

# 高级英语

(下)

(本科)

## 学习指南

- ◆ 一线教师主编
- ◆ 详解重点难点
- ◆ 应试技巧导学
- ◆ 考生顺利过关

● 主编 朱传枝  
主审 桑思民



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# 高级英语(下)学习指南

*A COMPANION  
TO ADVANCED ENGLISH (BOOK II)*

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## 前 言

为了帮助考生顺利通过高等教育英语专业自学考试本科段课程的考查,我们根据全国高等教育自学考试委员会颁布的《高等教育英语专业自学考试计划》(试行)和相关课程的教学大纲,结合多年教学经验,编写了本科段主要(必考)课程的自学辅导丛书:《高级英语(上)学习指南》、《高级英语(下)学习指南》、《英美文学选读学习指南》、《英汉翻译教程学习指南》共4册。

《高级英语(下)学习指南》分为“课文辅导篇”和“模拟试题篇”两部分,其中,“课文辅导篇”由“重点讲解”、“难句讲解”、“词义辨析”、“练习答案”和“课文译文”等5部分组成。“模拟试题篇”共编写了10套模拟试题,其格式与真题一致。另外,《2000年上半年高等教育自学考试统一命题考试高级英语试卷》及答案也附在书后。

承担本书编写任务的都是长期在大连外国语学院英语学院从事普通教育本科及自考英语本科教学的老师,具有丰富的教学经验,所培养的自考本科生通过率高,语言技能强,部分成绩优异者甚至考上了研究生。

我们衷心地希望本书能够成为自考生的良师益友,帮助自考生顺利通过《高级英语》自学考试。

由于时间仓促和水平有限,书中缺点和错误在所难免,还希望同仁和同学指正。

编者

于大连外国语学院英语学院

2001年9月



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## 课文辅导篇

### Lesson 1

#### The Company in Which I Work

##### I. 重点讲解

##### A. 重点词汇与短语

##### 1. issue

1) 及物动词, 意为

A) “发给”

He issued orders to his soldiers.

他向士兵发出了命令。

The authorities issued food to the flood victims.

当局把食品发给洪水受灾者。

They issued travel tickets to the passengers.

他们发给乘客旅行证。

B) “发行; 发出; 出版”

The post office issued the stamps last month.

邮局上个月发行了那些邮票。

Sino-US Joint Communiqué was issued on May 20.

中美于5月20日发表了联合声明。

The Commission shall issue a first report in about a month's time.

该委员会大约一个月后发表第一份报告。

2) 不及物动词, 意为



A)“流出;冒出”

A stream issued from the bottom of the hill.

一条小溪从山脚下流出。

B)“由……产生”

His difficulties issue from his lack of knowledge.

他的困难是由于无知而造成的。

3)名词,意为

A)“争端;问题”

Let's settle the issue this way.

我们就这样解决这个争端吧。

B)“发行;发布;(报刊)期号”

The government controls the issue of stamps.

政府控制邮票的发行。

C)“子女;后嗣”

He had no issue.

他无儿无女。

同 issue 搭配的常用短语:

issue from 从……流出;来自

issue with 把……发给

They have issued the hungry people with food.

他们把食物发给饥饿的人们。

at issue 在争论中

That is not the point at issue.

那不是争论的焦点。

take issue with 不同意;和……争论

He took issue with me on my proposal.

他不同意我的提议。

2. credit

1)及物动词,意为



## A) “归功于;称颂;给予学分”

He is credited with the invention.

那发明该归功于他。

to credit sb. with a principled stand 认为某人有原则立场

## B) “相信;信赖”

to credit a story 相信一个故事

to credit everything a person says 相信某人所说的每一句话

## 2) 名词,意为

## A) “名誉;名望;光荣;带来荣誉的事物”

His success brings credit to his family.

他的成功为家庭增光。

To whom should we give credit of having invented the computer?

我们应该把发明电脑的荣誉归于谁?

## B) “信任;信托;信用”

Your credit will be injured if you don't pay your debt in time.

你如不按时偿债,你的信誉将受损害。

## C) “学分”

She needs four more credits to graduate.

她需要再修4个学分才能毕业。

与 credit 搭配的短语:

to add to one's credit 增加某人的声誉

to be to one's credit 是某人的光荣

to do credit to / to do one credit 为……带来光荣(荣誉)

to get / have the credit of ... 得到……的光荣或名誉

to give sb. credit for ... 为……而称赞某人;相信某人(某种优点)

to give credit to 相信,信赖

to put / place credit in 相信

to reflect credit on 使……光荣;为……增光

to take / get credit for ... 因……而获得光荣或盛誉



to take credit to oneself 把功劳归于自己

3. strain

1)不及物动词,意为

A)“尽力,拼命努力”

He strained to turn the wheel, but he couldn't.

他拼命地转动轮子,但没转动。

B)“紧拉;紧拖”

The young man was straining at the oar.

那位年轻人正用力划桨。

2)及物动词,意为

A)“尽力使用某部分器官,使劲听(看等)”

He strained his eyes to catch a glimpse of the President.

他使劲睁大眼睛以便能看一眼总统。

We strained our ears to hear what he was saying.

我们使劲听他在讲些什么。

B)“拉紧;绷紧”

He strained the rope as he climbed the mountain.

当他往山上爬的时候,他用力拉紧绳子。

C)“扭伤;破坏;损害”

He strained my wrist when we were playing.

我们在一起玩的时候,他扭伤了我的手腕。

You were straining your authority by giving them permission to do that.

你允许他们那样做是滥用职权。

4. regardless of

形容词短语,意为“不顾;不拘”

regardless of consequences 不顾后果

regardless of one's duties 不尽责任

regardless of sex 不拘性别

We won regardless of our injuries.

虽然受伤,我们还是赢了。

5. base on (upon)

动词短语,意为“基于;以……为根据”

The value of diamonds bases on the gem value.

金刚石的价值是以宝石的价值而定的。

That opera is based upon an actual occurrence.

那歌剧是以真实的事情为根据编写的。

6. fall victim to

动词短语,意为“成为……的牺牲品”

All students should strengthen their bodies, so that they will not fall victim to disease.

所有的学生都应该增强体质,以免患病。

You are falling victim to the very system you used to run down.

你成为你过去推翻的那种制度的受害者。

He fell victim to polio.

他患小儿麻痹症。

7. take in

动词短语,意为“欺骗”

I am afraid you have been taken in by the glib tongue of the salesman.

恐怕售货员的花言巧语欺骗了你。

My aunt was taken in by the businessman's offers of marriage and stupidly gave him most of her money.

我姑妈被那商人求婚骗了一把并愚蠢地将自己的大部分财产给了他。

Don't trust that fellow; he'll take you in if he gets the chance.

别信任这家伙;他一有机会就要骗你。



We were completely taken in by his story.

我们完全被他编的故事骗了。

# 8. take advantage of

动词短语,意为

## A)“利用”

He took advantage of the housing shortage by renting out his basement.

他乘缺房之机把他的地下室租了出去。

He always takes full advantage of the mistakes made by his rivals.

他总是充分利用对手所犯的错误。

## B)“欺骗;欺诈;引诱(女人)”

The old rascal has taken advantage of me and cheated me out of five pounds.

这个老恶棍对我进行欺诈,骗走了我 5 英镑。

Miss Eliot is much too nice a girl to be taken advantage of by you.

艾略特小姐正派得很,你勾引不上她。

# 9. in the long run

介词短语,意为“从长远的观点看来;终究,毕竟;最后,结果”

Those who often change their studies will never succeed in the long run.

经常改变研究项目的人结果总是一事无成。

It pays in the long run to buy goods of high quality.

买优质品终归是合算的。

## B. 重点句法/语法

### 1. to have trouble doing sth.

该句型意为“做某事费劲;有困难”。同 to have trouble in doing sth.。例如:

Did you have much trouble finding his home?



找到他家费了你不少劲吗?

I don't think you have trouble finishing your homework yourself.

我想你独立完成家庭作业不会有什么困难吧。

2. would rather

意为“would prefer to”,即“宁愿……”;无人称变化,其缩略形式为“'d rather”。主要用法如下:

A) would rather + 动词原形

I would rather go by air. (= I would prefer to go by air.)

我愿意乘飞机去。

B) would rather + 主格名词(代词) + 动词过去时

I'd rather that my father gave me a pen as the birthday present.

我希望爸爸给我一支钢笔作为生日礼物。

C) would rather + 动词原形 + than + 动词原形

would + 动词原形 + rather than + 动词原形。

He would rather go than stay here. (= He would go rather than stay here.)

他宁愿走而不愿呆在这儿。

3. the + 比较级……, the + 比较级……

意为“越……,就越……”。例如:

The lower your position is, the more people you are afraid of.

职位越低,你怕的人就越多。

The earlier you get there, the better it will be.

越早到达那里就越好。

The more money you have, the greedier you become.

人越有钱,就越贪婪。

4. It is / was + 形容词 for sb. to do sth.

意为“对某人来说做某事是……的”。例如:

It is difficult and dangerous for unmarried salesmen to mix socially



with prominent executives and their wives or participate with them in responsible civic affairs.

对于未婚业务员来说,很难也很危险去与著名的行政长官及夫人交往,也不易与他们一起参与重要的社交活动。

It is not easy for Tom to take care of himself.

对汤姆来说照料自己不是件容易的事。

It is very dangerous for Susan to go there on her own.

苏珊自己去那儿很危险。

#### 5. for

意为“因为(不用于句首,该词前边用逗号‘,’分开;较 because 为正式,少用于口语中,但语气比 because 弱;回答 why 时应用 because)”。例如:

The salesmen are proud of their position and of the status and importance they enjoy within the company, for the function of my department, and of most other departments, is to help the salesmen sell.

那业务员对自己在公司的地位、身份和重要性感到自豪。因为我的部门及很多其他部门的作用,就是帮助这些业务员搞销售的。

Their budget, too, is small, for they are no longer permitted to undertake large projects.

给他们的预算金额也很少,因为不允许他们接受大项目。

When a salesman lands a large order or brings in an important new account, his elation is brief, for there is danger he might lose that large order or important new account to a salesman from a competing company the next time around.

当一个业务员从客户那儿获得大批订货单或是引来一项新的很重要的应收账款时,他的好日子并没有几天,因为接下来,他有可能把那笔大订单或是那笔新的应收账款输在一家竞争



公司的业务员手中。

We must get rid of carelessness, for it often leads to errors.

我们一定要避免粗枝大叶,因为粗枝大叶常常引起差错。

6. to be the first to do sth.

意为“首先/第一个做某事”。例如:

Every time we introduce a new product, or an old product with a different cover, color, and name that we present as new, people inside the company are the first to rush to buy it—even when it's no good. 每当我们介绍一项新产品时,或是把老产品换了包装、颜色和名称当作新产品时,公司内部的人总是第一个争着购买——甚至在没有任何好处的时候也是如此。

He is always the first to come and the last to leave.

他总是第一个到,最后一个离开。

Do you know who was the first to land on the moon?

你知道谁是第一个登上月球的人吗?

C. 重点修辞

1. 委婉语 (euphemism)

- 1) All these twelve men are elderly now and drained by time and success of energy and ambition.

这 12 个人现在都上了年纪,为了成功,他们奋斗多年,现在精力和雄心都已耗尽。

II. 难句讲解

1. In the company in which I work, each of us is afraid of at least one person.

该句是复合句,句中的 in which I work 是限定性定语从句,用来修饰名词 the company。

2. And all the people are afraid of the twelve men at the top who help