

大学英语 泛读 自学导读



唐义均 主编

外 文 出 版 社



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《大学英语》自学丛书

《大学英语》〔泛读〕

自学导读

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唐义均 主编

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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,由于语境不同,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. Strength to Love (1)

I . Vocabulary

- Negro ['ni:grəu] *n.* 黑人; 尼格鲁人
 assassin [ə'sæsin] *n.* 刺客, 暗杀者
 arms [ɑ:mz] *n.* 武器 [同] **weapon**
 slavery ['sleivəri] *n.* 奴隶制 [比] **serfdom**
 ship [ʃip] *vt.* 运输, 运送 [比] **transport**
 obey [ə'bei] *vt.* 服从, 听从 [反] **disobey**
 share [ʃeə] *n.* 一份, 份额
 Baptist ['bæptist] *adj./n.* 浸礼会的; 施洗礼者
 Christian ['kristʃən] *adj.* 基督教的
 faith [feiθ] *n.* 信仰, 信念 [比] **belief**
 washroom ['wɒʃru:m] *n.* 洗手间, 厕所
 nonviolent ['nɒn'vaiələnt] *adj.* 非暴力的
 refresh [ri'frefʃ] *vt.* 使精神振作, 使更新

Proper Names

- Martin Luther King ['mɑ:tin 'lu:ðə kiŋ] 马丁·路德·金
 Montgomery [ˌmɒnt'gəməri] 蒙哥马利
 Alabama [ˌælə'bæmə] 亚拉巴马州(美国)
 Rosa Parks ['rəʊsə pɑ:ks] 罗莎·帕克斯
 Gandhi ['gændi] (圣雄)甘地

II . Idiomatic Expressions

- hope against hope 抱一线希望
 end in despair 以绝望而告终

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| out of work | 失业[同] jobless |
| for lack of | 因缺乏… |
| allowing for | 考虑到, 顾及, 体谅[同] considering |
| at the height of | 在…的顶峰[同] at the peak of |
| stand up for | 维护, 拥护, 支持[比] stand up to |
| stand against | 站起来反对[反] stand for |
| set free | 释放[同] release |
| feel pride in | 对…感到骄傲 |
| put... to work | 把…投入使用[同] put into use |
| pour into | 涌入, 涌进 |
| in every way | 在每一个方面[同] in every respect |
| look on... as | 把…看作[同] regard... as |
| in front | 在前面 |
| give way | 让步, 屈服[同] yield |

III. Concept Phrases

| | |
|--|-------------|
| for lack of proper care | 由于缺乏适当的照料 |
| after ten years of steady progress | 经过十年的稳步发展之后 |
| at the height of strength and power | 在体力和能力的鼎盛时期 |
| expect the dawn of a new day | 期待着新的一天的黎明 |
| a struggle against suffering | 摆脱苦难的斗争 |
| provide labor for the cotton fields | 为棉田提供劳动力 |
| accept the idea of slavery | 接受奴隶制的思想 |
| the hard work of the cotton fields | 棉田里的艰苦劳动 |
| the terrible suffering of a slave's life | 奴隶生活的艰难困苦 |
| accept the values of a new country | 接受新国家的价值观念 |
| see them as a pair of hands | 把他们看成一双手 |
| during the next hundred years | 在以后的一百年间 |
| make one's fortunes | 发财, 挣大钱 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| demand a large share of its wealth | 要求得到一大份财富 |
| be looked on as second-class citizens | 被当作二等公民看待 |
| finish one's education | 受完教育; 完成学业 |
| travel home from work | 下班乘车回家 |
| after a day's work | 经过一天的工作 |
| give up one's seat | 让座 |
| "nonviolent direct action" | "非暴力直接行动" |
| express the people's strong feelings | 表达人民强烈的感情 |
| spread like flames | 象燎原之火一样蔓延 |
| unite in a common purpose | 团结在共同的目标下 |
| go on for over a year | 持续一年多 |
| find a way to express one's anger | 找到表达愤怒的途径 |

IV. Chinese Translations of Difficult Sentences

1. The advance of the black man in the United States, from the position of slave to that of proud and equal citizen, is slow. (L. 2) 美国黑人从奴隶地位向自豪而又平等的公民地位的提高很缓慢。
2. "Of the good things in life he has about one-half those of whites; of the bad he has twice those of whites." (L. 5 - 6) "生活中的好事, 他只有白人的二分之一左右; 而不幸, 他却比白人多一倍。"
3. Allowing for their numbers, twice as many black men as white fought in the war in Vietnam, and twice as many died in that war. (L. 8 - 10) 就人数而言, 两倍于白人的黑人在越南打过仗, 两倍于白人的黑人死于那场战争。
4. He taught his people to stand up for themselves but to do this with understanding and love for those who stood against them. (L. 18 - 20) 他教导自己的人民要为自己的权利挺身而出, 但要以理解和爱心来对待那些曾站出来反对过他们的人。
5. "The hard truth is that neither Negro nor white has yet done enough to expect the dawn of a new day. . . . Freedom is won by a struggle

against suffering..."(L. 21 - 23) “无情的事实是,为期盼新的一天黎明的到来,不管是黑人还是白人,都还做得不够,……自由是通过反对苦难的斗争而赢得的。”

6. And not many people thought about the cruel and evil conditions in which the slaves were obtained and shipped to the new world. (L. 28 - 29) 没有多少人想到过捕获奴隶并把他们船运到新大陆的残酷而又罪恶的境况。
7. But their country continued to see them as a pair of hands or a strong back to be put to work. (L. 36 - 37) 但是新的国度仍然只把他们看作是一双干活的手、一个扛东西的强壮的背。
8. This was what he meant by “nonviolent direct action”. It was action that would express the people’s strong feelings without attacking anyone. (L. 66 - 67) 他所说的“非暴力直接行动”就是这个意思,即表达出人民强烈的感受而不对任何人施暴的行动。
9. The idea spread like flames. (L. 69)
这种思想象燎原之火一样蔓延。
10. Her feet were tired but her soul was refreshed. (L. 74 - 75) 她的双脚已疲惫不堪,但她却精神振奋。

V. How to Understand the Text

1. Key Terms

Martin Luther King; nonviolent action

2. Topic Sentence

To be a Negro in America is to hope against hope. (L. 1)

3. Development

① *Causes/ reasons for the nonviolent action:*

- a) Of the good things, Negroes have one-half those of white; of the bad, twice those of white. (L. 5 - 6)
- b) live in poor houses; receive half as much pay as white; do unpleasant and poorly paid work. (L. 6 - 11)

- c) Their new country see them only as a pair of hands or a strong back to be put to work. (L. 36 - 37)
- d) Poor people from many nations pour into America and make fortunes; black people still get the worst homes, schools, and jobs. (L. 39 - 41)
- e) In every way they were looked on as second-class citizens. (L. 45 - 48)

② Nonviolent Action:

It was action that would express the people's strong feelings without attacking anyone. (L. 66 - 67) Martin Luther King wouldn't allow the use of guns or other arms. He taught his people to stand up for themselves but to do this with understanding and love for those who stood against them. (L. 18 - 20)

They refused to travel any longer on buses which had separate places for blacks and whites.

VI. Summary

Describe the evil conditions for American Negroes before the civil rights movement. Your essay falls into three parts: a) Introduction; b) Development; c) Conclusion.

1. Introduction

To be a Negro is to hope against hope.

2. Development

worst homes, schools, jobs; second-class citizens, strong back put to work. Not eat in same restaurants, seats on buses.

3. Conclusion

Martin Luther King; teach them to stand up; find way to express anger and bitterness.

2. Strength to Love (2)

I . Vocabulary

- threaten [ˈθretən] *vt.* 威胁
 divide [diˈvaɪd] *vt.* 分裂, 分开 同 **split up**
 minister [ˈmɪnɪstə] *n.* 牧师 同 **priest**
 resist [rɪˈzɪst] *vt.* 抵御, 抵抗, 抗拒
 march [mɑːtʃ] *n. / vi.* 游行; 行进; 行程
 procession [prəˈseʃən] *n.* 行列, 队伍; 一(长)列
 murder [ˈmɜːdə] *vt.* 谋害, 蓄意谋杀 近 **kill**
 law court [ˈlɔː kɔːt] *n.* 法院
 follower [ˈfɒləʊə] *n.* 追随者; 信徒

Proper Names

- Mississippi [ˌmɪsiˈsɪpi] 密西西比州
 John Kennedy [dʒɒn ˈkenɪdi] 约翰·肯尼迪
 the White House [h waɪt haʊs] 白宫

II . Idiomatic Expressions

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| fire at | 朝…开火 |
| in large numbers | 大量地 同 in force |
| carry out | 强行带出; 实施 |
| result in | 导致, 造成 同 lead to |
| without cause | 无缘无故 同 for no reason |
| split up | 分裂 |
| despair of | 对…丧失信心 |
| come to an end | 结束 同 draw to a close |
| reach out to sb. | 使某人理解自己 |

in large measure

大部分 **同** for the most part

in the face of

面对, 面临; 不顾 **同** faced with

III. Concept Phrases

badly need a strong leader

急需一位强有力的领袖

the highest court in the land

国家最高法院

prove one's point

证明某人的观点

against the law

违法

lead the fight for "civil rights"

领导争取“民权”的斗争

march in a procession

排着长队游行

use weapons against them

用武器对付他们

be carried out by the police

被警察强行带走

elect one's own officials

选举自己的官员

civil rights workers

民权工作者

discover one's own strength

发现自己的力量

the struggle for black equality

为争取黑人平等权的斗争

a man of worth and honour

品德高尚受人尊敬的人

have a rich and noble history

有悠久而又高贵的历史

the civil rights movement

民权运动

the nonviolent march

非暴力游行

fight for justice through law courts

通过法院争取公正

bring everyone to the field of action

使每一个人都行动起来

at the heart of the nation

在国家的中心

judge sb. by the colour of his skin

以肤色取人或判断人

the strength of his character

他的性格力量

stand up for freedom together

一起为自由挺身而出

pass two important civil rights laws

通过两个重要的民权法

a big victory for the coloured people

有色人种的一次大胜利

result in action

导致行动

a serious blow to them all

对他们大家的严重打击

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| receive the highest honours | 得到最高荣誉 |
| the Nobel Peace Prize | 诺贝尔和平奖 |
| the struggle for racial equality | 为争取种族平等的斗争 |
| use violent means to gain one's ends | 使用暴力手段以达到目的 |
| the Black Power Movement | 黑人权力运动 |
| hold a key to the lock of peaceful change | 掌握一把开启和平变革之锁的钥匙 |
| find a better way to meet trouble | 找到一个对付困难的更好的方法 |
| in the face of hate, injustice and death | 面对仇恨、不公正与死亡 |

V. Chinese Translations of Difficult Sentences

- As Dr. King said, much of the struggle for black equality had to be fought by each black person inside himself. (L. 102 - 103)
正如金博士所说, 争取黑人平等的斗争在很大程度上必须依靠每一个黑人的自我觉醒。
- "Nobody can make a slave of you if you don't think like a slave."
(L. 106 - 107)
如果你不把自己视为奴隶就没有人能够奴役你。
- He threw away the speech he had prepared and spoke whatever words came to his lips. (L. 117 - 118)
他抛弃了原先准备好的讲话稿, 作了即席演讲。
- "I say to you today, even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream." His dream was of a country where men would be truly equal. "I have a dream that my four little children one day will live in a nation where they will not be judged by the colour of their skin but by the strength of their character.... With this faith we will be able to work together, to struggle together, to go to prison together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing we will be free one day."