他肯定学过英语); She

must have finished her homework. (她一定作完了家庭作业)。

④ the skies: sky 作"天空"讲时,一般加定冠词 the 只用单数,但在文学语言中,有时用复数形式。又如: The trees reach up to the skies. (大树参天)。

Usage of Words ago before

这两个词用作副词时,都可译为"以前",但用法不一样。 ago 用于自现在起若干时间以前的场合,常与数词和表示时间的 名词一起构成词组,如 three months ago(三个月以前),通常位于 句末,句中谓语动词需用一般过去时。例如:

- a. He left two days ago.他两天前就离开了这里。
- b. She came back a moment ago. 他刚刚回来。

before 为副词时,有两种用法,第一单独使用,指在现在以前,句中的谓语动词多用现在完成时,第二与数词和表示时间的名词连用构成词组,表示从过去某时起若干时间以前,如 five days before (五天以前)。在间接陈述句中,如果主句中谓语是一般过去时,从句中谓语动词常用过去完成时。例如:

- a. I have never met him *before*. 我(以前)从来没有见过他。
- b. He said that he had done the work *two days before*. 他说他两天前已完成了这项工作。
- (注) 单独用 before 泛指"以前"时,谓语动词也可用一般过去时。 例如: I remember he told me about it before. (我记得这件事他以前告诉过我)。

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