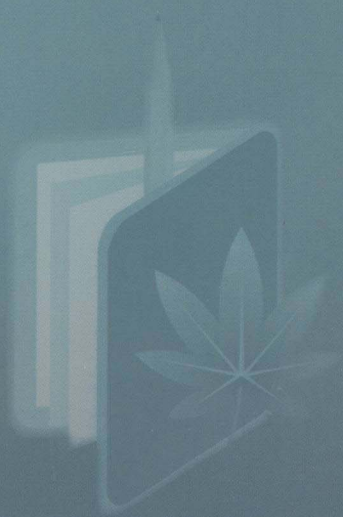


STUDY GUIDE TO
COLLEGE ENGLISH
INTENSIVE READING

大学英语精读(第二册)
学习指导

■ 主编 杜留成 陈洁 ■



中国中医药出版社

STUDY GUIDE TO
COLLEGE ENGLISH

FOR THE FIRST SEMESTER

大学英语精读
学习指导

—— 第一、二、三、四册 ——



上海外语教育出版社

大学英语精读(第二册)

学习指导

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编写说明

本书的编写历尽三年时间方才完成，在编写过程中，我们几易其稿，以求内容、体系的完整，并尽量减少错误。

本书是上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语精读》第三版第二册的学习指南。上海外语教育出版社自出版《大学英语精读》第三版以来，国内尚无与之匹配的学习指导书，而且《大学英语精读》的课文难度较大，很多同学在学习或复习的过程中缺乏资料，出版此书的目的即在解决同学们的燃眉之急，帮助广大同学学好《大学英语精读》，提高英语综合应用能力。

本书共分十个单元，每个单元的内容都包括五大部分。第一部分为词汇、短语学习；第二部分为课堂导入和课文相关问题；第三部分为课文讲解，包括课文内容提要、文化背景知识介绍、篇章结构分析、复习题；第四部分为课文译文、阅读材料译文；第五部分为习题答案。

参加本书编写工作的都是有着多年丰富教学经验的一线教师，在本书的编写过程中，我们参阅了各种权威资料和工具书。尽管如此，由于水平所限，疏漏之处在所难免，恳请广大专家同行批评指正，也希望广大同学们在使用过程中如果发现疑问，请及时反馈给我们。在此，我们全体编写人员向诸位表示诚挚的谢意。

如果同学们需要《大学英语精读》的 MP3 格式及其他相关听力资料，可发送邮件至 henry.book@163.com 索取。同时，在大学英语学习上如有任何问题，我们亦将给予解答。

编者
2010 年 2 月

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Unit 1 The Dinner Party

I Word Study

一、词汇 (Vocabulary)

1. heated: *adj.* lively; spirited 热烈的, 激烈的

This is a controversial issue, which often arouses heated discussions among people. 这是一个有争议的问题, 经常引起人们的热议讨论。

2. shortly: *adv.* soon 不久, 马上

The plane crashed shortly after takeoff. 飞机起飞后不久便坠毁了。

Her diary *One Litre of Tears* was published shortly before her death. 她死之前不久, 她的日记《一公升眼泪》出版了。

3. bare: *adj.* not covered; with no plant growing on it 不铺地毯的, 赤裸的, 光秃的

The trees are bare in the winter. 冬天的时候树变得光秃秃的。

The ad showed an actress with bare shoulders saying she met him at the Playboy party. 广告上, 一名女演员袒露香肩, 表示她曾在花花公子派对上遇见他。

【同义词】naked, uncovered, undressed, exposed, unfurnished, undecorated

【反义词】covered, dressed

【辨析】bare, naked, empty, vacant

bare: 指表面缺少必要的遮盖物, 用于人时, 多指身体的部分裸露。例如: He was bare from the waist up. 他赤裸着上身。

naked: 指全身一丝不挂, 暴露无遗。例如: She could not wear bikinis because they made her feel naked. 她不能穿比基尼, 因为这让她感觉好像一丝不挂。

empty: 指空无一人或一物, 或空洞无意义的, 指内部空。例如: I looked into the classroom but I found it empty. 我检查了教室, 里面空无一人。

vacant: 普通用词, 侧重某物或某个位置没有被占用。例如: He applied for a vacant

post. 她申请了一个空缺的职位。

4. outgrow: vt.

(1) to grow too large for (clothes, shoes, etc.) 长（发展）得超过（某物）的范围，长（发展）得不能再要（某物）

We outgrow some things and find other stuff unwanted or unnecessary. 我们长大了，有些东西不想要了，有些不需要了。

(2) to grow larger or faster than 长得比……快；生长速度超过……

He has outgrown his elder brother. 他长得比哥哥快。

5. contract:

(1) v. to make or become smaller or shorter; make, become tighter or narrower 收缩

Most metals contract as they become cool. 多数金属冷却后会收缩。

【派生】contraction *n.* 收缩

【同义词】compress, condense, reduce, lessen, shorten, narrow, shrink

(2) *n.* a binding agreement between two or more persons that is enforceable by 合同

We must draw up a contract. 我们必须草拟一份合同。

6. motion:

(1) *vi.* to give a signal by moving the hand or head 做手势；点（或摇）头示意

She motioned to me to close the door. 她示意让我关门。

(2) *n.* signal by hand or head; moving 姿态，手势

She made a motion to insist that mom take what she was giving her. 她示意妈妈接她给的东西。

7. widen: vt. to make or become wider 扩展，拓展

Reading widens our knowledge. 阅读扩展我们的知识。

Other circumstances also helped to widen the distance between the group. 其他的情况也助长加宽各民族之间的距离。

【派生】wide *adj.* 宽阔的

【同义词】broaden, extend

【反义词】narrow

8. impulse: *n.* sudden wish to do sth. 冲动

“My first impulse was to tear into him,” admits my friend Jennie. 我的朋友詹妮承认说：“我第一个冲动就是批评他。”

【派生】impulsive 冲动的，易冲动的

9. likely: *adj.* probable 可能的

【搭配】be likely to; it is likely that clause

She is not likely to come next month. 她下月很可能不来。

It is very likely that he will not consent. 很可能他不会同意。

10. host: *n.* a person who invites guests to a social event such as a party 主人，

主持人

I wish to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks to the host of the meeting. 我愿借此机会向东道主表示衷心的感谢。

The host nation always performs well. And there are so many good athletes in China. 东道主总是表现良好，再说中国有那么多优秀的运动员。

11. react: vi. show a response or a reaction to something 反应，反抗，起反作用
React to the problem or concern not to the person. 对问题或担心作出反应，而不是对人。

12. crisis: n. an unstable situation of extreme danger or difficulty 危机；决定性时刻

One cause of the current food crisis is drought. 导致当前粮食危机的一个原因就是干旱。

But we can also work with Africans to turn this crisis into opportunity. 但我们也能通过与非洲人民合作来把这场危机转变成机遇。

二、短语 (Phrases)

1. track down: to find by hunting or searching 找到，发现

I finally track down the reference in a dictionary of quotation. 我终于在引语词典中查到了那段引文。

Police failed to track down the mouse, and told the man it was safe to go home. 警察没有在该男子家中找到老鼠的踪迹，告诉他已经可以安全回家了。

2. seat: vt. 使……坐下，可容纳……的

The guide seated me in the back row. 导游给我提供后排的一个座位。

When Bill was seated (= sat down), he found that the classroom needed to be cleaned immediately. 当比尔坐下以后，他发现教室需要立刻打扫一下。

3. spring up: come into existence; take on form or shape 出现，萌芽，涌现

【谚语】spring up like mushrooms 如雨后春笋般地出现

New records and inventions spring up. 新纪录和新发明不断出现。

4. at the sight of: on seeing sth. ; as soon as one sees sth. 一看见……就

At the sight of our teacher, we quickly calmed down. 一看见我们老师来了，我们马上安静下来。

5. feel like: to have a desire for 想要，感到好似

Many children don't feel like doing homework. 许多小孩不想做作业。

Sometimes I feel like a bird in the cage. 有时我觉得自己像是一只笼子里的鸟。

6. come to: to recover consciousness 苏醒

After a few moments, he suddenly came to. 几分钟之后，他突然苏醒过来。

7. frighten sb. into doing sth. ; to cause sb. to do sth. by frightening him 使某人吓得做某事

He exaggerated the dangers of the trip in order to frighten them into not going. 他为了阻止

这次旅行，夸大了它的危险以使他们害怕。

【类似短语】force sb. into doing sth. 强迫某人做某事；persuade sb. into doing sth. 说服某人做某事；talk sb. into doing sth. 劝说某人做某事；trick sb. into doing sth. 诱使某人做某事

8. make for: to move towards 走向

It started raining, so she made for the nearest shelter. 开始下雨了，他走向最近的地方避雨。

9. ring out: (of voice or bell) to sound loudly and clearly 突然响起

Suddenly, the bell rang out. I had a dream on English lesson. 突然，铃声响起，哦，我在英语课上做了一个梦。

10. light up: to give light to; become more cheerful 照亮，点亮

Smile dazzlingly. It will light up your life. 灿烂地笑——它将点亮你的人生。

The match-seller girl lit up another match, and saw her grandma's kindly smile. 卖火柴的小女孩又点燃了一根火柴，于是看见了奶奶慈祥的笑容。

II Pre-reading

1. Introductory Remarks

This is a well-knit story. Obviously the author of the story wants to tell the reader that a woman can face a crisis with perfect calmness and self-control. Instead of stating the message directly, she leads the reader to the desired conclusion step by step with a cleverly woven description. The story is told in the third person. The author shows high skills in unfolding the story. At the beginning, the author describes a debate over women's reactions to the crisis, which functions as a foreshadowing. In the following paragraphs, the author merely describes some strange behaviors of the hostess and the American naturalist's self-controlled reactions to the realization of a cobra in the room so that our attention is drawn to him. In order to keep reader in suspense, the author does not reveal the truth until in the end of the story she gives us a sudden surprise.

2. Answer the following questions

(1) Where and when did the story take place?

(It took place in India when she was a British colony.)

(2) Who gave the dinner party and what guests were invited to it?

(A colonial official and his wife gave the dinner party. Apart from officers and their wives, a visiting American naturalist was invited.)

(3) What was the subject of the discussion between the young girl and the major?

(They had a heated discussion about how women react to a crisis.)

(4) What did the American naturalist do when they were having this discussion? What kind of expression did he see come over the hostess's face?

(He watched the other guests and saw a strange expression come over the hostess's face—she was staring straight ahead with her muscles contracting slightly.)

(5) What was it that the naturalist came to realize when he saw the native boy place a bowl of milk on the veranda?

(He came to realize that there must be a cobra in the room.)

(6) Did he jump back and warn the others? What did he do instead, then?

(No. Instead he said that he wanted to know how well they could control themselves and asked them to sit still until he counted up to three hundred.)

(7) What happened before he finished the counting?

(The cobra emerged and made for the bowl of milk.)

(8) How did the hostess know that the cobra was in the room?

(Because it had been crawling across her foot.)

III Passage Reading

一、内容提要 (Summary)

The story took place in India when India was a colony of Britain at that time. A young girl and a major had a heated discussion about how women react to a crisis at the dinner party given by a colonial official and his wife. One of the guests, the American naturalist noticed the strange expression on the face of the hostess. Only when the servant put a bowl of milk on the veranda did he come to realize that there must be a cobra in the room. Actually the cobra was crossing the hostess's foot. The naturalist managed to calm down the guests by counting 300 at the party. As soon as he saw the cobra made for the veranda and everyone in the room was aware of what had happened. After the crisis, the discussion was settled in a rather dramatic way.

二、文化背景知识介绍 (Background Knowledge)

1. India

India has been a colony of Britain for many years until 1947. In the early 1700s, Britain and other European countries established trading companies and trading posts in India. Gradually the British influence became dominant over the domestic and foreign affairs of India. Later British appointed its first Governor General to India and formally began to rule the country as its colony. Here in our text "colonial official" refers to a British citizen appointed to a governmental position in India. It was not until 1947 that the India people, under Gandhi's leadership, won the struggle for independence and British rule in India came to an end.

2. Cobra

Cobra is a type of African or Asian poisonous snake that can spread the skin of its neck to

form a flattened hood. Cobra generally eats small animals such as frogs, rabbits and mice. There is no evidence to show that milk is their favorite food. However, it is widely believed that it is. That is why, at the beginning of the story, the author says the story “is told as if true—though any naturalist would know it could not be.”

三、篇章结构分析 (Structure Analysis)

The text can be divided into three parts.

Part 1 (Para. 1): The author tells the origin of the story.

Part 2 (Para. 2 ~ 4): The author tells the background information about the story.

Part 3 (Para. 5 ~ 13): The author tells the details of the whole story.

四、课文讲解 (Text Explanation)

Additional Questions about the Text

1. (Lines 5 ~ 6) A colonial official and his wife are giving a large dinner party.

Question: What's the difference between “officials” and “officers”?

An official is a person who holds a public office in government. Here it refers to the colonial Governor. An officer usually refers to a person in a position of command in the armed forces.

2. (Lines 14 ~ 15) And while a man may feel like it, he has that ounce more of control than a woman has. And that last ounce is what really counts.

Question: Can you paraphrase the sentence?

And though a man may also feel like screaming as a woman does, he has a little bit more self-control than a woman and that makes the difference.

3. (Lines 19 ~ 20) She motions to the native boy standing behind her chair and whispers something to him.

Question: What does “the native boy” refer to?

It refers to an Indian male attendant.

4. (Line 23) The American comes to with a start.

Question: What does he come to with a start?

He suspects that all the guests are within the striking distance of a cobra.

5. (Lines 29 ~ 34) His first impulse is to jump back and warn the others, but those who move will forfeit 50 rupees. Ready!

Question: How does the American react to the crisis?

He tries to keep himself and all the others from the commotion which would frighten the cobra into striking.

6. (Lines 43 ~ 44) A faint smile lights up the woman's face as she replies, “Because it was crawling across my foot.”

Question: What does her “faint smile” show us?

She takes what she has done as a very natural thing, and there is nothing worthy of praise. It's also her gentle answer to the major.

Detailed Explanation of the Text

1. A heated discussion about whether men are braver than women is settled in a rather unexpected way. 关于男人是否比女人更勇敢的一场激烈争论以一种颇为出人意料的方式解决了。

【释义】A spirited discussion about whether a man is braver than a woman is brought to an agreement in a very special way.

(1) settle: v.

① to decide on; make an agreement about 解决

We have to settle this problem by tomorrow. 我们必须在明天之前解决这个问题。

② to make one's home in; live in 定居

The first Europeans to settle in America were from England. 第一批定居美洲的欧洲人来自英国。

(2) in a...way 以……的方式

in a careless way; in a polite way

2. I first heard this tale in India, where it is told as if true. 我最初听到这个故事是在印度，那儿的人们今天讲起它来仍好像实有其事似的。

(1) where it is told...: 非限制性定语从句修饰“India”。

(2) as if true; as if it (the tale) were true 省略句：省略了与主句相同的主语和“be”动词。

这是一个由“as if”引导的非真实条件句，从句中用虚拟语气。

He behaved as if he were better than us. 他表现得好像他就比我们优秀似的。

3. That magazine story, and the person who wrote it, I have never been able to track down. 但登在杂志上的那篇故事，以及写那篇故事的人，我却一直未能找到。

【释义】I have never found the magazine story and its author.

本句为宾语前置句，正常语序应为：“I have never been able to track down that magazine story and the person who wrote it.” 句中宾语“that magazine story, and the person who wrote it”被置于句首以示强调。

4. They are seated with their guests. 他们与客人们一起就座。

【释义】They sit down with their guests.

5. A spirited discussion springs up between a young girl who says that women have outgrown the jumping-on-a-chair-at-the-sight-of-a-mouse era and a major who says that they haven't. 一位年轻的女士同一位少校展开了热烈的讨论。年轻的女士认为，妇女已经有所进步，不再像过去那样一见到老鼠就吓得跳到椅子上；少校则不以为然。

【释义】A heated discussion begins suddenly between a girl and a major. The girl holds that women have made such progress that they do not lose self-control upon such small provocation as a mouse, and the major doesn't agree.

“Jumping-on-a-chair-at-the-sight-of-a-mouse” 是一个复合形容词, 相当于下面的定语从句 “(the era) when they would jump on a chair at the sight of a mouse”。

That's a not-so-easy-to-operate machine. (= a machine that is not so easy to operate)

6. A women's reaction in any crisis is to scream. 女人一遇到危急情况, 反应便是尖叫。

“to scream” 动词不定式作表语。

His job is to take care of these children. 他的工作是照顾这些孩子。

7. And while a man may feel like it, he has that ounce more of control than a women has. And that last ounce is what really counts. 而男人虽然也可能想叫, 但比起女人来, 自制力却略胜一筹。这多出来的一点自制力正是真正起作用的东西。

【释义】Although a man may also have a liking for screaming, he has a little bit more self-control than a woman has and that makes the difference.

(1) while: conj.

① during the time; at the same time as 当……时候

Strike while the iron is hot. 趁热打铁。

② although; despite the fact that 尽管, 虽然……但是

While I understand what you say, I can't agree with you. 我明白你的话, 但我还是不同意。

(2) ounce of; a small amount of 一点儿

You would not do that if you have an ounce of sense. 如果你有一点儿理智, 也不会做那件事儿。

(3) count: vi. matter; be important 重要

It is not how much you read but what you read that counts. 重要的不是你读了多少书, 而是你读了什么内容。

8. As he looks, he sees a strange expression come over the face of the hostess. 在他观察时, 他发现女主人的脸上显出一种奇异的表情。

【释义】When he looks, he finds a strange expression on the face of the hostess.

come over;

① to happen to; have a result or effect on (sb.) 抓住

A feeling of faintness and sickness came over me, so I had to lie down. 我忽然感到一阵头晕, 就躺下了。

② to come from some distance; pay a visit 顺便来访, 过来

He invited all his neighbors to come over and help him. 他把所有的邻居都叫过来帮忙。

9. She is staring straight ahead, her muscles contracting slightly. 她两眼盯着正前方, 脸部肌肉在微微抽搐。

【释义】The hostess is looking fixedly at something straight ahead, and her muscles contract slightly.

“her muscles contracting slightly” 是独立主格结构, 作状语。

独立主格结构构成方式: (with) 名词 + 分词/不定式/形容词/介词短语/副词

The old writer could not sleep at night, his wrongs and sorrows giving him no peace. 这位老作家夜不能寐, 他的过错和内心的痛苦让他不得安宁。

She gazed, her hand clasped to her breast. 她用手抓着胸膛, 瞪着眼睛看着。

10. Of the guests, none except the American notices this. 在座的客人中, 除了那位美国人以外谁也没有注意到这一幕。

【释义】None of the guests except the American notices this.

“of the guests” 介词结构前置放在句首, 以示强调。

11. The American comes to with a start. 那个美国人突然醒悟过来。

【释义】The American suddenly becomes aware of what is happening.

12. His first impulse is to jump back and warn the others, but he knows the commotion would frighten the cobra into striking. 他首先想到的是往后一跳, 并向其他人发警告。但他知道这样会引起骚乱, 致使眼镜蛇受惊咬人。

【释义】His first reaction is to stand up and tell the other people the possible danger, but he understands that the noisy confusion would frighten the cobra and make it bite people.

13. ...the tone of his voice so commanding that it silences every guest. 其语气非常威严, 竟使所有的人安静了下来。

(1) “the tone of his voice so commanding” 是一个独立主格结构作状语。由“名词 + 形容词”构成。

(2) silence vt. to make silence, cause to be quiet 使沉默, 使安静

One way to silence a baby's crying is to give him a bottle of milk. 让哭泣的孩子安静的一个方法是给他一瓶牛奶喝。

(3) so...that...用来引导结果状语从句。

14. And not one of you is to move a muscle. 你们谁都不许动一动。

【释义】Everyone must stay quite still.

“be + 动词不定式”结构用来表示按照计划做某事, 或表示责任义务。

The football match was to be held the following week. 下周举行足球赛。

The highway is to be opened in May. 高速公路在五月份通车。

15. He sees the cobra emerge and make for the bowl of milk. 他看到那条眼镜蛇钻了出来, 向那碗牛奶爬去。

【释义】He sees the cobra appear and move toward the bowl of milk.

“see sb. do sth.”结构。感官动词, 如 look at, watch, listen to, hear, feel 等, 后面要带动词原形作宾语补足语, 表示动作的完整性。

Did you see him enter the building? 你看到他进楼了吗?

I heard her play the violin. 我听见她拉过小提琴。

感官动词后面还可以带现在分词作宾语补足语, 表示正在进行的动作。

He saw the boys playing games on the playground. 他看到孩子们正在操场上做游戏。

She heard the boy crying in the room. 他听见孩子正在房间里哭。

五、写作与翻译

A paragraph consisting of only short or simple sentences would sound monotonous. Variety is essential to good writing. One way to achieve variety is to use short sentences in between long ones and simple sentence in between compound and complex sentences. A compound sentence consists of two or more simple sentences linked by coordinating conjunctions (and, but, or, etc.). Co-ordination is a good way to expand sentences and achieve variety and it can also help make the paragraph more smooth and coherent.

六、复习题

- Although the police had spent a whole month investigating the crime, it seemed that they had lost all hope of _____ the criminals.
A. turning out
B. trailing off
C. tracing back
D. tracking down
- Those village children usually walk in _____ feet.
A. empty
B. bear
C. bare
D. boring
- The sight of the snake _____ the girl into bursting into tears.
A. frighten
B. frightening
C. frightened
D. frightful
- There is not the _____ doubt about what he said.
A. smallest
B. slightest
C. weakest
D. thinnest
- The team is _____ the storm on their way back to the camp.
A. likely to meet
B. like meeting
C. like to meet
D. alike to meet
- The airliner _____ 40 people.
A. sits
B. sat
C. seats
D. stayed
- As the cloud drifted away the sun _____.
A. turned on
B. survived
C. came forth
D. emerged
- The meeting gave an _____ to the development of the friendly relationship between the two countries.
A. impose
B. impulse
C. input
D. impurity