

文理科本科用

CSGS

课文概要
课文重难点详解
练习注释
练习答案
参考译文
同步自测题

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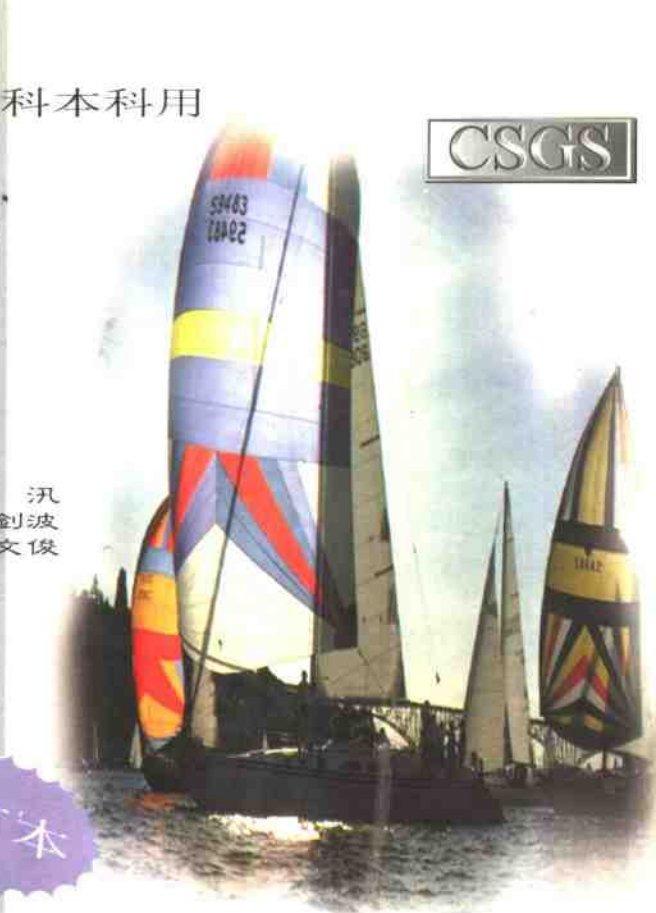
修订本

大学英语(精读) 辅导讲义

2

光明日报出版社

REVISED EDITION
COLLEGE ENGLISH INTENSIVE READING
COACHING MATERIALS



大学英语(精读)

辅 导 讲 义

2

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内容提要

《大学英语(精读)辅导讲义》(1—4)是根据高等院校文理科本科用《大学英语(精读)》[修订本](上海外语教育出版社)编写而成的。出版本书旨在帮助使用《大学英语(精读)》[修订本]的大学生及相当水平的学习者很好地熟悉理解课文,巩固语言知识,增强应试能力。

本书分为1—4册,每册10单元,依课文顺序编写。编写者结合自身长期从事大学英语(精读)教学的实践经验,根据学习的需要,合理科学地将每单元分为课文概要、课文重难点讲解、练习注释、练习答案、参考译文、同步自测题(附答案)等5个板块进行论述、讲解、练习、答疑和翻译。

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前 言

《大学英语(精读)辅导讲义》(1—4)是根据高等院校文理科本科用《大学英语(精读)》[修订本](上海外语教育出版社)编写而成的。出版本书旨在帮助使用《大学英语(精读)》[修订本]的大学生及相当水平的学习者有效地学习课文,巩固语言知识,增强应试能力。

本书分为1—4册,每册10单元,依课文顺序编写。编写者结合自身长期从事大学英语(精读)教学的实践经验,根据学习的需要,合理科学地将每单元分六个板块进行论述、详解、练习、答疑和翻译:

1. 课文概要。课文概要采用中英文对照方式,将每课的主题或中心思想用精练的语言写出,使读者能迅速把握课文要旨。通过对“课文概要”的学习、揣摩,读者能有效地掌握提炼文章主题的方法和英文写作的有关技巧。

2. 课文重难点详解。课文重难点,是理解一篇文章的关键,也是编者希望学生掌握的知识点。它包括词汇、语句和语法等教学大纲要求重点掌握且较难理解的内容。这些内容也是考试中出现率较高的考点。在编排上,先列出重难点,再用英文解释,然后用中文翻译出来,最后给出例句,详解用法。例句也有中文翻译,有助于读者准确理解课文、句子和单词的含义,模仿、学习规范语言,使语言点的学习与语篇的学习有机地结合在一起。

这一部分是本书的重心所在。《大学英语(精读)》作为全国优秀教材,在课文的选配上自然是独具匠心。掌握了课文的重难点,既实现了教材编写者的初衷,也为今后顺利通过4、6级考试打下良好的基础;更重要的是,为进一步学好英语作了必要的知识积累。

3. 练习注释。注释内容包括练习中出现的生词和习语。在做练习前,可先略读一下练习注释;做练习时,分心的语言障碍会减少许多。

4. 练习答案。练习答案按教材顺序逐项给出,准确、翔实。

5. 参考译文。参考译文包括课文译文和阅读材料译文。参考译文

有助于读者正确理解文章,消除阅读时频频翻阅辞典的烦恼,从而大大提高阅读速度。读者还可将自己的翻译练习与参考译文加以对照,举一反三,逐步熟悉翻译技巧。

6. 同步自测题(附答案)。实践证明,学习后的及时练习是巩固学习成果的最有效方法。本练习是编写者在教学实践中提炼出的精华。通过同步自测练习,读者可巩固本单元所学的内容,将知识点转化为语言运用能力;同时还可以及时发现问题,解决问题,针对不足,改进学习。从而深化对课程的理解和掌握。

《大学英语(精读)》(1—4)[修订本]的每册增加了5篇(4册共20篇)科普阅读材料。《大学英语(精读)辅导讲义》(1—4)将每篇科普阅读材料译成中文附于每册篇末。科普文章介于文学作品和科学论文之间,准确掌握其内涵,将其恰如其分地用中文翻译出来有相当的难度。读者可通过本书的参考译文,逐步了解科普文章写作和翻译的特点。

特别应该指出的是,《大学英语(精读)辅导讲义》(1—4)是在《大学英语(精读)自学辅导》(教育科学出版社)和《新编大学英语(精读)自学辅导》(北京广播学院出版社)的基础上,经策划者和编写者遵照读者提供的大量反馈信息和宝贵意见,不断修订、不断锤炼、不断完善,历经8年而成。编写者长期在教学第一线,对学生在大学英语(精读)学习中的种种困难、要求知之甚多;尤其是对学生怎样结合大学英语(精读)的学习,顺利通过大学英语4、6级考试有深刻了解,因此,本书能切中要脉,抓住重点,指点迷津。策划者和出版者本着全心全意为读者着想的宗旨,重视每一个建议、剔除每一个瑕疵,力争使《大学英语(精读)辅导讲义》(1—4)成为读者心目中的精品。

本书由严汛策划,李剑波主编,刘文俊审校。韩健先生为本书的出版作了大量工作,在此表示由衷的感谢。

我们对选用、推荐本《辅导讲义》的广大读者和各界人士表示感谢并希望您一如既往地对本书提出宝贵意见。

编者

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Unit 1

Is There life on Earth?

(地球上有没有生命?)

一、课文概要

This is a humorous and satirical essay. Art Buchwald tells us that Venusians are researching the human being and trying to explore the possibility of life on Earth. Venusian scientists have come to the conclusion, based on their satellite landing, that there is no life on Earth.

The author's aim is to criticize the large corporations and manufacturers in America which are polluting the environment, and to call our attentions to the fact that man has polluted his environment to such an extent that he might destroy himself without environmental protection.

这是一篇幽默讽刺小品。作者阿特·布奇沃德告诉人们金星人正在研究人类,探测地球上生命存在的可能性。根据他们发射的卫星,金星上的科学家们得出结论:地球上没有生命。作者旨在批评那些正在污染环境的美国大公司大工厂,同时引起我们注意这样一个事实:(地球上的)人类已经严重地污染了自身的环境,如果不采取环境保护措施,人类将可能毁灭自己。

二、课文重难点详解

1. Is there life on earth? —— Is there any beings existing on earth? 地球上有没有生命?

2. 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 — The Venusian scientists succeeded launching the first satellite to the planet Earth, and it has been returning many informations ever since. 金星上的科学家首次把一颗卫星成功地送上了地球,此后卫星便不断地发回信号和照片。

manage v:

(1) succeed (in doing something) 设法做成某事

例: ① Can you manage to paint the big classroom in two hours? 你们能设法在两小时内刷完这个大教室吗?

② I wondered how they managed under such difficult conditions. 我想知道在这样困难的条件下他们是怎样坚持下来的。

(2) control; handle; deal with 管理; 经营; 应付

例: ① My mother always managed the house very well. 我母亲总是把家里管理得井井有条。

② The supermarket is badly managed. 这家超级市场管理不善。

land v: come to land; put on land; bring (an aircraft etc.) to land 登陆; 上岸; 把...送到

例: ① When did the enemy land? 敌人何时上岸?

② This is the first airliner landed safely at the new airport. 这是在新机场安全着陆的第一班飞机。

send back: cause (something or someone) to return

例: ① She went to live with her mother, but her mother sent her back to her husband. 她回娘家去和母亲住,但她母亲还是把她送到丈夫这来了。

② Please send the novel back to me when you've finished reading it. 小说看完之后,请还给我。

ever since: from then till now; continually afterward 自从...;从...以后

例: ① We have come to know each other ever since we studied in the college. 从上大学时起我们就互相认识了。

② My old father caught a bad cold last Monday and has been in bed

ever since. 我的老父亲上星期一得了重感冒,自那以后一直卧床不起。

3. 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)——The satellite was aimed at an area called Manhattan (which was given the same name of the great Venusian astro-nomer prof. Manhattan, who first found 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,在两万光年前该教授用望远镜首先发现了这个地区)。

be known as; be generally recognized as; be called 被认为是;以…闻名;名叫…

例: ① Hunan is known as the “land of fish and rice”. 湖南是有名的“鱼米之乡”。

② Beethoven is known as a famous musician. 贝多芬是公认的著名音乐家。

name after; be given the same name (of) as 随…命名;以…的名字命名

例: ① The machine is named after its inventor. 这台机器是以其发明者的名字命名的。

② The capital of the United States was named after the first President George Washington. 美国首都 是以该国第一任总统乔治·华盛顿的名字命名的。

4. Venusian scientists were able to get valuable information as to the feasibility of a manned flying saucer landing on Earth —— Venusian scientists could gain precious information about the possibility of a flying object with man landing on Earth 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; about; concerning 关于

例: ① The little girl didn't mind as to these difficulties. 这个小女孩不在乎这些困难。

② There is no doubt as to his honesty. 对他的诚实是毫无疑问的。

5. We have come to the conclusion, based on last week's satellite landing ——

We have drawn the conclusion from last week's satellite landing 根据上周发射的卫星所提供的资料,我们得出了这样的结论。

come to a (the) conclusion: reach (draw) a (the) conclusion 得出结论

例: ① The judge thought it over, but could come to no conclusion. 法官仔细考虑了一下,但没有得出任何结论。

② The leader has come to the conclusion that it would be unwise to accept the young man's proposal. 领导得出结论,采纳这位年轻人的建议是不明智的。

base ... on (upon): found on; ground on; give (something) a reason or starting point in (something) 以...为基础;把...建立在

例: ① One should always base one's opinion on facts. 人的观点、意见总要以事实为依据。

② Socialism bases itself upon materialism. 社会主义是以唯物论为基础的。

6. For one thing, Earth's surface in the area of Manhattan is composed of solid concrete and nothing can grow there —— First, Earth's surface in the

area of Manhattan is made up of firm concrete and nothing can live there 首先,曼哈顿地区的地球表面由坚固的混凝土构成,那里什么东西也无法生长。

for one thing (...for another): in the first place (...in the second place) 首先(...再者,其次;用于表述原因)

例: ① I can not go abroad this year. For one thing, I have no time, and for another I have not money enough. 我今年不能出国,一是没有时间,二是钱不够。

② She does not think that he is her good husband. For one thing, he drinks; for another, he likes gambling. 她并不认为他是她的好丈夫。他...爱酒,二爱赌。

be composed of: be made up of (something, things, or people)

例: ① The cake was composed of flour, butter, eggs, and sugar. 蛋糕是由面粉、黄油、鸡蛋和白糖做成的。

② A cricket team is composed of eleven players. 板球队由 11 名队员组成。

7. What does this mean as far as our flying saucer program is concerned? ---
What's the meaning of this as for the plan of flying saucer? 这对我们的飞行计划来说又意味着什么呢?

as (so) far as...be concerned: as for; in respect of 就...而言(论);至于

例: ① As far as the pattern is concerned, I prefer this skirt. 就式样而言, 我更喜欢这条裙子。

② As far as my knowledge is concerned, the children are safe and sound. 就我所知, 孩子们安然无恙。

8. You see this dark black cloud hovering over the surface of Earth? --- Have you found this dark! black cloud hanging over the surface of Earth? 你们看到了在地球表面上飘浮的这片深黑色的云层吗?

hover over:

(1) remain still or nearly still in the air above (something or someone) 盘旋; 飘浮

例: A bird is hovering over a big tree. 一只鸟在大树上盘旋。

(2) threaten (someone) 威胁(某人)

例: The fear of dismissal has been hovering over me ever since the director's warning. 自主任警告之后, 害怕免职的恐惧感一直缠绕在我心头。

9. crush into; cause to hit (something or someone) with force, usu. accidentally 猛撞; 撞坏

例: ① The car crashed into a bus on the bridge. 小车在桥上撞上一辆公共汽车。

② John has crashed the car into the gate again. 约翰又把车撞在门上了。

10. Stick up: be raised or kept upright 举起; 直立, 竖起

例: ① Stick up your hand if you know the answer. 如果你知道答案, 就把手举起来。

② He saw a green branch sticking up in the water. 他看到水面上伸

出一根绿枝条。

11. They're some type of granite formations that give off light at night

They are some kind of granite structures that send out light at night. 它们是某种夜间会发光的花岗岩结构。

give off: send out (something, esp. a liquid, gas, light, or smell) 散发出
例: ① The boiling water gives off steam. 开水散发出蒸汽。

② The roses gave off a sweet fragrance. 玫瑰花散发出芳香。

12. If all you say is true, won't this set back the flying saucer program several years? — If what you have said is quite right, won't this delay the flying saucer program a few years? 如果您所说的都是事实,那飞碟计划不就要推迟好几年了吗?

set back:

(1) delay the advance of (something); delay (someone) from advancing by (an amount of time) 阻碍;耽搁;延期

例: ① The cost of the war has set back the national development by ten years. 战争的消耗使得国家的发展耽误了十年。

② The fire in the factory set back production by several weeks. 工厂的这场火灾耽搁好几周的生产。

(2) move (something) in a backward direction 后移;后退

例: ① Why don't you set your chair back a little to get a better view? 你为什么不把椅子向后挪一挪以便看得更清楚些呢?

② Mind that dog when he sets his ears back, it's a sign that he's angry. 小心那条狗,他的耳朵向后摆时,就是他发怒的征兆。

13. Prof. Zog, why are we spending billions and billions of zilches to land a flying saucer on Earth when there is no life there? — Prof. Zog, why do we spend so much money to launch a flying saucer on Earth since there is no being there? 佐格教授,既然地球上没有生命,那我们为什么还要花数亿万 Zilch 元向地球发射飞碟呢?

zilch n: (American slang) zero; nothing. Here is used as a monetary unit (美国俚语)零,一无所有(此处用作货币单位)

三、练习注释

1. the press conference: 新闻发布会, 记者招待会
2. 比较 notice 和 pay attention to: notice 常指无意识地注意; pay attention to 常强调有意识地注意、留心
例: ① Did you notice her enter the laboratory. 你发现她走进实验室了吗?
② You must pay attention to your pronunciation. 你得注意你的发音 (即你得有意识地注意你的发音, 以使发音正确)。
3. It goes without saying that...: 不言而喻; 显然
4. have no further use for sth.: 不再需要(用)
5. be out of sight: 看不见了
6. the right person for the job: 做某工作的最佳人选(合适人手)
7. take steps to do sth.: 采取步骤做某事
8. crystal clear: 清清楚楚; 水晶般清澈
9. have no tolerance for sth.: 对...无法忍受
10. nothing but: 只有, 只不过; 除了...以外什么也不

四、练习答案

Comprehension of the Text (课文译文见 p. 14)

I. 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 |

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What caused the excitement on the planet Venus?
—The Venusian scientists had successfully launched a satellite to the planet Earth, and it has been sending back informations from the Earth ever since.
2. Is there such a place as Manhattan on Earth? Where is it if the answer is yes? What do you think the author intends by the use of this name?
—There is really a city in the United States named New York, and one of

its central area is called Manhattan. The author was to point out the problems and shortcomings of this city humorously.

3. What led the Venusian scientists to believe that there is no life on Earth?
—The Venusian scientists concluded that there was no life on Earth because the Manhattan is composed of solid concrete where nothing can grow, and Earth's atmosphere is filled with carbon monoxide and other deadly gases.

4. What, according to Prof. Zog, will add weight to the saucer? Explain.
—He indicated that they would have to take their own oxygen and water in the flying saucer. Consequently, they would need a lot of weight to the saucer.

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

—The professor says that there are so many paths with moving metal particles on them that it would be impossible for a flying saucer to land on Earth without getting smashed by one. Here the author is humorously referring to the numerous cars on roads and highways in New York.

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

—First, a Venus Being would not be able to breathe the polluted air or drink the polluted water on Earth. Second, he would have to pass through the "consolidated Edison Belt", a dark cloud hovering over the Earth's surface. Third, his saucer would likely be smashed by a "metal object" (a car) if it tried to land on Earth.

7. What is this satirical essay directed against?

—This essay is directed against the large corporations and manufacturers in America which are polluting the environment. It is also criticizing the American people for being complacent about such environmental destruction, because they are not willing to try to prevent these destructive practices.

8. What will you do to help protect our environment from being seriously pol-