

College English

《大学英语教程》

第四册(修订本)

自学辅导

(兼作教师手册)

编著

张滨江 李英书
李桂山 张金桐

北京航空航天大学出版社

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内 容 简 介

《大学英语教程》(College English)第四册(修订本)出版后倍受欢迎。为方便广大教师,更好地帮助自学者学习,现出版《大学英语教程》第四册(修订本)自学辅导(兼作教师手册)。

本书按原书顺序给出课文注释、课文练习参考答案、语法练习参考答案以及课文参考译文。

读者对象:讲授《大学英语教程》的教师、英语专业在校学生和具有高中以上英语程度的广大自学者。

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前 言

杨立民、徐克容编著的《大学英语教程》(College English)第四册(修订本)较第一版在教材内容、科学性、信息量以及语言与文化的结合等方面都作了重大修改,实为新编。此书一直被众多院校用做专业英语教材,具有很大的影响。为了方便广大教师,更好地帮助学生学此书,我们编写了与之配套的自学辅导(兼作教师手册)。

本书编写体例如下:

一、课文注释(Notes to the text)。此部分含语言难点,其中的解释中英文并重。

二、课文练习参考答案(Key to the work on the text)。

三、语法练习参考答案(Key to grammar exercises)。

四、课文参考译文(Reference translation of the text)。

需要说明的是,在课文参考译文中,有些地方也许直译多于意译,这倒不是因为我们对直译的偏爱,而是为了帮助自学者更好地理解课文。对有些练习我们列出了可供选择的答案,以适应自学者的需求。

参加本书编写工作的人员均为天津外国语学院英语系和天津理工学院外语系的具有丰富教学经验的专业教师。此外,参加本书编写工作的还有阎玉敏、张玉娟和孙静。

由于编者的水平所限,书中难免存在错误和疏漏,诚望本书使用者不吝赐教,予以指正。

编 者

1998年10月于
天津外国语学院
天津理工学院

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Lesson One

The Pleasure of Learning

I . NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. As most schools are set up today, learning is compulsory. It is an Ought, even worse, a Must, enforced by regular hours and rigid discipline. 随着众多学校的建立, 学习便成为必不可少的事情。学习是一种应尽的责任, 更进一步说, 是受固定的时间和严格的纪律约束而必须做的事。

1) set up: establish 这里指的是学校的运行方式

2) compulsory: required, demanded

compulsory courses 必修课程

elective courses 选修课程

3) Ought and Must: are used as nouns here. Many other words may be used in the same way in some special cases.

e.g. You are trying the impossible. (adj. → n.) 你是在做不可能的事。

4) enforce: compel, impose 实施, 加强

5) Paraphrase: With the establishment of most schools today, learning is an obligation. Students have no other choice but go to school and are confined to school curriculum and the subjects assigned to them.

This opening statement by Highet is drawing attention to his concern that most schools today seem designed to discourage rather than encourage learning. He stresses education is compulsory (a Must) for most children at least by a certain age (usually 5 or 6) until grade 12 (age 17 or 18). Most school curriculums also are designed to outline what students at such grade should learn (the Ought).

2. And the young sneer at the Oughts and resist the Musts with all their energy. 而年轻人却嘲笑这种责任, 并且竭尽全力抵抗这种必须要做的事情。

1) sneer at: to behave as if something is not worthy of serious notice

e. g. Don't sneer at their religion. 不要嘲笑他们的宗教。

She constantly sneers at his effort to improve himself. 她总是轻视他做出的努力。

- 2) Paraphrase: This sentence shows the negative reaction of the students towards learning.
3. **For too many of us, learning appears to be a surrender of our own will to external direction, a sort of enslavement.** 对于我们许多人来说, 学习似乎是让我们的意志去屈从于外来的指挥, 是去受某种奴役。
 - 1) appear: 在这里反映出作者对前面提到的那种学习所持的不赞同态度。
 - 2) surrender: give up, submit 屈从, 服从
 - 3) Paraphrase: It seems that students are forced to learn against their own will, to allow the orders to get control of themselves. Learning, in this sense, is a miserable experience to them and they become the sufferer and the slave of learning.
4. **Learning is a natural pleasure, inborn and instinctive, ...** 学习是一种自然的乐趣, 是与生俱来而且是本能的, ……
 - 1) inborn: innate, inherited 与生俱来的
 - 2) instinctive: resulting from instinct 本能的
 - 3) Paraphrase: Here it is the author's opinion that children are born with a natural curiosity about the outside world, which makes their learning a natural pleasure.
5. **Watch a small child, at an age too young to have had any mental habits implanted by training.** 试想一名儿童, 当他年龄很小的时候, 头脑中不会产生任何经过训练而形成的想法。
 - 1) mental habits: refers to the acquired and learned habits to form opinion or idea about something, which are different from the natural curiosity of small children
 - 2) implant: to fix deeply, usually, into the body or mind
e. g. A good teacher implanted high ideals in children. 好的老师向孩子们灌输高尚的思想。
6. **Some delightful films made by the late Dr. Arnold Gesell of Yale University show little creatures who can barely talk investigating problems with all the zeal and excitement of explorers, making discoveries with the passion and absorption of dedicated scientists.** 在刚刚去世的耶鲁大学阿诺德·格塞尔博士导演的一批饶有趣味

的影片中描述了一些小精灵——尽管他们还不会说话,但是他们却以探险者的满腔热情,精神振奋地投入到调查研究之中,以具有献身精神的科学家们的激情专心致志地去寻找新的发现。

- 1) **delightful film**: interesting film
- 2) **little creature**: though it appears in singular form and without the definite article "the", it refers to "creatures", not just one
- 3) **the late**: someone who died recently
- 4) **zéal**: enthusiasm, earnestness
- 5) **passion and absorption**: keen observation and concentration
- 6) **Paraphrase**: Here in the film, the little creature, though too young to be able to talk, they acted as explorers and scientists. While investigating problems, they were as enthusiastic and excited those explorers, and while making discoveries, they were as observant and concentrated as those scientists.
7. **The instinct which prompted his outburst, and the joy of its gratification, are possessed by all children.** 本能的喜悦从他们内心迸发出来,而这种本能是所有儿童都具有的。
 - 1) **prompt**: to inspire, to spur
e. g. Conscience prompts us to do right. 良心驱使我们做好事。
Curiosity prompts him to ask questions. 好奇心驱使他问问题。
 - 2) **outburst**: a sudden powerful expression of feeling or activity
 - 3) **gratification**: pleasure and satisfaction
 - 4) **Paraphrase**: Archimedes was just like a child when he discovered the principle of water displacement while having a bath. As the story goes, his joy and delight were so spontaneous that he ran down the street shouting, "Eureka, Eureka!" — and, like a child, forgot to put his clothes on! Highet is saying that this spontaneous joy of discovery is possessed by all children — but is unfortunately inhibited by most school systems, where learning becomes a drudgery.
8. **It is because they were made dull, by bad teaching, by isolation, by surrender to routine, sometimes, too, by the pressure of hard work and poverty, or by the toxin of riches, with all their ephemeral and trivial delights.** 这是由于他们受到不良教育的影响,受到孤僻、日常工作束缚的影响,或有时由于辛苦的工作和贫穷的压力,或是受了及时行乐的富人们的腐蚀,而使他们认为

生活乏味。

- 1) **bad teaching**: ineffective or poor teaching, which can not arouse students' interest
- 2) **isolation**: Teaching and learning activities are supposed to happen within a group of people. When separated from others, people may find learning boring, tedious.
- 3) **surrender to routine**: giving up to the routine, or always doing the same things without any change
- 4) **the pressure of hard work**: Too much pressure from the work especially, the kind of work that is beyond one's abilities may dull one's interest in it. Learning, in this sense, is not something pleasant or enjoyable to do but suffering.
- 5) **poverty**: refers to the state of being poor or studying environment, or even being hungry at a time
- 6) **the toxin of riches, with all their ephemeral and trivial delight**: People may be spoiled by the joy brought by the money and consequently lose their interest or their curiosity in learning, one of the most important things in their life.
- 7) **Paraphrase**: Here, by asking question and then providing the answer, Highet reveals his insight into the factors that made people dull and incurious. He believes that these factors could dull people's brains, diminish their curiosity and destroy their natural interest in learning. His point is that viewing learning as dull and boring is a very unnatural response that is produced by poor teaching. A poor attitude to learning is not a natural response but one that is induced by a negative environment — either poverty or riches. Furthermore, riches should bear more responsibility in making people's brains dull, killing their intellectual curiosity, and spoiling their natural interest in learning.
9. **These are not lumps of lifeless paper, but minds alive in the shelves.** 这些并不是一摞摞没有生命的纸张,而是活跃在书架间的丰富知识。
 - 1) **mind**: *n.* refers to people considered for his /her ability to think well
 - 2) **Paraphrase**: Metaphor is used here. Highet compares books to a group of people full of ideas and thoughts.
10. **From each of them goes out its own voice, as inaudible as the**

streams of sound conveyed by electric waves beyond the range of our hearing, and just as the touch of a button on our stereo will fill the room with music, so by opening one of these volumes, one can call into range a voice far distant in time and space and hear it speaking, mind to mind, heart to heart. 每层书架都发出其自身的声音, 犹如电波传送的声音, 我们无法听到。这声音超出了我们的听觉。它像打开的电唱机, 音乐回响在整个房间里。因此, 当你打开一摞书籍, 你好像听到遥远的时空传来的话语, 聆听着它的讲述, 进行思想交流, 促膝谈心。

- 1) goes out its own voice: the author is trying to give a sense that the book can talk itself
 - 2) as the streams of sound conveyed by electric waves beyond the range of our hearing: When it is shut, the book is silent. They are as soundless as the streams of sound transmitted by electric waves that are out of our hearing limit.
 - 3) stereo: stands for record player
 - 4) call into range a voice far distant in time and space and hear it speaking: Making a voice come within the hearing distance. It sounds like a voice from the outer-space, clear but remote.
 - 5) Paraphrase: Here it is obvious that Highet believes books presented in the library are just like the best minds full of ideas and thoughts and it is worthwhile for the readers to explore, to discover or even discuss with them. And such kind of communication is highly spiritual rather than physical.
11. **He knew his state as thoroughly as a surgeon knows the human body.** 他像一位外科医生熟知人体结构一样熟悉他的州。
Paraphrase: The cowboy knew his state very well. Simile is used here, "as...as".
12. **Not a mountain, not a canyon which had not much to tell him, not a change...he could not interpret.** 每一座山, 每一个峡谷, 在他看来都有讲不完的故事, 每一次的天气变化都在他的意料之中。
1) Not...had not: "Not...could not". Double negation is used here to emphasize the cowboy's knowledge of his state.
2) Paraphrase: Every mountain and every canyon meant a great deal to him and he could also predict every change in the weather.
13. **...travel with an open mind, an alert eye...**扩大知识面的旅游, 捕捉信息的旅游.....

- 1) an open mind: mind that is open to anything new, indicating one should be ready to learn, to absorb
 - 2) An alert eye: An keen eye, meaning one should be keen to see, to observe. Here "eye" does not refer to the concrete organ of sight but to something abstract. It means man's power to see, or eyesight.
14. ... rather than looking in them for a mirror image of oneself.
而不仅仅是期待着发现和自己相同之处。
 Paraphrase: Instead of expecting them to be the exactly same as yourself, you should try to find and understand something new and different in other people and other place.
15. Every new art you learn appears like a new window on the universe; it is like acquiring a new sense. 你所学到的每一种新的技能, 犹如宇宙中敞开的新窗; 就像在获得一种新的感知。
- 1) like a new window on the universe: the new art or the new skill may provide you a new prospect to look at the world, to observe the world
 - 2) acquiring a new sense: obtain an ability which may enable you to appreciate what has been beyond your understanding before
16. ... but he gradually learned to square off the paper and the board,但他渐渐地学会了将纸张和纸板裁成正方形,
 1) square off: to make something square
 2) board: think stiff paper, sometimes cloth-covered, used for book covers
17. ... eventually, he started a private press...最终, 他创立了私人出版社.....
 press: refers to a place where things are printed
18. One is the pleasure of apprehending the unexpected, ... 一种是了解新事物的乐趣,
 Paraphrase: Being able to understand something new may give you a lot of pleasure.
19. ... one meets a new author who has a new vision of the world.
一个人遇到一位对世界持有新看法的新结交的作家。
 Paraphrase: ... a new understanding or new interpretation of the world that is different from yours.
20. — underground railway, say, which carried escaping slaves north-

ward to freedom. ——据说地下铁路载着那些逃跑的奴隶们奔向北部。

say: It is rather colloquial, meaning "for example", or "it is said". It is an example of Americanism.

21. One would then be impelled to visit the chief way stations along the route, reconstructing the lives of those resolute organizers and thankful fugitives. 于是他被驱使去观赏沿线主要铁路小站, 重现那些意志坚强的组织者和感到欣慰的逃亡者的形象。

1) to be impelled: to be urged; to be driven

2) way station: (AmE) a station between two stops on a route

3) resolute organizers: organizers who were determined to risked their lives to help the escaping slaves

4) reconstruct: build up a complete description or picture

e.g. The detective reconstructed a crime from known facts. 那位侦探从已知事实推想罪案发生的过程。

5) Paraphrase: The reader may be eager to read about the way stations along the way the slaves were led to freedom and formed a detailed picture in their minds of everything the fearless organizers had done to help the grateful slaves to escape.

22. Tradition says that... 传说……

tradition: here refers to the legend

23. astronomical refraction: 天体折射

24. Learning extends our lives(as Ptolemy said) into new dimensions. It is cumulative. 学习会使我们长寿(如托勒密所说), 使生活更有新意。学习是积累知识的过程。

1) new dimension: new scope, new depth

2) cumulative: increasing steadily in amount

3) Paraphrase: True learning enriches life and it makes us live longer.

As we get older, it is quite natural that we may lose our health and strength, but learning continues to grow throughout life.

25. Provided that you aim, throughout your life, as you continue learning, to integrate your thought, to make it harmonious. 只要你一生的目标确定, 你就会在学习时联系你的思想, 使学习与你的目标相互和谐。

Paraphrase: To develop a habit to organize the fragmentary and departmentalized knowledge, to work out the contradiction, thus find a balanced point where the similarities of the things belonging

to two totally different categories meet. Only in this way can you obtain the pleasure or the happiness (a word used by the author at the end of this article) as your knowledge increases and deepens.

26. **They unite in you; they are not in conflict.** 把它们视为一体;它们不是互相抵触的。

Paraphrase: They are not as irrelevant as being considered. You may find harmonious connection between them.

27. **Both choral singing and engineering are examples of the architectonic ability of man; of his power to make a large plan and to convey it clearly to others.** 在合唱队里唱歌和工程学两者都表明人类具有建筑设计的能力;表明有设计大型工程计划的能力和清楚地把设计思想转达给他人的能力。

Paraphrase: Both singing and engineering involve one's ability to organize and design, that is to say, both involve how to make a large plan and how to make the architecture and the singing appealing to people.

Both share the common characteristics of beauty and symmetry.

Here the two sentences starting with "both" indicate the balanced point in which lies the similarities of the two different things.

28. **Much unhappiness has been suffered by those people who have never recognized that it is as necessary to make themselves into whole and harmonious personalities as to keep themselves clean, healthy and financially solvent.** 那些感到特别不愉快的人们从来就不承认塑造完整、和谐的性格与保持清洁、健康、经济独立是同等重要的。

Paraphrase: Here the author compares the necessity of forming a habit to achieve whole and harmonious personality to that of keeping oneself clean, healthy and having enough money to live on.

29. **Wholeness of mind and spirit is... by God.** 思想和精神的完整并不是大自然或上帝赐予的。

Paraphrase: Highet says that the quality of integrating thought and reaching harmony or the pursuit of both mental and spiritual; health and harmony, takes some effort — it does not happen naturally or by some kind of divine fiat from God. Highet goes on to say that this pursuit of wholeness (spiritual, mental and physical health) requires continuous, self-conscious and deliberate effort.

30. **During our earthly life, the body gradually dies.** 在尘世间的生

活中, 人体会慢慢地死亡。

early life: our life time

31. It is laziness, sloth, routine, stupidity — forcing their way in like wind through the shutters, seeping into the cellar like swamp water. (我们面对的主要威胁不是年龄,) 而是懒惰、贪婪、循规蹈矩、愚蠢——这些东西对于我们无孔不入, 这种影响就如同风强行进入百叶窗一样, 像沼泽地里的水渗入地窖一样。

Paraphrase: The major obstacle that gets in our way of active learning is laziness, sloth, routine, stupidity, since they come to us in such an unnoticeable but forceful way that they dull and destroy our interest in exploring the world around us, not to mention the joy and pleasure attained from it.

32. porch swing: 门廊下悬挂着的秋千椅, 供人们休息时坐。

33. ...and most rewardingly by...

Paraphrase: ... you may get an immense joy and pleasure by achievement in learning...

II . KEY TO THE WORK ON THE TEXT

3. Vocabulary

1) Proofreading:

- a) appretiate → appreciate
- b) intergrate → integrate
- c) Its → It's; routin → routine
- d) Goverment → Government; resoluton → resolution
- e) aesthatic → aesthetic;
- f) aquire → acquire
- g) maintainance → maintenance
- h) promt → prompt
- i) compulsory → compulsory; cause → course; tidious → tedious
- j) Forebidded → Forbidden; cemetery → symmetry
- k) inietially → initially; tention → tension; emmigrants → immigrants

2) Give corresponding nouns of the following:

enforcement	resistance	surrender
enslavement	investigation	observation
displacement	leap	gratification
possession	isolation	survival

ride	appreciation	content/containment
apprehension	integration	conveyance
conflict	attainment	abandonment
collection	extension	guide/guidance
confinement	dedication	absorption

3) Put in the right form or derivative of the word in the bracket:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) harmoniously | b) harmony; tolerant |
| c) disharmony | d) intolerable; promptly |
| e) astronomical | f) tolerate |
| g) appreciative | h) appreciation |
| i) apprehension | j) apprehensive |
| k) resistance | l) irresistible |
| m) heat-resisting | n) reward |
| o) rewarding | p) reward |
| q) observation | r) instinctively; curiosity |
| s) unacceptable | t) observant; instincts |

4) Replace the italicized word with another word or phrase without changing the basic meaning of the sentence:

- inborn — natural/inherent/ inherited
- essential — basic/vital
- tiny — little/small; barely — hardly/scarcely
- dedicated — devoted; zeal — passion/eagerness/enthusiasm
- pure — sheer; abandoned — given up
- attaining — acquiring/achieving; preserving — keeping/retaining
- glumly — gloomily/moodily
- chief — main; confronting — facing; sloth — laziness;
routine — monotony; stupidity — foolishness
- diminished — decreased; contest — competition; provided — so long as
- Initially — At first/At the beginning/Firstly; confined — limited
- vision — view
- conferred — gave/granted
- dimensions — aspects
- contradictory — in conflict

5) Fill in the blanks with words that fit in the context:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| a) compulsory/required | b) irregular |
| c) flexible | d) internally |

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| e) bright/smart; diligent; curious | f) important/serious |
| g) drunk | h) inaudible |
| i) disintegrated/divided | j) ignorant/ill-informed |
| k) decreased | l) inability |
| m) earnest | n) manual |

6) Translate the following:

解决问题, 表达思想, 接受对方所提供的帮助, 指导某人的思想, 集邮, 实施条例规定, 抵抗敌人, 调查案例, 观察结果, 奖励(某人付出的)努力, 给予奖学金, 使理论与实际相结合, 达到目标, 得到结果, 放弃斗争, 加深理解, 含有毒品, 减轻痛苦, 关紧门, 获取知识, 保持高标准, 改变句子结构, 保持年轻形象

7) Translate the following:

发展经济, 发展教育, 发展服务行业, 逐步形成计划, 开发新技术, 提出了一个理论, 提出了一个战略, 开发人力资源, 养成习惯, 形成新的想法, 开发新药, 发展成心脏病, 冲洗胶卷, 锻炼肌肉, 从其他动物演变发展过来, 发展成一场危机

8) Translate:

- The first task of the government is to maintain law and order.
- This museum is maintained with a public fund.
- All other speakers still insisted that the Boxers' Rebellion was an anti-imperialist revolutionary movement. However, he maintained that it was essentially similar to the Red Guard movement in the 60's.
- That book contains lots of garbage, but the last chapter is worth reading.
- The waste water of that factory contains some useful things such as gold and silver.
- The equipment will be shipped there in a container.
- You have to contain your anger. Losing temper will get you nowhere but make things worse.
- These words are meaningless. They do not really convey anything to me.
- It was hard to convey my feeling at the moment. I felt that I could die for her.
- When you see him, please convey my heartfelt gratitude to him.
- I'm sure our country will develop into a great economic power in the 21 century, as long as we keep our population growth under

control.

- l) All great theories are defended firmly by their believers. But the best way to defend a theory is perhaps to develop it and make it practical in reality.
- m) In the past few years we have developed a new teaching method.
- n) One effective way to raise fund is perhaps to develop our land resources.
- o) Three years later, he began to develop AIDS symptoms. At first he thought that it was just a bad cold.
- p) This political crisis might develop into a civil war.
- q) Everything is in order. When shall we start?
- r) The communication system is out of order. We have lost contact.
- s) Sometimes you have to forget the past in order to remember the present and the future.
- t) They decided to make the new railway go through that poor area in order that the local economy could be developed more quickly.

9) Choose the right word(s):

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| a) avoid | b) reserved | c) conserve |
| d) preserved | e) rely/depend | f) depends on |
| g) comprehension | h) apprehensive | i) special |
| j) extend | k) expand | l) acquire |
| m) hideous | n) tedious | o) limited |
| p) confined | | |

10) Translate. Pay attention to how the same word can mean different things in different contexts:

- a) 她曾经和她已故的丈夫在这里住过。
- b) 我去的信很快就得到了公司的答复。
- c) 迅速富起来的欲望常常驱使人们犯法。
- d) 现在人们已经同意在教育上的投资能带来高得多的回报。
- e) 这个跨国公司经营范围很广。
- f) 她是一个兴趣广泛的人。她的兴趣从天文、哲学到艺术和音乐。
- g) 两省之间蜿蜒着一条层峦叠嶂的山脉。
- h) 双方都承诺履行协议。
- i) 请仔细看好, 因为我不重复示范。
- j) 他的生活很没有规律, 如果再继续这样的话, 他会毁坏自己的身体的。
- k) 我们银行不向任何人提供顾客的资料, 你的要求不符合规定。