



精读

# 大学 英语

INTENSIVE READING

精讲精练

2

高等学校辅导教材

主 编 王 波

总策划 胡东华

科学技术文献出版社

# 大学英语精读精讲精练

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主 编 王 波

编 写 张定觉 李 雁 范 锐

陶玉康 肖 辉 顾 翔

总策划 胡东华

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图书发行部传真:(010)62579473

Email:stdph@istic.ac.cn

策 划 编 辑:胡东华

责 任 编 辑:闫 岩 洪培花

责 任 校 对:洪培花

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我们的所有努力,都是为了使您增长知识和才干。

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## Is There Life On Earth?

(地球上生命吗?)

## 一、单元核心

## 核心词汇

1. manage 设法	2. as to 关于
3. for one thing, for another, 一则, 再则	4. compose 组成
5. survive 存活	6. as far as...be concerned 就……而言
7. stick up 直立; 突出	8. give off 发出; 散发出
9. set back 耽搁; 阻碍	10. proceed 继续进行

## 核心语法

同位语从句 某些词(如 idea, fact, conclusion, news, doubt 等)后我们有时可以用 that 或连接代(副)词引起的从句作同位语, 称为同位语从句。

例: "We have come to the conclusion; based on last week's satellite landing," Prof. Zog said, "that there is no life on Earth."

"根据上周发射的卫星所提供的资料," 佐格教授说, "我们已经得出结论: 地球上没有生命。"

## 二、课文学习

1. For the first time Venusian scientists managed to land a satellite on the planet Earth, and it has been, sending back signals as well as photographs ever since.

金星上的科学家们首次设法让一颗卫星在地球上登陆, 此后卫星不断地发回信号和照片。

(1) **manage** vt./vi.

① **succeed in doing sth.**, 设法完成某件事

e.g. a. She managed to finish her work before 6 p.m. 她设法在 6 点钟之前完成了工作。

b. We wondered how the Smiths managed under such difficult conditions.

我们都想知道史密斯一家在这样困难的条件下是怎样坚持下来的。

比较: **try to do sth.** 设法做某事, 但是成功不一定。

e.g. Einstein tried to solve the problem, but he failed.

爱因斯坦试图解决这个问题, 但失败了。

② **control; deal with** 管理; 处理

e.g. a. Children must learn to manage the money properly. 孩子们必须学会合理用钱。

b. Please send the dictionary back to me when you have used it.

请你使用完字典后把它送还给我。

(2) **ever since** 从-----以后, 自从-----一直

e.g. a. He went to Paris in 1990 and has lived there ever since.

他在1990年去了巴黎, 此后一直住在那里。

b. Ted caught cold on Saturday and has been in bed ever since.

特德星期六感冒了, 从那时起一直卧病在床。

(3) **as well as**: equally with; in addition to 既-----又; 除-----之外(还有)

e.g. a. In my opinion, he was to blame as well as she was.

依我看, 他和她都应该受到责备。

b. The book tells about Lu Xun's life as well as about his works.

这本书提到鲁迅的生平和他的作品。

2. The satellite was directed into an area known as Manhattan (named after the great Venusian astronomer Prof. Manhattan, who first discovered it with his telescope 20,000 light years ago).

这颗卫星对准发射的地区叫曼哈顿(是以金星上伟大的天文学家曼哈顿教授的名字命名的, 他在两万光年前用望远镜首次发现了这个地区)。

(1) **be known as**: be generally recognized as; be publicly called 被认为是; 以-----闻名; 名叫;

e.g. a. He is known as a successful architect. 他以一个有成就的建筑师而闻名。

b. The reaction is known as polymerization. 这种反应称为聚合(作用)。

与 **known (adj.)** 有关的常用短语:

**be known to**: 为-----所知

e.g. The use of gunpowder was known to the Chinese before the Europeans.

中国人懂得应用火药是在欧洲人之前。

**be known for**: 因-----而闻名

e.g. He is known for his readiness to help others. 大家都知道他乐于助人。

(2) **Manhattan**: 曼哈顿是一座小岛, 是纽约市的一个自治行政区, 该市的文化及商业中心都齐集于此。曼哈顿出名的去处有格林威治村, 华尔街及第五大道, 还有时代广场, 中央公园, 帝国大厦及联合国总部。

(3) **name after**: be given the same name as 随-----命名; 以-----的名字命名

e.g. a. The Hudson River is named after the English explorer Henry Hudson.

哈德逊河是以英国的探险者亨利·哈德得逊的名字命名的。

b. The girl was named Julia after her mother.

这个女孩用的是她母亲的名字, 也叫朱莉娅。

(4) **light year**: 光年, 光按每秒300000公里的速度走一年的距离叫一光年。光年, 本是长度单位, 在课文中作者故意幽默地讲成“20,000光年之前, 其意思是说很早以前”。

3. 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能否在地球上着陆的宝贵资料。

**as to**:

① **about; concerning** 关于

e.g. a. A clue as to why Americans may have been more honest in the past lies in the Abe Lincoln story. (Unit 8, Book

2) 亚伯拉罕·林肯的故事提供了为什么美国人过去也许比较诚实的线索。

b. Peter hasn't yet decided as to when he would leave.

关于什么时候走, 彼得还没做出决定。

② **as/so far as... be concerned; as regards** 就-----而论; 至于

e.g. a. As to your advice, I'm afraid I cannot accept it. 至于你的建议, 我恐怕不能采用。

b. As to your final grade, that depends on your final examination.

至于你最后的评分等级,那要看你期末考试的情况如何。

在第二义中,as to的意思和 as for 相同。但是 as for 用于句子(或分句之首),不用于句子(或分句)之中。

e.g. As for the Flat Earth theory. I believe I could refute it. (Unit 3, Book 4)

至于“地平说”,我相信我能够予以反驳。

4. “We have come to the conclusion, based on last week’s satellite landing,” Prof. Zog said, “that there is no life on earth.” “根据上周发射的卫星所提供的资料,”佐格教授说,“我们已经得出结论:地球上没有生命。”

(1) **come to a /the conclusion**: reach or draw a/the conclusion 得出结论

e.g. a. I have come to the conclusion that such a plan will not work..

我已得出结论,这样的计划将行不通。

b. He thought it over, but could come to no conclusion.

他仔细考虑了,但没能得出任何结论。

(2) **base ...on/upon** build or found on; use ... as a basis for 以……为基础;把……建立在

e.g. a. We should always base our opinions on facts. 我们的建议应该一向以事实为根据。

b. The opera is based upon an actual occurrence.

那歌剧是以真实的事情为根据编写的。

**比较:base n. 基地**

e.g. an air base 空军基地 a cotton base 产棉区

**basis n. 基础** 通常作比喻用法

e.g. The latest offer from the rebels forms a basis for negotiations.

叛乱者的最新提议提供了谈判的基础。

5. For one thing, Earth’s surface in the area of Manhattan is composed of solid concrete and nothing can grow there.

首先,曼哈顿地区的地球由坚固的混凝土组成的,那里什么东西也无法生长。

(1) **for one thing**: in the first place 首先;一则(用来列举原因,与 for another 再者;二则连用)

e.g. a. For one thing I think he is very stupid, for another I don’t like him

一则我认为他很傻,再者我不喜欢他。

b. For one thing, she dances; for another, she is fond of singing.

一则她能跳舞;二则她喜欢唱歌。

(2) **be composed of**: be made up of 由……组成

e.g. a. Twelve people compose a jury. 陪审团由十二个人组成。

b. The teacher asked the pupil what water is composed of. 老师问学生水是由什么组成的。

6. For another, the atmosphere is filled with carbon monoxide and other deadly gases and nobody could possibly breathe this air and survive. 另外,大气层中充满了一氧化碳和其他致命的气体,任何人呼吸了这种空气都不可能幸存。

(1) **atmosphere**:

① all the gases round the earth 大气

e.g. Some physicists are interested in the study of changes in the atmosphere.

一些物理学家注意大气的变化。

② The feeling the mind receives from a place, conditions etc. 气氛

e.g. We all like Jim because he can always create a lively atmosphere wherever he stays.

我们都喜欢吉姆,因为他总能在有他的地方创造出气氛。

(2) **survive**:

① vt. remain alive after; live longer than 幸免于;比……活得长

e.g. a. Four evergreen shrubs stood at each corner, where they struggled to survive the dust and fumes from a busy main



road. (Unit 4, Book 2) 四个角上各长着一丛冬青灌木,它们经受着从繁忙大街上吹来的尘烟,挣扎着活了下来。

b. Recent research suggests that most wives survive their husbands.

最后的研究表明大多数妻子比他们丈夫的寿命长。

②vi. remain alive

e. g. a. These flowers won't survive without water. 没有水,这些植物便不能存活。

b. We survived, although others died in the accident.

尽管很多人在这次事故中丧生,我们还是活下来了。

7. as far as ... be concerned: as for; in respect of 涉及到;关于

e. g. a. As far as my knowledge is concerned, the children are safe and sound.

就我所知,孩子们安然无恙。

b. As far as the content is concerned, this essay is admirable.

就内容而言,这篇文章很好。

8. You see this dark black cloud hovering over the surface of Earth?

你们看到在地球表面上飘浮的这片深黑色的云层吗?我们把它叫做爱迪生联合电气公司带。

hover vt.

(1) (of birds, aircraft, etc.) remain in the air at one place 翱翔,盘旋

e. g. a. The helicopter hovered over the lawn for a few seconds before inching away.

直升飞机在草地上空盘旋了几秒钟后慢慢地飞走了。

b. Two hawks were hovering overhead. 两只鹰在头顶上盘旋。

(2) (of persons) wait about; linger; remain at or near 徘徊;犹豫

e. g. a. For days the sick man hovered between life and death. 数日来,那位病人命在旦夕。

b. The students hovered round their teacher, hoping to hear the examination results.

学生在老师身边转来转去,想知道考试结果。

9. but the satellite findings indicate it is polluted

**findings**: results of the research 研究的结果。该词是动词 finding 的复数形式,这种动名词称为名词化的动名词,它比一般动名词具有更多名词特点。

e. g. a. He paid little attention to our comings and goings. 他对我们的来踪去迹很少注意。

b. Please take my greetings to your family. 请代我向你家人致意。

10. And keep crashing into each other

(1) **keep (doing sth.)**: continue doing sth.; do sth. repeatedly 一直;不停地做;反复做。

e. g. a. Don't give up halfway; keep on trying. 不要半途而废,继续努力。

b. He keeps on phoning me but I really don't to talk to him.

他不停地给我打电话,但我不想和他通话。

(2) **crash**: hit with force, usu. accidentally 猛撞;撞坏

e. g. a. The two cars crashed into each other. 那两辆汽车相撞而毁坏。

b. The automobile was hurled into a ditch after crashing into a tree.

汽车猛撞到树上后翻进沟里。

**crash n.**

an aircraft crash 飞机失事      a bank crash 银行破产      a traffic crash 撞车事故

11. There are so many of these paths and so many metal particles that it is impossible to land a flying saucer without its being smashed by one.

那儿有很多这样的轨道,很多这样的金属微粒,要使飞碟在那儿着陆而不被某一微粒撞毁是很难办到的。

**smash:** (cause to) break into pieces violently 使碎裂, 撞碎; 打破

e.g. a. John keeps smashing neighbor's windows when he plays football in the alley.

约翰在巷子里踢足球时总是打破邻居家的窗户。

b. The fireman smashed in/down the doors. 消防队员破门而入。

12. **stick up:** (cause to) project upwards (使)向上突出, (使)竖立

e.g. a. The girl's hair stuck up straight with fright. 女孩子吓得毛发直竖。

b. The pillars of the wharf are still sticking up in the water. 码头的桩子仍在水中竖立着。

13. **give off:** send out (sth. esp. a liquid, gas, or smell) 散发出

e.g. a. The moist land gave off the fragrance of fresh earth.

润湿的土地散发出清新的泥土气息。

b. The chimney is giving off volumes of waste gas into the atmosphere.

烟囱向大气中排出大量废气。

### 与 give 有关的常用短语

give away 泄露; 赠送

give way to 让位于; 让步

give oneself up 自首; 投降

give up 放弃; 屈服

14. **set back:**

(1) delay the advance of sth.; delay sb. 阻碍; 耽搁

e.g. a. The breakdown of the equipment will set us back at least three months.

设备发生的故障将使我们至少拖延三个月。

b. The bad weather will set back our plan (by) two weeks.

坏天气会使我们的耽搁两星期。

(2) move or put back 后退; 拨回

e.g. a. As a joke, Bill set back the clock a whole hour.

比尔为了开玩笑把钟往回拨了整整一个小时。

b. Why don't you set your chair back a little to get a better view?

你为什么不要把椅子向后挪一下子以便看得更清楚些呢?

15. ...but we shall proceed as soon as the Grubstart give us the added funds.

但是一旦格拉布贷款基金会把追加的资金拿给我们, 我们就会立即实施这个计划。

(1) **proceed** vi. go forward (to); continue or go on (to do sth., with sth.) 进行; 行进; 继续进行

e.g. a. The employer proceeded to ask me a number of questions.

雇主继续向我问了许多问题。

b. He got off the train and proceeded home on foot. 他下了火车, 步行往家里走去。

比较: **proceed to sth.** 往下进行(另一件事)

e.g. He proceeded to the degree of MA. 他继续攻读文学硕士学位。

**proceed with sth.** 继续进行(同一件事, 尤指停顿一段时间以后)

e.g. Now proceed with your study. 现在继续你的学习吧。

(2) **Grubstart:** 格拉布贷款基金会

该词英语中并不存在, 是作者杜撰的, 从 grubstake 一词转化而来。grubstake 意为“供给探矿者的贷款”。所以, 格氏基金会应该是指金星上的一个负责财政拨款的机构。

16. Prof. Zog, why are we spending billions and billions of zilches to land a flying saucer on Earth when there is no life there? 佐格教授, 既然地球上没有生命, 那我们为什么还要花费亿万“赛奇”让飞碟在那儿着落呢?

**zilch:** n. (American slang) zero; nothing (美俚) 零; 一无所有

在本句中, zilch 被幽默地用作货币单位。

### 三、练习答案

#### I .Comprehension of the Text

II .Choose the best answer for each of the following.

1. c            2. b            3. a            4. d            5. d            6. b            7. a            8. c

III . Answer the following questions:

1. What caused the excitement on the planet Venus?

Venusian scientists succeeded in landing a satellite on the planet Earth for the first time, and from then on, the satellite has been sending back signals as well as photographs to Venus.

2. Is there such a place as Manhattan on earth? Where is it if the answer is yes? What do you think does the author intend by the use of this name?

Yes, there is a place called Manhattan on earth. It is in America. I think, by the use of this name, the author intends to give criticism about its environmental pollution.

3. What led the Venusian scientists to believe that there is no life on Earth?

From the information, including signals and photographs they got about the planet Earth, Venusian scientists came to the conclusion that there is no life on Earth.

4. What according to Prof. Zog, will add weight to the saucer? Explain.

According to Prof. Zog, the air on Earth is unfit to breathe, and the polluted water is unfit to drink either. So they will have to bring their own oxygen and water with them in the flying saucer.

5. Why does Prof. Zog think it impossible to land a flying saucer on Earth without its being smashed?

Because there are too many paths and too many metal particles moving along these paths.

6. Sum up briefly the various dangers that a Venus Being might encounter if sent onto Earth.

- (1) The atmosphere is filled with deadly gases.
- (2) The dark black cloud is hovering over the surface of Earth.
- (3) The water is polluted and unfit to drink.
- (4) There are too many paths and metal particles which keep crashing into each other.

7. What is this satirical essay directed against?

It is directed against man's indifference to environmental pollution.

8. What will you do to help protect our environment from being seriously polluted?

First we should call everyone's attention to the protection of our environment. And then we should try our best to do something concrete. For example, we can plant trees and flowers everywhere. We can invent new vehicles without emitting deadly gases. We can also try to make useful things from waste materials.

#### Vocabulary

IV .Spell out the words with the help of the given definitions and first letters:

- |              |               |               |               |                |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. extremely | 2. hazard     | 3. pollute    | 4. originally | 5. indicate    |
| 6. survive   | 7. atmosphere | 8. conclusion | 9. proceed    | 10. conference |

V .Fill in the blanks with "spend" or "pay attention to" in their correct forms:

- |                          |                               |                |                     |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. had paid attention to | 2. notice                     | 3. had noticed | 4. Pay attention to |
| 5. noticed               | 6. attention has been paid to |                |                     |

VI .Fill in the blanks with "spend", "pay" or "cost":

- |         |          |         |          |         |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. cost | 2. spend | 3. cost | 4. spend | 5. paid |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|

6. had been paid      7. pay      8. pay      9. cost      10. has spent

VII. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary:

1. pollute      2. indicated      3. conclusion      4. known as      5. giving off  
6. type      7. based on      8. crashing into      9. deadly      10. originally  
11. stick up      12. proceeded      13. as to      14. smashed (was/got smashed)

VIII. Rewrite each of the following sentences, using the words given in brackets:

- The earth's surface is mostly composed of water.
- Both ice and snow on the roads create a hazard for driving during the Christmas season.
- The youngest child of the family did not die. He survived the earthquake.
- Some streets in American cities have been made unfit to live because of crime.
- The fog was due to the fact that several cars crashed into each other on the highway.
- The rider of the motorbike made a signal by stretching out his arm for a left turn.

### Word Building

IX. The suffix - al, - ance and - ence can be used to form nouns from verbs. Now fill up the following table:

Verb	Noun
accept	acceptance
appear	appearance
arrive	arrival
depend	dependence
differ	difference
disturb	disturbance
exist	existence
confer	conference
guide	guidance
perform	performance
propose	proposal
refuse	refusal
remove	removal
sign	signal
survive	survival
insist	insistence

X. Complete the following sentences:

- dressmaker
- troublemaker
- weedkiller
- recordholder
- time keeper
- a person who owns land
- a person who sells books
- a person whose work is building ships
- a person whose job is to drive a taxi/cab
- an instrument for opening cans

### Structure

XI. Rewrite the following sentences after the model, using "because of":

- Henry couldn't take part in the sports meet because of his broken leg.
- We were sorry to hear that Mr. Davison had to retire at the age of fifty because of his poor health.
- They didn't go to the concert because of the heavy snow.
- It was because of the noise that I couldn't fall asleep.

XII. Answer the following questions with the help of the model and the words given in brackets.

- It is rather difficult to pronounce.

2. It is easy to explain as far as I know.
3. It is as difficult to manage as Henry's.
4. It will be fit to wear if you shorten the sleeves.
5. To tell the truth, it is impossible to answer.
6. It is not possible to see in advance.

XIII. Complete the following sentences, using "so/as far as ... be concerned".

1. as far as I am concerned
2. As far as we students are concerned
3. As far as the method itself is concerned
4. As far as ability is concerned
5. As far as the acting and music are concerned
6. As far as the structure is concerned

### Cloze

X IV. Put in the missing words:

- |                   |                         |                |             |              |               |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| (A)(1)feasibility | (2)based on             | (3) conclusion | (4)unfit    | (5)polluted  | (6)deadly     |
| (7)atmosphere     | (8)especially           | (9)For another | (10)survive | (11)set back | (12)proceed   |
| (B)(1)he, man     | (2)it                   | (3)it          | (4)danger   | (5)problem   | (6)different  |
| (7)but            | (8)plants               | (9)contaminate | (10)that    | (11)go on    | (12)ourselves |
| (12)end           | (13)ask                 | (14)one        | (15)world   | (16)today    | (17)necessary |
| (18)endangered    | (19)planet, earth       | (20)in         | (21)around  | (22)fight    | (23)at        |
| (24)protect, save | (25)everyone, all of us |                | (26)save    |              |               |

### Translation

X V. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Gases such as carbon monoxide, emitted by factories and atmosphere, have seriously polluted the atmosphere.
2. The letter of that industrial engineer indicates that he is doubtful about the feasibility of the plan.
3. Many parents in the United States set aside a fund for their children's education before they are born.
4. I have made it clear that her conclusion is based on facts.
5. The medical team, composed of three doctors and two nurses, set off for the mountain(ous) area a few days ago.
6. The village is named after the high mountain standing in front of it.
7. He was ill for about a month, which has set him back in his studies.
8. The war that broke out between the North and the South in 1861 is known as "the American Civil War" in history.

### Reading Activity

#### Exercise A

Use your knowledge of word part clues to figure out the meanings of the following words.

1. the mixture of smoke and fog
2. the noun form of "attract" - something that attracts
3. with suspicion
4. the noun form of "sense (v.)" - feeling coming from the senses
5. not comfortable
6. the noun form of "tolerate" - the capacity to endure hardship or pain
7. the adjective form of "surgery" - of or for surgery
8. the noun form of "pollute" - the state of being polluted

#### Exercise B

If you think a statement is false, correct it and make it a true one.

1. F (This article is a literary satire in which facts are overstated or exaggerated.)
2. T
3. F (The narrator was there to give lectures.)
4. F (The author could put up with the fresh air there.)
5. T
6. F (Polluted air did)
7. T
8. T

### Exercise C

Translate into Chinese the underlined sentences in the passage.

1. 烟雾曾是洛杉矶的一大景观,如今却在全国各地——从蒙大拿州的比尤特到纽约市——随处可见;人们越来越习惯于受污染的空气,现在要他们呼吸其他空气反而特别困难。
2. “请不要对此担心。试验已经证明,你可以日夜呼吸新鲜空气而不会对身体造成任何伤害。”
3. 如果事先知道我要到一处只有新鲜空气的地方,我就会带一只外科面罩来了。
4. 我们找到一位卡车司机,塞给他一张五美元钞票,他便让我把头贴进卡车排气管吸了半小时。
5. 我的下一站是洛杉矶。我一下飞机便深深地吸了一大口充满烟雾的空气。我的眼睛开始流眼泪,我的鼻子开始打喷嚏。我再次感到像个新人。

### Guided Writing

**Skill: Coherence**

1-2-8-6-7-4-5-3

Paragraph writing

Venusian scientists were very excited about a satellite they had landed on the planet Earth. The satellite had been sending back valuable information from a place called Manhattan. After studying the signals and photographs, the scientists have discovered some important facts about the Earth. For one thing, it is impossible for anything to grow on Earth. For another, the atmosphere is full of deadly gases. Clearly no one can stay alive if he has to breathe this air. Also, a dark black cloud, known as the Consolidated Edison Belt, hovers over the Earth. It threatens all life forms. Finally, the water on Earth is so polluted that no humans or animals could possibly drink it. Based on these discoveries, Venusian scientists have concluded that there is no life on Earth.

## 四、四级考试模拟强化自测

### I. Vocabulary and Structure: choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. If you have no \_\_\_\_\_ use for this book, I'll give it to someone else.  
A. spare                      B. later                      C. further                      D. continual
2. After the revolution, the political \_\_\_\_\_ of that country remained tense.  
A. climate                      B. atmosphere                      C. air                      D. weather
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ in vain to get onto the crowded bus and had to wait for the next one and risk being late for work.  
A. fought                      B. tried                      C. managed                      D. tested
4. The test \_\_\_\_\_ four sections, namely, Listening, Reading, Vocabulary and Composition, with a time limit for each.  
A. composes of                      B. indicates                      C. involves                      D. consists of
5. Nowadays a large number of people buy \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas trees instead of real ones.  
A. synthetic                      B. manned                      C. artificial                      D. false.

6. As scheduled, the communications satellite was launched into \_\_\_\_\_ around the earth.  
A. orbit                      B. point                      C. spot                      D. sense
7. There is little chance that mankind would \_\_\_\_\_ a nuclear war.  
A. endure                      B. retain                      C. survive                      D. maintain
8. Scientists have tried many ways to prevent the nuclear reactor from \_\_\_\_\_ harmful and dangerous radiation.  
A. giving away                      B. giving up                      C. giving in                      D. giving off
9. The bridge was named \_\_\_\_\_ the hero who gave his life for the cause of the people  
A. after                      B. from                      C. by                      D. with
10. Let the boys play in the wood, they will come to no \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hazard                      B. harm                      C. hurt                      D. danger
11. \_\_\_\_\_ hard work and poor nutrition, he finally came down with a serious illness.  
A. In spite of                      B. For the sake of                      C. Due to                      D. Because of
12. We have arrived at the conclusion \_\_\_\_\_ there is no life on the moon.  
A. which                      B. that                      C. in that                      D. in which
13. \_\_\_\_\_ you have finally answered the question, perhaps we'd better ask someone else.  
A. Now that                      B. In that                      C. Since that                      D. Even though
14. Who \_\_\_\_\_ will come to the press conference to be held this afternoon?  
A. you suppose                      B. you are supposed                      C. do you suppose                      D. will you suppose
15. I like listening to the radio much better than \_\_\_\_\_ television.  
A. to watch                      B. watching                      C. watched                      D. watch
16. The size of the audience, \_\_\_\_\_ we had expected, was well over twenty thousand.  
A. that                      B. what                      C. who                      D. as
17. We had to wait a long time to get our passport, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. hadn't we                      B. don't we                      C. didn't we                      D. shouldn't we
18. I have never been to Paris but that's the city \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. where I most like to visit                      B. which I like to visit mostly  
C. I'd most like to visit                      D. what I'd like most to visit
19. The girl wore a skirt \_\_\_\_\_ small for her.  
A. much too                      B. too much                      C. very much                      D. much
20. The old man found a brother who was thought \_\_\_\_\_ ten years before.  
A. being killed                      B. to have been killed                      C. to be killed                      D. have been killed

II . Error Correction: each of the follow sentences has four parts underlined and marked A, B, C and D. You are to identify the one that needs correction.

21. It was last year when I once ran across my old friend, John, in the street.  
A                      B                      C                      D
22. Yesterday Professor Watson had been thinking over the problem until he came up with a satisfactory solution. .  
A                      B                      C                      D
23. We shall proceed our work as soon as the dean of our department comes back.  
A                      B                      C                      D
24. According to the conditions of their scholarships, after finishing their degrees, the university will employ them for three  
A                      B                      C                      D  
years.
25. The great value of school is not so much to teach you about things as to educate you about the art of learning.  
A                      B                      C                      D

III. Cloze: Each blank in the following passage is given four choices marked A, B, C, D, choose the one that best completes the sentence.

Cars are used for business: They are driven to offices and factories by workers who have 26 way to get to their jobs. When salesman are sent to different parts of the city, they have to drive in order to 27 their products. Farmers have to drive into the city in order to get supplies.

28 small children must be driven to school. In some cities school buses are used only when children live more than one mile 29 school. When the children are too young to walk that far their mothers 30 driving them to school. One mother drives on Mondays, taking her own children and the neighbors children as well. 31 mother drives on Tuesdays, another on Wednesdays, 32. This is 33 forming a car pool. Men also form car pools, 34 three or four men taking turns driving to the place 35 they all work.

- |                    |               |                     |                       |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 26. A. no          | B. no other   | C. no another       | D. no more            |
| 27. A. carry       | B. transmit   | C. shift            | D. transfer           |
| 28. A. Even        | B. Ordinarily | C. Sometimes        | D. Consequently       |
| 29. A. away        | B. from       | C. to               | D. of                 |
| 30. A. take turns  | B. used to    | C. are suitable for | D. have difficulty in |
| 31. A. The other   | B. More       | C. Second           | D. Other              |
| 32. A. and as well | B. and or so  | C. and so on        | D. and as much        |
| 33. A. proved      | B. meant      | C. expressed        | D. called             |
| 34. A. either      | B. and        | C. which            | D. with               |
| 35. A. where       | B. when       | C. that             | D. which              |

IV. Reading Comprehension: read the passage and choose the best answer, then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.

Space is a dangerous place, not only because of meteors(流星) but also because of rays from the sun and other stars. The atmosphere again acts as our protective blanket on earth. Light gets through, and this is essential for plants to make the food which we eat. Heat, too, makes our environment endurable. Various kinds of rays come through the air from outer space, but enormous quantities of radiation from the sun are screened off. (41) As soon as men leave the atmosphere they are exposed to this radiation but their spacesuits or the walls of their spacecraft, if they are inside, do prevent a lot of radiation damage.

Radiation is the greatest known danger to explorers in space. The unit of radiation is called "rem". Scientists have reason to think that a man can put up with far more radiation than 0.1 rem without being damaged; the figure of 60 rems has been agreed on. The trouble is that it is extremely difficult to be sure about radiation damage—a person may feel perfectly well, but the cells of his or her sex organs may be damaged, and this will not be discovered until the birth of deformed children or even grandchildren. Missions of the Apollo flights have had to cross belts of high radiation and, during the outward and return journeys, the Apollo crew accumulated a large amount of rems. (42) So far, no dangerous amounts of radiation have been reported, but the Apollo missions have been quite short. We simply do not know yet how men are going to get on when they spend weeks and months outside the protection of the atmosphere, working in a space laboratory. Drugs might help to decrease the damage done by radiation, but no really effective ones have been found so far.

36. According to the first paragraph, the atmosphere is essential to men in that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it screens off the falling meteors
- B. it provides sufficient light for plant growth
- C. it supplies the heat necessary for human survival
- D. it protects him against the harmful rays from space

37. We know from the passage \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. radiation is avoidable in space exploration



- B. astronauts in spacesuit needn't worry about radiation damage  
 C. the effect of exposure to radiation is slow in coming  
 D. exposure to even tiny amounts of radiation is fatal
38. The harm radiation has done to the Apollo crew members \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. remains unknown                      B. seems overestimated  
 C. is enormous                              D. is insignificant
39. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. protection from space radiation is no easy job  
 B. radiation is not a threat to well-protected space explorers  
 C. the Apollo mission was very successful  
 D. astronauts will have deformed children or grandchildren
40. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Research on Radiation  
 B. The Atmosphere and Our Environment  
 C. Effects of Space Radiation  
 D. Importance of Protection Against Radiation

#### Sentence Translation

41. \_\_\_\_\_  
 42. \_\_\_\_\_

### 五、四级考试模拟自测分析

#### I.

- 答案 C。further 表示“再,进一步”。
- 答案 A。climate 在本句中指风气;atmosphere 指气氛,如 a lively atmosphere 活跃的气氛。
- 答案 B。该句的意思是她试图拥挤的汽车,但没挤上,所以不能选 manage 一词。
- 答案 D。be composed of, consist of 都作“包含,由……组成”解,但要注意它们使用时的被动、主动形式。
- 答案 C。artificial 尤指“人工的”;synthetic 主要指“合成”;manned 指“载人的;人操纵的”;false 强调“假的”。
- 答案 A。orbit 意为“轨道”。
- 答案 C。survive 意为“幸免于,幸存”;endure 意为“忍受,忍受”;retain 的意思是“保留,保持”;maintain 的意思是“维护,维持”。
- 答案为 D。give off 意为“发出(光、蒸汽等)”;give away 意为“泄露;赠送”;give up 意为“放弃”;give in 意为“屈服”。
- 答案 A。name ... after ... 意为“以……命名”,在此符号句义。本题易错选 C,本题意误解为“这座桥是为人民的事业献出生命的英雄命名的。”name 虽然有“给……取/命名”之意,但这样用时要接双宾语;如 The parents named the child Laura.; 如用于被动语态,则为 The child was named Laura by the parents.
- 答案 B。come to harm 是固定词组,意为“遭不幸”,故答案选 B。
- 答案 D。because of 引导短语,表示因为;而 due to 也有“由于”之义,但不能用于句首。
- 答案 B。在该句中 that 引导一个同位语从句。
- 答案 A。在这里 now that 相当于 since; in that 意为“因为”;since that 中 that 应去掉,even though 意为“即使”。
- 答案 C。do you suppose 是插入语。
- 答案 B。因为该题是一个比较句,比较的前后两部分结构应一致。
- 答案 D。as 引出定语从句,“正如我们所预料的……”。