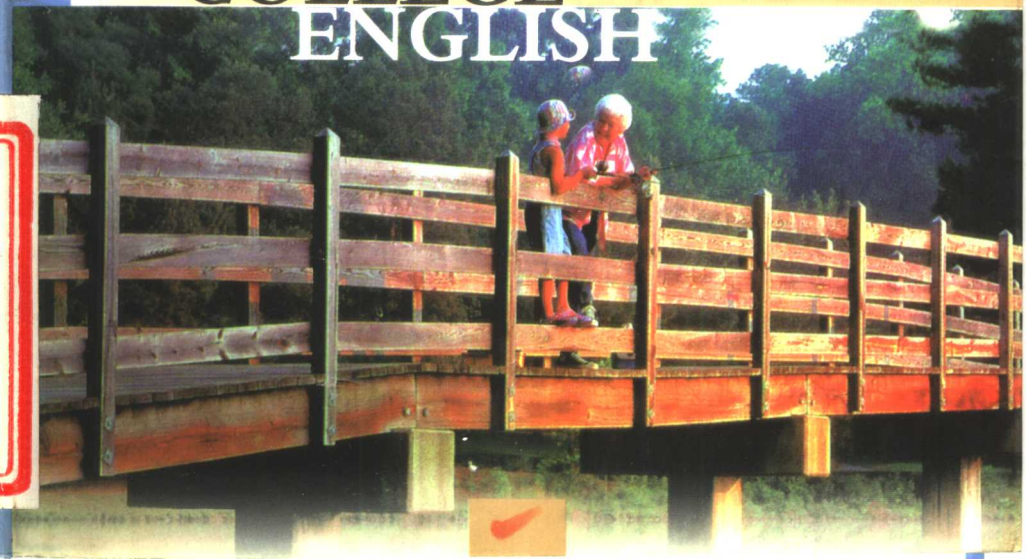


# 《大学英语》精读(修订本)

## 2 学习指导

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孙 晓 丹      副 主 编  
武 汉 大 学 出 版 社

COLLEGE  
ENGLISH



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## 第 二 册

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## 前 言

《大学英语》系列教材（上海外语教育出版社出版，董亚芬总主编）于1997年12月出版了修订本。精读教程的修订对练习部分作了较大的增删，并在书末附加了科普补充阅读文章（Supplementary Readings in Popular Science）。

为了帮助广大《大学英语》爱好者更好地自学精读教程（修订本），我们特组织了一批具有丰富大学英语教学经验的老师编写本丛书。

本丛书共四册，分别配合《大学英语》精读（修订本）1~4册使用。每册均包括以下内容：

- 一、精读课文重难点注释；
- 二、补充练习及参考答案；
- 三、精读课文译文；
- 四、课后练习参考答案及注释（含阅读短文译文）。

另外，每册书末还附有“科普补充阅读参考译文”。

本册由张珍珍主持编写，具体编写分工如下：

张珍珍：负责全书的内容规划、组织和审订，编写 Key to Test Papers 1 & 2；

祝捷：Units 1~3, Key to Revision Exercises 1, 科普阅读 I；

孙晓丹：Units 4 & 5, 科普阅读 II、III，并协助主编组稿；

曾 琦: Unit 6;

蔡小蓉: Key to Revision Exercises 2, 科普阅读Ⅲ、Ⅳ;

潘 寅: Units 7~10。

由于编者水平有限, 错误和疏漏在所难免, 恳请读者批评指正。

**编者**

1998 年 7 月于武汉大学

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## Unit One

# IS THERE LIFE ON EARTH?

### 一、课文重难点注释

#### 1. Venus 金星

金星为太阳系中距太阳第二近、距地球最近的一颗行星。在太空中,除太阳和月亮外,最明亮的就是金星,它也因此被称为“启明星”。金星表面平均温度为  $475^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,其大气层中二氧化碳的含量占 95%,氧气十分稀少,所以很难有已知的生命存在。

#### 2. signal: something intended to warn, command or give a message, such as a special sound or action 信号

—Traffic signals tell drivers when to stop and go. 交通信号灯告诉司机何时停止、何时前进。

—The referee blew his whistle as a signal for the game to begin. 裁判鸣笛以作为比赛开始的信号。

—This opinion poll is a clear signal to the President that the voters do not support his foreign policy. 这次民意测验对总统来说是一个清楚的信号,表明选民们不支持他的外交政策。

—She made a signal with her arm for a left turn. 她用胳膊做了一个左转的动作。

—an area with an excellent(a poor) TV signal 电视信号极佳(较差)的地区

3. known as; generally recognized as; publicly called, named  
大家公认, 被认为, 叫做

—She is well known as a great singer. 她被公认为是一名了不起的歌唱家。

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

塞缪尔·克莱门斯, 又叫做马克·吐温, 成了美国著名的作家。

—This phenomenon is known as surface tension. 这种现象被称为表面张力。

4. Manhattan 曼哈顿

曼哈顿位于纽约市内, 为该市的商业、金融和文化中心, 以其摩天大楼和剧院而闻名于世。

5. name... after: to give the same name as 以……命名, 用……的名字取名

—The girl was named Julia after her mother. 这个女孩以她母亲的名字起名叫朱丽叶。

—They named the girl Mary after her mother. 他们以这个女孩母亲的名字给她起名叫玛丽。

—Tasmania was named after its discoverer, A. J. Tasman. 塔斯马尼亚岛是以发现它的人 A. J. 塔斯马的名字命名的。

6. 20 000 light years ago 两万光年以前

光年是指光速行驶一年的距离, 约合 6 000 000 000 英里。

“20 000 light years ago”在此为作者幽默之用, 并不表示确切的时间概念, 其意为“a very, very long time ago”, 亦即“很久很久以前”。

7. extremely: to an extreme extent, very 极端地, 极其, 非常

—We are all extremely fond of her. 我们都非常喜欢她。

—It's extremely good of you to do this for me. 你帮我做了

这件事,真是太好了。

8. as to: about, concerning, on the subject of (常用于谈论论点或决定时)关于(通常不译出), to 为介词,其后除可以接名词外,还常引导从句。

—I have no doubts as to your ability. 关于你的能力我毫不怀疑。

—I'm willing to read this book, but as to publishing it, that's a different matter. 我愿意读一读这本书,至于出版这本书,那是另一回事了。

—She told him to phone her as to when he would be sailing. 她叫他打电话告诉她他何时出海。

—There was no further hesitation as to what was to be done. 对于该做些什么事不能再犹豫了。

—He asked my advice as to what to do. 他征求我的意见他该干什么。

9. feasibility: possibility of being carried out or done 可行性,可能性

—The scientist doubted the feasibility of the experiment. 那位科学家怀疑该项试验是否可行。

—We're having a feasibility study done to find out that the plan will work. 为了查明这项计划是否行得通,我们正叫人对其进行可行性研究。

10. conference: a formal meeting (正式)会议,讨论会,协商会

—The conference on international economic problems met in Geneva. 有关国际经济问题的会议在日内瓦举行。

—The manager cannot see you now. She is in conference. 经理现在不能见你,她正在开会。

a joint conference 联席会议

a roundtable conference 圆桌会议

a summit conference 首脑会议

an emergency conference 紧急会议

11. conclusion: a judgment or decision reached after consideration 结论, 推论

—I have come to the conclusion that it would be unwise to accept his proposal. 我得出结论, 接受他的建议是不明智的。

—It was difficult to reach a definite conclusion because the situation is complex. 因为形势复杂, 很难得出明确的结论。

—I wish he would arrive at some conclusion. 我希望他能得出某种结论。

—Be careful not to jump to conclusions. 要慎重, 别急于下结论。

—What conclusions did you come to (reach)? 你做出了什么结论?

12. compose: form 组成, 构成

—Mere facts, badly stated, do not compose a good book. 如果叙述单调, 仅仅靠些事实, 也不能构成一本好书。

—Twelve men compose a jury. 12 个人组成一个陪审团。

—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岛。

compose 也常用过去分词作表语, 后面常跟 of 引起的短语, 即:

be composed of; to be formed from 由……组成, 由……构成

—Water ( $H_2O$ ) is composed of hydrogen and oxygen. 水是由氢和氧化合而成的。

—The instrument was composed of about thousand parts.

这台仪器是由大约两千个零部件组成的。

13. atmosphere:

(1) the mixture of gases that surrounds the earth, a star, etc. 大气, 大气层, 大气圈

—Therefore, it was decided that skylab should re-enter the earth's atmosphere. 因此, 决定太空实验室应该返回到地球大气层。

—They have carried out another nuclear test in the atmosphere. 他们在大气层中又进行了一次核试验。

—Man must stop polluting the earth's atmosphere. 人类必须停止污染地球的大气层。

(2) the general character or feeling of a place 气氛, 氛围

—We all love the cheerful atmosphere of Christmas. 我们都喜欢圣诞节欢快的气氛。

—He grew up in an atmosphere of love and trust. 他是在一种充满爱和信任的氛围中长大的。

—Ever since their quarrel, there has been an unpleasant atmosphere in the office. 自从他们争吵以来, 办公室里就有一种不愉快的气氛。

14. deadly: likely to cause death 致死的, 致命的, 毒性的

—The murdered man had many deadly enemies. 那个被谋杀的人生前有许多致命的敌人。

—Cancer is a deadly disease. 癌症是一种致命的疾病。

a deadly poison (weapon, blow) 致命的毒药 (武器, 打击)

15. survive

(1) to continue to live or exist, especially after coming close to death (经过……) 活下来, 幸存

—Some animals can survive in the desert on a very little water. 一些动物能够仅凭一点点水在沙漠中存活。

—He is the only man who survived after the explosion. 他是爆炸中唯一幸免于难的人。

—He survived the explosion, but no one else did. 爆炸后他幸存下来,而其他人一个也没存活。

(2) to continue to live or exist after 比……活得长

—She survived her husband by three years. 丈夫死后,她又活了3年。

—He is survived by his wife and two sons. 他的妻子和两个儿子都比他活得长。

16. as (或 so) far as... concerned; to the degree that it matters  
就……而言

—As far as I am concerned, you can do what you like. 就我而言,你可以自便。

—So far as we are concerned, some other arrangement would have been satisfactory. 就我们而言,另一种安排也许会令人满意。

—The earlier the better, so far as the Committee is concerned. 就委员会而言,越早越好。

17. originally: in the beginning, formerly 起初,最初,原来,本来

—The dress was originally \$ 40. 这件连衣裙原价 40 美元。

—This is not what we originally set out to do. 这本来不是我们原来打算做的事。

—It was originally conceived as a biography, but became a novel. 本来构思是要写传记的,结果写成了小说。

18. hazard; a danger or risk 危险,危害物,危害之源

—Fog can be a hazard on the motorways in winter. 冬季的大雾会在汽车道上造成险情。

—Unknown hazards must have no terrors for us. 不知道的危險肯定不会给我们带来恐慌。

—There are many serious health hazards associated with smoking. 有许多严重危及健康的因素都与吸烟有关。

—A soldier's life is full of hazards. 战士的一生充满了危險。

19. Consolidated Edison Belt 爱迪生联合电气公司带

这是作者根据两个真实名称虚构而成。这两个真实名称分别为: Van Allen Belts(范爱伦辐射带)和 Consolidated Edison(爱迪生联合电气公司)。范爱伦辐射带是指环绕地球的两条辐射带,由科学家詹姆斯·范爱伦发现。爱迪生联合电气公司为美国一家大型电气公司,每天消耗大量的煤炭,从而导致了严重的空气污染。

20. indicate; to show or make clear 表明,说明

—He indicated his willingness with a nod of his head. 他点头表示愿意。

—The research indicates that men find it easier to give up smoking than women. 研究表明,男人感觉戒烟比女人更容易些。

—The President's attitude toward the proposals had been indicated in his New Year's address. 总统对那些建议的态度已在他的新年献词中表明。

21. pollute; to make (air, water, soil, etc.) dangerously impure or unfit for use 污染

—The river has been polluted by waste products from the factory. 工厂里的废料污染了这条河。

—Look at the way we're polluting the entire planet. 看看人类正在污染整个星球的方式。

22. unfit; not suitable 不适合

—He was unfit for the position. 他不适合这个职位。

—These houses are unfit for human habitation. 这些房屋不适合住人。

—He is unfit for (to do) the heavy work. 他不适合干重体力活儿。

—The ground is unfit to play on. 这地上不适合打球。

23. emit; to send out 发出, 散发

—The chimney emitted a cloud of smoke. 烟囱里冒出一团烟雾。

—He did not emit a sound. 他没吱一声。

—Why does the rocket emit those long steams of flame and smoke?

火箭为什么喷出一条条长长的火焰和烟雾?

24. crash; to (cause to) have a sudden, violent, and noisy accident 猛撞, 坠毁

—The driver crashed the car into the wall. 驾驶员驾车猛撞在墙上。

—The car crashed into a tree and burst into flames. 汽车猛地撞在树上, 突然着了火。

—The aeroplane crashed into the houses. 飞机坠毁在房屋上。

25. smash; to (cause to) break into piece 打碎, 打破, 摧毁

—The ball smashed a window. 球打碎了一扇窗子。

—The angry lawyer smashed his fist against the desk. 愤怒的律师将拳头猛砸在桌子上。

—The cup fell and smashed to pieces. 杯子掉在地上, 摔成了碎片。

—The car was badly smashed in an accident. 这辆汽车在



一次事故中被撞得一塌糊涂。

26. type: a particular kind, class or group 类型, 种类, 品种

—She's the type of person I admire. 她是我钦佩的那类人。

—Her beauty is of another type. 她的美是另一种美。

—I would prefer a new type of education for my children. 我愿意让我的孩子接受新型教育。

—There have been several incidents of this type in recent weeks. 近几周内, 此类事件时有发生。

27. give off: to send out, emit 发出(液体, 气体, 气味等)

—Some flowers give off their richest fragrance at night. 有一些花在夜间发出浓浓的香味。

—Some economic statistics are giving off negative signals. 一些经济统计数字正发出不祥的信号。

28. set back: to delay, make late 推迟, 耽搁, 阻碍

—The bad weather will set back our building plans by three weeks. 恶劣的天气将使我们的建筑计划推迟三周。

—All his efforts were set back. 他的一切努力都遭到了挫折。

—This hold-up will set up back half an hour. 交通堵塞将耽误我们半个小时。

29. proceed: to begin or continue 接着(做某事), 开始进行, 继续进行

—We can now proceed to the main business of the meeting. 我们现在可以开始会议的主要议题了。

—He paused to consult his notes, and then proceeded with his questions. 他停下来查了查笔记, 然后继续提问题。

—After everyone was seated the chairman proceeded to announce his plans. 所有的人都就座之后, 主席开始宣布