

大学英语自学手册

么建华 主编



中国广播电视出版社

《大学英语》 自学手册

么建华 主编

中国广播电视出版社

1995

(京)新登字 097 号

编 委 会

主 编：么建华

副主编：唐又成 李红杰

编 委：王秀芬 赵 欣 刘京泉

蔡晓明 王 安 刘 建

姜 艺 于海涛

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语自学手册/么建华主编. -北京:中国广播电视出版社, 1995. 10

ISBN 7-5043-2820-0

I. 大… I. 么… II. 英语-高等学校-自学参考资料
N. H31-62

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(95)第 18878 号

《大学英语》自学手册

中国广播电视出版社

(北京复外真武庙二条 9 号 邮政编码: 100868)

北京市友谊印刷经营公司印刷

全国各地新华书店经售

*

开本: 787×1092 1/16 印张: 32.125 字数: 854 千字

1995 年 10 月第一版 1995 年 10 月第一次印刷

ISBN 7-5043-2820-0/H · 100 印数: 0001—4000 定价: 40.00 元

前 言

由北京大学著名教授周珊凤、张祥保主编的《大学英语》是一套高起点的综合教材。多年来实践证明，这套教材为培养各类学员的外语水平起到了很大的推动作用。

这套教材在全国许多高等院校、电大、职大、业大得到了广泛采用，尤其是从今年开始又成为北京市申报专业技术职称外语考核的必考教材之一。鉴于学习这套教材的人员范围广，基础层次各不相同，要在短期内掌握和运用好这套高起点综合教材确实有一定的难度和困难。

为了帮助各类学生尽快掌握这套教材，我们编写了这本自学手册，重点针对原教材（1—3册）逐课选出短语和动词搭配，归纳语言难点及辨异分析，给出课文和阅读材料的译文，选择重点练习并配有答案；尤其是书后所选的附录，集中针对各类不同层次的学生对以往所学知识中易混淆的问题进行了综合辨异分析和归纳总结。

我们深信，学生通过以上几个方面与原文的紧密配合、层层深入，必将会较迅速地提高外语水平。

由于我们水平有限，书中缺点和错误在所难免，希望使用和参考本书的同志们帮助、指正。

1995年8月

CONTENTS

Book I

1. How to Miss a Train	(1)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(1)
Language Points	(1)
Chinese Translations	(3)
Key to Exercises	(5)
2. Everything Included	(10)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(10)
Language Points	(10)
Chinese Translations	(13)
Key to Exercises	(14)
3. The Arab and the Camel	(19)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(19)
Language Points	(19)
Chinese Translations	(22)
Key to Exercises	(23)
4. Our Village	(29)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(29)
Language Points	(29)
Chinese Translations	(33)
Key to Exercises	(36)
5. Paper and Its Uses	(46)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(46)
Language Points	(46)
Chinese Translations	(49)
Key to Exercises	(50)
6. The Open University	(56)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(56)
Language Points	(56)
Chinese Translations	(60)
Key to Exercises	(61)
7. Food	(67)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(67)
Language Points	(67)

Chinese Translations	(68)
Key to Exercises	(70)
8. If Only	(77)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(77)
Language Points	(77)
Chinese Translations	(80)
Key to Exercises	(82)
9. The First Men on Venus	(88)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(88)
Language Points	(88)
Chinese Translations	(90)
Key to Exercises	(92)
10. Evolution	(98)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(98)
Language Points	(98)
Chinese Translations	(101)
Key to Exercises	(103)
11. Modern Examinations	(109)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(109)
Language Points	(109)
Chinese Translations	(111)
Key to Exercises	(112)
12. A Question of Exercise	(118)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(118)
Language Points	(118)
Chinese Translations	(121)
Key to Exercises	(123)
13. A Sense of Direction	(128)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(128)
Language Points	(128)
Chinese Translations	(130)
Key to Exercises	(131)
14. An English Christmas	(137)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(137)
Language Points	(137)
Chinese Translations	(140)
Key to Exercises	(142)
15. The Wizard of Menlo Park	(148)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(148)
Language Points	(148)

Chinese Translations	(151)
Key to Exercises	(153)

Book II

1. Salt	(158)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(158)
Language Points	(158)
Chinese Translations	(160)
Key to Exercises	(162)
2. Uncle Podger Hangs a Picture	(167)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(167)
Language Points	(167)
Chinese Translations	(170)
Key to Exercises	(173)
3. Miss Louisa and the Outlaws	(185)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(185)
Language Points	(185)
Chinese Translations	(188)
Key to Exercises	(196)
4. The Travels of Marco Polo	(205)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(205)
Language Points	(205)
Chinese Translations	(207)
Key to Exercises	(210)
5. Some Do' s and Don' t' s	(215)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(215)
Language Points	(215)
Chinese Translations	(217)
Key to Exercises	(220)
6. Factory Life—A Student' s Experience	(225)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(225)
Language Points	(225)
Chinese Translations	(227)
Key to Exercises	(230)
7. The Fall of Troy	(235)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(235)
Language Points	(235)
Chinese Translations	(237)
Key to Exercises	(240)

8. Language as a Living Thing	(248)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(248)
Language Points	(248)
Chinese Translations	(250)
Key to Exercises	(252)
9. Helen Keller	(256)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(256)
Language Points	(256)
Chinese Translations	(260)
Key to Exercises	(262)
10. My Wonderful Lousy Poem	(270)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(270)
Language Points	(270)
Chinese Translations	(272)
Key to Exercises	(276)
11. My Mother Breaks Her Pearls	(285)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(285)
Language Points	(285)
Chinese Translations	(289)
Key to Exercises	(292)

Book II

1. Ambuscade	(300)
Words and Expressions	(300)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(300)
Language points	(301)
Chinese Translation	(305)
Key to Exercises	(306)
2. Who's Crazy?	(308)
Words and Expressions	(308)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(308)
Language points	(309)
Chinese Translation	(312)
Key to Exercises	(313)
3. John Masfield	(317)
Words and Expressions	(317)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(317)
Language points	(318)
Chinese Translation	(321)

Key to Exercises	(322)
4. D—Day	(325)
Words and Expressions	(325)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(326)
Language points	(326)
Chinese Translation	(329)
Key to Exercises	(330)
5. The Scientist and the Sensitive Snake	(334)
Words and Expressions	(334)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(334)
Language points	(335)
Chinese Translation	(337)
Key to Exercises	(338)
6. Diogenes and Alexander	(342)
Words and Expressions	(342)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(343)
Language points	(343)
Chinese Translation	(345)
Key to Exercises	(346)
7. Man of Wisdom	(348)
Words and Expressions	(348)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(349)
Language points	(349)
Chinese Translation	(351)
Key to Exercises	(352)
8. The Summer of the Beautiful White Horse	(355)
Words and Expressions	(355)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(356)
Language points	(356)
Chinese Translation	(359)
Key to Exercises	(364)
9. Where Do All the New Words Come From?	(369)
Words and Expressions	(369)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(370)
Language points	(371)
Chinese Translation	(373)
Key to Exercises	(375)
10. The Interview	(379)
Words and Expressions	(379)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(380)

Language points	(380)
Chinese Translation	(382)
Key to Exercises	(384)
11. What You See Is the Real You	(387)
Words and Expressions	(387)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(388)
Language points	(388)
Chinese Translation	(390)
Key to Exercises	(391)
12. Oedipus	(395)
Words and Expressions	(395)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(396)
Language points	(396)
Chinese Translation	(399)
Key to Exercises	(401)
13. The Method of Scientific Investigation	(403)
Words and Expressions	(403)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(404)
Language points	(405)
Chinese Translation	(407)
Key to Exercises	(410)
14. A Review of Madame Curie	(412)
Words and Expressions	(412)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(413)
Language points	(414)
Chinese Translation	(416)
Key to Exercises	(417)
15. The Will	(421)
Words and Expressions	(421)
Phrases and Verb Phrases	(424)
Language points	(426)
Chinese Translation	(428)
Key to Exercises	(444)

附录

要求动名词做宾语的动词	(451)
既可接不定式，又可接动名词做宾语，且意思差别很大的动词	(455)
要求不带 to 的不定式做宾语补足语的动词	(457)
要求（过去、现在）分词做宾语补足语的动词	(460)
某些情态动词 + 动词完成形式的用法	(463)
由 as 所引导的各类从句	(464)

when, while, as 引导时间状语从句的区别	(466)
because, since, as 和 for 引导从句, 作“因为”讲的区别使用	(467)
关系代词 which 和 as 引导非限制性定语从句的区别	(468)
whether 和 if 引导的有关从句	(469)
反意问句的构成及注意事项	(470)
感叹句的使用	(471)
强调句型的使用	(472)
虚拟语气的一些问题	(472)
1994 年北京市申报中级专业技术职务英语水平考试试卷 (C 级)	(477)
1995 年北京市申报中级专业技术职务英语水平考试试卷 (C 级)	(482)
1994 年北京市申报高级专业技术职务英语水平考试试卷 (D 级)	(487)
1995 年北京市申报高级专业技术职务英语水平考试试卷 (D 级)	(493)

BOOK I

Lesson One

How to Miss a Train

Phrases and Verb Phrases

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. a great deal 大量,很多 | 谁谈话;谈论……) |
| 2. electric cooker 电灶 | 14. have...on 把……戴上,穿上 |
| 3. sitting-room 起居室 | 15. be about to (do) 即将,准备(做) |
| 4. television set 电视机 | 16. be off 关了 |
| 5. powder compact 连镜小粉盒 | 17. turn...off 关掉 |
| 6. Thank goodness! 谢天谢地! | 18. make sure 弄清,弄确实 |
| 7. Oh dear! 哎呀! | 19. get in 进来 |
| 8. all the way 一路上 | 20. be in darkness 漆黑一片,黑洞洞的 |
| 9. with a bit of luck 运气好 | 21. have to (do sth.) 不得不,必须(做) |
| 10. out of 从……里头(当中);出自 | 22. be over 结束,完结 |
| 11. either...or... 或是……或是…… | 23. be covered with 由……覆盖 |
| 12. halfway down the garden path 走到庭园的一半 | 24. look (back) at 往回看 |
| 13. talk to (或 with;about) 对……谈话(跟 | 25. be going to (do) 准备,打算(做) |

Language Points

1. How to miss…….

在动词不定式(或短语)前可加疑问词,常被称做“带疑问词的动词不定式(或短语)”,在句中所起的作用与动词不定式(或短语)所起的作用基本相同。常加的疑问词有七个,如:when, where, how, why, what, who, whether。例如:

- a) I hope you'll advise me what to do. 我希望你给我出主意怎么办好。
- b) No one could tell me where to get the book. 没有人能告诉我哪里能找到这本书。
- c) They will teach us how to repair television sets. 他们将教我们怎样修电视机。
- d) When I heard the words, I didn't know whether to laugh or to cry. 听了这话我真是啼笑皆非。

2. ...she becomes even more forgetful. (ll. 2~3)

句中的 even 是加在比较级前、用以强调比较程度的副词。常用的词有: much(得多), far(得多), still(更加), even(甚至、还要), a little(稍微), any(再), twice(两倍), three times(三倍), half(一半), one-tenth(十分之一), 35 percent(百分之三十五)…。例如:

- a) Europe is much smaller than Asia. 欧洲比亚洲小得多。
- b) The Yangtze is dozens of times longer than this river. 长江比这条河长几十倍。
- c) Wheel A turns twenty percent faster than wheel B. A 轮转动比 B 轮快 20%。

3. talk to oneself 自言自语 (l. 3)。

比较常用的搭配使用还有“talk about 讲(某事), 谈论”。例如:

- a) What are you talking about? 你们在谈论什么?
- b) I don't want to be talked about. 我不愿意人谈论我。

4. Here is an example of... (ll. 3~4).

这是一个(全)倒装句, here 是一个(表地点的)副词, 放在句首常引起句子倒装。句中主语“an example of...”是单数形式, 故用系词“is”。又如:

- a) Here are some picture-books. 这儿是一些连环图画。
- b) Here are some registered letters for you. 这儿有你几封挂号信。

应注意: 如果主语过短, 仍用自然语序。例如:

- a) Here we are. This is the new building. 咱们到了, 这就是那座新楼。
- b) “Give me some paper.” “Here you are.” “给我点纸。” “给你。”

5. be about to do sth (ll. 5~6).

准备、将要、正要、打算做(干)某事。例如:

- a) He was about to speak when I glanced at him. 他正打算说话, 我扫了他一眼。
- b) I was about to leave when he came in. 我正准备要走, 他进来了。

6. to turn the cooker off (l. 8)

当“动副”搭配有直接宾语时, 如宾语为名词, 可放在副词前、后均可; 如为人称代词, 则应该放在动词与副词之间。例如:

- a) Turn the light on. = Turn on the light. Turn it on. 请打开灯。
- b) Hand in your test papers. = Hand your test papers in. Hand them in. 把试卷交来。

7. I must go and see if it's off (l. 15).

句中的 if 是一个主从连词, 用来引导一个宾语从句(往往紧跟在一个及物动词或介词的后边), 词意是“是否”。应注意:

1) 与使用 if 引导条件状语从句(词意是“如果”)的区别。例如:

- a) He asked me if he could come. 他问我, 他可不可以来。(引导宾语从句)
- b) We shall do this experiment if we have time. 如果我们有时间, 我们就做这个实验。(引导条件状语从句)

2) 与使用 whether 引导宾语从句的相同点和不同点。例如:

- a) We don't know whether (或 if) it is right. 我们不知道这是否对。(可以互换使用)
- b) We don't know whether it is right or not. 我们不知道这是对还是不对。(当正反两面选择意义较强时, 采用 whether...or not, 不可与 if 替换。)

8. be + v-ing... when (ll. 20~21)

这种结构用以表达某一动作正在(或准备、正要)进行时, 另一动作突然发生。常译作“……正在(或正要、准备)……忽然(或就在这时)……”。例如:

- a) This morning I was having my breakfast when someone knocked at the door. 早晨我正吃早餐时, 突然有人敲门。

b) A farmer's daughter was once carrying her pail of milk from the field to the farmhouse when she began to think and plan. 一个农民的女儿顶着一桶牛奶正从地里往家里走着,(就在)这时她开始盘算起来。

9. I still have to buy a ticket. (ll. 32~33)

句中“have to”的意思是“不得不,应当”。对应汉语中的“应该”,英语中还有很多表达方式,常见的有:must(必须),should(应当),ought to〔应当(强调责任感)],be obliged to〔应该(侧重义务,不得已而)],be suggested to〔(得到建议)应当],be supposed to〔(在职务上)要、应该],等。例如:

a) We ought to help each other. 我们应当互相帮助。

b) I was obliged to go. 我应该去。

c) You are suggested to go first. 你应当先去。

d) He is not supposed to clean the tables. 他不应该擦这些桌子。

10. be covered with (l. 36) 被……所覆盖。例如:

a) The road is covered with a lot of water. 路上到处都是水。

b) All the chicken bones were put back on the dish and covered with the dish cover. (他把)所有的鸡骨头放回盘子,并用盖子盖好。

11. She opens the door again, putting the key back in her handbag. (ll. 41~42)

句中的“putting…”是一个现在分词短语,起状语作用。英语中,这种分词短语的使用相当广泛,灵活。一般来说,在句末使用现在分词(主动、进行)或过去分词(被动、完成)短语常用来表示伴随、陪衬或解释说明;而在句首使用,常用来表示时间或原因等。

例如:

a) The boy rushed into the room, crying. 那个孩子哭着跑了进来。

b) The boy rushed into the room, beaten. 那个孩子(在外)挨了打跑了回来。

c) Being ill, I have to stay at home. 由于我有病了,不得不呆在家里。

d) Seeing nobody at home, I had to leave a note. 当我看到家里没人时,只好留下了一个条。

12. either…or… (l. 47)

起连词作用,作“或……或……”,“是……还是……”,“不是……就是……”讲。例如:

a) Either come in or go out. 或入或出请自便。(连接二个动词)

b) Do you speak either English or French? 你说英语还是法语?(连接二个名词)

c) These instruments were made either in Tientsin or in Beijing. 这些仪器不是天津制造的,就是北京制造的。(连接二个介词短语)

应当注意:当 either…or…连接两个主语时,动词的数应该同最近的主语保持一致。例如:

Either you or she is in charge of the work. 不是你就是她负责这项工作。

Chinese Translations

1. Text:

怎么误的车

艾丽斯非常健忘,为此她非常着急。她越是着急就越加健忘。她还总是自言自语地没个完。下

面是她准备外出时会发生什么事情的一个例子。

她戴上帽子、穿上外衣、正准备打开前门时，停了一下。

“电炉关上了没有？”

艾丽斯从不忘记关电炉，可她还是返回厨房来证实一下。是的，电炉关掉了。

“好了，一切就序，我得赶紧走了。”

她回到了前门，刚把门打开，可又把门关上了。

“起居室内的电视机关掉了没有？关了，当然肯定是关掉了。听不见有声音嘛。但也许这时没有节目，我必须去看看是否关掉了。”

她走进起居室，摸了摸电视机的开关。

“是关了的，我通常是不会忘记关的。唉呀！有些晚啦，我可不想误了火车。”

她又返回前门把门打开，当正穿过门道时，又突然停了下来。

“我的钥匙！如果忘了带钥匙，今晚就进不来啦。我想可能是放在手提包里的什么地方了。没有。钱包里也没有；前衣袋里也没有；也没有同粉盒和手绢混放在一起。啊，我知道了！是的，在我的外衣口袋里。真是谢天谢地！”

“噢！还有地下室的灯呢，关掉了吗？我必须去看一下。”

她又一次关上前门，走到地下室门口。打开地下室门往楼梯下面看，地下室里漆黑一片。

“现在我还有可能赶上那趟车吗？我还得买张车票呢。啊，天呀！我得一路跑着去了。”

可是，她的麻烦事还是没有完。这只不过才刚刚开始。走到院中，她抬头看了看天空，空中乌云密布。她又回头看了看她的家。

“看来就要下雨了，可卧室的窗子还大开着，我必须去关上。我想还可以赶得上下趟车。”

她再一次打开门，把钥匙放在手提包里。她把手提包扔在门厅的桌子上，冲上楼去关窗户。

“我一定得飞去了，运气好或许能赶上车。”

她飞奔下楼，直接冲出屋子，房门在她身后一声巨响关上了。

可是她既没有赶上第一班车，也没有赶上第二班车。

而且一整天也没有下雨。

可怜的艾丽斯！

2. Supplementary Reading:

健 忘

没有什么事情能比这个更令人丧气的了：(当一个人)急急忙忙冲出家门，快速跑到汽车站，登上了公共汽车，这时突然想起烤箱还在开着，或偏巧忘记了带上准备去交付的东西。或许，自从有了隐形眼镜，我们才不再到处去寻找我们置于头顶上的眼镜了。然而，我们却可以发现用来弥补这类健忘的办法。有多少次你仔细地把所有的车门都锁好之后，才记起车钥匙还留在点火开关上？或者有多少次你发疯似地寻找铅笔，却突然发现它就在你的手里握着。

几乎象有关我们所有其它的事情一样，记忆是一个实践和锻炼的问题。一些人似乎特别精于记忆人名、面孔或购货单。还有一些人绝不会忘记某一个电话号码。我们大多数人都知道，青年人能记住路上每一辆汽车是哪年生产的以及是什么牌子的。男孩子们能记住主要竞赛联合会的所有棒球运动员的姓名(包括每个人的平均击球数)。问任何一个年轻人最新流行歌曲的歌词，他或她都可以说出来。

记忆是一个自觉努力和想往的事情。如果你真的想记住某一件事的话,那是很容易记住的。不过,有些象车钥匙或从办公室回家途中停下来买面包这类琐碎小事,却往往会容易忘掉。

Key to Exercises

V. Give the four forms of the following verbs:

become, buy, catch, feel, fly, forget, go, hear, know, make, put, run, see, stop, think, throw

becomes	became	become	becoming
buys	bought	bought	buying
catches	caught	caught	catching
feels	felt	felt	feeling
flies	flew	flown	flying
forgets	forgot	forgotten	forgetting
goes	went	gone	going
hears	heard	heard	hearing
knows	knew	known	knowing
makes	made	made	making
puts	put	put	putting
runs	ran	run	running
sees	saw	seen	seeing
stops	stopped	stopped	stopping
thinks	thought	thought	thinking
throws	threw	thrown	throwing

VI. Fill in the blanks with can, may, must, and need, and then translate the sentences into Chinese:

- You _____ not go by bus now if you are not ready. You _____ go by bike, but you _____ get there before three o'clock. You _____ not be late. (need, may, must, must)
- I _____ not open this handbag. Something _____ be wrong with it. (can, must)
- Please turn on the radio. There _____ be a good programme on. (may)
- It's 7 : 45 already. We _____ run. (must)
- _____ we hand in our homework tomorrow afternoon?
No, you _____ hand it in tomorrow morning. (May, must)
- _____ I use a pen?
No, you _____ n't. You _____ use a pencil. (Must, need, may)
- Xiao Ming _____ not be in the library because it is not open yet. (can)
- If he _____ lift this heavy box, he _____ be very strong. (can, must)
- I _____ come tonight, but I _____ not be sure. (may, can)
- It's eight o'clock and he is still in bed. He _____ be ill. (must)
- It _____ rain, but you _____ n't worry. I _____ lend you my raincoat.

(may, need, can)

12. You _____ use my bag, but you _____ n't lose it. (may, must)

VI. Use words and expressions from the text instead of those italicized, making the necessary changes in the sentences:

1. You are *a little* early today. (a bit)
2. The film *ended* at 9 : 30. (was over)
3. I *believe* they have got tickets. (suppose)
4. The meeting *will begin* in ten minutes. You must *be quick*. (hurry)
5. *Has the radio been turned off?* (Is... off)
6. Your boy has grown *very much* in the past year. (a great deal/ a lot)
7. After she uses the dictionary, she puts it on the desk *again*. [back (on the desk)]
8. She *is wearing* her new shoes today. (has ... on)
9. I *must* be at the station at two o'clock. (have to)
10. The train was *just going to* start when he arrived. (about to/ just about to)
11. He *always remembers* to turn off the light before he leaves the room. (never forgets)
12. They live *in a certain place* near the school. (somewhere)
13. When she heard the good news, she *ran* upstairs to tell her mother. (rushed / flew)
14. *There is no light in* the room. [(The room) is in darkness]

VII. Fill in the blanks with prepositions and adverbs:

1. The nurse went _____ the sick man's room and closed the door _____ her quietly. (into, behind)
2. How did you get _____ if there was nobody _____ home? (in, at)
3. Comrade Dong is _____ the sitting-room _____ a visitor. (in, with)
4. As he walked _____ the path, he did not even look back _____ his family. (down, at)
5. Did he have his coat _____ when he went _____? (on, out)
6. The old woman often talks _____ herself when she is alone _____ the house. (to, in)
7. They went _____ the doorway and then upstairs _____ their teacher's room. (through, to)
8. If your handkerchief is not _____ your handbag, it must be _____ your pocket. (in, in)
9. All the lights were _____ and the whole house was _____ darkness. (off, in)
10. He thought his troubles were _____, but suddenly he heard a loud noise _____ the cellar. (over, in)
11. He turned the first knob _____ the television set to see if there was a good programme _____. (on, on)
12. She took the money _____ her purse and threw it _____ the table. (out, of, on)
13. Please give us an example _____ how he learned _____ others. (of, from)