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第三版

同步讲解与优化练习

张文起 主编

Book 2

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前 言

本书是刚刚修订完的《大学英语·精读（第三版）》第二册的辅导用书。本书严格遵循《大学英语》的编写安排，从文化背景、新词讲解、语言点精解、课后练习详解、课后阅读讲评等几个方面着手，解析了每课书的要点、难点，以便学生在课外自学时使用。本书对课文、练习中的英语句子给出了全文翻译，以帮助学生更好地理解课文和练习中每句话的含义。本书对《大学英语·精读二（第三版）》课文中出现的同义词和近义词作了对比，对每个单元中出现的易混词也作了详细说明，并配有例句，力求做到使学生一目了然。同这套辅导用书的第一册一样，每个单元安排了“熟记熟背好句子”这一部分，挑选出该单元中好的英语句式、优美的表达、地道的习惯用法，供学生欣赏、背诵。此外，在每个单元的最后还有与本单元知识点相关的“四级词汇练习”，并进行了详细题解，以巩固学生对这些词汇的掌握。最后，本书针对全书的十个单元编写了两套试题，以帮助学生复习和巩固学过的知识。

我们相信本书是学生们充实课外学习的最佳选择。

参加本书编写的教师分工如下：蔡晓惠老师负责第一、四单元的编写；李维老师负责第二、五单元的编写；王颖老师负责第三、十单元的编写；曹春瑾老师负责第六、七单元的编写；高玉茜老师负责第八、九单元的编写；张文起老师负责两套试题的编写并和陆林老师一起审校了全书。

本书在编写和出版过程中，得到了南开大学出版社王冰先生和其他编辑同志的大力支持，在此一并致谢。

编 者

2007年9月于南开园

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Unit 1

The Dinner Party

Cultural Notes

1. India (印度)

British and other European countries established trading companies and trading posts in India in the early 1700's. Gradually the British influence became dominant over the domestic and foreign affairs of India. In 1772 Britain named its first Government General to India and formally began to rule the country as a British colony. British administrators or colonial officials held key posts within the government but they were dependent on India personnel under them to carry out the daily operations of the government. India underwent a long series of wars between the ruling British colonialist on the one hand and various regional and political groups or religious sects on the other. In 1947 at last, the Indian people, under Gandhi's leadership, won their struggle for independence and British rule in India ended.

18 世纪早期, 英国和其他欧洲国家在印度建立了贸易公司和贸易港口。英国逐渐掌握了印度的国内和外交事务。1772 年, 英国任命了第一个政府总督, 开始正式统治印度, 印度成为英国的殖民地。英国行政人员和殖民地官员在政府内任要职, 但他们依赖下属的印度人实现政府的日常运作。印度曾经历一系列战争, 主要是在英国殖民统治者和区域政治团体或宗教派系之间。最终, 在 1947 年, 印度人民在甘地的领导下, 获得了独立, 英国在印度的殖民统治画上了句号。

2. Cobras (眼镜蛇)

Cobras, found in some parts of Africa and Asia, are poisonous snakes. Most cobras bite their victims and their bite may cause death within a few hours. Spitting cobras of Africa spit poison which causes blindness if it gets in the eyes. A full-grown Indian cobra is nearly six feet long and about five inches around. On the back of its hood it has a mark like a pair of spectacles. That is why it is sometimes called the "spectacled snake" or "spectacled cobra". Cobras generally eat small animals, such as frogs, fish, and birds. No research on cobras and their diet has ever given evidence to the fact that milk is their favorite food. However, it is widely believed that it is.

眼镜蛇常见于非洲和亚洲某些地区, 是一种毒蛇。大部分眼镜蛇会咬人, 并且会在几小时内致命。非洲的喷雾眼镜蛇会喷出一种有毒物质, 如果这种有毒物质射入眼中会令人失明。印度成年的眼镜蛇长约 6 英尺, 周长 5 英寸。在眼镜蛇颈部皮褶处有一块斑纹, 好像一副眼镜, 因此称之为“眼镜蛇”。眼镜蛇一般以青蛙、鱼、鸟之类的小动物为食。没有任何研究表明眼镜蛇嗜饮牛奶, 然而人们一般都如此认为。

New Words

1. heated

adj. angry; vehement; impassioned 愤怒的; 热烈的; 激动的

- There is a **heated** discussion on the issue of cloning recently. 最近, 关于克隆问题讨论很激烈。
- The two professors started a **heated** debate on whether intellectuals should go into business. 两位教授就知识分子是否应该经商展开了激烈辩论。

2. unexpected

adj. unthought of 意外的, 出乎意料的

- The old woman was shocked by the **unexpected** death of her son. 老太太被儿子的意外死亡震惊了。
- The weather change was so **unexpected** that a lot of students got ill. 天气变化突如其来, 以至很多学生生病了。

3. bare

1) *adj.* not covered; with no plants growing it 赤裸的, 没有东西覆盖的, 不长庄稼的

- She likes to walk around in her **bare** feet. 她喜欢光着脚走来走去。
- The hills used to be **bare**, but now they are covered with young trees. 这些山丘从前秃秃的, 但现在长满了小树。

2) *v.* reveal 揭露, 暴露, 公开

- She was paid several thousand dollars to **bare** all for the magazine. 她获得数千美元报酬为那份杂志作全裸画页。
- He finally **bared** his heart to the girl. 最终他向那个女孩敞开了心扉。

4. outgrow *v.*

1) to grow too big to be able to wear or fit into sth. 长高(大)不再能穿或不再适应

- She has already **outgrown** her school uniform. 她已经长大, 校服都穿不得了。
- The company has **outgrown** its offices. 公司发展得连办公室都不够用了。

2) to grow taller or larger than... 长得比……高(大)

- He has **outgrown** his elder brother. 他长得比哥哥还高。

3) to stop doing sth. or lose interest in sth. as one becomes older 长大(或发展)得使不再适用

- I have **outgrown** my passion for pop music. 随着年龄的增长, 我已经失去了对流行音乐的兴趣。

5. motion

1) *v.* (~ to sb. to do sth./ ~ for sb. to do sth.) to make a movement to show what you want them to do 打手势, 招呼某人

- He **motioned** me to sit down while talking into the phone. 他一边打着电话一边示意我坐下。
- She **motioned** him into her office. 她示意他到她办公室去。

2) *n.* signal by hand or head (用手或头做) 手势

- He made a **motion** with his hand to make me sit down. 他用手示意我坐下。

3) *n.* the act or process of moving 运动

— The clock is still in **motion** after twenty years. 二十年后, 那座钟表仍然走着。

6. likely

adj. (～ to do sth./ likely that) probable 可能的

— Ms. Smith is a **likely** candidate for the job. 史密斯女士是这项工作的可能人选。

— Tickets are **likely** to be expensive. 入场券可能很贵。

— It is **likely** that my roommate will win the prize. 我的同屋很有可能获得此奖。

7. image *n.*

1) the impression of sth./ the mental picture of sth. 形象; 画面

— His public **image** is very different from the real person. 他在公众心中的形象与他本人截然不同。

— I always had an **image** of her standing beside the window. 我的脑海里始终有一副她倚窗而立的画面。

2) likeness or a copy of sth. in the form of a picture or statue 酷似的人(物); 翻版

— Your child is the very **image** of you. 你的孩子跟你长得真像。

— The **image** of Venus without arms has long been regarded as a symbol of beauty. 长期以来, 断臂维纳斯被看作是美的象征。

Language Points

1. (Para. 1) track down: find by determined searching or hunting

— The police have so far failed to **track down** the attacker. 警方至今没有追捕到攻击者。

— She spent weeks in the library **tracking down** the reference information on the subject. 她在图书馆花了几周时间寻找这一题目的参考资料。

2. (Para. 2) They are seated with their guests...

seat: *vt.* (often passive) (formal) to sit down in a place 坐

— Please remain **seated** until the aircraft has come to a halt. 飞机停稳之前, 请不要离开座位。

— He **seated** himself beside a window. 他坐在了窗边。

3. (Para. 2) spring up: arise, develop or grow quickly and as if from nowhere 出现; 突然冒出来

— A lot of societies **sprang up** after the May 4th Movement. 五四运动以后出现了很多社团。

— Suspicion **sprang up** in her mind. 她的脑海里产生了怀疑。

4. (Para. 3) women have outgrown the jumping-on-a-chair-at-the-sight-of-a-mouse era:

women have grown so mature that they do not lose self control upon such small provocation as seeing a mouse.

Women used to be regarded as the weaker sex and they suffer from a conventional image of being fragile and even screaming at a mouse. 过去女性被认为是一种弱势性别, 她们的传统形象非常脆弱, 甚至看到老鼠都会尖叫。

“Jumping-on-a-chair-at-the-sight-of-a-mouse” is a compound adjective formed from the attributive clause “when they would jump on a chair at the sight of a mouse”.

例如: a not-so-easy-to-operate machine (a machine that is not so easy to operate)

at (the) sight of: on seeing

- The baby began smiling **at the sight of** his mother. 这个小孩一看到妈妈就开始笑。
- The thief made his way towards the exit **at the sight of** the police. 小偷一看到警察就向出口走去。

5. (Para. 4) feel like: (～ doing sth./ sth.) feel a desire for, be inclined for or to 想要……

- I don't **feel like** going out today. 今天我不想出门。
- It is such a fine weather today and I **feel like** going shopping today. 今天天真好, 我想去逛街。

6. (Para. 4) count: be of value or importance

- It is not how much you read but what you read that really **counts**. 真正管用的不是你读了多少, 而是你读了什么。
- Every second **counts** a lot to me. 对我来说, 每一秒钟都很重要。

7. (Para. 7) The American comes to with a start...

come to: return to consciousness 苏醒, 回过神来

- The driver **came to** slowly after the accident. 车祸以后, 司机慢慢苏醒了。
- The snake bit the farmer after it **came to**. 蛇苏醒过来以后咬了农夫。

start: (usu. singular) an act of moving your body quickly and suddenly because you are surprised, afraid, etc. (常用单数形式) 突然一惊

- She woke from the dream with a **start**. 她猛地一惊, 从梦中醒来。

8. (Para. 7) ...serve the course...

course: any of the separate parts of a meal 一道菜

- a four-**course** dinner 有四道菜的正餐
- The main **course** was roast duck. 主菜是烤鸭。

9. (Para. 8) frighten sb. into doing sth.: cause sb. to do sth. by frightening him 恐吓某人做某事

- The little girl was **frightened** into screaming at the sight of a snake. 看到蛇, 小女孩吓得叫了起来。

- The police **frightened** the suspect into telling the truth. 警方吓得嫌疑犯说出了真相。

类似的词组还有: trick sb. into doing sth.: 哄骗某人做某事/ force sb. into doing sth.: 逼迫某人做某事/ talk sb. into doing sth.: 说服某人做某事/ persuade sb. into doing sth.: 说服某人做某事/ shock sb. into doing sth.: 吓得某人做某事

10. (Para. 8) ...it silences everybody...

silence: v. to make silent 使安静

Here "silence" is converted from a noun into a verb. 在这里 silence 由名词活用为动词, 这是一种很常见的用法。

11. (Para. 9) ...and not one of you is to move a muscle

The "be + infinitive" structure is often used to talk about planned arrangements or indicate duty, necessity etc. be+不定式作表语常用来指安排好的事情, 或责任、义务等。

- You are to turn in your homework next Monday. 你们下周一交作业。
- We are to take the English test on April 7th. 我们4月7号要参加英语测验。

12. (Para. 10) make for: go towards, start in the direction of 向……走去

- When the class is over, all the students begin to **make for** the canteen. 上完课以后, 同学们都向餐厅走去。
- It was getting dark, so they stopped the work and **made for** home. 天黑了, 他们停下手里的活, 向家里走去。

13. (Para. 13) light (sth.) up: to become or make sth. bright with light or colour 使……变得明亮或有色彩

- The night sky was **lit up** with fireworks. 焰火使夜空一片灿烂。
- His eyes **lit up** when she walked into the room. 看见她走进房间, 他眼前一亮。

Confusable Words

1. bare/ empty/ hollow/ blank

bare: not covered 未被覆盖的, 光着的

- **bare foot/bare wires/bare floor** 光脚/裸线/未铺地毯的地板

empty: with no people or things inside 空的, 强调其中无人或无物

- The theatre was half **empty**. 剧场空了一半。
- The classrooms became **empty** when the exams were over. 考完试以后, 教室空了。

Note: empty 还可以指人生活“空虚的, 无意义的”, 或者“说话不算数的”。

- Three months after his death, she still felt life **empty**. 他去世三个月后, 她仍然感到心里空荡荡的。
- My life seems **empty** without you. 没有了你, 我的生活似乎就没有了意义。
- You should not make **empty** promises. 你作出的承诺不能不兑现。

hollow: having a hole or empty space inside 中空的, 空心的

- a **hollow tube/ ball/ trunk** 中空的管子/ 球/ 树干

此外, hollow 还可以指人面部五官凹陷。

- **hollow eyes/ cheeks** 凹陷的双眼/ 双颊

blank: with nothing written, printed or recorded on it 空白的, 强调上面未写未画

- Sign your name in the **blank** space below. 把名字签在下面的空白处。
 - Write on one side of the paper and leave the other side **blank**. 写在纸的一面, 把另一面空出来。
- 此外, blank 还可以指无表情的、不感兴趣的。
- She stared at me with a **blank** expression. 她木然地盯着我。
 - Steve looked **blank** and said that he had no idea what I was talking about. 史蒂夫显得很迷惑, 说他不知道我在说什么。

2. compress/condense/contract/shrink/dissolve

compress: to press or squeeze sth. into a smaller space 压紧, 压缩

这是一个比较正式的词汇, 主要指通过外力挤压压缩物体的体积, 塞进一个较小的空间或使物体具有一定的形状。此外还可以引申为“压缩文章或演讲”, 侧重内容简要, 后接时间或篇幅的范围。

- Cotton is **compressed** into bales. 棉花被压紧打包。
- It's very hard to write a sonnet. The poet must **compress** many thoughts and emotions into

fourteen lines. 商籁体诗很难写，诗人必须把许多思想和情感用仅仅十四行表达出来。

condense: to make a gas change into a liquid 凝结，浓缩

指把气体冷凝为液体或使液体凝稠。也可表示“压缩文章或演讲”，侧重删节和减少篇幅的概念。

— Steam **condenses** into water when it cools. 水蒸气遇冷凝结成水。

— The short story is **condensed** from a long novel. 这篇故事由一个长篇故事缩写而成。

contract: to become less or smaller 收缩，紧缩

正式用词。指由于物理原因出现体积或长度上的减小。常指肌肉、金属等收缩。

— Cold **contracts** metals. 金属遇冷收缩。

— A frightened hedgehog **contracts** its body into a ball. 刺猬受到惊吓把身体缩成球形。

shrink: to become smaller, esp. when washed in water 收缩，缩小

与 contract 较为接近，但 shrink 并不是正式用词，而且经常指“缩水”。

— Wool **shrinks** in washing. 羊毛织物洗过后会缩水。

— The population of the city has **shrunk** in recent years. 近年来，这个城市的人口明显减少。

dissolve: to mix with a liquid and become part of it 溶解

常指固体在液体中溶解，融化。

— Salt **dissolves** in water. 盐溶于水。

— Heat **dissolved** the candle into a pool of wax in a few minutes. 只几分钟热就把蜡烛融化成一摊蜡油。

Key to Study & Practice

II. Comprehension of the Text

1

1. c 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. c 6. a 7. c 8. c

III. Vocabulary Activities

1 这项中关于词的区别请参考本课的 Confusable Words。

1. In the heat of the sun, the children played on the lawn bare to the waist.

在太阳的照晒下，孩子们光着膀子在草坪上玩耍。

2. The millionaire's daughter left her parents' home because she didn't want to lead an empty and meaningless life.

那个百万富翁的女儿离开了家，因为她不想过空虚和无意义的生活。

3. You'd better not count on his help. He is always making empty promises.

你最好不要指望他会帮忙。他总是空许愿。

4. The top of the hill was bare, but the slopes were covered with trees.

山顶上光秃秃的，山坡上则长满树木。

5. So the naturalist went on for another ten miles on an empty stomach.

所以那个博物学家又空着肚子走了 10 英里。

6. You'll cut yourself if you walk around in bare feet.

如果你光着脚走路可能会受伤。

2

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. shortly | 2. track down | 3. faint | 4. motioned | 5. at the sight of | 6. feel like |
| 7. slamming | 8. rang out | 9. contract | 10. made for | 11. heated | 12. emerged |

3

1. The host of the dinner party was disappointed at the small number of guests who attended.

晚宴的主人看到只有少数客人出席感到很失望。

2. Shouts of protest sprang up (或 rang up) from the angry crowd.

愤怒的人群中响起抗议的呼声。

3. Many people have the habit of spending money on impulse.

很多人有冲动花钱的习惯。

4. All I can remember when I came to is my mother's anxious face.

我所记得的就是当我苏醒过来时我母亲那张焦急的脸。

5. By careful examination, the doctors hope to track down the source of infection.

医生们希望通过仔细检查找出感染源。

6. The attack on Pear Harbor on December 7, 1941 was an unexpected event which brought America into World War II.

1941年12月7号偷袭珍珠港是一起突发事件，它使美国卷入第二次世界大战。

7. The coat fits the boy perfectly now, but he will outgrow it in a year's time.

现在这个男孩穿这件外衣刚好合适。但一年以后他就穿不得了。

8. The man's eyes widened with fear when he saw the robber's gun.

那个人看到劫匪的枪时，吓得瞪大了眼睛。

9. He resumed his regular working hours shortly after he came out of hospital.

他出院不久就开始了正常工作。

10. New problems emerge when old ones are solved.

旧问题解决了，新问题又会出现。

11. Johnny's mouth watered at the sight of the big pudding.

看到大布丁，约翰尼开始流口水。

12. At the first sight of dawn the warships made for the open sea.

天一破晓，战舰就向公海出发了。

13. The sudden rise in oil prices led to an economic crisis in that country.

油价突然上涨导致那个国家出现经济危机。

14. The people of Africa have successfully fought against colonial rule.

非洲人民成功地反抗了殖民统治。

4

1. Jimmy has outgrown the shirts his aunt made for him a few years ago.

2. Does the doctor think the elderly lady is likely to survive the operation?/ Does the doctor think it likely that the elderly lady will survive the operation?

3. The other day your cousin paid us an unexpected visit.

4. Don't you see the nurse motioning us to be silent?
5. Her face (was) lit up with joy at his return.
6. The sound of her footsteps grew fainter as she walked farther and farther away.

IV. Enriching Your Word Power

1

| | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| additional | advantageous | anxious | conditional | courageous |
| curious | dangerous | educational | emotional | famous |
| industrial | intentional | medical | mountainous | musical |
| mysterious | national | occasional | personal | practical |

2

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| a heated discussion | colored flags |
| a pigtailed girl | a gifted musician |
| a bearded old man | a pointed roof |
| an experienced teacher | an aged woman |
| a skilled worker | a diseased plant |

V. Usage

1. The people questioned gave very different opinions on the issue.
2. Can you see the man climbing on that rock?
3. Several days passed before they came up with a satisfactory solution to the problems discussed.
4. We were woken early by the sound of the birds singing.
5. The chairman made it clear that those objecting should explain their reasons.
6. After a day's work, I felt I had little energy left.
7. I knew of some of the athletes taking part.
8. The success obtained surprised those who had given up the project as impossible.

VI. Structure

1

连词 while 的用法

- 1) 在……时间内 (during the time that), 引导时间状语从句。

例如练习中的 1:

1. **While** the other boys and girls were playing on the sports ground, she alone remained in the classroom reading. 其他男生女生在操场玩耍的时候, 只她一个人待在教室里看书。

- 2) 尽管 (although), 引导让步状语从句。

例如练习中的 3、6、8:

3. **While** David loved his daughter, he is strict with her. 尽管大卫很爱自己的女儿, 但是他对她要求非常严格。

6. **While** respected, Dr. Smith is not liked. 尽管大家很尊敬史密斯博士, 但是并不喜欢他。

8. **While** this is true of some, it is not true of all. 尽管有些情况下如此, 但并不是所有情况下

都是如此。

- 3) 只要(as long as), 引导条件状语从句。

例如练习中的 2、4:

2. **While** there is life there is hope. (谚) 留得青山在, 不怕没柴烧。

4. I am sure we are safe **while** in his care. 我相信只要在他的关照下我们一定很安全。

- 4) 而(while), 用作并列连词, 连接并列句, 表示对比关系。

例如练习中的 5、7:

5. I have no money to spend, **while** you have nothing to spend money on.

我是没有钱花, 而你是有钱没处花。

7. The work is easy for an expert, **while** it is difficult for an inexperienced person.

这项工作对于专家来说很容易, 但对于一个没有经验的人来说却很困难。

2

这项中关于词的用法请参考本课的 Language Points 8。

1. They frightened the child into telling the truth.
2. He tricked her into marrying him.
3. My tactless words forced the old gentleman into buying something he could not possibly afford.
4. He finally talked me into accepting his terms.
5. The girl persuaded her father into giving up smoking.
6. Their severe criticism shocked her into realizing her selfishness.

3

这项中关于词的用法请参考本课的 Language Points 10。

1. Guests are to be back in the hotel by twelve o'clock.
2. An investigation is to be made next week.
3. I am to meet them at the airport.
4. You are to finish your homework before you watch TV.
5. The medicine is to be taken three times a day after meals.
6. Bob and Susan are to get married in October.

VII. Cloze

1

- | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) hosts | (2) heated | (3) argument | (4) impulse | (5) Shortly |
| (6) emerged | (7) slam | (8) crawled | (9) crisis | |

2

- | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| (1) corner | (2) attention | (3) noticed | (4) shining | (5) directed | (6) There | (7) bed |
| (8) snake | (9) its | (10) feet | (11) from | (12) however | (13) do | (14) as |
| (15) forward | (16) neither | (17) still | (18) if | (19) through | (20) floor | (21) pulling |
| (22) under | (23) cried | (24) out | (25) to | (26) where | (27) made | (28) eyes |

VIII. Spot Dictation

- (S1) do the cooking (S2) hardly thought so (S3) settled down (S4) half expected