

大学英语分级学习指南丛书 ②

大学英语

分级学习指南

二级

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大学英语分级学习指南丛书

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大学英语分级学习指南 二 级

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前 言

为了配合国家教委审定的高等院校《大学英语》新版本(文理科)本科用精读教材的教学,湖北地区7所高等院校联合编写了《大学英语分级学习指南》丛书,供各级各类高等学校学生使用。

本丛书分为1—4册,每册10个单元,每个单元3个部分:1. 语言点解析;2. 阅读文章(in Reading Activity)注释;3. 配套练习。第一部分是本书重点,侧重于课文中共核性语言点的解释,并注意了同义词辨析、难句难词翻译。第三部分紧扣课文内容,编写了阅读理解、词汇与结构、完形填空和写作练习。阅读理解文章均选自国外近几年来出版的原著,题材多样,其中一篇与课文内容相符;写作遵循“循序渐进”的原则,安排了联词成句、联句成段、段落及篇章的写作练习。所编练习尽量在内容和形式上与《大学英语四级考试大纲》一致。

《大学英语学习指南》丛书,旨在帮助学生解决课文中的疑难问题,加深理解,巩固和掌握所学的语言知识,提高应试能力,也便于教师组织课堂教学,提高教学质量。这是一套有益的学习指导书。

本丛书在编写及试用过程中,得到了武汉工业大学、武汉大学、华中农业大学、武汉测绘科技大学、湖北医学院、湖

北工学院、中南政法学院等院校教师和学生的肯定及支持。本书为丛书第2册。

由于编者水平有限，错误和不妥之处在所难免，望读者批评指正。

编 者

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Unit One

I. Language Points in the Text

1. ... as Manhattan (named after the great Venusian astronomer Prof. Manhattan...). (p. 1, ll. 5-6) 曼哈顿是以金星上伟大的天文学家曼哈顿教授的名字命名的。

be named after; 以……而命名。 e.g.

He was named Black after his father. 他随他父亲的名字取名为布莱克。

Did you visit the hospital named after Dr. Norman Bethune? 你参观过那所以白求恩命名的医院吗?

2. ...Earth's surface in the area of Manhattan is composed of ... (p. 2, ll. 16-17)

We don't know what it is made of ... (p. 2, l. 27)

- 1) "be composed of", "be made (up) of" 和 "consist of"

这三个短语都可以用来表示“由……组成, 构成”。

"consist of"只能用作主动语态。 e.g.

The committee is composed of seven members. 这个委员会由七人组成。

Our class is made up of 20 boys and 10 girls. 我们全班有20名男生, 10名女生。

Life is made up of tiny trifles. 生活就是由琐碎小事

构成的。

The atmosphere consists of certain gases. 空气里含有几种气体。

2) be made (up) of, be made from

虽然 Be made (up) of 和 be made from 二者都可表示“由……制成做成的”，但就其使用习惯而言是有区别的。如果从成品外观上能看得出何种原材料，那就用 be made (up) of。否则就得用 be made from. e. g.
Ships used to be made entirely of wood. 从前的船全是用木造的。

Many tools are made of iron.

Wine can be made from grapes. 酒可以用葡萄酿成。

Gas is made from coal. 煤气是由煤制成的。

3. For one thing ... For another ... (p. 2, ll. 16-17) “一方面……另一方面……”或“一则……二则……” e. g.

For one thing, we carry on production; for another we carry on study. 我们一方面抓生产，一方面抓学习。

4. ...and other deadly gases (p. 2, l. 18) 以及其它可致人死的气体。

dead, deadly

1) dead; *adj.* 指动物、人等“无生气的”，“已死的”，也指花草树木“凋谢的”。 e. g.

The hunter fired and the bear fell dead.

Do the dead ever come back to life?

He found dead leaves all over his garden after the rain.

大雨过后，他发现他花园的地面上到处都是枯叶。

2) deadly; *adj.* “致死的”，“致命的”。作副词用时，往往用来说明某件事物的程度，表示“死一般地”、“很”、“非常”的意思。 e. g.

Fog is the sailor's deadly enemy. 雾是水手天敌。

These weapons are deadly. 这些都是致命的武器。

He was deadly sleepy after the performance. 演出结束后，他困倦极了。

He is deadly ill. 他病得要死。

5. "Are there any other hazards ...?" (p. 2, l. 24) danger

1) hazard, danger, risk

hazard, 指偶然的危险，还有冒险的含义，既可以作名词，也可以作动词。 e. g.

His life is full of hazards. 他的一生充满了冒险的事情。

He hazards his life in making money. 为了赚钱，他冒着生命的危险。

- 2) danger; 危险，一般用语，常指有可能的危险，但危险不一定接近或已确知。 e. g.

Miners at work are always in danger. 矿工总是在危险中工作。

- 3) risk; 冒险，风险，危险，可用作名词和动词。 e. g.

Who risked his life to help me get away? 是谁冒生命危险帮我逃走的呢？

If you wait any longer you will risk missing your train.

如果你再等长一点时间的话，你就会有误车的危险。

at risk 在危险中

at one's own risk 自担风险，自负全责

at the risk of 冒着……的危险

run / take a risk 冒风险，冒危险

6. You see this dark black cloud ... (p. 2, l. 25)

dark black; 深黑色。类似的短语还有：light black 浅黑色，light gray 浅灰色，和 dark gray 深灰色等。

7. Over here you will notice what seems to be a river, ...
(p. 2, l. 29) 这边, 诸位可以看到象是一条河似的东西。
what seems to be a river: 名词性从句。what 相当于 something that, 在从句中作主语。试比较“他害怕象蛇一样的东西”的两种译法。

He is afraid of something that seems to be a snake.

He is afraid of what seems to be a snake.

8. “We’re not certain ...” (p. 2, l. 34)

sure, certain

- 1) sure: “确信”、“深信”, 常表示主观上的无疑虑。 e. g.

I felt for a time sure of his innocence. 我一度认为他是无辜的。

You are sure of a welcome. 你深信会受到欢迎。

He was sure they must have seen the letter. 他相信他们肯定看到那封信。

She is sure to succeed. 她必定成功。

- 2) certain: “肯定”, “有把握”, 侧重指客观依据的可靠性。 e. g.

I am now certain of his guilt. 我现在敢肯定他有罪了。

As I can’t be certain I won’t be positive. 因为我不能肯定, 所以我不愿武断。

At one point, it seemed certain that their plane would crash. 在某个地方, 他们的飞机看来肯定会撞毁的。

9. ...make noise and keep crashing into each other. (p. 2, l. 35)

keep, keep on, keep up 这三个词语都可以表示“继续”, “反复进行”的意思。keep 和 keep on 后面一般接动名词, keep up 后面则接名词。keep on 强调重复, 决心(受到了

挫折, 仍要继续干)。 e. g.

I keep breaking the things. 我总是在摔东西。

He keeps on phoning me but I really don't want to talk to him. 他不停地给我打电话但我真地不想理他。

If we keep up the battle all night, we will succeed. 只要我们坚持战斗一宿, 我们就会胜利。

II. Notes to the Passage in Reading Activity

1. What's it supposed to do? (p. 14, l. 12)

it: 这里指新鲜空气。be supposed to do: 意为应该干什么。这句话可理解为“新鲜空气该怎样呢?” e. g.

Everybody is supposed to know the law. 每个人都该懂法律。

Students are supposed not to come to this place. 学生不该来这个地方。

2. How come if it's air, my eyes aren't watering? (p. 14, l. 15)

如果是空气, 我的眼睛为何没有流水?

本句是个省略句, 也可说是惯用法。它的句子结构可以还原为: How does it come that if it's air, my eyes aren't watering?

how come: 为何, 怎么, 放在句首, 其后接的句子是陈述句语序, 而其意义是个问句。 e. g.

How come you never visit us any more? 你为何不再来看我们?

How came you did not agree with me? 你为何不同意我的看法?

3. I sure miss sneezing. (p. 15, l. 5)

sure: 可用作副词, 表示“的确”, “一定”的意思。此用法在

口语中较为多见 e. g.

It sure was a cold night. 那的确是个寒冷的夜晚。

He will come sure. 他一定会来。

4. I took one big deep breath of the smog-filled air, ... (p. 15, ll. 22-23) 我深深地呼了一口充满烟雾的空气,
take a deep breath; 作深呼吸。 e. g.

You'd better go out in the morning and take a deep breath of the fresh air. 你最好在早晨到外边去呼吸新鲜空气。

The salesman took a deep breath and started his talk. 那
售货员深深地呼了一口气之后,才开始大谈他的商品优
点。

II. Exercises

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

1. That novel _____ on an actual fact as I know.
A) basing
B) is based
C) found
D) is shown
2. When I came in I _____ a note on the desk yesterday.
A) noticed
B) paid attention to
C) attended
D) cared for
3. I don't agree with you since your idea is _____.
A) logical
B) illogical
C) illogically
D) unlogic
4. The union is _____ ten members.
A) composed of
B) made up from
C) consisted of
D) came from
5. His hair was _____ while he was running.

- A) sticking to B) sticking up
 C) sticking on D) sticking out
6. Latin and Greek are ____ languages.
- A) deadly B) died
 C) death D) dead
7. The plan is so difficult that its ____ is doubtful.
- A) feasibility B) ability
 C) possibility D) capacity
8. A lighted cigarette ____ an acrid smoky smell.
- A) gives over B) gives forth
 C) gives off D) gives in
9. He went to Beijing in 1956 and ____ there ever since.
- A) had lived B) has lived
 C) lived D) has been living
10. The crops ____ the drought at last.
- A) survived B) was survived
 C) survived after D) has been survived
11. He was ____ Tom after his father.
- A) called B) named
 C) known D) appointed
12. A typical American ____ is tall and narrow.
- A) scrape B) crash
 C) skyscraper D) sky
13. ____ the weather is concerned, I don't like Wuhan.
- A) As to B) As far as
 C) As fast as D) As if
14. She fell and ____ her knee on the sidewalk.
- A) scraped B) smoothed
 C) skinned D) sprang

15. A lot of birds are ____ the trees.
 A) hovering on B) hovering over
 C) hovered D) being hovered
16. They like these eggs ____ the size and colour.
 A) as well B) as to
 C) as such D) as yet
17. Why do the dogs ____ barking?
 A) keep up B) keep to
 C) keep with D) keep on
18. You must ____ to the teacher while you are attending the class.
 A) pay attention B) note
 C) notice D) care
19. How much did you ____ for the house?
 A) spend B) pay
 C) cost D) give
20. He ____ come at eight, but as a matter of fact he never comes on time.
 A) is supposed to B) will
 C) is forced to D) may
21. During the Long March in spite of terrible hardships and dangers the Red Army ____ their courage all the time.
 A) kept up B) kept to
 C) kept on D) kept in
22. As a joke, Tom set ____ the clock ____ an hour.
 A) back...for B) back...by
 C) aside...by D) aside...for
23. A red light is a ____ of danger.
 A) signal B) sight

- C) size D) single
24. Don't _____ your life in making money.
A) danger B) cost
C) hazard D) pay
25. That boy _____ the window with a stone.
A) searched B) smashed
C) scraped D) smoothed
26. If there had been a _____ in this large classroom, I would have heard your lecture more clearly.
A) telephone B) telegram
C) monitor D) microphone
27. I want to buy a _____ to keep time.
A) keep timer B) watchmaker
C) time keeper D) keeper
28. _____, not only children, likes this film.
A) People B) Everyone
C) Who D) What
29. _____ I knew you, I heard of you.
A) Long before B) Before long
C) Long ago D) Before several days
30. She _____ over the problem until I came to a conclusion.
A) did not think B) has thought
C) thought D) had thought

Part I Reading Comprehension

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

One of the beliefs for men in women's liberation is that men are no longer obliged to pay women the stylized courtesies

(礼貌).

Jane in an article on the new manners declares that a woman no longer has to act helpless in public. She no longer need allow a man to look after her by pulling out chairs, opening doors as if he were dealing with a fool. Jane points out that women do not need help getting in and out of cars. She also says there is no reason why a man should walk on the outside of a woman on the sidewalk. Historically, the man walked on the inside so he caught waste thrown out of a window. Today a man walks on the outside. If, out of love, he wants to take the blows, he should walk on the inside, because that's where robbers are hiding.

It is easier to follow social customs than to depend on one's own taste. But customs may be broken by us. For example, when a man and woman are led to table, the woman is expected to sit first. However, I have done it in the other way according to my wife.

One night I followed the hostess to sit on the chair she pulled out naturally. "Well", my wife said "you did it again". "Did what?" I asked, puzzled. "Took the chair".

Since I had walked ahead of my wife, it would have been awkward not to have taken the chair. I had got there first after all.

Also, I had got in a car first, and let woman get in by herself. This was a courtesy I insisted on as the stronger sex, out of love. In times like these, there were robbers about. It would be foolish to put a woman in a car and then shut the door on her, leaving her at the mercy of some ill-mannered man who might well be hiding in the back seat.

31. The main idea of this passage is ____ .
A) as to courtesies, the author relies on his own judgement
B) women don't like to act helpless in public
C) it is easier to follow social customs
D) women don't like to walk on the inside
32. The author's attitude toward the whole question of courtesies and women's liberation is ____ .
A) serious
B) humorous
C) friendly
D) hostile
33. The author suggested that women ____ .
A) do need help in and out of cars
B) do not need help in and out of cars
C) do need to get in the car first
D) do not need to get in the car first
34. The author said he always got in a car first to ____ his wife.
A) look after
B) look for
C) protect
D) prevent
35. The meaning of "mercy" (last paragraph) is ____ .
A) love
B) respect
C) pity
D) hatred

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

In the decade after the publication of *The Sea Around US*, Carson continued her research and writing. There were other books and numerous magazine articles. Most of them dealt with the major love of her life — the sea. However, some of them were about environment protection because she was a