

文理本科用

大学英语 (精读) 自学辅导

王迈迈 陆光鉴 编著

(上)

● 教育科学出版社

GUIDANCE IN
SELF—STUDYING
COLLEGE ENGLISH
FOR
INTENSIVE READING

● 王迈迈 主编

大学英语精读

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前 言

《大学英语》(文理科本科用)系列教材是上海外语教育出版社出版,复旦大学、北京大学、武汉大学等高等院校编写的一套新教材,目前已为国内高校普遍采用。由于该系列教材课文全部选自英语原文,取材广泛,难度较大,且配有大量的练习,使得许许多多使用者迫切希望能有相应的自学辅导材料方便自学。为满足这一需求,我们根据试用《大学英语(精读)》(文理科本科用)的教学实践,在总结试用经验的基础上编著了《〈大学英语(精读)〉自学辅导》。

《〈大学英语(精读)〉自学辅导》根据教材体制,分课编排。每课分课文难点、练习答案和练习注释三部分。课文难点采用英、中两种文字解释:单词、词组先用英语释义,再给汉语意思;较难的句子先用英语意译,再译成中文;所有英文例句都有汉语译文。练习从“回答问题”到“写作实践”,全部提供参考答案。练习注释对重点语法练习进行解释;对同义词或词组进行辨析;对阅读材料中的难点进行必要的处理。

《〈大学英语(精读)〉自学辅导》分上、下两册。上册与精读教材一、二册配合,下册与三、四册配合。

美籍专家 David Hancock 和 Jamie Hoggard 参加了本书的编写,并做了大量的工作。武汉大学英语教学部副主任史宽副教授结合自己参加编写《大学英语》系列教材的体会,对本书的编写提出了许多宝贵意见并审校了该书。在此,特致谢意。

由于编者水平所限,经验不足,书中难免有不妥之处,恳望读者批评指正。

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Book One

Book One

Unit 1

How to Improve Your Study Habits

课文难点

1. Perhaps you are an average student with average intelligence:

Maybe you are an ordinary student with an ordinary ability to learn and understand. 也许你是一名普通的学生,智力平常。

average: usual, ordinary 平常的,普通的

例: a. The average American boy likes sports. 美国男孩一般都喜欢运动。

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

2. you will never be a top student; you will never become an excellent student 你永远也不会成为一名尖子学生

3. This is not necessarily the case; This is not inevitably true 这倒不一定

case: real situation, true state 真实情况

例: Is this the case?

No, it is not the case.

事实是这样吗？

不，并非如此。

4. **You can receive better grades:** You can get higher marks 你可以获得更好的成绩

5. **Fill in committed time:** Put necessary time in (the list) 填上必不可少的时间

commit: promise to a certain cause or use 指定...用于, 承诺

例: The general manager has committed 10 million dollars in the building of the new factory. 总经理已指定用 1000 万美元建造那座工厂。

6. **Then decide on good, regular times for studying:** Then choose proper and fixed periods of time for studying. 尔后选择有利的、固定的时间进行学习。

decide on: decide in favour of; choose 选定, 决定

例: a. They have decided on a new house. 他们决定买一幢新房子。

b. Finally, he decided on a blue coat. 最后他选定了一件蓝上衣。

c. They need a new truck, but the model is still to be decided on. 他们需要买一辆新卡车, 但型号却未选定。

7. **Be sure to set aside enough time to complete your normal reading and work assignments:** Don't fail to leave enough time to finish your regular reading and exercises. 务必留出足够的时间完成正常的阅读和练习。

be sure to: don't fail to 千万要,一定要

例: a. Be sure not to forget it. 千万别忘了。

b. Be sure to tell me all the news. 一定要把所有的消息都告诉我。

set aside: save for a special purpose 留出,拨出

例: a. Tom sets aside a little sum of money each week to buy a pocket radio. 汤姆每周攒一点钱准备买一台袖珍收音机。

b. As a student he should set aside an hour for outdoor activities everyday, otherwise he can't improve his health condition. 学生应该每天留出一点时间进行户外活动,否则就不能改善其健康状况。

8. *studying shouldn't occupy all of the free time on the schedule*: studying shouldn't take up all of the free time on the timetable 学习不应该占据时间表上的全部空余时间

occupy: take up, fill (a place or time) 占据,占用(地点,时间)

例: a. My books occupy a lot of space. 我的书占了很多地方。

b. When did Iraq occupy Kuwait? 伊拉克是在什么时候占领科威特的?

9. *it will make you more aware of*: it will make you more realize 它将使你更加意识到

aware: realizing 意识到的

例: a. The boy was too young to be aware how dangerous it was. 那男孩太小,还意识不到此事有多危险。

- b. Is she aware of the difficulty? 她知道那项困难吗?
- c. We must be clearly aware of the situation. 我们必须对形势有清醒的认识。
- d. Are you aware that you are sitting on my hat? 你可知道你正坐在我的帽子上吗?

10. **concentrate on**: to direct or keep all one's thoughts, efforts, or attention on something 集中(思想、注意力等)于

例: a. If you don't concentrate more on your study, you will fail in the examination again. 如果你不把更多的精力集中在学习上,那你考试又会不及格的。

b. The young boy concentrates all his attention on the toys. 那孩子对玩具全神贯注。

11. **skim** 和 **skip**

skim (through, over): to read quickly to get main idea 略读

skip (over): to pass over or leave out 略过

例: a. Some books are only worth skimming through. 有些书只值得略读。

b. He usually skims through newspaper in the morning. 他通常在上午将报纸浏览一遍。

c. He can finish the book quickly because he usually skips over the uninteresting descriptions. 他可以很快就读完这本书,因为他常跳过一些枯燥的描述。

12. **This means looking over a passage quickly**: This means examining a passage quickly 这就意味着把文章很快审

视一遍

look over: survey, examine 探看, 查看

例: a. We must look over the house before we decide to move in. 在决定搬进去以前我们必须去查看一下房子。

b. The teacher is looking over the examination papers. Don't disturb him. 老师正在批阅卷子, 不要打扰他。

c. She had looked over all the shoes in the counter before buying that pair of shoes. 她将柜台里所有的鞋子都看了一遍后才买了那双鞋。

13. **Skimming helps double your reading speed and improves your comprehension as well;** Skimming helps make you read very fast and also make you understand better what you read. 略读可使你的阅读速度倍增, 还可提高理解能力。

double: make twice as much or twice as many 使……加倍

例: a. He doubled his money in ten years by investing it wisely. 他的投资很有远见; 十年时间使资金翻了一番。

b. The color TV sets in this village has been doubled in the past three years. 过去三年中该村的彩电数量增加了一倍。

14. **Listening to what the teacher says in class means less work later;** Listen to the teacher attentively in class then you will remember what your teacher says in class. 上课认真听老