

COLLEGE ENGLISH

主 编 佟学伶 副主编 王月仙 杨育民





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学习手册

第 3

大学英语学习手册

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主 编 佟学伶 **副主编** 王月仙 杨育民

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内容简介

本书系根据全国高等学校文理科本科通用教材《大学英语(精读)》(修订本)而编写的同步辅导用书。每课均由课文注释、词语辨析、练习答案、练习注释、课文参考译文及自测练习六部分组成。注释合理、精当;词语辨析缜密、清晰;参考译文字斟句酌;自测练习针对性强。本书可供使用该教材的全日制本科生、成人高校本科生、高教自考者及《大学英语》自修者使用。

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前 言

《大学英语学习手册》系根据全国高等学校文理科本科通用教材《大学英语(精读)》(修订本)而编写的同步辅导用书,旨在帮助使用该教材的全日制本科生、成人高等院校本科生、高教自考者及《大学英语》的自修者学好该教材,为成人英语三级考试、高教自考、全日制本科生全国英语四级统考打下坚实可靠的基础。

本书每课包括六部分内容: 1. 课文注释, 2. 词语辨析, 3. 练习答案, 4. 练习注释, 5. 课文参考译文, 6. 自测练习(附答案及注释)。

六者中课文注释为重点。我们用了差不多一半的篇幅对课文中的重要词语、比较复杂的句式和重要的语法现象,乃至一些修辞手法、文体、英国英语和美国英语的区别等,为区别轻重地举例阐述或加以说明。释例力求丰富、生动、均区别轻重地举例阐述或加以说简单、实则颇有讲究。用、富有情趣。尤其是对那些貌似简单、实则颇有一种茅塞,我们也着意"讨个说法",有时会使您有一种茅塞状于之感。如 so that 到底引导目的状语从句,还是引导结果状语从句?怎样识别?并非总是看从句中有无情态动词 can/could,may/might,助动词 will/would 等,有时却是根据上下文来判断的。

对于同学们常感困惑的一些常用词、常用短语,我们进行了辨析,这对于加深对它们的理解和实际运用是十分有,给了解板。练习答案主要是为弥补课堂教学时间之不足而配置的,希望大家以积极的态度对待它,竭力克服消极影响。课后加少中含有一些书后词表中未列入的较难单词、短语,书中的连个,并对一些难句和复杂的语法现象等进行了说明,以扫除同学们作练习的拦路虎,更好地达到训练的目的。希望,会学们对照课文认真学习参考译文,这对于加深英文的理解,会

大有裨益。

自测练习是从北京成人高教英语三级考,1992—2001年的试题中精选出来,加工编纂而成的。这样做基于两种考虑:一是教科书中针对课文的练习已经不少,不宜再增加同学们的负担;二是许多同学对成人三级考、高教自考、全国四级统考耿耿于怀。这里题量虽则不多,但可窥豹一斑,考前接触一下,总比一无所知强多了吧。

总之,在学习《大学英语》精读过程中,决不能像对待泛读那样只了解文章大意就算完事,而应下一番"傻"工夫才成。正如一则英语格言云: "The longest way round is the shortest way home." ("绕道路反近,捷径常误人。")

中国人民大学、中国政法大学、首都师范大学等首都重点院校具有丰富教学经验的部分老师参加了本书的编写工作。他们兢兢业业,认认真真,十分感人。尽管如此,由于水平有限,时间不足,缺点和错误在所难免,热诚希望使用本书的老师和同学们提出宝贵的意见和建议。

任安任

中国人民大学教授

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Unit One

A Brush with the Law 与警察的一场小冲突

I. 课文注释(Notes to the text)

- 1. A Brush with the Law brush: n 1) 刷子; 刷 a toothbrush 牙刷 a hairbrush 发刷; 毛刷 He gave his jacket a brush. 他刷了刷夹克衫。
 - 2) brief fight or quarrel 小冲突, 磨擦

 He had a brush with the customs men. 他与海关人员发生磨擦。

law: 1) 法律; 法学

If a man fails to observe (= breaks) the law he can be punished. 一个人如要犯法,将受到惩罚。

She is studying law at university. 她在大学学法律。

- 2) 定律; 法则
 Newton's law 牛顿定律
 the law of nature 自然法则
 the law of the jungle 从林法则/弱肉强食
- 3) 規则; 原则 the laws of school 校规 the laws of morality 道德规范
- 4) the police or a policeman (非正式) 警方; 警察
 The law was/were there in large numbers. 那里有大批

警察。

2. ...but it *makes* a good story now. ···但现在倒成了一个很好的故事。

make: come to be; result in being 成为

If you train hard, you will make a good footballer. 假如你训练刻苦,你会成为一个很好的足球运动员。

She will make him an excellent wife. 她会成为他的非常好的妻子。

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,但上大学还要等到来年十月。

a couple of: a few; several; a small number of (口语)两三个;几个;一些

Murray went out shooting and came back with a couple of rabbits. 默里出去打猎,猎获几只兔子回来。

I say, let's come in and have a couple of drinks. 我说,咱们进去喝两杯吧。

due: appointed (for a certain time or date) 预定的, 预期的

The next train to London is due here at 4 o'clock. 下一班开往伦敦的火车预定 4 点钟到这里。

Mr Hill is due to lecture twice tomorrow. 希尔先生预定明天演讲两次。

following 一般意为 next(接着的;下一个的)。如: in the following year 在翌年/on the following day 第二天;次日

但是,在 next Monday, next April 等语里的 next 作"以后最先的"解,不作"下星期的"、"明年的"解。假如现在是 10 月,所说 next December 指今年的 12 月,说"明年的 12 月"该说 in December next (year)。

那么句中的 the following October 到底指哪年的 10

月?这就看作者中学毕业是在什么时候。作者在2月份出的事儿。作者中学毕业在 a couple of months (一般指两三个月)前,即在头一年的11,12月份光景,所以 the following October 该是"来年的10月"。

4. ...so that I could save up some money to go travelling. ...以便攒些钱去旅游。

save up: save (money) gradually over a period of time 积 攒(钱),存

You should save some money up, instead of spending it all. 你不要把钱全花掉,应该存一些。

We're saving up to buy the plane tickets for our holiday abroad. 我们攒钱是为了买出国度假的机票。

How long did it take you to save up for a new car? 你用多少时间攒了够买一部新车的钱?

句中 go travelling 是一种固定结构,即 go 之后用一个-ing, 这种结构多与体育、娱乐活动有关:

Let's go climbing next weekend. 下个周末咱们去爬山吧。

Did you go dancing last Saturday? 上星期六你去跳舞了吗?

这类结构的常见短语有: go boating (去划船), go fishing (去钓鱼), go hiking (去远足), go hunting (去打猎), go riding (去骑马), go sailing (去航海), go shooting (去射击), go shopping (去购物), go skiing (去滑雪), go swimming (去游泳), go walking (去散步)等。

5. As it was a fine day and I was in no hurry, I was taking my time, looking in shop windows, ... 由于天气晴朗, 当时又无急事, 我便悠闲地看看橱窗, ...

in no hurry 或 not in a/any hurry 为 in a hurry (匆忙;着急)的否定形式,意为"不着急;不匆忙":

You make mistakes if you do things in a hurry. 仓促行

事,就会出差错。

I'm not in a/any hurry (=in no hurry) to change my job. 我并不急于调动工作。

take one's time: not hurry 从容进行;不慌不忙

Take your time and think it over carefully before making decisions. 别忙, 仔细考虑一下再做决定吧。

They take their time over most things and dislike being hurried. 他们办事常常慢慢吞吞,还不愿别人催促。

look in: direct one's eyes inside 朝…里面看

That's our house. look in and see if you like it. 那是我们的住宅,到里边瞧瞧,看你喜欢不喜欢。

Look in the cupboard and see if we have any more coffee. 看看食品橱里还有没有咖啡。

句中 looking in...等几个现在分词短语均作伴随动作的状语。

6. I was just walking out of the local library, having unsuccessfully sought employment there, when I saw... 我在当地图书馆谋职未成,刚从那里出来,便看见…

seek (pt, pp sought/so:t; sot/): look for; try to find (正式用语) 寻觅; 探索

seek shelter from the rain 寻找避雨处

Are you seeking a quarrel? 你想寻衅争吵吗?

He's going to Canada to seek his fortune. 他去加拿大想赚大钱。

动词 seek 一般用作及物动词,但亦可作不及物动词,这时如果有宾语,则需加个介词 for。seek for 与 seek 相比, seek for 寻求的行为更加热切,更加持续,更强调目的。试比较:

I will seek an opportunity of meeting you. 我将找个机会去见你。

He went from village to village, seeking for work. 他

从这村走到那村,去寻找工作。

在主句为进行时,从属连词 when 引出的从句为一般过去时这一句型中, when 常常表示突然发生某事。常译为"…正在…,忽然":

I was just coming along to see you when I ran into Wilson. 我来看你的时候,正往前走着,突然碰见威尔逊。 I had been working a couple of months when I had a letter from Celia. 我工作了几个月后,忽然接到西莉亚的来信。

7. ...and I was left in no doubt. …这一下使我确信无疑了。 leave: cause to remain in a certain condition 使保持某种 状态

Who left the window open? 谁让窗户开着?

His illness has left him weak. 他的病使他身体衰弱了。 Don't leave her waiting outside in the rain. 别让她在外 面雨中等候。

句中 in no doubt 为 in doubt (可怀疑的;感到怀疑的;不能确定的)的否定形式,意为"无疑的;不感到怀疑的;很可能的":

If you are in doubt about his ability to do the task, don't entrust him with it. 如果你怀疑他做这项工作的能力,就不要交给他去做。

When in doubt, do what your conscience advises. 当你 发生疑虑时,那就凭良心办事吧。

句中 in no doubt 作主语的补语。

8. "But what for?" I said. "可为什么要抓我?" 我问道。 what (...) for: why; for what purpose (口语) 为什么; 为何目的

I'll go to Brazil next week. — What for? 我下周去巴西。——干什么去?

What have you come here for? 你来此有何贵干?

but: (shows disagreement) (表示不同意、不满) 可是; 但是

I'll give you five yuan. — But that's not enough! 我来给你五块钱。——可这不够呀!

It's time you went to bed. — But it's only nine o'clock. 你该去睡了。——可现在才 9 点钟啊。

- 9. It turned out there had been a lot of petty thefts in the area, ... 事情原来是这样的,在这一地区多次发生小的扒窃案, ...
 - turn out: prove (to be) in the end; be discovered (to be) 证明(是);结果(是);原来(是)

The hundred-yuan bill turned out to be a forgery. 那张 100 元的钞票证明是伪造的。

It turned out that he was George's father. 原来他就是 乔治的父亲。

As it turned out, almost from the beginning he was involved in the matter. 结果表明,几乎从一开始他就被卷入这件事情中去了。

The day turned out to be a fine one. 结果,那天是个晴天。

10. …and regarded myself as part of the sixties' 'youth counterculture'. …自认为是 60 年代"青年反主流文化"的一员。

regard as: consider to be 把…看作; 认为…是

I regard him as a dangerous person. 我认为他是个危险人物。

He regarded the offer as absurd. 他认为这项建议是荒谬的。

Jason is regarded as the best dentist in town. 杰森被 认为是城里最好的牙医。

We regard our support to them as our duty. 我们把对

他们的支持看作我们的职责。

句中 counterculture (反主流文化) 是 20 世纪 60 年代,为反映许多西方年轻人的处世态度和生活方式而现造的一个词。这些年轻人反对传统的社会价值观,要求更多的个人自由。他们找不到更有效的与当时社会抗争的方法,便沉溺于两性关系、吸毒、酗酒、听摇滚乐之中,并以蓄长发、穿奇装异服感到无比的自豪。到 20 世纪 70 年代末,反主流文化之潮流便衰退下去了。

11. As a result, I wanted to appear cool and unconcerned with the incident, ... 所以我想装出一副冷漠的、对这一事件满不在乎的样子。…

unconcerned 为 concerned 的反义词。

concerned 与 with 连用时, 意为"与···有关"或"关心, 关怀":

We are not concerned with that matter. 我们与那件事无关。

youth clubs and other organizations concerned with the welfare of the young 青年俱乐部和其他一些关心青年福利的组织

concerned 与 about 连用时, 意为"担心":

Dean is not much concerned about his wife's health. 迪恩并不很担心他太太的健康。

He seems to be making little progress, and the doctor is very concerned about him. 他好像没有什么好转,所以医生着实为他担心。

concerned for 有时也表示"担心",如: She felt very concerned for the child's safety. (她非常担心这孩子的安全。) 但一般指"急切要获得或保证"的意思:

A good employer should be concerned for the welfare of his workers. 一个好雇主应该关切被雇用人员的福利。