

文理科本科用

大学英语 (精读) 自学辅导

王迈迈 郑 征 王梦麟 编著



下

● 教育科学出版社

大学英语(精读)

自 学 辅 导

(下)

王迈迈

郑 征

王梦麟

编著

教育科学出版社

内容提要

《大学英语》(文理科本科用)系列教材是上海外语教育出版社出版,复旦大学、北京大学、武汉大学等高等院校编写的一套新教材,目前已为国内高校普遍采用。

《〈大学英语(精读)〉自学辅导》根据教材体制,分课编排。每课分课文难点、练习答案和练习注释三部分。课文难点采用英、中两种文字解释;单词、词组先用英语释义,再给汉语意思;较难的句子先用英语意译,再译成中文;所有英文例句都有汉语译文。练习从“回答问题”到“写作实践”,全部提供参考答案。练习注释对重点语法练习进行解释;对同义词或词组进行辨析;对阅读材料中的难点进行必要的处理。

《〈大学英语(精读)〉自学辅导》分上、下两册。上册与精读教材一、二册配合,下册与三、四册配合。

大学英语(精读)自学辅导(下)

王迈迈 主编

*

教育科学出版社出版

(北京北三环西路46号)

石油物探局制图厂印刷

新华书店北京发行所发行 各地新华书店经售

*

1991年3月第一版 开本 787×1092 1/32

1991年3月第一次印刷 印张 13 3/4

印数 1—10 000册 字数 296千字

ISBN 7-5041-0606-2/G·568

定价:5.50元

前 言

《大学英语》(文理科本科用)系列教材是上海外语教育出版社出版,复旦大学、北京大学、武汉大学等高等院校编写的一套新教材,目前已为国内高校普遍采用。由于该系列教材课文全部选自英语原文,取材广泛,难度较大,且配有大量的练习,使得许许多多使用者迫切希望能有相应的自学辅导材料方便自学。为满足这一需求,我们根据试用《大学英语(精读)》(文理科本科用)的教学实践,在总结试用经验的基础上编著了《〈大学英语(精读)〉自学辅导》。

《〈大学英语(精读)〉自学辅导》根据教材体制,分课编排。每课分课文难点、练习答案和练习注释三部分。课文难点采用英、中两种文字解释:单词、词组先用英语释义,再给汉语意思;较难的句子先用英语意译,再译成中文;所有英文例句都有汉语译文。练习从“回答问题”到“写作实践”,全部提供参考答案。练习注释对重点语法练习进行解释,对同义、近义、反义词进行辨析;对阅读材料中的难点进行必要的处理。

《〈大学英语(精读)〉自学辅导》分上、下两册。上册与精读教材一、二册配合,下册与三、四册配合。

美籍专家 David Hancock 和 Jamie Hoggard 参加了本书的编写,并做了大量的工作。武汉大学英语教学部副主任史宽副教授结合自己参加编写《大学英语》系列教材的体会,对本书的编写提出了许多宝贵意见并审校了该书。在此,特致谢意。

由于编者水平所限,经验不足,书中难免有不妥之处,恳望读者批评指正。

编者

CONTENTS

BOOK THREE

Unit 1

A Brush With the Law	3
课文难点	3
练习答案	12
练习注释	20

Unit 2

The Woman Who Would Not Tell	23
课文难点	23
练习答案	32
练习注释	41

Unit 3

The Fantastic Spurt in Technology	43
课文难点	43
练习答案	56
练习注释	63

Unit 4

Lady Hermits Who Are Down But Not Out	66
课文难点	66
练习答案	77
练习注释	84

Contents

Unit 5

The Day Mother Cried	88
课文难点	88
练习答案	100
练习注释	105

Unit 6

Why I Teach	109
课文难点	109
练习答案	119
练习注释	125

Unit 7

The Shelter	128
课文难点	128
练习答案	143
练习注释	150

Unit 8

Daydream A Little	154
课文难点	154
练习答案	168
练习注释	175

Unit 9

The Shameful End of Hitler	180
课文难点	180
练习答案	192
练习注释	198

Unit 10

Contents

Big Bucks the East Way	202
课文难点	202
练习答案	215
练习注释	223

BOOK FOUR

Unit 1

A Day's Wait	230
课文难点	230
练习答案	241
练习注释	248

Unit 2

Dear and the Energy Cycle	252
课文难点	252
练习答案	262
练习注释	270

Unit 3

Why Do We Believe That the Earth Is Round?	273
课文难点	273
练习答案	284
练习注释	290

Unit 4

Jim Thorpe	294
课文难点	294
练习答案	303
练习注释	310

Contents

Unit 5

To Lie or Not to Lie—The Doctor's Dilemma	313
课文难点	313
练习答案	322
练习注释	329

Unit 6

How to Mark a Book	332
课文难点	332
练习答案	340
练习注释	347

Unit 7

The Luncheon	350
课文难点	350
练习答案	363
练习注释	370

Unit 8

The New Caves	374
课文难点	374
练习答案	381
练习注释	388

Unit 9

Journey West	390
课文难点	390
练习答案	402
练习注释	409

Unit 10

Contents

Why People Work	412
课文难点.....	412
练习答案.....	425
练习注释.....	433

Book Three

Book Three

Unit 1

A Brush With the Law

课文难点

1. **A brush with the law**; A short and unimportant fight relating to the law 一次法律小纠葛
2. **The whole process of being arrested and taken to court was a rather unpleasant experience at the time, but it makes a good story now**; At that time when I was arrested and taken to court, I felt rather unpleasant from beginning to end, but now it becomes a good story. 当时被捕以及送上法庭的整个过程都是一次极不愉快的经历,但现在却成了一个好故事。

process:

1) course, time during which sth. is still being done 过程

例: a. The production process of these machines is very complicated. 这些机器的生产过程是很复杂的。

b. The company is now in the process of moving everything to a new building. 这家公司现正把所有东西搬到一栋新楼去。

2) a special method of doing sth. or producing sth. 工序, 制作法

例: Long, long ago the Chinese people mastered the process of making paper. 很久以前, 中国人就掌握了造纸的方法。

3. **disturbing**; causing (a person) to become anxious 令人烦恼的

例: a. It is a piece of disturbing news. 那是一则令人困扰的消息。

b. The disturbing developments resulted from the careless plan. 这令人担忧的发展起因于计划不周。

4. **arbitrary circumstances**; unreasonable conditions 不讲道理的情况

arbitrary; decided by personal opinion rather than reason 不讲道理的, 武断的

例: a. A good judge tries to be fair and does not make arbitrary decisions. 一位好法官通常力求做到公平而不作出武断的决定。

b. I don't think that workers will like the arbitrary boss. 我认为工人们不会喜欢一位武断的老板。

5. **my subsequent fate**; my following result 我随后的结局

fate; an end or result 结局

例: They met with a terrible fate. 他们遭遇到一个可怕的结局。

6. **due**; expected, appointed or agreed (for a certain time or date)

预期的, 应到的, 预定的

例: a. Professor Smith is due to give a lecture at eight tomorrow morning. 史密斯教授预定明天上午八点演讲。

b. When is the train due? 火车预定何时到达?

比较: *due to*; because of, caused by 因为, 由于……而引起

例: a. His success was largely due to his hard work. 他的成功在很大程度上归功于他的辛勤劳动。

b. The accident was due to careless driving. 这车祸起因于驾驶疏忽。

c. His absence was due to the storm. 风雨交加,他不能来。

7. **save up**; keep for future use 储存

例: a. You should save some money up, instead of spending it all. 你应该把钱存一些起来,不要全部花掉。

b. Tom is planning to save up some money for a holiday. 汤姆正在计划存一点钱去度假。

c. He wants to save up to buy a new bicycle. 他想存钱买一辆新自行车。

8. **As it was a fine day and I was in no hurry, I was taking my time**; Because it was a sunny day and I was not eager to do anything, I was walking freely and slowly 因为天气晴朗而我又急于要做什么事情,所以便慢慢地走着

in no hurry; not eager 不焦急

例: a. He is always in no hurry to hand in his paper during tests. 考试时,他总是不急着交卷。

b. I'm in no hurry to go out in the rain. 我不急着在下雨时外出。

take one's time; to be slow, go at one's own speed 慢慢地(玩,走走等)

例: a. After supper I usually take my time in the park. 晚饭后我常在公园里慢慢地走一走。

b. Please take your time and go over your exam paper once again. 别慌,把你的试卷再检查一遍。

9. **which led to my downfall**; which caused my arrest 导致我被捕

lead to; cause, have as a result 使,导致,以……为结果

例: a. In his opinion, economic crises often lead to political crises. 在他看来,经济危机常常导致政治危机。

b. His carelessness led to a terrible accident. 他的粗心结果引起了一场大事故。

c. Pride can only lead to one thing; failure. 骄傲只能导致一个结果——失败。

10. **having unsuccessfully sought employment there**; having failed to get a job there 在那儿没有找到工作

11. **with the obvious intention of talking to me**; obviously wishing to say something to me 显然想和我讲话

intention; a determination to act in a certain way; purpose 意图,目的

例: a. What I said made her very angry, but it wasn't my intention to hurt her. 我的话使她非常生气,但我并不是有意伤害她。

b. My brother went to the United States with the intention of learning English. 他兄弟去美国的目的是学英语。

12. **and I was left in no doubt**; and I was quite sure what had happened 我完全明白了

13. **But what for?**; But for what reason are you arresting me? 可

为什么要抓我？

14. **Wandering with intent to commit an arrestable offence**; Walking here and there in order to do wrong deserving to be arrested
四处乱窜,心怀不轨,想作案

arrestable: deserving to be arrested 应遭逮捕的,可以逮捕的

例: He did not think that his petty theft was arrestable, but the police didn't think so. 他认为自己小偷小摸不会被逮捕,但警察并不这么看。

offence:

1) wrong, crime 错事,犯罪

例: a. The punishment for that offence is three years in prison. 犯那种罪要坐三年牢。

b. Everybody knows that theft is an offence. 众所周知,偷窃是犯罪。

2) the hurting of feeling 冒犯,伤感情

例: a. Maybe what I said gave offence to you, excuse me. 也许我的话得罪了你,请原谅。

b. No offence was meant. 请勿见怪(没有冒犯你的意思)。

3) something unpleasant 令人不快之事

例: a. The rubbish heap outside our classroom is an offence to all of us. 我们教室外面的那堆垃圾令大家都不快。

b. The noise from the factory is an offence to the ear. 那家工厂的噪音很刺耳。

15. **and with a perfectly straight face too**; and also with a very se-