

# 大学英语

下

## (精读)学习指南

主编 赵振春

A STUDY GUIDE

TO COLLEGE ENGLISH (IR)

江西高校出版社

# 大学英语(精读)学习指南

· 下册 ·

A Study Guide to College English (4th Edition)

江苏工业学院图书馆  
藏书章

主编 赵振春

审校 酆国兴

# (赣)新登字第007号

书 名: 大学英语(精读)学习指南(下册)  
作 者: 赵振春 主编  
出 版 行: 江西高校出版社(南昌市洪都北大道16号)  
经 销: 各地新华书店  
照 排: 江西震华公司照排中心  
印 刷: 丰城市印制造业股份有限公司  
开 本: 850×1168 1/32  
印 张: 8  
字 数: 215千字  
印 数: 1—13000册  
版 次: 1995年2月第1版第1次印刷  
定 价: 6.50元  
ISBN 7—81033—456—5

H · 31

---

邮政编码: 330046 电话: 8331257、8332093、8329894

(江西高校版图书凡属印刷、装订错误、请随时向承印厂调换)

## 前 言

《大学英语（精读）学习指南》系为配合《大学英语精读》教材（上海外语教育出版社出版，1—2 册由翟象俊主编，3—4 册由李荫华主编。）而精心编写的具有实用价值的教学与学习参考书。

《大学英语（精读）学习指南》分上、下两册，其内容编排上册与教材 1—2 册同步，下册与教材 3—4 册同步。下册内容包括：（1）课文中的词组和短语（Phrases and Expressions from the Text）；（2）课文注释（Notes to the Text）；（3）与课文内容相关的谚语（Proverbs Related to the Text）；（4）课文理解题或讨论题答案（Answers to “Understanding the Text” Questions）；（5）练习中出现的常用短语（Useful Expressions from the Exercises）；（6）阅读材料注释（Notes to the Reading Activity）；（7）阅读材料译文（Chinese Translation of the Reading Activity）。

《大学英语（精读）学习指南》的编写原则是：不涉及《教参》中的练习答案，以利教师组织课堂教学；对《教参》中出现的错误或不妥之处（特别是课文的译文），在注释时作了一定量的重译；对课文重点、难点力求精解详注；谚语、格言是文字的精华，富有哲理，是智慧的结晶，因此在书中辑译了与课文内容有关的谚语、格言，以便学生结合课文进行背诵，既可学习语言，增强语感，又能从中得到启发和教育，催人奋进；为了培养学生具有较强的阅读能力，掌握阅读技能，对阅读技能和阅读材料两大部分进行全文翻译。

江西省大学外语教学研究会副会长酆国兴教授在百忙中为此书审稿,此外,还承蒙美籍文教专家 Peter J. Chiligris 先生审阅全书的课文理解题或讨论题答案 (Answers to "Understanding the Text" Questions), 在此,谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。

疏阙之处, 谨请识者指正。

编 者

一九九四年十月

# 目 录

## • Book Three •

A Brush with the Law	1	1	一场小官司
The Woman Who Would Not Tell	2	15	不肯告发的女人
Why I Teach	3	30	我为什么当教师
Lady Hermits Who Are Down But Not Out	4	41	潦而不倒的女隐士们
The Day Mother Cried	5	51	那天母亲哭了
A Day's Wait	6	65	一天的等待
The Shelter	7	79	防空洞
Daydream a Little	8	95	做点白日梦
The Death of Hitler	9	107	希特勒之死
The Fantastic Spurt in Technology	10	118	工艺技术上不可思议的突飞猛进

## • Book Four •

Big Bucks the Easy Way	1	129	轻轻松松赚大钱
Deer and the Energy Cycle	2	143	鹿和能量循环
Why Do We Believe That the Earth Is Round?	3	154	我们为什么相信地球是圆的?
Jim Thorpe	4	166	吉姆·索普
To Lie or Not to Lie—The Doctor's Dilemma	5	178	撒谎还是不撒谎—医生的难题
How to Mark a Book	6	191	怎样在书上做记号
The Luncheon	7	203	午餐
The New Caves	8	216	新洞穴
Journey West	9	226	西行纪事
Why People Work	10	237	人为什么工作
The Main List of Reference Books		247	主要参考书目

## Book Three

---

### Unit One

#### A Brush with the Law

#### 一场小官司

##### 1. Phrases and Expressions from the Text

1. in trouble (P. 1, L. 1) 处于不幸、苦恼、困境中
  - a. He is *in deep trouble*. 他深陷困境。
  - b. The company is *in trouble* with the police. 这家公司和警察当局发生了麻烦。
2. a couple of (P. 1, L. L. 6-7) 一对；几个，一些
  - a. I found *a couple of* socks in the bedroom, but they don't make a pair. 我在卧室里找到了两只袜子，但不配对。
  - b. I have *a couple of* things to do. 我有几件事情要做。
3. save up (P. 1, L. 10) 储蓄；积钱
  - a. He is *saving up* to buy a home for his family. 他在储蓄以便买一幢住宅供全家居住。
  - b. You should *save* some money *up*, instead of spending it all. 你应该把钱储存起来，不要全部花掉。
4. take (one's) time (P. 1, L. L. 11-12) 从容进行，不急不忙
  - a. He *took his time* and made a careful inquiry. 他从容不迫，进行了细致的调查。
  - b. Since there was no need to hurry, we *took our time* leaving. 既

然没有必要赶忙，我们动身就从容不迫了。

5. **with the intention of doing sth.** (P. 1, L. 17) 怀着做某事的目的
  - a. He went to Paris *with the intention of learning French*. 他去巴黎是为了学法语。
  - b. Peter inspected goods in a store *with the least intention of buying*. 彼特在一家商店看商品，却并不想买。
6. **with intent to V** (P. 1, L. 23) 存心(企图)干……
  - a. The thief broke into the house *with intent to steal*. 盗贼闯入房内意欲行窃。
  - b. He did it *with intent to defraud*. 他这样做是存心欺诈。  
(Note: **intention** 和 **intent** 基本上为同义词，但前者较常用，后者多用于法律方面。)
7. **turn out** (P. 1, L. 29) 结果(是)，证明(是)
  - a. Everything *turned out* satisfactory. 结果一切都令人满意。
  - b. It *turns out* that he was never there. 原来他根本没去过那儿。
8. **regard ... as ...** (P. 2, L. 32) 把……看作，把……认为……
  - a. We *regard* labour as a matter of honour. 我们认为劳动是光荣的事。
  - b. Do you *regard* it as necessary that we should come too? 你认为我们也有必要来吗？
9. **arm with** (P. 2, L. 50) 武装，准备
  - a. He *armed* his men *with* any weapons he could find. 他用他所能获得的武器把他的部下装备起来。
  - b. A teacher should be *armed with* answers to questions that his pupils are likely to ask. 一个教师应该准备好回答学生可能提出的问题。
10. **call on sb. to do sth.** (P. 2, L. L. 51—52) 呼吁、号召、要求某人做某事
  - a. Russel *called on* world opinion to condemn their policy of



aggression. 罗素号召世界舆论谴责他们的侵略政策。

- b. Then the teacher *called on* me to answer the question. 这时老师就叫我回答这个问题。

11. **stand a chance (of...)** (P. 2, L. L. 53-54) 有(……)机会、希望

- a. He *stands a good chance of* succeeding in the experiment. 他的实验大有成功的希望。

- b. This ideal *stands a good chance of* realization. 这个理想很可能实现。

12. **revolve around/round/about** (P. 2, L. 63) 围绕(某一问题); 围绕……而旋转; 反复考虑……

- a. This is the point *about* which discussion now *revolves* and on which it has always been inconclusive. 这一点是目前讨论的中心议题, 同时也是长期以来一直无法作出结论的问题。

- b. The earth *revolves* both *round* the sun and on its own axis. 地球既公转又自转。

13. **turn against** (P. 2, L. 67) 对……变得敌视, 对……有偏见, 转而反对

- a. Those who were once for him have *turned against* him. 那些原来支持他的现在倒过来反对他了。

- b. The newspaper *turned against* the President. 报纸转而攻击总统。

## II. Notes to the Text

1. 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. 当时被捕以及送上法庭的整个过程是一件极不愉快的事, 但现在倒成了一篇很好的故事。

**make vt.** develop into; turn out to be 成为, 结果为

EG a. Then you think Xiao Zhang would make a good teacher? 那

么你认为小张能成为一名好老师？

b. It makes a nice new year gift. 这是很好的新年礼物。

2. What makes it rather disturbing was the arbitrary circumstances both of my arrest and my *subsequent* fate in court. 那次经历令人颇为烦恼的是我的被捕以及后来法庭审讯时出现的种种武断专横的情况。

(1) what 引导的是主语从句。

(2) *subsequent* *adj.* 后来的 (多用于书面语)

EG a. He died during the *subsequent* year. 他在第二年死了。

b. In *subsequent* lessons, we shall take up more difficult problems.  
在以后的课程里, 我们将讨论更难的问题。

比较: *subsequent to* 在……之后

EG a. His illness was *subsequent to* his wife's death. 他在妻子死后就病到了。

b. on the day *subsequent to* your call 在你来访的翌日

3. I had left school a couple of months before that and was not *due* to go to university until the following October. 几个月前, 我中学毕业了, 但上大学要等到十月。

(1) leave school 中学毕业, 而美国人称中学毕业为 *graduate*。

(2) *due* *adj.* ①到期的, 应到的 ②适当的

EG a. We are *due* to arrive around six. 我们(按原定计划)在六点钟左右到达。

b. We'll give the matter *due* consideration. 我们将给这件事以适当的考虑。

比较: *due to*, *because of*

都有“由于”或“因为”的意思。

*due to* + 名词 (to 为介词) 可作表语:

EG a. Her success was largely *due to* her hard work. 她的成功在很大程度上归功于她的辛勤劳动。

b. His retirement is *due to* old age. 他的退休是因为年老的缘故。  
**because of** 只能引导状语:

EG We must not get discouraged *because of* such a minor setback. 我们决不可因这样一个小小的挫折就灰心丧气。

4. It must have been this obvious aimlessness that led to my downfall. 一定是这种明显的毫无目的游逛，使我倒了霉。

(1) 这是一个强调句型，强调的成份是: this obvious aimlessness. 强调句型一般用 It is (was) ... that (who) ...，这种强调句型在强调地点或时间状语时，也不能用 where 或 when。

EG a. It was my mother who met your child in the zoo yesterday. 是我母亲昨天在动物园碰见你的孩子。

b. It was yesterday that my mother met your child in the zoo. 昨天我母亲在动物园碰见你的孩子。

(2) must have P. P. 表示对过去某事的发生把握性较大的一种推测，且常有肯定的意味。

EG a. I must have lost my pen. 我一定是把钢笔丢了。

b. The ground is all wet. It must have rained while we were watching the film. 地面全湿了。在我们看电影时，一定下雨了。

5. I was just walking out of the local library, *having unsuccessfully sought employment* there, ... 我在当地图书馆谋职未成，刚刚走出来……。

*having unsuccessfully sought employment* 是现在分词短语，在句中作状语；又是现在分词的完成形式，它表示分词所表示的动作完成之后，谓语表示的动作才发生。

EG a. Having finished the work, he went to help others. 他做完工作后，又去帮助别人。

b. Having never handled a machine, she met with a lot of difficulties at first. 她因为从未开过机器，开始时碰到不少困难。

难。

6. ... and I was left *in no doubt*. 这一下使我确信无疑了。

*in no doubt* 作主语补足语。

7. ... with a perfectly straight *face* ... 板着面孔

与face有关的常用短语: *keep a straight face* 忍住不笑,板着面孔  
*/fall flat on one's face* 失败;惨遭失败/*have the face to do sth.* 厚着脸皮做某事/*lose (one's) face* 丢脸,失去威望/*make (pull) a face (faces)* 做鬼脸;扮怪相/*save one's face* 挽回面子;保持尊严/*face to face* 面对面的(地);对立的(地)/*in one's face* 当面,公开地/*on the face of (it)* 从表面上看来;乍看起来

8. the sixties' 'youth counterculture' 六十年代“青年反主流文化”  
(它指的是许多年轻人抛弃传统的社会道德标准而一味地寻求个人自由的生活态度和风格。这些年轻人对美国出兵越南深感不满并对社会现状不满。然而,他们又找不到反对这些的更好方法,因此他们就采取一种消极的生活方式以示抗议。他们身着奇装异服,留着长发,吸毒、酗酒、热衷于性生活和摇滚乐并以此为荣。“反主流文化”起源于二十世纪六十年代的美国,以后迅速传到英国,法国和其它一些西方国家。到了二十世纪七十年代末,这种“反主流文化”开始衰落。

9. The solicitor even succeeded in getting costs awarded against the police. 我的律师甚至做到了让法庭责成警方承担诉讼费用。

10. *Given* the obscure nature of the charge, ... 对我的指控,若从捕风捉影的性质来看,.....

*given*; if; if one takes into account, considering 假如;如果考虑到 .....

EG a. *Given* his inexperience, he has done a good job. 考虑到他没经验,他已干得不错了。

b. *Given* that he is a child, the handwriting is not bad. 考虑到他还是个孩子,他的书法算不错了。

11. ... another youngster had been turned against the police. 又有一个小伙子被挑唆来跟警察作对了。

### III. Proverbs Related to the Text

1. A bad compromise is better than a fair lawsuit. 吃亏的和解胜于打赢的官司。
2. A clean hand wants no washing. 干净的手用不着洗。(廉洁的人无需自我表白。)
3. Judge not according to appearance. 判断不要根据外表。
4. Justice has long arms. 天网恢恢，疏而不漏。(善恶到头终有报。)
5. Law catches flies, but lets harnets go free. 法律如蛛网，捕住了苍蝇，捕不住黄蜂。(法不上要人，刑不上大夫。)
6. Right wrongs no man. 公理从来不会冤枉一个好人。

### IV. Answers to "Understanding the Text" Questions

Answer the following questions:

1. How did the author feel about the incident at the time it occurred?  
What does he think of it now?

The author felt that it was a rather unpleasant experience at the time it occurred, but now he thinks it provides material for a good story.

2. Why did he go to Richmond?

He went there to look for a temporary job so that he could save up some money to go travelling.

3. What did the author think got him into the trouble with the law?

The author thought it was his wandering in the streets without any definite purpose that got him into trouble with the law.

4. What did he see when walking out of the local library?

He saw a man walking across the road with the obvious intention of talking to him.

5. What did the man say to him? Did he take the man's words seriously at first?

The man said that he was a policeman and that he was arresting him. At first the author thought it was some kind of joke.

6. When and how did the author come to see the man was being serious?

He became completely certain of the seriousness of the matter when another policeman in uniform appeared.

7. What grounds did the policemen have for suspecting that the young man was wandering with intent to steal milk bottles?

There had been a lot of petty thefts in the area, particularly that of stealing milk bottles from doorsteps. At that time the young man had long untidy hair, and was wandering aimlessly in the streets, so they thought he might intend to steal milk bottles.

8. What does the author mean by "his big mistake"?

By "his big mistake", he means he shouldn't have appeared so cool and unconcerned about the incident. This confirmed the policemen's suspicion that he was a thoroughly disreputable person.

9. How did he behave when he was questioned at the police station? What did the police decide to do with him?

When he was questioned, he continued to try to look experienced and familiar with the situation. The police charged him officially and told him to report to Richmond Magistrates' Court the following Monday. Then they released him.

10. What did his father do when he learned about the incident?

His father hired a very good solicitor for him.

**11. What were the things his release from the charge depended on?**

His release depended on the following facts: 1) He had the "right" accent. 2) He had respectable middle-class parents. 3) He had reliable witnesses. 4) He could afford a very good solicitor.

**12. What did the policeman probably mean by saying, "You could have been a bit more helpful when we arrested you"?**

The policeman probably meant that he should have looked very angry and said something like, "How dare you arrest me! Do you know who you're talking to? I'm an excellent student with a brilliant academic record!". Then, they most likely would have apologized to him and let him go.

***Topics for discussion:***

**1. Why does the author describe the circumstances of his arrest and his release from the charge as arbitrary?**

(a) The author describes these circumstances as arbitrary because when he was arrested, he was doing nothing against the law, nor did he have such an intention. It was a nice day and he wanted to find a temporary job to earn some money to go travelling, so he was in no hurry. He was just wandering aimlessly along the streets doing nothing illegal or unusual. The policemen arrested him simply because of the appearance and aimless manner of wandering the streets. They thought he looked suspicious and might have the intention of stealing bottles from doorsteps. But all this was no reason to have him arrested.

(b) The author describes his release from the charge as arbitrary because he thinks it was due to the following subjective evidence:

1) He had the "right" accent, which showed he had a good

educational background. 2) He had respectable, middle-class parents with him in court; that is to say, he was from a "good" family. 3) He had reliable witnesses. 4) He could afford a very good solicitor, demonstrating that his family had money. The magistrates must have thought that a young man with such a family and educational background would not commit such an offence as stealing milk bottles. The author feels sure that if he had come from a different background and had really been unemployed, he would have been found guilty.

**2. What does the author's brush with the law tell us about his society?**

It tells us that in his society laws may be unjustly applied, or may be unjust in certain situations, resulting in an innocent person being arrested arbitrarily by the police, and a real criminal being set free without being punished just because of his social status. This incident also demonstrates the prejudice that exists in his society against certain individuals because of their appearance.

***V. Useful Expressions from Exercises***

1. go job-hunting (P. 8, L. 11) 寻找工作
2. on a charge of (P. 10, L. 5) 因 ..... 罪而 .....
3. be blind to sth. (P. 10, L. 14) 对 ..... 视而不见
4. come all the way from ... to ... (P. 10, L. 21) 不辞劳苦从 ..... 一直来到 .....
5. give in (P. 11, L. 16) 让步, 屈服
6. persuade sb. out of (P. 12, L. 6) 说服某人不做或放弃 .....
7. so much so that ... (P. 12, L. 9) 如此程度以致
8. lose heart (P. 12, L. 11) 丧失信心
9. bring ... into (P. 12, L. 12) 使达到
10. to one's surprise (P. 13, L. 5) 令人感到惊奇的是; 出乎某人意外



的是

## VI. Notes to the Reading Activity

1. an apartment complex (美) 一幢公寓住宅楼
2. blow off : ①remove or displace by an explosion 炸掉② (the wind, etc. ) move away; be moved away by the wind, etc. (风等) 吹走; 被风等吹走

EG a. They blew the door off with a small charge of gelignite. 他们用一些炸胶炸掉了门。

b. The wind blew off the clothes that were hanging on the line. 风把挂在绳子上的衣服吹掉了。

3. He was Kerry Rudman, 33, and *no stranger to* trouble. 他叫克里·鲁德曼, 三十三岁, 常常惹事生非。

*be no stranger to*: 对……熟悉, 对……有经验

EG a. We are no strangers to this kind of thing. 我们对于这类事是有亲身体会的。

b. He is no stranger to sorrow. 他饱经忧患。

4. Shopping mall (AmE.) = shopping center (BrE.) 尤指禁止机动车辆通行的购物中心, 步行街。

5. a thirst for knowledge 对知识的渴望

6. file a (federal) suit against sb. (向联邦法院) 提出对某人控告

7. deprive of: take away from; prevent from using 剥夺, 使丧失

EG a. He was deprived of his estates by confiscation. 他的财产被没收。

b. Lung cancer deprived him of his life. 肺癌夺去了他的生命。

8. be outraged at sth. 对……感到愤慨

9. sue sb. for 控告某人犯有某罪

10. find sb. guilty 判定某人有罪