

大学英语

上

(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

• 上册 •

A Study Guide to College English (IR)

主编 赵振春

审校 郦国兴

(赣)新登字第 007 号

书 名: 大学英语(精读)学习指南·上册·
主 编: 赵振春 主编
出 版 行: 江西高校出版社(南昌市洪都北大道 96 号)
照 排: 江西震华公司照排中心
经 销: 各地新华书店
印 刷: 丰城市印刷厂
开 本: 850×1168 1/32
印 张: 9.25
字 数: 250 千
印 数: 15001—18000 册
版 次: 1994 年 9 月第 1 版 1996 年 8 月第 4 次印刷
定 价: 7.20 元
ISBN7—81033—413—1/H·25

邮政编码: 330046 电话: (0791)8513257 8512093

(江西高校版图书凡属印刷、装订错误,请随时向承印厂调换)

主 编 赵振春

副主编 (以姓氏笔划为序)刘光明

陈根发 杨明 郭志丽

编 者 (以姓氏笔划为序)

邓永忠 付巧玉 刘光明 陈根发

杨 明 陈春英 陆玉萍 何善秀

肖 群 赵振春 郭志丽 谭渠林

前 言

《大学英语(精读)学习指南》系为配合《大学英语精读》教材1—4册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。内容包括:课文注释(Notes to the Text)、与课文相关的谚语(Proverbs Related to the Text)、课文理解题或讨论题答案(Answers to “Comprehension of the Text” Questions)、练习中出现的常用短语(Useful Expressions from the Exercises)、练习难点注释(Notes to the Exercises)、阅读材料注释(Notes to the Reading Practice)和阅读材料译文(Chinese Translation of the Reading Practice)。

《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 "Comprehension of the Text" Questions),在此,谨向他们衷心感谢。

疏阙之处,谨请识者指正。

编 者

一九九四年六月

目 录

• Book One •

How to Improve Your Study Habits	1	1	怎样改进你的学习习惯
Sailing Round the World	2	21	环球航行
The Present	3	34	礼物
Turning off T. V. : A Quiet Hour	4	48	关上电视, 清静一时
A Miserable, Merry Christmas	5	64	又悲又喜的圣诞节
Sam Adams, Industrial Engineer	6	80	工业管理工程师萨姆·亚当斯
The Sampler	7	98	品尝家
You Go Your Way, I'll Go Mine	8	111	各走各的路
The Brain	9	123	人脑
Going Home	10	137	回家

• Book Two •

Is There Life on Earth	1	148	地球上生命吗?
The Dinner Party	2	166	晚宴
Lessons From Jefferson	3	177	杰斐逊的遗训
My First Job	4	194	我的第一个工作
The Professor and the Yo-Yo	5	208	教授与玩具悠悠
The Making of A Surgeon	6	221	外科医生的成功之道
There's Only Luck	7	234	只好碰运气
Honesty: Is It Going out of Style	8	249	诚实: 它正在变得不合时宜?
What Is Intelligence, Anyway?	9	263	智力到底是什么?
Profits of Praise	10	273	赞扬的好处
The Main List of Reference Books		284	主要参考书目

Book One

Unit One

How to Improve Your Study Habits

怎样改进你的学习习惯

I. Notes to the Text

1. How to Improve Your Study Habits

(1) habit *n.* sth. that you do often or regularly 习惯

EG. a. Try to form/develop/cultivate a good habit. Don't let yourself get into/fall into bad habits. 要养成好的习惯;不要染上恶习。

(Note: form/develop/cultivate a habit of 一般多指“培养、养成好的习惯”。get/fall into the habit of 一般指“染上某种坏习惯”。)

b. It is easy to maintain habits once formed. 习惯一旦养成就容易持续下去。

c. He is in the habit of brushing his teeth twice daily. 他习惯每天刷两次牙。

(2) 常用短语:

make a habit of 使……形成一种习惯/get out of a habit 改掉一种习惯

(3) 辨异:

habit, custom, practice 三个词都有“习惯”的意思,有时可以通用。

EG. a. He is in the habit of rising early. /He has the (a) habit of rising early.

b. He makes it a practice to rise early. /He has the practice of rising early.

c. It is his custom to rise early. /He has a custom to rise early.

以上三句都是“他有早起的习惯。”注意它们的搭配。

habit, practice, custom 三个词指个人的习惯时,区别如下:

habit 指一个人长时间反复做某事而形成的习惯,强调习惯成自然,因此往往是不自觉的,有时还有“不易破除”的意味。

EG. a. When we do the same thing again and again we form a habit.

如果我们反复地做同一件事情,就会形成习惯。

b. The habit is formed almost insensibly. 习惯几乎是在不知不觉中形成的。

c. He does it out of habit. 他这样做是习惯成自然。

practice 往往表示一个有意识去“培养”而形成的习惯。

EG. a. If you want to speak English well, make a practice of listening

to English whenever you have the chance. 如果你想英语讲得好,就得养成一有机会就听英语的习惯。

b. It's his practice to furnish reference to all quotations. 他的一贯作法是每句引文都注明出处。

custom 指个人一种有规律的行动。

EG. a. It is her custom reading English aloud in the morning. 她每天早晨总要大声朗读英语。

b. I make it a custom to take a nap after lunch. 我中饭后总要睡午觉。

c. She followed her usual custom of spending Sunday at her villa at the seaside. 她按惯例在海滨别墅度星期天。

custom 和 **practice** 除可指个人的习惯外,主要用于表示一个群体、国家或社会长期形成的固定的“风俗”、“习俗”,**practice** 则常含贬义。

EG. a. Social customs vary greatly from country to country. 各个国家的社会风俗很不相同。

b. Shaking hands is a custom of western countries. 握手是西方国家的习俗。

c. It's not the usual practice for shops to stay open after 6 o'clock. 商店在六点以后还营业并非惯例。

2. Perhaps you are an *average* student with average intelligence. 也许你是一名普通的学生,智力平常。

(1)**average**: ① *adj.* ordinary, usual 普通的,平常的;平均的

② *n.* standard or level regarded as ordinary or usual 平均;平均数;一般水平;平均标准

EG a. He is a man of average ability. 他的能力很平常。

b. There was nothing special about the film, it was only average. 这部电影没有什么特色,不过普普通通罢了。

c. Tom's work at school is below the average; Peter's is up to the the average; Jim's is above the average. 汤姆的学习成绩低于平均水平;彼特的成绩达到了平均水平;吉姆的成绩在平均水平之上。

(2)常用短语:

on (an/the) **average** 平均,一般来说

EG a. On average we receive five letters each day. 我们平均一天收到 5 封信。

b. We walked, on an average, 20 miles a day during the journey. 我们在旅程中一天平均走 20 英里。

(3)辨异:

average, **ordinary** 都是形容词,都能做定语和表语,当“普通

的”讲,但在词义上有细微差别。

average: of the ordinary or usual standard,是衡量标准上“普通的”。

EG a. An average bus is said to weigh seven tons. 据说普通标准的公共汽车重量为七吨。

b. She reacts just like the average housewife. 她的反应就象普通主妇一样。

ordinary: without any special features of qualities,是“毫无特殊之处或特点的”。

EG a. My wife is an ordinary woman. 我妻子是位普通妇女。

b. That is quite an ordinary event. 那是极平常的一件事。

3. You will never be a *top* student. 你永远也不会成为一名尖子学生。

(1)top ① *adj.* best; highest 最好的;最高的 ② *n.* highest part or point 顶,顶部

EG He is at the top of his class. 他在班上名列前茅。

(2)常用短语:

from top to toe 从头到脚/on top 在上面;成功,领先/on top of 熟悉掌握……;在……之上;除……之外(还有……)

EG a. In the entertainment field there are few who stay on top indefinitely. 在娱乐界很少有人能无限期地红下去。

b. He went on top in the last lap. 他跑到最后一圈时领先了。

c. a man on top of his job 胜任工作的人

d. He writes for the newspaper on top of his regular job. 他除了日常工作外,还为报纸写稿。

4. This is not necessarily *the case*, however. 然而,这倒不一定。(然而实际情况并非如此。)

(1)the case; what has really happened; actual state of affairs 实情

EG a. Is this the case? 事实是这样吗?

No, it is not the case. 不,并非如此。

b. The case has been recorded. 这事已记录在案。

(2)常用短语:

a case in point (说明问题的) 一个很好的例证 / in any case 无论如何, 总之 / in most cases 在多数情况下; 很可能 / in no case 决不

(3)辨异: in case, in case of, in the case of

in case 通常起复合从属连词的作用, 既可引导条件状语从句, 表示“如果; 万一”的意思, 指将来可能出现的条件或情况; 也可引导否定的目的状语从句, 意为“免得, 以防”, 相当于 so that ... not.

EG a. In case it rains, do not expect me. 如果天下雨, 就不要指望我来了。

b. He left early in case he should miss the last train. 他去得早, 免得赶不上最后一趟火车。

in case of 用来引出条件或目的的短语, 位于句首时, 一般表示条件, 意为“如果, 万一”; 位于句末时, 一般表示目的, 意为“以防”。

EG a. In case of your help, I'll finish the work ahead of two days. 如果有你的帮助, 我会提前两天完成这项工作。

b. Always keep a bucket of water handy, in case of fire. 就近要经常备桶水, 以防火警。

in the case of 后接人或事物名词, 意为“就(某人或某事)来说”或“至于”。

EG a. In the case of a physical change no new substance is formed. 就物理变化来说, 没有新的物质产生。

b. Poverty depresses most people; in the case of my father, it was otherwise. 贫穷使大多数人垂头丧气, 至于我父亲, 却不一样。

5. You can receive better *grades*. 你可以取得更好的成绩。

(1) grade ① *n.* 等级; 程度; (美) 年级; 成绩 ② *v.* 分等级; (美) 评分

EG. a. She is rather young for the fifth-grade, isn't she? 她上五年级, 年龄嫌小了一点, 不是吗?

b. She scored a high grade for her composition. 她作文得了高分。

(2)辨异: grade, score, mark, point 均可表示学生的学习成绩, 考试

分数。但是,只有 mark 和 point 前可直接用数字来修饰。

EG a. He received a failing grade on the term paper. 他的学期论文得了个不及格的分数。

b. The boy got a grade (of) B in the spelling test. 这男孩在拼写测验中得了 B。

c. My score on English test was 65. All the other students made perfect score. 我英语测试只得了 65 分,其他学生都得了高分。

d. He obtained 82 marks/points out of a possible 100. 他考试得了(百分制中的)82 分。

6. Here is how: 其诀窍如下:

7. Then make a *schedule* or *chart* of your time. 然后制订一张作息时间表或图表。

(1)常用短语:

on the schedule; on the timetable 在日程表上/on schedule; on time 准时,按预定时间/behind schedule: 晚于预定时间/ahead of schedule: (比预定时间)提前

(2)辨异: *schedule*, *chart* 都是名词,意为“表”。*schedule* 常指时间表,日程表,进度表; *chart* 是图表,通常指以曲线,图解等表示的资料图表。

8. *Fill in committed time* such as eating, sleeping, meeting, classes, etc. 将诸如吃饭、睡觉、开会、听课等这样一些必需的时间填上。

(1)fill in: ①write in; add what is necessary to make complete 填写,填充 ② take another's place; substitute 临时代替,补缺

EG a. You got the date wrong when you were filling in the cheque. 你在填写支票时把日期搞错了。

b. Can you fill in for me at the meeting? 你能代我去开会吗?

(2)常用短语:

fill out=fill in(美)填好,填写/fill up 填满/fill with 装满,充满

(3)commit vt. promise to a certain cause or use 指定……用于,承诺

committed time; necessary time 必不可少的时间

(4)etc. 等等(拉丁语 et cetera 的缩写)

下列短语也表示“等等”: and other; and so on; and so forth; and so on and so forth; and the like

9. Then *decide on* good, regular times for studying. 然后选择适当的、固定的时间用于学习。

decide on (upon): make a choice or decision about after consideration 对……考虑后选定或决定

EG a. Don't *decide on* important matters too quickly. 重要的事不要过于匆忙地作出决定。

b. Let's put our heads together and *decide on* a plan of action. 咱们集思广益, 决定一项行动计划。

c. Has the list of candidates been *decided upon*? 候选人名单决定了吗?

10. *Be sure to set aside enough time* to complete your normal reading and work assignment. 务必留出足够的时间来完成日常的阅读任务和课外作业。

(1) *be sure to (do sth.)* / *be sure and (do sth.)*; *don't fail to do* (用于祈使句) 一定要……, 千万要……

EG a. *Be sure and come as soon as possible.* 一定要早点来。

b. *Be sure not to forget it.* 千万别忘了。

(2) 辨异: *to be sure* 意为“当然, 肯定”。等于 *it is admitted, granted* (作插入语); *(subject) be sure to* 意为“一定会”。等于 *there is no doubt that ...*。

EG a. This wind is contrary, *to be sure*, but it is far from a storm. 风当然是逆风, 但还远不是一场风暴。

b. Don't leave your bicycle outside. It is *sure to* rain tonight. 不要把自行车放在外面, 今晚一定会下雨。

certain 和 *sure* 一样都表示“确信”、“有把握”, 若主语是人

时,它们可互换。若名词从句做主语时一般不用 **sure**,要用 **certain**。

EG a. He is certain/sure to come. 他肯定来。

b. I am sure/certain that he will come. 我肯定他会来。

c. It is certain that some mistakes will occur. 肯定会有一些错误发生的。

certain 和 **sure** 后都可接不定式或 **of** 跟动名词,但意思不一样。接 **of** 表示句子主语“相信”,接不定式则表示别人“相信”句子主语。

EG a. { He is sure of winning. 他自信会胜。

{ He is sure to win. (我们相信)他肯定会胜。

b. { He is certain of my returning. 他相信我会回来。

{ He is certain to return. (我们相信)他会回来。

adequate, **enough** 前者指适合于某一特定的需要或标准,有时表示合乎一个不太高的要求,不太严格的标准;而 **enough** 则指数量上或程度上多到或大到能够满足需要。

EG a. To be healthy one must have an adequate diet. 一个人要想健康,必须有足够的饮食。

b. There are provisions enough for three months. 有够三个月吃的粮食。

(3) **set aside/apart**: save for a special purpose; put on one side for future use; reserve 贮备;留出备用

EG. a. A sum was set aside for new farm machines. 拨出了一笔款来购买新的农业机械。

b. I set aside my overcoat and took out my summer clothes. 我把大衣放起来,取出了夏天的衣服。

11. ... studying shouldn't *occupy* all the free time on the schedule. 学习不应该占据作息表上的全部空余时间。

occupy vt.: take up; fill (space, time, attention, the mind); hold 占,

占领, 占据

EG a. His books occupy a lot of space. 他的书占了很多地方。

b. He occupied an important position in the French Government.
他在法国政府中担任要职。

12. This weekly schedule may not *solve* all of your problems, but it will make you more *aware* of how you spend your time.

(1) *solve vt.*: find the answer to (a problem/a difficulty) 解答, 解决

EG How are you going to solve the questions put forward? 提出的这些问题你准备怎样解决?

(2) *be aware of/that*: having knowledge or realization of; know what is happening 知道, 认识到, 意识到

EG a. We are fully aware of the gravity of the situation. 我们完全明白形势的严重性。

b. He was not aware of having done wrong. 他没有认识到他做错了。

c. We were not aware that the meeting has been postponed. 我们不知道会议延期。

13. When you begin to work, you should be able to *concentrate on* the subject. 当你开始学习时, 就能将全部注意力集中在功课上了。

concentrate on: pay close attention to; focus one's attention on 全神贯注, 把注意力集中在……上

EG. If you don't concentrate more on your work, you'll be dismissed! 假如你不更加专心地工作, 你将被解雇!

14. This means *looking over* a passage quickly before you begin to read it more carefully. 这就是说, 在仔细阅读一篇文章之前, 先把文章快速浏览一遍。

(1) *look over*: examine quickly; inspect one by one or part 检查, 查看; 浏览

EG. He has looked over your work and has some comments to make.

他已检查过你的工作,并有点意见要提。

(2)常用短语:

look after:照顾;关心/**look at**:看;注视/**look for**:寻找,寻求/**look forward to**:盼望,期待/**look into**:调查,窥视;浏览/**look on**:旁观;观看/**look up**:查找

15. Skimming helps *double* your reading speed and improves your comprehension as well. 略读不仅使你的阅读速度倍增,还可以提高理解能力。

double ① *v.*: make or become twice as great/much/many as 使……加倍,翻一番 ② *adj.* 两倍的,双重的 ③ *n.* 两倍

EG a. As a result, daily output has doubled. 结果日产量翻了一番。

b. The production is now double what it was five years ago. 现在的产量是五年前的两倍。

c. Ten is the double of five. 十是五的两倍。

16. *Make good use of* your time in class. 充分利用课内时间。

(1)**make use of** 利用,在 *use* 前,常常用一些形容词修饰,表示程度。
如 *make full/great/the best/the most use of*。

EG. *make the best use of one's time* 充分利用时间;争分夺秒

(2)常用短语:

put sth. to use: use 使用/**bring sth. into use**: begin to use 开始使用/**come into use**: begin to be used 开始被使用/**go (fall) out of use**: be no longer used 不再被使用,被废弃

17. *Take notes* to help you remember what the teacher says. 记笔记以帮助自己记住教师讲课的内容。

(1)**take notes of**: write down the main points of sth. to help the memory 记笔记,把……记下来

也可以说:**take a note of**, **make notes of** 或 **make a note of**

EG a. I made notes of my patient's pulse and temperature. 我把病人的脉搏和体温记录下来。