

高等教育自学考试英语专业辅导与应试丛书

综合 英语

二
下册

自学导读及应试指南

A GUIDE
TO
A COMPREHENSIVE
COURSE
IN
ENGLISH **2**

上海外语教育出版社

高等教育自学考试英语专业辅导与应试丛书

《综合英语(二)》下册 自学导读及应试指南

A GUIDE TO A COMPREHENSIVE COURSE IN English 2

主 编 罗杏焕

编 者 赵 蓉 贾 丹
曹 磊

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前言

《综合英语(二)》是《综合英语(一)》的继续,是高等教育自学考试英语专业基础阶段的一门必考课程,旨在提高学生综合应用语言的能力和他们的逻辑思维能力和分析理解能力,为他们参加工作或继续本科阶段的自学打好基础。与《综合英语(一)》相比,该教材选题更加广泛,涉及当代人们关注的重大问题,课文长度也由《综合英语(一)》的每篇 600—1 000 字增加到每篇 1 000—1 500 字,在练习中增加了对学生英语解释英语的要求。

英语是一门实践性很强的技能课,记忆量大,要求学习者持之以恒;而自学者学习安排与在校生又不同,因此,一定要根据自己的实际情况科学地安排工作和学习计划,并制定适合自己的学习进度表;在自学过程中要以教材为本。作为一种学业考试,《综合英语(二)》的命题以教材为主(约占 60%),因此,自学者要熟读每篇课文,了解其中心思想,掌握其中的难句(可参见本书附录中的课文难句中中英文释义),并应坚持先独立做课后练习,然后再查阅参考书,只有这样才能发现自己的错误,也只有这样才能理解、掌握所学的东西。此外,自学者还应养成勤查英英词典的良好习惯,并应注意词的搭配和例句。千万别错误地认为查词典是件浪费时间的事,因为查词典本身就是一个十分有用的学习过程。

我们在教学实践中发现,由于《综合英语(二)》内容多,许多考生觉得抓不住重点;更有一些考生没看懂教材就忙于做各种试题汇编,结果是事倍功半。为此,我们针对考试大纲的要求,编写了《综合英语(二)》自学导读书,以帮助自学者解决自学过程中遇到的困难。

本辅导书下册由以下几部分组成:

一、每一单元包含以下四部分:

1. 单词

选取课文中的主要单词进行中英文注释,并配有一定数量的例句;有些单词还有“记忆法”和“考点”,在考点中,对该单词的用法和常用搭配进行详细的解释。

2. 短语

选取课文中的主要短语进行讲解。

3. 课文练习答案

按照教材练习的顺序给出了参考答案,供自学者参阅。

4. 课文译文

考虑到《综合英语(二)》所选课文有相当的难度,本书给出了课文参考译文。

二、综合英语(二)应试系列讲座

针对大纲的考试题型,每五课安排了一个讲座,本册共三个讲座,以帮助学生了解考试题型,提高学生的应试技巧。

三、附录

1. 课文难句中英文对照释义

根据大纲要求,本书附录 1 中选取每篇课文中有代表性的难句若干句进行中英文释义,以帮助学生更好地掌握这些句子,难句的选择依据大纲中的三个原则:

- 1) 句子结构复杂。这类句子一般包含起不同语法作用的从句和词组(特别是分词词组)。
- 2) 句子中含有比喻、不易懂的词、词组或习语。
- 3) 句子结构并不复杂,也无难懂的词或词组,但含义需从上下文中得出。

2. 2000 年下半年综合英语(二)自学考试试题及答案

本书紧紧围绕指定教材,旨在帮助学生更好地理解课文,有针对性地掌握课文中的重点、难点。

由于编者水平有限,不当之处在所难免,敬请广大读者批评、指正。

编者

2001 年 1 月于上海外国语大学

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LESSON 1

Courtesy: Key to a Happier World

一、单词

1. **conviction** (*n.*) a determined belief or fixed opinion 坚定的信念, 坚信

He has a firm conviction that life will be better after the recession. (他坚信经济萧条过去之后生活会好起来。)

He claimed that he was enjoying his new job, but his voice didn't carry much conviction. (他嘴里说很喜欢那份新工作, 但声音却缺乏信心。)

记忆法

convince (*v.*) 使相信, 说服; **convincing** (*adj.*) 有说服力的

考点

用法提示: 动词 convince 后可跟 that 引导的从句; 也可跟 of 引起的短语, 即: convince sb. of sth. 或 convince sb. of doing sth. 或 convince sb. that

She managed to convince the jury of her innocence. (她终于使陪审团相信她是清白的。)

The scientists are trying to convince the government that due importance should be attached to environmental protection. (科学家们正设法说服政府对环境保护引起足够的重视。)

He is now convinced of the truth of the report. (他现在相信报道是真实的。)

2. **arise** (*v.*) to happen, to come into existence 出现, 产生

Should opportunity arise, I'd like to go to New York. (有机会的话, 我想去纽约。)

考点

词语辨析: arise, rise, raise

从词性来说, arise 和 rise 是不及物动词, 而 raise 是及物动词; 从意义上说, 虽然 arise 偶尔也可以表示“站起来”, 但这是十分正式的用法, 大部分情况下 arise 表示(机会、条件、情况、困难等的)“出现”, 而 rise 则表示“站起来, 升起来, 上升”等, raise 则表示“举起, 抬升, 把……升起”等

How did the quarrel arise? (争吵是怎么引起的?)

The sun rises in the east. (太阳从东方升起。)

Prices are rising these days. (这些天物价一直在涨。)

He raised his hand and then put it down again. (他举起手,然后又放了下去。)

They won't raise the price any more. (他们不会再提高物价了。)

3. **yell** (*v.*) to shout, usually when one is angry, excited or in pain 喊叫

The two neighbours started yelling at each other at midnight. (午夜时分,两家邻居相互大喊大叫起来。)

4. **feign** (*v.*) to pretend to feel 假装

For the sake of politeness he responded to her remarks with feigned amusement. (出于礼貌,他假装被她的话逗乐了。)

5. **alike** (*adj. & adv.*) similar; like each other, in the same way 相似的;同样地

考点

用法提示: alike 用作形容词时只能作表语,用作副词时表示“同样地、一视同仁地、一样地”

They look much alike. I can hardly tell them apart. (他们两个长得十分像,我几乎分不清谁是谁。)

The employer should treat all the employees alike. (雇主对所有的雇员都应一视同仁。)

Friends and family alike were all shocked by the news of her suicide. (听到她自杀的消息,她的朋友和家人都感到十分震惊。)

6. **recall** (*v.*) to bring back the memory of past event into mind 回想起,回忆

考点

用法提示: recall 为及物动词,其后可跟名词、动名词或从句

She recalled with horror the night her husband was involved in the road accident. (她惊恐地回忆起她丈夫出交通事故的那个夜晚。)

I cannot recall having heard anyone say that before. (我不记得听谁在以前说起过那事。)

I don't recall what he contributed. (我忘了他捐献了什么。)

7. **considerate** (*adj.*) caring about or respecting other people or their feelings 体贴的,考虑周到的

考点

词语辨析: considerate, considerable

这两个单词虽然意义差别比较明显,但极容易混淆。其中 considerate 表示“体贴周到的,能考虑到别人的感情的”,considerable 则表示“(数量、程度等)相当大的”:

We should be considerate of the well-being of the old people. (我们应考虑老人的安康。)

It was very considerate of him to send me a card. (他寄了一张卡给我,考虑真是周到。)

We have achieved considerable success in the past few years. (过去几年我们取得了非常大的成功。)

That task involves considerable amount of memory work. (那项任务有许多记忆性的工作。)

二、短语

1. **not so much ... as ...** 不是……而是……;与其说是……还不如说是……

They are not so much colleagues as friends. (与其说他们是同事,还不如说他们是朋友。)

考点

相似结构: more ... than ... 有时也可表示“与其说是……还不如说是……”,但前后次序刚好相反,所以,上例可以改写为

They are more friends than colleagues. (与其说他们是同事,还不如说他们是朋友。)

2. **nothing more than** only, merely 只不过是

What he has just said is nothing more than nonsense. (他刚才所说的纯粹是废话。)

That actor was nothing more than an amateur. (那个演员只不过是业余的。)

3. **put up with** stand, bear, tolerate 忍受,受得了

I cannot put up with the noises outside. (我受不了外面的吵闹声。)

4. **come across** to find something or someone by chance 无意中碰到某人、找/看到某物

I came across an article about my former teacher in a newspaper. (我在报纸上读到了一篇关于我以前的老师的文章。)

I came across an old friend on my way to a dinner party. (我在赴晚宴的路上碰到了一位老朋友。)

考点

相近短语: run into, bump into 这两个短语也都可表示“无意中碰到某人”

I didn't expect to run/bump into so many friends there. (我没想到会在那里碰到这么多朋友。)

5. **be no exception** 也不例外

Every student is supposed to keep school discipline, and you are no exception. (每个学生都应遵守学校纪律,你也不例外。)

6. **come down to** to have a particular thing as the main problem or matter 可以归结为,实质上是

What it all comes down to is your sense of responsibility. (所有的一切可以归结为你

的责任心。)

It all comes down to money in the end. (最终的问题实质上就是钱。)

三、课文练习答案

Work on the Text

1. Answer the following questions.

- 1) The author is a doctor/psychological consultant.
- 2) If the people involved had just treated one another with common courtesy, the difficulty could have been overcome or might never have arisen.
- 3) He said that good manners were the happy way of doing things.
- 4) They are: a strong sense of justice; empathy; the capacity to treat all people alike.
- 5) Because courtesy is often nothing more than a highly developed sense of fair play.
- 6) It refers to a quality that enables a person to see into the mind or heart of someone else, to understand the pain or unhappiness there and to do something to minimize it. He gives an example of a famous restaurant chain to show what it is.
- 7) To act as if they are worthy of best manners.
- 8) They are: to practice courtesy; to think in a courteous way; to be able to accept courtesy.
- 9) One simple way is to concentrate on one's performance in a specific area for about a week.
- 10) Because that could only make matters worse.
- 11) What one has been thinking over the years. Because in the intimacy of the home it is easy to displace disappointment or frustration or anger onto the nearest person, and that person is often a husband or wife.
- 12) Because they suspect the other people of having some ulterior motive.
- 13) He compares good manners to a beautiful day, a sunset and the scent of a rose. Those are all the world's courtesies to us, offered with love and without thought of reward or return.
- 14) In the final analysis, good manners are how we regard people. They are more a matter of how we look at other people.
- 15) Because life is full of minor irritations and trials and injustices.

2. Look up these words and expressions in an English-English dictionary.

confide (v.)	to tell something secret or personal to someone you trust
ingredient (n.)	element
fair play	actions or decisions that are reasonable according to a generally accepted feeling or belief about what is right
second nature	something one has done so much that he no longer thinks about it, and it seems as if it is part of his character
in kind	in the same way
identify with	understand; sympathize with
golden rule	an important thing to do or to remember in order to be successful
trial (n.)	test

3. Paraphrase the following.

- 1) And the opposite is also true.
- 2) Even when you are not sure about some people, you should act in such a way as if they deserve your best manners.
- 3) It is very likely that one will shift his disappointment or frustration or anger on-to his family members.
- 4) feel happy when you experience it unexpectedly
- 5) But some of the most precious gifts in life come without any additional conditions.

Vocabulary Exercises

1. Complete the following sentences with compound words formed in the same way as in the examples. Each word is to be used only once.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1) sightseeing | 2) shoe-making | 3) labour-saving |
| 4) heart-breaking | 5) housekeeping | |

2. Translate the following into English.

- 1) Use the v. + n. or adj. + n. collocation.

overcome difficulties	wreck the friendship
unscrew the cap of a bottle	tighten the cap of a bottle
return a call	feign a great effort
take trouble	dim the light
acquire a habit	have ulterior motive
attached strings	golden rule
have engine trouble	display impatience
blow the horn	pave the way

2) Use the "useful expressions".

- (1) Instead of imposing his own thoughts and ideas on his students, Professor Du encourages them to think independently.
- (2) It is not so much his bad score that makes his parents worried as the fact that he is not interested in learning anything.
- (3) Mr. Grayson has never suspected his personal secretary of selling his sales plan to the opponents.
- (4) What the question comes down to is which way we should take while we are making our efforts to achieve modernization.
- (5) The old lady took trouble to do some petty washing by hand to exercise her fingers.
- (6) Because the fire had got out of control, they had to call for the fire brigade.
- (7) The sales section of the company is watching the market for an opportunity to launch the new product.
- (8) Parents often try to goad their children into working hard by the examples of teenaged heroes of the past times.
- (9) We should be considerate of our neighbours when we have our flat fixed.
- (10) He feels that what he gets from his work doesn't identify with what he puts into it.
- (11) To spare her the embarrassment, we all said that none of us detected anything wrong.
- (12) What you lack is not so much knowledge as practice.

3) Use *way*, *follow* and *watch*.

- (1) If you would, you can follow me and I will take you to the nearest post office.
- (2) I don't want to stay at home watching TV this weekend. I've decided to see a film for a change.
- (3) Every day the old granny sits here watching the children playing by the street.
- (4) The report will be followed by group discussion.
- (5) The unique way he dealt with complaint left me with a deep impression.
- (6) We tried out several ways to solve the problem, but none of them worked.
- (7) He watched his father who had just been operated on day and night.
- (8) He can now follow "VOA" and "BBC" without much difficulty.
- (9) Watch that the children do not touch the wire.
- (10) Drivers must follow traffic regulations.

3. Complete the following sentences.

1) Put suitable prepositions or adverbs in the blanks.

- (1) of, on (2) with (3) to (4) in (5) in
(6) for, in (7) for (8) with (9) up with, at (10) of, on
(11) with, of (12) in (13) in (14) on (15) on

2) Choose the right word for each blank.

- (1) A. opinion B. conviction (2) A. displayed B. exhibiting
(3) A. happy B. glad (4) A. impelled B. urged
(5) A. famous B. noted

4. Choose the best word for each blank.

- (1) facial (2) amusing (3) cultures (4) gesture (5) Therefore
(6) offend (7) particular (8) illustrates (9) cause (10) relaxed
(11) to (12) religion (13) insult (14) carried (15) demanded

Grammar and Usage

1. Complete the following sentences with appropriate link verbs.

- 1) looks/turns 2) feels 3) come 4) feel 5) turned
6) tastes, gone 7) was knocked 8) go 9) grows 10) get
11) been/come 12) turned 13) grown 14) go 15) running

2. Translate the following sentences into English, using the link verbs in the bracket.

- 1) I asked her to rest assured, telling her that I would get everything arranged.
2) You sound hoarse.
3) It hasn't rained for half a year and the river is running short of water.
4) The dish smells delicious. How did you make it?
5) Haven't seen you for ages. You look pretty well.
6) When he entered, the atmosphere at the meeting turned tense at once.
7) Many companies went bankrupt in the economic crisis.
8) Because of his misjudgment, all the efforts proved futile.

3. Correct the errors in the following sentences.

- 1) starving — to starve 2) to fall — fall 3) noting — to note
4) seeing — see 5) devoting — devote 6) bleeding — to bleed
7) produce — to produce 8) go — to go 9) carrying — carry
10) finding — to find

四、课文译文

谦恭有礼：通向快乐世界的钥匙

多年以前，我尝试帮助别人解决各种困难，这使我确信：只要当事人彼此间能以礼相待，各个事件中的困难都会迎刃而解，或许根本就不会发生。

无论你怎么称呼他，谦恭有礼，还是礼貌待人，或是举止文明，礼节再多人们也不嫌繁琐。一位妻子满含泪水地倾诉：“我丈夫说什么话，没有什么关系，倒是他说话的样子。他为什么就是要对我大呼小叫的呢？”一名办事员曾满脸阴郁，轻声抱怨：“我憎恨我的老板，他对任何事情从未有过赞赏之辞。”而一位家长则心事重重地说：“我们十几岁的孩子总是一副闷闷不乐、愁眉不展的样子。”

不仅那些坐在我书房里的人如此抱怨，无论哪里，人们都极其渴望礼遇。拉夫沃尔多·爱默生曾说道：“礼貌是快乐的做事方法。”反之亦然，无礼会破坏一整天，或是摧毁友谊。

礼貌的基本要素是什么？当然，强烈的公正意识是其中之一；谦恭有礼往往就是高层次的公平意识。有朋友向我提及他在山间颠簸不平的单行道上驾车行驶的经历。有辆车在他前面行驶，灰烟弥漫，令人窒息，而离最近的铺设好的公路也还有很长的一段路。突然，前面的车辆在较宽地段驶至公路边停了下来。我朋友想车主引擎出现故障，于是停下车，问他是否车子出了什么问题。而那位司机却说：“没事。你忍受我车尾的灰尘这么久，剩下的路程该我来受受你车扬起的灰尘。”他真可谓彬彬有礼，天性公平了。

做到谦恭有礼的另一要素是感情移入。该素质能使人读懂他人的心思，体会别人的心情，理解其中的伤痛和不快，并且有所举措使之尽量减缓。近日，我在一本书中读到这么一个有关一家著名的餐饮连锁店的片断。

有一男子在独自进餐，他试图拧开番茄酱瓶盖，但他的手指因关节炎严重残疾，无法打开。他请年轻侍者帮忙。那男孩取过瓶子，很快扭转身子，毫不费力地打开瓶盖。然后，他又把它拧紧，转过身来对着那男子，假装使出很大的劲但还是没能打开瓶盖。最后，他把那只瓶子拿进厨房，没一会儿，回来说他已把瓶子打开，但却是动用了一把钳子。是什么促使这男孩为了不让那陌生人伤心而费了如此这般的周折？是礼貌，是基于同情心的礼貌。

还有，礼貌的另一要素是能做到无视其社会地位和重要程度，对所有的人都一视同仁。即使你对某些人有所怀疑，也应礼相待，就像他们值得你这样对待他们一样。你会惊讶地发现他们也确实值得你如此对待他们。

我确信任何人可以通过三种途径来改善他（她）的行为举止。第一，亲身体验如何做到谦恭有礼。所有的技巧都需要不断重复，使之成为第二天性；礼貌也不例外。

一个简单的办法，就是在一星期左右的时间内，集中改进你在某一方面的表现。以打电话的举止为例。你是否常常说得太多，说得过于冒昧，多次未能自报家门，常让人久等，对接线员极不耐烦，或不打回电？另外如开车，你不妨严格地监督自己，是否开车很霸道，在不必要时也乱按喇叭，没能保持足够的车距，没能按规矩在交叉路口让其他车辆先行通过。

有一件困难但却必须记住的事，就是对他人的无礼行为不要以牙还牙进行报复。我记得有

个年轻人讲过这么一件事：一天夜里，他和父亲开车同行，对面驶来一辆车，而那司机并没有调暗车前灯。“爸爸，把车灯打开，对着他！”那年轻人愤怒地催促道。他的父亲却答道：“孩子，那位司机当然是很没礼貌，有可能还很蠢。但是，如果我大开车灯，他不但会无礼、愚蠢，还会成为睁眼瞎，我可不愿招惹这个麻烦！”

要改进你的行为举止，第二个要求就是谦逊地进行思考。从长远来说，过去二三十年中你心路历程造就了现在的你。如果你的主导思想是以自我为中心的，那你会成为一个无礼的人。反之，如果你培养自己为他人着想，如果你惯于理解他人的问题、愿望、忧虑，礼貌的举止行为也就会自然而然地形成。

理性的礼貌在婚姻中比哪里都要重要。家庭的亲密使人容易向最亲近的人发泄失意、沮丧和愤怒，而最亲近的人往往不是丈夫就是妻子。

我经常对已婚夫妇说：“当你感到忍不住要发火时，强迫你自己在接下去的十分钟内，把你的伴侣当成家里的客人。”我知道，假使他们能在十分钟里强迫自己彬彬有礼，最强劲的风暴就会平息。

最后，要使自己变得谦谦有礼，你还要能接纳不期而至的谦恭，快乐地接受它，并能满心喜悦。奇怪的是，有些人对别人的善待心存怀疑，他们担心别人另有企图。

可是生活中最珍贵的礼物是没有任何附加条件的。你的努力不可能使你拥有好天气，你也不可能买到日落、买到花香。那些是大千世界给予我们的惠爱，大自然充满爱心却不思回报。以礼待人就是如此，也应该如此。

最终，礼貌归结于你是如何看待人的，这里的人并非仅指泛泛而谈的人，而是具体的个人。生活中充满了小小的烦恼、轻微的磨难、稍许的不公正。而在平日里，唯一能行之有效，又屡试不爽的解决方法就是以礼待人，这可是行为中的黄金准则。要是允许我在八福词中添加祝词，作为补充的话，那就是：礼貌者有福。