

THE ESSENCE OF COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语精华

大学英语 精读学习指南

孙怀庆 杨枫 主编

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The Essence of College English

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前 言

《大学英语·精读》是由上海外语教育出版社出版，目前已为国内高校普遍采用的大学英语精读教材。该教材全部选自英语原文，用字地道，词组丰富，句型集中，反映了《大学英语教学大纲》的要求，涵盖了大学英语四、六级考试的内容，只要教者得法，学者用心，该教材完全可以适应考试和应用的需要。然而奇怪的是，大多数学生并没能认真学习过该教材的丰富内容，而是津津乐道地埋头题海，老师们也无奈地引导学生们没完没了地去做各种马拉松式的试题。实际上，光做习题是一种不良倾向。英语不是数学，不需要用成麻袋的纸做大量运算，它需要认识、理解、记忆和运用，而不是在别人设计的习题里去勾勾划划，从而认为自己的水平达到了什么程度。习题还是别人的句子，不是你自己的，这不是目的。

基于这种认识，我们组织在吉林大学长期从事大学英语教学，具有高、中级职称的教师编写了这部《大学英语精华》，旨在提出大学英语学习新概念，即任何英语考试和应用，都离不开单词的特殊用法及重要词组和典型句型。只有彻底掌握这些内容，才能从根本上解决任何考试和应用中的实际问题。

本书以《大学英语·精读》为依据，分课编排，而在内容设置上却独具匠心，每课分高频单词、重要词组、词义辨析、典型句型、搭配列举、表达摘萃及阅读材料译文七部分，着重解决教学中和应用中（写作、阅读、翻译、会话等）的实际问题，然后引归到大学英语四、六级考试应试技巧问题。本书不同于其它大学英语参考书，更不同于一般的四、六级考试指导书，它侧重于学习方法的培养和考试内容的精编，对各个项目的阐释深入浅出、通俗易懂，力求做到用法上科学化、公式化，举例上实用化、知识化，而且照顾到教学、应用和应试等实际课题所提出的要求，是一部具有持久价值的英语教学参考书和自学必备读物。

编 者

1994年5月于长春

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Book One

Unit One

How to Improve Your Study Habits

I 高频单词

1. let v.

【释义】allow to 允许, 让

【用法】多用于第一或第三人称的祈使句中, 表示建议、请求、命令、警告等。let 之后跟宾语 + 不带 to 的动词不定式, let 通常不能用在被动的句子中。

【举例】a. Let's have a party tonight, shall we? 今晚我们聚会怎么样?

b. I let her talk without interrupting. 我让她讲下去, 没有打断她。

2. never adv.

【释义】not ever, at no time 从来没有, 永不

【用法】never 可以把句子变成否定句, 通常情况下 not 和 never 不连用。never 通常不用在句首, 但是可以放在祈使句的句首。另外, 当 never 用在句首时, 表示加强语气, 句子要用倒装结构。never 通常和现在完成时一起使用。

【举例】a. She is never at home——she's out all the time. 她从来不呆在家里——她整天在外边。

b. Never eat garlic with strawberries. 千万不要同时吃大蒜和草

莓。

c. **Never** have so many owned so much to so few. 从来没有这么多的人对这么多的人作过这么大的贡献。

d. I've **never** been able to eat cucumbers. 我至今也吃不惯黄瓜。

3. even *ad.*

【释义】used to invite a comparison between what is stated and what might have been the case, what might have happened 甚至(…也), 连(…都)

【用法】用于加强语气。**even** 和动词连用, 表示某一行动出人意外, 但为了强调句中某一部分, **even** 也可以放在句中别的地方。在否定句中, **even** 有一种特别用法。**not even** 用来表示连最低限度情况也没有出现、连期待中的最少的东西都不存在。另外, **even** 可用于比较级中。

【举例】a. She **even** told me to get out of the house. 她甚至叫我滚出来。

b. Anybody can do this, **Even a child** could do it. 这事谁都能做。就连一个孩子也能做。

c. He **can't even** write his own name. 他连自己的名字都不会写。

d. You're **even more beautiful than before**. 你比从前更漂亮了。

4. mean *v.*

【释义】have as a purpose or plan; intend 意欲, 打算; represent 意指, 意谓

【用法】mean + to + *inf.* / *v*-ing; mean + pron + to + *inf.*; mean + by; mean + *n*; mean 可用于被动结构。

【举例】a. I **mean business**. 我是当真的。

b. You don't **mean to** say so. 你要说的该不会是这个意思吧!

c. This gift **is meant** for you. 这件礼物是准备给你的。

d. Do you **mean him to** read the letter too? 你是否有意让他也读读这封信?

e. What do you **mean by** signing the letter for him? 你为什么竟然代他在信上签字?

f. Accepting the job **means living** abroad. 接受这个工作就意味着要住在国外。

5. do v.

【释义】perform, carry out an action; busy oneself with 做, 做出, 忙于

【用法】do 可用于加重肯定语气; 代替已用过的动词; 还可用于祈使句中加强语气。do 常和 v-ing 的形式连用。

【举例】a. He **did** accomplish the task in time. 他的确准时完成了任务。

b. They fulfilled their task ahead of time as we **did** ours. 同我们一样, 他们也提前完成了任务。

c. **Do** shut up! 住嘴!

d. This evening I think I'll stay at home and **do** some reading. 我想今晚我将呆在家里读点东西。

6. confuse v.

【释义】put into disorder; mix up in the mind; mistake one thing for another 使混乱; 使糊涂; 把...混同

【用法】get confused; confuse + n. , /pron. ; confuse... with; be confused about

【举例】a. They asked so many questions that they **confused** me. 他们问了许多问题, 把我弄糊涂了。

b. Don't **confuse** Austria with Australia. 不要把奥地利跟澳洲混淆了。

c. If you try to learn too many things at a time, you may **get confused**. 如果你同时学太多的东西, 你会弄混的。

d. Review important points mentioned in class as well as points you **remain confused about**. 重温课堂上提到的重点, 复习你仍然混淆不清的地方。

7. occupy v.

【释义】take up, fill (a certain position, space or time) 占(时间, 空间)

【用法】occupy + n. ; occupy oneself with; be occupied in doing sth. /with + n.

【举例】a. His speech **occupied** only three minutes. 他的讲话只占了3分钟。

b. He **occupied himself with** solving some algebra problems. 他专心求解一些代数题。

c. He is occupied in translating a French novel. 他正忙于翻译一部法文小说。

d. He is occupied with the repair of farm tools. 他正忙着修理农具。

8. commit v.

【释义】do sth. wrong, bad or unlawful 干坏事, 犯(罪、错误); entrust 委托; make oneself responsible 承诺, 答应负责

【用法】commit + n.; commit...to + n.; commit oneself to + n.; 可作及物动词, 但不用于被动结构, 也不能接 that 从句。

【举例】a. He committed a serious crime. 他犯有严重罪行。

b. She committed her son to my care. 她委托我照料她的儿子。

c. He refused to commit himself to a controversial subject before making due investigation. 他拒绝在作必要的调查研究之前对争论的问题表态。

9. too ad.

【释义】in a higher degree than is allowable 过于, 太, also, as well 也, 又, moreover, nevertheless 此外, 而且

【用法】可用于肯定句或肯定词组后; too 不能用在 very, fairly, pretty 或 quite 后面, 但可与 a bit, a little, rather, a lot, much 或 far 连用; 另外, 可用于 too...to 的结构中。

【举例】a. The reader will find in this book many interesting illustrations too. 读者还能在书中看到许多有趣的插图。

b. The shirt is too large for me. 这衬衫我穿起来太大。

c. They got the work done quickly, and well too. 他们把那项工作做得又快又好。

d. Instances are too numerous to list. 例子多得举不胜举。

e. She's rather too sure of herself. 她未免有点太自信了。

10. sure a.

【释义】free from doubt, knowing and believing 一定的, 确信的

【用法】be sure of + n. /v-ing; be sure that; make sure that; be sure to + inf.

【举例】a. Are you sure of it? 你能肯定吗?

- b. I'm not **sure why** he wants it. 我不能确定他为什么需要它。
- c. **Make sure (that)** all the windows are closed before you leave. 离开前务必将所有的窗户都关好。
- d. **Be sure to write** and give me all the news. 一定写信告诉我所有的消息。

11. subject(1) *n.*

【释义】*sth.* to be talked or written about or studied 主题, 学科, 话题, 题目

【用法】用作可数名词, 常见短语有: **on the subject of; a subject for/of; change subject of**

- 【举例】a. While we are **on the subject of** money, May I ask when you will repay that loan? 谈到钱, 我可以问你何时偿还那笔贷款吗?
- b. Let's **change the subject**. 让我们换个话题吧。
- c. English is the main **subject** in our school curriculum. 英文是我们学校课程中的重要科目。

subject(2) *a.*

【释义】owing obedience; having a tendency to, prone to 应服从的, 受支配的; 易受...的, 易忠...的, 有...倾向的

【用法】仅用作表语, **be subject to + inf. / n.**

- 【举例】a. We are **subject to** the law of the land. 我们受国家法律的约束。
- b. The trains are **subject to** delay when there is fog. 雾天火车常晚点。
- c. The pianist is **subject to** headaches. 那位钢琴家易患头痛病。

12. purpose *n.*

【释义】that which one means to do, intention, plan 目的, 计划, 意图

【用法】用作可数名词, **on purpose; for the purpose of; accomplish/attain one's purpose; to the purpose**

- 【举例】a. He came here **on purpose** to discuss it with you. 他到这儿来是要与你讨论这事的。
- b. He did so **on purpose**. 他是故意那样做的。

c. He went to Austria **for the purpose of** studying music. 他为研究音乐而赴奥地利。

d. He said something that was **to the purpose**. 他说了一些中肯的话。

13. mention v.

【释义】speak or write *sth.* about; refer to 提到, 说起

【用法】mention + *n.* / *v*-ing; mention to *sb.* + that 从句; not to mention; 只用作及物动词, 可用在被动结构中。

【举例】a. He **mentioned to me that** he had seen you. 他向我提到曾经见过你。

b. The boy has not learnt arithmetics, **not to mention** algebra. 这孩子算术还没学会, 更谈不上代数了。

c. He often **mentioned** his wife to me. 他常对我提起他的妻子。

14. information n.

【释义】sth told; news or knowledge given 消息; 情报; 知识

【用法】为不可数名词, 常同 a piece of, much, little 连用; 作主语时, 谓语动词永远用单数。类似的名词还有, news, furniture, luggage 等。

【举例】a. For fuller **information**, please contact our local agent. 欲知详情, 请与我们驻当地的代理人联系。

b. That's a useful **piece of information**. 那是一份有用的情报。

15. miss v.

【释义】fail to hit, catch, find, touch, hear, etc. 未击中, 未赶上, 错过, 未听到, 未发现等。

【用法】用作及物动词, 也可作不及物动词, miss + *n.* / + *v*-ing, 可用于被动结构中。

【举例】a. Because of the traffic jam, we **missed the start** of the movie. 由于交通阻塞, 我们没赶上看到影片的开头。

b. He just **missed being struck**. 他险些被打着。

c. Old Smith won't **be missed**, nobody will feel regret at his absence. 老史密斯要是不在了, 没有人会感到遗憾的。

16. match(1) n.

【释义】person able to meet another as his equal in strength or skill 对手,敌手, person or thing exactly like, or corresponding to 配对物,相配者

【用法】be a match for sb. ; be more than a match for sb.

【举例】a. You are no match for him. 你不是他的对手。

b. He is against more than his match. 他遇到比他高明的对手。

c. They are a good match. 他俩是对好搭档。

d. The chairs and the desk are a good match. 这些椅子和这张书桌很相配。

match(2) v.

【释义】put one thing in competition with another 使比赛,使较量, be equal to, obtain a match for 敌得过, 比得上 correspond with in quality, colour, design 使相配,

【用法】用作及物动词或不及物动词,但不用于被动结构。match...with/against

【举例】a. No one can match him in singing. 论唱歌谁也比不过他。

b. The tie matches your suit perfectly. 这条领带跟你的西服很相配。

c. We should match words with deeds. 我们应该言行一致。

17. suggestion n.

【释义】the act of suggesting 建议,意见

【用法】用作可数名词,在表语从句、同位语从句中使用虚拟语气。常见短语有:at/on one's suggestion, make a suggestion

【举例】a. He made a new suggestion. 他提出了新的建议。

b. The mother rejected my suggestion that she (should) meet her daughter the next week. 那位母亲拒绝了我的建议,即她应该在下个星期去看她的女儿。

c. On your suggestion, the meeting has been cancelled. 按照你的提议,会议已被取消。

18. but(1) prep.

【释义】other than; except 除了...之外

【用法】but 后面跟动词时,常用不带 to 的动词不定式;but 常与 every,

no, any, all, none, next, last, nobody, anything 等连用。but for 用于虚拟语气中。

【举例】a. I couldn't do anything but just sit there and hope. 除了坐等之外我毫无办法。

b. They're all wrong but me. 除我以外,他们全错了。

c. 'Who would do a thing like that?' — 'Nobody but her?' “谁会干出这种事呢?”——“除了他,再没有别人”。

d. But for your help, we would not have finished the work in time. 要不是你们的帮助,我们决不会及时完成这项工作。

e. I was last but one in the race yesterday. 昨天赛跑 我得了个倒数第二名。

but (2) conj.

【释义】rather than, instead, 而不, 若不, in spite of 不管

【用法】用于否定词或疑问词之后,表示否定意义,用于否定词加 doubt, deny, question 等词之后,无实义,相当于 that. but that 用于虚拟语气中。

【举例】a. Who knows but it may be so? 谁能说不会这样呢?

b. There is no question but he will succeed. 他会成功,这是没有问题的。

c. No task is so difficult but we can accomplish it. 不管任务怎样的难,我们都能完成。

d. The little girl would have fallen into the river but that the PLA man caught her. 要不是解放军战士把小孩拉住,她就掉到河里去了。

II 重要词组

1. look over

【释义】examine, inspect 检查,察看,审阅; overlook 忽略

【用法】v. + adv. (及物动词,宾语可放在副词前;可用于被动结构。)

【举例】a. He has looked over your work and has some comments to make. 他已检查过你的工作,并有点意见要提。

b. The teachers are looking over the examination papers. 教师们正在批阅试卷。

- c. Here's the correspondence, I've **looked it over**. 这是那些函件, 我已校阅过了。

2. be aware of

【释义】having knowledge or realization of that 知道的, 明白的, 意识到的

【用法】*adj + prep.* (形容词词组, 介词 *of* 后跟名词或名词性从句), *become aware of*.

【举例】a. They are fully **aware of** the gravity of the situation. 他们完全明白形势的严重性。

b. I've **become aware of** the seriousness of the problem. 我已开始意识到问题的严重性。

c. I was **not aware of** how deeply he had felt the death of his mother. 我不知道他对他母亲的去世如何伤感。

3. decide on/upon

【释义】make a choice or decision about 选定, 决定

【用法】*v. + prep. + n. / v-ing* (不及物动词, 不能用于被动结构), 介词 *on* 后常接 *v-ing* 形式。

【举例】a. I **decided on going** there. 我决定去那。

b. In the end she **decided on** the green hat. 最后她决定要那绿色的帽子。

c. Let's put our heads together and **decide on** a plan of action. 让我们大家共同商量一起来决定行动计划。

4. in addition to

【释义】as well as 除...之外

【用法】*prep. + n. + prep. + n. / v-ing*

【举例】a. He earns 1,000 yuan **in addition to** his salary. 他除了薪水外赚了一千元。

b. This design has many other advantages **in addition to** lower cost. 这个设计除费用低外, 还有许多其它优点。

5. set aside

【释义】save for a special purpose 留出, 拨出

【用法】*v. + adv.* (及物动词, 可用于被动结构, 不能分割使用。)

【举例】a. I've decided to **set aside** ten yuan a month so that I can buy a used bike next year. 我决定每月留出 10 元钱,以便明年买辆旧自行车。

b. Be sure to **set aside** enough time to complete your assignment. 务必要留出足够的时间做作业。

6. lead to

【释义】guide in opinion or action; influence; reaching a place; going through an area; persuade, cause 引导...的行动和意见;影响;通达,诱使;导致

【用法】v. + *prep.* (不及物动词或及物动词,宾语可用于介词前,可用于被动结构。)

【举例】a. What **led you to** think so? 是什么使得你这样想的呢?

b. You might have **been led to** believe that I was joking. 你或许会以为我在开玩笑。

c. His failure **led to** his resignation. 失败导致他辞职。

d. All roads **lead to** Rome. 条条大道通罗马。

7. share in

【释义】have a share 分享,分担

【用法】v. + *adv.* (不及物动词,不能用于被动结构,不可分割使用,常与 with 连用。)

【举例】a. I will **share in** the cost with you. 我将与你分担费用。

b. She **shares in** my troubles as well as in my joys. 她与我同甘苦。

8. go over

【释义】study or repeat, 温习 examine the details of; inspect 仔细检查;查看

【用法】v. + *prep.* (不及物动词,不能用于被动结构中,不能分割使用。)

【举例】a. Let's **go over** this chapter again. 我们将这一章再温习一遍。

b. We must **go over** the accounts carefully before we settle them. 在结帐之前,我们必须将帐目查看一下。

c. We should like to **go over** the house before deciding whether to buy it. 我们要将这房屋查看一下,然后再决定是否要买。