大学英语



唐义均 主编

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《大学英语》自学丛书

《**大学英语**》〔**泛读**〕 自学导读 1

主编 唐义均

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大学英语〔泛读〕自学导读

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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, 固然不需要桑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》裁材未能收入。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 <u>died</u>.
(L. 1) 虽然她生活在两千多年前,但她的故事却干古流传。(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. Your Breakfast Is Served, Madam

I. Vocabulary

narrator [næ'reitə] n. 讲述人,叙述者 present [pri zent] vt. 上演;呈现 puzzling ['pʌzlin] adj. 费解的,令人困惑的 sketch [sketʃ] n. 小品 perform [pə'fəːm] vt. 表演,履行 scene [si:n] n. 场景;出事地点 character ['kæriktə] n. 人物 suspiciously [səs'pifəsli] adv. 可疑地 exit ['eksit] vi./n. 退场,退出 - reception [ri'sep[ən] n. 服务台,(饭店)前台 daily ['deili] adj. 每日的 telegraph ['teligra:f] n. 电讯,电报同 telegram goodness ['gudnis] interi. 上帝,我的天 order ['o:də] vi./n. 订购;定货单 cereal ['siəriəl] n. 谷物食品(如麦片等) bacon ['beikan] n. 咸猪肉,熏猪肉 toast [toust] n. 烤面包,吐司 apologize [ə'pələdʒaiz] vi. 道歉,谢罪 definitely ['definitli] adv. 明确地,肯定地 disturb [dis'təːb] vt. 打扰,打搅 burst [bast] vi. 国进 dreadfully ['dredfuli] adv. 极其,非常同 terribly mirror ['mirə] n. 镜子

burgle ['bə:gl] vt. 闯进(为了行窃)
suspicious [səs'piʃəs] adj. 可疑的
detective [di'tektiv] n. 侦探

Proper Names

Muffett ['mufit] 穆菲特

Daily Mirror ['deili 'mirə] 〈每日镜报》[英国]

Daily Telegraph ['deili 'teligra:f] 〈每日电讯报》[英国]

I . Idiomatic Expressions

be about to (v-to) 即将(干)

ask for 索要,点(菜、饮料等)

first thing in the morning 清晨醒来头一件事

knock at 敲(门)

beg sb.'s pardon 对不起,请重复一遍

burst into 冲进,非法闯进同 break into

at last 最后,终于同 in the end

put down 放下;记下 mix up 把…搞混

II. Concept Phrases

perform a short sketch 演一个小品 solve a puzzling problem 解开一道谜 on the telephone 正在打电话

send up a copy of the Daily Telegraph 送上一份《每日电讯报》

ask for a cup of tea要一杯茶mix up the order把定单搞混one of those days令人倒霉的日子

pick up the newspaper

拿起报纸(来读)

IV . Important Structures and Grammar

- 1. a. Reception must have given me the wrong number. (L. 20)
 - 一定是服务台给错了房间号。
 - b. I don't know how I *could have been* so stupid. (L. 34) 我真不知道自己竟然这么愚蠢。
 - c. Reception must have mixed up the order. (L. 44)
 - 一定是服务台把客人的定单弄混了。
 - d. You may have noticed something rather suspicious about one of the characters. (L. 50)

你可能已经注意到其中一个角色的行为很可疑。

情态动词 + 不定式完成体

- "情态动词 + 不定式完成体(modals + have + done)"表示对过去的行为或动作进行推测、评论或判断:
- ① can/could have done 表示对过去事情的怀疑或不肯定, 意为"很可能已经发生"。
- ② may/might have done 表示对过去事情的推测, 意为"也许"发生了, may 比 might 表示的可能性稍大些。例如:
 - I can't find my wallet. I may/might have left it at the hotel room yesterday. 我的钱包不见了,也许昨天丢在饭店房间里了。
- ③ must have done 表示对过去事情作出肯定的推测, 意即"一定/肯定已经发生"。例如:

You screamed in your sleep last night. You must have had a terrible dream. 你昨晚梦里惊叫,一定做了恶梦。

【注意】在推测过去动作一定没有发生时,要用"can't/couldn't + have + done"。

推测过去动作发生的可能性时,就肯定形式而言, must 表示的可能性最大, could 其次, may 更次之, might 最小。例如:

William must/could/may/might have heard the sad news from John. 威廉一定/很可能/可能/也许从约翰那儿听说了这个不幸的消息。

2. "I do apologize, Madam." (L 20)

"夫人,我真抱歉"

DO + 动词——强调形式

强调(Emphasis)就是通过某种手段将句子中的一个成分加以突出。"do/does/did"要位于所强调的谓语动词之前。例如:

They do have sufficient food and drink.

他们确实有足够的食品和饮料。

Tom does have three brothers. 汤姆确实确实有三个兄弟。

There did occur a train of events. 的确发生了一连串的事件。

Do be patient! 务必耐心!

V. Chinese Translations of Difficult Sentences

 Ladies and gentlemen, my friends and I are about to present you with a puzzling problem. (L. 1 - 2)

女士们,先生们,我和我的朋友将要为你们出一道谜题。

- 2. This problem appears in a short sketch we are going to perform. (L.
 - 4) 这个谜将会出现在随后的小品中。
- 3. Would you please send up a copy of the *Daily Telegraph* to Room 321? (L. 9 10)

您能给 321 房间送上一份 (每日电讯报)吗?

- 4. I'm very sorry, but I'm afraid there's been some mistake. (L. 18) 很抱歉,可能出了点差错。
- 5. Reception must have given me the wrong number. (L. 20 21) 一定是服务台给错了房间号。
- 6. We all make mistakes...especially first thing in the morning. (L. 24) 我们谁都会出差错,尤其是清晨醒来头一件事。

- 7. How dare you burst into my room like this! (L. 27) 你怎么胆敢这样闯入我的房间!
- 8. I'm dreadfully sorry. I don't know how I could have been so stupid.
 (L. 34 35) 我非常抱歉, 真不知道我怎么会这样愚蠢!
- 9. I think it's going to be one of those days—just one of those days.
 (L. 47) 我看今天将会事事不顺——真是个倒霉的日子。
- 10 . And indeed, Miss Muffett was right, for later that day it was discovered that several rooms in the hotel had been burgled. (L. 48 49) 的确, 穆菲特小姐说对了, 因为人们在那天晚些时候发现旅馆里有好几个房间失窃了。

W. How to Understand the Text

If you pay close attention to the behavior of the following three characters, you will see who is acting suspiciously.

a) The waiter:

knocks at the door and brings breakfast that Miss Muffett did not ordered.

b) The man:

Miss M: (... Knock at the door.) This will be my tea. Come in!

Man: What are you doing here?

Miss M: I beg your pardon? How dare you burst into my room like this! Who are you? What do you want?

Man: What are you doing in my room, and how did you get in here? (L. 25 - 29)

c) The waitress:

knocks at the door and brings in the tea and newspaper, but the newspaper is not the Daily Telegraph; it is the Daily Mirror.

W. Summary

Read the passage carefully and give a brief account of what has happened in the hotel by following the clues given below. Your account must not go over 110 words.

Miss Muffett stay in hotel, ask for Daily Telegraph and a cup of tea; put down telephone, waiter arrive with her breakfast; Muffett astonished, not order it; waiter leave, a man come in, accuse her of bursting into his room; man go away, waitress enter with newspaper and tea, bring Daily Mirror; discover that several rooms burgled.

2. Never Late (I)

I. Vocabulary

unusual [ʌn'juːʒuəl] adj. 不平常的,异常的
suit [sjuːt] vt. 适合
bluebird ['bluːbəːd] n. 蓝鸟
restful ['restful] adj. 宁静的,悠闲的同 peaceful
corridor ['kəːridəː] n. 通道,过道
noisily ['nɔizili] adv. 嘈杂地,喧闹地
awake [ə'weik] v. 醒来同 wake
thankfully ['θæŋkfuli] adv. 感激地,欣慰地
touch [tʌtʃ] n. 少许,一点同 a trifle
waste [weist] vt. 浪费

Proper Names

Mendova ['mendəvə] 门多瓦 the Flying Bluebird "飞翔的蓝鸟号"(列车) Endoran [en'dərən] 恩多伦

I . Idiomatic Expressions

do business 做生意

as far as 远到,就…而言

more than enough 过分

take one's place 就座,坐下;代替某人

as usual 象往常一样此 than usual

have a place 坐下

hope for 希望(得到)

in one's place 坐在座位上

in a short time 不久, 很快同 soon, shortly

next to 在…旁边

as soon as ----就…同 the moment

get down 取下(物品) get out of 下(车)

no other way out 别无出路

by one's feet 在某人的脚边

stand in the/one's way 妨碍,挡道的

not ... until 直到…才

but then 但另一方面

in front of 在…之前 there is no need 没有必要

at the time 当时

I. Concept Phrases

travel in hundreds of trains 无数次乘火车旅行

a hot country far away from England 远离英国的一个炎热国家

catch one's ship 赶乘轮船

suit me very well 很适合我 more than enough time 时间绰绰有余

the man sitting next to me 坐在我身边的那个人

ask all kinds of questions 问各式各样的问题

sleep a little 睡一会儿 stand up all the way 全程都站着

reach its end 到达终点 at the far end 在那一头