

根据教育部最新考试大纲调整范围编写



精读

(修订本)

大学英语

北京大学英语系

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大学英语精读
课课练

高等学校教材配套辅导丛书



4

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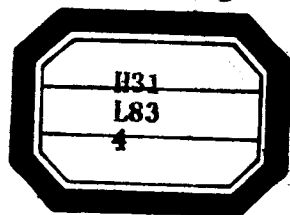
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大学英语精读课课练(4)

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00456595



科学技术文献出版社

Scientific and Technical Documents Publishing House

北 京

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语精读课课练(4)/吕珺等编.-北京:科学技术文献出版社, 1999.4

ISBN 7-5023-3296-0

I. 大… II. 吕… III. 英语-高等学校-教学参考资料 IV. H31
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 09994 号

出 版 者:科学技术文献出版社

图 书 发 行 部:北京市复兴路 15 号(公主坟)中国科学技术信息研究所
大楼 B 段/100038

图 书 编 务 部:北京市西苑南一院 8 号楼(颐和园西苑公汽站)/100091

邮 购 部 电 话:(010)68515544-2953

图 书 编 务 部 电 话:(010)62878310, (010)62877791, (010)62877789

图 书 发 行 部 电 话:(010)68515544-2945, (010)68514035, (010)68514009

门 市 部 电 话:(010)68515544-2172

图 书 发 行 部 传 真:(010)68514035

图 书 编 务 部 传 真:(010)62878317

E-mail:stdph@istic.ac.cn

策 划 编 辑:王亚琪 王 琦

责 任 编 辑:周明理

责 任 校 对:赵文珍

责 任 出 版:周永京

封 面 设 计:宋雪梅

发 行 者:新华书店北京发行所

印 刷 者:北京东光印刷厂

版 (印) 次:1999 年 4 月第 1 版 1999 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

开 本:850×1168 大 32 开

字 数:311 千

印 张:8.687

定 价:12.00 元

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盗版举报电话:(010)62878310(出版者),(010)62534708(著作权者)

(京)新登字 130 号

内 容 简 介

DUST/15

本教程是严格依据最新《大学英语教学大纲》《大学英语四级考试大纲》和《大学英语六级考试大纲》推出的系列丛书,含有全面的英语知识与学习技巧。它不仅能够直接帮助和指导应试者顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试,也可作为 TOEFL、GRE、EPT 和研究生入学考试等应试参考书,使每一位英语爱好者大幅度提高英语水平,养成良好的学习习惯,练就扎实的英语基本功。

本教程与高等学校教材配套,共分四册,每册十个单元,每单元分四部分:[课前练]、[本课考点]、[课后练]、[工具箱]。全书内容题量大,选题准切、严密,可帮助学习者从不同角度理解语法结构、词汇及各种学习技巧,探索英语学习的相关性和规律性,建立稳固、宏大的英语知识网络。

不积跬步无以至千里,不积滴水无以至江河,课课练丛书将伴随您走过学习英语的每一步,成为您学习的最知心的朋友。

在编写过程中,北京大学英语系吕珺等同志及本书总策划胡东华同志做了大量的组织联络及策划工作,特此致谢!

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我们的所有努力,都是为了使您增长知识和才干。

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Big Bucks The Easy Way

[课前练]

一、选择题

- Two college-age boys are _____ by an advertisement that promises them an easy way to earn a lot of money.
(A) seduced (B) tempted (C) charmed (D) explored
- It might be a way to _____ the indignity of having to ask for money all the time.
(A) avoid (B) omit (C) flee (D) escape
- A message _____ on the bag offered leisurely, lucrative work ("Big Bucks the Easy Way!") of delivering more such bags.
(A) printing (B) being printed
(C) printed (D) having been printed
- The father said, "it _____ me to find that you both have been pan-handling so long that it no longer embarrasses you."
(A) suffers (B) damages (C) embarrasses (D) pains
- The boys said they would _____ the magazine-delivery thing.
(A) look up (B) look into (C) look over (D) look about
- Very pleased, the father left town _____ a business trip.
(A) on (B) with (C) because (D) about
- The first truck that pulled up in front of their house _____ four thousand Montgomery Wards.
(A) put (B) turned out (C) delivered (D) turned over
- What I was being blamed for, it _____, was a newspaper strike which made it necessary to hand-deliver the advertising inserts that normally are included with the Sunday paper.
(A) was proved (B) turned out (C) turned over (D) made clear

9. Her voice kept _____, as if working its way out of the range of the human ear.
 (A) rising (B) raising (C) being risen (D) being raised
10. All these inserts must be delivered _____ seven o'clock Sunday morning.
 (A) by (B) until (C) about (D) around
11. Actually I had had a marvelous steak, but I knew better by now than _____ so.
 (A) saying (B) to have said (C) to be saying (D) to say
12. His wife told him that his college sons had _____ their younger brothers and sisters and a couple of neighborhood children to help for five dollars each.
 (A) rented (B) hired (C) enlisted (D) borrowed
13. The father told his sons that they should be offering a _____ of a dollar every hour to the worker who fills the most bags.
 (A) promotion (B) prize (C) bonus (D) award
14. His eldest son protested that the practice of offering a bonus would _____ their profit.
 (A) cut into (B) cut back (C) hold up (D) back up
15. Some activist on the work force claimed that the workers had no business _____ \$5 and a few competitive bonuses while the bosses collected hundreds of dollars each.
 (A) conceding (B) compromising about
 (C) settling for (D) agreeing with
16. The organizer had declared that all the workers _____ \$5 per hour.
 (A) were titled to (B) had a title to (C) entitled to (D) were entitled to
17. The strike lasted less than two hours. In mediation, the parties _____ \$2 per hour.
 (A) agreed with (B) agreed about (C) agreed on (D) agreed to
18. One Sunday morning my attention was _____ to the odd goings-on of our two youngest sons.
 (A) delivered (B) diverted (C) absorbed (D) drawn
19. I assumed their mother had enlisted them _____ junk for a trash pickup when I overheard them _____ finances.
 (A) to remove... to discuss (B) removing... discussing
 (C) to remove... discussing (D) removing... to discuss
20. When you are done with the books, you _____ make a little money from

them by selling them or renting them.

(A) might as well

(B) may well

(C) as well as

(D) are as well

[答案]

1. B

2. A

3. C

4. D

5. B

6. A

7. C

8. B

9. A

10. A

11. D

12. B

13. C

14. A

15. C

16. D

17. C

18. D

19. C

20. A

[本课考点]

一、词汇

1. 名词

leisure 闲暇

grocery 食品杂货店

stack 一叠

diplomacy 外交

deadline 最后期限

finance 财政、金融

delivery 投递、送交

section 段落、部分

range 范围

mediation 调解

minimum 最低限量

2. 动词

pain 使痛心

snap 厉声说

quaver 颤抖

snarl 吼着说

enlist 征募, 取得帮助

enthuse 热情地说/做

echo 附和、重复

reproduce 生殖、繁殖

shrink 减小、收缩

overhear 无意中听到

3. 形容词/副词

leisurely 从容的、慢慢的

super 非常棒的

unnaturally 不自然地

encouraging 令人鼓舞的

thoughtful 沉思的

gradually 渐渐地

lucrative 有钱赚的

normally 通常, 一般

marvelous 出色的

bodily 身体的

competitive 竞争的

odd 奇怪的

二、短语

look into 仔细研究

pull up (车)停下

piece of cake 容易做的事

know better than 不至于

to be at something 忙于做某事

make a dent in 取得进展

settle for (不情愿地)接受

agree on 达成一致意见

might as well 不妨

live with 忍受

turn out 结果是,证明是

set up 建立

cut into 减少

be entitled to 有权利得到

be done with 做完,不再需要

三、句型

1. as it turned out... 结果...

2. as if + verb + ing 就好像...

3. Not... until 直到...才...

四、语法

1. 让步条件状语从句

2. 被动语态

3. 口语中省略主语的用法

[课后练]

一、词汇训练

A. 选择题

1. Since the plane will not leave until two hours later, we _____ go to the snack bar and have something to eat.

(A) may well

(B) just as well

(C) might as well

(D) as well

2. I suffered the _____ of saying that I was wrong in front of all the people.

(A) indignity

(B) insensitivity

(C) incredulity

(D) inelegance

3. You _____ business interfering with my affairs.
 (A) have none (B) have no
 (C) have none of the (D) have nothing like
4. As the oldest child in the family, you should know better than _____ the stranger you met at the airport to our house!
 (A) to be bringing (B) bringing
 (C) to be brought (D) to bring
5. The loss of one million dollars on the stock market _____ that company's profit of that year.
 (A) cut into (B) cut in (C) cut back (D) cut out
6. It _____ that the old woman who had been taking care of _____ was indeed her own mother.
 (A) turned over (B) turned in
 (C) turned across (D) turned out
7. She married her boss's son because she wanted a husband from a wealthy family. But she had to _____ her husband's bad temper.
 (A) live in (B) live on (C) live with (D) live up to
8. Please put the dictionary back in place when you are _____ it.
 (A) completed (B) done with (C) over with (D) finished using
9. Don't disturb him. He's _____ his review for his English exam.
 A (A) at (B) with (C) beyond (D) on
10. I think I _____ to know why I was dismissed from the job.
 (A) am entitled (B) have the title
 (C) have title (D) entitle
11. They demanded forty thousand dollars for their house, but at last they had to _____ only half that amount.
 (A) compromise (B) settle with
 (C) agree to (D) settle for
12. We've been classifying the files for three hours, but we haven't made a _____ on this huge pile of dossiers.
 (A) hollow (B) dent (C) hole (D) touch
13. Almost all the students complained that the biology exam was hard, but he said it was only _____ and he finished it within half an hour!
 (A) a cake (B) nothing to it
 (C) a piece of cake (D) a cake piece

14. We will send you a check for the car as soon as the price is agreed _____.
 (A) on (B) with (C) about (D) to
15. A truck loaded with furniture pulled _____ at the traffic lights.
 (A) over (B) out (C) up (D) into
16. A committee has been _____ by the counsel to look into the causes of unemployment.
 (A) designed (B) devised (C) worked (D) set up
17. Few articles in the newspapers _____ more attention than that reporting the murder case with O.J. Simpson involved.
 (A) enlist (B) divert (C) draw (D) absorb
18. When the couple left for Europe they left their pets two dogs and a cat _____
 to their neighbor.
 (A) at (B) into (C) from (D) with
19. I overheard them _____ they were dissatisfied with their living conditions.
 (A) complained (B) to complain
 (C) complaining (D) to be complaining
20. He has been working on his term paper for quite a _____.
 (A) while (B) time (C) term (D) period
21. I thought you _____ coming to the concert so I didn't buy you a ticket!
 (A) didn't (B) aren't (C) won't be (D) weren't
22. The young man doesn't seem to mind _____ so long without being embarrassed.
 (A) to panhandle (B) panhandling
 (C) to have panhandled (D) panhandle
23. It _____ me to have to watch her die so young, but nothing seems to help now.
 (A) harms (B) hurts (C) pains (D) disgusts
24. The elderly people in this country are entitled to _____ a special heating allowance from the government when they pass the age of sixty.
 (A) claim (B) declare (C) inquire (D) ask
25. Let me _____ it this way: there is no satisfactory explanation for his outrageous comments.
 (A) make (B) pull (C) put (D) push
26. He was sitting with a middle-aged couple, whom I _____ to be his parents.
 (A) claimed (B) expected (C) anticipated (D) assumed

27. They _____ the mayor's support for the campaign to ban smoking in all the public places.
 (A) recruited (B) managed (C) enlisted (D) included
28. The investigation has _____ some serious faults in the operation system of the assembly line.
 (A) revolved (B) retreated (C) alluded (D) revealed
29. We have _____ attitudes toward this matter.
 (A) likely (B) likable (C) like (D) liked
30. In _____, the two leaders have agreed on an immediate cease-fire.
 (A) mediation (B) meditation
 (C) medication (D) meditate

[答案]

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. B | 4. D | 5. A |
| 6. D | 7. C | 8. B | 9. A | 10. A |
| 11. D | 12. B | 13. C | 14. A | 15. C |
| 16. D | 17. C | 18. D | 19. C | 20. A |
| 21. D | 22. B | 23. C | 24. A | 25. C |
| 26. D | 27. C | 28. D | 29. C | 30. A |

[解析]

1. might as well 这个词组功能相当于一个情态动词。后面跟动词原形,意为“不妨、何不”。
2. indignity 意为耻辱,羞耻。inelegance 则是不雅、粗俗。insensitivity 是“不够敏感,迟钝”。incredulity 表示“不相信”。
3. to have no business doing/to do something 根本没有权利,没有理由做某事。有时也说“have no business in doing something”。
4. know better than to do something 因为明事理而不至于做出(没有理智的事情)。know better than 后面加动词不定式。
5. cut into 后面加名词做宾语,表示“减少”。cut in 的意思是“切入”。如: I'm sorry to cut in your conversation but your secretary said he must see you immediately about a rather urgent matter.
6. turn out 表示结果是,证明是。It turned out that...是个常用句型。有时也可用 turn out to be + adj./n.。
7. live with 表示忍受(令人不愉快的事物)。live on 表示靠……过活。live up to 的意思是达到……的要求,期望等。

8. to be done with something 表示用完,不再需要。意思和用法相当于 to be finished with something。
9. to be at something 的意思是正在忙于做某事。
10. to be entitled to something/to do something: 有权利做某事,有权利得到某物。
11. to settle for 勉强地接受,不情愿地接受。
12. to make a dent in something 有进展。
13. a piece of cake 很轻松,很容易就能做成的事情。口语中类似的表达方式还有:there's (really) nothing to it.
14. to agree on 就……达成一致意见。Agree with 有两个意思:A. 同意某人观点; B. 适合某人胃口。
15. pull up 指汽车停下来。pull into 里面的 into 是介词,后面必须加宾语。pull over 是靠路边停车。
16. “成立一个委员会”:to set up a committee. set up 在这里是“创立、开办、建立”的意思。
17. draw attention to something 把某人的注意力吸引到……上来。也可以说 attract one's attention to something。
18. to leave something with somebody 把……留给某人。
19. overhear someone doing something 意为“不小心听见某人在做某事”。注意 overhear 是无意地听到,不是故意偷听。eavesdrop 才是故意偷听的意思。
20. quite a while 相当长的一段时间。while 的常用搭配还有:once in a while 偶尔。all the while 在某段时间内。
21. I thought…表示“我以为……”,通常后面接的是和现实相反的情况。注意时态一定要用过去时。
22. mind 表示“介意”时后面必须加动名词。
23. it pains me to 表示“…的情况使我感到痛心”。有时候说 my heart pains when。
24. claim 表示“要求享受属于某人的权利或得到应得的报酬”。通常是正当的受法律保护的要求。
25. 在这句话里面 put 的意思是“用语言来表达”。
26. assume 的意思是“推测,认为”。
27. enlist 的意思是“征募、取得……的帮助”。recruit 是“征兵,吸收新成员”的意思。
28. reveal: 表明。
29. 在这句话里 like 是形容词,意为“相象的”。likely 是“可能的”意思。like-

able 招人喜欢的。

30. mediation: 调解, 调停。meditation: 沉思, 冥想。动词形式是 meditate。

B. 介词与副词填空

1. The brothers decided that they could live with the indignity of having to ask for money from their parents all the time.
2. The father left town on a business trip.
3. At noon the following day I returned to the hotel and found an urgent message to telephone my wife.
4. All these inserts must be delivered by seven o'clock Sunday morning.
5. At last they had to settle for half the amount they had demanded.
6. A truck full of ammunition pulled up in front of the base.
7. The devalue of yen will definitely cut into the Japanese company's profits this year.
8. It turned out that the man working for the KGB was a spy sent by FBI.
9. Numerous tourism agencies have been set up to meet the rising demand of domestic tourism industry.
10. At last the management and the workers agreed on a 10% payraise.

[答案]

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| 1. with | 2. on | 3. At | 4. by | 5. for |
| 6. up | 7. into | 8. out | 9. up | 10. on |

二、句法训练

1. Setting up a committee might be a way _____ the project more efficiently.
(A) to be doing (B) doing (C) to do (D) being done
2. It pains her _____ so many children in that mountainous area cannot even afford elementary education.
(A) to see (B) seeing (C) with seeing (D) having seen
3. _____, she led a life of complete seclusion.
(A) Being disgraced (B) Disgraced
(C) Disgracing (D) She was disgraced
4. The reason that his property was confiscated by the country, it _____, was that he was involved in a lot of fraudulent activities during the war.
(A) was turned out (B) was being turned out

- (C) being turned out (D) turned out
5. You should know better than _____ the African jungles all by yourself.
 (A) to explore (B) exploring
 (C) having explored (D) to be exploring
6. The man sitting opposite me smiled dreamily, as if _____ something pleasant in the past.
 (A) to remember (B) remembered
 (C) having been remembered (D) remembering
7. By the end of next month we _____ this assignment.
 (A) will finish (B) will be finishing
 (C) will have finished (D) have finished
8. We will be losing money this year unless that new economic plan of yours _____ miracle.
 (A) is working (B) works
 (C) will be working (D) worked
9. Advertising media like direct mail, radio, television and newspapers _____ to increase the sales of industrial products.
 (A) have been used (B) will be used
 (C) is being used (D) has been used
10. The new railway will be completed _____ the end of this year.
 (A) before (B) until (C) than (D) on

[答案]

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. B | 4. D | 5. A |
| 6. D | 7. C | 8. B | 9. A | 10. A |

[解析]

- way 后面跟动词不定式作定语。有时可以加 of doing something 作定语。
 比如 I don't like his way of doing things. 我不喜欢他做事的方式。
- it pains her to see... 看到... 的情况使她感到痛心。
- disgraced 是过去分词作状语。表示伴随状态。注意现在分词和过去分词的逻辑主语必须和主句的主语一致。
- turn out 表示“结果是, 证明是”。It turned out that... 是个常用句型。有时也可用 turn out to be + adj./n.
- know better than to do something: 因为明事理而不至于做出(没有理智的事情)。Know better than 后面加动词不定式。

6. as if 在这里并不是虚拟语气的标志词。As if 后面可以加动词不定式或者现在分词表示“好像”。比如: He shook his head as if to say “Don’t trust them.”
7. 介词 by 在这里表示“到……的时候”。通常和完成时连用。比如: By 2000 the population will have risen to 30 million.
8. unless 引导让步条件状语从句。接一般现在时。有时接分词。(主语被省略)。比如: Don’t open the booklet unless instructed to do so.
9. 这是个被动语态的句子。注意 media 是 medium 的复数形式, 所以动词必须用复数形式。
10. before: 在……之前。不能选 until。如果用 until, 句子应该改为: The new railway will not be completed until the end of this year.

三、翻译训练

A. 英译中

1. It might be a way to avoid the indignity of having to ask for money all the time.
(L. 2-3)

2. What I was being blamed for, it turned out, was a newspaper strike which made it necessary to hand-deliver the advertising inserts that normally are included with the Sunday newspaper. (L. 23-25)

3. I had had a marvelous steak, but knew better than to say so. (L. 52-53)

4. Plastic bags have been filled and piled to the ceiling, but all this hasn’t made a dent, not a dent, in the situation! (L. 61-62)

5. Your college sons must learn that one does not get the best out of employees by threatening them with bodily harm. (L. 63-65)
