

大学英语 泛读 自学导读

2

唐义均 主编

外 文 出 版 社



《大学英语》自学丛书

《大学英语》〔泛读〕

自学导读

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沈 湘 赵 娟 编著

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如何读好《大学英语》[泛读]

本书是《大学英语自学导读》的姊妹篇。

读者在大学英语的学习过程中,面临着课时少、内容多,教师少、学生多的矛盾。而大学英语考试题型的不断变化,也对考生运用语言的能力提出了更高的要求。因此,帮助读者提高学习效率,培养自学能力便成为本书的编写宗旨。

当考生在考试中为读不懂关键的词句而抓耳挠腮,在写作时为捉襟见肘的词汇量而苦恼不已的时候,他们是否想过要从平时的阅读入手解决问题呢?

对于包括大学生在内的成年读者而言,学习外语的最好办法是大量阅读。而准确、熟练地阅读英语作品则是掌握英语的基本标志。阅读能力的提高既在于提高阅读数量,也在于提高阅读质量。而泛读无疑为培养读者的阅读能力提供了良机。

那么泛读应如何进行呢?泛读并非“泛泛而读”。浮光掠影地浏览一遍课文收效甚微。对于泛读的文章,固然不需要象精读文章那样去精雕细琢地掌握,但同样需要读者读懂全文,领会作者的言外之意,遇到地道的词句应把它们积累下来;再进一步,试着揣摩一下作者的写作思路。这样做的目的,可使读者通过泛读实践,巩固并扩大在精读课上学到的知识,真正通过阅读关,踏踏实实地培养语言能力。因此泛读的作用既是对精读的补充,也是更广泛的语言训练与实践。

本书将按照“扫清阅读障碍,积累语言材料,指导写作实践”的步骤,帮助读者学好泛读教材。它分为以下几部分:

1. **Vocabulary** — 列出课文中出现的生词以及在本文中的释义,帮助读者扫清文字障碍。
2. **Idiomatic Expressions** — 列出课文中出现的固定搭配,尤其是《大学英语教学大纲》(文理科用)中所规定的各种习语。读者应在平

时的学习中掌握这些习惯表达法的含义和用法。

3. Concept Phrases — 指出课文中作者在表达某个特定概念时使用的短语。这类短语数量巨大,搭配灵活,语言地道。读者应熟读勤背这些短语,并有意识地应用到平时的表达中。同时,在其它阅读实践中也应注意积累这类短语。

4. Important Structures and Grammar — 列举并讲解课文中出现的特殊结构与语法。由于篇幅的原因,有许多容易出现在四、六级考试中的重要结构,《精读》教材未能收入。而《泛读》课文内容丰富,自然不乏诸如“be about to do... when”, “must/will have to do... before”, “(just) as... so”, “until then/now... not”, “in such a way that-clause”, “not because... but because”等重要结构。

5: Chinese Translations of Difficult Sentences — 既然“翻译能力”已列入大学英语教学内容并成为四级考试的项目之一,翻译实践也就必不可少。翻译并非按词典释义逐字死译,有时字字认识,却未必能译出令人满意的汉语。有时,由于语景不同,同一个词必须根据上下文以不同的汉语方式来表达,方可理解。因此,在理解原文的基础上,翻译技巧及汉语表达能力亦很重要。

例 ① — meet:

“It’s a lucky thing it happened that way. You wouldn’t have met Mother.” (L. 57)

“这样的结局倒真是万幸,否则你就不会遇见我妈妈啦。”

(第一册, 10. The Date Father Didn’t Keep)

“I was doubly lucky, young fellow, for otherwise I wouldn’t have met you, either!” (L. 59 - 60) “小伙子,我更是倍加幸运,不然的话,我也不会有你这个儿子了。”(同上)

例 ② — die:

She lived two thousand years ago, but her legend has never died. (L. 1) 虽然她生活在两千多年前,但她的故事却千古流传。

(第一册, 22. Queen Cleopatra)

Nick's whistle died in his throat. (L. 128)

尼克的口哨声嘎然而止。(第二册, 21. One Million Dollars)

其次, 对课文中一些较难以理解或容易误解的句子提供汉语译文, 以方便读者阅读。

6. How to Understand the Text — 旨在点明文章主题, 揭示其内在结构, 将读者从语句引导到语篇, 使其既见树又见林, 从而达到语言学习的高层次。

7. Summary — 在理解语篇的基础上, 列出课文中关键词句, 提示其中心思想, 使读者能连句成段, 写出课文摘要进行写作实践。此项内容不仅能使读者熟悉英语文章的种种文体及格式, 而且为其提供了一个英语习作的园地。

本书基于编者多年的教学探索与实践, 为读者提供了行之有效的泛读学习方式与方法。按以上诸步骤指导泛读学习, 可使读者充分掌握泛读教材中丰富的语言知识; 得到全方位的语言训练与实践。相信此书将帮助读者改变以往出现的“泛读无目的, 读后收获微”之状况, 使读者摆脱对泛读的困惑茫然与盲目性。本书将有助于读者高效、充实地完成大量的泛读学习内容, 从而不断提高各方面的英语水平与能力。

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Unit One

1. Garage Sale

I. Vocabulary

- porch [pɔ:tʃ] *n.* 门廊, 走廊
- lanai [lɑ:'nɑ:i] *n.* (带顶棚的) 门庭
- patio ['pætiəu | 'pɑ:tiəu] *n.* 天井, 院子
- joint [dʒɔint] *adj.* 联合的, 合办的 同 **combined**
- benefit ['benifit] *vt.* 有益于
- charity ['tʃæriti] *n.* 慈善事业
- item ['aitəm] *n.* 物品, 东西 同 **articles**
- minor ['mainə] *adj.* 较小的
- acquaint [ə'kweint] *vt.* 使认识, 使了解
- inexpensively [ˌɪnɪks'pensivli] *adv.* 便宜地, 廉价地
- makeshift ['meikʃɪft] *adj.* 临时凑合的
- collection [kə'leɪʃən] *n.* 收集; 收藏品
- upstage ['ʌpsteidʒ] *adv.* 在台子的后方, 后台
- various ['veəriəs] *adj.* 各种各样的
- pin [pin] *vt.* (把...) 钉住, (把...) 别住
- attach [ə'tætʃ] *vt.* 贴, 系
- articles ['ɑ:tɪklz] *n.* 〔复〕商品, 物品
- stuff [stʌf] *n.* 废物, 东西
- junk [dʒʌŋk] *n.* 废品, 没用的东西
- indicate ['ɪndikeit] *vt.* 指出, 表示, 表明
- recycling ['ri:'saɪkliŋ] *n.* 再循环
- selection [si'leɪʃən] *n.* 选择, 挑选
- customer ['kʌstəmə] *n.* 顾客, 主顾

- discount ['diskaunt] *n.* 折扣
- paperback ['peipəbæk] *n.* 平装本 [比] **hardback**
- tag [tæg] *n.* 标签
- comic ['kɒmɪk] *adj.* 连环漫画的, 喜剧性的 [反] **tragic**
- sweater ['swetə] *n.* 毛线衫, 厚运动衫
- inspect [in'spekt] *vt.* 检查, 审查 [近] **examine**
- awful ['ɔ:ful] *adj.* 极坏的, 可怕的 [同] **dreadful, frightful**
- closet ['kləʊzɪt] *n.* [美] 壁橱, 衣橱 [英] **cupboard**
- attic ['ætɪk] *n.* 顶楼, 阁楼
- basement ['beɪsmənt] *n.* 地下室, 底层
- folk [fəuk] *n.* 人们
- sociable ['səʊjəbl] *adj.* 好交际的, 友善的 [比] **social**
- pepper ['pepə] *n.* 胡椒
- shaker ['ʃeɪkə] *n.* (胡椒) 瓶
- tease [ti:z] *vt.* 戏弄, 取笑 [近] **make fun of**
- intention [in'tenʃən] *n.* 意图, 打算
- neighborhood ['neɪbəhʊd] *n.* 近邻, 街道, 街坊

II. Idiomatic Expressions

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| clean out | 清理出, 打扫 [比] clean up |
| serve as | 当作, 充当 |
| get acquainted (with) | 开始认识, 结识 |
| pick up | 购买, 选取 |
| bring in | 带入, 提供 |
| move about | 走来走去 |
| for sale | 出售, 待售 [比] on sale |
| attach... to sth. | 把... 贴/系在某物上 |
| quite a bit | 很多 [同] a lot |

do one's share	尽某人的一份力 同 do one's bit
set up	使就位
be all set	准备就绪
set out	摆出来 同 lay out
by mistake	错误地 同 in error
check over	核对, 检查
give away	把...处理掉
hold up	举起
come down to	降至, 降到
every now and then	不时地 同 occasionally
show up	露面, 到场 同 turn up
send out	派出(去), 散发出
move on	离开, 出发

III. Concept Phrases

garage sales	(车库)现场旧货出售
benefit a charity	赈济慈善事业, 为慈善事业做好事
serve many purposes	有好几种目的
stage floor	售货台台阶
price an item	给商品标价或定价
with both arms full	怀里抱满了东西
get moving	抓紧时间
get a special discount	得到特价优惠
dig around	找遍
will power	控制能力, 意志力
make two sales	做成两桩买卖
quite a load of junk	一大堆废品

IV. Important Structures and Grammar

1. You' *d better* get moving. (L. 37) 你们最好抓紧点时间。

I' *d better* check over everything out here. (L. 45 - 46)

我还是把这里所有东西核对一下吧。

Had Better

had better 表示“最好，还是…的好”，后面跟动词原形：

We' *d better* hurry up if we want to get home before lunch.

如果我们打算午饭前到家，最好走快点。

You' *d better* put on more clothes, since you' *ve* caught cold.

既然你已感冒了，还是多穿点衣服吧。

You' *d better* go and have a look. 你最好去看一下。

2. I just don' *t* have much will power — especially *when it comes to* salt and peppers shakers. (L. 98 - 99)

我实在控制不住自己，尤其是碰上盐罐胡椒瓶什么的。

When It Comes To

when it comes to 表示“当谈到”、“当涉及”、“当提及”等意思；**to** 之后只能跟名词和动名词：

When it comes to the working conditions, the workers begin to complain.

当谈到工作条件时，工人们开始抱怨了。

When it came to sports he could say nothing at all.

当谈到体育时，他什么都说不出来了。

When it comes to politics, I know nothing.

谈到政治，我一窍不通。

V. Chinese Translations of Difficult Sentences

1. Sometimes several families have a joint sale, or a group will have a sale to benefit a charity. (L. 2 - 3) 有时几家联合销售，或者某个

团体举办这类活动以赈济慈善机构。

2. Have the tables and big items upstage and on the side. (L. 10 - 11)

把摆物品的桌子和大件物品放在大台子的后方和两边。

3. Put it over there and we'll set it up in a minute. (L. 27)

先放在那里吧, 我们一会儿就把它就位。

4. You kids all set? (L. 35) 孩子们, 都准备好了吗?

5. It's my latest book club selection. (L. 43)

这是我才从图书俱乐部选购的新书。

6. Sure, it's the "in" thing. Like I said — recycling. (L. 66)

当然喽, 买旧衣服还挺流行呢, 正如我所说的, 是一种废物利用。

7. Not on your life! (L. 75) 肯定不会买什么的!

8. Settle for a dollar? (L. 83) 一美元成交吧?

9. What bothers me is that I paid for all this stuff that we don't want anymore. (L. 110)

令我懊恼的是, 我花钱买了这些东西, 可现在在我们都不想要了。

10. Sure have, if you were able to separate Smitty from some of his money. (L. 114)

当然有, 如果你有本事让史密斯掏钱买的话。

V. How to Understand the Text

1. Main Idea

They (Garage sales) serve many purposes besides cleaning out unwanted items and making money. They also serve as a minor social event, a chance for new neighbors to get acquainted, and a place to pick up needed items inexpensively. (L. 3 - 6)

2. American attitude toward the garage sale:

F.S.: Is it really junk?

Bob: ... No, it's just stuff we don't need or use anymore.

F.S.: So why don't you just throw it out?

Pat: That would be a waste. Some of it's good.

Bob: Yeah, it's a kind of recycling. (L. 28 - 33)

3. The biggest bargain:

Mr. S. : How much is this fly?

Bob: That's a dollar and a quarter.

Mr. S. : Too much—give you seventy-five cents.

Bob: Settle for a dollar?

Mr. S. : It's robbery, but okay. (L. 80 - 85)

Dad: You bought that?! How much?

Bob: A dollar. Pretty good, huh?

Dad: I just bought that fly last week for ten dollars and fifty cents!

Mr. S. : That's too bad, Fred. I tell you what I'll do. I'll let you have it back for five. (L. 120 - 123)

VI. Summary

Rewrite the play according to the clues given below in a narrative way. Your story must be based on the text.

Garage sales very common in United States; serve many purposes.

In garage of the Burns home; family members busy arranging sale; take out articles, place them about, attach tags; used clothes, books and some household wares.

10 a. m., neighbors enter; examine things for sale; first customer buys a fly; Mrs. Green comes to garage sale; good recycling.

2. The American Visitor

I. Vocabulary

- fix [fiks] *vt.* 使固定, 使牢固 **近** fasten
 wrongfully [rɒŋfʊli] *adv.* 非法地, 违法地 **同** illegally
 sign [sain] *vt.* 签名, 签字
 lawyer ['lɔ:jə] *n.* 律师

Proper Names

- Paul Carson [pɔ:l 'kɑ:sən] 保罗·卡森
 Nora ['nɔ:rə] 诺拉
 Margate ['mɑ:gət] 玛格特
 Brighton ['braɪtn] 布雷顿
 the City Bank ['sɪti bæŋk] 花旗银行
 Seldon Manor ['seldən 'mænə] 塞尔登·玛诺尔
 Bognor ['bɒgnə] 博格诺
 Dick Lightfoot ['dɪk 'laɪftʊt] 迪克·赖特福特
 Howard L. King ['hauəd kɪŋ] 霍华德·L·金
 David Lightfoot ['deɪvɪd 'laɪftʊt] 大卫·赖特福特

II. Idiomatic Expressions

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| make room for | 为…腾出地方 |
| make sure | 弄确切, 确定 同 ensure |
| at present | 目前, 眼下 同 now |
| get tired of | 对…感到厌烦 |
| set free | 释放 同 release |
| make trouble | 捣乱, 制造麻烦 |
| shut up | 把…关起来, 限制…的行动 |

shut in	把…关在屋里, 关进, 紧闭
jump to one's feet	跳起来
without thinking	不假思索地 同 unthinkingly
sign for	签收

III. Concept Phrases

make room for it to pass	腾出地方让它过去
be hidden behind dark glasses	隐藏在墨镜后边
light the fire	点火, 生火
at the back of the car	在车后部
wanted by the police	被警察通缉
pay a bill with useless cheques	用废支票付帐
turn a car	将车调头
a little way from the road	离大路不远
go across the field	穿过空地
drive up to the house	把车开到房子跟前
come away from the front door	离开前门
break the door open	将门砸开
the best story of the week	本周最精彩的新闻
keep one's mouth shut	闭口不语
look for the old family home	寻找祖上的旧址

IV. Important Structures and Grammar

1. Paul stopped his own car behind an old farm-cart at the roadside, *so that* the man could not see him. (L. 32 - 33)

保罗将自己的车停在路边一辆货车后面, 为的是不让那人看到他。Then he fixed it *so that* it could be opened only from outside. (L. 48) 然后他把门扣牢, 这样, 只有从外面才能打开。

So That

so that 表示目的, 有时 **so that** 之前加逗号或分号; 该连词引导目