

《大学英语·精读》(修订版)辅导丛书

DAXUE

总主编 罗冬爱 主编 鲍琳虹 副主编 张一鸣

YINGYU XUEXI ZHINAN

# 大学英语 学习指南

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湖北辞书出版社

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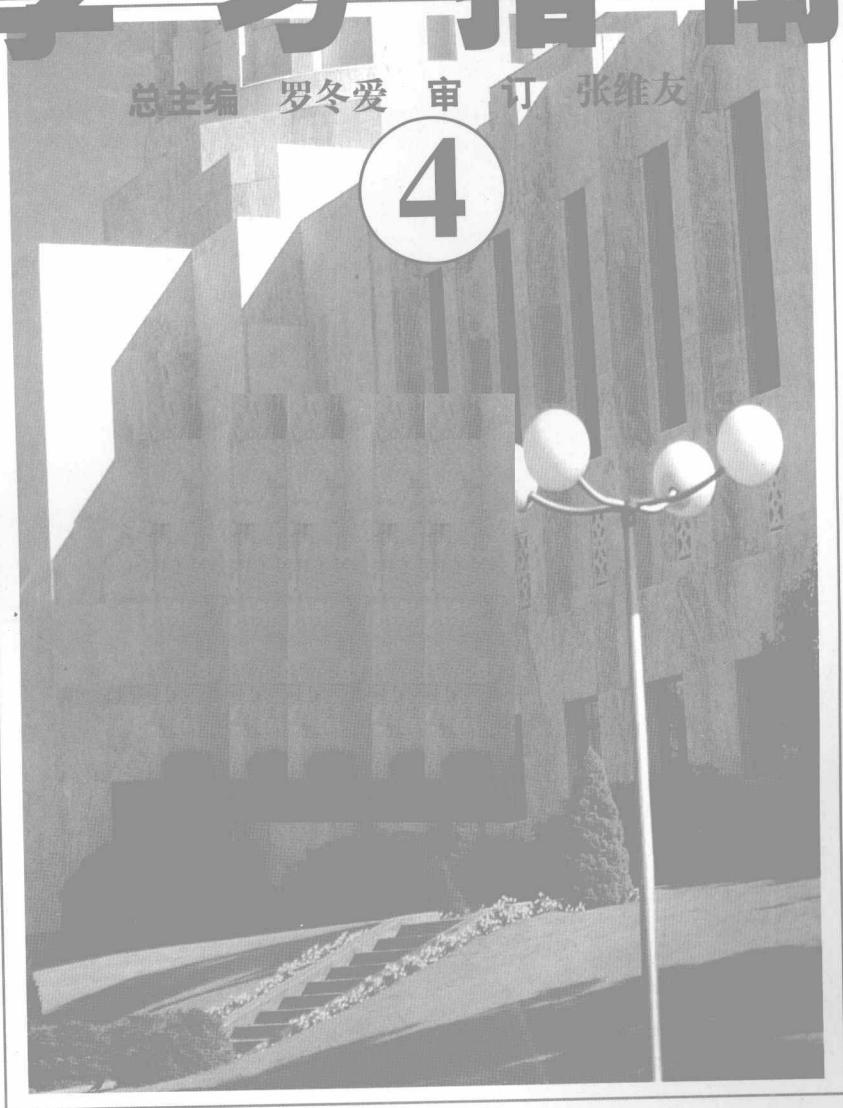
大学英语

YINGYU XUEXI ZHINAN

学习指南

总主编 罗冬爱 审订 张维友

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## 前 言

《大学英语·精读》(复旦大学英语教学组编写)被全国文、理、工、农、医科院校采用,受到普遍好评,其修订版本也已问世。为了帮助广大在校专科生、本科生、备考研究生及所有该教材的使用者了解重点、明确难点、抓住要点,掌握好该书所要求的内容,提高语言应用能力,同时也为广大学英语教师提供参考,我们编写了这套丛书。

根据《大学英语·精读》(修订版)的特点和我们多年使用原教材的经验,经过全面的研究,我们在本丛书设立下述若干部分:

1. 主题思想(Main Idea)(英文)
2. 背景知识(汉语)
3. 重点词和易混词语辨析
4. 疑难详解及语篇赏析
5. 课文练习答案
6. 课文参考译文
7. 补充练习
8. 补充练习答案

“主题思想”旨在培养学生的宏观理解能力,每学完一课能抓住中心思想,避免那种见树不见林的弊病。用英文写主题思想为的是给学生提供一篇课文小结范文,也为教师提供参考。“背景知识”提供和课文相关的知识,以扩大学生的视野,提高他们的阅读理解效果。“重点词和易混词语辨析”根据修订本 Words to Drill 方框中的词,提供英汉释义,配以例句,同时还对这些词的用法作相应的扩充说明,提供派生词,并对同义词或近义词进行比较,以扩大词汇量,提高词语运用能力。“疑难详解”着重句法和词语的理解,包括有关文化知识的介绍,其中亦有词语的讲练,但重在词语的习惯搭配和惯用法;“语篇赏析”对课文的体裁和句法结构以及修辞手段进行简要分析,以便逐步学习语篇知识。提供“课文练习答案”主要是方便自学和自测。“课文参考译文”也是为适应理工科学生学英语的特点所设,因为翻译能加深理解,同时通过对比阅读,能学到一些翻译技巧。“补充练习”围绕扩充的词语用法、词语比较、惯用法所设,以巩固本课所学的内容。

本丛书共四分册,与教材同步,由华中师范大学公共外语系经验丰富的教师承担。整套丛书由罗冬爱策划主编;第一册由严小玉、张莹编写;第二册由罗冬爱、王勇编写;第三册由游巧荣、盛萍编写;第四册由鲍琳虹、张一鸣编写。华中师范大学英语系张维友教授对本丛书进行了审订。湖北辞书出版社及潘熙祥社长对该书的付梓给予了大力支持,在此表示衷心感谢。

由于时间仓促,加之编者水平所限,疏漏之处在所难免,请各位读者批评指正。

编 者

1998年12月

# 目 录

## Unit One Big Bucks the Easy Way

Main Idea .....	(1)
背景知识 .....	(1)
重点词和易混词语辨析.....	(1)
疑难详解及语篇赏析.....	(5)
课文练习答案.....	(9)
课文参考译文 .....	(14)
补充练习 .....	(16)
补充练习答案 .....	(17)

## Unit Two Deer and the Energy Cycle

Main Idea .....	(18)
背景知识 .....	(18)
重点词和易混词语辨析 .....	(18)
疑难详解及语篇赏析 .....	(24)
课文练习答案 .....	(28)
课文参考译文 .....	(33)
补充练习 .....	(34)
补充练习答案 .....	(35)

## Unit Three Why do We Believe that the Earth is Round?

Main Idea .....	(36)
背景知识 .....	(36)
重点词和易混词语辨析 .....	(37)
疑难详解及语篇赏析 .....	(40)
课文练习答案 .....	(45)
课文参考译文 .....	(49)
补充练习 .....	(50)
补充练习答案 .....	(51)

## Unit Four Jim Thorpe

Main Idea .....	(52)
背景知识 .....	(52)

重点词和易混词语辨析 .....	(52)
疑难详解及语篇赏析 .....	(57)
课文练习答案 .....	(60)
课文参考译文 .....	(64)
补充练习 .....	(66)
补充练习答案 .....	(67)

## Unit Five **To Lie or Not to Lie — the Doctor's Dilemma**

Main Idea .....	(68)
背景知识 .....	(68)
重点词和易混词语辨析 .....	(68)
疑难详解及语篇赏析 .....	(74)
课文练习答案 .....	(78)
课文参考译文 .....	(83)
补充练习 .....	(84)
补充练习答案 .....	(85)

## Unit Six **How to Mark a Book**

Main Idea .....	(86)
背景知识 .....	(86)
重点词和易混词语辨析 .....	(86)
疑难详解及语篇赏析 .....	(91)
课文练习答案 .....	(99)
课文参考译文 .....	(103)
补充练习 .....	(105)
补充练习答案 .....	(107)

## Unit Seven **The Luncheon**

Main Idea .....	(108)
背景知识 .....	(108)
重点词和易混词语辨析 .....	(108)
疑难详解及语篇赏析 .....	(113)
课文练习答案 .....	(120)
课文参考译文 .....	(124)
补充练习 .....	(127)
补充练习答案 .....	(127)

## Unit Eight The New Cares

Main Idea .....	(128)
背景知识 .....	(128)
重点词和易混词语辨析.....	(128)
疑难详解及语篇赏析.....	(132)
课文练习答案.....	(138)
课文参考译文.....	(142)
补充练习.....	(144)
补充练习答案.....	(144)

## Unit Nine Journey West

Main Idea .....	(145)
背景知识 .....	(145)
重点词和易混词语辨析.....	(145)
疑难详解及语篇赏析.....	(149)
课文练习答案.....	(155)
课文参考译文.....	(160)
补充练习.....	(162)
补充练习答案.....	(163)

## Unit Ten Why People Work

Main Idea .....	(164)
重点词和易混词语辨析.....	(164)
疑难详解及语篇赏析.....	(168)
课文练习答案.....	(175)
课文参考译文.....	(179)
补充练习.....	(181)
补充练习答案.....	(182)



# UNIT ONE

## BIG BUCKS THE EASY WAY

### 轻轻松松赚大钱

#### Main Idea

Having looked into their father's advice, the two college sons begin the delivery of ad inserts. Millions of pages of ad inserts are brought to their family, and they have to send them to 4 000 houses within a short period of time. They hire some children, set up an assembly line at home and manage to accomplish the job. Through this experience, the young men come to realize that people must learn co-operation and efficiency before succeeding. Making money is by no means easy, so people have to work hard to get their share of money.

#### 背景知识

##### 1. Montgomery Ward and Company 蒙哥马利—沃德百货公司

Sears, Roebuck and Company 西尔斯—罗伯克百货公司

蒙哥马利百货公司是由蒙哥马利 1872 年在芝加哥建立的,目前是世界上第二大邮购公司;西尔斯—罗伯克是世界上第一大邮购公司,于 1886 年在明尼苏达州建立。

##### 2. Minimum Wage 最低薪金

最低薪金指的是每个工人法定的最低收入。根据 1938 年美国通过的法律,工人每小时最低薪金为 25 美分。在以后的几十年中对此进行了调整,由 1978 年的 2.65 美元提高到 1983 年的 3.35 美元,1997 年已上升到每小时 5.15 美元。

#### 重点词和易混词语辨析

##### 1. cash *n.* money in coins or notes 现金

I have no cash with me. 我没带现金。

These goods must be paid for in cash. 这些商品必须用现金支付。

##### 2. competitive *adj.* 竞争的

He has to adapt himself to a competitive society. 他必须使自己适应一个竞争的社会。

By this competitive means, the workers will have greater incentive to produce.

通过这种竞争手段,工人将有更大的生产积极性。

##### 3. cram *vt.* force or press into 塞

She crammed the suitcase with clothes. 她把衣服塞进箱子。

The train was crammed with people. 车厢里挤满了人。

##### 4. deadline *n.* fixed limit of time 期限



He is sure to finish it before the deadline. 他肯定会在期限前完成的。

We must meet the deadline. 我们不得超过期限。

5. **delivery** *n.* act of delivering 发送

These books must be paid for before delivery. 这些书必须在发送前付款。

He is responsible for the delivery of newspaper in this area.

他负责这一片的报纸投送。

6. **echo**

1) *vi.* send back an echo 发出回声

The valley echoed as he sang. 他唱歌时，山谷发出回声。

The sounds of gongs and drums echoed in the great hall. 大会堂里锣鼓喧天。

2) *vt.* & *vi.* repeat 重复

He tends to echo the views of others. 他总爱人云亦云。

"You should be more careful next time," echoed his father.

他父亲附和道：“你下次要多加小心。”

7. **finance** *n.* money matters; money 钱财

New York is the famous center of finance and commerce.

纽约是著名的财政和商业中心。

They raised finance for oil drilling. 他们为石油钻探筹资。

【派生】**financial** *adj.* 财政的

8. **harm**

1) *n.* damage or wrong 伤害

Smoking does harm to health. 吸烟有害健康。

He means no harm by saying what he thinks. 他怎么想就怎么说，没有恶意。

2) *vt.* cause harm to; hurt 伤害

I stood very still, hoping they wouldn't harm me.

我静静地站着，希望他们不会伤害我。

Getting up early won't harm you. 起早床对你无害。

【比较】**harm, hurt, damage, destroy**

三者都表示“损害，伤害，破坏”。**harm**一般指对生物的伤害，不表示道德上的损害；**hurt**指身体上或精神上的伤害，是非正式词；**damage**强调价值或作用方面的损害；**destroy**通常指人为性的破坏。例如：

Don't harm your eyes by reading in dim light.

不要在昏暗的灯光下看书，以免损害你的眼睛。

An unkind and untrue story harmed his reputation. 风言风语损害了他的名誉。

Your remarks must have hurt her feeling. 你的话很可能伤了她的感情。

He hurt his back when he fell. 他跌倒时伤了背部。

The crops were badly damaged by the storm. 一场风暴使庄稼严重受损。

The villagers cut those trees and destroyed the ecological balance.

村民砍伐树木，破坏了生态平衡。

I don't wish to destroy a life-long friendship. 我不想毁了一生的友谊。

9. **inform** *vt.* tell; give information 告知

We have been informed of the result of the basketball match.

我们已得知篮球比赛的结果。

The guide informs the tourists that they will gather together in two hours.

导游告诉游客两小时以后集合。

【比较】**inform, notify**

这两个词都表示使人注意或使人得知。**inform** 表示传达事实，为一般用语；**notify** 指官方公告或正式通知书将信息传递给需要通知的人。例如：

Newspaper will inform us of what is going on at home and abroad.

看报会使我们了解国内外的大事。

The bank wrote to notify him that the check had arrived. 银行写信通知他支票已到。

I notified the post office of the change of my address. 我把变更的地址通知了邮局。

10. **inquire** *vt. & vi.* ask 询问

You had better inquire how to get there. 你最好先打听如何到那里。

He is eager to inquire about the result of the exam. 他想打听自己的考试成绩。

She inquired of the clerk about the departure of the plane.

她向工作人员询问飞机起飞时间。

【派生】**inquiry** *n.* 询问

【比较】**inquire, ask, question**

这三个词均表示“询问，查询”的意思。**inquire** 是较正式用语，有深入打听确切消息的意思，当它作不及物动词与 of, about 连用时，意思是 ask；**ask** 仅表示向他人询问或探听某种情况，作询问时，往往与 inquire 换用，一般用语；**question** 表示有目的地询问一连串的问题，通常用于官方或正式场合。例如：

I inquired him of what he wanted. 我问他想要什么。

I asked him how he was getting along with his study. 我询问他的学习情况。

He asked about your health. 他问及过你的健康情况。

The suspect was brought to the police station to be questioned about his connection with the deceased man. 那个嫌疑犯被带到警察局询问与死者的关系。

They questioned the Conservative candidate on his views.

他们询问保守党候选人的意见。

11. **leisurely**

1) **adj.** unhurried 从容的，慢慢的

She walked in the park at a leisurely pace. 她在公园里慢慢地走。

He made a leisurely inspection of the door and the windows before leaving.

离开前，他从容地检查了门窗。

2) **at leisure** 悠闲地

Now I can read at leisure. 现在我可以悠闲地看书了。

12. **marvelous** *adj.* wonderful; astonishing 精彩的; 震惊的

It offered a marvelous view. 它提供了一个美妙的景色。

He did a marvelous trick. 他露了一手绝技。

13. **minimum** *n.* smallest or smallest possible 最少

This price is his minimum; he refuses to lower it any further.

这是他的最低要价, 他不会再降低了。

Would you turn down the radio to the minimum? 你能把收音机调到最低音量吗?



14. **normally** *adv.* in the usual condition; ordinarily 通常

He doesn't normally drink at lunch. 他一般中午不喝酒。

Meetings are normally held three or four times a year. 会议通常每年举行三到四次。

15. **odd** *adj.* strange; unusual 奇怪的; 古怪的

He is an odd fish. 他是个怪人。

An odd idea occurred to him. 他想到一个奇怪的念头。

I thought it odd that they should have the same opinion.

我觉得很奇怪, 他们的意见竟然一样。

【派生】**oddity** *n.* 奇特 **oddly** *adv.* 奇特地

【比较】**odd, strange, peculiar, queer**

这几个词都表示不正常。**odd** 强调有别于正常行为的, 因反常的情况而使人感到困惑或奇怪; **strange** 指因难以理解或前所未见而使人感到不可思议或新奇的, 一般用语; **peculiar** 表示具有独特的、非同一般的性质, 无怪诞离奇的含义; **queer** 表示某人或某物不仅离奇, 而且可笑。例如:

How odd to see snow in summer! 在夏天看到雪真奇怪!

It was strange that he was absent from the meeting. 真奇怪, 他没有参加会议。

There is nothing strange about that. 那事没有什么奇怪的。

The giant bell produces a peculiar sound. 那口大钟发出奇妙的声音。

These are customs peculiar to the tribe. 这些是这个部落所特有的习俗。

Her queer way of dressing attracted others' stare.

她的怪癖的穿戴方式引来了旁人的注视。

He had a queer way of talking. 他说话的方式很奇怪。

16. **pain**

1) *vt.* cause pain to 使疼痛; 使痛苦

The cut in her finger pained her. 手指上的刀口使她感到很疼。

It pained him that his best friend treated him like that.

他最好的朋友那样对他, 使他很痛苦。

2) *n.* suffering of body or mind 疼; 痛; 痛苦

The baby cried with pain. 小孩疼得大哭。

You have no such experiences, so you can never sense his pain.

你没有这样的经历，所以体会不到他的痛苦。

注意：pain 用作复数时，常用在短语 take pains to do/with sth 中，表示尽力。

He takes great pains to educate the children. 他费尽心血地教育孩子。

She took pains with her English lesson and got high marks.

她下苦功学英语，取得了好成绩。

**17. party** *n.* one of the people or sides in an agreement 一方；当事人

Both the parties agreed about that. 双方对此意见一致。

**18. sale** *n.* the act of selling sth 销售

This book is on sale. 这本书有售了。

They came up with a plan to promote sale. 他们想到一条促销计划。

**19. shrink** *vi.*

1) become smaller or less 减小；变小

The woolen sweater will shrink in the wash. 羊毛衫一洗就缩水。

The personnel of this office has shrunk. 这个机关人员已经减少。

2) move back, show unwillingness to do sth 退缩；畏缩

Under no circumstances will they shrink from the difficulty.

在任何情况下他们都不会因为困难而畏缩。

The boy shrank away in horror. 那个男孩恐慌地退缩了。

**20. sour** *adj.* 酸的

These are some sour grapes. 这是些酸葡萄。

**21. stack** *n.* 草堆；一叠

He set the stack on fire. 他点火把草堆烧了。

On the sideboard was a stack of plates. 餐具柜里有一摞盘子。

**22. thoughtful** *adj.*

1) indicating thought; expressing thought 沉思的；思考的

He looked thoughtful for a moment. 他似乎沉思了片刻。

He recommends a thoughtful book to me. 他向我推荐了一本思想丰富的书籍。

2) paying attention to; considerate 体贴的；考虑周到的

It was very thoughtful of you to make all the necessary arrangement for us.

你考虑得真周到，为我们做好了一切必要的准备。

You should be more thoughtful of your safety. 你应该多考虑你的安全。

**23. trash** *n.* rubbish 废物

Here is a trash can. 这是一个垃圾箱。

## 疑难详解及语篇赏析

**1. It pains me to find that you both have been panhandling so long that it no longer embarrasses you.** 看到你们伸手讨钱惯了一点也不感到尴尬的样子，真使我痛心。

此句中 it 是形式主语，不定式 to find 是真正主语，第一个 that 从句作 find 的宾语，第

二个 that 从句作 so long 的结果状语。

2. **I was comfortably settled in a hotel room.**

我在一家旅馆的房间里舒舒服服地住下来。

此句中的 comfortably 和上句中的 pleased 联系在一起,将作者在外轻松悠闲的心情描绘出来,这一描写与下文中对妻子在家焦虑不安的心情的描写形成对照。

settle: place in a comfortable position 安排

The baby was comfortably settled in his cradle. 婴儿在摇篮里舒服地躺着。

He settled himself beside her in the car. 他在车上坐在她旁边。

3. **Another truck just pulled up out before.**

又一辆卡车在门前停下。

**pull up**: come to a stop 停下

The rain stopped as we pulled up at the hotel. 我们在旅馆停下来时,雨停了。

The policeman pulled up the motorist and asked to see his license.

警察拦住司机,要他出示执照。 motorist

4. **The first delivered four thousand Montgomery Wards. The second brought four thousand Sears, Roebucks.**

第一辆运来了4 000份蒙哥马利—沃德百货公司的广告;第二辆运来了4 000份西尔斯—罗伯克百货公司的广告。

此句中 Montgomery Wards, Sears, Roebucks 用作提喻 (synecdoche),即用部分替代整体或用整体替代部分。这里是用整体替代部分的例子。再如:

Have you any coppers? 你有钱吗?

The legs could hardly keep up with the tanks. 两条腿跟不上坦克。

5. **What I was being blamed for, it turned out, was a newspaper strike which made it necessary to hand-deliver the ad inserts that normally are included with the Sunday paper.** 我之所以受到指责,事情原来是这样的:由于发生了一起报业工人罢工,通常夹在星期天报纸里的广告插页,必须派人直接送出去。

此句中 what I was... 是主语, it turned out 作插入语, which 引导一个定语从句,修饰先行词 strike, that 从句修饰 ad inserts 作定语。再看下面两个句子中的插入语:

This problem, you know, is difficult to deal with. 你知道,这个问题很难解决。

He had reason, you may say, to decline her invitation.

你也许会说,他有理由回绝她的邀请。

6. **a piece of cake** 容易做的事情

The maths test was a piece of cake, and the students finished within half an hour.

数学测验很简单,学生半个小时就做完了。

The job is anything but a piece of cake. 这项工作决非易事。

7. **Some are whole magazine sections.** (Some are as thick as a magazine in size.)

有些像本杂志那么大。

8. **Her voice kept rising, as if working its way out of the range of the human ear.**

她越讲声音越高，几乎震耳欲聋。

**work one's way:** advance; make efforts 向前; 努力

It takes years to work your way through the examination system until you gain a degree. 你必须经过数年的一系列考试，才能取得学位。

He had great difficulty in working his way through the crowd.

他费了九牛二虎之力穿过人群。

9. **I had had a marvelous steak, but knew better by now than to say so.**

我吃的牛排好极了，但现在还是不说为好。

**know better than:** be wise enough not to 明白事理而不至于

You should know better than to tell him the news. 你还是不告诉他这消息为好。

We certainly knew better than to waste our time here.

我们当然知道还是不要在这里浪费时间为好。

注意：know better than 后面接动词不定式。

10. **They have been at it for hours, but all this hasn't made a dent in the situation.**

他们干了几个小时，但收效很少。

1) **be at:** be engaged in; be busy in 从事; 忙于

Prof. Li is at lunch. Please wait for a moment. 李教授正在屋里吃饭，请稍等片刻。

I am wondering what she is at in her room. 我正在琢磨她在屋里干什么哩。

2) **make a dent in:**

(1) make a hole in the surface by pressure 使凹陷

The crash made a dent in the car door. 碰撞使车门凹陷下去。

The touch of his finger made a dent in my swollen face.

他的手指在我那张浮肿的脸上一按就留下一个坑。

(2) reduce slightly 削减

Peter wrote all evening, but hardly made a dent in his paper.

彼得写了一晚上，可论文几乎没写多少。

It's already 6 o'clock, and we haven't made a dent in this pile of work. 已经6点钟了，我们一大堆的工作还没有多大进展。

11. **Your college sons must learn that one does not get the best out of employees by threatening them with bodily harm.**

你那些上了大学的儿子必须知道，吓唬雇员要揍他们是不能让他们卖力的。

**get the best/most out of sth or sb:** 充分利用

He got the best out of it in the contest. 这场比赛他获胜了。

The employer was greedy, who hoped to make the most out of the employees.

这个老板很贪婪，他总想榨干雇工的劳动。

12. **Obtaining an audience with son No. 1, I snarled.** 跟大儿子一通上话，我就吼起来。

作者有意地使用 obtain, audience, No. 1 这三个非常正规的词。首先, No. 1 表示作者的大儿子的重要性，因此只有同他谈妥，才能解决问题；audience 一般指与重要人物

的会面或会见，作者有意使用这个词以示幽默；obtain 暗示他的大儿子不愿与他通话，因此作者费了一番劲才与儿子通了话。

He requested an audience with the King. 他请求同国王见面。

13. **But that will cut into our profit.** 那会减少我们的利益。

**cut into:** reduce; decrease 减少

The government was thinking of cutting into the military budgets.

政府正在考虑削减军费开支。

These houses were too near the railway, and that cut into their value.

这些房子离铁路太近，这就减少了他们的价值。

14. **Dad, you have just worked a profound change in my personality.**

爸爸，你刚才使我深受启发，使我恍然大悟。

**work:** produce; bring about 产生；带来

It is said that this new drug can work wonders. 据说这种新药能产生奇迹。

The one-month military training has worked a change in his living habits.

这一个月军训使他的生活习惯产生了变化。

15. **The bonus program had worked.** 奖金计划行之有效

**work:** be effective, have the desired outcome 奏效

His teaching approach may work in practical teaching.

他的教学方法在教学实践中可能行得通。

This kind of democracy will never work. 这种民主将永远行不通。

16. **Then some activist on the work force claimed that the workers had no business settling for \$5 and a few competitive bonuses.** 接着工人中的一位活动家声称，工人没有理由满足每人5美元另加一点儿竞争性的奖金。

作者诙谐地将自家的儿子和邻居家的小孩比作老板和工人，描写了他们之间的矛盾，及由此而引发的“劳资”双方的谈判。

1) **have no business (to do) doing sth:** have no reason to do sth 没有理由做某事

He has no business to say these nasty things about his colleague.

他没有理由说同事这样难听的话。

You have no business making a hasty conclusion. 你没有理由做出草率的结论。

2) **settle for, agree to take or accept** 接受

Jim wanted \$200 for his car, but he settled for \$100.

吉姆想以200美元卖掉自己的车，但以100美元成交。

She doesn't settle for being a housewife, so she decides to open a day nursery.

她不满足于做家庭妇女，因此决定开办日托所。

17. **In mediation, the parties agreed on \$2 per hour.**

通过调解，双方达成协议，每小时2美元。

**agree on:** reach an agreement concerning sth 达成协议

They have agreed on the plan of action. 他们已就行动计划达成一致意见。



After much negotiation, they agreed on the terms of the contract.

经过多轮谈判，他们对合同中的条款达成协议。

【比较】agree to, agree with, agree on

三者都具有“同意”的意思。agree to 只能接物；agree with 既可接人，也可接物；agree on 表示双边经过协商达成一致意见。例如：

Do you agree to our smoking here? 你同意我们在这里抽烟吗？

After much argument, this arrangement was finally agreed to.

经过多次争论后，这一安排总算被采纳。

I agree with you on this point. 在这点上我同意你的意见。

He seemed to agree with what we had said. 他似乎同意我们所说的。

18. **Then you may as well make a little money from them.** 你还不如卖点儿钱。

may as well (might as well): 不如；不妨

Since you all disagree with this plan, we may as well postpone it.

既然大家对这项计划有分歧，我们不妨把它推迟一下。

No one will eat this food; it might as well be thrown away.

没有人会吃这东西，不如把它扔了。

19. **Still, it was “enough”, as one of them put it, to enable them to “avoid indignity” for quite a while.**

正如一个儿子所说，那“足够”他们花一阵子，使他们“避免那种有失尊严的事”。

1) as 作连词，引导方式状语从句。

As is known to us, China is a developing nation.

据我们所知，中国是一个发展中的国家。

2) put: explain; express in words 解释；表达

He felt at a loss how to put it. 他不知该怎样解释它。

As Shelley puts it, “If winter comes, can spring be far behind?”

正如雪莱所说的，“冬天来了，春天还会遥远吗？”

20. ... **a like amount for gifts** ... 花同样的钱（40元）买了礼品……

**like:** similar 相像的

On his birthday Tom received \$ 20 from his father and a like sum from his mother.

生日那天，汤姆从父亲那儿得到20美元，从母亲那儿也得到同样多的钱。

Like causes produce like results. 相似的原因产生相似的结果。

They are as like as two peas. 他们一模一样。

## 课文练习答案

### Comprehension of the Text

II 1. c 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. b 6. c 7. a 8. d

### Vocabulary

- V 1. thoughtful 2. might as well 3. draw your attention to 4. marvelous  
5. settle for 6. done with 7. competitive, competitive 8. pained/pains  
9. leisurely 10. shrink 11. delivery 12. echoed 13. sour 14. for rent  
15. stack
- VI 1. inquired 2. informed 3. be (always) echoing 4. settle for 5. trash  
6. was crammed with 7. Normally 8. a piece of cake 9. be done with  
10. get the best out of 11. harm 12. quite a while
- VII 1. to ask for 2. was set up/has been set up 3. pulled up 4. gives off  
5. was held up 6. keep up 7. ran quickly 8. made up 9. be left out  
10. cut (a speaker) off
- VIII 1. It pained Jenny to learn of Jim's refusal to help her with the translation.  
2. The extra work to be assigned to you will cut into your spare time.  
3. We'd been at the job for hours, but we hardly made a dent in it.  
4. You have no business saying those nasty things about Dick.  
5. We might as well listen to the radio program since there isn't anything interesting on television.

### Word Building

- IX 1. standee 2. payee 3. grantee 4. addressee 5. a person who is absent  
6. a person who is being trained 7. a divorced person  
8. a person who is appointed
- X 1. output 2. breakdown 3. setup 4. Takeoff 5. drawbacks 6. breakthrough  
7. cutback 8. takeover
- XI 1. n. + n. newspaper drugstore workshop gas-station ice-cream  
2. n. + gerund shoe-making timekeeper sun-bathing air-conditioning  
ropewalking  
3. a. + n. supermarket highway fullstop blacksmith/blackboard  
background  
4. gerund + n. sleeping-pills drinking water building materials freezing point  
washing machine  
5. ad. + v. (derived from phrasal verbs) downfall outlook/output/outcome  
6. v. + ad. (derived from phrasal verbs) check-out setback/setup  
breakthrough/breakdown/breakout

### Structure

- XII 1. a great deal of pain "has been caused by evils which have never happened"  
2. the elderly lady Miss Morris quarreled with was none other than her future  
mother-in-law