

# College English

## 大学英语 精读

### 同步讲解与优化练习

李广琴 吕传红 主编  
张文起 审校

# BOOK 3

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# 《大学英语·精读三（第三版）》

## 同步讲解与优化练习

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## 前 言

本书为《大学英语·精读（第三版）》第三册的同步辅导用书。由于《大学英语》第三册学生用书更换了部分精读课文，同步辅导书也作出了相应的更新。

为了便于学生使用，本书的重点放在对词汇的讲解、辨析和应用等几个方面，在培养学生的阅读能力的同时，加强语言表达与应用能力训练。为了体现精读课程的重点，在编排上不仅将每课的重点词和句子反复进行操练，而且还提供了课文相关的“课文背景材料”（Cultural Notes）使学生更多地了解作者及文化背景知识，提高整体文化素养；对：“语言点”（Language Points）部分作了扩充，对于和课文有关的“易混的词”（Confusable Words）也逐个作了辨析，并配有实用性强的例句使学生掌握使用。本书还包括课文的中文译文。在每单元的最后还设置了将本单元常用词汇通过多项选择的方式让学生练习，以详细的讲解并给出参考答案的方式，使学生能够温故而知新。本书针对全书十个单元的内容和所学的词汇编写了两套试题，以帮助学生复习和巩固学过的知识。

为了给学生打好“宽、厚、牢”的语言基础，编者首先考虑在《大学英语·精读（第三版）》第三册教师用书的基础上增补、变动了一些内容，扩大了信息量和知识面，引导学生主动了解、接触更多新的东西，以适应社会的需求。

我们相信本书是学生复习课文和充实课外知识的最佳选择。

参加本书编写的教师分工如下：

刘萍老师编写了第一、二、三单元；何玮老师编写了第四、五、六单元；李静和张文起老师编写了第七、八单元；谭秀敏老师编写了第九单元；吕传红老师编写了第十单元；邢晔老师对本书的部分内容进行了校对；李广琴老师编写了书后两套模拟试题。张文起老师负责全书的审校。

本书是“天津市高等学校本科教学改革与质量建设研究计划重点项目”的一个组成部分。

南开大学出版社的领导和王冰先生及其他编辑同志在本书付梓前进行了具体的指导，在此一并表示诚挚的感谢。

编 者

2008年3月于南开园

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# Unit 1

## A Brush with the Law

### **Cultural Notes**

#### **1. Magistrate and Magistrate's Court (地方法官和地方法庭)**

In England, a magistrate is a person appointed to try minor offences. He is either an unpaid layman or, in London and some other large cities, a paid judicial officer.

In England, every district has a magistrate's court. It is the lowest court of law. The magistrate's court can only try people for minor, i.e. not very serious, offences. It cannot give prison sentences totaling more than 12 months, nor can it order fines of more than £400 for one offence.

在英国,地方法官是指接受任命,负责审问轻微罪案的人员。该人员或是不拿薪水的非司法界人士,或是在伦敦以及其他大城市领取报酬的司法官员。

在英国,每个地区都设有地方法庭。地方法庭是初级的法庭。其职能是审问涉嫌轻微(即:不是十分严重)罪案的人。对违法人员处以的刑期不得超过12个月,每起罪案所处的罚金也不得超过400英镑。

#### **2. Lawyer, Solicitor, Barrister (律师, 初级律师, 出庭律师)**

"Lawyer" is the general term for anyone whose work is to advise his clients about the law and represent them in court.

A solicitor (初级律师) is a lawyer who gives advice, appears in lower court, and prepares cases for a barrister to argue in a higher court.

A barrister (出庭律师) is a lawyer who has the right of speaking and arguing in the higher court of law.

If a person gets into trouble with police, he will probably ask a solicitor to help prepare his defense and, if the offence is to be heard in a Magistrate's court, he can ask a solicitor to appear for him and argue his case. If the case goes to a higher court, the solicitor still advises him, but he must get a barrister to appear for him.

“律师”一词是一个统称,指为其当事人提供法律建议并代表当事人出庭的人。

初级律师提供法律咨询、出席初级法庭,并为出庭律师在高级法庭的辩论作案件准备工作。

出庭律师有权在高级法庭进行发言和法庭辩论。

如果某人惹上官司,他很可能会请初级律师帮助他准备辩护。如果案件在地方法庭听证,他可以请初级律师代表其出庭辩护。如果案件交由高级法庭审问,初级律师仍可向其提供法律咨询,但他必须请出庭律师代表其出庭。

### 3. The Sixties' "Youth Counterculture" (二十世纪六十年代“青年反主流文化”)

The word “counterculture” was coined in the 1960's for the attitude and life style of many young people who rejected conventional social values and demanded more personal freedom. The counterculture first arose in the U.S. during the 1960's and soon spread to Britain, France and other western countries. These young people were opposed to the Vietnam War and dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs in their society. Yet, unable to find a more constructive way of struggling against these, they indulged themselves in sex, drugs, alcohol and rock music and took great pride in wearing long hair and unusual clothes and in taking up anything that was unconventional. The counterculture declined in the late 1970's.

“青年反主流文化”这个词是在二十世纪六十年代产生的，用于指反对传统社会价值观、要求更多人身自由的许多年轻人的态度及生活方式。青年反主流文化最早于二十世纪六十年代出现在美国，并很快传到英国、法国及其他西方国家。这些年轻人反对越战、不满意自己社会的现存状态，然而又无法找到更为积极的方式来抵抗这些，于是沉醉于性、毒品、酗酒以及摇滚乐中，以蓄长发、穿奇装异服、接受任何反传统的东西为荣。该潮流于二十世纪七十年代末开始衰落。

### 4. Middle Class (中产阶级)

In Britain, the middle class refers to the class of people between the nobility and the working class. It includes professional men (such as doctors, lawyers and architects), bankers, owners of business and small gentry. In the United States, however, the middle class refers to the class of people between the very wealthy class and the class of unskilled laborers and unemployed people. It includes businessmen, professional people, office workers, and many skilled workers.

Apart from occupations and economic status, the term “middle class” can also be used to describe values and attitudes.

在英国，中产阶级指的是处于贵族和工人阶级之间的阶级。包括职业者（如医生，律师，建筑师）、银行家、商人和小贵族。而在美国，中产阶级则指处于巨富阶层和由非熟练劳工及失业人员组成的阶层之间的阶层。它包括商人、职业人群、办公室工作人员和技术工人。

除了职业和经济地位，“中产阶级”一词还用来描述价值观和人生态度。

### New Words

#### 1. brush

*n.* brief fight or encounter 小冲突；小接触

— It is his third brush with the law in less than a year. 这是他在不到一年的时间里第三次触犯法律。

#### 2. process

*n.* course, method, esp. one used in manufacture 过程；制作法

— He is quick in his thought processes. 他思维敏捷。

#### 3. arbitrary

**adj.** based on personal opinion or impulse, not on reason 任意的; 任性的; 主观的

- The choice of players for the team seems completely **arbitrary**.  
队员的挑选似乎完全是主观决定的。
- Our decision to go to Italy rather than Spain was quite **arbitrary**. 我们不去西班牙而去意大利的决定并没有什么依据。

#### 4. circumstance

**n.** (usu. *pl.*) condition, facts, etc. connected with an event or a person 情况, 环境 (通常用复数)

- The weather is a **circumstance** to be taken into consideration. 天气是要考虑的一个条件。
- Because of **circumstances** beyond our control the meeting was canceled. 因为情况我们不能控制, 所以会议取消了。

#### 5. subsequent

**adj.** coming after, following 随后的, 接下来的

- Subsequent events proved that my judgment of the situation was right. 随后发生的事件证明了我对形势的判断是正确的。
- We made plans for a visit, but subsequent difficulties with the car prevented it. 我们做了出访的准备, 但随之而来的汽车方面的麻烦使我们未能成行。

#### 6. due

1) **due** (to do sth.): scheduled; arranged; expected 预定的; 约定的; 预期的

- His book is **due** to be published in October. 他的书预期十月份出版。

2) **due to** sth./sb.: because of sb./sth. 由某人/某事物引起的

- The team's success was largely **due to** her efforts. 该队的成功很大程度上是由于她的努力。
- **Due to** (Owing to) the heavy traffic, he was late. 由于交通拥挤, 他迟到了。

**Note:** 有人认为 **due to** 只能用在 **be** 之后。但实际上, 人们已普遍把 **due to** 视为介词, 是 **owing to** 的近义词。但 **due to** 作介词可作名词的后置定语, 而 **owing to** 一般不这样用。

#### 7. temporary

**adj.** lasting for a short time only (Its opposite is **permanent** — lasting for a long time or forever.) 暂时的, 临时的

- Peter has found a **temporary** job for the summer in a fast food restaurant.  
彼得暑期在快餐店找到了一份临时工作。

#### 8. wander

**v.** move around in an area or go from place to place without any special purpose or destination 游荡; 漫游; 闲逛

- She was **wandering** aimlessly up and down in the road. 她在路上信步闲逛。
- He lost interest in the book and **wandered off**. 对这本书失去了兴趣, 他闲逛去了。

#### 9. commit

**v.** 1) do (sth. illegal, wrong or foolish) 做 (不合法的、错的或愚蠢的事); 犯 (错误、罪行) (后面直接跟名词)

— He **committed** suicide. 他自杀了。

2) commit oneself to sth. (to do sth.) 使承担义务, 使承诺

— He has **committed** himself to support his parents. 他已承诺赡养他的父母。

### 10. regard

v. consider in the stated way

**regard...as...** 看作, 把……认为

— He seems to **regard** it **as** a small triumph. 他似乎把这看作是一个小小的胜利。

习语 **as regards** (关于; 至于)

**As regards** John, I will write to him at once. 至于约翰, 我将马上给他写信。

### 11. casual

*adj.* relaxed and unconcerned about what is happening or what one is doing 漫不经心的, 随便的

— Because of his **casual** attitude toward work, he was fired. 由于他对工作漫不经心, 他被解雇了。

— He tried to appear **casual** as he asked the pretty girl to dance. 他在邀请那位漂亮女孩跳舞的时候尽量显出很随便的样子。

### 12. conduct

v. manage; direct; carry out 处理; 主持; 引导; 指挥

— The police are **conducting** investigations into these murders. 警方正在对这些谋杀案进行调查。

— If he **conducts** his business affairs in the careless way he **conducts** his private affairs, they must be in confusion. 如果他做生意像他处理个人事务那样粗心大意, 他的生意准会一团糟。

### 13. dismiss

v. (of a judge) stop (a court case), refuse to consider a (complaint, plea, etc.) in a court 驳回; 对……不予受理

— The judge **dismissed** the case because of lack of evidence. 由于缺乏证据, 法官不予受理这个案子。

### 14. guilty

*adj.* done wrong 有罪的; 犯罪的; 有过失的

— He was found **guilty** of negligence. 他被判玩忽职守罪。

— He is **guilty** of one or two slips. 他犯了一两个小错误。

### 15. complain

v. say that one is dissatisfied, unhappy, etc.

complain (of/ about) /that 抱怨, 发牢骚, 表示不满

— You've got nothing to **complain** about (或 of). 你没什么可抱怨的。

— They **complained** to me about the food in the hotel. 他们向我抱怨旅馆的伙食。

— He **complained** that there was no hot water. 他抱怨说没有热水。

### 16. apologize

v. say one is sorry

apologize to sb. for sth. 因(某事)向(某人)道歉; 谢罪

— He **apologized** to us for being late. 他迟到了, 向我们道歉。

### Language Points

- (Para.1) take sb. to court:** take legal action against sb. 对某人提出诉讼

  - I told him that I would **take him to court** if he did not repay the money in a week. 我告诉他, 如果他一周之内不还钱, 我就会起诉他。
  - If you go on ill-treating your wife like this, you will be **taken to court**. 如果你继续这样虐待你的妻子, 就会遭到诉讼。
- (Para.1) ...it makes a good story now:** ...it provides a material for a good story now 现在成了一篇很好的故事。Here the verb “to make” means “to have the qualities needed for (sth. good)”. 可以成为(促成)好的事物。

  - Iced tea **makes** an excellent drink in summer. 冰茶是夏日的绝佳饮品。
  - The wall calendar **makes** a nice new year gift. 挂历可以作为很好的新年礼物。
- (Para. 2) a couple of:** a small number of; a few, usually two 少数, 几个; 一对

  - I've got **a couple of** tickets. Will you go with me? 我有两张票。你和我一起去吗?
  - Tom is quite busy now. His wife is expecting a baby in **a couple of** weeks. 汤姆现在很忙。他的妻子几周后就要临产了。
- (Para. 3) save up:** keep for future use 储蓄

  - It took him a year to **save up** enough money for a computer. 为了买一台电脑, 他攒了一年的钱。
  - They're now **saving up** to buy a house in the suburbs. 他们现在开始攒钱, 准备在郊区买一幢房子。
- (Para. 3) take one's time:** not to hurry; do sth. in an unhurried way 慢慢来, 不着急

  - Just **take your time** and tell me clearly what happened in the meeting yesterday. 你别着急, 跟我说清楚昨天会上到底发生了什么事。
- (Para. 3) It must have been this obvious aimlessness that led to my downfall:** I'm sure my arrest was the result of my wandering in the streets without any definite purpose. 一定是这种明显的毫无目的的游逛, 使我倒了霉。

must+have done 表示讲话者对过去某事做出主观推论, 这里 must 作“准是”、“一定”讲, 表示推测。

  - George is behaving strangely, I think he **must have drunk**. 乔治的表现怪怪的, 我想他准是喝醉了。
- (Para. 4) ...I was left in no doubt:** I became completely certain of the seriousness of the matter; I realized that it was no joke and they meant business. 这一下使我确信无疑了。

doubt 可接 if/whether/that 从句。在否定和疑问句中, doubt 后接 that 引导的从句; 在肯定句中 doubt 后接 whether 从句。

  - 1) I **doubt** very much if/whether I can finish the work in time. 我很怀疑我是否能及时把这件事做完。

2) I don't doubt that she will succeed. 我认为她会成功。

8. (Para. 10) **perfectly strange face**: a face showing no emotion or humor; a very serious-looking face 板着脸孔

— You're perfectly right. 你完全正确。

— I'm perfectly satisfied with your arrangements. 我对你的安排十分满意。

9. (Para. 12) **turn out**: prove to be 结果; 证明是(用作系动词)

— The weather turned out (to be) pretty nice that day. 结果那天的天气非常好。

— After a bad start, our English evening turned out (to be) a great success. 尽管开局不利, 但最终证明, 我们的英语晚会办得非常成功。

10. (Para. 19) **call on**: invite, require; appeal to 邀请; 要求

— Dr. Smith was often called upon to speak at these gatherings. 史密斯博士经常应邀在这样的集会上发言。

— The President called on his people to work hard for nation unity. 总统呼吁人民为国家统一而努力。

11. (Para. 19) **stand a chance**: have a chance 有机会, 有希望

— I would apply for the post if I were you. I think you stand a good chance. 如果我是你, 我就会申请这一职位。我觉得你很有希望。

12. (Para. 19) **My "trail" didn't get that far**: 我的“审判”没有进行到那一步。

这里, 副词“far”指“达到某种程度或阶段”。在本句中 that 也是副词。

— He went so far as to cheat openly on exams. 他太过分了, 公然在考试中作弊。

13. (Para. 19) **The magistrate dismissed the case**...: 法官驳回了对我的指控……

dismiss: (of a judge) stop a court case, refuse to consider a (complaint, plea, etc.) in a court 驳回指控

— The magistrate dismissed the case because of lack of evidence. 由于缺乏证据, 联邦法官驳回了指控。

14. (Para. 20) **reliable**: worthy of trust; dependable 可靠的

— Mr. Johnson's secretary is efficient and reliable. 约翰逊先生的秘书既能干又可靠。

15. (Para. 20) **Given the obscure nature of the charge**...: Considering the obscure nature of the charge...从对我指控的这种捕风捉影的做法来看, …… (given 属于貌似动词却非动词的边缘介词。与一般介词不同的是, 这类介词的词形较特别: 除少数词以动词原形出现以外, 大多数词为分词形式。常见的类似动词的边缘介词有 barring, considering, concerning, expecting, failing, granted 等)。

— Given his age, the performance is amazing. 考虑到他的年龄, 表现着实令人惊羡。

16. (Para. 20) **charge**: (其后的介词用 with) blame sb. officially for having broken the law 指控

— The police charged the driver with drunken driving. 警方指控司机酒后驾车。

— be charged with murder/stealing/theft/neglecting one's duty 被指控犯有谋杀罪/盗窃罪/玩忽职守罪

17. (Para. 20) **...and (if I) had really been unemployed**...: 要(如果)真是失了业的话, ……

这是一个表示与过去的事实相反的虚拟语气的从句部分, 其基本结构为:

从句: if+主语+had+done 主句: 主语+should/could/would/might+have+done

— If I had not been ill yesterday, I would have come to the party. 要是我昨天没生病, 我就去参加聚会了。

18. (Para. 20)...there is every chance that I would have been found guilty: ...it is very likely (or chances are) that the magistrate would have decided me to be guilty. (要是我真的失业的话), 我完全可能被判有罪。

19. (Para. 21)...that another youngster had been turned against the police: 又一个小伙子要跟警察作对了。

**turn against:** (cause to) oppose, be hostile to (使) 转为反对; (使) 变成与……敌对

— He tried in vain to **turn** the students **against** their professors. 他试图让学生们与他们的教授为敌, 但是没有成功。

### Confusable Words

#### 1. subsequent/consequent

**subsequent** 后来的, 接下去的: the period subsequent to the war 战后时期

**consequent** (常与 on, upon 连用) 因……而引起的; 由……所致的

— the earthquake and the **consequent** confusion 地震及由此而引起的混乱

— His long illness and **consequent** absence put him far behind in his work.  
他因病长期缺席, 耽误了很多课程。

#### 2. award/reward

**award:**

(1) v. 授予, 判给

— Martin Luther King Jr. was **awarded** the peace Nobel Prize of 1964 for advocating nonviolence policy in the movement for civil rights. 小马丁·路德·金因为主张在民权运动中采取非暴力政策而被授予 1964 年诺贝尔和平奖。

— He was **awarded** a gold cup in acknowledgment of his creative achievements for the development of the company. 公司奖给他一个金杯, 以感谢他为公司发展所做出的创造性成就。

(2) n. 奖, 奖品

— literary awards 文学奖

**reward:**

(1) v. 酬劳, 奖赏

— She **rewarded** the boy with \$ 10 for his help. 她因那男孩帮助而酬谢他 10 美元。

— How can I **reward** your kindness? 我怎样才能酬谢你的好意呢?

(2) n. 报酬, 奖金

— a **reward** of \$900 for catching the criminal 因抓获罪犯而得 900 美元酬金

— It's a **reward** for virtue. 那是对美德的回报。

#### 3. respectable/respective

**respectable:** 可敬的; 可观的; 体面的 (指受人尊敬的)

— a **respectable** teacher 一位可敬的老师

- a **respectable** income 可观的收入
- a **respectable** appearance 体面的外表
- respective**: 分别的, 各自的
- successful in their **respective** fields 在他们各自的领域都取得成功
- All men have their **respective** duties. 各人有各人的职责。

#### 4. cost/take/spend

**cost**: v. 花费

- How much did that bag **cost**? 那个书包要多少钱?

**take**: v. 花费(钱)

- It **takes** a lot of money to buy a house. 买一所房子要花一大笔钱。

**spend**:

(1) v. 花钱; 付款

- How much money do you **spend** each week? 你每星期花多少钱?

(2) v. 花时间; 度过

- Now more and more city adults **spend** their leisure time trying to improve themselves at school or college. 现在城市里越来越多的成年人利用业余时间到学校或大学去深造。

### Key to Study and Practice

## Study and practice

### II. Comprehension of the Text

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

### III. Vocabulary Activities

1

- 1) From her **accent** I guess she's from the Northeast.  
从她的口音我猜测她是东北人。
- 2) It was very clever of her to **turn** his argument **against** himself.  
她能够以子之矛攻子之盾, 真是聪明。
- 3) I found **a couple of** shoes under the bed but they don't make a pair.  
我在床下找到一双鞋, 不过不成对。(谚语: Every couple isn't a pair. 成双未必成对。)
- 4) Dr. Bright always **takes his time** as he examines his patients and treats them with extreme care.  
布莱特医生在为病人检查时总是不急不躁, 呵护备至。
- 5) British companies are trying to avoid the **unemployment** their American counterparts have already suffered.  
英国公司正试图避免经历其美国同行所遭受的失业。
- 6) Wilfred's remarks **confirmed** me in my opinion that he was an honorable(诚实的) young man.  
威尔弗雷德的评论使我确信, 他是个诚实的年轻人。



- 7) The key witness for the prosecution was offered police protection after she received death threats.

原告方的关键证人在收到死亡威胁后受到警方保护。

- 8) I thought that was the end of the matter but subsequent events proved me wrong.

我以为事情已经结束了，但接下来发生的事情证实我错了。

- 9) Having practiced for so long, the New York baseball team stands a chance of winning the World Series (美国职业棒球大赛) this year.

纽约棒球队已经训练了很长时间，因此很有希望赢得今年的美国职业棒球大赛。

- 10) At the trial, Bob's teacher, who was called as a character witness, said he was a quiet boy who had never been in trouble before. 在庭审时，被叫来作品格证人的鲍勃的老师说，鲍勃是个文静的孩子，以前从不曾惹过麻烦。

## 2

- 1) I have great belief in traditional Chinese medicine.

我非常相信传统中医。

- 2) Michael Horden's performance as Hamlet struck us as brilliant.

迈克尔·霍顿演哈姆雷特演得太精彩了。

- 3) A Canadian company plans to set up a factory in the area, so this should provide some employment for local people.

加拿大一家公司计划在这一地区建一座工厂，这应该能为当地人们提供一些就业机会。

- 4) In the past few years my aunt has saved up enough money to buy a house.

在过去的几年里我的姨妈攒了足够的钱买了一所房子。

- 5) Weak and lame in one leg, Max never stood a chance of getting that job.

麦克斯一条腿瘸而无力，他没有机会得到这份工作。

- 6) Those hurt in the explosion were awarded \$50,000 damages.

在爆炸中受伤的人们被给予 5 万美元的损失赔偿。

- 7) Presumably they can afford to buy an apartment, or they wouldn't be looking.

很有可能他们买得起一所公寓房，否则他们就不会看房了。

- 8) I was greatly shocked by the way Henry conducted the affairs of such a big business.

亨利管理这么大一个公司的方式令我十分震惊。

- 9) To our surprise, her casual remark about the mission should have caused a political storm.

使我们吃惊的是，她那有关这次使命的随意的言论竟然引起一场政治风波。

- 10) The expansion of the library around which student life revolves is one of the most important problems to be solved.

与学生生活密切相关的图书馆的扩建是个亟待解决的最重要的问题之一。

## 3

- 1) Joe wrote to say that he had to put off his visit because of his illness.

乔伊写信说，由于生病，他不得不推迟来访。[put off 推迟，拖延(后面接动名词形式)]

- 2) Despite the noise, they went on working as if nothing were happening.

尽管很吵，他们还是像什么事儿也没有发生似的继续工作。(went on 继续做原来的事(后面接动名词形式); go on 接动词不定式时，意思是：继续做事，但是做的是另外一件事。)