



English for Adult Education

新世纪成人英语教材



主编 李学珍 副主编 何筑丽

成人英语

本科第3册 孙晓红 李学珍 编著



山东大学出版社
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前言

FOREWORD

《成人英语》是一套成人高等教育通用英语教材。成人教育涵盖广泛:既有函授教学,也有夜大教学;既有网络教育,又包括自学成才。因此,教材的编写必须体现成人教育的特点。本教材以成人高教大专英语教学大纲为指导,充分考虑成人教育的特点,确定了明确的编写原则:以全面传授语言(语音、语法)知识为先导,以培养阅读能力为主线,全面打牢英语语言基本功。

本教材共有8册,其教学过程分为两个阶段:专科(1~4册)和专升本(1~4册);其内容分为两类:语言知识(第1册)和语言材料(专科2~4册,本科1~4册)。成年人学英语,是在学一门外语;既不同于学母语,又不同于学二语。学习外语,系统掌握语言(语音、语法)知识是首要任务,否则,学会该语言便成为一句空话。因此,本教材第1册便是全面、系统而又提纲挈领地將英语语音和语法知识展示给读者,它统领着从专科到专升本的整个教学过程。

熟练地运用语言知识是学会语言的惟一途径。本教材第2~8册所展示的实际语言材料,为实践语言知识提供了机会和场所。其中,每册分为8个教学单元和2个复习测试单元。教学单元结构按专科阶段和专升本阶段略有不同:

专科阶段(2~4册)

精读

词汇学习

泛读

对话

专升本阶段(1~4册)

精读

词汇学习

泛读

快读

对话

每个教学单元中,精读是教学重点,集中体现着该单元的各项要求,包括翻译和写作能力的养成。词汇学习是对常用词(以动词为主)作一重点讲解,期望能以点带面,巩固并扩大学习效果。泛读(和快读)旨在通过大量阅读实际语言材料,尽快提高学生的阅读理解能力。对话则意在通过日常生活情景中常用口头交际形式的操练,培养和提高学习者表达和

理解基本话题和交际功能所需的口语和听力技能。

除了课堂传授和训练,教学的另一个重要方面是测试,目的在于检查教学情况,推动改进教学。为此,本教材在每四个教学单元之后设置一个复习测试单元(Revision-Test Unit)。该单元以试卷形式出现,其编制以《山东省普通高等学校成人高等本科教育非英语专业英语考试大纲》和《山东大学成人高等教育非英语专业英语教学大纲(试行)》为指导,着重考核学生是否已获得较扎实的英语基础知识,是否已具备一定的阅读、写作和翻译能力。

本书得以成事,功劳首推山东大学成教学院庄平院长和张秉江副院长,是他们启动了本工程,并不断在实施进程中给予指导、关心和支持。

编写过程中,编者曾力图体现当代先进教学理论和教学方法,但由于语言学习既是如此简单、具体,又如此玄妙、深奥,且众多理论和方法竞相争辉,人人殊异,做到这一点殊非易事。两难之际,编者依据成人教育的现状和特点以及个人的教学经验,选择了“白猫黑猫”理论,尽力做到使本教材实用、够用、管用。

虽然本教材得以成书有赖于多方的指导、关心、帮助和支持,但限于编者的学识和功力,疏漏和讹误在所难免,其责任全在编者。诚望学界专家和读者不吝赐教。

编 者

2003 年 3 月

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UNIT ONE

INTENSIVE READING

New Words and Expressions

complain [kəm'pleɪn]

vi. to express feelings of annoyance, pain, unhappiness, dissatisfaction, grief, etc. 抱怨, 发牢骚 *Mary is always complaining about something. Why can't she be pleasanter?* 玛丽总是在抱怨。她怎么就不能高兴点儿?

traffic ['træfɪk]

n. [U] the people, vehicles, etc. moving along roads or streets 行人车辆, 车水马龙

disturbance [dɪs'tɜ:bns]

n. something that changes the usual or natural condition of 打扰, 干扰 *The noise of cars passing along the road is a continual disturbance to our quiet at home.* 过往车辆产生的噪音对我们宁静的家居生活不断产生干扰。

average ['ævərɪdʒ]

adj. of the usual or ordinary kind 普通的, 一般的

inhabitant [ɪn'hæbɪtnt]

n. a person (or sometimes an animal) that lives in a particular place regularly, as a general rule, or for a period of time 居民

population [pəpju'leɪʃn]

n. the number of people (or animal) living in a particular area, country, etc. 人口

enormously [ɪ'nɔ:məsli]

adv. very much indeed; greatly 极大地

motorcycle ['məʊtəsaɪkl]

n. 摩托车

pneumatic [nju'mætɪk] **drill**

风钻

decibel ['desɪbel]

n. a measure of the loudness of a sound 分贝

approach [ə'prəʊtʃ]

vt. to come near or nearer (to) 走近

discotheque ['diskətek]

n. (*infml* **disco** ['diskəu]) a club where young people dance to recorded popular music 迪斯科舞厅

unfortunately [ʌn'fɔ:tʃnɪtli]

adv. by bad luck; it is/was a bad thing that... 不幸的是,

decrease [di'kri:z]

threaten ['θretn]

establish [is'tæblɪʃ]

mental ['mentl]

observe [əb'zə:v]

rock-and-roll

enforce [in'fɔ:s]

automobilist [ɔ:təmə'bi:lɪst]

honk [hɒŋk]

fine [faɪn]

be fined for (*prep.*)

Rome [rəʊm]

Memphis ['memfɪs]

令人遗憾的是

vi. to become less in size, number, strength, etc. 减少, 减弱 ~ ['di:kri:s] *n.* the act or action of decreasing; the state of being decreased

vt. to be a threat against 威胁, 使...受到威胁

vt. to find out or make certain of (a fact, answer, etc.) 确立, 证实 *to establish the truth of a story*

adj. of the mind 精神的, 脑力的

vt. to see and notice 看到, 注意到

n. a kind of music 摇滚(乐)

vt. to cause (a rule or law) to be carried out effectively 实施, 执行

n. a car driver 小汽车司机

n. the sound made by a car horn 汽车喇叭声 *vi.* to make a honk 按喇叭

vt. to take money from... as a punishment 处...以罚金, 因...而被罚款

n. 罗马(现为意大利首都)

n. 孟菲斯(美国城市名)

Reading Passage

Noise

The people who lived in Rome 2,000 years ago were already complaining about the noise in their city. They couldn't sleep, they said, with all that traffic in the streets. For them, noise was merely a disturbance. For us it has become a real danger. We know that the sounds of an average city are loud enough to cause serious damage to the inhabitants' hearing—in the United States, one person out of twenty has suffered some hearing loss. And all over the world the situation is getting worse all the time, since noise increases with the population.

Noise has also increased enormously in the 20th century with the development of machines. We live surrounded by loud planes, trucks, motorcycles, buses, electric tools, radios, pneumatic drills—that roar day and night up to 90 or 100 decibels. The decibel is the unit used to measure the loudness of sound. A normal conversation reaches 55 decibels, thunder roars at 70 decibels, a jet plane goes to 100 decibels and more, and an ordinary subway train, approaching the station, can be twice as loud as the loudest jet. The average discotheque reaches around 118 decibels. At 120 decibels the ear stops hearing sound, and pain starts.

Unfortunately, the human ear does not judge clearly the degree of loudness of a noise. A sound

ten decibels louder than another one is felt as twice as loud, when in fact it is ten times louder. Since we cannot measure the increase or decrease of noise, we never know to what danger we are exposed.

But it is not only our hearing that is threatened. It has been established that loud noises, over a period of time, cause loss of sleep, anger, and many mental and physical problems. Such problems have been observed among factory workers, prisoners in large prisons, and people who drive heavy trucks, operate pneumatic drills, or go frequently to rock-and-roll concerts.

Is there a solution? We do know how to build quieter machines, if the public wants them. But merchants point out that people who buy motorcycles, for instance, prefer the loudest ones because they sound more powerful. Some cities are trying to enforce more strictly their anti-noise laws. In Memphis automobilists are fined fifty dollars for honking; they may lose their right to drive if they do it again. People who carry noisy radios in public places may lose them if they are caught with them.

Actually, it will take everybody's efforts to keep city noises from increasing. Even so, say the experts, in twenty years the cities will be twice as loud as they are today because of the growth of the population. The inhabitants will have to shout to be heard at the dinner table. Unless, of course, they have all become completely deaf.

Notes

1. They couldn't sleep, ..., **with** all that traffic **in** the streets.

1) 本句中, with 是介词, 表示“原因”(cause or reason)。

The small child trembled with fear. 那小孩吓得浑身发抖。

His wife is in bed with influenza. 他妻子因患流感而卧病在床。

2) in the streets 和 on the streets 都可以说; 其区别似乎在于是把 street 看成平面还是空间。

It really upsets me when I see people begging in the street. 看见有人在街上乞讨使我很不舒服。

The recent violence has led to armed police on the streets. 最近的暴力行为导致了武装警察上街警戒。

2. We know that the sounds of **an average city** are **loud enough to cause** serious damage to. . .

1) 本句中, average 是形容词, 意思是“平常的”、“一般的”(usual or ordinary)。

The average person here is a lot better than they were 40 years ago. 这里的一般人也要比 40 年前富裕多了。

His first novel was not particularly good or bad, just average. 他的第一部小说既不特别好也不特别坏, 也就是一般化。

2) 本句中, enough 是副词, 修饰形容词时, 多在其后, 既可用于 *adj.* + *enough* + *for* 结构, 也可用于 *adj.* + *enough* + *to*-infinitive 结构。
I don't think she's really experienced enough for this sort of job.

我不认为她真的有足够的经验作此类工作。

She told me it was brand new and I was stupid enough to believe her. 她告诉我它是崭新的,我真够傻的,竟然相信了她。

3. ... one person **out of** twenty **has suffered some hearing loss**.

- 1) 英语里, out of 可用作介词, 表示“某数、量中有多少(是、做...)”。

Nine out of ten people said they would like to try the new product. 十个人中就有九人说想试试这个新产品。

No one got 20 out of 20 for the test, but several people got 17 out of 20. 这次考试没有人 20 个题全做对, 但有几个人 20 个题做对了 17 个题。

- 2) 英语里, suffer sth. 与 suffer from sth. 意义不完全不同: suffer 在前者是及物动词, 意思是“感到”、“遭受”、“体验”等, 而在后者是不及物动词, 其基本意思则是“遭受(来自)的痛苦”, 因而用 from 表示痛苦的来源。试比较:

When I was a child, I suffered cold and hunger. 小时候, 我过的是忍饥受寒的日子。

He suffered a great deal from cold and hunger in the old days. 过去他曾饱受饥寒之苦。

He suffered all kinds of discrimination in those dark days. 在那黑暗的岁月, 他曾遭受种种歧视。

He suffered from all kinds of discrimination in those dark days. 在那黑暗的岁月, 他曾饱受种种歧视的煎熬。

- 3) 本句中, some 的意思是“某种(some kind of)”或“某种程度的(some degree of)”, 前者表示某特定人或物但不具体说是谁或什么, 后者则用于表示某一不确定的数量。

Here's some news you might be interested in. 这里有些消息你也许会感兴趣。

There must be some way you can relieve the pain. 一定有某种方法能减轻你的疼痛。

We've been having some problems with our TV over the last few weeks. 最近几周我们的电视机一直有些问题。

Some lucky person will win more than one million dollars in the competition. 某个幸运者将在比赛中赢得 100 多万美元的奖金。

4. We **live surrounded** by loud planes,

本句中, live 是动作动词, 同时又起系动词作用, 称为半系动词(half linking verb); surrounded by... 是主语补语, 修饰主语 we。英语里可用作半系动词的还有 sit, stand, lie, go, come, return, die, leave 等。

His son died young. 他儿子夭折了。

She lay unconscious on the ground. 她躺在地上,失去了知觉。

He left home a boy and returned an old man. 他离家时还是孩子,回来时已经老态龙钟了。

They sat stiffly posed around a table for a picture. 他们摆着僵硬的姿势,围坐在一张桌旁照相。

He stood still, watching the huge bear approach him. 他站着不动,眼看着大熊一步步逼近。

5. At 120 decibels the ear **stops hearing sound**, and pain starts. 噪音达到120分贝,耳朵就听不见了,而且开始疼痛。

本句中,stop 是动词,用作不及物动词,其后可以跟 to do 作状语,作及物动词,其后可以跟 doing 作宾语,但两者意思不同:stop doing 意为“停止(不再)做…”,而 stop to do 则表示“停下…来去做…”。有类似用法的动词还有:remember, forget, remind, continue, go on, try 等。

Please remember to send the letter for me. 请记着帮我发信。

I remember meeting him somewhere before. 我记得以前在哪儿见过他。

Don't forget to turn off the light when you leave. 走时别忘了关灯。

I forgot taking the medicine and took another two. 我忘记吃过药了,又吃了两片。

Please remind me to attend the meeting tomorrow. 请提醒我明天开会。

This picture reminds me seeing the film. 这张剧照让我想起来,我看过这部电影。

6. **Since** we cannot measure the increase or decrease of noise, we never know **to** what danger we **are exposed**. 既然我们(的耳朵)测量不出噪音的增减,我们也就无从知道我们面临的是什么样的危险。

- 1) 本句中,since 是从属连词,引导原因状语从句,摆出一个公认的事实作为下面结论或推断的前提。Because 用来揭示事件的(直接)原因,是句中最重要的一部分。而 as 则与 since 的用法相近,表示原因或理由已经非常清楚,或表示该原因或理由在句中不重要;但 since 较 as 更为正式,因此,常用于书面语,而 as 常用于口语。试比较:

As it was getting late, I decided to book into a hotel. 由于天色已晚,我决定去一家旅馆投宿。

We can't go to Julia's party because we're going away that weekend. 我们不能去参加 Julia 举办的聚会,因为我们那个周末要外出。

Since we've got a few minutes to wait for the train, let's have a cup of coffee. 既然等火车还需要几分钟,我们去喝杯咖啡吧。

- 2) 英语里,expose ... to ... 的基本意义是“将…暴露于…之下”,

既可用于主动结构,也可用于被动结构。

We expose it to the sun. 我们将它暴露于阳光之下。

It is exposed to the sun. 它被暴露于阳光之下。

但在本句中,expose... to... 用于表示“使…体验”、“遭受”、“面临…”等义。

The soldiers were exposed to considerable danger. 士兵们面临着相当大的危险。

His beliefs expose him to ridicule, but he won't give them up. 他的信仰使他受到嘲笑,但他仍不肯放弃。

When she went to college, Kate was exposed to a lot of new ideas. Kate 进了大学,接触到许多新思想。

7. But *it is* not only our hearing *that* is threatened. 但是受到威胁的不只是我们的听觉。

本句句型传统上称为强调句,英文名称是 cleft sentence(分裂句),强调句中某一成分(但不能强调动词);被强调成分置于 it is 和连词 that 之间。

按照传统语法规则,连词 that 只有在表示人时才可以被 who (whom) 所代替,而使用 where, when, why 等连词以表示强调成分是时间、地点或原因,则被认为是错误;但在现代英语中,这种用法已被广泛接受。

It was yesterday when I heard the bad news. 我是昨天听到这个坏消息的。

It was in the drawer where I found the key. 我是在抽屉里找到钥匙的。

It is for the sake of the students why I give so many examples. 我举这么多例子是为了学生们好。

8. A sound ten decibels louder than another one is felt *twice as loud*, *when* in fact it is *ten times louder*. 比另一个(声音)高十分贝的声音听起来好像响一倍,但事实上却是响十倍。

- 1) 英语里, twice as loud 是“比…响一倍”或“两倍于…的响度”,而不是“比…响两倍”。同理, ten times louder 是“比…响十倍”,而 ten times as loud 则是“比…响九倍”或“十倍于…响度”。试比较:

There are twice as many houses in this area as there used to be. 现在这个地区房屋数量之多是以前的两倍。

This piece of work is ten times better than the last piece you did. 你的这篇作品比你上一篇作品好十倍。

- 2) 本句中, when 是连词,意思是“然而”、“虽然”(although, despite the fact that); A sound ten decibels louder ... is felt twice as loud, although it is in fact ten times louder.

He says he hasn't got any money when in fact he's got thousands of dollars in his account. 他说自己没钱,而实际上他账户里有数

千美元。

I don't understand how he can say that everything's fine when it's so obvious that it's not so. 我不明白他怎么能说一切都好,而情况显然不是如此。

9. *It has been established that* loud noises, over a period of time, cause loss of sleep, anger and many mental and physical problems. 大家都公认,响声大的噪音听久了会导致失眠、发脾气,乃至产生很多精神上 and 肉体上的毛病。

- 1) 本句中的 *it* 是形式主语或先行主语,其真正主语是 *that*-clause。
It's possible that there'll be a vacancy. 可能会有个空缺。
Is it true that she's gone back to teaching? 她又回去教学了,是真的吗?
- 2) *It has been established that...* 是“大家都公认...”的意思,此类结构用被动态表示。类似说法还有: *It is said that...* 据说... / *It is reported that...* 据报道... / *It is rumoured that...* 据谣传...
It is said that there has been a serious earthquake there. 据说那里发生了一次大地震。
It is reported that the prices of soft drinks are going to be further reduced. 有报道说,软饮料的价格还会进一步下降。

10. ... they *sound* more powerful. 它们(摩托车)的声音听起来更为强劲有力。

本句中, *sound* 用作连系动词。英语中有类似用法的动词还有 *feel*, *look*, *smell*, *taste* 等。

This picture looks beautiful. 这幅画看上去很美。
The apple tastes delicious. 苹果吃起来味道鲜美。
The cloth feels soft. 这块布料摸起来很柔软。
The drink smells bad. 这饮料气味不好闻。

11. It will take everybody's efforts *to keep city noises from increasing*. 防止城市噪音的增加人人有责。

- 1) 英语里, *to keep ... from ...* 可用作“不让/阻止...做某事”的意思。试比较以下各句:
He kept talking. 他一个劲儿说话。
He kept her talking. 他让她不停地讲下去。
He kept her from talking. 他不让她讲下去。
- 2) 本句的真正主语是 *to keep noises from increasing*。(→Note 9)
It'll cost you dear to have your roof mended. 修理屋顶要花去你很多钱。
It will be very difficult to prove that they are guilty. 要证明他们有罪将非常困难。
For the experiment to be valid, it is essential to record the data accurately. 为使实验有效,精确记录数据必不可少。

12. Even so, **say the experts**, in twenty years... 专家们说,即使如此,20年后...

英语叙述文中,引语常伴有诸如 answered Peter, replied the girl at the door, he said 一类词句,说明引语是谁说的,又是如何说的。这类词句中,动词常出现于主语前,尤其当主语较长时更是如此。但当主语是代词时,动词则在其后。试比较:

George, *he said*, is the best student in the class.

In Memphis, *grunted the old lady with a walking stick*, the automobilists drive too fast.

The development of machines, *suggested Henry*, (或 *Henry suggested*,) is the only cause of the increase of noise.

13. **Unless**, of course, they have all become completely deaf.

1) 本句是个不完全句,只是个否定条件从句;其主句未表示出来,但从其前的两句话可以判断,大致应该是:Everybody will understand the situation and make their own efforts to keep city noise from increasing.

2) 英语里,unless 用作从属连词,引导否定条件从句,其基本意思是“除非,若不(except if, if...not)”。

Don't promise anything unless you're 100 per cent sure. 除非你有百分之百的把握,否则不要许诺任何事情。

Unless you call me to say you're not coming I'll meet you at the theatre. 如果你不打电话通知我你不来,我就会到剧院去见你。

Exercises

I. True or False?

1. The sounds of an average city won't cause serious damage to the inhabitants' hearing.
2. In the United States, five percent of the population has suffered some hearing loss.
3. The development of machines is the only cause of the increase of noise.
4. A jet plane makes a louder noise than an ordinary subway train approaching the station.
5. The human ear cannot judge the loudness of a noise clearly.
6. Loud noise will only threaten people's hearing.
7. We don't know how to build quieter machines.
8. In Memphis, automobilists will lose their right to drive if they are found honking.
9. If everybody makes his efforts to keep city noises from increasing, the cities will become quieter in twenty years.