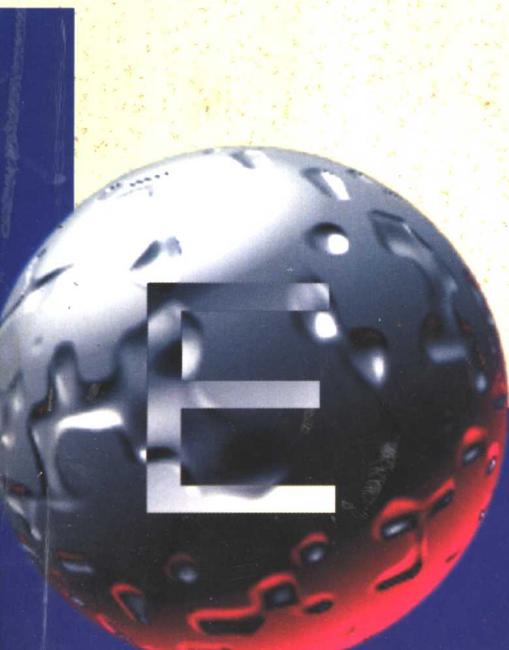


综合英语(二)

上、下册

张树东 丁树德 编

辅导教材



天津大学出版社

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出版说明

这是一本全国高等教育自学考试指定教材《综合英语(二)》的辅导教材。本书根据原教材的各课练习(包括短文翻译)做出参考答案。同时,补充提供了部分课文著名作者的英文简介,以便读者更多地了解作者和作品的背景知识。课文译文共 31 篇,附在上、下册练习答案之后。原教材的课文注释中有些解释错误的地方,在译文中做了调整和修改,对原练习中个别疏漏之处,我们也做了适当的纠正或说明。总之,学习者在自学的基础上做过练习后,对照本书,可以收到“解惑”之效。但翻译练习和课文译文不只一种译法,尽管某些短语和句子的翻译我们提供了两个或两个以上的译法,但我们依然认为本书仅供读者参考。

参加本书编写工作的还有张宇、刘玲、李大义、曹杨四位同志。

《综合英语(二)》在选材上强调了语言的规范性、实用性和时代性,且题材广泛,内容深刻。作为辅导教材,本书力求配合原教材完成笔头实践任务。由于作者水平有限,挂一漏万,牵强谬误之处盼读者不吝赐教。

张树东 丁树德

2002 年 2 月

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上册



Lesson One

Twelve Things I wish They Taught at School

About the Author

Sagan, Carl (Edward) (b. Nov. 9, 1934, Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S.), American astronomer who provided a valuable insight toward an understanding of the origin of life in Earth's primeval environment when he demonstrated the production of amino acids in a mixture of methane, ammonia, water, and hydrogen sulfide gas irradiated by a long-wavelength ultraviolet source.

After obtaining his Ph. D. (1960) from the University of Chicago, Sagan taught at the University of California at Berkeley and at Harvard University and was an astrophysicist at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (1962~1968).

With James B. Pollack and Richard M. Goldstein, Sagan conducted radar studies (1966) that showed that on Mars there existed ridges with a possible elevation of 10 km (6.2 miles). With Pollack, he showed that a surface temperature of 700 kelvins (425 °C, or 795 °F) is consistent with the observed properties of Venus. Moving to Cornell University, he became director of the Laboratory of Planetary Studies (1968) and worked on several U. S. unmanned space missions to Venus and Mars. His publications include *Atmospheres of Mars and Venus* (1961), *Planetary Exploration* (1970), *The Dragons of Eden: Speculations on the Evolution of Human Intelligence* (1977), *Broca's Brain: Reflections on the Romance of Science* (1979), and *Contact* (1985). He was a co-producer, as well as narrator, of the television series "Cosmos" (1980).

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 once only.

- (1) supermarket (2) firsthand (3) gentleman (4) high-grade
- (5) newcomer

2. Translate the following into English.

1) Use the verb + noun collocation.

出席会议: attend a meeting/conference

干得不错: do a good job

体验苦难: experience hardships

自学英语: teach oneself English

发现奇迹: discover wonders/marvels

忍住咳嗽: suppress a cough

掌握技能: master/command a skill

获取知识: acquire/get knowledge

需要勇气: require courage

丰富生活: enrich one's life

接受修正: get a rectification

改正错误: correct a mistake

不再指望: abandon/give up a hope

做出努力: make an effort

2) Use the "useful expressions".

(1) 新造的大桥坍塌了, 一名工程师和两名地方官员为此受到刑事起诉。

The newly built bridge collapsed, which *led to* a criminal accusation against an engineer and two local government officials.

The newly built bridge collapsed, *of* which an engineer and two local government officials *have been accused* criminally.

(2)他工作了一天,午饭都没动。

He has been working the whole day, *leaving* his lunch *untouched*.

(3)经常性的体育运动使学生身体强壮,更好地适应学习,绝不是浪费时间。

Regular physical exercise makes students stronger, healthier and better *adapted to* their studies, so it is far from being a waste of time.

(4)在海洋世界公园,海豹和海豚能够表演各种技巧,逗得小观众们乐不可支。

In the Sea World, the seals and dolphins *are capable of* performing a variety of skills, which makes the young audiences overwhelmed with joy/amuses the young audiences greatly.

(5)把快乐建立在别人痛苦之上的人迟早要受到报应的。

Whoever *takes a delight in* others' sufferings will pay for it sooner or later.

Whoever *takes a delight in* others' sufferings will get paid back soon or later.

(6)在某些方面,那部新字典有不少地方需要改进。

In some respects/aspects, the new dictionary has a lot to be improved.

(7)当那辆公共汽车冲出路边翻了车时,许多小朋友被困在里面。

When that bus dashed/rushed across the kerb/kerbstone and turned over, many little friends/children *got trapped* inside it.

(8)在开幕式上,市政府将为一千多名来宾提供饮食。

The municipal government will *supply* food and drink *for* over a thousand guests at the opening ceremony.

(9)在中国,城市家庭只允许生一个孩子。

In China, an urban family *is restricted to* having one child only/
is only allowed to have one child.

(10) 只要我们能得到休息，去哪里并不重要。

It doesn't matter where to go so long as we are able to take a breather.

3) Use **learn**, **ask** and **teach**.

(1) 那位男孩向警察询问去火车站怎么走。

The boy *asked* the policeman how to get to the railway station.

The boy *asked* the policeman the way to the railway station.

(2) 学习外语没有任何捷径可走。

There is no shortcut to the *learning* of a foreign language.

(3) 获悉我最喜欢的数学老师仍然在那所学校教书，我决定去看他。

Learning that my favorite maths teacher was still teaching in that school, I decided to pay a visit to him/to see him.

(4) 这位老工人教育他的子女做人要诚实。

The veteran worker *teaches* his children to be honest.

The veteran worker *teaches* his children that, to be an upright person, one should be honest.

(5) 他问老板那天他是否可以早点离开办公室。

He *asked* his boss whether he could leave the office early that day.

(6) 艰难困苦使我们对我们现有的一切感到满意。

The difficulties and hardships we have had makes us feel grateful to what we have now.

The difficulties and hardships we have had *teaches* us to be grateful to what we have now.

(7) 毕业时他要求到西藏去工作一年。

On graduation/When he graduated, he *asked* to go to work in Tibet for a year.

(8) 我只不过是想关心别人，也希望受到他人的关心，我的要求并不过分。

I merely *ask* to show my concern for others and hope to be cared

for by other people as well, which I think is not too much.

(9) 聪明人从自己的错误中吸取教训。

Clever people *learn* their lessons from their own mistakes.

(10) 求援是没有用的,因为已经早过了午夜。

It's no use *asking* for help, for it is well past midnight.

(11) 那位科学家教育他的学生说年轻人要面向未来。

The scientist *teaches* his students that young people should be geared to the needs of the future. /... should cater to the needs of the future. /... should be future-oriented.

(12) 问及她生活的最大乐趣时,她说:“学习。”

When *asked* what her greatest interest in life was, she said, “Learning.”

3. Complete the following sentences.

1) Put suitable prepositions or adverbs in the blanks.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------|
| (1)in | (2)about/on | (3)for, above | (4)in |
| (5)In | (6)at, of | (7)On, in | (8)on |
| (9)in, behind | (10)to, at, on | (11)by | (12)from |

2) Choose the right word from the brackets.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| (1)facilities | (2)difficult | (3)confident | (4)confine |
| (5)remarks | | | |

4. Choose the best word for each blank.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|--------------|----------|
| (1)a | (2)when | (3)move | (4)what |
| (5)by | (6)taking | (7)release | (8)makes |
| (9)perhaps | (10)so | (11)at least | (12)more |