

高等教育自学考试英语专业辅导与应试丛书

A guide to *A Comprehensive Course in English*

综合英语(二)上册

自学导读及应试指南

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前言

《综合英语(二)》是《综合英语(一)》的继续,是高等教育自学考试英语专业基础阶段的一门必考课程,旨在提高学生综合应用语言的能力以及他们的逻辑思维和分析理解能力,为他们参加工作或继续本科阶段的自学打好基础。与《综合英语(一)》相比,该教材选题更加广泛,涉及当代人们关注的重大问题,课文长度也由《综合英语(一)》的每篇600—1,000词增加到每篇1000—1,500词,在练习中增加了要求学生用英语解释英语的项目。

英语是一门实践性很强的技能课,记忆量很大,因此学习者只有持之以恒,不断积累,才能有所提高。然而自学者学习安排与在校生不能一样看待,因为自学者大多有工作在身,因此,一定要根据自己的实际情况科学地安排工作和学习计划,并制定适合自己的学习进度表。同时,我们也主张在自学过程中要以教材为本。作为一种学业考试《综合英语(二)》的命题以教材为主(约占60%),因此,自学者要熟读每篇课文,了解其中心思想,掌握其中的难句(可参见本书附录中的课文难句中英文释义),并应坚持先独立做课后练习,然后再查阅参考书。只有这样自学者才能发现自己的错误,也只有这样才能理解、掌握所学的东西。此外,自学者还应养成勤查英英词典的良好习惯,并应注意词的搭配和例句,千万别错误地认为查词典是件浪费时间的事,因为查词典本身就是一个十分有用的学习过程。

我们在教学实践中发现,由于《综合英语(二)》内容多,许多考生觉得抓不住重点;更有一些考生没看懂教材就忙于做各种试题汇编,结果往往是事倍功半。为此,我们针对考试大纲的要求,编写了《综合英语(二)》自学导读书,以帮助自学者解决自学过程中遇到的困难。

本辅导书上册由以下几部分组成:

一、每一单元包含以下四部分:

1. 单词

选取课文中的主要单词进行中英文注释,并配有一定数量的例句;有些单词还有“记忆法”和“考点”。在考点中,对该单词的用法和常用搭配进行详细的解释。

2. 短语

选取课文中的主要短语进行讲解。

3. 课文练习答案

按照教材练习的顺序给出了参考答案,供自学者参阅。

4. 课文译文

考虑到《综合英语(二)》所选课文有相当的难度,本书给出了课文参考译文。

二、综合英语(二)应试系列讲座

针对大纲的考试题型,每四课安排了一个讲座,共四个讲座,以帮助学生了解考试题型,提

高学生的应试技巧。

三、课文难句中英文对照释义

根据大纲要求,本书附录中选取每篇课文中有代表性的难句若干句进行中英文释义,以帮助学生更好地掌握这些句子。难句的选择依据大纲中的三个原则:

1. 句子结构复杂。这类句子一般包含起不同语法作用的从句和词组(特别是分词词组)。
2. 句子中含有比喻、不易懂的词、词组或习语。
3. 句子结构并不复杂,也无难懂的词或词组,但含义需从上下文中得出。

本书紧紧围绕指定教材,旨在帮助学生更好地理解课文,有针对性地掌握课文中的重点、难点。

由于编者水平有限,不当之处在所难免,敬请广大读者批评、指正。

编 者

2001 年 1 月于上海外国语大学

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LESSON 1

Twelve Things I Wish They Taught at School

一、单词

1. **matter** (v.) to be important 重要, 有关系, 要紧

It doesn't matter if I miss my train, because there's another later. (如果我赶不上这趟火车也不要紧, 因为还有下一趟。)

It doesn't matter to me whether they come or not. (他们来不来对我都没关系。)

'Nothing matters now,' he says sadly. ("现在什么都无所谓了," 他悲伤地说。)

考点

用法提示:

- 1) 词义辨析 matter, weigh

这两个单词都可表示“对某人来说很重要”, 但我们通常说 'matter to sb.' 或 'weigh with sb.'

— Does it weigh with you at all what she does? (她做的事对你重要吗?)

— No, it doesn't weigh much with me. (不, 没什么重要性。)

- 2) 注意 matter 用作名词, 词组 a matter of 的一个意思是 'about' 大约, 上下, 用法是 a matter of + 名词, 表示量少, 是个约数

Don't worry, it's only a matter of hours till the doctor arrives. (别着急, 医生过几个小时就来。)

The complicated work will be finished in a matter of minutes. (这复杂的工作几分钟内就能完成。)

- 3) matter 用作动词表示“关系重大”时, 多用在疑问句及否定句中。也常用在 it 作形式主语的句型中, 如 'It doesn't matter'; 'It matters little' 等, 表示“没关系”

2. **acquire** (v.) to learn or to gain, esp. through a plan, over a long time, etc. (尤指有计划 and 经过一段长时间) 学会, 习得

She acquired her (knowledge of) French while living in Paris. (她住在巴黎时学会了法语。)

记忆法

acquirement (n.) 获得, 学得, (复) 学到的东西

3. **restrict** (v.) to keep within limits 限制, 约束

I am restricted by time. (我受时间的限制。)

Women in China are no longer restricted to domestic labor now. (中国妇女不再被束缚于家务劳动了。)

记忆法

restricted (adj.) 受限制的, 受制约的; **restriction** (n.) 限制, 制约; **restrictive** (adj.) 限制性的

考点

词义辨析: restrict, restrain

restrict 指限制(到某种程度)

He restricted himself to (smoking) two cigarettes a day. (他约束自己, 每天只抽两支烟。)

restrain 指抑制或阻止

The laws are intended to restrain the sale of alcohol. (这些法律旨在阻止酒的销售。)

4. **provide** (v.) to supply sth. needed or useful 提供, 供应

Can your shop provide tents for 20 campers? (你们商店可以提供 20 人用的帐篷吗?)

The teacher provided children with some well-illustrated books. (这位老师向孩子们提供了一些有精美插图的书。)

记忆法

provision (n.) 提供, 供应物

考点

1) provide 的常见用法: provide sb. with sth., 或 provide sth. for sb. 向某人提供某物

2) 词义辨析: provide, supply

supply 多指商品等的供应, 用法可以是 supply sb. with sth., 或 supply sth. to/for sb.

In Britain milk is supplied to each house in bottle. (在英国, 牛奶是瓶装供给各家各户的。)

3) provided 或 providing 是连词, 意为 if and only if, on condition that 假如, 以.....为条件

Provided / Providing that circumstances permit, we shall hold the meeting next week. (如果情况允许, 我们下周将举行会议。)

5. **exposure** (n.) the state of being exposed (to a stated influence or weather) 处于(某种影响之下)或暴露于(某种气候中), 接触, 感受.....

much exposure to danger (常处于危险中)

He was suffering from exposure to nuclear radiation. (他因遭受核辐射而吃苦。)

记忆法

expose (v.) 使面临;使暴露

考点

expose 和 exposure 常与介词 to 搭配

SOEs in China have been exposed to the market competition. (中国的国营企业已经走向了市场竞争。)

6. **above** (*prep.*) (fig) better than or more than; higher in quality than (比喻义) 优于, 超过 (常用于人, 表示在品质、能力、行为等方面超于.....之上)

A great man rises above vanity. (伟大的人是不尚虚荣的。)

He's above stealing. (他不至于偷盗。)

The company values hard work above good idea. (在公司看来, 勤奋工作比出好主意更有价值。)

考点

above 的反义词是 below, 它的比喻又可指年龄、重量、价值、程度、能力和地位等方面低于.....

He is below the average at school. (他在学校的成绩是中等以下。)

He is below her in social standing. (他的社会地位比她低。)

7. **enrich** (v.) to make rich 使丰富、使富裕、使充实

Music can enrich your whole life. (音乐会使你的整个生活丰富多彩。)

The expanding economy enriched the peasants. (不断发展的经济使农民们富裕起来。)

记忆法

enrichment (n.) 丰富, 充实

二、短语

1. **be open to** willing to receive; not safe from 虚心的, 乐于接受的; 不设防的, 易受攻击的

考点

在这个短语中, to 为介词, 其后应跟名词或动名词

We are open to all kinds of suggestions. (我们乐于接受各种建议。)

The competition is open to all pupils under twelve years of age. (所有 12 岁以下的小

学生都可以参加这个竞赛。)

Such a description is open to misunderstanding. (这样的描述容易引起误会。)

2. far from 远非, 而不

考点

1) 跟动名词短语

Far from relieving my cough, the medicine aggravated it. (这药不但没缓解我的咳嗽, 反而使之加剧。)

The problem is far from being solved. (这个问题远没有解决。)

2) 跟形容词, 即形容词前 being 常可省略。

Far from (being) angry, he's delighted. (他非但没生气, 反而非常高兴。)

Your work is far from (being) satisfactory. (你的工作远不能令人满意。)

3) 跟名词或代词

He is far from a fool. 或 He is not a fool, far from it. (他可一点不傻。)

3. take delight in to take or receive great pleasure in 以.....为乐, 非常喜欢

My grandfather takes delight in (looking at) pictures. (我祖父非常喜欢[欣赏]绘画。)

The naughty boy takes great delight in pulling the dog's tail. (那个淘气的男孩感到拉狗尾巴很有乐趣。)

4. lead to to have as a result, cause 引起, 导致

Smoking cigarettes leads to lung cancer. (吸烟导致肺癌。)

A cold can lead to pneumonia. (伤风可能导致肺炎。)

This test is obviously bad because it leads to incorrect learning. (很显然这个测试不好, 因为它导致不正确的学习。)

考点

近义词或词组: cause, produce, result in, bring about

Smoking cigarettes may result in lung disease. (吸烟可能导致肺病。)

Dirt often brings about disease. (污物常引起疾病。)

5. in some respects 这里的 respect 意为 a detail, point, 这个词组可解释为在某些方面

The new job is better paid, but in some respects less interesting. (这项工作报酬较好, 但在某些方面不甚吸引人。)

考点

1) 相近词组 in every respect 在每个方面, 每个环节(条目); in many respects 在很多方面

In many respects, John is the best boy we have had in the school. (从许多方面来看, 约翰是学校里最好的学生。)

The plan is faulty in every respect. (这个计划每个环节中都有问题。)

2) 注意比较 in some respects 与 in respect of something, 后者意为“就……而言”

His work is good in respect of quality but unsatisfactory in respect of quantity.

(他的工作就质量而言是好的, 但就数量而言, 就不能令人满意了。)

6. **be capable of** 能……的, 可以……的

The situation is capable of improvement. (情况可能好转。)

There was only one man in the city capable of lending him \$ 20,000. (城里只有一个人能借给他 2 万英镑。)

考点

比较 be capable of 与 be able to 两者意思相近, 但 be capable of 后跟名词或动名词, 而 be able to 后直接跟动词原形

I don't believe you are able to win. / I don't believe you are capable of winning it.

(我认为你赢不了。)

三、课文练习答案

Work on the Text

1. Answer these questions.

- 1) Just after the Second World War.
- 2) The facilities and the skills of the teachers were probably well above average for the U. S. at that time.
- 3) Choose a subject that really interests you and place it in its broader human context, but don't get trapped by the first subject that interests you, or the first thing that you find you are good at.
- 4) Because many apparently naïve questions are really deep ones and the answers can be a gateway to real insights.
- 5) Because you can gradually understand their experience behind their remarks, their particular perspectives, which may enrich your life.
- 6) Because everybody's understanding is incomplete, we should be open to correction and learn from our own mistakes.
- 7) Because everyone in this planet should have at least something to say about the direction in which we are going. The author is worried that we are changing our planet for some short-term advantage when the long-term implications are unknown.
- 8) On the great discoveries of the human spirit.
- 9) Open to discussion.
- 10) Open to discussion.

11) Open to discussion.

12) **Open** to discussion.

2. Look up the following words in an English-English dictionary before looking at the Word List. (You have to decide the part of speech of each first.)

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1) facility (<i>n.</i>) | skillfulness |
| 2) grateful (<i>adj.</i>) | feeling or showing thanks to |
| 3) matter (<i>v.</i>) | be important because it has effects on a particular situation or on sb. |
| 4) philosopher (<i>n.</i>) | a person who studies or writes about basic things such as the nature of existence, knowledge, thought, or about how people should live |
| 5) insight (<i>n.</i>) | accurate and deep understanding |

3. Paraphrase.

- 1) Every student should often know / live through the happy surprise of exploring or understanding.
- 2) The replies to those questions may lead to precise and deep understanding of things.
- 3) ... become indifferent or insensitive to what is happening around you.
- 4) The shame merely lies in the fact that you do not draw any lesson from your mistakes.
- 5) ... there may be something in it worth reading and admiring.

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) first-hand 3) gentleman 4) high-grade 5) newcomer

2. Translate the following into English.

10 Use the verb + noun collocation.

attend the meeting	do a good job	experience the hardship
teach oneself English	discover wonders	suppress the cough
acquire a skill	acquire knowledge	require courage
enrich one's life	be open to correction	correct mistakes
abandon the future	make the effort to do	

2) Use the "useful expressions".

- (1) The newly built bridge collapsed, which led to the criminal accusation of

one engineer and two local officials. / The collapse of the newly built bridge led to the ...

- (2) He worked the whole day, leaving his lunch untouched.
- (3) Far from (being) a waste of time, regular physical exercises strengthen the students and prepare them better for the study.
- (4) The seals and dolphins in the Sea World are capable of various performances, which greatly entertains the little audience.
- (5) Those who take delight in others' suffering will sooner or later receive their judgment.
- (6) There is still plenty of room to be improved in some respects of the new dictionary.
- (7) When the bus rushed off the road and turned over, many children got trapped in it.
- (8) In the opening ceremony, the municipal government will provide food for over 1,000 guests.
- (9) In China an urban family is restricted to having only one child.
- (10) It does not matter where we go as long as we can have / get a rest / relaxation.

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

- (1) The little boy asked the policeman how to get to the railway station.
- (2) There is no short cut to learning English.
- (3) I decided to see my favorite math teacher when I learnt that he was still teaching in that school.
- (4) That old worker teaches his children to be honest.
- (5) He asked his boss if he could leave the office earlier that day.
- (6) Hardship has taught us to be grateful to what we have had / owned now.
- (7) On graduation / When he graduated he asked to go to Tibet to work for a year.
- (8) What I want is just to care about others and be cared about; I'm not asking for too much.
- (9) A clever man learns from his own mistakes.
- (10) It was no use asking for help as it was well past mid-night.
- (11) The scientist teaches his students to look forward to the future.
- (12) When asked what was the greatest pleasure in her life, she said, 'Studying' r

3. Complete the following sentences.

1) Put suitable prepositions or adverbs in the blanks.

- (1) of (2) at (3) for; above (4) in (5) In

(6) at; of (7) On; in (8) on (9) in; behind (10) to; at; on
(11) by 212" 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

Grammar & Usage

1. Choose the right verb form.

1) is 2) are 3) are 4) stay 5) is
6) are 7) is 8) means 9) is / are 10) belong

2. Put in the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1) are 2) are 3) is doing 4) is
5) do not go 6- are criticized 7- does not believe 8- has

3. Translate the following into English, paying special attention to verb forms.

1) Both Mary and her child like Uncle Tom very much.
2) Either my father or my mother will come to the parents' meeting.
3) The team are now receiving / taking severe training.
4) The government is criticized by its people for this policy.
5) Neither you nor your friend Jack has to be responsible for this.
6) The KoultrH are easilH infected bH this kind of disease.

4. Complete the following sentences with the correct choice (for revision of nouns) g

1) B 2) B 3) C 4) A 5) C 6) D 7) C 8) A 9) C 10) A

四、课文译文

学校要是教给我们这十二种本领就好了

第二次世界大战刚结束时,我在纽约、新泽西州上初中、高中、及公立学校。这一切好像是很久以前的事了。那儿的设施、教师的教学技巧可能远胜于当时美国的平均水平。自那时起,我所学甚多。我所学到的最重要的一点,就是要学的东西实在太多,我尚未知晓的东西也实在太

多。有时候,我想那时要是能多学点真正重要的东西,今天我会多么心存感激。在某些方面,那些教育非常狭隘。关于拿破仑,我在学校里唯一所知的就是美国从他那儿购得路易斯安娜。(在一个有95%的人是而非美国居民的地球上,唯一被认为值得教授的历史是美国历史。)我的老师们在拼写、语法、数学基本原理和其他重要学科的授业上,都很出色。但是我希望他们能教授我们的东西还有很多。

也许从那时起所有的不足都已得以弥补纠正。在我看来,学校应教的东西有许许多多(通常不只是对事实的简单记忆,而是有关态度和认识)——是对今后的生活真正有用的东西,是有助于建设一个更强大的国家、更美好的世界的东西。人乐于学习。这是我们比我们这个地球上其他物种做得更好的少数事情之一。每位学生应经常有“啊哈!原来如此”的体验——当某些你不理解的事物,或者你从未意识到其神秘性的事物变得清澈明了之际,你所常有的那种体验。

如下所列是我希望学校教的:

挑选一件难事,把它学好。

希腊哲学家苏格拉底说过,这是人类乐趣中最伟大的一项,它确实如此。当你对很多学科都略知一二,你必须对其中的一二门学科了解甚多。这个学科是什么并不怎么重要,只要它能引起你深深的兴趣,而你又能置之于更为广阔的人文背景之中。你自学完一门学科之后,你对于自己另一门学科的自学能力会更加充满信心。渐渐你会发现自己已经掌握了一项重要技能。这个世界变化如此迅速,以至于你一生自始至终必须不断自我学习。但是不要被第一门吸引你的学科困住,或者被第一件你觉得自己擅长的事物困住。这个世界充满奇迹,其中的一些,我们直到完全长大成人才得以发现。可悲的是它们中的绝大部分,我们从未能发现。

不要害怕问“愚蠢”的问题。

很多表面上幼稚的问题——诸如草为什么是绿色的,或是为什么太阳是圆的,为什么在世界上我们需要55,000件核武器——是极其深邃的。这些问题的答案可能是通向真知灼见的途径。尽可能明确你有哪些问题尚不知晓也很重要,提问是个方法。对于提问者,提出“愚蠢”的问题需要勇气,对于解答者,需要知识和耐心。不要把你的学习局限于学校作业。比起把问题埋在心里、对周围世界麻木不仁来,和朋友们深入地探讨思想,明知会引起嘲笑而提问题可要勇敢得多。

仔细地听。

很多的交谈都是一种竞争形式,对双方来说,极少能引出新的发现。当人们在谈话时,不要花费时间去考虑你接下来要说些什么。而是应试着去理解他们的谈话内容,他们言语背后隐藏的经历,以及从中你能学到的和了解到的情况。年长的人成长于一个和你们极不相同的世界,这个世界你可能不甚了解。他们和来自于这个国家其他地方的人,以及来自于其他国度的人,都有着观察问题的视角,这些重要的视角能丰富你的生活。

每个人都犯错。

每个人的理解都是不全面的。乐于接受指正,并学会自己改正错误。唯一能让你感到窘迫

难堪的是你不能从你的错误中获取教训。

了解你的星球。

它是我们仅有的行星。应了解它如何运行的原理。

我们往往为了短期的利益,在尚不了解长远影响的情况下,正在改变大气层、地表以及地球的水系。任何一个国家的居民至少应就我们何去何从发表些见解。如果我们不理解这些问题,我们就是放弃未来。

科学与技术。

除非你对科学技术有所了解,否则你不可能认识你的星球。我记得学校里有关科学的课程着重于科学中次要的部分,而对主要的深层含义几乎只字未提。现代科学的重大发现也就是人类精神的重大发现。比如,哥白尼曾表明地球根本不是太阳、月亮、行星和星星按顺时针方向恭恭敬敬地绕其旋转的宇宙中心,而是许多小世界中的一分子。这对我们的自命不凡来说是很泄气的事,但是这确实也开启了我们通向广漠可畏的宇宙的视野。每一个高中毕业生须对哥白尼、牛顿、达尔文、弗洛伊德以及爱因斯坦的深刻见解都有所了解。(爱因斯坦的狭义相对论并不晦涩,也不特别难懂,只要有一年级的代数知识和在河中划艇顺流、逆流行驶的概念,就可理解其基本原理。)

不要把你的生命用在看电视上。

你知道我在说些什么。

文化。

感受一下文学、艺术、音乐等领域的大家之作的熏陶。如果这样一部作品已有几百年或几千年之久,而且现在仍受到赞赏,那么大概它确实是有些名堂。像一切神秘难解的经历一样,你得花些功夫去了解人们对那些作品惊诧些什么。但是一旦你付出努力,你的生活已经发生了改变;你已获得了未来日子里快乐、兴奋的源泉。在一个像我们这样一个紧密联系的世界里,不要把你的注意力局限于美国文化或是西方文化。要了解其他地方的人们是如何思考、思考些什么。要对他们的历史、宗教和观点有所了解。

同情。

很多人相信我们生活在一个极度自私的时代里。但是随之而来的是一种空虚和寂寞。人彼此间会有伟大的同情、关爱和温存。然而,这些情感需要鼓励才得以滋长。

如果你观察一下一两岁的孩子在学习中所拥有的乐趣,你就会明白人类学习的意志是多么坚强。我们欲了解宇宙的热情和我们对他人的同情交织在一起,是人类主要的希望所在。