

文理科本科用

新编  
大学英语  
(精读) 自学辅导

朱凤英 李剑波等 编著

(四)

● 北京广播学院出版社

新编大学英语(精读)

# 自 学 辅 导

(四)

朱凤英 李剑波  
种 夏 彭家海



北京广播学院出版社

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## 内 容 提 要

《新编大学英语(精读)自学辅导》根据高等院校文理科本科用《大学英语(精读)》(上海外语教育出版社)编写而成,旨在帮助使用该教材的大学生及相当水平的学习者更好地学习课文,巩固语言知识,增强应试能力。

本书分为 1—4 册,分别对应于《大学英语》(精读)1—4 册。每册 10 单元,依课文顺序编写。本书的突出特点是:每单元均用英汉两种语言解释,例句给出中文翻译,以便于学习者准确理解单词、句子和篇章的含义,模仿、学习规范语言,使得语言总的学习与语篇的学习有机地结合在一起。每单元都附有针对性的补充练习和练习答案,使课文学习与同步训练及自学、自我检测融为一体。阅读材料的中文翻译,利于读者更准确地掌握阅读技巧,提高阅读理解能力。

## 新编《大学英语(精读)》自学辅导(四)

朱凤英 李剑波 种夏 彭家海编著

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## 前言

《新编大学英语(精读)自学辅导》(1—4)根据高等院校文理科本科用《大学英语(精读)》(上海外语教育出版社)编写而成,旨在帮助使用该教材的大学生及相当水平的学习者更好地学习课文,巩固语言知识,增强应试能力。

《新编大学英语(精读)自学辅导》分为1—4册,每册10单元,依课文顺序编写。根据教学和自学的需要,结合编著者长期从事大学英语教学的实践经验,本书每课(单元)按以下四个板块进行重点辅导和讲解:

1. 课文详解,包括课文概要和语言难点;
2. 练习注释,包括练习中出现的生词和习语及阅读材料译文;
3. 补充练习,包括针对四、六级考试内容,难度与课文内容相当的语法选择练习、阅读理解练习和完形填空练习;
4. 练习答案,包括单元练习答案和补充练习答案。

本书的突出特点是:每单元均用英汉两种语言解释,例句给出中文翻译,以便于学习者准确理解单词、句子和篇章的含义,模仿、学习规范语言,使得语言点的学习与语篇的学习有机地结合在一起。每单元都附有针对性的补充练习和练习答案,使课文学习与同步训练及自学、自我检测融为一体。本书阅读材料的中文翻译,利于读者更准确地掌握阅读技巧,提高阅读理解能力。

《新编大学英语(精读)自学辅导》(1—4)选题由武汉科源技术信息公司策划。严汛、王里、张振山诸位先生在本书的构思、编写、审校等方面做了大量的工作,在此表示诚挚的谢意。

本书为第四册,与《大学英语(精读)》第四册配套使用。

朱凤英编写 1~5 课第一部分;彭家海编写第 6~10 课第一部分;其余部分均由李剑波、种夏编写,并负责全书的统稿工作(以上编著者按姓氏笔画排列)。

## 编 者

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## Unit 1

# Big Buck the Easy Way

(轻轻松松地赚大钱)

### Part One Detailed Study of the Text

#### I. Outline of the Text (课文概要)

Being encouraged and supported by their father, two college students in a family in America use their spare time to undertake the delivery of ad inserts for money. At first they think it easy and can get big buck. Facing millions of pages of ad inserts brought to their home to be hand-delivered to 4 000 houses by seven o'clock Sunday morning, they manage to hire children of their neighbours to help and the work is finished in time. The fact shows that there is no easy way to earn lots of money or meet with success in the world, especially in keenly competing America. And moreover, they have learned some managements such as cooperation, bringing the initiative of the people into play and business ethics through practice. Then they also try to sell or rent their family library for money. But we should know that books are even more valuable than money.

The story also tells us as well as all those youngsters that there is no easy way to earn a lot of money in the United States. You have to learn quickly and work hard before you can get your share of money.

## Unit 1

美国某个家庭的两个大学生,在其父亲的鼓励和支持下,利用空余时间承揽了投递广告插页的活路来挣钱。起初,他们以为这个活路轻松并且能赚到大钱。面对数百万份要运到他们家中的广告插页和要在星期天的早上七点之前人工投递到四千个家庭的任务,他们设法雇请了一些邻居的孩子帮忙,才按时完成了这项工作。事实表明,世界上,尤其在激烈竞争的美国,要挣大钱或取得成功是很不容易的。另外,通过这一实践,他们学会了诸如合作、调动人的积极性与商业道德这样一些管理方法。后来,他们还试图变卖或出租家里的藏书来挣钱,但是我们应该知道,书比钱更宝贵。

这个故事也告诉我们和那些年轻人,在美国不可能轻轻松松赚到大钱,你必须学习敏捷、工作努力才可能挣得你所得的那份钱。

### I. Language Points (语言点)

1. "You ought to look into this," I suggested to our two college-age sons. — I told my two college-age sons that they should have a look at this "你们该看看这个东西,"我向我们的两个读大学的儿子建议道

**look into:**

(1) examine the meaning or causes of 调查,了解

例: ① They'll look into this matter together. 他们将一起调查这个问题。

② He often came to the factory to look into our difficulties. 他常到厂里来了解我们的困难。

(2) dip into (a book, etc.) 浏览(书等)

例: ① The students are looking into various kinds of magazines in the reading-room. 阅览室内学生们正在浏览各种杂志。

② I haven't read the book properly, I have only looked into it. 那本书我还没有好好地读,只随便翻了一下。

2. **It might be a way to avoid the indignity of having to ask for money all the time** — You can do it and earn money to avoid having to ask parents for money all the time. 你们要想避免老是向人讨钱这种不体面的事,干这个事也许是一种办法。

**avoid** (+n & v-ing): to miss or keep away from 避免,躲开,回避

例: ① She avoided answering my question. 她对我的问题避而不答。

② To avoid the city centre, turn right here. 从这儿往右拐避开市中心。

3. **"I can live with it," his brother agreed** — The younger brother chimed in with his elder brother's opinion. "我可以忍受,"他的弟弟附和道。

**live with**: to accept (an unpleasant thing) 接受,忍受(不愉快的事)

例: ① You must live with the fact that you are no longer as diligent as you were. 你必须承认你已经不象过去那样勤奋这一事实。

② They can't live with the noise of planes. 他们忍受不了那些飞机的噪音。

4. **By midnight, I was comfortably settled in a hotel room far from home** — By midnight, I was placed to rest comfortably in a hotel room far from home. 午夜时分,我已经在一家远离家乡的旅馆房间里舒舒服服地住下了。

**settle**: to live in a place 定居,使定居

例: ① The family finally settled in South America. 这家人最后在

在南美定居下来。

## Unit 1

② They will soon comfortably settled in this place. 他们不久就在这地方舒舒服服地住下来了。

(2) to come to stay or rest in 安置, 安身

例: ① He settled himself in his chair. 他坐在自己的椅子上。

② They got into Dolon and settled in at an out-of-the-way inn. 他们进入多伦并在一家偏僻的小店住了下来。

5. **Another truck just pulled up out front** — Another truck just stopped outside in front of our house. 又开来一辆卡车停在大门口了。

**pull up:** (cause to) come to a stop 停止; 停下

例: ① The car pulled up outside the guesthouse. 汽车在宾馆外面停下来。

② The policeman pull up outside the motorist and asked to see his licence. 警察让那个骑摩托车的人停下来, 要求看他的执照。

6. **What I was being blamed for, it turned out, was a newspaper strike** — What I was being blamed for turned out a newspaper strike 我之所以受到责备, 是由于发生了报业工人罢工

**blame** (vt/vi/n): to consider (someone) responsible for (something bad) 责备, 归咎于人; 对错事应负的责任

例: ① They blamed the failure on George. 他们把失败归咎于乔治。

② We were ready to bear the blame for what had happened. 我们准备对所发生的事承担责任。

**turn out:** to happen to be the end 结果是, 原来是, 证明是

例: ① The day turned out fine. 结果这天天气很好。

② The person I spoke to turned out to be an Italian. 我与其说话的那个人原来是个意大利人。

7. "Piece of cake!" Our older college son had shouted — Our older college son had shouted that these things could be done very easily. "这太容易了!"我们上大学的大儿子嚷道。

**piece of cake:** (informal) something very easy to do (非正式)非常容易做的事

例: ① To study English well is anything but a piece of cake. 学好英语决非易事。

② He thought swimming in the river a piece of cake. 他认为在河里游泳是件轻而易举的事。

8. They are crammed wall-to-wall all through the house in stacks taller than your oldest son — They are stuffed wall to wall all through the house in stacks taller than your oldest son. 我们家整个房子从东墙到西墙,从南墙到北墙全部堆满了广告,一堆又一堆,比你大儿子还要高。

**cram vt:** to force (a person) or press (thing) into a small space 塞入,塞满

例: ① He crammed the magazines a drawer. 他把杂志塞进抽屉。

② The suitcase was crammed with clothes. 手提箱塞满了衣服。

9. I had had a marvelous steak, but know better by now than to say so — I had had a wonderful steak, but had more sense by now than speak truth. 我吃的牛排好极了,但是现在还是不说为妙。

**know better (than to do something):** to be wise or well trained enough (not to) 很懂得(而不至于做某事),有充分智慧(而不去做某事)

例: ① You should know better than to go out without an overcoat in such a cold day. 你应当懂得这样冷的天气不穿大衣出门是不行的。

② She is old enough to know better than to spend all her money on chocolate. 她的年龄已达到能明白把钱全花在购买巧克力上是不对的。

10. **They've been at it for hours** — They've been doing it for many hours. 他们已干了好几个小时。

**at:** (expressing occupation) engaged in (表所做的事) 从事于

例: ① What is she at? 她正在干什么?

② Mr. White is now at table. 怀特先生正在用餐。

11. **but all this hasn't made a dent, not a dent, in the situation** — but all this hasn't made the slightest change or improvement in the situation 但是一切努力收效甚微

**make a dent in:** (informal) to make a first step towards success in (非正式)迈出第一步;略有进展。

例: ① It's already 6 o'clock and we haven't made a dent in this pile of work. 已经六点了,而这一大堆工作我们还未动手。

② Mary studied all afternoon and only made a dent in her homework. 玛丽学习了一下午,可她的家庭作业完成得很少。

12. **"But that would cut into our profit," he suggested.** — "But that would reduce our profit," he suggested. “但那样做可要减少我们的利润啦,”他建议道。

**cut into:** (1) make less, reduce 使减少, 缩减

例: ① The union made the plant pay higher wages, which cut into the profits. 工会要求工厂提高工资,这样一来工厂的利润就要减少。

② The other houses got old and that cut into the value of

his house. 其它的房子已旧,因而降低了他房子的价值。

(2) **break into; interrupt** (conversation) 插嘴; 打断(会谈)

例: It is impolite of you to cut into the conversation in this way.

你这样打断别人的谈话是不礼貌的。

13. **Then some activist on the work force claimed that the workers had no business settling for \$ 5 and a few competitive bonuses while the bosses collected hundreds of dollars each** — Then some activist on the work force declared that the worker had no reason to be satisfied with \$ 5 and some bonuses for the fastest worker while the bosses collected hundreds of dollars each. 接着工人队伍中的一位活动家声称,老板每人拿几百块钱,工人们绝没有理由只满足于每人五块钱外加一点点竞争性奖金。

**have no business:**

(1) **have no business to do** (doing) (something); **have no right to do something** 没有权利去做某事

例: ① He has no business saying such things about me. 他无权谈论我的长短。

② They have no business to do that. 他们无权那样做。

(2) **settle for**: to accept or agree to, be satisfied with (less) 接受,勉强同意;对...满意

例: ① She wants to make a quick sale, so she'll settle for a low price. 她想快些出售,所以价格低点也行。

② They could never settle for such a quiet life, they want excitement. 他们绝不能满足于这种宁静生活,他们要寻求刺激。

14. **"Geez, Dad, we thought you were done with them!"** — **"Geez, Dad, we thought they were finished."** “哎哟,爸爸,我们以为你用不着它们了呢!”



**be done with:** finished; completed 结束, 完事

例: ① We wanted to be done with the work as soon as possible.

我们想尽快完成这项工作。

② Are you done with the novel? 你看完了这本小说吗?

15. **Then you might as well make a little money from them** ——

Then you have no strong reason not to make a little money from them. 既然不用, 还不如卖点钱。

**may (might) as well:** have no strong reason not to 还是...的好; 不妨

例: ① It's late, so I may as well go to bed. 天晚了, 所以我还是去睡觉为好。

② We are not afraid. You may as well tell us the truth. 我们不怕, 你不妨把真相告诉我们。

## Part Two Notes to the Exercises

### I. New Words and Expressions (生词与表达方式)

1. in return for (II.P.9): 作为...的交换
2. give in to (II.P.9): 屈服; 让步
3. come to terms with (II.P.9): 与...达成协议; 妥协
4. work up (III.P.10): 激起; 逐步引起
5. save up (VI.P.11): 节省; 储蓄; 贮存
6. make up (VI.P.12): 弥补; 补偿
7. applicant (IX.P.13): 申请人

### Reading Activity

8. on one's own: 独自地; 独立地
9. call off: 取消; 放弃
10. nostalgia *n*: 留恋; 怀旧
11. oasis *n*: 宜人的地方
12. confectionery *n*: (总称)糖果; 糖果店