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大学 英语 导读

III

佟学伶 主编

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BOOK THREE 第三册

Unit One 第 1 单元

A Brush with the Law 与警察的一场小冲突

I. 课文注释 (Notes to the text)

1. A *Brush* with the Law

brush: brief fight or quarrel 小冲突, 磨擦

He had a brush with the customs men. 他与海关人员发生磨擦。

2. ...but it *makes* a good story now. ...但现在倒成了一个很好的故事。

make: come to be; result in being 成为

If you train hard, you will make a good footballer. 假如你训练刻苦, 你会成为一个很好的足球运动员。

She will make him an excellent wife. 她会成为他的非常好的妻子。

3. I had left school *a couple of* months before that and was not *due* to go to university until the following Octo-

ber. 几个月前我中学毕业了, 但上大学还要等到十月。
a couple of; a few; several; a small number of (口语) 两三个; 几个; 一些

Murray went out shooting and came back with a couple of rabbits. 默里出去打猎, 猎获几只兔子回来。

I say, let's come in and have a couple of drinks. 我说, 咱们进去喝两杯吧。

due: appointed (for a certain time or date) 预定的, 预期的

The next train to London is due here at 4 o'clock. 下一班开往伦敦的火车预定四点钟到这里。

Mr Hill is due to lecture twice tomorrow. 希尔先生预定明天演讲两次。

4. ...so that I could save up some money to go travelling.

...以便积攒些钱去旅游。

save up: save (money) gradually over a period of time 积攒(钱), 存

You should save some money up, instead of spending it all. 你不要把钱全花掉, 应该存一些。

We're saving up to buy the plane tickets for our holiday abroad. 我们攒钱是为了买出国度假的机票。

How long did it take you to save up for a new car? 你用多少时间攒了够买一部新车的钱?

句中 go travelling 是一种固定结构, 即 go 之后用一个 -ing, 这种结构多与体育、娱乐活动有关:

Let's go climbing next weekend. 下个周末咱们去爬山吧。

Did you go dancing last Saturday? 上星期六你去跳舞了吗?

这类结构的常见短语有: go boating (去划船), go fishing (去钓鱼), go hiking (去远足), go hunting (去打

猎), go riding (去骑马), go sailing (去航海), go shooting (去射击), go shopping (去购物), go skiing (去滑雪), go swimming (去游泳), go walking (去散步) 等。

5. As it was a fine day and I was *in no hurry*, I was *taking my time*, *looking in* shop windows, ... 由于天气晴朗, 当时又无急事, 我便悠闲地看看橱窗, ...

in no hurry 或 *not in a/any hurry* 为 *in a hurry* (匆忙; 着急) 的否定形式, 意为“不着急; 不匆忙”;

You make mistakes if you do things in a hurry. 仓促行事, 就会出差错。

I'm not in a/any hurry (=in no hurry) to change my job. 我并不急于调动工作。

take one's time; not hurry 从容进行; 不慌不忙

Take your time and think it over carefully before making decisions. 别忙, 仔细考虑一下再做决定吧。

They take their time over most things and dislike being hurried. 他们办事常常慢慢吞吞, 还不愿别人催促。

look in; direct one's eyes inside 朝...里面看

That's our house. look in and see if you like it. 那是我们的住宅, 到里边瞧瞧, 看你喜不喜欢。

Look in the cupboard and see if we have any more coffee. 看看食品橱里还有没有咖啡。

句中 *looking in*... 等几个现在分词短语均作伴随动作的状态。

6. I was just walking out of the local library, having unsuccessfully *sought* employment there, when I saw... 我在当地图书馆谋取未成, 刚刚走出来, 便看见...

seek (*pt, pp sought/sɔ:t; sɔ:t/*) *look for; try to find* (正式用语) 寻觅; 探索

seek shelter from the rain 寻找避雨处

Are you seeking a quarrel? 你想寻衅争吵吗?

He's going to Canada to seek his fortune. 他去加拿大想赚大钱。

动词 seek 一般用作及物动词,但亦可作不及物动词,这时如果有宾语,则需加个介词 for。seek for 与 seek 相比,seek for 寻求的行为更加热切,更加持续,更强调目的。试比较:

I will seek an opportunity of meeting you. 我将找个机会去见你。

He went from village to village, seeking for work. 他从这个村走到那个村,去寻找工作。

在主句为进行时,从属连词 when 引出的从句为一般过去时这一句型中,when 常常表示突然发生某事。常译为“…正在…,忽然”:

I was just coming along to see you when I ran into Wilson. 我来看你的时候,正往前走,突然碰见威尔逊。

I had been working a couple of months when I had a letter from Celia. 我工作了几个月后,忽然接到西莉亚的来信。

7. ...and I was left no doubt. …这一下使我确信无疑了。

leave: cause to remain in a certain condition 使保持某种状态

Who left the window open? 谁让窗户开着?

His illness has left him weak. 他的病使他身体衰弱了。

Don't leave her waiting outside in the rain. 别让她在外面雨中等候。

句中 in no doubt 为 in doubt (可怀疑的;感到怀疑的;不能确定的)的否定形式,意为“无疑的;不感到怀疑的;很可能的):

The whole matter is still in doubt. 这个事情现在还很难说。

If you are in doubt about his ability to do the task, don't

entrust him with it. 如果你怀疑他做这项工作的能力，就不要交给他去做。

When in doubt, do what your conscience advises. 当你发生疑虑时，那就凭良心办事吧。

句中 *in no doubt* 作主语的补语。

8. *It turned out there had been a lot of petty thefts in the area, ...* 事情原来是这样的，在这一地区多次发生小的扒窃案，...

turn out: prove (to be) in the end; be discovered (to be) 证明(是); 结果(是); 原来(是)

The hundred-yun bill turned out to be a forgery. 那张100元的钞票证明是伪造的。

It turned out that he was George's father. 原来他就是乔治的父亲。

As it turned out, almost from the beginning he was involved in the matter. 结果表明，几乎从一开始他就被卷入这件事情中去了。

The day turned out to be a fine one. 结果，那天是个晴天。

9. *... and regarded myself as part of the sixties' 'youth counterculture'.* ...自认为是六十年代“青年反主流文化”的一员。

regard as: consider to be 把...看作; 认为...是

I regard him as a dangerous person. 我认为他是个危险人物。

He regarded the offer as absurd. 他认为这项建议是荒谬的。

Jason is regarded as the best dentist in town. 杰森被认为是城里最好的牙医。

We regard our support to them as our duty. 我们把对他们的支持看作我们的职责。

10. As a result, I wanted to appear cool and *unconcerned* with the incident, ... 所以我想装出一副冷漠的、对这一事件满不在乎的样子。...

unconcerned 为 *concerned* 的反义词。

concerned 与 *with* 连用时，意为“与…有关”或“关心；关怀”：

We are not concerned with that matter. 我们与那件事无关。

youth clubs and other organizations concerned with the welfare of the young 青年俱乐部和其他一些关心青年福利的组织

concerned 与 *about* 连用时，意为“担心”：

Dean is not much concerned about his wife's health. 迪恩并不很担心他太太的健康。

He seems to be making little progress, and the doctor is very concerned about him. 他好象没有什么好转，所以医生着实为他担心。

concerned for 有时也表示“担心”，如：*She felt very concerned for the child's safety.*（她非常担心这孩子的安全。）但一般指“急切要获得或保证”的意思：

A good employer should be concerned for the welfare of his workers. 一个好雇主应该关切被雇用人员的福利。

concerned 与 *in* 连用时，意为“与…有牵连；被卷入”：

More than one person has been concerned in this affair. 不止一人与此事件有牵连。

11. I thus appeared to them to be quite *familiar* with this sort of situation, ... 这么一来，在他们眼里，我就象是非常熟悉这一套的了，...

请注意 *familiar* 后面介词的用法：

A subject is familiar to a person. 某一问题对其人来说
是熟悉的。

A person is familiar with a subject. 某人对某一问题
很熟悉。

再如：

James Fisher? The name seems familiar to me. 詹姆
斯·菲希尔？这个名字我似乎很熟。

James Fisher? I seem familiar with the name. 詹姆斯
·菲希尔？我似乎很熟悉这个名字。

be/become familiar with a person 虽可表示“认识
某人”或“得以认识某人”，但常常表示“以不能容忍的
或令人不愉快的随便态度对待某人”，所以使用时应慎
而又慎：

*After that, I avoided his presence, as I felt he was be-
coming too familiar with me.* 打那以后，我就尽量避
开他，因为我感到，他对我太随便了。

在涉及男女之间的关系时，*familiar with* 可指两性的
不正当行为。

12. ...and it confirmed them in their belief that I was a
thoroughly disreputable character. ...这使他们更加
确信我是一个地地道道的坏蛋。

*confirm in; strengthen (someone) in (something such
as a belief or habit)* 使（某人）在（信念、习惯等）方
面更加坚定、巩固

*Your behaviour has only confirmed me in my opinion
of you.* 你的表现使我对你的看法就更坚定了。

*This latest information confirms me in the belief that
he is to blame. (=The latest information confirms my
belief that he is to blame.)* 这一最新消息使我坚信他
应受责备。

What you have told me about Mr. Bloggs confirms me

in my suspicion that he beats his wife. 你对我讲述的有关勃洛格斯先生的情况使我对他殴打妻子的事更加怀疑。

句中 *that I was a thoroughly disreputable character* 为 *belief* 的同位语从句。可跟同位语从句的常见名词有 *idea, fact, rumour, news, hope, order, doubt, belief, thought, evidence* 等。

13. "*Get in the back,*" they said. "坐到后面去," 他们说。
get in v prep: enter (a vehicle) 上(车)

Get in the car, and we'll go for a drive. 上车, 咱们开车去兜兜风。

14. They *got in* on either side of me. 他们上车后分别坐在我的两边。

get in v adv: enter a vehicle 上车

They got in and drove off. 他们上了车, 然后开走了。

15. I *continued* to try to look worldly and *au fait* with the situation. 我继续装成老于世故、对这种事习以为常。
au fait: familiar (法文) 熟悉的

这里用了个法文短语, 明显地具有双重目的: 一是避免重复 *familiar* 这个词; 二是说明讲故事的人受到过良好的教育, 为故事的结局埋下一个伏笔。

continue 这个动词, 宾语可以是不定式, 也可以是动名词, 意思上没什么差别:

I'll continue working/to work while my health is good. 只要我身体状况良好, 我就要继续工作。

He continued to live/living with his parents after his marriage. 他婚后仍旧与其双亲同住。

后面可跟不定式或者-ing 形式而意思不变的动词常见的还有: *attempt* (企图), *begin* (开始), *can't bear* (忍受不了), *cease* (停止), *intend* (意欲), *omit* (省略), *start* (开始) 等。

16. "Aha," I could see them thinking, "unemployed." "啊哈," 我可以想见他们在想, "果然是个失业的家伙。"

aha/a'ha:/: *interj* 啊哈 (表示惊奇、得意、有趣的发现等)

Aha, so there you are! 啊哈! 啊哈! 原来你在这儿哪!

Aha! I have found them at last. 啊哈! 我终于找到他们啦!

17. Eventually, I was officially charged and told to *report to* Richmond Magistrates' Court the following Monday.

最后, 我被正式指控, 并通知我下周一到里士满地方法庭受审。

report to; declare one's arrival to (someone or a place)
向(某人或某处)报到

On arrival, new students should report to the administrative office. 新生到达后, 应向办公室报到。

He was told to report to the firm's headquarters. 他被告知前往该公司总部报到。

18. I want to *conduct* my own defence in court, ... 我想在法庭上作自我辩护, ...

conduct; control; manage 管理; 处理

She conducts her business very successfully. 她把企业经营得很成功。

If he conducts his business affairs in the careless way he conducts his private affairs, they must be in confusion. 如果他处理公事也象他处理私事那样粗心, 事情一定会紊乱。

19. We went along that Monday *armed with* all kinds of witnesses, ... 我们星期一去(出庭)的时候, 带了各种各样的证人, ...

go along; move forward 往前走; 前往

As the roads were so icy, the cars were going along

very slowly and carefully. 路很滑，汽车只好小心翼翼地、慢慢地往前开。

As they went along, the roads became more lonely. 他们越往前走，路上的行人越少。

Father and Mother went along to the movies with us last Saturday. 上星期六，父亲和母亲跟我们一起看电影去了。

arm with; provide (someone) with 使(某人)配备以…
(常用被动式)

He was armed with many facts and figures to prove his case. 他有许多事实和数据证实自己的立论。

Armed with facts like these, I can soon persuade the government to act. 有了这样一些事实，我很快便能说服政府采取行动。

20. *But he was never called on to give evidence.* 但法庭根本没有叫他作证。

call on; make a demand on; invite 要求; 邀请

I now call on Mr Grey to address the meeting. 我现在请格雷先生向大会演讲。

The candidate called on his supporters to work unceasingly for the cause. 那位候选人要求他的支持者们为事业而进行不懈的努力。

21. *The poor police had never stood a chance.* 可怜的警方败诉。

stand a chance; have a prospect (of success, etc.) 有(成功等的)机会/可能/希望

You don't stand a chance of getting the job! 你没有希望得到那份工作!

We stand a good chance of seeing Mary at the party. 我们很有可能在晚会上见到玛丽。

She stands a poor chance of winning in this season. 她

本赛季获胜的希望很小。

22. *Given* the obscure nature of the charge, I feel sure that
... 从对我指控的这种捕风捉影的做法来看, 我敢肯定, ...

given: *prep* if one takes into account 考虑到

Given their inexperience/that they're inexperienced, they've done a good job. 考虑到他们没有经验, 他们的工作算是做得很好了。

动词 *give* 的过去分词 *given* 引起的短语作状语, 作“考虑到”解时是很少的, 它常作“假定, 倘若”解:

Given good health, I hope to finish the work this year.

假如身体状况良好, 我希望今年完成这项工作。

Given the opportunity, he might well have become an outstanding cartoonist. 倘若有机会, 他很可能成了一名杰出的漫画家了。

23. ...*there is every chance that* I would have been found guilty. ...我完全可能被判有罪。

there is every chance that/ (the) chances are that; it is most likely that 很可能

There is every chance/ (The) chances are that he's already heard the news. 他很可能已经听到这个消息了。

find: *decide* (法律) 判定; 裁决

"How did you find the accused?" — "We found him innocent." “你们对那被告是如何判决的?” — “我们判定他是无辜的。”

She was found guilty of stealing. 她被判偷窃罪。

24. ...*my solicitor's case quite obviously revolved around the fact that I had a "brilliant academic record"*. ...我的律师公然把辩护的证据建立在我“学业优异”这一事实上。

revolve around/about; have as a centre or main subject

以…为核心; 围绕…进行

A baby's life revolves around its mother. 婴儿的生活以母亲为中心。

This is the point about which discussion now revolves.

这一点正是目前讨论的中心问题。

revolve around 的本义为“围绕某个点或某个物体旋转”。如: *The earth revolves around the sun.* 地球围绕太阳旋转。但如果说“在轮轴、轴线、支点等等上旋转”, 则用 revolve on。如: *A wheel is revolving on its axis.* 一轮正在轴上转动。

25. ...that another youngster had been *turned against* the police. ...说是又有一个小伙子要跟警察作对了。

turn against; (cause to) become opposed to or an enemy of (使) 转而反对; (使) 变为与…为敌

Those who were once for him have turned against him. 那些曾经拥护他的人现在都转而反对他了。

Mary's father did his best to turn her against Jim, but without success. 玛丽的父亲竭力想使她对吉姆采取敌对态度, 但没有用。

26. Look here, ... 喂, 留神点, ...

Look here 亦作 Look, 为感叹语, 常为气愤地要他人注意的一种表达方式, 译法较灵活:

Look (here). I don't mind you borrowing dictionary, but you ought to ask me first. 告诉你, 我并不介意你借用我的词典, 但是你应该先问问我。

27. ...perhaps even *taken off their caps*, and let me on way.

…说不定还会脱帽致意, 让我走开呢。

take off one's cap/hat (to): lift the cap/hat from one's head in polite greeting or respect (向…) 脱帽致意/致敬

I knew that my father regarded me as a woman instead of a girl, the first time he took off his hat to me when we met. 当我和父亲见面，他第一次向我脱帽致意时，我便知道他不再把我看作女孩，而看作一位妇人

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

1. *fairly, quite, rather*

这三个词都有“相当地”意思，都可作副词用，修饰形容词或副词表示程度。但它们各自所表示的程度不完全一样。

fairly 所表示的概念是积极的，令人满意的，多用来修饰某些带有褒义的形容词或副词，语气较弱，含有“适度地；尚可”的意思，常与 *good, nice, well, bravely* 等连用：

Like many scientists, Einstein loved music, and he played the violin fairly well. 象许多科学家一样，爱因斯坦喜欢音乐，他小提琴拉得相当不错。

The food in that restaurant is fairly good. 那个饭馆里的食物还好。

quite 的语气比 *fairly* 稍强，在口语中，*quite* 常侧重主观的看法：

He is quite a good player. 他是一个相当不错的球员。

When I came to know him well, I found him quite a different man. 当我熟悉他之后，发现他完全是一个不同的人。

rather 含有一种消极的、令人不愉快的、不满意的意思，所以多用来修饰带有贬义的形容词或副词，如 *dirty*,