# 大学 英语 导读

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佟学伶 主编

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# 前言

《大学英语导读》系根据国家教委审定、全国高等学校 文理科本科通用教材《大学英语 (精读)》而编写的同步辅导 用书,旨在帮助使用该教材的全日制本科生、成人高等院校 本科生、以及《大学英语》的自修者学好该教材,为成人英 语三级考试、全日制本科生全国英语四级统考打下坚实可靠 的基础。

《大学英语教学大纲》明确指出:"大学英语的教学目的, 是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的听的能力,初步的 写和说的能力。"要达到这一目的,我们认为,关键在于学好 精读。就象学习书法一样,真、草、隶、篆,以学楷书为关 键,楷书写好了,草书、隶书、篆书便很容易学好。反之,本 末倒置,胡练一通,一辈子都入不了门儿。要学好大学英语 课程首先必须把精读切实学好,切忌舍本求末,以收事半功 倍之效。

本书每课包括四部分内容: 1. 课文注释; 2. 词语辨析; 3. 练习答案; 4. 练习注释。

四者中课文注释为重点。我们用了差不多一半的篇幅对课文中的重要词语,比较复杂的句式和重要的语法现象,乃至一些修辞手法、文体、英国英语和美国英语的区别等,均区别轻重地举例阐述或加以说明。释例力求丰富、生动、实用、富有情趣。尤其是对那些貌似简单、实则颇有"讲究"的语言现象,我们也着意"讨个说法",有时会使您有一种"茅塞顿开"之感。如 so that 到底引导目的状语从句,还是引导结果状语从句?怎样识别?并非总是看从句中有无情态动词can/could, may/might, 助动词 will/would 等, 有时却是根

据上下文来判断的。

对于同学们常感困惑的一些常用词、常用短语,我们进行了辨析,这对于加深对它们的理解和实际运用是会有益的。练习答案主要是为弥补课堂教学时间之不足而配置的,希望大家以积极的态度对待它,竭力克服消极影响。课后练习中含有一些书后词表中未列入的较难单词、短语,本书中加了注释,并对一些难句和复杂的语法现象等进行了说明,以扫除同学们作练习的拦路虎,更好地达到训练的目的。

总之,在学习《大学英语》精读过程中,决不能象对待 泛读那样只了解文章大意就算完事,而应下一番"傻"工夫 才成。正如一则英语格言云: "The longest way round is the shortest way home." ("绕道路反近,捷径常误人。")

中国人民大学、中国政法大学、首都师范大学等院校具有丰富教学经验的部分老师参加了本书的编写工作。他们兢兢业业,认认真真,十分感人。尽管如此,由于水平有限,时间不足,缺点和错误在所难免,热诚希望使用本书的老师和同学们提出宝贵的意见和建议。

本书为《大学英语》精读第一、二册学习辅导书,第三、 四册的辅导书正在编写中,预计不久将与大家见面。

> 佟学伶 一九九五年九月 于中国人民大学

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# BOOK ONE 第一册

## Unit One 第 1 单元

# How to Improve Your Study Habits 如何改进自己的学习习惯

#### I. 课文注释(Notes to the text)

1. Perhaps you are an average student with average intelligence. 你也许是个智力一般的普通学生。

average: ordinary, usual 普通的, 一般的 the average man 普通人

an article of average quality 普通产品,大路货

- 2. You do well enough in school, but you probably think you will never be a top student. 你在学校的学习成绩还不错,可你也许会觉得自己永远也成不了优等生。
  - do well: 做得对, 做得好; (学习、考试、竞技比赛中) 取得良好成绩

Well done, Jim! 干得漂亮, 吉姆!

She did well in English but badly in mathematics. 她英语成绩很好,但数学成绩较差。

He's trained hald for the last two years. No wonder he did so well at the track-and-field meet yesterday. 近两年来他一直坚持刻苦训练,难怪他昨天在田径运动会上取得这么好的成绩。

enough: adv 足够地; 充分地; 相当地

enough 作副词时,应放在它所修饰的形容词、副词或动词后面:

He is tall enough. 他个儿挺高。

I don't know him well enough to ask him for help. 我跟他不够熟,不便请他帮忙。

Have you played enough? 你们玩够了吗?

enough 作形容词时,可放在复数名词或不可数名词的前面或后面,但放在前面的居多:

Are there enough desks/desks enough for all the students? 有足够的课桌供所有学生用吗?

We haven't enough time/time enough. 我们的时间不够。

enough food/food enough for ten people 足够十个人吃的食物

top: best; highest 最好的; 最高的

The car dashed through the town at top speed. 汽车以最大速度从小镇上急驶而过。

She got top marks in the exam. 她在考试中得了最高分。

3. This is not necessarily the case, however. 然而实际情况 未必如此。

be the case: be true 是真实的

That isn't the case with Peter. 彼得的情况并非如此。 Robbie said that was perhaps the case. 罗比说情况或许如此。

4. Fill in committed time such as eating, sleeping, meetings, classes, etc. 把用于吃饭,睡觉、开会、听课等这

样一些非花不可的时间填上。

fill in: add (usu. words) to complete something; write what is necessary on (something such as a paper)填入; 填写

Fill in your name on this cheque. 在这张支票上填上姓名。

You got the date wrong when you were filling in the cheque. 你填支票时把日期写错了。

such as: for example 例如; 比如

The farm grows various kinds of crops, such as wheat, corn, cotton and soybeans. 这个农场种植各种各样的庄稼,例如麦子、玉米、棉花和大豆等等。

5. Then decide on good, regular times for studying. 然后再选定合适的固定学习时间。

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

I've decided on a new car/on going there. 我决定买部
新车/去那儿。

一般说来,抽象名词不能用复数。句中 times (复数)表示多种不同的具体时间,如上课时间、自修时间等。如: I do some carpentry work at odd times. 我利用零星时间做些木工活。(这里复数指一些具体的零星时间,如一个钟头、半个钟头等。)

6. Be sure to set aside enough time to complete your normal reading and work assignments. 一定要留出足够的时间,用来完成日常的阅读和课外作业。

be sure to do something: not fail to do something. 一定要, 务必

And be sure to take good care of Mama. 还有,一定要好好照顾妈妈。

Be sure not to omit anyone's name from the list. 千万别 把名单上的任何人漏掉。 set aside: save (usu. money or time)(一般用于时间和金钱)留出,撙节出

He set aside part of his salary every month to buy some additional furniture. 他每月攒下部分工资,以便用来添置家具。

I've set aside the whole weekend for camping. 我已把整个周末留出来去野营。

- 7. It's important to set aside time for relaxation, hobbies, and entertainment as well. 还得给休息、业余爱好和娱乐活动留出一定的时间,这一点很重要。
  - as well: also, too 也, 又, 还, 同样

作此解释时,只能放在句尾。它不能单独作连词,一般和 and 连用。它所强调的重点是后面的部分:

He is a technician and a worker as well. 他是一个技术员,又是一个工人。

- 8. but it will make you more aware of how you spend your time. 但是它会让你比较清楚地了解你的时间是怎样用掉的。
  - (be) aware of: know; realize 知道; 意识到

当 be aware of 后面跟 that 引起的从句时,介词 of 应略掉:

Everyone should be aware of the dangers of cigarette smoking. 每个人都应该认识到吸烟的危险性。

I was not aware (of) how deeply he had felt the death of his mother. 我不知道他对他母亲的去世多么伤感。 Are you aware that there is a difficulty? 你知道有困难吗?

9. Furthermore, it will enable you to plan your activities so that you have adequate time for both work and play. 此外,它还能让你安排好各种活动,使你既有足够的时间学习,又有足够的时间娱乐。

so that 在句中引导一个结果状语从句。so that 亦可引导目的状语从句。它们的主要区别是,目的状语从句的谓语动词中常带有情态动词 may/might, can/could,或助动词 will/would 等。但有时 so that 所引起的到底是哪种状语从句很难判断,只能根据上下文来决定:

School was closed early so that the children might get home ahead of the storm. 学校早早就放学了,为的是让孩子们在暴风雨到来之前到家。(目的状语从句)

The whole thing was tied up in knots so that we weren't able to undo it. 整个事情被搅成一团乱麻,使我们无法理出个头绪来。(结果状语从句)

We turned the radio up so that everyone could hear the announcement. 我们把收音机的声音调大,为的是让大家都可以听到通告/所以大家都能听得见通告。(目的或结果状语从句)

- 10. When you begin to work, you should be able to concentrate on the subject. 在你开始学习时,应使你能够把全部注意力集中在功课上。
  - concentrate on: focus one's attention on 把注意力集中 在…上

If you don't concentrate more on your work you'll be dismissed! 你如果再不聚精会神地工作,会被解聘的!

11. This means looking over a passage quickly before you begin to read it more carefully. 这就是说,在你仔细阅读一篇文章之前,先把文章从头至尾迅速浏览一遍。

mean 作"意味着"解时,紧跟其后的动词应是 -ing 形式: Missing the train means waiting for an hour. 误 了这趟火车就意味着要等一个小时。

mean 作 "意欲, 打算"解时, 紧跟其后的动词须用不定式形式: I mean to go tomorrow. 我打算明天走。/I mean to accomplish the task, one way or another. 不管怎

么样我决意要完成这个任务。

look over: examine quickly 翻阅,浏览

Will you look over this essay of mine, and tell me what you think of it? 请您审阅一下我的这篇论文,并将您的看法告诉我好吗?

12. Make good use of your time in class. 充分利用课堂上的时间。

make use of: use; take advantage of 使用; 利用

We must make use of every advanced technique in socialist construction. 在社会主义建设中,我们必须采用各种先进技术。

(参见第一册第9单元课文注释12。)

13. Take notes to help you remember what the teacher says. 要作笔记来帮助自己记住老师讲课的内容。

take/make notes: write down 作笔记, 作记录

Make notes, of how much money you spend on the trip. 把旅行中的开支记录下来。

She takes good notes of everything that's said in class. 她把课堂上讲的都仔细记录下来。

动词 help 的后面跟带不定式的复合结构时,可跟不带 to 的不定式,也可跟带 to 的不定式。跟带 to 的不定式较为正式: Mother helped me (to) do my homework. 妈妈帮助我做家庭作业。在 not 后面则通常不省略 to: How can I help my children not to worry about their exams? 我怎样才能帮助我的孩子们不为他们的考试着急呢? help 后面亦可直接跟动词不定式: Everyone in the village helped (to) build the new Youth Centre. 村里的每一个人都曾帮助建造新的青年中心。在被动语态中,help 之后必须带 to: Millie was helped to overcome her bad habit. 人们帮助米莉克服了她的坏习惯。

14. Go over your notes as soon as you can after class. 课后要

抓紧复习笔记。

go over: review 复习

They went over their lessons together at night. 他们晚上在一起复习功课。

as soon as: at the time when 一… (就)

Please write to us as soon as you get there. 一到那儿就请给我们来信。

15. Review important points mentioned in class as well as points you remain confused about. 重温课堂上提到的要点,复习你仍然混淆不清的地方。

句中 mentioned in class 为过去分词短语,作定语,修饰 points。

as well as: 不但… (而且); 以及; 还有

Small towns as well as big cities are being rapidly industrialized. 小城镇和大城市一样,也在迅速地工业化。

Peter came to the party with us as well as Paul. 彼得、保尔和我们一起参加了聚会。

- 16. Regular review leads to improved performance on tests. 按时复习是提高考试成绩的有效途径。
  - lead to: be (partly) the cause of 引起,造成,导致
    This kind of discussion will certainly lead to still
    greater differences between the two parties. 这样的讨
    论必将导致两党更大的分歧。
- 17. Develop a good attitude about tests. 树立正确的考试观念。
  - develop: acquire gradually 养成;形成;树立

    He developed an interest in science. 他渐渐对科学感兴趣了。
- 18. …so don't worry excessively about a single test. …因此, 不必为个别的一次考试而过分担心。

worry about: have as the cause or object of deep concern 担心; 为…着急

Why worry about the future? There's nothing you can do about it! 何必为将来担心呢? 这是谁也无能为力的事!

Don't worry about me. 别为我担心。

- 19. Share with them some of the techniques you have found to be helpful. 让他们分享你所发现的行之有效的某些学习方法。
  - share with: give a part of (something) to (someone else) 与…合用/分享

Share the candy with your brother. 和你弟弟一起分吃这些糖果吧。

Would you mind sharing a bedroom with another guest? 请你和另一位客人合住一个房间好吗?

句中 share 的宾语为 some of the techniques you have found to be helpful。因宾语较长,故将 with them 提前,而将宾语后置。

注意 find + 名词/代词 + to be + 形容词/名词结构。在此结构中, to be 亦可省略:

I find the American people (to be) humorous. 我发现 美国人很幽默。

We found him (to be) the right man for the job. 我们 觉得他是最适合做这工作的人。

# II. 词语辨析 (Discrimination of synonymous words and phrases)

#### 1. problem, question

这两个名词都有"问题"的意思。problem 通常指需 · 8 ·

要解决或决定的问题,尤指比较困难的问题,如令人困惑的事,数学、社会、政治等方面的问题:

It is a problem how to make both ends meet. 这是个如何使收支平衡的问题。

Young people seem to have more problems than old ones do. 年轻人的问题似乎比老年人多。

question 通常指由于对某事感到迷惑不解而提出需要解答的问题:

It is a difficult question to answer. 这是个难以回答的问题。

He asked me a lot of questions. 他问了我许多问题。 有时 question 也指需要解决或决定的问题,用于此 义时,含有事件、事项的意味:

The question/problem is: we don't know who did it. 问题是: 我们不知道是谁干的。

### 2. spend, take, cost, pay

这几个动词都有"花费"的意思。

spend 的主语必须是"人"。宾语可以是"时间"、"金钱"、"精力"等。用介词 on 后接名词或代词,用介词 in 后接动名词(in 亦可省略)。一般不接不定式:

Each person spent about 12 yuan a month on food. 每 人每月在伙食上约花费十二块钱。

She spent the afternoon (in) washing the windows and the floors. 她花了一下午时间擦窗户、拖地板。take 表示"花费"时,主语可以是"人",也可以是"一件事",经常跟双宾语:

It took me £20 to buy that coat. 买那件上衣花了我二十镑。

He took three years to write the book. 他花了三年时间写成这本书。

cost 表示"花费"时,宾语可以是"金钱"、"时间"