

高等院校成人
教育教材及自学用书

新英语教程

《新英语教程》编写组编

复旦大学出版社

第四



(沪)新登字 202 号

新 英 语 教 程

(第四册)

《新英语教程》编写组

复旦大学出版社出版

(上海国权路 579 号)

新华书店上海发行所发行 复旦大学印刷厂印刷

开本 850×1168 1/32 印张 14.25 字数 432,000

1993 年 1 月第 1 版 1993 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印数 1—10,000

ISBN7-309-00884-7/H·94

定价: 7.70 元

内 容 提 要

本教程是根据 1989 年 2 月制定的《大学英语函授教学大纲》所规定的各项要求编写而成,供高等院校成人教育英语基础教学用,也可供成人自学用。

本教程共 5 册,第四册编有 14 课课文,阅读材料 28 篇。内容有小故事、日常生活、人物传记、科普知识,富有科学性、知识性和趣味性。课文及阅读材料后编有详尽的注释,供学生自学。

本册集中安排了两次语法小结,系统地帮助学生复习已学过的语法;除复习性练习外,还安排了三次测验作业,供测试用。

为便于函授生自学和成人自学,书后附录编有课文译文、练习答案及总词汇表。

编者 徐乃琛 张雪云

本套教材责任编委(以姓氏笔划为序)

宋培道 (中南工业大学)

陈 沐 (中国纺织大学)

陈建辉 (武汉测绘科技大学)

张文华 (中国计量学院)

徐乃琛 (同济大学)

责任编辑 倪琴芬 谢克宽

前 言

《新英语教程》是根据 1989 年 2 月制定的《大学英语函授教学大纲》所规定的各项要求编写的。符合目前我国成人教育的现状和特点。

本教程重视英语语言基础,具有广泛的通用性,适用于大学成人英语教学的基础阶段,也可用于成人自学。

本教程采用“生词(词组)—课文—注释—练习—阅读材料”的编写程序。这种编写的模式突破了以语法为中心、课文配合语法的传统。采用语法分段集中讲授的编写方式。这有利于目前我国大多数高等院校所采用的“集中面授,分散自学”的函授教学形式。

课文的选择突破了语法的限制,使课文的体裁和题材多样化,并配有大量的阅读材料,能保证足够的阅读量。

练习的安排考虑了复习性(附答案)和测试性(不附答案)两个侧面,目的明确。练习的形式也多样化,既注意了语言的基础训练,也注意了阅读和翻译能力的培养。

根据教学大纲的要求对课文的重点和难点作了详尽的注释,以便使学员在没有教师指导下,通过“注释”也能理解和掌握书中的内容。

《新英语教程》共编五册。大专程度教学可选用 1—3 册或 1—4 册,本科可使用 2—5 册。

在编写本书过程中得到同济大学沈文花老师的协助,特此表示感谢。

• • •

Contents

Lesson One	1
Text: Sewage and Industrial Wastes	
Reading Material I: Sewage and Atmospheric Pollutions	
Reading Material II: Oil Pollution and Noise	
Lesson Two	22
Text: Benjamin Franklin	
Reading Material I: Ben Franklin Led a Useful Life	
Reading Material II: Thomas Alva Edison	
Lesson Three	42
Text: Motion Pictures	
Reading Material I: The Cinema	
Reading Material II: The Coming of Television	
Lesson Four.....	62
Text: Robots	
Reading Material I: The World of Robots	
Reading Material II: Machines in the City	
Test Exercises I	82
Lesson Five	90
Text: America on Wheels	
Reading Material I: The Channel Tunnel	
Reading Material II: The World's First Completely Automated Railway	
Lesson Six	111
Text: The Telephone of Today and Tomorrow	

Reading Material I: Living in a Telephone Society	
Reading Material II: Early Days of the Mail	
Lesson Seven	132
Text: The History of Books	
Reading Material I: The British Museum	
Reading Material II: Clock and Time	
Grammar I	151
I 非谓语动词的波动式	
II 非谓语动词的完成式	
III 特种定语从句	
IV 定语从句的分割现象	
Lesson Eight	163
Text: Glass	
Reading Material I: Greenhouse Effects	
Reading Material II: How Well Do you See?	
Test Exercises II	184
Lesson Nine	194
Text: The Birth of Nuclear Energy	
Reading Material I: Energy System of the 22-nd Century	
Reading Material II: Solar Energy	
Lesson Ten	216
Text: A Roof over Our Heads	
Reading Material I: A. A City at Sea	
B. Living under Cover	
Reading Material II: How Does a Town Start?	
Lesson Eleven	236
Text: The Art of the Skyscraper	
Reading Material I: Buried Buildings on the Rise	
Reading Material II: Tokyo Goes Underground	

Lesson Twelve	256
Text: Who Knows	
Reading Material I: Frontiers for Tomorrow	
Reading Material II: New Scientific Breakthroughs	
Test Exercises III	277
Lesson Thirteen	289
Text: A Scientist Looks at Tomorrow	
Reading Material I: A Look at the Future	
Reading Material II: Discovery by Accident	
Lesson Fourteen	312
Text: Sea and Space	
Reading Material I: Astronauts	
Reading Material II: The Dangers of Space	
Grammar II	335
I 虚拟语气	
I 强调	
General Review Exercises.....	346
Appendix I Phrases and Expressions	361
Appendix II Vocabulary	366
Appendix III The Chinese Version and Key to the Review Exercises	398

Lesson One

Text: Sewage and Industrial Wastes
Reading Material I: Sewage and Atmospheric
Pollutions
Reading Material II: Oil Pollution and
Noise

Words and Expressions to the Text

sewage /'sju(:)idʒ/

n. 污水, 污物

industrialist /in'dʌstriəlɪst/

n. 实业家, 工业家

harm /hɑ:m/

vt. 损害, 伤害; 危害

hardly /'hɑ:dli/

ad. 几乎不, 简直不

public /'pʌblik/

n. [the~][用作单或复]公众,
民众; 众人

fridge /frɪdʒ/

n. 冰箱; 冰冻机; =refrigerator

bit /bit/ *n.* 一点, 一些

a ~ of 一点儿, 少许

muck /mʌk/

n. 讨厌的东西; 污物

buck /bʌk/

n. (打扑克用的) 庄家标志

pass the~ 推卸责任

admit /əd'mɪt/ (*admitted*;
admitting)

vt. 承认(事实, 错误等); 接纳;
招收

secondly /'sekəndli/

ad. 第二(点); 其次

deny /di'nai/ *vt.* 否定, 否认

ought /ɔ:t/

v. aux. [无时态和人称变化,
后接动词不定式] [表示责任、
可能性等] 应当, 应该

purify /'pjʊərɪfaɪ/

vt. 使纯净,使洁净
price /praɪs/ *n.* 价格,价钱
manufacturer
 /ˌmænjuˈfæktʃərə/
n. 工厂主,制造商
discharge /dɪsˈtʃɑːdʒ/
vt. 卸货;排出
absolute /ˈæbsəljʊt/
a. 绝对的;完全的,纯粹的
rubbish /ˈrʌbɪʃ/ *n.* 垃圾,废物
responsible /rɪsˈpɒnsəbl/
a. 有责任的,(应)负责的
exactly /ɪɡˈzæktli/
ad. 确切地,恰恰正是
purpose /ˈpəːpəs/
n. 意图,目的
cool /kuːl/ *vt.* 冷却
pollute /pəˈljʊt/
vt. 污染,弄脏
law /lɔː/ *n.* 法则,规律,定律
dispose /dɪsˈpəʊz/
vt. & vi. 处理,处置

~ **of** 处理,处置
elsewhere /ˈelsˈhwɛə/
ad. 在别处,向别处
poison /ˈpɔɪzn/ *n.* 毒物,毒药
strict /strikt/ *a.* 严格的
be ~ with 对...是严格的
sewer /sjuə/ *n.* 阴沟,污水管
empty /ˈempti/ *vt.* 使成为空的
properly /ˈprɒpəli/
ad. 适当地;正当地
put up with 忍受,容忍
be typical of
 在.....中是典型的
be in the wrong 理亏,谬误
be willing to (do) 乐于做
in a moment 立即,立刻
too ... to (do) 太.....以致不能
have to (do) 不得不,必须
in any case 总之,无论如何
get washed out
 被冲走,被冲掉

Text

Sewage and Industrial Wastes

Mr. Freedman: You industrialists can't say that you don't harm the rivers. Look at the Thames①. There's hardly any life left in it②.

Mr. Gilbert: Well, I don't know about that③. But I can

tell you this. The public only gets what it wants^④. If people want nice new motor cars and fridges and things, they've got to put up with a bit of muck^⑤.

Mr. Freedman: "Put up with a bit of muck?" That's typical of people like you: you're always passing the buck. You're never willing to admit that you might be in the wrong. Just because of you and your friends, half the rivers in Britain are dead or dying.

Mr. Murray: What do you say to that, Mr. Gilbert?

Mr. Gilbert: Well, first of all, I don't think it's quite as bad as that^⑥, and secondly...

Mr. Freedman: (interrupting) How can you possibly deny what people can see with their own eyes^⑦?

Mr. Murray: Perhaps we ought to let Mr. Gilbert finish his reply, Mr. Freedman. You'll get your turn in a moment^⑧.

Mr. Gilbert: Thank you. Now, as I was saying, it would be too expensive to purify all waste^⑨. In order to produce goods at the right price, manufacturers have to discharge untreated wastes into rivers. In any case, everything gets washed out to sea and disappears^⑩.

Mr. Freedman. Absolute rubbish! You're supposed to be a responsible person — you own factories all over the Midlands — and you expect

people to believe that wastes disappear at sea?

Mr. Murray: Well, Mr. Gilbert, what exactly do you discharge into the rivers?

Mr. Gilbert: The water we use for cleaning purposes and for cooling...^⑪

Mr. Freedman: You see, he admits it. He uses water for cleaning. And that water must be polluted. I'd like to ask^⑫ Mr. Gilbert just one question, that's all.

Mr. Murray: And what is the question?

Mr. Freedman: I'd like a straight answer to this, Mr. Gilbert. Do you think it's right to pump polluted water into the river?

Mr. Gilbert: It's very difficult to say. You see, there are many things involved ...

Mr. Murray: Perhaps you could just answer the question, Mr. Gilbert.

Mr. Gilbert: I was trying to, before you interrupted me! Now, some of the wastes we put into the river are permitted by law. Any really dangerous substances are put in special containers and disposed of elsewhere.

Mr. Murray: So you're saying that the law permits you to discharge certain types of waste products ...

Mr. Freedman: Poisons.

Mr. Murray: ... certain types of waste products into the rivers. Perhaps it's a question of changing the law.

Mr. Freedman: The law should be much stricter with local authorities, too^①.

Mr. Murray: In what way?

Mr. Freedman: Well, for example, a lot of sewers are emptied straight into the rivers. The sewage often isn't properly treated and it kills all forms of life in the water.

Notes

① Thames

泰晤士河

英国南方最重要的一条河流, 流经牛津、伦敦等重要城市, 全长 346 公里。

② There's hardly any life left in it.

在泰晤士河里几乎没有留下任何生物。

句中 *left in it* 是过去分词短语, 作定语修饰 *any life*。在 *there be* 结构的句子中有时主语后带有一个定语, 如:

There's a man waiting outside. 外面有一个人等着。

There's nothing to be worried about. 没有什么可抱怨的。

③ Well, I don't know about that.

嗨, 这一点我倒不知道。

本句中的 *well* 是感叹词。*well* 作感叹词时常表示惊讶(咳, 嗨); 无可奈何(嗯, 唉); 同意, 期望(好吧, 喂)等。本课文中共出现四句以 *well* 开头的句子, 分别表示上述各个意思。本句中的 *well* 表示惊讶。

④ The public only gets what it wants.

老百姓只要得到他们要的东西就行了。

what 引导名词性从句，作 **gets** 的宾语。**what** 在从句中又是 **wants** 的宾语。**what** 在引导名词性从句时有两种意思：什么或所……的(……)视句子的具体意思而定，如：

I don't know what laser is. 我不知道激光是什么。

What the scientist studied before was the cause of earthquakes. 这位科学家以前(所)研究的课题是地震形成的原因。

it 指代 **the public**, **the public** 为集合名词，可用 **it(he)**，也可用 **they** 代替。

- ⑤ ... **they've got to put up with a bit of muck.**

……他们只好容忍一点脏的东西。

get 的完成时态和动词不定式连用 (**have got to do**) 表示“必须”，如：

We've got to make full use of our natural resources.

我们必须充分利用我们的自然资源

put up with 和 **a bit of** 都是词组，其词义分别为“忍受，容忍”和“一点儿”。

- ⑥ ... **I don't think it's quite as bad as that.**

……我认为情况并非像你讲的那样坏。

句中代词 **it** 和 **that** 分别替代了刚才所提到的情况和 **Mr. Freedman** 指责他们的话，即 **Just because of you and your friends, half the rivers in Britain are dead or dying.**

I don't think that... 在译成汉语时，习惯上用“我认为……不”来表达，如：

We don't think (believe) that computers can replace man in every field. 我们认为，计算机不可能在所有的领域代替人。

- ⑦ ... **deny what people can see with their own eyes?**

……否定人们亲眼看到的東西呢？

what ... eyes 是名词性从句，作 **deny** 的宾语；**what** 在从句中是 **see** 的宾语。参见注释④

- ⑧ **You'll get your turn in a moment.**

马上要轮到你(讲)了。

句中 **turn** 是名词,意思是“依次,轮流,顺次”,如:

Wait your turn. 等着轮到你吧。

It's your turn to read the text. 轮到你读课文了。

- ⑨ **Now, as I was saying, it would be too expensive to purify all waste.**

正像我所讲的,现在要净化(处理)所有工业垃圾费用太贵了。

as I was saying 是特种定语从句, **as** 修饰后面整个句子的内容,译成“正如”,详见〈语法 I〉,又如:

As I remember, he was studying at our university at that time. 据我的记忆,他那时在我校学习。

it 是形式主语,真正主语是 **to purify all waste**, 即 **to purify all waste would be too expensive.**

- ⑩ **In any case, everything gets washed out to sea and disappears.**
总之,每一件东西都被冲入海洋中并且消失掉。

句中谓语动词 **get** 是连系动词,相当于 **be, become** 等。本句也可理解为 **everything is washed out to sea.**

- ⑪ **The water we use for cleaning purposes and for cooling...**
我们用于清洗和冷却的水……

we use...cooling 是定语从句,修饰 **the water**。从句中的关系代词 **which** 或 **that** 省略。被省略的关系代词在从句中作动词 **use** 的宾语,如:

Most of heat (which) the sun sends out spreads out into space. 太阳放出的大部分热量散失在太空中。

The products (that) we saw at the exhibition are all made in China. 我们在展览会上看到的产品都是中国制造的。

- ⑫ **I'd like to ask ...**

= **I would like to ask ...**

- ⑬ **The law should be much stricter with local authorities, too.**
对地方当局来说,执行这条法律也应该更严格些。

本句中 **be strict with** 是词组,其中介词 **with** 作“对……,就……”

来说”解,如:

It is the custom with the Chinese. 对中国人来说,

这是一种风俗(这是中国人的风俗习惯)。

Things go well with us. 对我们来说,事事顺利。

Review Exercises

I. Fill in the blanks with the words and expressions given below. Change the forms if necessary:

put up with, in a moment, elsewhere, in any case, authority, treat, be disposed of, admit, be strict with, product

1. People in this area can not _____ the air pollution caused by the chemical plant.
2. Laws should _____ those factories that turn out industrial wastes.
3. Fined (处以罚金) by the health _____, this restaurant is going to employ some special protections for the cooked foods.
4. Polluted water from factories should be _____ before it is discharged into rivers.
5. A large amount of rubbish has _____ since September.
6. Why don't you put your dirty shoes _____? We'll soon have a meeting in the room.
7. _____ manufacturers are not allowed to discharge untreated wastes into rivers.
8. Industrialists will never _____ that they have harmed the rivers.

9. Prof. Smith is arriving _____, and he will give us a report on how to deal with air pollution in large cities.
10. Many of the _____ turned out in this factory will be exported to Arabian countries.

II. Choose the one from a, b, c, and d to best complete the following sentences concerned:

1. You can not deny what people can see _____ their eyes.
a. with b. for c. in d. at
2. I don't think things are as bad as _____ you said.
a. that b. what c. which d. such
3. You ought to let John _____ what he wanted to say.
a. to finish b. finishing c. finish d. finished
4. _____ a minute, you'll get your turn in a moment.
a. For b. In c. Just d. As
5. Industrialists hold that it is _____ expensive _____ purify all wastes.
a. very...to b. much...to c. too...to d. too...not to
6. Industrial wastes are prohibited (禁止) to _____ into rivers.
a. have discharged b. have been discharged
c. discharge d. be discharged
7. How can you say the water _____ cleaning purposes is not polluted?
a. to be used with b. to use with
c. used for d. be used for
8. He is typical _____ the manufacturers who always pass the buck to the users of their industrial products.
a. with b. of c. at d. in
9. Goods should be sold _____ right prices in accordance with their different qualities.