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预备级精读

王伶 任翊 余苏凌 编著

《大学英语》

自学辅导：预备级 精读 II



北京大学出版社

北京大学成人教育学院教材

《大学英语》自学辅导 预备级精读Ⅱ

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北京大学出版社
北 京

新登字（京）159 号

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

《大学英语》自学辅导：预备级精读 Ⅰ / 王伶等编著.
北京：北京大学出版社，1995. 5

ISBN 7-301-02758-3

I. 大… II. 王… III. 英语—成人教育：高等教育—教材 IV. H31

书 名：《大学英语》自学辅导：预备级精读 Ⅰ

著作责任者：王伶 任翊 余苏凌 编著

责任编辑：汪晓丹

标准书号：ISBN 7-301-02758-3/G · 0286

出 版 者：北京大学出版社

地 址：北京市海淀区中关村北京大学校内 100871

电 话：出版部 2502015 发行部 2559712 编辑部 2502032

排 印 者：北京大学印刷厂

发 行 者：北京大学出版社

经 销 者：新华书店

版 本 记 录：787×1092 毫米 32 开本 6.625 印张 168 千字

1995 年 5 月第一版 1995 年 5 月第一次印刷

定 价：6.00 元

前 言

本书是根据《大学英语》预备二级精读教程第二册编写的学生自学手册，旨在帮助那些没有条件在学校接受正规语言训练而通过函授学习英语的学生，使他们在巩固、提高从预备一级教材中所学的语言知识的同时，掌握新的语言知识，从而为进入《大学英语》一级的学习做好充分准备。

本书共有 16 课，每课包括四个部分。

第一部分背景介绍。主要对课文作者、课文中涉及的人物、国家以及与课文有关的历史、文化等背景作一简单介绍，以便使学生准确理解，掌握课文内容。

第二部分课文讲解。对课文中出现的语言现象（包括语法、动词搭配、动词、介词、副词词组等等，课文后已注明并讲解了的语法及语言现象除外）逐一进行注释，并引用例句进行说明。为便于学生理解，掌握并模仿，本书全部用汉语注解，所有例句也都附有汉语译文。

第三部分练习答案。包括预习、语法、句型、造句、听写以及英译汉、汉译英短句的答案。有些项目的练习（如：造句、汉译英、英译汉短句等）可以有多种正确答案，本书提供的答案仅供学生在做练习时参考。

第四部分参考译文。英文中许多句子和段落正确译法

并非一种，此部分仅供学生在理解课文遇到困难时参考。

学生在学完《大学英语》预备二级教材后，按大学英语教学大纲规定，应达到以下要求：

一、语法方面，掌握动词非谓语形式的基本用法和复合句等。

二、词汇方面，领会式掌握 1600 个英文词汇。

三、写作方面，能运用学到的语言知识组词成句。

其他要求，如：学时、语音、读、听和说，由于在这些方面对自学学生不做要求，故在此略去。

本书由北京大学英语系大学英语教研室王伶（1—6 课）、任翊（7—11 课）和余苏凌（12—16 课）三位同志共同编写，黄昌玮副教授审订。

每课的练习答案和部分课文的参考译文的编写，参考了由武汉大学史宽、张华、刘寒冰、张瑞敏同志执笔编写的《大学英语》精读预备二级教师用书中的第二、三部分。借此机会谨致谢意。

编者

1994 年 10 月

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Lesson One

Text: The Value Of Education

一、背景介绍

教育，简言之，主要是指学校对儿童、少年、青年进行培养的过程。它的目的，正如作者在第一段中所指出的，是使新一代能适应生活。而教育的价值，作者认为，在于使新一代受到对社会有价值的教育。什么是对社会有价值的教育？请看作者在最后一段中提出的三点。用通俗的话说，教育的价值在于培养出有益于社会的新一代。

二、课文讲解

1. Education is not an end, but a means to an end. 教育不是目的，而是达到目的的手段。

(1) end: n. 目的，目标

gain (win, achieve) one's end (s) 达到目的

for (to) this end 为达到此目的

The end justifies the means. (谚语) 只要目的正当，可

以不择手段。

- (2) means: 名词(复数, 但常作单数用), 意为方法, 手段。例如:

Reading is a good means of relaxation. 阅读是一种很好的休息方式。

Thoughts are expressed by means of words. 思想是通过文字来表达的。

2. ... only for the aim of educating them. 仅仅为了教育他们。

aim: n. 目标, 目的

what is your aim in life? 你的人生目标是什么?

3. Our purpose is to fit them for life. 我们的目的是要使他们能适应生活。

fit (somebody or oneself) for something: 使(某人或自己)适应或胜任

fit oneself for one's new duties 使自己能胜任新职责

Military training fits men for long marches. 军训能使人适应长途行军。

4. so is education. 教育也是如此。

so: adv. 同样, 也, 代替上文中的形容词、名词或动词。语序为倒装。例如:

We were tired and so was the teacher. 我们累了, 老师也累了。

He is a college student, so is his brother.

他是一名大学生, 他兄弟也是。

The mother likes dancing, so does her daughter. 母亲喜欢

跳舞，女儿也喜欢。

5. ... it is very important to choose a proper system of education. 选择适当的教育体制至关重要。

此处引词 it 作形式主语，真实主语是后面的不定式 to choose a proper system of education. 例如：

It is not easy to type fast. 打字快并不容易。

It is very difficult to put the sentence in Chinese. 把这句话翻成中文很难。

6. ..., they have free education for all. 他们实行的是全民义务教育。

all: 代词，意为全体，所有人

7. They have for some time thought, 人们曾一度以为，
some time: 一段时间

It will take him some time to get used to the new life here.
过一段时间，他才能习惯这里的新生活。

8. As a result of their degrees, 由于自己的学历，
degrees 这里指 university degrees, 意为大学学历，如：

B. A. Bachelor of Arts 文学学士

B. S. ; Bachelor of Science 理科学士

M. A. ; Master of Arts 文学硕士

M. S. ; Master of Science 理科硕士

PH. D. ; Doctor of Philosophy 哲学博士

9. ..., to work with one's hands is thought to be dirty. 体力劳动被认为是肮脏的。

to work with one's hands 是动词不定式短语，在句中作主语。例如：

To say is one thing; to do is quite another. 说是一回事，做完全是另一回事。

To get the work done within two hours is almost impossible. 要在两小时内做完这项工作几乎是不可能的。

10. . . . , but we should die if none of us grew crops. 但是如果没有人种庄稼，我们则活不成。

(1) 此句以及接下来的两句都是虚拟语气，表示与现在事实相反，从句谓语动词要用过去时，主句谓语用 should 或 would 加动词原形。例如：

If he had money, he would buy the car. 如果他有钱，他会买下那辆车。

(2) none: 代词，意为……中任何一个人（或任何事物、任何部分）都不，与介词 of 连用。例如：

None of us are (或 is) afraid of difficulties. 我们当中没有一个人害怕困难。

It's none of your business. 这事根本与你不相干。

11. If there were no service people , because everyone was ashamed to do such work , the professors would have to waste much of their time doing housework. 如果所有的人都因瞧不起服务工作而不愿干的话，那么，教授们也就只得浪费许多时间从事家务了。

(1) ashamed: adj. 常作表语，意为感到羞耻的，惭愧的，be ashamed of , 为……感到羞愧。例如：

You should be ashamed of yourself. 你应感到惭愧。

He felt ashamed to ask for help. 他耻于向人求助。

(2) waste time (或 money) doing something: 花费时间

(或钱) 做某事, 这是固定结构, 要熟记。

12. it means that all must be educated 意思是指人人都要受到这样的教育

mean: v. 表示, 意味着。例如:

The plan for a “university of the air” means that those people who did not have a chance to receive further education may continue their education through television or radio.

建立“空中大学”的计划意味着那些过去没有机会深造的人可以通过电视或广播继续接受教育。

13. to realize that everyone can do whatever job is suited to his brain and ability; 认识到每个人都可以从事适合于自己能力的任何工作;

(1) whatever: 连接形容词, 意为不管什么样的, 例如:

Whatever dictionary you have, lend it to me. 不管你有什么词典, 借给我。

(2) be suited to (或 for): 适合于, 有资格

Is Western democracy suited to (for) all the nations of Asia? 西方的民主政治适合于亚洲所有的国家吗?

He is not suited for teaching. 他不适于教书。

14. to understand that all jobs are necessary to society and that it is bad to be ashamed of one's own work or to look down upon someone else's; 懂得所有的工作都有益于社会, 蔑视自己的工作或瞧不起他人的工作都是不对的;

(1) and 之后的 that 从句(that it is bad...)与前面的 that 从句(that all jobs are necessary...)一样, 都是动词不定式 to understand 的宾语从句。

(2) ... and that it is bad ... ; 中的 it 代替后面的两个不定式短语 (to be ashamed of ... or to look down upon ...); 在句中作形式主语。参见注释 5。

(3) look down upon (或 on) something (或 somebody); 看不起, 轻视

Physical labour should never be looked down upon. 不应轻视体力劳动。

Mary looked down upon her classmates because she was better dressed than they were. 玛丽看不起她的同班同学, 因为她比她们穿得好。

(4) someone else's: 这是所有格后面的一种省略, 即: someone else's work. 所有格后的名词如果与前面提到的名词相同时, 即可省略。如: He always believes that the girl's education should be the same as the boy's. 他一直认为女孩受的教育应该与男孩相同。

15. ..., to master all the necessary know-how to do one's job well. 掌握所有基本技能, 干好本职工作。

know-how: 名词, 意为实际知识, 技能。如:

to pass one's technical know-how to others 把技术传授给别人

三、练习答案

(一) Questions for Preview Check

1.

2, 4, 6

11.

Education should be various because life is varied.

(二) Grammar

1.

- 1) that learning English is easy
- 2) if I could have two tickets.
- 3) How many pages I had already read
- 4) what we say
- 5) why the rich people were never satisfied
- 6) whether you are right or not
- 7) which book I should read first
- 8) how I can get to the railway station
- 9) when and where they are to meet again
- 10) who did all this

2.

- 1) The man showed the boy how he should play the piano.
- 2) He does not know which one his is.
- 3) Please tell me why you must leave so soon.
- 4) He is asking who can take the heavy bag away.
- 5) He says that everyone should come to the meeting this evening.
- 6) I am wondering if I must tell him.
- 7) Do you know whose book it is ?
- 8) Can you show me where they live?

3.

- 1) how we learned Chinese when we were young

- 2) what a polite man should do and what he should not do
- 3) who did it
- 4) if he could buy two tickets
- 5) which one you want

(三) Verb Patterns

I. 将下列句子译成英语，用动词第 1-4 型：

1. He neither smokes nor drinks.
2. His dream has come true.
3. The beggar is even poorer than before.
4. I have a feeling that something terrible will happen.
5. The visitors looked happy indeed.
6. She looks much more beautiful than before.

(四) Exercises to the Text

I. 将以下短语译成英文：

1. necessary to society
2. valuable to society
3. the necessary know-how
4. no matter what; no matter when
5. service people
6. the countries with advanced industries
7. remain low
8. the problems of society/the social problems
9. our purpose
10. university degrees

III. 用下列词组造句:

1. Come here as soon as you finish the work.
2. She was late as a result of the snow.
3. He doesn't mind. In fact, he's very pleased.
4. He was ashamed of his behaviour.
5. No matter how tired she was, Mary tried to finish her work in time.

IV. 听写

Education should be various because life is varied. All of us must be educated to fit us for life, that is, to realize that one should do whatever job according to his ability, to understand all jobs are necessary to society, to master all the skills to do the job well.

V. 造句

1. We should understand that it is very important to choose a proper system of education.
2. Everyone has a chance to study at university.
3. It is bad to look down upon work with hands.
4. All must be educated to master all the necessary know-how to do the jobs well.

VI. 将下列句子译成中文, 注意斜体字的用法:

realize

1. 我未料到你们俩住得这么近。
2. 我终于认识到为什么按时完成这项工作这么重要。
3. 我肯定我们中任何人都实现不了自己的梦想。

4. 对于他来说，没有什么计划是难以实现的。

remain

1. 她感觉不适，被允许留在家里。

2. 在热烈的讨论中他一直保持沉默。

3. 已经取得了很大的进步，但是仍有许多事情有待去做。

4. 从十里减去四，还剩六。

5. 这位老人一直在低声咕哝。

matter

1. 请你将情况报告给系主任，好吗？

2. 她在这些问题上不行。

3. 他所做的一切无济于事。

4. 凡是英文写的东西，甚至报刊杂志上的广告，他全看。

5. 你的笔出了什么毛病？

6. 我听到他在浴室里大声叫喊，便进去看出了什么事。

7. 不论你选择哪条道都没关系（都可以）。

8. 你要杯咖啡还是要杯茶？都可以。

9. 我告诉他无论发生什么情况都不要同他们打架。

VII. 将下列句子译成英文：

1. In other words, he is a fool.

2. Our purpose is to build a perfect nation.

3. Our life is becoming better and better.

4. You have only to think a moment to understand it.