

(文理科本科用)

# 大学英语 精读辅导用

葛敏生 张明敏 姚冬莲

杭州大学出版社

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葛敏生 张明敏 姚冬莲 编著  
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## 前 言

11.20

《大学英语精读(文理科本科用)》是国家教委审定批准的教材,为全国文理科大学普遍采用。根据几年来我校使用情况及同学们的愿望和要求,我们精心编写了与这套教材配套的《大学英语精读辅导用书》,以帮助学生(尤其是参加全国大学英语四级统考的学生)更好地理解课文,掌握常用词和重点词组,更扎实地打好英语基础。

《大学英语精读辅导用书》的内容编排与教材各册同步,内容包括:(1)重点单词、词组;(2)课文注释;(3)课后阅读材料注释;(4)补充练习;(5)补充练习答案(附在书后)。

重点单词、词组的选择,一是根据单词、词组的使用频率;二是根据它们的使用难度。重点放在动词和词组上,一些常用的名词、副词等,以及使用率较高但在中学里已学过的单词、词组一般没有列入。

课文注释的原则是:原教材已注释的一般不再重复;对课文重点、难点力求精解详注。注释英汉并用,进而过渡到第四册以英语注释为主,循序渐进,层次分明,目的和体例与教材一致。对较难理解的句子(包括例句)配以汉语译文;对重要的同义(近义)词进行比较解释;许多地方还列出反义词或反义词组。重点单词和词组,除了注释其在课文中出现的词义外,还补充注释其它常用词义;有的单词还附上派生词,以进一步扩大学生的词汇量,但都以教学大纲的要求为依据。

原教材对每篇精读课文后面的阅读材料都说明了不同要求,如确定中心思想,根据上下文推测生词词义等。《大学英语精读辅导用书》根据学生实际掌握的词汇量和阅读能力,补充了一些注释,以使同学少查词典,节省和充分利用时间,加快

阅读速度,顺利地达到教材提出的要求。

补充练习由多项选择和完形填空两种形式组成。其中,第一、二、三册的选择题紧扣课文,用以检查学生掌握课文的程度,也可作为四级统考复习材料;一部分完形填空提供了与原课文紧密相关的背景材料,而大部分则采用对原课文加以缩写或改写的形式,其目的是进一步检查和巩固学生们所学的知识。为帮助学生充分做好全国英语四级统考的准备,第四册的练习难度较高。在多项选择题中,部分题目紧扣课文,但大部分题目来自课外,是编者汇总了历年有关大学英语四级统考试卷中的难题,择其精华编写而成的;完形填空也完全采用了四级统考试题的形式。

在本书编写过程中,我们得到了杭州大学公共外语教学部领导和许多教师的指导和鼓励。程贤政老师自始至终在各个方面给予我们关心和帮助。在出版过程中,又得到了杭州大学出版社的热忱支持。此外,还承蒙澳籍教师 Jean Barret 女士审阅了全书的英文书稿。在此,谨向他们致以真切的谢意。

参加本书编写的有:葛敏生(第一册 1-8 课、第二册 5-10 课、第三册 1-5 课、第四册 1-5 课),姚冬莲(第一册 9-10 课、第二册 1-4 课),张明敏(第三册 6-10 课、第四册 6-10 课)。第一册由张万方副教授审阅,第二册由孙玲副教授审阅,第三册和第四册由万昌盛副教授审阅。

限于编者水平,本书不免存在缺点和错误,竭诚希望使用本书的教师和同学提出宝贵意见和建议。

编 者  
一九九一年一月  
于杭州大学

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# Book One

## Unit One

### How to Improve Your Study Habits 怎样改进你的学习习惯

#### I. Important Words and Phrases

(the) case	fill in	decide on
occupy	set aside	aware
solve	concentrate on	go over
mention	confuse	lead to
develop	share... with	look over

#### II. Notes to the Text

##### 1. How to Improve Your Study Habits

比较 { habit  
custom

- (1) habit “习惯”，一般只用于个人，强调习惯成自然，含有不易戒掉或放弃的意味。

Habit is second nature. 习惯是第二天性。the habit of smoking; the habit of making full notes while reading

- (2) custom “习惯，习俗，风俗”，一般用来指一个群体、国家、社会的风俗习惯。

We must show respect for the local customs of the various nationalities. 我们必须尊重各民族的地方风俗习惯。

2. Perhaps you are an average student with average intelligence.

average:

(1) adj. ordinary, usual 普通的, 平常的; found by making an average 平均的

a. He is a man of average ability.

b. The average growth these years is 10.5 percent.

(2) n.; vt. 平均(数), 均分

a. Jack's salary in the factory is above the average, George's is below the average, and mine is just the average. (n.)

b. The temperature averages 17°C through the year in this city. (vt.)

(3) on an (the) average 按平均数算, 一般说来

How many sewing machines do you produce every month on an (the) average?

3. This is not necessarily the case, however: 然而, 实际情况未必如此。

★ (1) be the case 意为 be true.

a. — Is that the case?

— No, that's not the case.

b. That's often the case with her father. 她父亲经常这样。

(2) 与 case 有关的常用短语:

in any case 无论如何, 总之

In case 假使, 以免

You'd better take an umbrella in case it should rain. (in case 后可接真实条件句或虚拟条件句)

in case of 假使, 万一

In case of rain, the meeting will be put off.

in no case 决不

In no case should you make such mistakes again.

4. You can receive better grades if you want to.

2. 10. grade 指学校的评分等级。学生在学校的学习成绩、考试分数可用 grade, score, mark, point 来表示。但是, 只有 mark 和 point 两词前可直接用数字来修饰。请注意各词的具体用法:

a. He always gets a grade of B on the tests in school.

b. My score on the test was 95. All the students made perfect scores.

c. She always gets 75 marks out of 100.

d. He scored 99 points out of a possible 100.

5. Here is how 其诀窍如下

6. Then make a *schedule* or *chart* of your time.

比较 { *schedule*  
*chart*

(1) *schedule* 时间表, 进度表。e. g. on *schedule* 按预定时间; ahead of *schedule* 提前; behind *schedule* 过时, 超期

(2) *chart* 指以曲线、图解等表示气象、物价、商情等资料的图表。e. g. a weather *chart* 气象图

7. Fill in *committed* time such as eating, sleeping, meeting, classes, etc. 把用于诸如吃饭、睡觉、开会、听课等这样一些必需的时间填上。

(1) *commit* vt. 指定……用于, 调配……供使用

commit 200 *guan* in education of the children; commit 1,000 tons of steel in capital construction

此外, *commit* 常用来表示“犯(错误, 罪行), 干(坏事, 傻事)”。e. g. commit a mistake (an error, murder (凶杀), suicide (自杀)

(2) fill in (out) 填写, 填充

a. Fill in your name on the cheque, please!

b. Please fill out this form.

比较: Can you fill in for George tonight as he is ill? (fill in 补缺, 临时代替)

(3) etc: 等等。一般说来, 人名后面宜用 and others, 不宜用 etc. 以下短语也表示“等等”: and so on; and so forth; and so on and so forth; and the like; and what not

8. Then *decide on* good, regular times for studying.

decide on; decide in favor; choose 就某事作出决定, 选定

a. He has decided on going alone.

b. He has decided upon a new bicycle.

该短语可用于被动语态。

\* The list of candidates has been decided on. 候选人名单已经定了。

9. Be sure to set aside enough time to complete your normal reading and work assignment. 务必留出足够的时间来完成日常的阅读任务和课外作业。

(1) be sure to do (用于祈使句): 千万要, 务必

a. Be sure to come here on time.

b. Be sure not to forget to bring your girlfriend with you next time!

(2) 比较  $\begin{cases} \text{sure} \\ \text{certain} \end{cases}$

都表示“确信”、“有把握”, 但:

1) sure 常表示当事人主观上无所疑虑, 一般用人作主语。

2) certain 常表示不容怀疑的客观事实, 主语可用人, 也可用物。

a. I am sure (certain) that he will come.

b. It is certain that he will come. (这里不能用 sure)

(3) set aside, save up, set by 储蓄, 留出, 拨出

a. I've been setting aside 10 yuan every week in order to buy a washing machine.

b. Our father has managed to set aside some money in the bank to meet emergencies.

10. ...studying shouldn't occupy all the free time on the schedule.  
occupy vt. take up; fill 占, 占据

a. The speech occupied more than half an hour at the concert.

b. Mr. Wang occupies an important position in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (外交部).

11. This weekly schedule may not solve all of your problems, but it will make you more aware of how you spend your time.

(1) solve vt. find the answer to a problem 解决, 解答

solve a difficulty (a question, a problem, a crossword puzzle)

solution n. 解决办法

We have found a solution to the problem. (用介词 to)

(2) aware adj. 意识到的,知道的。常用结构:

★ be aware  $\begin{cases} \text{of sth.} \\ \text{that 从句} \end{cases}$

a. Are you aware of the opinions of other people?

b. Are you aware that you are sitting on my hat?

1 2. ...you should be able to *concentrate on* the subject.

*concentrate on*; *focus one's attention on* 把注意力集中在...  
上

Whatever he is doing, he always concentrates on the main problem.

1 3. This means *looking over* a passage quickly before you begin to read it more carefully.

*look over*; *inspect or examine cursorily* 粗略地过目,粗略地看一看

a. Look the article over for me and see if it's all right; will you?

b. I'd like to look over these documents (文件).

比较: The clerk overlooked a printer's error.

Her services have been overlooked by her manager.

这两句中的 *overlook* 意为:忽视(略),没注意到。

此外,与 *look* 有关的短语,我们已学过:

*look after* 照顾;关心

*look for* 寻找;寻求

*look at* 看;注视

*look on* 旁观;观看

*look forward to* 盼望,期待

*look up* 查找;往上看

1 4. Skimming helps *double* your reading speed and improves your comprehension as well.

*double*:

(1) v. make or become twice as great (much, many) as 使加倍,  
增加一倍,翻一番

a. You must double my salary, or it won't be enough.

b. Trade between the two countries has almost doubled in the past five years.

(2) adj. 两倍的,双重的

The production is now double what it was ten years ago.

- 1 5. *Make good use of* your time in class. 充分利用你的课内时间。  
make use of 利用。use 前常用一些形容词修饰,表示程度。  
e. g. make full ( good, great, the best, the most) use of

- 1 6. *Go over* your notes as soon as you can after class.  
go over; review; brush up (on) 复习,温习,重看

a. I forgot to go over my French. Then all of a sudden I remembered.

b. They went over their lessons together at night.

- 1 7. Review important points *mentioned* in class as well as points you remain *confused* about. 不仅要温习课堂上提到的重点,而且也要回顾你仍然混淆不清的地方。

(1) remain 作系动词用。confused 形容词作表语。

(2) confuse v. mix up in the mind; put in disorder 使糊涂,混淆,使混乱

They asked so many questions that they confused me.

(3) mention;

1) vt. speak or write sth. about, say the name of 说到,提到

a. He mentioned to me that he had seen you.

b. Don't mention it! 不必客气!

2) not to mention 更不必说,不用说,还不算'

There are five of us ready to help, not to mention our children.

- 1 8. Read about these points in your textbook. 阅读教科书上讲到这些内容的有关章节。

read about 读有关

The old man still remembers reading about the incident in an English magazine before liberation.

- 1 9. Regular review *leads to* improved performance on test. 定期复习是提高你考试成绩的有效途径。

lead to 导致,通往,引起,引向

a. This path will lead you to the small village on the other side of the hill.

b. His failure led to his resignation(辞职).

20. Develop a good attitude about tests. 树立正确的考试观念。

(1) attitude 态度。后常接介词 to (towards)。

an attitude to labour

(2) develop vt. : get or acquire gradually (逐步)养成, 培养

We must develop pupils' reading habits as early as we can.

21. The world won't end if you don't pass a test, so don't worry excessively about a single test. 即使你考试不及格, 天也不会塌下来。因此, 不必为那么一次考试而过分发愁。

22. Share with them some of the techniques you have found to be helpful.

share sth. with sb. 和某人一起分享(合用)……

a. I have to share the same bathroom with my next-door neighbour.

b. I share joys and hardships with my wife.

### III. Notes to the Reading Practice

1. check n. cheque (BrE) 支票

2. ...that was the end of it. ....事情就这样了结了。

3. remedial adj. 补救的, 补习性的

remedial instruction 补习辅导

4. freshman n. (大学)一年级学生。(美国大学)二、三、四年级学生分别为 sophomore, junior, senior。

5. advise: 所接宾语从句应用 should do, should 有时省略。

6. participate in ; take part in 参加

7. keep up with 跟上, 不落后

8. public school (美)公立学校

9. see (to it) that 要注意使……, 务必使……

I'll see (to it) that we are back before night. (句中 to it 可省略)

10. be thrown away ; be wasted

11. suggest: 其用法与 Note 5 中的 advise 同。

12. enroll v. 成为一员



13. They made an illiterate out of my daughter! 他们居然把我的女儿培养成了一个文盲!
14. ...that's a bit strong. ....这有几分夸张了。
15. an institution of higher learning 高等学校
16. a grammar school (美)初级学校
17. add, multiply, subtract or divide: 都是动词,意为:加,乘,减,除,分别可用 plus, times, minus, divided by 来代替,这四个作介词用。
18. It is urgent that ...should do: 主句中含有 urgent, 从句中应用 should do, should 有时省略。
19. A's: A 表示成绩优秀,“A's”是字母 A 的复数形式。
20. conceptional adj. 概念的
21. complain about 抱怨

#### IV. Additional Exercises

1. Choose the best one to complete the following:

(1) — John, Mary says you have passed the exam. What's your score?

xx mark — I got 61 D.

xx point a) grades

b) scores

☒ c) points

☒ d) marks

(2) The manager b you in his report.

a) spoke

☒ b) mentioned

c) talked

d) wrote

(3) The teacher will b the examination papers for us when we have finished them.

a) look at

☒ b) look over

c) look after

d) look on

(4) His new inventions will cause great changes in industry.

The word “cause” can best be replaced by A.

☒ a) lead to

b) prove to be

c) get

d) take

(5) Even a small factory can produce colour TV sets, B such