

英语自学辅导系列

《实用英语》

自学辅导 2

第二分册

编著 胡青球

2

北京航空航天大学出版社

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内容简介

《实用英语》系高职、高专规划教材。本书为其学习辅导用书,每课(A、B两课文)包括以下五个部分:1. 课文难点详解(句型、语法结构、词组、短语及有关例句);2. 重点词汇(主要用法、动词搭配);3. 基础语法(四级考试要求掌握);4. 课文参考译文;5. 练习参考答案。本书采用便携开本;双色套印,对A、B课文、各段、各练习、各要点均有明显彩色标志,便于查找,解释详尽;内容实用。本书由资深教师编写。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

《实用英语》自学辅导/胡青球等编著. —北京:北京航空航天大学出版社,2001.12

ISBN 7-81077-085-3

I. 实... II. 胡... III. 英语-高等学校-自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2001)第18386号

《实用英语》自学辅导第二分册

编 著 胡青球

责任编辑 肖之中

责任校对 戚 爽

北京航空航天大学出版社出版发行

北京市学院路37号 邮编 100083 发行部电话 82317024

<http://www.buaapress.com.cn>

E-mail: pressell@publica.bj.cninfo.net

河北省涿州市新华印刷厂印装 各地书店经销

开本:889×1194 1/48 印张:4.25 字数:235千字

2001年6月第1版 2003年10月第2次印刷

印数:5 001~8 000册

ISBN 7-81077-085-3/H·027 定价:8.00元

前 言

《实用英语》自学辅导一套共三册。第二分册的每一课主要包括以下五个部分:1. 课文难点详解;2. 重点词汇学习;3. 基础语法复习;4. 课文参考译文;5. 练习参考答案。

课文难点详解部分对每单元的 A、B 两课文中的难句的结构、词汇及语法现象作了比较详尽的解释。

重点词汇学习部分主要学习了部分重要动词与名词的主要用法,并给出一些例句。其中特别列举了一些常用动词的各种搭配与习惯用法,并附有解释例句与译文。

基础语法复习部分系统地复习了全国英语四级统考所要求掌握的语法项目。每一单元精讲一个语法项目、并配有练习与答案。

课文参考译文部分给出了各单元的 A、B 两课文的译文,以帮助学生更好地学习、理解。

参加本套自学辅导书编著工作的,还有胡书卿、杨亦辉、李焕山、肖婧、张立靖等同志。他们都作了很多工作,在此表示感谢。

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UNIT

I. 课文难点详解

Text A

1. ... that a "decent respect" for the opinion of people everywhere required the American colonies to tell the world why they were freeing themselves of British rule.要“礼貌地尊重”世界各地人民的意见,就要求美国侨民们向全世界宣告他们为什么要使他们自己从英国的殖民统治下解放出来。
- 这是一个宾语从句,用作其前的主句 they said 的宾语。这个宾语从句的主语是 a "decent respect" for the opinion of people everywhere, required 是它的谓语动词,其余 the American colonies ... of British rule 都是 required 的复合宾语。Why they were freeing themselves of British rule 是名词性从句,用作不定式 to tell 的宾语。
 - the American colonies: 美国侨民们
 - colony: 殖民地;侨民
 - the Chinese colony in San Francisco 旧金山华侨
 - free; make free; set at liberty 使自由;释放;解放;使摆脱
 - free sb. or sth. from (or of): 自……中释放或解放某人(或物)
 - The revolutionaries were freed from prison when the city of Shanghai was liberated. 上海市解放后,这些革命者从牢狱里被释放出来。
 - Only the socialist system can free man from (of) war. 只有社会主义制度才能使人类摆脱战争。
 - free (adj.) from ... 没有……的
 - free from pain 无痛的; free from care 无忧无虑的
 - free (adj.) of ... 免除……的
 - free of charge (s) 免费;无代价
 - free of taxes 免税
 - Nobody can be entirely free from mistakes. 谁也不可能完全

没有错误。

- Descriptions on this engine are to be given free of charge. 这台发动机的说明书是免费赠送的。
- This city is free of flies and mosquitoes. 这个城市没有苍蝇和蚊子。

22. No company, government agency, school, hospital, or other institution can flourish if it pays no attention to what the people think of it. ; Not any (Not a) company, government agency, school, hospital, or other institution can develop well and be successful unless it pays attention to what the people think of it. 任何公司、政府机构、学校、医院或其它公共机关,只有关心注意人民对它的看法,才能蒸蒸日上。

- no : (adj.) not any; not a (没有;决非),可用来引起全部否定。
 - No man can do it. 那是谁都干不了的。
 - She is no fool. 她决不是傻子。(语气较强)
 - She is not a fool. 她不是傻子。(语气较弱)
- 可用来引起全部否定的词或词组还有: none, nothing, nobody, neither, never, nowhere, nor 等否定词以及 none of + 名词、neither of + 名词、no + 名词等词组。例如:
 - There is nothing new in his speech. 他的发言没有任何新东西。
 - Neither of the young couple is particular about clothes. 这小两口谁也不讲究穿着。
 - No party can flourish if it pays no attention to what the broad masses think of it. 如果不关注广大群众对自己的看法,任何政党都不可能兴旺发达。

• 可以表达部分否定的词或词组有:

- (1) 不定代词: (every, all, both, each) + not ; not + 不定代词 (every, all, both, each)。
- (2) 副词: (always, quite, much, often) + not ; not + 副词 (always, quite much, often)。

(1)(2) 两组词组总的意思是“不全是”,而不是“全不是”。例如:

- All that glitters is not gold. 发光的东西未必都是黄金。(比较: None/Nothing that glitters is gold. 发光的东西都不是黄金。)

Every man can not be a poet. 不是人人都可做诗人的。(比较: No man can be a poet. 没有人可做诗人。)

- The biographies of scientists are not always good literature, but they have immense educational value. 科学家的传记并不见得全是好的文学作品,但它们都有很大的教育价值。

• pay attention to: direct one's thoughts to sth.; give attention to sb. 关心注意某人某事;关注。

pay no attention to 不注意

- Our government paid (or gave) close attention to the recent developments. 我国政府密切注意最近的事态发展。

- Some students pay no attention to current affairs. 有些学生不关心时事。

3 3. The company must be on good terms with the government, because every business can be seriously affected by government laws or regulations. 因为每个企业都会深受政府法令和法规的严重影响,所以这个公司还必须同政府部门搞好关系友善相处。

• 这是一个主从复合句。because ... or regulations 是表示原因的状态从句。

• terms ;relations (关系;交谊)

• be on good terms with sb. ;be friendly with sb. (与某人友好相处;与某人关系好)

- Mrs. Smith is always on good terms with her husband. 史密斯太太一直与她丈夫关系很好。

• be on bad terms with sb. ; have a bad relationship with sb. (与某人关系不好)

- They are on bad terms with each other. 他们互相关系不好。

- I am not on speaking terms with him. 我理也不理他。

• affect : (vt.) have an influence or effect on; act on 影响

- Some plants are quickly and seriously affected by cold. 有些植物很快地受到寒冷的严重影响。

- Her work has affected her health. 她的工作影响了她的健康。

cf. effect: (n) 效果;效应;作用;影响

- Our arguments had no effect on them (did not influence or affect them). 我们的议论对他们没有影响。

- His works have exercised a great effort on the development of a new literature in China. 他的作品对中国新文学的发展产生

了巨大的作用(影响)。

- Seriously: in a serious manner 严肃地;严重地;认真地
 - You take things too seriously. 你把事情看得过于严重了。
 - Her mother was seriously ill. 她母亲病得厉害了。
 - Do speak seriously to the elderly. 对老年人说话一定要严肃。
44. Not all the money in the world, nor the most skillful writers or speakers, can make a company look as if it cares about other people if the company really does not care. 假若一个公司实际上对别人无所谓的话,就是世界上再多的钱,再有能耐的作家或发言人,也不见得能使这家公司建立起关心别人的形象。
- Not all ... 这是一部分否定句。意思是“未必都能”或“也不见得都能”。详见本课难点详解2. 可以表达部分否定的词或词组。要注意 not all 是部分否定, not at all (根本不;完全不)是全部否定。例如:
 - I do not know him at all. 我根本不认识他。
 - She is not at all suitable for the post. 她完全不适宜担任这个职务。
 - Not all my friends know French. (All my friends do not know French.) 我的朋友并不个个都懂法语。(比较:None of my friends know French. 我的朋友没有一个懂法语的。)
 - nor; and not (也不), 用于 neither 或 not 之后。例如:
 - Not a flower nor even a blade of grass will grow in this desert. 没有一朵花甚至也没有一片草会生长在这沙漠里。
 - Not a man nor a child was to be seen. 无论大人小孩,一个也看不到。
 - Neither you nor I nor anybody else has seen it. 无论你,无论我,无论是谁都没有见到过它。
 - ... a company look as if it cares about other people 在句中用作 can make 的复合宾语。a company 是宾语,省略 to 的不定式短语 look as if ... 是宾语补足语。as if it cares about other people 是表语从句,用作 look (系动词)的表语。其后的 if the company really does not care 是条件状语从句,修饰限制 can make。
 - make + 宾语 + 动词(宾补)(be made + to - V.):使得;叫
 - Modesty makes one progress whereas conceit makes one lag behind. 虚心使人进步,骄傲使人落后。

- Mary was made to do so. (They made her do so.) 玛丽被迫这样做。(他们叫她这样做。)
 - as if : as though (仿佛)
 - Mrs. Smith took good care of the boy as if (as though) he were her own son. 史密斯太太很好地照料这个孩子,好像对待自己的亲生儿子一样。
 - He looks as if he had seen a ghost. 他看上去仿佛见了鬼似的。
 - You look as if (as though) you are going to cry. 你看起来就像要哭似的。
 - care : (vi.) feel interest, anxiety or sorrow (对……感到关切、操心或忧虑),常与介词 about 或 for 连用,用于宾语从句前,介词可省略。例如:
 - She cares a lot about her appearance. 她很讲究外表。
 - I don't care much about going. 我并不顶想去。
 - I don't care what they say. 他们要怎么说,我不在乎(无所谓)。
 - care about : 关心; care for : like (喜欢)
 - Some young people today care about nothing but money. 当今有些青年人除了钱以外,什么也不关心。
 - Would you care for a swim in the sea? 你喜欢去海里游泳吗?
 - The emperor did not care for anything but his new clothes. 皇帝只喜爱自己的新衣。
- 7 5. Besides using their own public relations staffs, many companies hire independent public relations firms, which work for several clients at once. 许多公司除了使用自己的公关工作人员外,还雇用一些独立的公共关系公司,这些公关公司同时为几个客户服务。
- Besides using their own public relations staffs, 介词短语,在句中起状语作用,修饰主句 many companies hire ... 中的谓语动词 hire。
 - besides : (prep.) in addition to; as well as (除……外,还……)
 - There were five of us besides John, not including John. 除约翰外,我们还有五人。
 - cf. beside : (prep.) at the side of; close to (在……的旁边;在……的近旁)

- Mrs. Smith would like to live beside the sea, at the sea - side.
史密斯太太想住在海边。

• staff: group of assistants working together under a manager or head (全体职员)

- The institute has a large staff. 这个研究所拥有大批工作人员。

- Miss Mary joined the staff of a daily paper. 玛丽小姐参加了一家日报的工作。

cf. staff: 集体名词, 一般用单数形式, 本课中用复数形式 staffs, 强调“全体职员”。Staff 用作主语时, 谓语动词既可用单数, 也可用复数。例如: The company staff is (or are) efficient in the work. 公司全体员工工作效率都很高。

• company: 一般指规模较大的公司。如 a shipping company (航运公司)、a holding company (控股公司)、a limited liability company (有限责任公司)、a limited joint stock company (股份有限公司) 等。

• firm: 一般指规模较小的商号、合伙商店或公司。

• ..., which work for several clients at once. 在句中用作非限制性定语从句, 附带补充说明先行词 firms。

• at once: at the same time (同时), 例如:

- Mother is at once stern and tender. 母亲又严厉又温柔。

- Dr. Johnson is at once a statesman and a poet. 约翰逊博士既是政治家, 又是诗人。

- Various problems cropped up at once. 各种问题立即同时出现了。

cf. at once: without delay; immediately (马上; 立刻)

- I am leaving for New York at once. 我马上去纽约。

- You must do it at once. 你必须马上就做。

8 6. Anyone who plans to do public relations work should get as broad an education as possible. 任何人打算做公共关系工作, 就应该接受尽可能广泛的教育。

• who plans to do public relations work, 定语从句, 修饰主句的主语 Anyone.

• Anyone ... should get as broad an education as possible. 这个主句是(形容词)同级比较结构。这种结构的肯定形式用 as + 形容词原级 + as, 否定形式用 not so (as) + 形容词原级 + as, 肯定形式表示“和……一样……”, 否定形式表示“不及或

不如……”一类的概念。当这种结构中的形容词跟单数可数名词连用时,不定冠词一般要放在形容词之后和名词之前(即形容词和名词之间)。如原文中的 as broad an education as possible。又如:

- Mary is as beautiful a girl as her little sister. 玛丽跟她小妹妹一样是一位美丽的姑娘。
- The retired president is as busy a statesman as before. 那位退了休的总统现在还是像以前那样忙碌的一位政治家。

● 使用形容词同级比较结构时,还应当注意以下三点:

① 这种结构中若带有表示程度的状语如 twice, half, three times, one - tenth, just, almost 等时,这一类的词一般都应放在副词 as 或 so 之前。例如:

- The U. S. military budget in that year was thirty times as large as that of 1938. 那一年美国的军事预算是 1938 年的 30 倍。
- Miss Jane is almost as happy here as she was at home. 珍妮小姐在这里跟在家里差不多一样快乐。

② 这种结构中的形容词若为 same, 其前一般不用 as, 而用 the, 成为 the same as。例如:

- The patient's condition is much the same as yesterday. 病人的情况差不多还是昨天那样。
- It is the same with man as with plants. 在这一点上,植物如此,人也是如此。

③ 要避免误用或误解。例如:

- You can stay here as long as you like. 你在这里爱住多久就住多久。(as long as = while, 不可用 so long as 替代)
- Waiting for a plane to take off from an airport can often take as long as the trip itself. 等候飞机从机场起飞,常常会花费旅行本身一样长久的时间。(不可用 so long as)
- So long as imperialism exists, there will always be soil for aggressive wars. 只要帝国主义还存在,就有发生侵略战争的土壤。(so long as 或 as long as = if only, 只要)
- We shall travel by night as well as by day. (both by night and by day) 我们将日夜赶路。

Next

1. How do you prepare yourself and behave during this interview? 你将如何做好准备以对付这次面试呢?

Next

NT 11

- behave : act or conduct oneself in the specified way (表现、举动); show good manners; conduct oneself well (举止适当; 有礼貌)

- The children do not know how to behave themselves. 孩子们不懂礼貌。(不知道待人接物。)

- Mr. Smith has behaved shamefully towards his wife, treated her in a shameful way. 史密斯先生对待他妻子的态度是可耻的。

- during this interview : 在面试过程中, 在句中起状语作用, 修饰 behave。

• interview (*n.*) meeting with sb. for discussion or conference (接见; 会见); meeting of a newspaper employee with sb. whose views are requested for publication (新闻记者的访问)。本课是指求职面试。

• (*vt.*) have an interview with (接见; 会见; 访问)

- The Ambassador refused to give any interviews to journalists. 该大使拒绝任何记者的访问。

- The applicant was asked to go to the office for a necessary interview. 他们要求那位求职者到办公室去接受一次必要的面试。

- The industrialists interviewed the minister of foreign trade. 实业家们会见了外贸部长。

④ 2. Your shirt freshly pressed? Your dress clean? Shoes polished? 衬衣是重新烫过的吗? 衣服干净吗? 皮鞋擦亮了吗?

- 这是三个省略句(elliptical sentences)。全句是: Has your shirt been freshly pressed? Is your dress clean? Have shoes been polished?

这三个省略句都是省略了谓语或谓语的一部分。这种省略句在对话或提出问题时常常会使用到。例如:

- (Is there) Anything you want? 你要什么东西吗?
- (Is) The machine still not working? 这机器还不能工作吗?
- (Does) Anybody need help? 有谁要人帮忙吗?

• freshly: (*adv.*) recently (新近)

- freshly gathered peaches 新采下来的桃子

- freshly polished shoes 刚擦亮的皮鞋。

• fresh: (*adj.*) 新鲜; 清晰

- Read through your curriculum vitae again so that it is fresh in

your mind. 接着再读一遍你自己的简历,以便把它清晰地记在脑海里。

- fresh in one's mind: recent enough to be remembered clearly 足以清晰地记住。

cf. be fresh in the memory 记忆犹新

- polish: make or become smooth and shiny by rubbing (磨光; 擦亮)

- e. g. polish shoes 擦皮鞋

- polish furniture 抛光家具

cf. Polish your English. 你的英语要润饰一下。

- Polish: (of Poland) (*adj.*) 波兰的; (*n.*) 波兰语

3. ... and even perhaps what you hope the future holds. : ... and even perhaps what you hope the future will be.甚至也许会问到你对将来的希望。

- hold: contain (容纳); be filled by (or with) (充满)

- The present world is the one that holds chance and challenge, success and failure 当今的世界是一个充满机遇和挑战、成功和失败的世界。

- How many persons does the hall hold? 这个大厅能容纳多少人?

cf. hold 拥有,持有,保有,抱有

- Mrs. Johnson holds five hundred shares in an automobile company. 约翰逊夫人拥有某汽车制造公司的五百股股份。

- The old cadre held a different view on the question. 那位老干部对这个问题抱有不同的见解。

- hold (*vi.*): 有效,适用;保持,持续

- The rule holds in all cases. 这条规则在各种情况下都可适用。

- How long will this fine weather hold? 这种好天气能持续多久?

4. ... and if asked about your family or school speak with loyalty and affection. : ... and if you are asked about your family or school speak loyally and affectionately.如果问到你的家庭或学校情况,你说话时要表露出忠诚之心和爱慕之情。

- speak with loyalty and affection: speak loyally and affectionately 忠诚地、重情地说话

- with + 某些抽象名词,在句中起状语作用,表示情态。这种结构往往相当于一个与名词同源的副词。表示汉语“……地”

等意思。例如：

- hear with care (carefully) 留心地倾听
 - fight with courage (courageously) 英勇地战斗
 - do the work with pleasure (pleasantly) 愉快地干工作
 - You can't expect a hothead like him to handle affairs with prudence (prudently) 你不能指望像他那样的冒失鬼会慎重地处理问题。
5. You have as much right to be concerned about your future work as the interviewer has about your ability to do the job. 主持面试的人有权了解你是否具有做好这份工作的能力,你也同样有权关心你自己将来的工作。
- as much ... as ... : 跟……一样多。第一个 as 是副词,修饰形容词 much,第二个 as 是连接词,它引导出一个表示比较的状语从句 the interviewer has about your ability to do the job.
 - In the socialist countries the poor have as much right to govern their countries as the rich acquire lawful right to use their estate. 在社会主义国家里,富人取得了使用财产的合法权利,穷人也同样有权管理自己的国家。
 - be concerned about : care about 关心
 - We should be much concerned about the life of the masses. 我们应当关心群众生活。
 - Both sides are deeply concerned about the serious situation there. 双方都深切关心那里的严重局势。
- cf. be concerned for a person (his well-fare) 关怀某人(他的福利或健康)

II. 重点词汇学习

Make

- Be made from 由……制造(经化学变化)
- Wine is made from grapes. 酒是由葡萄制的。
- Be made of 由……制造(经物理变化)
- What is your bracelet made of? 你的手镯是用什么材料做的?
- make for 1. 移向,走向;2. 攻击(= make at);3. 造成
- When I got to the door, the dog made for me suddenly. 我走到门口时,狗突然扑向我。
- The large print makes for easier reading. 大号字体便于阅读。
- make of 懂得;了解;解释

- I can't make of what he wants. 我不了解他要什么。
- make out 1. 勉强了解; 2. 认出, 看出; 3. 开出, 写(支票、账目等)
- What a strange person she is. I can't make her out. 她这个人真怪, 我没法了解她。
- Can you make out what that sign say? 你能看清那牌子上写的是什么呢?
- He immediately sat down and made out a check. 他立刻坐下来开了一张支票。
- make up 1. 和解; 和好; 2. 化妆; 化装; 3. 捏造, 虚构(故事、诗等)
- Why don't you two kiss and make up? 你们俩接个吻, 和解吧。
- She made up her face to look prettier. 她把脸化了妆以便看上去漂亮些。
- The boy made up a story; it was not true. 男孩编了个故事, 这故事不是真的。
- make up for 补偿
- How can we make up to you for what you have suffered? 我们如何补偿你所遭受的损害?
- They hurried on to make up for lost time. 他们加速进行以补回失去的时间。

Offer 1. 提供; 提出; 2. (与 to 连用) 表示愿意; 试图; 3. 提供

- I must offer them an apology for not going to attend their get-together. 我没有去出席他们的聚会, 必须向他们表示歉意。
- He offered me 300 dollars for that television. 他出 300 美元向我买那部电视机。
- He offered to give me some money when I needed it most. 在我最需要钱时, 他主动提出借给我。
- I have been offered a large sum of money to go away, but I am determined to stay here. 有人曾向我提供大笔款项让我搬迁, 但我决心留在这里。
- Thank you for your offer of help. 感谢你提供的帮助。

辨: **offer, present**

这两个动词在一起比较的一般含义为“给”。

offer 在现代英语中大致有三类意思: 把某物拿出来给对方, 对方可能接受, 也可能拒绝; 提出某事让对方考虑; 给某人某物, 基本上相当于 give 的含义。

- She went on her knees and offered her prayers to God. 她跪下来向上帝祷告。
- He offered a few ideas to improve the plan. 他提出了一些改进这个计划的意见。

present 可以表示正式的呈递。在其他的用法中,与 offer 下面的第三个含义相似

- ... it (the State of Liberty) was officially presented to the American people by Bartholdi. ... 由巴萨正式把它送给美国人民。
- Each member should present (or offer) a question to be discussed at the meeting. 每一个成员都应该提出一个问题在会上讨论。
- The new City Hall presents (or offers) a fine appearance. 新市政厅呈现出漂亮的外观。
- I paid out a lot of money for that car. 为了那辆汽车我花了不少钱。

III. 基础语法复习

动词的时态 (2)

一般将来时

主要用来表示:

1. 将要发生的动作或情况

- They will build another bridge across the river. 他们将在河上再建一座桥。
- I shall have more free time next term. 下学期我会更清闲。

2. 习惯动作或未来的倾向

- Wherever she goes, she will take her daughter with her. 无论她去哪里她都会带着她的女儿。

3. 将来时的多种表示法

- shall, will + 动词原形
- be going to + 不定式
- They are going to take part in the examination next month. 他们下月将参加考试
- be about + 不定式, 表示“正要, 刚要”发生的动作。
- She is about to leave here soon 她马上就要离开这里。
- be + 不定式, 表示按日程将要发生的动作
- There is to be a sports meet in the fifth week. 第五周有一个运动会。