高等学校试用教材

英语

第二册

上海交通大学外语教研组主编

人人人在日本的社

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上海交通大学外语教研组主编

人人名名木米比。

高等学校试用数材 英一语 新區册 海交通大学外语教练组主编

人 A A A A A A A D 版 新华中店上海出行所发行 济南印刷厂印装

开本787×1092 1/32 印张10 字数240,000 1978年9月第1版 1979年4月第2次印刷 印数450.001-600,000 书号9012·681 定价0.73元

编者说明

本书系供高等工科院校使用的基础英语教材第二册。全册共分 15 课,有三次复习练习,约需 70 学时。

本册课文均选自近年原版图书,题材涉及物理、化学及与工科有关的科技基础知识。课文内出现生词 529 个,短语和词组 115 个。每课配有阅读材料 2 篇。本册语法包括从句加深部分、非谓语动词加深部分、补足语小结、虚拟语气、倒装、省略、强调句型和构词法等内容。练习吸取了近年国外科技英语教材常用的选择、替换、判断理解、句型转换等形式。

每课内容编排顺序为:课文、生词和短语、注释、词汇学习、语法、练习、阅读材料。

由于我们水平有限,教材中一定存在不少缺点和错误,希望批评指正。

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编 者 一九七八年九月

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Lesson One

Text: How Light Travels

Word Study: light, empty, neither

Grammar: I The Object Clause

II The Appositive and the Appositive

Clause

Text

How Light Travels

We know that light is a variety of radiant energy. Radiant energy can leave its source and travel through empty space at the speed of about 186,000 miles a second.

The great speed of light explains why we think we see things happen at the exact moment they are happening. When we turn on a lamp in a dark room, the lamp and everything else in the room seem to light up at once. Actually, it takes the light a tiny fraction of a second to reach our eyes.

Like other varieties of radiant energy, light radiates. That is, it spreads out from its source in straight lines, or rays. The fact that light travels in straight lines explains many things. For example, it explains why we cannot see around the corner of a building and it explains how shadows are formed.

Whether light comes from a luminous or a non-luminous object, it travels in straight lines. Rays of light that are

stopped by a building never reach our eyes. Neither do rays that go past the corner but not toward us. So the only objects we can see are those from which rays have a path to our eyes.

An object casts a shadow because light travels past it in straight lines. The rays of light that hit the object are stopped or reflected by it. So there is a space beyond the object that the light rays cannot reach directly. We call the dark space a shadow.

New Words

1	waniate	[voluciati] #	#b** がル
	variety	[vəˈraiəti] n.	种类,变化
2.	radiant	['reidjənt] a.	辐射的,放射的
3.	about	[ə'baut] ad.	大约
		prep.	在周围
4.	mile	[mail] n .	英里
5 .	second	['sekand] n.	秒
6.	explain	[iks'plein] vt.	解释,说明
7.	see	[si:] vt., vi.	看见
	saw	[:ca]	
	seen	[si:n]	
8.	happen	['hæpən] vi.	发生
9.	exact	[ig'zækt] a.	确切的;正确的;
			精密的
10.	moment	['məumənt] n .	瞬间; 时刻
11.	dark	[da:k] a .	黑暗的
		n.	黑暗; 暗处
12.	room	[ru(:)m] n.	房间,场所,空间
13.	everything	['evri θ iŋ] n .	每件事;一切东西

14.	else	[els] a., ad.	其他(的)
15.	actuall y	[ˈæktjuəli] ad.	实际上
16.	fraction	[ˈfrækʃən] n.	部分;分数
17.	eye	[ai] <i>n</i> .	眼睛
18.	radiate	['reidieit] vt., vi.	辐射, 放射
19.	straight	[streit] a.	直的,直线的
20.	ray	[rei] <i>n</i> .	光线,射线
21.	fact	[fækt] n.	事实
22.	cannot	['kænət, 'kænət] aux.	v.
			不能
23.	around	[əˈraund] prep.	绕过,围着,
			在周围
		ad.	在周围, 在附近
24.	corner	['kɔ:nə] <i>n</i> .	角落; 拐角
25 .	shadow	[ˈʃædəu] n.	阴影,影子
26.	whether	['hweðə] conj.	不管,是否
27 .	luminous	['lu:minəs] a.	发光的
28.	non-luminous	['non-'lu:minəs] a.	不发光的
29.	past	[pa:st] prep.	经过
		a.	过去的
30.	path	[pa: θ] n .	道路, 轨道
31.	cast	[ka:st] vt .	投,扔,铸造
	cast		
	cast		
32.	hit	[hit] <i>vt</i> .	击中,碰撞
	hit		
	hit		
33.	reflect	[ri'flekt] vt.	反射, 反映
			_

. .

34. beyond

[bi'jond] prep.

在……的那边;

除……之外, 超过

35. directly

[di'rektli] ad.

直接地

Phrases and Expressions

1. light up

照亮; 点亮

2. that is

即

3. whether...or... 不管……还是……, 是……还是……

Notes

1. at the speed of about 186,000 miles a second 以每秒约 186,000 英里的速度

这里 186,000 读作 one hundred and eighty-six thousand; a 作"每一"解。

2. The great speed of light explains why we think we see things happen at the exact moment they are happening. 光速极快,这说明为什么我们认为在事情正在发生的那一时 刻我们就看到它们发生。

这里 happen 是省略 to 的动词不定式, 作宾语补足语。 they are happening 是定语从句, 修饰 the exact moment.

- 3. ...it explains why we cannot see around the corner of a building.
 - ……这说明我们为什么看不见建筑物拐角后面的东西。
- 4. Neither do rays that go past the corner but not toward us. 经过拐角但不射向我们的光线也到达不了我们的眼睛。

本句以 neither 开始,用倒装语序,所以句中把 do 放 在主语 rays 的前面。

这里 do 代替上句中的 reach our eyes.

5. So the only objects we can see are those from which rays

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have a path to our eyes.

因此我们所能看见的仅仅是其光线到达我们眼睛的那些物体。

这里 those 是代词,代替 the objects,以避免重复。 from which rays have a path to our eyes 是一个定语从句,修饰 those,关系代词 which 作介词 from 的宾语。

Word Study

1. light

1) a. 轻的

The new product is small in size and light in weight. 这种新产品体积小、重量轻。

2) n. 光

The sun gives off light and heat,

太阳发出光和热。

3) n. 灯

Turn on the light, please.

请开灯。

4) vi. 变亮

When you turn on the switch, the lamp lights up at once.

开关一开, 灯立刻就亮起来。

5) vt. 照亮

Electricity is used to light buildings and drive machines. 电用来照亮房屋和开动机器。

6) vt. 点燃

The furnace is lighted by an electric spark.

这炉子由电火花点燃。

2. empty

- 1) a. 空的
 There is nothing in the container. It is empty. 容器内没有东西,是空的。
- 2) vt. 使成为空的 Empty the bottle, please. 请把瓶子倒空。

3. neither

1) pro. 两者都不

A solid has a definite shape and a definite volume, but a gas has neither.

固体有一定的形状和一定的体积,而气体两者都没有。

- 2) a. 两者都不的
 Neither problem is difficult (['difik*]t] 困难的).
 两个问题都不难。
- 3) ad. 也不

Air is not an element, and neither is water. The former is a mixture and the latter is a compound. 空气不是元素, 水也不是。前者是混合物,后者是化合物。

- 4) conj. 也不 Energy can not be created, neither can it be destroyed. 能量不能创造,也不能消灭。
- 5) neither ... nor 既不……也不 A gas has neither a definite shape nor a definite volume. 气体既没有一定的形状也没有一定的体积。

Grammar

I The Object Clause

宾 语 从 句

在复合句中起宾语作用的从句叫做宾语从句。宾语从句由下

列三种起连接作用的词引出:

1. 从属连接词 that (无词义)

whether 是否 if* 是否

2. 连接代词

what 什么; 所……的(事物) which 哪一个

who 谁

whom [hu:m] 谁(宾格)

whose [hu:z] 谁的

3. 连接副词

when 什么时候 why 为什么 where 在哪里 how 怎样

1. 用作及物动词的宾语

- a) 用从属连接词引出。从属连接词只起连接作用,在从句中 不作成分。that 有时可以省略。如:
 - 1) We know (that) a force has direction as well as magnitude.

我们知道, 力不仅有大小, 而且有方向。

2) We can determine whether an object will float on water, if its density is known.

如果知道物体的比重,我们就可确定该物体是否 会 浮在水上。

- 3) Go and see *if they are still in the laboratory*. 去看看他们是否还在实验室里。
- b) 用连接代词引出。连接代词除起连接作用外,并作从句的 一个成分。如:
 - 1) He has found out what mechanical advantage is. (what 作表语)

他已弄清楚, 机械利益是什么。

^{*} if 作"是否"解释时,只能用来引出及物动词的宾语从句。

- 2) Automatic machines can only do what they have been "told" to do. (what 作宾语) 自动化机器只能做人们"告诉"它去做的那些事情。
- 3) There are two ways to make step rockets. It is hard to say which is better. (which 作主语) 制造多级火箭的方法有两种。哪种好一些,很难讲。
- 4) Please tell me whose radio it is. (whose 作定语) 请告诉我,这是谁的收音机。
- c) 用连接副词引出。连接副词除起连接作用外,并在从句中 作状语。
 - 1) The teacher explained to them why aeroplanes could not fly in space.

教师给他们解释过飞机为什么不能在太空中飞行。

2) We have learned how an automatic production line is formed.

我们已经懂得自动化生产线是怎样组成的。

3) Do you know when China's first man-made earth satellite was launched?

你知道中国第一颗人造地球卫星是什么时候发射的吗?

2. 用作介词的宾语

- 1) Let's consider the question of whether a single force can exist. 让我们考虑一下单独一个力能否存在这个问题。
- 2) Gas takes the shape of what is holding it. 气体取容纳该气体的容器的形状。
- 3) Electric power can be easily transmitted from where it is generated to where it is needed.

电力可以容易地从发电的地方输送到需要的地方。

4) The first lesson is about how light travels. 第一课是讲光怎样传播。

5) Television is different from radio in that it sends and receives pictures.

电视之不同于无线电在于电视能收发图像。

II The Appositive and the Appositive Clause 同位语和同位语从句

1. 同位语

同位语一般位于某个词之后,给予该词另一名称或确定该词的具体内容。如:

- 1) What does the term work mean in physics? 功这个术语在物理上是什么意思?
- 2) Molecules are made up of tiny particles—atoms. 分子是由微小的粒子——原子——构成的。
- 3) We all study and work hard for the revolution. 我们都为革命努力学习和工作。
- 4) Some processes, such as oil refining, may be completely automated.

某些生产过程,如炼油,可以完全自动化。

5) This simple machine has a mechanical advantage of 100 to 10, that is, of 10.

这个简单机械的机械利益是 100 比 10, 即 10。

2. 同位语从句

在复合句中起同位语作用的从句叫做同位语从句。这种从句常由从属连接词 that 引出。如:

1) The fact that electric currents passing through a wire produce heat is known to all.

电流通过导线时产生热这一事实,是大家所知道的。

2) They came to the conclusion ([kən'klu:30n] 结论)

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