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大学英语

高玉娟 主编
孔庆炎 主审

自主学习与
同步训练

青
卖



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ENGLISH

SELF-STUDY AND
SYNCHRONOUS
PRACTICE

THE PRESS OF DALIAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

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主 编

高玉娟

副主编

李宝贵

杜一平

主 审

孔庆炎

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主 编 高玉娟

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前 言

《大学英语》是由复旦大学、北京大学等 6 所大学根据国家教委审定批准的“大学英语教学大纲”合作编写的一套高等学校英语系列教材,由上海外语教育出版社出版。该系列教材曾荣获全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖及国家教委高等学校第二届优秀教材一等奖。多年来被越来越多的高等学校选作大学英语基础阶段的教材,颇受广大师生的欢迎。但该系列教材有一定的难度和深度,并且练习量也大。无论是教师课堂讲解,还是学生课前预习,都有较大困难。他们急需一套适合师生要求、讲解全面系统的辅导材料。为满足这一需要,我们编写了《大学英语自主学习与同步训练》(精读)这一套辅导书。全书由“语言要点”、“语篇理解”、“同步测试”三个部分组成,书后并附有教材课后练习题答案。

“语言要点”部分包括“必会语汇、结构举要”和“课文详释、词语例解”两个部分;其中前者将课文中需要学生掌握的东西列举出来,使他们明确知道应该掌握的内容;后者不仅对课文中出现的要点,包括重要句型和难句、难词及短语进行列解,而且从语法结构、修辞、深刻含义及与中心的联系等方面作了详尽的解释,从而使学生更好地理解课文。

“语篇理解”部分是从作品的整体角度出发,使学生不仅理解课文的大意、中心,而且从文学欣赏方面去分析人物性格特点、作者的写作风格等,让学生在掌握语言知识的同时,提高鉴赏水平。

“同步测试”部分是前两部分的检验与运用。此部分以灵活多样的各种题型来检测学生的知识水平。通过检测学生们会找出自己的不足,从而有目的,有重点地学习。此部分试题有一定的代表性和针对性,题后给出答案,并对疑难点进行详尽注释。读后,学生们不仅知其然而且知其所以然,从中真正受益,提高应试能力。

本书语言材料内容丰富,体裁多样,知识性强,词汇和语法讲解准确,代表性强,覆盖面广。本书既可作为大、中专学生学习的辅导教材和教师教学参考书,也可作为报考研究

生的考生复习考试的重要材料。同时,本书还可作为社会成人教育、英语自学考试者学习的辅导书。

英语界专家、大连理工大学孔庆炎教授应邀为本书审稿,并提出了许多宝贵意见,在此,我们表示衷心的感谢。

考虑到广大学生学习的方便,我们将《大学英语》教材中的课本练习题答案附在每册书后。在此向有关专家、老师表示歉意并致以谢意。

由于编写时间仓促,难免有不当之处,恳请同仁批评指正,并真诚希望各位老师和同学在使用中提出宝贵意见。

全书由高玉娟策划、设计、统稿并修改。本册编写具体分工如下:第一、二、三、四、五课高玉娟;第六、七、八课李丹;第九课宁平;第十课李宝贵。

编者

1995年6月

目 录

前 言	1
Unit 1 <i>Is There Life on Earth?</i>	1
语言要点 I. 必会语汇、结构举要	1
II. 课文详释·词语例解	2
语篇理解 I. 体裁·概要·主题	9
II. 语言特色	9
同步测试	9
* 参考答案	13
* 疑难注释	13
Unit 2 <i>The Dinner Party</i>	15
语言要点 I. 必会语汇、结构举要	15
II. 课文详释·词语例解	16
语篇理解	22
同步测试	22
* 参考答案	25
* 疑难注释	26
Unit 3 <i>Lessons from Jefferson</i>	27
语言要点 I. 必会语汇、结构举要	27
II. 课文详释·词语例解	28
语篇理解	34
同步测试	35
* 参考答案	39
* 疑难注释	39
Unit 4 <i>My First Job</i>	41
语言要点 I. 必会语汇、结构举要	41
II. 课文详释·词语例解	42
语篇理解	47
同步测试	47
* 参考答案	51

	* 疑难注释	52
Unit 5	<i>The Professor and the Yo-Yo</i>	53
语言要点	I. 必会语汇、结构举要	53
	II. 课文详释·词语例解	54
语篇理解		59
同步测试		59
	* 参考答案	64
	* 疑难注释	65
Unit 6	<i>The Making of a Surgeon</i>	67
语言要点	I. 必会语汇、结构举要	67
	II. 课文详释·词语例解	68
语篇理解	I. 体裁·概要·主题	72
	II. 文章布局	72
同步测试		73
	* 参考答案	76
	* 疑难注释	77
Unit 7	<i>There's Only Luck</i>	79
语言要点	I. 必会语汇、结构举要	79
	II. 课文详释·词语例解	80
语篇理解		84
同步测试		84
	* 参考答案	89
	* 疑难注释	90
Unit 8	<i>Honesty: Is It Going out of Style?</i>	92
语言要点	I. 必会语汇、结构举要	92
	II. 课文详释·词语例解	93
语篇理解		97
同步测试		97
	* 参考答案	101
	* 疑难注释	102
Unit 9	<i>What Is Intelligence, Anyway?</i>	104
语言要点	I. 必会语汇、结构举要	104
	II. 课文详释·词语例解	105

语篇理解	107
同步测试	108
* 参考答案	113
* 疑难注释	113
Unit 10 Profits of Praise	116
语言要点 I. 必会语汇、结构举要	116
I. 课文详释·词语例解	117
语篇理解	122
同步测试	122
* 参考答案	127
* 疑难注释	127
附录：课本练习题答案	129
(Units1~10)	

Unit 1

Is There Life on Earth?

【语言要点】

I. 必会语汇、结构举要

1. 名词

satellite 卫星	signal 信号; 暗号	astronomer 天文学家
telescope 望远镜	feasibility 可行性	flying saucer 飞碟
press conference 记者招待会	institute 学院	technology 技术
conclusion 结论	program 计划	hazard 危险
belt (地)带	formation 形成, 构成	skyscraper 摩天大楼
fund 基金		

2. 动词

land 着陆	compose 构成, 形成	survive 存活, 幸免……
indicate 表明, 说明	pollute 污染	emit 发出, 放出, 散出
smash (使) 碎裂	proceed 继续	crash 碰撞

3. 形容词、副词

extremely 非常地, 极端地	originally 原始地, 起先地	unfit 不适合 <i>= ill-fitting</i>
deadly 致命的		

4. 短语

- 1) as to... 关于
- 2) stick up 直立; 突出
- 3) for one thing... (for another) 首先……(其次), 一方面, 另一方面
- 4) give off 放出, 散出
- 5) set back 拨回; 耽搁
- 6) ever since 从那时起, 自那时候, 自……以后至今
- 7) manage to... 设法做成……
- 8) base... on... 以……为基础, 以……为根据
- 9) name after 以……命名
- 10) come to a/the conclusion 得出结论

5. 结构

- 1) What do you think of... 意为“你认为……如何呢?”用于征求意见。
- 2) so/as far as...is/are concerned 意为“就……而言;考虑到”。
- 3) keep doing ...结构,表示“不断或反复做……”。
- 4) as well as 结构,表示“还,也,除……之外”。

II. 课文详释·词语例解

1. For the first time Venusian scientists managed to land a satellite on the planet Earth.

(L. 1~2)

“金星科学家们首次设法将一颗卫星送到了地球。”

* manage to(do sth.)的用法

manage to 与 try to 都有“设法做某事”之意,但二者不同。manage to 表示“设法做成某事”,强调的是成功的结果;而 try to 为“试图做某事,努力做或尽量去做某事”,强调的是过程,不强调结果。如:

—The maths problem is difficult, but I can manage to solve it.

这道数学题很难,但我可以设法做出来。

—He managed to escape to South America. 他设法逃到了南美洲。

—Bob has been trying to get you on the phone. 鲍勃一直在想办法打电话找你。

—I tried hard to restrain myself. 我尽量克制自己。

* land 的用法

1) 在本文中用作动词,意为 bring/come to land, 表示“使着陆;登陆”。如:

—We landed at Liverpool from the ship. 我们在利物浦下船登了岸。

—The airliner landed safely. 班机已安全降落。

2) land 用作名词时,有以下意义与用法:

a) 指“陆地”,与 sea 相对,为不可数名词。

by land 走陆路(与 by sea“走海路”和 by water“走水路”相对)

come in sight of land 看见陆地

glad to be on land 很高兴登上陆地

b) 指“土地,田地”,多作不可数名词。

rich land 沃野

barren land 不毛之地

waste land 荒地

a piece of land 一块土地

c) 指“国家,地区”,为可数名词。

my native land 我的故乡

visit many distant lands 远游异国

d) 可构成合成词:

landlord 房东,地主

landlady 女房东,老板娘

landmark 界标,里程碑

landmine 地雷

landowner 土地所有者

land-reform 土地改革

landlaw 土地法

land bank 土地银行

3) 区别 land, ground, earth 和 soil 等词。它们都与“土,地”有关,但又有不同。作为财产考虑的一块土地叫做 a piece of land 或 ground(一块地皮);植物能生长在其上的土地叫 ground, earth 或 soil;我们在上面走路的土地叫 ground,在屋内的地面叫 floor(地板)。和海洋相对的是 land(陆地),但和 sky 相对的是 earth(大地)。

2. and it has been sending back signals as well as photographs ever since. (L. 3~4)

“此后,卫星便不断地发回信号和照片。”

* as well as 的用法

1) as well as 的基本意思是“除……之外,还”,“既……又……”,“不但……而且”等。如:

—He can speak English as well as French. 他不仅会说法语,而且还会说英语。

—Hiking is good exercise as well as fun. 徒步旅行既好玩又是很好的锻炼。

注意: not only...but also 强调的是 but also 部分,而 as well as 则强调前面部分。所以译成中文时,一般先译 as well as 之后的词,后译之前的词,如:

—The book tells about Mark Twain's life as well as about his writings.

这本书不仅谈了马克·吐温的作品,而且还谈了他的生平。

但是下面的例子则不同:

—The book tells about Mark Twain's writings and about his life as well.

这本书既谈了马克·吐温的作品,也谈了他的生平。

as well 置于句末,前与 and 连用,也表示“还,也,并且”,重点与中文一致,可按顺序翻译(见第1册第1课)。

2) as well as 连接两个作主语的名词或代词时,谓语动词一般要与第一个名词或代词的人称和数一致。

—She as well as her friends has come. 她和她的朋友们都来了。

3) 如果句中用 can, may, must 等情态动词或其它助动词时,as well as 后面可以省去前面用过的情态动词或助动词。例如:

—She can cook as well as sew. 她既会缝纫又会烹饪。

4) 如果前面的动词是不定式,那么在 as well as 之后也应是不定式,但要去掉 to。

—You cannot expect her to do the housework as well as look after the children.

你不能期望她既照管孩子又做家务。

注意:常犯的错误是用了动名词,如上句,把 look 误用为 looking。

* ever since 的用法

表示“从那时到现在;从……以后”,同 from then till now。如:

—One of his uncles went to Thailand forty years ago and has lived there ever since.

他的一个叔叔四十年前去了泰国,从此以后便一直住在那儿。

—She has been working in the countryside ever since the year of 1969.

自从 1969 年以来,她一直在农村劳动。

—Ever since he was a little boy, I have known him.

从他还是个小孩子起,我就认识他了。

3. **The satellite was directed into an area known as Manhattan. (L. 5)**

The satellite was aimed at an area which was called Manhattan. “这颗卫星是对准一个叫曼哈顿的地区发射的。”

* **be known as** 的用法

意为 generally recognized as; called, 表示“作为……而出名,被称为,大家公认,叫做……”等。如:

—She was well known as an excellent dancer. 她被公认是一名出色的舞蹈家。

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

被人们称为马克·吐温的萨缪尔成了美国的一位名作家。

4. **named after the great Venusian astronomer Prof. Manhattan, who first discovered it with his telescope 20,000 light years ago. (L. 5~7)**

“是以一位伟大的天文学家曼哈顿的名字命名的,他是第一个用望远镜在 20,000 光年以前发现这个地方的。”

* **name after** 的用法

表示“以……的名字命名”,意为 be given the same name as..., 常用被动形式 be named after.

—The girl was named Julia after her mother. 随着她妈妈,这女孩也取名叫朱莉娅。

—Tasmania was named after its discoverer, A. J. Tasman.

塔斯曼尼亚岛是以它的发现者塔斯曼命名的。

注意:与 name as 区分。name as 是“任命,指定为”。

—He was named as the probable successor. 他被指定为可能的继承人。

另外也不要与 take after 混淆。take after...意为“与某人相象。”

5. **Because of excellent weather conditions and extremely strong signals, Venusian scientists were able to get valuable information as to the feasibility of a manned flying saucer landing on Earth.**

“由于天气条件极为有利,信号极为清晰,金星科学家们从而获得了有关载人飞碟可在地球着陆的宝贵资料”。

because of...signals 为介词短语作状语,表示原因。as to 意为“关于”,同 about; feasibility 指“可行性”;landing on Earth 作 flying saucer 的定语。

* **as to** 的用法

为介词短语,意为“关于,至于”,同 about, concerning 等。

—As to the use of the phrase, I will deal with them in detail later.

关于这个词组的用法,以后我会详细讲到。

—I don't mind as to these difficulties. 这些困难我并不在乎。

—He said nothing as to money. 关于钱的事,他什么也没说。

—As to your brother, I will deal with him later. 至于你弟弟,我以后再对付他。

6. We have come to the conclusion, based on last week's satellite landing. (L. 12~13)
“我们根据上星期的卫星发射情况,已经得出了结论。”

* come to a/the conclusion 的用法

表示“得出结论”,也可说 draw a/the conclusion 或 reach a/the conclusion。如:

—We don't know what conclusion the researcher will come to.

我们不知道研究人员将得出什么结论。

—They drew different conclusions from the facts. 他们从资料中得出不同的结论。

—It was difficult to reach definite conclusions because the situation was complex.

由于情况复杂,很难得出明确的结论。

7. For one thing, Earth's surface in the area of Manhattan is composed of solid concrete and nothing can grow there. For another, the atmosphere is filled with carbon monoxide and other deadly gases and nobody could possibly breathe this air and survive. (L. 16~19)

“首先,曼哈顿地区的地面是由坚实的混凝土构成的,那儿什么也不能生长。其次,大气中充满了一氧化碳和其它致命气体,任何人呼吸了这种空气都不可能幸存。”

全句为由 for one thing, for another 连接的并列句。在第一个分句中又包含一个由 and 连接的并列句。在第二个分句中,第二个 and 连接的也是一个并列分句。

* for one thing...for another 的用法

表示“首先……,其次……”,“一则,二则”,同 in the first place, in the second place.

如:

—As to the outing, I think we should go by bike. For one thing, we can enjoy the beautiful scenery as much as possible. For another, it's good for our health.

“至于远足,我想我们骑自行车去,一是我们可以尽可能多地欣赏美丽的风光,另一方面骑车也有利于健康。”

* be composed of 的用法

表示“由……组成,由……构成”,同 be made up of 和 consist of。如:

—Water is composed of hydrogen and oxygen. 水是由氢和氧组成的。

—This substance is composed of many chemicals. 这种物质是由许多化学成份组成的。

* survive 的用法

1) 文中表示“从……中残存下来,幸免于难;从……中活下来。”注意其后不加介词 from。

—Very few houses survived the earthquake. 没有几间房子幸免于地震。

—She was the only person who survived the shipwreck.

她是唯一幸免于船只失事的人。

2) 表示“比……活得更长”。

—She survived her husband. 她比她丈夫活得岁数大。

注意避免混淆:

- { (动)survive(残存)—(名)survival—survivor(生还者)
 { (动)revive(复活)—(名)revival
 { (动)survey(调查,考察)—(名)surveyor(视察者)

8. What does this mean as far as our flying saucer program is concerned? (L. 20~21)

“这对我们的飞行计划来说意味着什么呢?”

* as far as...is/are concerned 的用法

表示“就……而言,就……来说,至于……”等,同义词组有 as for, in respect of, when it comes to ...等。如:

—As far as English is concerned, he is the first in our class.

就英文而言,他是全班第一名。

—As far as your salary is concerned, you won't have to worry about it.

关于你的工资,你用不着担心。

—As far as the jobs are concerned, you can finish them perfectly.

至于说到这些工作,你们能完成得很好。

9. originally (L. 2~3) 的用法

为副词,表示“原本,本来,最初”,同 firstly。

—This is not what we originally set out to do. 这不是我们原本着手做的。

original 为形容词,表示“原来的,本来的”

original picture 原画

original plan 原计划

original intent 本来意图

originality 意为“独创性”,为不可数名词。

—What I especially like about the idea is its originality.

我尤其赞赏这一主张是因为它的独创性。

10. ...and we shall have to make further tests before we send a Venus Being there.

(L. 27~28)

“……我们还必须做更多的实验,然后才能把金星人送往地球。”

further 意为“进一步,深入的”;Venus Being 指“金星人”。

11. They seem to be metal particles that move along certain paths. (L. 34~35)

“它们好象是一些沿着轨道运行的金属微粒。”metal particles 意为“金属微粒”,此处是指地球上的各种汽车。

12. They emit gases, make noise and keep crashing into each other. (L. 35)

“它们散发各种气体,制造噪音并且不断地相互撞击。”

* keep doing sth. 与 keep on doing sth. 的区别

keep 后面不接不定式,要接动词的-ing形式。keep doing 和 keep on doing 都是“继续做”的意思,前者强调活动不间断,表示动作状态的持续;后者着重指动作的多次反复,动作之间略有间隔。

—It kept raining for a week. 雨接连下了一个星期。

—News of success keeps pouring in. 捷报频传。

—Production keeps going up. Working conditions, too, keep improving.
产量不断提高,工作条件也不断改善。

—They were able to keep on increasing their yields in spite of the bad year.
尽管年景不好,他们还是连续提高了产量。

—He kept on smoking in spite of his doctor's warning. 他不顾医生的警告,继续抽烟。

13. What do you think (of)…的用法

往往用于征求某人对某事的态度和看法,表示“你认为……如何呢?”

—What do you think of the book you read yesterday? 你认为你昨天读的那本书如何?

—What do you think the result of the test will be? It's hard to say.

你认为这次考试结果会怎么样呢? 很难说。

类似的结构还有:

- { What about…
- { What do you think about…
- { How do you like…

注意:在回答 How do you like…问句时,一般用“Very much(很喜欢)”,“Not at all(一点不喜欢)”等表示感情色彩的短语。

14. stick up(L. 38)的用法

1) 表示“直立;突出”,同 project upwards, stand upright。如:

—The pillars of the wharf are still sticking up in the water.
码头的柱子仍然立在水中。

—He is very cocky, his tail sticking high up in the air.
他骄傲得不得了,尾巴翘到天上去了。

—The boy's hair stuck up straight with fright. 男孩吓得毛骨悚然。

2) 还表示“把……粘贴上去”,用别针等“把……别上去”。如:

—Please stick up a notice on a bulletin board. 请把通知贴在告示板上。

15. give off(L. 39)的用法

表示“发出,放出”,同 emit, send out 等。

—The moist fertile land gave off the fragrance of fresh earth.
湿润肥沃的土地散发出清新的泥土芳香。

—The chimney is no longer giving off volumes of waste gas into the atmosphere, as protective filters are used.

由于加装了防护过滤器烟囱已不再向大气中逸散大量的废气了。

—As the blood passes through the lungs it gives off its excess nitrogen.
血液通过肺部时放出其中过剩的氮气。

16. … won't this set back the flying saucer program several years? (L. 42~43)

“这不将使飞碟计划推迟好几年吗?”

*** set back 的用法**

1) 表示“拨回,使回转”,同 put back。如:

—I'll set my watch back (by) five minutes. 我要把我的表拨慢五分钟。

—This clock is not telling the right time. Please set its hands back ten minutes.
这座钟报时不准,请把它拨慢十分钟。

2) 表示“阻碍,耽搁”,同 hinder, impede, delay 等。如:

—The crisis set back the entire economy of the capitalist world.

那次危机使整个资本主义世界经济全面衰退。

—The Gulf crisis has set back the Prime Minister's visit to Arabian countries.
海湾危机耽搁了首相对阿拉伯国家的访问。

17. proceed (L. 44) 的用法

1) 表示“接着做某事,开始进行,继续进行”等,同 continue, go on, 同本课。

—After drinking a cup of tea Mother proceeded to cook the dinner.

妈妈喝了杯茶后开始做饭(=go on to do)

—As soon as he came in he proceeded to tell us all his troubles.

他一进门就开始给我们讲述他的烦恼。

2) 不及物动词,表示“向前走,继续前进”,同 advance, move forward 等。

—Do not proceed across a main road without first looking to the right and the left.
过马路前要先左右环视一下。

—The train proceeded at the same speed as before. 火车以先前的速度行驶。

3) proceed 可用于以下成语中:

proceed against...	对……起诉,控告
proceed from...	由……发出,由……产生(引起)
proceed to...	往下进行(另一件事)
proceed with...	继续进行(=go on with)

4) proceed 有很多种名词。process 为“过程”;procedure 为“程序,步骤”,procession“行列,(行列的)进行”,proceeding 一般用复数,指会议等的“进行情况,活动”。

注意:proceed 应与 precede 区分开。precede 为及物动词,意为“先行;在先”,其反义词为 follow。如:

—In Japanese the object precedes the verb. 日文里宾语在动词之前。

18. ..., why are we spending billions and billions of zilches to land a flying saucer on earth when there is no life there? (L. 46~47)

“……那么我们为什么还要白白花亿万万元钱向没有生命的地球发射飞碟呢?”

“zilch”是俚语词,意为 zero 或 nothing。本课被用作货币单位如“元”,含有强烈的讽刺和幽默,即 spend much money to get nothing on Earth.

19. Because if we Venusians can learn to breathe in an earth atmosphere, then we can live anywhere. (L. 48~49)

“因为如果我们金星人能学会在地球的大气层中呼吸的话,那我们就可以在任何地方

生存了。”

本句含有更强烈的讽刺意味,同时也向我们地球人提出了严肃的警告:人类已将生存环境破坏到如此地步,如继续下去,将毁灭人类自己。

【语篇理解】

I. 体裁·概要·主题

This is a story of science fiction which is written from the point of view of the "Venusians", who are exploring the possibility of living on Earth. By studying the signals as well as the photographs sent back from the Earth, the Venusian scientists discovered several hazards for their flying saucer program to be sent to Earth. Finally they conclude that if the Venusians can learn to breathe in an Earth atmosphere, then they can live anywhere else.

The author Art Buchwald wishes to call our attention to the fact that modern man has polluted his environment to such an extent that he might destroy himself if he went on like this.

II. 语言特色

The tone of this essay is humorous and satirical. It is satirically interesting that the author has chosen the planet Venus as the setting (背景) for his story. His satire is most deeply felt when he has the Venusian professor say that if the Venusians can learn to breathe in an Earth atmosphere, then they can live anywhere else.

课文体现: a. Why are we spending billions and billions of zilches to land a flying saucer on Earth when there is no life there? (L. 46~47)

b. Because if we Venusians can learn to breathe in an Earth atmosphere, then we can live anywhere. (L. 48~49)

【同步测试】

I. Choose the one that is closest in meaning to the underlined word.

- The train proceeded at the same speed as before.
A. prohibited B. continued C. converted D. began
- Why does the rocket emit those long streams of flame and smoke?
A. send out B. emerge C. land on D. emphasize
- The cold weather set back the planting by two weeks.
A. restored B. delayed C. called off D. brought forward
- He indicated that I should leave.
A. predicated B. showed me C. signed to me D. suggested
- At the conclusion of each theatrical production, the cast customarily reappeared before the audience to make a bow.