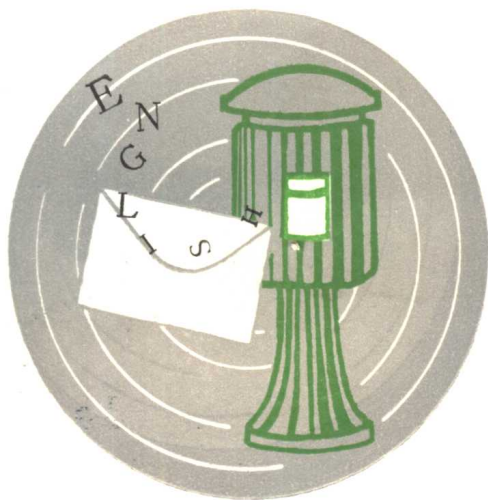




自学函授基础课教材

自学函授英语 (四)



北京工业学院出版社



自 学 函 授 英 语

(四)

赵同水 桂济世 史润东 编

北京工业学院出版社

内 容 简 介

编者在此书前三册所授语言知识的基础上,从英美原文书刊中,精选科普性文章40篇,集成一册,供函大第二学年第二期集中对学生进行阅读和翻译训练。全册40篇文章中,共有生词1385个,常用词组320个。每篇课文之后,有生词表、注释和阅读理解及词汇练习。文中难句从语法方面和翻译角度加以简明注释,读者可以从中得到启示。书末附有练习答案,可供参考。此外,还选编补充阅读材料10篇,供程度较高的学生阅读或翻译之用。

本书所选文章大都短小精悍,文体一脉相承,词汇复现率较高。内容涉猎面广,富有知识性和趣味性,语言流畅而规范。因此本书既是函大、夜大、电大、职工大学的适用教材,又可作为广大英语爱好者提高阅读和翻译能力良好的科普性英语读物。

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编者的话

作为交际工具的外语，必须通过大量语言实践活动（包括听说写读译）才能使学生学到手。就工科院校函大的教学目的和要求来说，则侧重读译训练。为此，我们在前三册所授语言知识的基础上（全部基本语法已经讲完，并结合某种句型介绍其翻译方法），从英美原文书刊中精选文章40篇，编成《自学函授英语》（四），供函大第二学年第二期集中对学生进行阅读和翻译训练，约需155学时（包括面授、自学和测试时间）。

全册40篇文章中，共有生词（包括专有名词）1385个，常用词组320个，每篇课文之后，有生词表、注释及阅读理解和词汇练习。注释的重点在难句的翻译方面，因此，书末仅附练习答案，不再附参考译文，要求学生在理解课文的基础上独立进行英译练习。此外，选编了补充材料10篇，以供英语程度较高的学生阅读或翻译之用。

本册所选文章大都短小精悍。文体与前三册一脉相承，这样，既可增加词汇的复现率，又可适当扩大词汇量。文章的内容涉猎面广，富有知识性和趣味性。语言流畅而规范。因此，本书对广大英语爱好者提高阅读和翻译能力也是大有裨益的，可作为他们的科普性英语读物。

本书初稿承蒙北京外国语学院夏祖燧教授在百忙中挤出时间审阅和修改，在此深表谢意。由于编者水平有限，诚恳地希望同行们和广大读者对书中所存在的缺点错误给予指正。

编者

一九八七年十二月

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Lesson One

Text

Ant as a Social Insect

There are more ants than any other kind of land animal in the world. A million ants can live in a few trees, and there may be a quarter of a million in one colony. The total weight of all the ants in the world is far greater than that of all the human beings.¹

We are extremely interested in the study of ants. The more we study them, the more they seem to be like ourselves. Our dictionary tells us that the ant is a social insect. That means that ants live in societies in which they depend on one another. The societies are not all exactly the same. There are differences because there are ants of very many kinds — more than 15,000 kinds, in fact. But in general each kind has ants of three types: queens, males, workers.

The queen, which has wings for a time, flies away with a winged male one day. The male dies soon afterwards, while the queen, without her wings, finds a good place for her new nest and begins to lay eggs there.² Worker ants feed her, protect the eggs, and build as big

and as safe a home as they can.³

In the ant society each worker has a special job. Some workers take care of the young, and other carry out building work, and still other are soldier ants and do the fighting.⁴

Some ants remind us of farmers. They gather seeds and store them underground. If the seeds begin to grow, the ants throw them away round the edges of the nest. There the growing seeds become fields of "ant rice".

The ants have a good many enemies, which include birds, bears, and "ant-eaters" of various kinds. In some cases other ants are their worst enemies, just as man's worst enemy is man. In some parts of the world red ants march in large armies to attack the homes of black ants. Meanwhile, the black ants are blocking the entrances to their tunnels with all the stones and mud that their engineers and workers can find.⁵

The red ants attack. Some of them succeed in getting inside the tunnels, trying to carry the black ant babies away. The black ants do all they can to prevent that, sending their biggest soldiers into action.⁶ Very many of the robber ants' soldiers and workers are killed, but some escape with babies belonging to the black ants.⁷ Having taken the babies home, they bring them up in their own colony because they have no workers of their own. When grown up these ants become the only workers

in the red ants' colony.

Studies of ant life tell us that these creatures live in colonies, keep farms, go to war, carry off slaves, and have a society rather like our own.⁸ But do they think? Are they intelligent? Probably the worker ants who get the food do not know what they are doing. They are controlled entirely by instinct.

New Words

1. ant	[ænt] <i>n.</i>	蚂蚁
2. colony	['kɒləni] <i>n.</i>	群体, 居民区, 殖民地
3. dictionary	['dikʃənəri] <i>n.</i>	字典, 词典
4. insect	['insekt] <i>n.</i>	昆虫
5. queen	[kwi:n] <i>n.</i>	女王, 王后, (雌)王蚁
6. male	[meil] <i>n.</i>	雄蚁, 雄性者
7. wing	[wiŋ] <i>n.</i>	翅
8. egg	[eg] <i>n.</i>	蛋
9. remind	[ri'maɪnd] <i>vt.</i>	提醒, 使想起
10. seed	[si:d] <i>n.</i>	种子
11. nest	[nest] <i>n.</i>	窝, 巢
12. bear	[beə] <i>n.</i>	熊
13. ant-eater	[ænt'i:tə] <i>n.</i>	食蚁兽
14. march	[mɑ:tʃ] <i>v.</i>	进军, 前进
15. meanwhile	['mi:n'waɪl] <i>adv.</i>	同时, 与此同时
16. block	[blɒk] <i>v.</i>	阻挡, 封锁
17. entrance	['entrəns] <i>n.</i>	入口
18. tunnel	['tʌnl] <i>n.</i>	坑道, 隧道
19. mud	[mʌd] <i>n.</i>	泥土

20. robber	[ˈrɒbə] <i>n.</i>	强盗
21. escape	[isˈkeɪp] <i>v.</i>	逃亡
22. creature	[ˈkri:tʃə] <i>n.</i>	生物
23. slave	[sleɪv] <i>n.</i>	奴隶
24. intelligent	[inˈtelɪdʒənt] <i>a.</i>	智力高的, 有智能的
25. instinct	[ˈɪnstɪŋkt] <i>n.</i>	本能

Phrases and Expressions

1. a quarter of	四分之一
2. in general	总之, 一般
3. for a time	暂时, 一时
4. fly away	飞走
5. remind ... of	提醒, 关于...提醒
6. throw away	扔掉
7. succeed in	成功
8. carry away	带走
9. send ... into action	使...投入战斗
10. bring up	培育, 养大
11. of one's own	自己的
12. go to war	去打仗

Notes

1. ... far greater than that of all the human beings 中 far 是副词, 这里用来加强比较级的语气。可以用于相同地位的类似的词还有: still, much, even, a great deal, etc. that 等于前面的 the total weight, 因为要避免重复而用 that 代替。human beings 中的 beings 是可数名词, 故有复数形式。在美语中有时也看到 humans

形式出现，意思相同。全句可译为：“世界上全部蚂蚁的总重量比全体人类总重量大得多。”

2. ... while 引出一个并列句，可译为“而”。全句可译为：“雄蚁不久以后死去，而已失去了翅膀的雌蚁则找一个好地方，在那里做新窝，并开始在那里产卵。”
3. ... as big and as safe a home as they can 这种句式中，as 后的名词是单数可数名词时，应带不定冠词，并应放在形容词之后，类似用法的词还有 so, too。例如：so large a room (不可说 so a large room) (如此宽敞的房间)；too complicated a problem (不可说 too a complicated problem) (一个十分复杂的问题)；as heavy a weight as can be lifted by two men (不可说 as a heavy weight as can be lifted by two men) (两人能抬起的最重的重物)。全句可译为：“工蚁会去喂养她，并对蚁卵加以保护，而且尽其所能来建立一个又大又安全的家。”
4. ... do the fighting 意为“进行战斗”，英语中用“do + 动名词”可构成许多类似的结构，又如：do the cooking (煮饭)，do the washing (洗衣服)，do one's shopping (买东西)。全句可译为：“有些工蚁照管幼蚁，有些则从事建造，还有一些是兵蚁，专司打仗。”
5. 与此同时，黑蚁用工蚁和工程蚁所能找到的石头和泥浆来封锁地道进口。
6. ... sending their biggest soldiers into action 是现在分词短语，作方式状语，其中 send...into action 可译为：“派……去战斗”，into action 等于 into fighting。又如：go into action (开始战斗)，be killed in action (阵亡)，put...out of action (使失去战斗力)。全句可译为：“黑蚁派出身体高大的兵蚁参加战斗，竭尽全力防止小黑蚁被劫走。”
7. 红蚁强盗的大量兵蚁和工蚁被杀死，但还是有一些红蚁把小黑蚁劫走了。
8. 从对蚂蚁生活的研究中我们得知，这些生物是群居的，他们种

田, 进行战斗, 抢夺奴隶, 有一个和我们的社会颇为相似的社会。

Exercises

I. Choose the best ending for each sentence:

1. In ant societies _____.
 - a. the males are the rulers
 - b. the queens are the rulers
 - c. the workers are the rulers
2. The soldier ants' jobs are _____.
 - a. to feed the queen
 - b. to build homes
 - c. to do the fighting
3. In some cases the worst enemies of black ants are _____.
 - a. bears
 - b. ant-eaters
 - c. red ants
4. Red ants rob black ants _____.
 - a. from their babies
 - b. of their babies
 - c. with their babies
5. Ants in a colony _____.
 - a. depend on one another
 - b. live independently
 - c. depend on the queen

II. Put the following sentences into Chinese and pay attention to the meanings of phrasal verbs:

A

1. Some red robber ants try to carry the black ant babies away.

2. The black ant soldiers **carried on** the fighting against the red robber ants.
3. The researchers tried their best to **carry** the plan **through**.
4. The soldiers, **carrying out** the order, began to attack the enemy's position.

B.

1. The ants **throw** the seeds **away** round the edges of the nest.
2. The tyrant (暴君) was **throw down** by his people.
3. **Throwing off** his coat, he jumped into the water to save the drowning child.
4. After a long discussion, the group **threw out** our suggestion as unsound.

III. Choose the best word to complete each sentence and make changes where necessary:

1. weigh, weight, weighty
 - a. your _____ is equal to the force of gravitation on you.
 - b. Do you often _____ yourself?
 - c. An ant can carry things _____ than itself.
2. engine, engineer, engineering
 - a. The tank is powered by four _____.
 - b. They have completed the _____ of the new machine.
 - c. His powerful enemies are trying _____ his downfall.
 - d. The _____ are busy with their designs.
3. colony, colonist, colonize, colonial, colonialist
 - a. The African people fought successfully against _____ rule.
 - b. The new _____ tried to put that country under their control.

- c. The British _____ Hongkong in the 19th century.
 - d. At the beginning there were clashes between the _____ and the native people.
 - e. Scientists are trying to establish _____ on the moon.
4. intelligent, intelligence, intelligible
- a. Some scientists used to say that there might be _____ beings on Mars.
 - b. The tests have shown that the _____ of children is essentially the same from race to race.
 - c. This essay is quite _____ though it concerns a difficult subject.
5. include, including, inclusive
- a. The hotel bill amounted to around 100 *yuan* of Two dinners.
 - b. The ants have many enemies, _____ birds, bears and ant-eaters.
 - c. The expenses _____ rent and utilities.

Lesson Two

Text

In the Shadow of Etna

People who live on the slopes of an active volcano know that at any moment everything they possess, their homes and the crops they have carefully cultivated, may be swept away by molten lava that runs down the mountainside after an eruption.¹ When Mount Etna, which is considered to be one of Sicily's main tourist attractions, erupted in 1971 few of those who came to watch were capable of appreciating the feelings of the farmers whose homes and land were threatened.²

Etna, which is the most continuously active volcano in Europe, had erupted twice before in this century. The eruption of 1928, which was the more destructive of the two, destroyed a huge area of farmland and a small town. The villagers, who must have realized that the same thing would happen again and whose homes were in constant danger, nevertheless hoped that the volcano would leave them in peace.³

The most dangerous volcanoes are the explosive

type, one of which is Mont Pelee on the island of Martinique, which blew up in 1902 and killed all but one of the inhabitants of the town of St. Pierre, most of whom were poisoned by its noxious gases.⁴ The only survivor was a prisoner in the town gaol whose cell was so badly ventilated that the gas did not reach him. Nowadays, instruments that can read the signs of an approaching explosion are used in populated areas around such volcanoes to warn people of changes in temperature that may indicate an eruption.⁵

Etna, which belongs to a less dangerous category of volcanoes, called "effusive", possessed no instruments, since it had never shown explosive tendencies. The lava that has brought so much destruction in the past eventually produces good soil and so the people who lived near it were prepared to go on taking the risk.

The mountain, which continually throws lava blocks high into the air, showed signs of a coming eruption in April 1971 by suddenly becoming silent. The molten lava, trying to find a way out, forced its way through a fault in the mountain only three miles from the start of the cultivated land. The farmers whose crops were threatened could only watch patiently as the slow stream of lava gradually poured down the mountainside. The land they had worked on, which was buried underneath, will not be fit for farming again for fifty years.⁶

Now words

1. slope	[sləʊp] <i>n.</i>	斜坡
2. volcano	[vɒl'keɪnəʊ] <i>n.</i>	火山
3. cultivate	['kʌltɪveɪt] <i>vt.</i>	耕作, 培养
4. sweep	[swi:p] <i>vt.</i>	扫除, 扫荡
5. molten	['məʊltən] <i>a.</i>	熔化的
6. lava	['lɑ:və] <i>n.</i>	熔岩
7. eruption	[ɪ'rʌpʃən] <i>n.</i>	喷发
8. mount	[maunt] <i>n.</i>	山
9. tourist	['tuərɪst] <i>n.</i>	游客
10. erupt	[ɪ'rʌpt] <i>v.</i>	喷发
11. appreciate	[ə'pri:ʃieɪt] <i>vt.</i>	体会, 欣赏
12. destructive	[dis'trʌktɪv] <i>a.</i>	破坏性的
13. inhabitant	[ɪn'hæbɪtənt] <i>n.</i>	居民
14. poison	['pɔɪzn] <i>n.; vt.</i>	毒药, 毒害
15. noxious	['nɒkʃəs] <i>a.</i>	有毒的
16. survivor	[sə'vaɪvə] <i>n.</i>	脱险者
17. prisoner	['prɪznə] <i>n.</i>	囚犯
18. gaol	[dʒeɪl] <i>n.</i>	监牢
19. cell	[sel] <i>n.</i>	牢房, 电池, 细胞
20. ventilate	['ventɪleɪt] <i>vt.</i>	使通风
21. warn	[wɔ:n] <i>vt.</i>	警告
22. category	['kætɪgəri] <i>n.</i>	种类, 范畴
23. effusive	[ɪ'fju:sɪv] <i>a.</i>	热情洋溢的, 喷发岩
24. tendency	['tendənsɪ]	趋势, 倾向
25. fault	[fɔ:lt] <i>n.</i>	裂缝, 毛病
26. patiently	['peɪʃəntli] <i>adv.</i>	耐心地
27. bury	['beri] <i>vt.</i>	掩埋