INTENSIVE READING



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主编:大学英语考试命题研究室

[修订版]

- ◆课文概要及中心思想
- 重点词汇考点精析
- 课文重难点串讲
- ▶ 课文练习答案与详解
- ◆课文及阅读材料设文
- ◆ 同步自测是页精编
- ◆ 自 测 是 答案 与 详 解



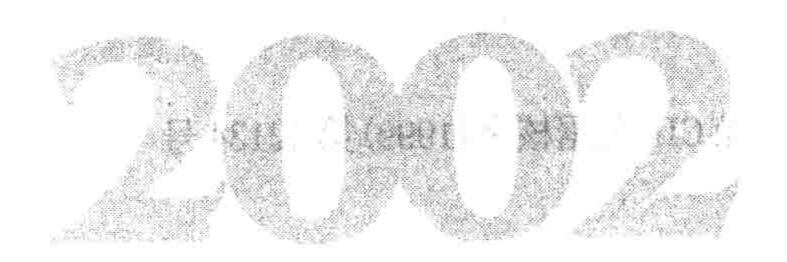
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内容提要

《大学英语(精读)导学精练》(1-4)是根据高等院校文理科本科用《大学英语(精读)》[2001年修订本](上海外语教育出版社)编写而成的。出版本书旨在帮助使用《大学英语(精读)》[2001年修订本]的大学生及相当水平的学习者很好地熟悉理解课文,巩固语言知识,增强应试能力。

本书分为1-4册,每册10单元,依课文顺序编写。编写者结合自身长期从事大学英语(精读)教学的实践经验,根据学习的需要,合理科学地将每单元分为课文概要及中心思想、重点词汇考点精析、课文重难点串讲、课文练习答案与详解、课文与阅读材料译文、同步自测题精编、自测题答案与详解等7个板块进行论述、详解、练习、答疑和翻译。

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前言

《大学英语(精读)导学精练》(1-4)是根据高等院校文理科本科用《大学英语(精读)》[2001年修订本](上海外语教育出版社)编写而成的。出版本书旨在帮助使用《大学英语(精读)》[2001年修订本]的大学生及相当水平的学习者有效地学习课文,巩固语言知识,增强应试能力。

《大学英语(精读) 导学精练》分为1-4 册,每册10 单元,依课文顺序编写。编写者结合自身长期从事大学英语(精读) 教学的实践经验,根据学习的需要,合理科学地将每单元分七个板块进行论述、详解、练习、答疑和翻译:

- 一、课文概要及中心思想:课文概要采用中英文对照方式,将每课的主题或中心思想用精练的语言写出,使读者能迅速把握课文要旨。通过对"课文概要"的学习、揣摸,读者能有效地掌握提炼文章主题的方法和英文写作的有关技巧。
- 二、重点词汇考点精析: 将《大学英语教学大纲》中规定的词汇的特殊用法、习惯用法、易混易错的含义,以及经常在考试中出现而容易被考生忽视的问题归纳为"考点",进行了详细解析,并给出了句型、句式、正误辨别、词义辨析等。
- 三、课文重难点串讲:课文重难点,是理解一篇文章的关键,也是编者希望学生掌握的知识点。它包括词汇、语句和语法等教学大纲要求重点掌握且较难理解的内容。这些内容也是考试中出现率较高的考点。在编排上,先列出重难点,再用英文解释,然后用中文翻译出来,最后给出例句及详解用法。例句也有中文翻译,有助于读者准确理解课文、句子和单词的含义,模仿、学习规范语言,使语言点的学习与语篇的学习有机地结合在一起。

这一部分是本书的重心所在。《大学英语(精读)》作为全国优秀教材,在课文的选配上自然是独具匠心。掌握了课文的重难点,既实现了教材编写者的初衷,也为今后顺利通过4、6级考试打下良好的基础;更重要的是,为进一步学习英语作了必要的知识积累。

四、课文练习答案与详解:练习答案按教材顺序逐一给出,准确、 翔实。该栏目最重要的是向英语学习者提供了练习答案的详细解答, 学习者解题、答题时能知其所以然,从而使学生的学习能真正落到实 处。

五、课文及阅读材料译文:包括课文译文和阅读材料译文。参考译文有助于读者正确理解文章,消除阅读时频频翻阅辞典的烦恼,从而大大提高阅读速度。读者还可将自己的翻译练习与参考译文加以对照,举一反三,逐步熟悉翻译技巧。

六、同步自测题精编:目前,4、6级的练习题汗牛充栋,而与教学同步的练习题却比较少。为了弥补这一点,本书精编了同步自测题。实践证明,学习后的及时练习是巩固学习成果的最有效方法。本书同步自测题是编写者在教学实践中提炼出的精华。通过同步自测练习,读者可巩固本单元所学的内容,将知识点转化为语言运用能力;同时还可以及时发现问题,解决问题,针对不足,改进学习,从而深化对课程的理解和掌握。

七、自测题答案与详解:给出自测题的全部答案,并且加以详细讲解,使读者不仅能随时对照检查所做的练习,还能通过"详解"提升到解决问题举一反三的高度,从而达到掌握自己学习进程的目的。

《大学英语(精读)导学精练》(1-4)将《大学英语(精读)》[2001年修订本]每两课后的科普阅读材料翻译成了规范、地道的中文,集中附在篇末。科普文章介于文学作品和科学论文之间,准确掌握其内涵,将其恰如其分地用中文翻译出来,有相当的难度。读者可通过本书的参考译文,逐步了解科普文章写作和翻译的特点。

本书由严汛策划,大学英语考试命题研究室主编,柯原修订。我们对选用、推荐《大学英语(精读)导学精练》的广大读者和各界人士表示感谢并希望您对本书提出宝贵意见。

编者

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Unit 1

A Brush with the Law

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T. J. L. D. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. SHAN, 734 A. L. L. SHAN

(一協川(官司)

一、课文概要及中心思想

The author narrates his unpleasant experience of being arrested and taken to the court more than a decade ago. The policemen arrested him simply because they found him wearing long untidy hair and wandering aimlessly in the street, and they thought he might want to steal the milk bottles from doorsteps. At that time he was actually walking in the street, just thinking of finding a temporary job to earn some money for travelling. Finally he was released from the arbitrary charge because of his "right accent", his respectable middle—class parents, his reliable witnesses, and his very good solicitor. All these sound funny, but what he is trying to reveal here is that the application of law sometimes may be unjust, and even the law itself may be unjust.

作者讲述了他十几年前被捕以及被带上法庭受审的不愉快经历。警察逮捕他仅仅是因为他留有一头蓬乱的长发,在街上到处游荡,他们怀疑他可能偷窃台阶上的牛奶瓶。当时他的确在街上逛,想找一份临时工作,积攒些钱去旅游。最后,因为他有"标准的口音",有体面的中产阶级的父母,有可靠的证人和很好的律师而得以驳回武断的指控,被无罪释放。这一切听起来很可笑,但他在这里试图揭示的是法律的运用有时并不公正,甚至,法律本身就不公正。

二、重点词汇考点精析。

brush/brʌʃ/ I.n. 1.刷子,毛笔,画笔 2.(一)刷,(一)拂,轻碰 3.小接触,小冲突 II. vt. 刷, 掸,拂 III. vi. (against)触到,擦及

【考点】习惯表达: brush aside 扫除(障碍等); brush away 刷去、拂去; brush off 丢弃, 把…打发走; give sb. the brush 把某人打发开; to have a brush with sb./sth.和某人/事发生冲突,如: have a brush with the law 和警察的一次冲突。

process /'prouses / I. n. 1.过程, 进程 [同] course 2.工序, 制作法 3.(法律)程序, (诉讼)手续 II. vt. 加工, 处理, 办理

【考点】作名词时, in (the) process of time 随着时间的推移,逐渐地;作动词用时, processed leather 经过加工的皮革。另外还注意一些习惯表达,如: in process 在进行中,如: Changes are in process 正在发生变化。in (the) process of 在…的过程中: The machine is (the) process of repair. 那部机器在修理中。

court/ko:t/ n. 1.法庭, 法院 2.球场 3.院子 [近] yard

【考点】习惯表达: clear the court 命所有旁听者退庭; go to court 起诉; hold a court 开庭, 开审; out of court 在法庭外面, 不经法院, 如: settle a case out of court 不经法院解决案件。

arbitrary /ˈɑːbitrəri/ a. 1.随意的, 任意的 2.专断的, 武断的, 专制的

【考点】arbitrary 一词是个贬义词,意为"武断、专横的",如: He thought his arrest and release are very arbitrary.他认为自己被捕和释放都是相当随意的。

circumstance /'sə:kəmstəns/ n. 1.环境,条件,形势 2.[pl.]境况,经济状况

under on circumstances 无论如何不, 决不

in/under the circumstances 在这种情况下, (情况)既然如此

subsequent /'sʌbsikwənt/ a. 随后的, 后来的

【考点】介词搭配: subsequent to 在…之后,如: the period subsequent to the war 战后时期

fate/feit/ n. 命运 [同] destiny, doom

【考点】①用作及物动词时常用被动语态,表示"注定,命定",如: His failure in the exam was fated.他注定会在考试中失败。

②习惯用法: as sure as fate [□] 的的确确,千真万确,也可以说成 as sure as a gun/death/nails/one's lives 等等。

meet one's fate 死, 送命

tempt fate 蔑视命运,冒险

due/dju:/ a. 1.应有的,充分的,适当的 [同] just, appropriate 2. 应给的,应得的 3.预定(应到)的 4.应支付的,到期的

due to 因为,由于

in due course 到时候,在适当时候

temporary /'tempereri/ a. 暂时的, 临时的

【考点】该词要是用作名词,作"临时工"讲,如: He hired two temporaries as typists.他 雇了二名临时打字员。

stroll /straul/ vi./n. 散步,闲逛

obvious /'abvias/ a. 显然的, 明显的

【考点】obvious 意为"显然的",例如: It is obvious that he is wrong.显然他错了。另外它还可以表示"挡路的,阻碍的"之意,不过现在较少使用。

downfall /'daunfo:l/ n. 1.垮台, 衰落 2.垮台(或衰落等)的原因

employment /im'ploiment/ n. 1.工作, 职业 2.雇用, 使用

【考点】常用搭配: out of employment 失业; in the employment of 受雇于…

wander /ˈwɔndə/ vi. 1.漫游,徘徊,漫步 [同] drift, move about 2.偏离正道 3.走神, (神志)恍惚恍惚

【考点】作动词用时可以表示 walk leisurely, 如: wander about(或 up and down) the street 在街上徘徊。另外它还可表示"精神上的不集中,注意力的分散", 如: His mind wandered back to his school days.他回想到他的学生时代。

注意:在考题设计中常用它和 wonder 一词相参照,注意区分: wonder 表示"感到惊异,对···好奇,想知道",如: I wonder who he is.我想知道他是谁。

commit /kəˈmit/ vt. 1.犯(错误、罪行等),干(蠢事、坏事等) 2.(oneself) 使承担义务,使承诺 3.(to)把···托付给,把···置于 4.调拨···供使用,拨出

- 2 -

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二、重点词汇盖点编形

【考点】习惯用法: commit sth. to memory 把某事记住; commit sth. to paper 把某事记忆下来; commit sth. to the flames 把某物烧掉。

注意: commit 一般和 do 意思相近,但 commit 通常是指 do sth. wrong(做一些错误的事情)。 arrestable /ə¹restəbl/ a.应逮捕的(=deserving to be arrested)

offence/offense /ə'fens/ n. 1.犯规, 违法行为 2.冒犯, 得罪

【考点】习惯用法: take offence at sth.因某事而生气; give offence to sb.得罪某人。注意美语拼写为 offense

petty /'peti/a. 1.小的, 琐碎的, 不重要的 2.气量小的, 心胸狭窄的

【考点】常用词组: petty bourgeois 小资产阶级分子,小资产者; petty bourgeoisie 小资产阶级; petty cash 小额现金收入,零用现金; petty jury 小陪审团; petty officer 海军军士。doorstep /'do:step/ n.门槛

regard /ri¹gɑːd/ I. vt. 1.(as)把···看作,认为,对待 2.注视,打量 3.注意 4.尊敬,尊重 II. n. 1. 尊敬,尊重 2.[pl.] 致意,问候 3. 方面

as regards 关于,至于

with/in regard to 关于, 就···而论

【考点】习惯用语: with/in regard without regard to 不考虑,不顾到。

counterculture /ˈkauntəˌkʌltʃə/ n. 反主流文化

unconcerned /ˌʌnkənˈsəːnd/ a.1.漠不关心的, 不感兴趣的; 淡漠的 2.不相关的 [同] uninterested; indifferent

【考点】一般搭配 be unconcerned with 对···淡漠; be unconcerned in sth.与某事不相干; be unconcerned about 对···不在意。

casual /ˈkæʒjuəl/a. 1.偶然的, 碰巧的 2.随便的, 非正式的 3.临时的, 不定期的 4.漠不关心的, 冷淡的

【考点】①固定搭配: the casual poor [英] 不定期接受救济金的人们。

② causal 用作名词时作 "临时工" 等讲。

conversational /kɔnvəˈseiʃənl/ a.1.会话的, 交谈的 2.健谈的 [同] talkative

confirm /kənˈfəːm/ vt.1.证实,肯定 2.进一步确定,确认 3.批准

【考点】搭配: confirm sb. in his dislike of sth.使得某人更不喜爱某物。其过去分词可作定语,意为"坚定的,确定的",如: a confirmed criminal 惯犯。

remain in springer. The first of the square square white his square

belief /bi'li:f/ n. 1.信任, 相信 2.信念, 信仰

beyond belief 难以置信

【考点】固定搭配: to the best of my belief 在我看来。其动词形式为 believe,通常在引导带 否定词 not 的从句中,应该把否定前置,如: I don't believe that he is a hero.我不信他是个英雄。

thorough /'θʌrə/ a./ad. 1.彻底的,完全的 [同] exhaustive 2.仔细周到的,精心的

【考点】①该词作名词时,一般大写 T,表示"彻底的专横的政策;彻底的行动"之意。

②介词搭配: be thorough in 对···一丝不苟,如: be thorough in one's work 工作毫不马虎。

conduct /kənˈdʌkt/ I. vt. 1.进行,管理 [同] handle, manage 2.指挥,引导 [同] direct 3.输送,传导(热、电等) 4.(oneself)(行为)表现 II. n. 1.举止,行为 [同] behavior 2.管理(方式),实施(方式)

【考点】习惯搭配: under the conduct of 在…的引导下; conduct oneself 为人, 表现; conduct to(路)通(至)…。

defence /di'fens/ n. 1.防御, 保卫, 保护 2.[pl.] 防务工事 3.辩护, 答辩

【考点】介词搭配: in defence of····保护···。如: in defence of people's interests 保护人民的利益。

witness / witnis/ I. n. 1.目击者,见证人 2.证据,证言 II. vt. 1.目击,注意到 2.为•••作证,证明

【考点】固定搭配: bear witness 证明, 作证; give witness on behalf of sb.为某人作证; stand in witness of 作为…的证据。

trial/'traial/n. 1.审判,审讯 2.试用,试验 3.讨厌的人(或事物)

by trial and error 反复试验,不断摸索

【考点】常用搭配: stand(或 undergo) (one's) trial for 因…而受审; trial and error 反复试验,不断摸索,如: learn technical skills through (或 by) trial and error 通过不断摸索掌握技能。dismiss /dis'mis/ vt. 1.不再考虑,不接受 2.免…即,解雇,开除 3.解散,遣散 4.驳回,不受理

【考点】dismiss 和 fire 都可作"解雇、免职"讲,但其搭配有所不同:dismiss sb. from his job/post 撤销某人的职务;fire sb.开除某人。但都可以 sb. is/was dismissed 或 fired 某人被解雇了。

cost/kost/(cost, cost; costing) I. vt. 1.价钱为, (使)花费 2.使付出(代价), 丧失 II. n. 1.价格, 成本, 费用 2.代价, 损失

at all costs 1.不惜任何代价 2.无论如何

at the cost of 以···为代价

【考点】表示花费多少钱时,和 spent 相区别: spend 一般表示主动,某人花多少钱,搭配为: sb. spend money on/in doing sth.某人花钱在…方面(或做某事);而 cost 一般搭配为: sth. cost(s) sb. some money. 某物花了某人多少钱; it costs sb. some money to do sth. 花了某人多少钱做某事。

award/əˈwɔːd/ I. vt. 1.授予, 给予 2.判给, 裁定 II. n. 奖, 奖金, 奖品

【考点】①习惯接法: award sb. sth. = award sth. to sb.奖赏某人某物

②辨析: award, reward: award 后接双宾语, 如: award sb. a medal 授予某人奖章; reward (奖赏, 给···报酬)后不接双宾语, 如: reward sb. for sth.因···奖赏某人; reward sb. with···用···酬劳某人。

accent /ˈæksənt/ I . n. 1. □音,腔调 2. 重音,重音符号 II . vt. 重读

respectable /ris'pektabl/ a.1.可敬的 [同] worthy of esteem 2.体面的,正派的 [同] decent 【考点】辨析: respectful 对别人充满敬意的; respectable 值得别人尊敬的。

reliable /ri'laiəbl/ a. 可靠的,可信赖的

(他の) 原規権火

given /givn/ a. 1.规定的,特定的 2.假设的,已知的

obscure /əb'skjuə/ I.a. 不著名的,不重要的 2.费解的,模糊不清的 II. vt. 使变模糊,掩盖guilty /'gilti/a. 1.内疚的 2.有罪的

【考点】介词搭配辨析: be guilty of 犯有…的罪; be guilty for 因…而内疚 revolve /ri'vɔlv/ vi. 旋转

brilliant /'briljant/ a. 1.光辉的, 灿烂的 [同] bright, beaming, luminous 2.杰出的, 卓越的 meanwhile /'mi:n'woil/ ad./ n. 与此同时

【考点】介词搭配: in the meanwhile 在此期间;当其时,同时,如: In the meanwhile, I also got the good news.与此同时,我也接到了好消息。

三、课文重难点串讲

注意: in the meanwhile 相当于 in the meantime。

complain /kəmˈplein/ v. 1.抱怨(of,about) [同] murmur, 诉苦 2.控告, 投诉

【考点】习惯用法:只接 that 从句作宾语,不直接跟 sb.或 sth. 作宾语。

outrage /'autreidz/ I.n.1.义愤,愤慨 2.暴行,骇人听闻的事件 II. vt. 激起···的义愤,激怒【考点】作动词表示"对···施暴行",如: outrage sb.'s sense of justice 粗暴地伤害某人的正义感。

successful /sək'sesful/ a. 成功的, 有成就的

【考点】介词搭配: be successful in (doing) sth.成功做某事。

apologize/apologise /əˈpɔlədʒaiz/ vi. 道歉, 认错, 谢罪

【考点】不接从句表示原因。如:

Apologize (to him) for coming late.

[正]

Apologize (to him) that you came late.

[误]

三、课文重难点串讲

- 1. A Brush with the Law an unimportant lawsuit 一场小官司
- 2. 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 —— I unpleasantly experienced the whole course of being seized in the name of the law and forced to answer questions in the court at that time, but now I think it becomes a good story. 当时被捕以及被送上法庭受审的整个过程都是一次极不愉快的经历,但现在却成了一个好故事。

process n.: course; time during which something is still being done (esp. in the phr. in [the] process of) 过程

- 例: ① The firm is now in the process of moving the new products into a new building. 这家公司正在把新产品搬进新楼里。
 - ② The production process of matches is not so complicated. 生产火柴的过程 并不复杂。

arrest vt.:

- (1) seize in the name of the law and usu. put into prison 逮捕;拘留
- 例: ① Did the policeman arrest the thief? 警察抓住小偷了吗?
 - ② Peter was arrested and sentenced to six years in prison. 彼得被逮捕了, 并被判6年徒刑。
- (2) bring (a movement or development) to an end; stop 阻止; 抑制
- 例: ① The new drug arrested the growth of the disease. 这种新药抑制住了疾病的恶化。
 - ② Poor food arrests the natural growth of children. 粗劣食物妨碍儿童的自然生长。

take (someone) to court: force someone to answer charges in a court of law 把某人送上法庭: 控告: 起诉某人

例: ① If our neighbor continues to refuse to keep his dog under control, we may

- have to take him to court. 我们的邻居如果继续拒绝对他的小狗严加看管,那我们只有对他提出诉讼。
- ② You'll be taken to court if you have not enough reasonable facts to prove that you are innocent. 如果你没有足够的事实来证明你无罪,你就得被送上法庭受审。
- 3. What makes it rather disturbing was the arbitrary circumstances both of my arrest and my subsequent fate in court —— It was the arbitrariness of both my arrest and release that makes me think very disturbing. 这次经历令人可恼之处在于围绕着我的被捕以及随后在法庭上受审讯而出现的种种武断专横的情况。
 - arbitrary a.: of power that is controlled and used without considering the wishes of others 霸道的: 专横的
 - 例: ① The arbitrary decisions of the factory owners caused anger among the workers. 工厂老板武断的决定激起了工人的愤怒。
 - ② You didn't know anything about any of the subjects, so your choice was quite arbitrary. 你对那些科目一无所知,所以你的选择是武断的。
 - circumstance n.: a fact, detail, condition, or event concerned with and usu. influencing another event, person, or course of action 情况
 - 例: The police want to consider each circumstance in turn. 警察要把各种情况 依次加以考虑。
 - circumstances n.: the state of a person's material affairs, esp. with regard to the amount of money he has 经济状况;物质环境。
 - 例: He seems to be in easy circumstances since he had his pay increase. 他 自从加工资之后,经济方面似乎宽裕了。

in (under)…circumstances: 在…情况下

- subsequent (to) a.: coming after something else, sometimes as a result of it 后来的;随后的,继起的
- 例: ① Subsequent events proved that my judgement of the situation was right. 后来的事件证明我对形势的判断是正确的。
 - ② His illness was subsequent to his father's death. 他父亲去世之后,他就病倒了。
- 4. I had left school a couple of months before that and was not due to go to university until the following October ——Before that I had graduated from high school for several months and was waiting for entering university until the coming October. 事发前我中学毕业已有几个月了,而要等到十月份才能上大学。
 - a couple of a few; several; small number 一些; 几个; 少量
 - 例: ① Will you have a couple of drinks? 喝上几杯吗?
 - ② Every morning I had to walk a couple of miles for school. 我每天早上都要走上几英里去上学。
 - due (to) a.: (showing arrangement made in advance) expected; supposed 应到达的; 预期的; 约定的

- 例: ① I am due to leave quite soon now. 我很快就该走了。
 - ② The workers were due to increase in pay soon. 工人很快就该加工资了。
 - ③ The next train to London is due here at 4 o'clock. 下一班到伦敦的火车应于 四点钟抵达这里。

due to prep.: because of; caused by 因为: 由于…而起

- 例: ① His absence was due to the storm. 他因狂风暴雨而不能来。
 - ② The disease was due to bad food. 这种疾病是由于食物不好而引起的。
- 5. I was looking for a temporary job so that I could save up some money to go travelling —— I was trying to find a short time job so as to set aside enough money for travelling. 我在找一份临时工作,以便积攒些钱去旅游。
 - (1) try to find (something or someone, often that is lost) 寻找; 查找
 - 例 ① The police and villagers are out in the woods, looking for the missing child. 警察和村民都出来到森林里去寻找丢失的小孩。
 - ② I'm looking for a suitable hotel; can you suggest one? 我正在找一个合适的旅馆,你能给我推荐一个吗?
 - (2) hope to get (something) 盼望;期待
 - 例: ① What results are you looking for? 你期盼得到什么样的结果?
 - ② It's no good looking for help from that direction. 期盼从那个方面获得帮助于事无补。

save up: save money gradually over a period of time (to buy something) 攒钱, 省

- 例: ① How long did it take you to save up for a new car? 你要花多长时间存钱才能买辆新车?
 - ② We are saving up to buy the plane tickets for our holiday abroad. 我们为了 买去国外度假的机票正在存钱。
- 6. As it was a fine day and I was in no hurry, I was taking my time ——I was walking slowly without expecting doing anything since it was a sunny day 因为天气晴朗而又不急于做什么事情,所以我慢悠悠地走着

take one's time: be too slow about (something or usu. doing something) 从容,不慌不忙(地做…);慢慢(地做…)

- 例: ① Just take your time and tell me clearly what happened in the building. 你别慌,请清楚地告诉我大楼里发生了什么。
 - ② You should take your time and check your test paper once more before handing in. 你们不要着急,交卷之前要再检查一遍。
- 7. It must have been this obvious aimlessness that led to my downfall —— I am certain it was the aimless wandering caused my arrest. 现在看来,一定是这种显然毫无目的的闲逛导致了我的厄运。

lead to:

(1) be (partly) the cause of (something or doing something) 导致;引起…;以…

- 7 -

为结果

- 例: ① Carelessness usually leads to an accident. 粗心大意常常引起交通事故。
 - ② An ordinary cold can soon lead to a fever. 一般的感冒都能导致发烧。
- (2) guide (something, someone, or an animal) to (a place) 引导(某人、某物)到(某地)。
- 例: The girl led her little brother to school. 那女孩领着她的小弟弟上学。
- 8. when I saw a man walking across the road with the obvious intention of talking to me—suddenly I found a man stepping across the way, clearly hoping to say something to me 我突然看到一个人正在穿过马路,显然是要过来和我说话

with the intention of for the purpose of doing something 出于…目的: 想做…

- 例: ① I went to the United States with the intention of learning English well. 我抱着学好英语的想法去了美国。
 - ② My parents talked so much to me with the intention of encouraging me to study diligently. 父母亲和我谈了许多,为的是鼓励我刻苦学习。
- 9. and I was left in no doubt——and I became completely certain of the seriousness of the matter 我完全明白了

no doubt ad. almost certainly, very probably 无疑地

- 例: ① The police will no doubt deal severely with the criminals. 警察无疑会严厉处罚罪犯。
 - ② John will probably be late, won't he? 约翰可能会迟到,对吧?—No doubt.那还用说。
 - ③ Seeing Mary left him no doubt that she is really beautiful. 看到玛丽使他确信她实在美丽。
- 10. Wandering with intent to commit an arrestable offence —— Walking here and there in order to do something which is serious enough to be arrested. 到处游荡,企图作案。

with intent to (+ 12) for intending to do something bad. 恶意,故意(做某事); 企图做坏事

- 例: ① He was accused of entering the building with intent to steal. 他被指控进入大楼企图行窃。
 - ② That was a shoot with intent to kill. 那是一种意欲杀人的射击。
- 11. It turned out there had been a lot of petty thefts in the area—It proved that there had been unimportant thefts in this district 事情原来是这一地区多次发生扒窃案 turn out prove to be; result; develop 证明; 结果; 发展; 形成
 - 例: ① As it has turned out, there was no need to worry. 就像已证明的那样,没有必要着急。
 - ② The boy turned out successful after all. 那男孩终究获得了成功。
 - ③ It turned out that the jewels had been in the bank all the time. 结果(发现) 珠宝一直在银行里放着。
- 12. I thus appeared to them to be quite familiar with this sort of situation—Then I showed