



Intensive Reading

最新版

上海外语教育出版社高等学校教材

配套辅导丛书

模拟课堂

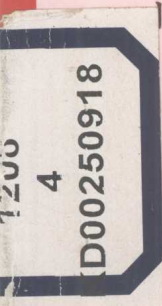


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(精读)

大学英语

4



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大学英语(精读4)模拟课堂

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前言

本套丛书是根据上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语(精读)》(共六册)教材编著的教辅类丛书,本套丛书适用于所有以《大学英语(精读)》为教材的在校学生和一线教师以及对英语极具兴趣的广大读者。本套丛书不但可以作为学生的辅导书,同时也可以作为教师教学的参考书。我们在出版本套丛书的同时还根据广大读者的要求,配备了大学英语四、六级考试系列图书,以便学生能在正常的教学中,轻松通过国家大学英语四、六级考试。

本套丛书是根据教育部颁布的最新《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语考试大纲》编写的,故本套丛书的内容纲目并举,具有很强的严谨性和科学性;本套丛书的作者和审编都是具有多年英语教学经验的一线大学教授,其学术背景在当今教育界极具影响力,他们在教学的实践中对课本反复推敲,加以经验的总结,共同编写了本套丛书。因此,无论是本套丛书的内容还是其编者都是同类书的颠峰之作。

本套丛书具有以下特点:

一、全面性的内容

本套丛书与教材配套,内容丰富详尽,包括课文概要、词汇与短语、序文解说、课文精讲、参考译文、课后练习答案和全真四、六级试题等知识结构,您可以根据本套丛书的知识结构全面掌握课本中的具体内容。再者本套丛书和以往只注重语法分析而不注重课堂的编写方案划清了界线,编者针对学生在课堂上的学习状况,采用模拟课堂的独特视角来编著本套丛书,全面、详尽、透彻地分析了课文中的疑难杂句,把庞杂的知识点编织成行之有效的知识脉络。

二、针对性的指导

本套丛书针对学生吸收知识的习惯,对课本中的字、词、句做了精辟的阐述,以模拟课堂的形式再现了课堂上的知识,让学生对每课的知识点一目了然,旨在帮助学生打好英语基础的同时,提高他们的英语水平。本套丛书还根据四、六级考试的各种题型,详实地展现了四、六级考试的重要知识点,因此本套丛书不但是一本针对性很强的课本辅导书,而且也是四、六级考试的参考用书,它不但可与教材同时在课堂上使用,也可作为参加四、六级考试的指导书。

三、系统性的结构

为了更好的突出本书科学的结构性,我们根据读者的需求和图书市场的反馈信息,制定了详尽的编写体例和版式设计,以避免曲高和寡之作的诞生,其主要目的还是为了给广大读者以清晰的指导,因此,我们也坚信本套丛书将使读者感到如同亲临名师指导。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有疏漏之处,欢迎读者提出批评和改进意见,以便我们更好地完善对本套丛书的修订。

编委会
2003年8月

使用说明

本套丛书包括六册,每册包括十个单元和1~2个附录,每个单元主要包括以下五个部分:

一、课文概要

课文概要是对课文内容进行地概括并附加译文,是一篇百字左右的简评。同时,也是不可多得的中心思想线路图,引导学生步步深入,以便读者在学习课文前更容易了解本课内容。

二、词汇与短语

本部分包括:Words to Drill 和 Phrases & Expression 两部分,前一部分是从每课的单词表中挑选出来的20~30个最具活力的常用单词,在每个单词中我们给出了单词的英文释义和各种详尽的短语及例句,让读者在全面了解新单词的同时,加深对词汇的理解记忆和应用。后一部分是课本词汇表后列举的短语。我们对这一部分的每一组短语进行了分析,对一些常用短语,更加给予了大量的篇幅进行举例说明,目的是让读者把这些短语更加灵活的应用起来。

三、课文精讲

本部分包括:序文解说、课文精讲和参考译文三个部分,序文解说和课文精讲分别对课文的序言和内容进行了精辟而详述的分析,其中包括对长难句及复杂句子的结构分析,句子中的生词和惯用短语的举例分析,句子中的语法和词法的分析及本句的参考译文。参考译文部分则给出全篇文章的译文,旨在帮助读者更好的理解文章中的具体内容,更准确的理解文章中的每句话。

四、课后参考答案

课后参考答案是根据课本后的练习题而制订的答案,我们在此部分不仅给出习题的答案,而且还给出具体的分析和部分题目的译文,让读者不仅知其然,而且知其所以然。此部分同时给出课外阅读文章的参考译文,以便于读者参考,方便阅读,达到中英文的比较和提高英语水平的目的。

五、全真模拟试题(5~6册不含)

此部分是大学英语四、六级考试历年试卷的词汇与结构部分和阅读理解部分,本部分旨在让读者在学完本课后对自我的能力进行一种测试,同时也是为参加四、六级考试作了优先准备。

附录包括了Revision Exercises 1~2 和 Test Yourself 1~2 的参考答案和详尽解析,虽然《大学英语》教材本身已经给出参考答案,但是,我们总觉得此答案不够详尽和完善,因此,我们从另一角度加以阐述和分析,便于读者得到更具体的参考。

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Unit One

Big Bucks the Easy Way

➡内容概要◀

Anyone who wants to become successful has to rely mainly on his own efforts, with family background or personal influence playing a much less important role than in many other societies. That's why many American parents encourage their children to do part-time jobs while studying. This will be of great benefit to the young people not only financially but also in the development and formation of character, and will enable them to learn a lot of things which are impossible to learn in the textbooks. This text tells us how the two college sons quickly "learn" cooperation, efficiency, business ethics and team work in order to get their work done and meet the deadline. Written in a humorous style, the text also tells us one has to learn quickly and work hard before you can earn your share of money.

在美国,任何人想要取得成功,主要靠个人的努力,家庭背景或个人影响起相对于在其他社会文化中较为次要的作用。因此,很多父母鼓励子女一边学习一边打零工挣钱。这也有益于他们性格的形成和发展,能让他们从中学到一些书本上没有的东西。本文讲的就是两个正在上大学的儿子如何为了按时完成工作,迅速“学会”了合作、效率、商业道德和团队精神。本文还以幽默的笔调告诉我们:在美国要挣钱就必须学习、苦干。

单词与短语

◆ Words to Drill

1. cash:

- (1) money in the form of bills; currency. *n.* 现金;零钱

to pay (in) cash 现金支付

The shop has a cash flow of \$ 30,000 a month.

这家商店的流动现金为每月三万美元。

Excuse me, but I've no cash on me. Can I pay by check?

对不起,我身边没带现金,能不能用支票支付?

- (2) to exchange for or convert into ready money: *vt.* 兑现

to cash a check 兑付支票

Can you cash this postal order for me now? 你现在能帮我兑现这张邮政汇票吗?

2. echo:

- (1) repetition of a sound by reflection of sound waves from a surface. *n.* 回声

the echoes of our voices 我们的声音的回声

- (2) to repeat (a sound) by the reflection of sound waves from a surface *vi. vt.* 发出回声;共鸣

Our voices echoed in the empty room. 我们的声音在空房间里回响。

Their voices echoed round the cave. 他们的声音在洞穴中激起回响。

The room echoed with the sound of music. 屋内音乐之声回荡。

The empty hall echoed. 空空的大厅里发出回声。

3. **leisurely**:

- (1) in an unhurried manner; slowly. *adv.* 从容不迫地(的); 悠闲地(的)
 (2) acting, proceeding, or done without haste; unhurried. *adj.*

4. **pain**:

- (1) an unpleasant sensation occurring in varying degrees of severity as a consequence of injury, disease, or emotional disorder. *n.* 痛苦; 悲痛
 His bad behavior caused his parents a great deal of pain.
 他的不良行为使他的父母感到非常痛苦。
 He had a pain in his head. 他头疼。
 He has pains / a pain / pain in the shoulders. 他两肩疼痛。
 Has the pain passed off yet? 不痛了吧?
 (2) great care or effort; 辛苦
 No pains, no gains; No gains without pains. (谚) 不劳则无获。
 We must give him sth. for his pains. 我们必须给他点什么以便酬报他的辛劳。
 (3) to cause pain to; hurt or injure *vt.* 痛; 伤害
 My tooth is paining. 我牙痛。
 Your laziness pains your parents. 你的懒惰使你的父母痛苦。
 After they had quarreled there was a pained silence between them.
 “他们发生争吵以后, 双方都因感情上受到伤害而保持沉默。”
 Everybody's pained to see such wastefulness. 任何人看到这种浪费现象都会很痛心的。

5. **sour**:

- (1) Having a taste characteristic of that produced by acids; sharp, tart, or tangy. *adj.* 酸的, 有酸味的
 The fruit was too sour to eat. 这水果太酸了, 几乎不能吃。
 (2) To make or become sour. *vt. vi.* 变酸, 使变酸; 变乖戾, 使乖戾
 If you leave milk in the sun, it goes sour quickly.
 如果把牛奶放在阳光下, 它会很快变酸。

6. **competitive**: of, involving, or determined by competition; *adj.* 竞争的; 属于、涉及、或取决于竞争的

competitive games 比赛

liking competition or inclined to compete: 爱竞争的喜欢竞争的或倾向于竞争的:

a highly competitive sales representative 一个有强烈竞争意识的销售代表

7. **finance**:

- (1) the science of the management of money and other assets *n.* 财政; 金融; 财政学
 People who work in banks know about finance. 在银行工作的人懂金融。
 (2) monetary resources, funds, especially those of a government or corporate body. (*pl.*) 财力; 财源; 资金
 “Unless we get more finance, we'll have to close the branch offices.”
 “如果得不到更多的资金, 我们就不得不关闭所有的分支办事处。”
 (3) to provide or raise the funds or capital for; *vt.* 为……提供资金
 The government will finance the building of the new roads with the taxes it collects.
 政府将用它所征得的税收为修建这条新公路提供资金。

8. **marvelous**: causing wonder or astonishment. *adj.* (Of the highest or best kind or quality; first-rate:) 最佳的; 在性质或品质上最好的或绝妙的; 一流的
 has a marvelous collection of rare books 拥有一流珍本书籍的收藏

9. party:

- (1) a group of people who have gathered to participate in an activity. *n.* 团体; 一伙人
a party of schoolchildren 一个小学生团体

The teacher is taking a party of children to the library. 老师正带领一队孩子去图书馆。

An ancient bus stopped by a dry river bed and a party of famous actors and actresses got off. 一辆古旧的大客车停在一条干涸的河床旁, 一批著名男女演员下了车。

- (2) a social gathering especially for pleasure or amusement: 集会; 聚会; 宴会

Did you enjoy Alice's birthday party?

在爱丽丝家举行的那次生日聚会上你玩得痛快吗?

10. stack:

- (1) a large, usually conical pile of straw or fodder arranged for outdoor storage. *n.* 摞; 叠
a stack of papers 一摞报纸 a stack of books 一大堆书

- (2) to arrange in a stack; pile. *vt.* 摞; 叠

to stack (up) books 摞书

Traffic stacked up for kilometers. 车辆排了几公里长。

11. cram: to force, press, or squeeze into an insufficient space; *vi.* 填塞; 塞入; 勉强塞入; 拥挤

The hall was crammed with many people standing. 这大厅里挤满了站着的人。

12. harm:

- (1) physical or psychological injury or damage. *n.* 伤害; 损害; 危害

Did the storm do any harm to the corn? 风暴损害庄稼了没有?

The child fell over but came to no harm. 小孩跌倒了, 可是没伤着。

out of harm's way 在安全的地方

- (2) to do harm to. *vt.* 损害; 伤害; 危害

Getting up early won't harm you! 早起对你没有坏处。

"There was an unexpected explosion in our street, but our building wasn't harmed at all."

"我们住的街道发生了一次意外的爆炸事故, 但我们的大楼却丝毫没有受损。"

13. minimum: the least possible quantity or degree. *adj. n.* 最低尽可能小的数量或程度

minimum wage 最低工资

You must get a minimum of 40 questions right to pass the examination.

你最少必须答对 40 道题才能通过考试。

The minimum pass mark in the examination is 60 out of 100.

考试的最低及格分数是 100 分中答对 60 分。

14. range:

- (1) extent of perception, knowledge, experience, or ability *n.* 范围认知、知识、经验或能力方面的范围

within the range of possibilities 在可能的最大范围内

a wide price range 极大的价格变化范围

What is the range of your gun? 你的枪的射程有多远?

a wide range of temperature 气温变化很大

- (2) to vary within specified limits; *vt. vi.* 在……范围内变动, 在某一特定范围内变化
ranging between 5 and 15 在 5 和 15 之间变化

The children ranged the hills. 孩子们在小山中漫游。

Leather shoes range from \$ 10 a pair. 皮鞋售价每双十美元起。

- (3) to assign to a particular category; classify. 排列; 整理

to range the goods neatly in the shop window 把货物整齐地排列在商店橱窗里

15. thoughtful:

- (1) exhibiting or characterized by careful thought; *adj.* 沉思的; 思索的
a thoughtful essay 一篇精心构思的文章
- (2) considerate: 体贴人的; 对……关切的; 考虑周到的
It was thoughtful of you to bring flowers. 你拿花来真是考虑周全。
Apartment dwellers who have considerate neighbors are fortunate.
住户有体贴入微的邻居真的很幸福。
16. **deadline**: a time limit, as for payment of a debt or completion of an assignment *n.* 最后时间, 期限时间
Meet the deadline 在期限时间完成
17. **inform**: to impart information to; make aware of something; 通知; 告诉
The headmistress informed us that the school would be closed for one day next week.
女校长告诉我们下星期学校将停一天课。
The sales manager asked his men to inform him of everything concerning the sales in time.
销售部经理让他手下的人把关于销售量的情况及时报告他。
18. **normally**: as a rule *adv.* 正常地 通常地; 一般地; 经常地
normally off 常闭状态
normally closed 常[原位]闭合的, 常断开的
normally loaded 正常载的
19. **sale**:
(1) the exchange of goods or services for an amount of money or its equivalent; the act of selling. *n.* 卖, 销售; 买卖契约
He got four pounds from the sale of his drawing. 他卖画得了四英镑。
This year's sales promotions haven't been very successful. 今年的推销不十分成功。
(2) 大减价销售;
The shoe shop is having a sale this week. 这家鞋店本周减价销售。
for sale 待售, 出售
That house is for sale. 那座房子待售。
20. **trash**: worthless or discarded material or objects; refuse or rubbish *n.* 废物; 无价值的东西; 废话; 毫无用处的意见
21. **delivery**: something delivered, as a shipment or package. *n.* 递送; 送与
There is no delivery of letters on Sundays. 星期日不送信。
His speech was interesting but his delivery was poor.
他的演讲甚有趣味, 但演说时的声调和姿势欠佳。
22. **inquire**:
(1) to seek information by asking a question; *vt.* (常与 of, about 连用) 问; 询问
I'll inquire about the flights. 我将打听有关航班的情况。
She inquired about my mother's health. 她问起我母亲的健康情况。
(2) to make an inquiry or investigation; (常与 into 连用) 调查
inquire a person's name 问一个人的姓名
"We inquired into his story, and found it was true."
"我们调查了他所讲的事情, 发现属实。"
23. **odd**:
(1) deviating from what is ordinary, usual, or expected; strange or peculiar; *adj.* 奇怪的; 古怪的; 不寻常的
It's odd that he hasn't telephoned me. 真奇怪, 他没给我打电话。
(2) odd job 临时工作/ odd moments 有空的时间

Why do they want odd jobs—jobs usually requiring little skill and knowledge?

为什么他们会干这种一般没有什么技术和知识的零工呢?

24. **shrink**: to become constricted from heat, moisture, or cold. *vi. vt.* (由于受热或水的作用) 缩小, 使变小; 缩短

The dress shrank when I washed it. 这件衣服洗后缩水了。

His savings quickly shrank. 他的存款急剧减少

◆ Phrases & Expression

1. **pull up**: bring or come to a stop 停下

The driver pulled up (his car) at the gate of the school. 司机在学校大门口停下了车。

The car pulled up on the parking lot outside the station.

汽车在火车站外的停车场上停了下来。

2. **a piece of cake** (informal): sth. is very easy to do. 轻松的事

To make a speech in public is a piece of cake for me.

在大庭广众中讲演对我来说很容易。

He thought his first solo flight was a piece of cake.

他认为他的第一次单独飞行是件轻而易举的事。

3. **even as**: just at the same moment as. 正巧在……的时候,

Even as I gave the warning the car skidded. 正当我发出警告时, 那车滑到一边了。

Even as we gathered in the last bundles of wheat, it began to rain.

正当我们把最后几捆麦子收进来时候, 天就下雨了。

4. **know better than**: be wise or experienced enough not (to do sth.) (很明白) 而不至于(做某事)

You should know better than eat in the reading-room. 你应该明白不能在阅览室里吃饭。

I had a marvelous idea, but know better than to talk about it now.

我有个好主意, 但是现在还是不讲好。

5. **be at**: be occupied with, be doing 忙于, 从事于

He is always at books. 他一直在看书。

She doesn't like to be disturbed while at work. 她工作时, 不愿被打扰。

6. **make a dent (in)**: make less by a very small amount; reduce slightly; make a first step towards success (in) 减少一点, 取得初步进展

We haven't made a dent in our assignments. 我们的作业还一点没动呢。

Bullets made dents in the soldier's steel helmet. 子弹在战士的钢盔上留下了许多凹痕。

7. **cut into**: reduce; decrease 减少

I shall have to cut into my savings to pay for the holiday.

我将不得不拿出一部分储蓄做度假用。

The rise in wages cut into the profits of the company. 增加工资减少了公司的利润。

The pollution of the river cut into the value of the houses in that neighborhood.

河流的污染降低了那个地段的房子的价值。

8. **have no business**: have no right or reason 无权

You have no business to read my books without my permission.

没有得到我的允许, 你无权看我的书。

The weather has no business to be so warm. 天不该这么暖和。

You have no business saying such things about my brothers. 你无权谈论我兄弟的长短。

9. **settle for**: accept; although not altogether satisfactory 满足于, 勉强认可

Do you think she will settle for being an ordinary housewife?

你认为她甘心做普通的家庭主妇吗?

He demanded a hundred dollars but had to settle for half that amount.

他要求一百元,但只好以得到半数而了结。

10. **settle one's account**; pay that one owes 结账

She settled her account before leaving the restaurant. 离开饭馆前她结了账。

It's wise to try to settle one's accounts monthly. 设法按月结算是明智的。

11. **quite a while**; a fairly long time 好一会儿

I waited outside for quite a while. 我在外面等了好一会儿。

Upon hearing the news, she cried for quite a while.

听了这消息她哭了好一会儿。

12. **draw attention to**; make sb. notice, or be aware of 让注意

He tried to draw my attention to his new hair style. 他试图让我注意他的新发型。

She drew my attention to a point I had overlooked. 她提醒我注意我忽略的一点。

13. **for sale**; intended to be sold 待售

These goods on display are for sale. 陈列的产品要出售。

14. **for rent**; available to be rented 供出租

The sign on that house says "For Rent". Shall we find out the price?

那个房子挂有“出租”的牌子,我们去看看价格怎么样?

Are all the books for rent? 所有这些书都出租吗?

15. **be done with**; stop doing or using; finish 完成

We thought you were done with your assignment. 我们以为你已经完成作业。

Are (Have) done with supper? 那晚饭你吃完了么?

16. **may/might/could as well**; with equal or better effect 与一样

You might as well not know a thing at all as know it imperfectly.

一知半解等于完全不知。



1. Two college-age boys, unaware that making money usually involves hard work, are tempted by an advertisement that promises them an easy way to earn a lot of money. The boys soon learn that if something too good to be true, it probably is.

【译文】由于不知道赚钱常常包括艰辛的劳动,两个上大学的儿子受广告的诱惑以为能轻轻松松赚大钱。他们很快发现看上去太好的事不一定成为现实,事情或许就是这样的。

【结构】Two college-age boys, unaware^① that making money usually involves hard work, are tempted^② by an advertisement that promises them an easy way to earn a lot of money.

The boys soon learn that if something too good to^③ be true, it probably is.

【分析】①unaware *adj.* 不知道的,不注意的,没觉察到的(*of*). be unaware of the truth 不明真相 / be unaware of sb.'s presence 没注意到某人在场。I'm not unaware that……我并非不知道……。例: I am not unaware of the importance to protect myself in this severe circumstance, but I can do nothing but stay at home. 我并非不知道在这种严峻的环境中保护自己的重要性,但我什么也不能做,只好呆在家里。②be attempted 受到诱惑(在这里用作被动语态的形式)。attempt *vt.* 尝试,试图 例: attempt a difficult task

试图完成一项艰难的工作。*n.* 企图, 试图 例: The two superpowers both collude and struggle with each other in a vain attempt to redivide the world. 两个超级大国又勾结, 又争夺, 妄图重新瓜分世界。③too...to..., 太……而不能……。此处也可以替换为 so ...as not to...。



1. It might be a way to avoid the indignity of having to ask for money all the time.

【译文】这也许是避免老是向别人讨钱而有失尊严的一种办法。

【结构】It^① might be a way to avoid the indignity^② of having to ask for^③ money all the time^④.
主 谓 表 定

【分析】①It 代替 to avoid the indignity of having to ask for money all the time. ②indignity. *n.* 无理, 侮辱; 侮辱的言行; treat sb. with indignity 侮辱某人。例: The hijackers subjected the victims to all sorts of indignities. 劫机者对受害者施加各种凌辱。③ask for 要求; 请求。例: All the Party members should ask for criticism from the masses in their work. 所有的党员在工作中都应当要求群众批评。ask for the tickets 要票 ④all the time 始终; 一直。

2. A message printed on the bag offered leisurely, lucrative work...

【译文】印在塑料袋上的广告提供轻松而赚钱的工作。

【结构】A message printed on the bag^① offered^② leisurely, lucrative^③ work...
主 定 谓 定 宾

【分析】①printed on the bag 在此是主语从句 ②offer *vt.* 提出, 提供, 奉献, 出价; 例: This shop offers various daily necessities. 这家商店供应各种日常必需品。③leisurely *a. & ad.* not in haste, unhurried 从容的, 不慌不忙的; 例: Since we have plenty of time, we might as well take a leisurely walk on the sidewalk. 既然时间充裕, 我们不妨沿人行道悠闲地逛逛。She prefers to do things in a leisurely manner. 她喜欢慢悠悠地做事。lucrative *adj.* 赚钱生利的; 例: Commercial advertising is a lucrative business. 作商业广告是利可图的事。

3. ...I was comfortably settled in a hotel room far from home.

【译文】我在远离家门的一家旅馆里舒舒服服得住了下来。

【结构】...I was comfortably^① settled^② in a hotel room far from^③ home.
主 谓 状 定

【分析】①comfortably *adv.* 舒服地; 在此做状语 ②settle 安置; 安顿; 例: We are settled in our new home. 我们住入新居。She settled her baby in the cradle and went away to make milk ready. 她将婴儿安顿在摇篮中, 然后去准备牛奶。③far from 远离, 远不止。例: The war clamor of imperialism, far from showing its "strength", only indicates its weakness. 帝国主义的战争叫嚣并不表示它有力量, 相反却表明它的虚弱。

4. Since you are responsible, ...

【译文】既然这事是你促成的,

【结构】Since^① you are responsible^②,
状 主 系 表

【分析】①since *conj.* 从……以来; 因为, 既然, 鉴于。例: It is 30 years since he joined the revolution. 他参加革命已三十年了。prep. 从……以来, 自从。例: the glorious years since the foundation of the People's Republic of China 建国以来的光辉岁月。long since 很久以前; 例: Rickshaws have long since been out of use. 人力车早已被废弃不用了。②responsible *adj.* 有责任的, 应负责的, 认真的, 负责的。例: The doctor's duty is to hold themselves responsible to the patients. 医生的责任是向病人负责。have a responsible position 担任要职。

5. Just tell the boys to get busy.

【译文】叫孩子们抓紧干。

【结构】Just^① tell the boys to get busy^②.
状 谓 宾 补

【分析】①just *adj.* 正义的,公正的,应得的,正确的;例:The just struggles of the world revolutionary people 世界人民的正义斗争。be just to sb.对某人公正。*adv.* 正好,恰好;仅仅,致使,刚才。例:It's just two o'clock. 现在正好两点钟。We could just see the roof. 我们勉强能看到房顶。②get busy 抓紧;例:She was getting busy soon after I told her what to do. 我告诉她如何做之后,她马上就动手干。

6. ...as if working its way out of the range of the human ear.

【译文】好像超过了耳朵的承受能力。

【结构】...as if^① working its way out of the range^② of the human ear.
状 谓 宾 定

【分析】①as if 好像;例:She spoke to me as if she knew me. 她和我说话的神情,好像她早就认识我似的。②out of the range of the human ear = can't be heard by human ear; out of 在……外,离开……例:out of my imagination 出乎我的想像;out of the ordinary 不平常的,非凡的;range *n.* 范围;例:Rarely can we find any ship on the ocean within the range of our vision. 在视觉范围内我们难得发现行驶于海洋上的船只。

7. They have been at it for hours.

【译文】他们干了好几个小时。

【结构】They have been at^① it for hours.
主 谓 宾 补

【分析】①be at sth. 忙于……;例外:What have you been at the whole morning? 你一早上都在干什么呢? at *prep.* [表示状态]在……之中 at war(peace) 在交战(和平)状态

8. ...but all this hasn't made a dent, not a dent, in the situation!

【译文】但一切努力收效甚微。

【结构】...but all this hasn't made a dent^① not a dent, in the situation^②!
主 谓 宾 状

【分析】①dent (非正式用语): meaningful progress; headway 进展;进步;例:at least made a dent in the work.. 至少在这项工作上取得了一点儿进步。make a dent in; make a first step toward success(in);例:It's already 6 o'clock and we haven't make a dent in this pile of work. 六点了,我们这堆活进展不大。②situation *n.* 位置,地点;地位;形势,局面。例:All of us should keep a clear mind in the complex international situation. 在复杂的国际形势面前我们每个人都要保持清醒的头脑。

9. ...one does not get the best out of employees by threatening them with bodily harm.

【译文】威胁雇员,说要揍他们,是不可能使他们卖力的。

【结构】...one does not get the best out^① of employees by threatening^② them with bodily^③ harm.
主 谓 宾 定 状

【分析】①get the best out of employees; get the greatest possible amount of work out of employees 尽可能使雇员卖力②threaten *vt.* 威胁,恐吓;预示……的凶兆;例:The dark clouds threatened a big storm. 乌云预示暴风雨的来临。*vi.* 威胁,恐吓;即将发生;例:If danger threatens, it is all the more important to keep an unmoved mind. 如果危险来临,思想更应坚定。③bodily harm; 肉体上的伤害 bodily pain 身体的疼痛

10. ...you have just worked a profound change in my personality.

【译文】……你刚才讲的话使我深受启发,茅塞顿开。

【结构】...you have just worked^① a profound^② change in my personality^③
主 谓 定 宾 状

【分析】①work *vi.* be effective; have the desired outcome 有效,获得理想的结果 to work a