

文理科本科用

大学英语 (精读) 自学辅导

王迈迈 郑 征 王梦麟 编著



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内容提要

《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。

《〈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。

大学英语(精读)自学辅导(下)

王迈迈 主编

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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》。

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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。

编者

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Book Three

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II . Choose the best answer for each of the following :

1. d 2. c 3. d 4. b
5. c 6. d 7. a 8. b

III . Answer the following questions :

1. How did the author feel about the incident at the time it occurred? What does he think of it now ?
—He felt rather unpleasant at that time but now he thinks it makes a good story.
2. Why did he go to Richmond?
—He went there to look for a temporary job.
3. What did the author think got him into trouble with the law?
—He thought it must have been the obvious aimlessness.
4. What did he see when walking out of the local library?
He saw a man walking across the road with the obvious intention of talking to him.
5. What did the man say to him? Did he take the man's words seriously at first?
—The man said he was a police officer and he was arresting the author. But the author thought it was some kind of joke.
6. When and how did the author come to see the man was being serious?
—Then another policeman appeared and he was in uniform. So he came to see the man was being serious.
7. What grounds did the policemen have for suspecting that the young man was wandering with intent to steal milk bottles?
—The young man was taking his time, looking in shop win-

Unit 1

dows, strolling in the park, and sometimes just stopping and looking around him.

8. What does the author mean by his "big mistake"?

—Then he had long untidy hair and regarded himself as part of the sixties' "youth counterculture". As a result, he wanted to appear cool and unconcerned with the incident.

9. How did he behave when he was questioned at the police station? What did the police decide to do with him?

—He continued to try to look wordy and au fait with the situation. Eventually, the police decided to charge him officially and told him to report to Richmond Magistrates' Court the following Monday. Then they let him go.

10. What did his father do when he learned about the incident?

—He hired a very good solicitor. They went along that Monday armed with all kinds of witnesses, including the author's English teacher from school as a character witness.

11. What were the things his release from the charge depended on?

—He had the "right" accent, respectable middle-class parents in court, reliable witnesses, and he could afford a very good solicitor.

12. What did the policeman probably mean by saying "You could have been a bit more helpful when we arrested you"?

—Maybe he should have told them that he was a highly successful student with a brilliant academic record, and that he had respectable middle-class parents. When he did so, he should

have looked outraged.

Vocabulary

V. *Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the forms where necessary :*

1. will be in trouble with
2. turn ... against
3. a couple of
4. takes his time
5. due
6. confirmed
7. armed with
8. with intent to
9. stands a chance
10. will be found guilty

VI. *Replace the underlined parts in the following sentences with words or expressions from the text :*

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. due | 2. will commit |
| 3. regarded as | 4. has saved up |
| 5. stood a chance | 6. were awarded |
| 7. with the intention of | 8. conducted |
| 9. Armed with | 10. around ... revolves |

VII. *Now use the verb in the brackets to form an appropriate phrasal verb and replace with it the underlined part in each of following sentences :*

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. put off | 2. went on |
| 3. came to | 4. Called on |
| 5. looked in | 6. turned ... against |

Unit 1

7. getting along 8. give in
9. ask for 10. will depend on

Word Building

VIII. *Analyse the formation of the following words in each group. Give further examples of words with the same prefix.*

1. unpleasant (令人不快的) un+形容词构成新的形容词
unnatural (不自然的) unnecessary (不必要的)
unready (没准备的) unjust (非正义的)
unkind (不和善的)
2. unemployed (失业的) un+过去分词构成新的形容词
unknown (未知的) unread (未读过的)
unnoticed (不被注意的) unproved (未经证实的)
unpaid (未付的)
3. unsuccessfully (不成功地) un+副词构成新的副词
uneasily (心神不安地) unequally (不平等地)
unfairly (不公平地) unfaithfully (不忠实地)
unimportantly (不重要地)
4. undo (解开) un+动词构成新的动词
unbalance (使失去平衡) unclose (打开)
uncover (使露出) unfold (展开)
unfreeze (使解冻)

IX. *Complete the sentences with adjectives ending in -able or -ible, derived from the verbs given in brackets. Note that in some cases the negative form of the adjective is required if the sentence is to make good sense.*

1. changeable 2. enjoyable