

主编 彭江 副主编 卞励

大学核心英语

(读写教程)

学习指南

上



华中理工大学出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学核心英语(读写教程)学习指南(上)/彭江主编
武汉:华中理工大学出版社, 1998.9

ISBN 7-5609-1829-8

I. 大…

I. ①彭… ②卞…

Ⅱ. 英语核心词汇-高等学校-教材

N. H3. 313

大学核心英语(读写教程)学习指南(上)

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出版发行者:华中理工大学出版社

武昌喻家山 邮编:430074 电话:(027)87542624

经销者:新华书店湖北发行所

印刷者:湖北省安陆市印刷厂

开本:787×1092 1/16

印张:22

字数:540 000

版次:1998年9月第1版

印次:1999年5月第2次印刷

印数:4 001—6 000

ISBN 7-5609-1829-8/H·255

定价:24.00元

(本书若有印装质量问题,请向出版社发行科调换)

前 言

十多年来,我国大学英语教学取得了令人瞩目的成就。与此同时,我国政治、经济、科技、文化、外交等方面的发展也对大学毕业生的英语应用能力提出了更高的要求。本书便是为适应这一要求而编写的。合理使用本书,既方便于教师决定每单元授课内容的取舍,突出重点,充分利用课堂教学时间培养学生的英语听、说、译能力;也便于读者自学《大学核心英语》教材。

本书由武汉交通科技大学外语系有丰富教学经验和教研成果的教师精心编著而成,把《大学核心英语·读写教程》的结构清楚地展现在读者的眼前。本书按《大学核心英语·读写教程》1~4册的顺序,每单元编有:1)课文大意(英文),以帮助读者从篇章水平整体理解和把握课文;2)课文难点解释和译文,以帮助读者透彻理解和研读课文;3)词汇学习,包括词义辨析、例证、相关词组、近义词、反义词等项内容;4)附加语法和阅读练习;5)练习答案。

本书按《核心英语》顺序 BOOK I 第1~5单元由杨义秀编写,BOOK I 第6~10单元由卞励编写,BOOK I 第11~12单元,BOOK II 第1~8单元由何世杰编写,BOOK II 第9~12单元由彭江编写,BOOK III 第1~4单元由彭桂芝编写,BOOK III 第5~8单元由刘升民编写,BOOK III 第9~12单元由朱春莉编写,BOOK IV 第1~5单元由邹智勇编写,BOOK IV 第6~10单元由黄小勇编写。本书上、下两篇,上篇主编彭江、下篇主编刘升民。全书由羊松衡主审。本书在编写过程中得到了武汉交通科技大学教材科、华中理工大学出版社等单位的大力支持和帮助,在此一并表示谢意。

由于编著者水平有限,编写时间较紧,错误遗漏在所难免。敬望读者指正,不胜感激。

编者

1998年8月

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BOOK I

Unit One

I Main Idea of Passage A

The first ranches were built long, long ago by the wandering people who settled down in the places where living conditions for both human and animals were good.

Ranching is hard and adventurous, it demands strength and a great deal of work. Therefore, it is not always as romantic as people imagined. Cowboys used to gather the cattle together and drive the beef over a long distance for slaughtering. On the way, cowboys might encounter various kinds of dangers from nature and cattle thieves.

Today, ranching is much easier than it used to be since conditions have been improved greatly. But there are a lot of modern techniques and devices for the modern ranchers to learn and use.

II Key Structures and Special Difficulties

Passage A

1. (Line 1) the Wild West

解释:美国西部诸州,包括加利福尼亚、新墨西哥、德克萨斯州等,以前很少有人定居。亦称“美国西部”,简称“西部”。

2. (Line 2) cowboys or cowgirls

解释:cowboy 是一个复合词,由名词 cow 和 boy 组成,学生可由所组成词的词义推知复合词的词义。“牛仔”指那些常骑在牛背上,看护着牛的男人,尤用于美国和加拿大。类似的复合词很多,如 handbag, housewife 等。而 cowgirl 由 cowboy 而来,指那些在牧场工作,穿着类似牛仔的女孩。类似的词也很多,如 airbag, househusband 等。

3. (Line 2) But ranch life is in fact a hard business, demanding strength and a great deal of work.

译文:然而牧场生活实际上是艰苦的,需要坚强的毅力和从事大量的劳动。

解释:demanding strength and a great deal of work 是分词短语,作主句的伴随状语。a great deal of 意为“大量……”,仅修饰不可数名词;plenty of 意为“足够”、“大量”,用于修饰可数或不可数名词。

4. (Line 5) ranching is a very important job

解释:job 与 work 有时可通用,但 job 是可数名词,work 则为不可数名词。

5. (Line 7) Where there is plenty of grass for the cattle to feed on.

译文:那里有充足的青草供饲养牲畜。

解释:for the cattle to feed on 是动词不定式的复合形式,作定语。feed on 意为“靠吃……生活”。

6. (Line 8) Like all other kinds of farming, ranching is a difficult job.

解释:这里把牧场与农场的工作作比较。like 意为“像……一样”, unlike 意为“不像……”, dislike 意为“不喜欢”。

7. (Line 12) at the very beginning of civilized life

译文:就在文明生活开始时

解释:at the beginning of 意为“在……开始时”, very 在此起强调作用,以加强语气。

8. (Line 13) These people were wanderers, driving their herd from place to place, looking for fresh grass and water.

译文:这些是到处游牧的人,他们把牧群从一个地方赶到另一个地方,寻找鲜嫩的青草和水源。

解释:driving their herd from place to place 和 looking for fresh grass and water 是现在分词短语,作主句的伴随状语。这两个分词短语在结构上平行。

9. (Line 18) Ranch life has always centered around the cowboy, one of the most colorful people in the history of the American West.

译文:牧场生活总是围绕牛仔展开的,而牛仔是美国西部历史上最富有传奇色彩的人物之一。

解释:center around 意为“以……为中心”。the cowboy 是由定冠词 the 和单数名词构成,代表“牛仔这类人”,而非特指一具体人物。one of the most colorful people in the history of the American West, 是 the cowboy 的同位语。

10. (Line 20) People think of cowboys as free people, unafraid to battle with wild animals, living close to nature, with the trees and the sky and the stars.

译文:人们把牛仔看作是无忧无虑的自由人,他们毫无畏惧地与野兽搏斗,生活接近大自然,与森林、天空和繁星为伴。

解释:think of... as 意为“把……看作……”; unafraid to battle with wild animals, living close to nature 和 with the trees and the sky and the stars 分别为形容词短语,现在分词短语和介词短语,作定语,修饰 people, be afraid to 意为“害怕……”, be [unafraid] to 意为“不惧怕……”, battle with 相当于“struggle with...”, with... stars 这个介词词组前省略了 living。

11. (Line 22) But their hold on the imagination is still strong.

译文:但他们仍然强烈地影响着人们的想象。

解释:hold 在该句里为名词,相当于 influence, 意为“影响”。on the imagination 指 on the people's imagination, 因为本文第一段写到很多孩子都梦想当牛仔,过浪漫冒险的生活。

12. (Line 23) The old-time cowboy is the hero of many books, films and songs. He is a [national] hero and a treasured part of the national past.

译文:昔日的牛仔是许多书籍、电影和歌曲的主人公。牛仔是民族英雄,也是民族历史上宝贵的一部分。

解释:第一个 hero 意为“主人公”,“女主人公”用 heroine;而第二个 hero 意为“英雄”。past 是名词,相当于 history 或 old days。

13. (Line 27) Cowboy's lives centered around the roundup and the cattle drive.

译文:牛仔的生活主要是围赶牲畜。

解释:round up 是“赶拢,围捕”,roundup 是由动词词组演变而来的复合名词。类似的由动词演变而来的复合名词还有很多,如 speed-up (“加速”)set-up (“组织、结构”)等。

14. (Line 32) The cowboy rose at sun-up to start the cattle moving.

译文:天刚亮,牛仔就起床,开始驱赶牛群上路。

解释:rise 相当于 get up, sun-up 是复合词,相当于 when the sun rises; start... moving 相当于 start to make... move。

15. (Line 34) Cowboys had to be skillful and strong. They had to be skilled horsemen and good gunmen.

解释:skillful 与 skilled 都有“熟练的”,“有技巧的”之意,有时可通用。但 skilled 含“已经掌握技巧”或“需要技能的”之意,常作定语,如 skilled work 或 a skilled workman。而 skillful 常作表语,构成词组 be skillful with something 或 be skillful at doing something。skilled 作表语时,与 in 连用,构成 be skilled in (doing) something。

16. (Line 35) The wide-brimmed hat was worn to protect them from the sun, dust and the rain.

解释:wide-brimmed 是由 adj. + n-ed 构成的复合形容词,类似的复合形容词有很多,如 kind-hearted, absent-minded 等, Passage B 中还出现了 white-skinned, black-skinned, yellow-skinned 等。动词不定式短语 to protect them from the sun, dust and the rain 作目的状语。

17. (Line 38) Now much of the adventure has gone out of the cowboy's life.

译文:如今,牛仔生活中的许多风险已不存在。

解释:go out 意为“过时”、“不存在”、“结束”,go out of style 意为“不再流行”。

Passage B

1. (Line 2) Most people belong to the three main ones.

译文:大部分人属于其中三个主要人种。

解释:one 是代名词,ones 是复数形式,代替前文中的 races,以免重复。后文中 in smaller ones 用法相同。belong to 意为“属于……”。

2. (Line 6) Although those five races are certainly different from each other, it is often difficult to draw a clear dividing line between them or to say exactly what the features of each race are.

解释:这是一个转折关系复句。certainly 相当于“surely”,“without doubt”; be different from 意为“与……不同”; it is difficult to + v 是一个句型,意为“……很困难”,该句中 to 后接两个由 or 连接的动词不定式短语:draw a (clear dividing) line (between them) 意为“(在他们之间)划(清)界线”; to say exactly 意为“准确地说”,后接宾语从句; what the features of each race are。

3. (Line 13) We may be able to decide whether someone is white only by seeing if they have

none of the features that would mark them clearly as a member of another race.

译文:我们要判断一个人是否属于白种人,唯一的办法是看他们是否不具备可以明显地划为另一种族的任何特征。

解释:be able to do... 意为“能做……”;whether 引导的从句为 decide 的宾语从句;by seeing if they have none of the features that would mark them clearly as a member of another race 是分词短语作方式状语,by 意为“以……方式(法)”。在这个分词短语中,if 引导的从句为 see 的宾语从句,that 引导的定语从句修饰 features;they 指前文中的 someone,在正式文体中应用 he 或 she;none of 意为“没有……”、“不具备……”,mark sb. as a member 意为“划分为……的一员”。

4. (Line 20) The black race is made up of the black Africans and of other peoples living in Papua, Melanesia and nearby lands of Southeast Asia.

解释:be made up of 意为“由……构成”,and 后省略了 made up of,of 也可省略。现在分词短语 living in Papua, Melanesia and nearby lands of Southeast Asia 作定语,相当于 who live in Papua, Melanesia and nearby lands of Southeast Asia。

5. (Line 21) In the past (from the early sixteenth to the early nineteenth centuries) many black Africans were captured and sent to America to work as slaves.

解释:the early sixteenth 意为“16 世纪初”;work as slaves 意为“当奴隶”,注意 as 作 prep,意为“作为……”,“以……身份”,如:I work as a teacher. 如果是 I work like a teacher,意为“我像老师那样工作”,我的身份并非教师。

6. (Line 23) Today, long after the slave-trade has ended.

解释:long 用于 after 引导的从句前,意为“……之后很久”,也可用于 before 引导的从句前,如果用 shortly after (before)...,则为“……之后(前)不久”。slave-trade 意为“奴隶贸易”,即把奴隶当作商品一样买卖。

7. (Line 25) Their skin may be any shade of brown or black.

译文:他们的肤色黑褐程度不同。

解释:shade 在此意为“色度、颜色之深浅”,还有“细微的差别,差异之程度”,如在此句中: We must notice the several shades of meaning of this word.

8. (Line 27) Outside Africa, there has been more mixture with other races, and some of these features may not be so marked.

译文:在非洲以外的地区,黑种人与其他种族人通婚的更多,所以某些特征就不那么明显了。

解释:there has been more mixture with other races 可理解为 more black people get married to those of other races. and 相当于 therefore, as a result. marked 相当于 noticeable 或 clear.

9. (Line 30) The yellow race is often called the Mongolian race because its special features are those of the Mongol peoples of central Asia.

解释:这是一个表因果关系的复合句,those 用于代替 features,以免重复。

10. (Line 43) They are expert hunters even though their weapons are primitive.

解释:这是 even though 引导的转折关系复合句。expert 在此为副词,相当于 skilled.

11. (Line 44) There are now only about 20 000 Bushmen left.

译文:现在只剩下 20 000 左右的布希曼人了。

解释:这个句型由 there be+n. +v-ed 构成。

There are only 2 students left in the classroom.

There is nothing left in the bottle.

III Vocabulary

Passage A

dream of 梦想, 希望

He has long dreamed of paying a visit to China.

The soldier often dreams of his home.

be located in 位于……, 设置在……

A new school is located in the suburb.

Where is the new factory to be located?

feed on 以吃……生活

Sheep feed chiefly on grass.

These bears feed on the leaves of the special tree.

create *v.* 创作(人物形象等); 创造(抽象的事物)

Dickens created many wonderful characters in his novels.

Some people believe that God created the world.

be on (one's) guard against 戒备着, 提防

We must always be on guard against air pollution.

Sleeping in the open, they had to be on guard against wild animals.

center around/on

1) 围绕, 以……为中心

Their conversation centered around the problem of water shortage.

2) 也可用被动语态, 即 be centered around/on

The plot of the novel is centered around the struggle between two men.

popular *adj.*

1) 受拥戴的 He is a popular hero of his nation.

2) 受人喜欢的 Swimming is very popular with all ages.

think of... as 把……看作是, 认为……是

We think of her as one of the top students in the class.

Beijing is thought of as his second native city.

close to 在……附近, 靠近……

The ship kept close to the coast.

There is a bus-stop close to the college.

separate... from... 把……与……分(隔)开

England is separated from France by the Channel.

Please separate good apples from bad ones.

few and far between 不多,少

People who work as hard as Edison are few and far between.

Places where you can get water are few and far between.

protect... from/against 防御……以免受……侵袭(破坏等)

You should protect your children from the bad effect of television.

He raised his arm to protect his face against the blow.

take over 接管,接收

After Mr Green retired, his son took over the business from him.

I think he is the most suitable person to take over the work.

Passage B

divide... into... 把……分成……

The house was divided into flats.

Divide the big cake into five parts, please.

belong to... 属于,成为……之一员

Which club do you belong to?

be different from... 与……不同

Mr Geoge's teaching method is different from mine.

draw a dividing line between 在……之间划界线

We must draw a dividing line between facts and opinions when we are reading an article.

vary v. 使……不同,改变

Prices vary greatly with the season.

You should vary your diet.

be made up of 由……组成

Society is made up of people with widely different ability.

spread v. (使)传播,(使)散开

The woods spread out as far as the eye can see.

The news quickly spread through the village.

IV Additional Exercises

1. Grammar Exercises

1) This character was _____ by Shakespeare.

A) invented B) discovered C) created D) found

2) It's Bell who _____ the telephone.

A) invented B) discovered C) created D) found

3) There are plenty of apples _____ on the table.

A) leaving B) to leave C) be left D) left

- 4) When _____ where she was born, Jane said she was a Londoner.
 A) was asked B) being asked C) asked D) asking
- 5) He was seen _____ the shop after getting off the bus.
 A) entering B) to enter C) to have entered D) to be entering
- 6) The population of this city is about 2 times more than _____ of that _____.
 A) one, one B) that, that C) one, that D) that, one
- 7) I don't like to live close _____ the main road.
 A) by B) for C) with D) to
- 8) His co-workers _____ of him as a strange man.
 A) consider B) regard C) think D) believe
- 9) This is a word with many _____ of meaning.
 A) difference B) ranges C) changes D) shades
- 10) Peter is _____ with friends and neighbours.
 A) liked B) loved C) popular D) respected

2. Reading Comprehension

1

A barber was in his shop, busily cutting a man's hair, when a handsome young stranger came in. He had a small boy with him. They sat down together and waited until the barber had finished. Then the young man told the barber to shave him and to cut the small boy's hair.

The barber said, "Do you want me to cut the boy's hair first, or to shave you?"

"Oh shave me," said the young man. "Then I'll go down the road and have a glass of wine while you're cutting the boy's hair."

The young man sat down in the barber's chair, and the barber began to shave him.

When he had finished, the young man got up and said, "I'll go down the road now and have my wine while you're cutting the boy's hair."

"All right, but don't take long," the barber warned him. The young man went out, the small boy obediently sat down in the barber's chair, and the barber began to cut his hair.

As he had said, he soon finished, and then the boy sat down and waited. At the end of half an hour, when the young man had still not come back, the barber said to the boy. "It is a pity that your daddy's taking such a long time. Where is he likely to be now?"

"I can't guess," answered the small boy "and that man wasn't my daddy. I've never seen him before in my life, I was playing in the street this morning, and he came up to me and asked me whether I'd like to have my hair cut without having to pay anything. I said I would, because my hair was rather long, so he brought me here."

11) The young man wanted the barber to shave him first, because _____.

- A) he wanted to have a glass of wine while the barber was cutting the boy's hair
 B) he wanted to have a free hair-cut

- C)he knew the boy was obedient and was willing to wait
 D)he knew the barber would shave his beard quickly
- 12) As the young man was leaving, the barber warned him not to take long, because _____.
- A)the barber had known he would never come back
 B)the barber was afraid that he wouldn't come back
 C)the barber was afraid that he wouldn't come back early
 D)the barber was afraid that the boy was not his own child
- 13)The young man left the barber's shop, the barber began to cut the boy's hair. He thought that _____.
- A)the boy must be the young man's son
 B)the boy must be very obedient
 C)the young man must come back very late
 D)the young man must be a strange man
- 14)At the end of half an hour, the young man had not come back, he must _____.
- A)have lost his way B)have run away
 C)have drunk too much D)have forgotten the boy
- 15)The small boy couldn't tell where the man was, because _____.
- A)he wanted a free hair-cut B)he had never known the man before
 C)he wanted to help the young man D)he was afraid of the young man

2

Dick was a clever boy, but his parents were poor, so he had to work in his spare time and during his holiday to pay for his education. He found it necessary to get two jobs at the same time so as to earn enough money to pay for his studies in the university.

One summer he managed to get a job in a butcher's shop during the daytime, and another in a hospital at night. In the shop, he learnt to cut meat up quite nicely, so the butcher often left him to do all the serving while he went into a room behind the shop to do the accounts. In the hospital, on the other hand, he was of course, allowed to do only the simplest jobs, like helping to lift people and to carry them from one part of the hospital to another. Both at the butcher's shop and at the hospital, Dick had to wear white clothes.

One evening at the hospital, Dick had to help to carry a woman from her bed to the place where she was to have an operation. The woman was already feeling frightened at the thought of the operation before he came to get her, but when she saw Dick, that finished her.

"No! No!" she cried. "Not my butcher! I won't be operated on by my butcher!" and fainted away.

- 16) Dick had to work in his spare time, because _____.
- A)he was a worker
 B)his parents wanted him to help the family
 C)he wanted to get enough money to pay for his education

- D) he was too free
- 17) Dick found it necessary to get two jobs at the same time, because _____.
 A) he couldn't get enough money if he got only one
 B) he was strong enough
 C) he was very diligent
 D) he'd got a lot of spare time
- 18) One summer, during the daytime, he worked in a shop. The butcher often left him to do all the serving, because _____.
 A) Dick was the manager
 B) Dick wanted to do so
 C) Dick was an honest youth
 D) Dick eat meat up quite well
- 19) In the hospital, he was only allowed to do the simplest jobs, because _____.
 A) Dick didn't like complicate jobs
 B) Dick was not able to do the complicate jobs
 C) Dick didn't want to get more money
 D) Dick was too lazy to do complicate jobs
- 20) The woman fainted, because _____.
 A) she was very weak
 B) she was afraid to have an operation
 C) she thought Dick was going to have an operation on her
 D) she was afraid of death

V Key to Exercises

Passage A

Pre-reading

Ex. 1 (Suggested answers for reference)

1. I have read books entitled... and have seen films such as...?

I like them very much. They have left me a deep impression.

2. We can find cowboys in the West of the United States.

They lead a hard life. / They lead a happy life. / They live a colourful life. / They lead romantic adventurous lives.

Comprehension

Ex. 2 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F

Ex. 3 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. c 5. a

Ex. 4 1. strength, work

2. flat open country, plenty of grass

3. dry weather, rainstorms, sickness, death

4. houses,shelters,yards,food,water
5. the cowboy,Texas,1836
6. the new devices,the care of cattle,the running of the ranch

Vocabulary and Structure

- Ex. 5 1. flat 2. destroyed 3. create
 4. plentiful 5. popular 6. imagination
 7. protection 8. an adventure 9. device
 10. invention
- Ex. 6 1. on 2. for 3. of 4. on, against
 5. in 6. around 7. over 8. of, as
 9. from 10. from
- Ex. 7 1. swimmer 2. truthful 3. travel(l)er 4. fruitful
 5. waiter 6. speaker 7. timer 8. beautiful
 9. winner 10. beginner 11. shameful 12. helpful/helper
 13. dancer 14. keeper 15. counter 16. rider
 17. thinker 18. seller 19. user/useful 20. hopeful
- Ex. 8 A. 1. job 2. work 3. job 4. job 5. work
 B. 1. plenty 2. plenty/a great of 3. plenty 4. Plenty
- Ex. 9 A. 1. Cowboys wandered from place to place in order to look for fresh water and grass for their cattle.
 2. Modern inventions were used to make ranch life easier.
 3. He came in quietly so as not to wake the child.
 4. He opened two windows to let the smoke out.
 5. Mary bought some dress material in order to make a dress for her sister.
 B. 1. Since you ask me what to do next, here is my answer.
 2. Since my brother will be in Shanghai next week, you can talk the matter over with him yourself.
 3. Since we hadn't any money left, we couldn't buy anything.
 4. Since she hurt her leg, you couldn't expect her to walk any longer.
 5. Since ranching was a hard job, cowboys had to work 15 hours a day.
- Ex. 10 1. Many children dream of becoming scientists.
 2. The customers are told to be on guard against pickpockets.
 3. Being a tradesman, he often travels from one place to another.
 4. Children think of cowboys as brave people.
 5. Many Indians no longer live the same life as their parents did.
 6. In summer we wear hats to protect our heads from the sun.
 7. Modern computers have taken over some of the brain's work.
 8. This film centers around the battle life of the fighters of the People's Liberation Army.