

大学 英语

主编 袁晓宁

精读
教学与辅导

配精读（修订本）第五册

上海外语教育出版社



大学英语

精读 教学与辅导

A GUIDE TO COLLEGE ENGLISH INTENSIVE READING

配精读（修订本）第五册

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前言

本书为《大学英语》(修订本)精读教程系列配套用书的第五册,供学生学习使用,也可作为教师教学参考用书。本书共有十个单元,每个单元由“课文赏析”、“语句难点”、“补充练习”三个部分组成。“课文赏析”主要概述课文内容,同时对课文的文体及修辞也有所涉及,旨在帮助学生更好地理解和欣赏所学课文;“语句难点”对每课课文中出现的重点词汇、词组和句型进行诠释,提供有关的搭配和例句,对容易混淆的同义词进行辨别;“补充练习”包括词汇结构、词汇比较、阅读理解和完型填空四个部分。词汇结构练习主要是根据课文中的重点词汇及四、六级考试中常出现的词汇和语法现象设计的;阅读理解共有两篇短文,具有语言地道规范、趣味性强等特点,该练习旨在扩大学生的阅读量,提高他们的阅读能力;完型填空分为两篇,旨在帮助学生运用英语的综合能力。所有这些练习都有助于提高学生的英语水平,同时也具有较强的应试效应。

为了编写这套书,上海外语教育出版社组织成立了编写指导委员会。井升华教授担任这套书的总主编,全套丛书都由他最后定稿。

本书由袁晓宁教授主编。参加该书编写人员的分工如下:唐宏负责7—10单元的部分内容,严洪媚负责3—6单元,主编袁晓宁负责1—2及7—10单元的部分内容,并负责全书的统稿及修改,陈爱民也参加了1—2单元的部分编写工作。

由于编者水平有限,书中疏漏之处在所难免,望广大读者及同

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Unit One

A Kind of Sermon

一、课文赏析

初学者在英语学习的基础阶段取得了长足的进步,但当他们进入高级阶段后,在大量的词汇、习惯用法和复杂的句型结构面前,往往感到束手无策,无法取得明显的进步,甚至感到灰心失望,于是会萌生出这样的想法:“学得越多,懂得越少。”其实教师们也并不轻松,他们为没有指点学生的良策而备感苦恼。

如何解决这一难题?作者深谙此道,分别针对师生的困惑进行了分析,有事实有对策,令人心悦诚服,不啻一剂良方。如果单纯地分析对策,难免流于说教,变成了真正的“sermon”,令人读来索然无味;而本文多次运用习语、生动的比喻,笔调轻松,行文流畅,本身就是一个高级阶段英语学习的典型范文。

本文是篇实用性的散文,作者对于提出的问题进行条分缕析,进而提出建设性的建议。作为本书的第一单元,本文成功地担当了高级阶段英语学习“序言”的角色。

二、语句难点

1. appreciate (L1): v.

1) be aware of; understand fully 意识到,懂得

A. I don't think you *appreciate* the dangers of the job.
我想,你并没有意识到这项工作的危险性。

B. Most people can *appreciate* the importance of exercises for good health. 大多数人能正确认识锻炼对健康的重要性。

2) understand the high value of; understand and enjoy the good quality of 欣赏,赏识,重视

A. His abilities were not *appreciated* in that school.
在那所学校,他的能力没有受到赏识。

B. Doctors are highly *appreciated* in that country. 在那个国家里,医生受到高度重视。

3) be thankful or grateful for 感谢,感激

We *appreciate* your help very much. 我们非常感谢你的帮助。

4) (of property, possessions, etc.) increase in value (指财产等) 升值

Houses in this area have all *appreciated* (in value) since the new road was built. 自从新的公路建成后,这个地区的房子就升值了。

2. consolation (L6): *n.* comfort during a time of sadness or disappointment 安慰

A. She received many letters of *consolation* when her husband died. 她丈夫去世时,她收到许多慰问信。

B. Your presence was a *consolation* to me at such a sad time. 这个悲伤的时刻,你在场对我是一种安慰。

辨析: *consolation* 指精神上的安慰; *compensation* 指物质、经济上的补偿或赔偿。

A. He has put in a claim for *compensation*. 他已提出赔偿

的要求。

B. He received \$ 30,000 in *compensation* for his injury at work. 他得到 3 万美元工伤赔偿金。

C. Did you get any *compensation* when you were dismissed? 你被解雇时有没有拿到什么赔偿金?

3. frustrate (L7): *vt.* disappoint, discourage; prevent the fulfillment of, defeat (sb. or sb.'s effort) 使感到灰心;挫败,受挫

A. He was *frustrated* after several unsuccessful attempts. 多次尝试失败之后,他灰心了。

B. Tom had a *frustrated* look on hearing the news that he again failed the test. 当听说自己又一次未通过考试,汤姆露出了灰心丧气的表情。

C. The bad weather *frustrated* our hopes of going out. 坏天气使我们外出的希望落空了。

4. put into practice (L9): apply, carry out 应用,实施

It is really hard to *put* this plan *into practice*. 将这项计划付诸实施困难很大。

5. ... hesitate when confronted with the vast untouched area of English vocabulary and usage which falls outside the scope of basic textbooks. (L9): ... uncertain what to do when they encounter English words and usage which are totally new to them, and which are not included in their basic textbooks. (他们)遇到大量从未接触过、并且基础教科书中所没有的词汇和惯用法时,就会犹豫不决。(注意: ... when confronted with ... = ... when they are confronted with ... 该句中 they are 省掉。)

6. (be) confronted with (L10): faced with, brought face to face with 面对,面临

The young scientist did not lose heart when (he was) *confronted with* serious difficulties in his research. 在研究工作遇到严重困难的时候,这位年轻的科学家没有丧失信心。
试比较: *confront ... with ...*; *bring face to face*, *cause to meet* 使面对,使面临

A. The war *confronted* the people *with* hardships. 战争使人民面临苦难。

B. A good teacher should not *confront* his students *with* too much information in one lesson. 好的老师不该在一课中向学生灌输过多的信息。

7. *scope* (L11); *n.*

1) the area within the limits of a question, subject, action, etc.; *range* 范围

A. Such subjects are not within the *scope* of this book. 这些议题不是这本书的论及范围。

B. Economics is beyond the *scope* of a child's mind. 经济学超出了儿童的理解范围。

2) space or chance for action or thought 余地,机会

A. There is ample *scope* for our expertise in China's western region development. 我们的专长在中国西部地区开发中大有作为。

B. I'd like more *scope* for putting a few new ideas into practice. 我希望有更多的机会把一些新想法付诸实施。

8. *consist of* (L13); *be made up of* (由...) 构成

A. The house *consists of* six rooms. 这栋房子有6个房间。

B. A week *consists of* seven days. 1周有7天。

试比较: *consist in*; *lie in* 在于,存在于; *consist with*; *be in line with* 一致,符合

A. Her charm does not *consist* only in her beauty. 她的魅力不仅仅在于她的美貌。

B. The beauty of this plan *consists in* its simplicity. 这个计划的妙处在于它的简洁。

C. The report *consists with* facts. 这篇报道符合事实。

D. Theory should *consist with* practice. 理论应与实践相一致。

9. dedication (L16): *n.* devotion to a cause or an aim 献身, 献身精神

A. She worked with great *dedication* to find a cure for the disease. 她为找到医治该病的方法而忘我工作。

B. The *dedication* of that scientist to his work is well known. 那位科学家忘我工作的精神众所周知。

10. take refuge (in) (L21): find shelter or protection (in) 求助, 寻求慰藉; 避难, 隐蔽, 躲藏

A. Accused of incompetence, he *took refuge* in lying. 因被人指责不称职, 他便以谎言掩饰错误。

B. When she is lonely, the old woman *takes refuge* in remembering her past happy times. 孤独的时候, 老人以回忆过去的美好时光聊以自慰。

C. The frightened little girl *took refuge* behind the door. 被吓坏的小女孩躲到门后去了。

11. You can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink. (L21): 引马河边易, 逼马饮水难。

12. "It ain't what you say. It's the way that you say it." (L23): The important thing is not what you say but how you say it. 重要的不是你说什么, 而是你怎么说。

13. incline (L24): *v.* cause (sb.) to have a tendency or a wish

倾向 (to do sth.), tend (to), be disposed (to) 使(某人)想做某事; 倾向

A. The news *inclines* me to start at once. 这个消息使我想立即动身。

B. Do you feel *inclined* to go for a walk? 你想出去散步吗?

C. I am *inclined* to agree with you. 我倾向同意你的观点。

14. counter (L24)

1) *vt.* respond to sb. or some view with an opposing view, a return attack, etc. 反对, 反击

A. They *countered* our proposal with one of their own. 他们提出自己的建议来与我们的提议相抗衡。

B. The minister *countered* his opponents with a strong speech. 这位部长用强有力的演讲来反击他的政敌。

2) *adj.* opposed, opposite 相反的, 违背的
Your conclusion is *counter* to his. 你的结论和他的相反。

3) *adv.* opposed or opposite, contrary to 相反地, 对立地

A. He acted *counter* to all advice. 他摒弃一切忠告, 背道而驰。

B. His plans run *counter* to mine. 他的计划与我的相反。

15. encounter (L27); *vt.* meet by chance; meet or be faced by (sth. bad, esp. a danger or a difficulty) 邂逅; 遇到或面临 (不好的事物, 尤其是危险或困难)

A. I've just *encountered* an old friend in the "subway" station. 我在地铁站偶然碰见一个老朋友。

B. He *encountered* many difficulties. 他遇到了许多困难。

16. It is much easier to get food of any kind than to choose the dish you would most like to eat on a given day from a vast

menu. (L31): 随便准备点吃的, 比起在特定的日子里从丰富的菜单中选出你最爱吃的菜来要容易得多。

17. wash one's hands of (L35): have no more to do with; refuse to be responsible for 洗手不干(某事); 不再管(某事或某人)

A. I *washed my hands of* their schemes when I discovered what they were up to. 当我知道他们的居心时, 我洗手不干了。

B. That's your affair and I *wash my hands of* the whole business. 这是你的事, 我不想插手。

18. amount to (L35): be equal to, signify; reach the total of 等同, 意味着; 共计为

A. Keeping what belongs to another without permission *amounts to* stealing. 未经允许占有他人的东西, 与偷窃无异。

B. All his fine words *amount to* nothing. 他这些漂亮的言辞实在毫无意义。

C. The reserve fund now *amounts to* \$10,000. 储备金总数共达到 10 000 美元。

19. come across (L39)

1) meet or discover by chance 偶然遇见, 碰上

A. I've just *come across* an old friend I haven't seen for years. 我刚碰到了一位多年不见的老朋友。

B. The old man you *came across* just now lives nearby. 你刚才碰到的那位老人就住在附近。

C. I've just *come across* a beautiful poem in this book. 我在这本书上偶然发现一首美妙的诗。

2) well received 受欢迎

A. The debut of the opera group *came across* very well.

丰从里千日 剧团的首演很受欢迎。 (L31): *mean*

B. Your speech *came across* very well; everyone understands your opinion now. 你的演讲相当成功, (人某或事其 大家现在都了解你的看法了。 (to be responsible

3) *seeming like*, giving the impression of ... 看上去似乎是, 给人...印象 (what they were up to. 当我知道他们

A. The new teacher *came across* to the students as easygoing. 同学们觉得新老师似乎是一个平易近人的人。 (the whole business. 手到病除, 手到病除

B. He *came across* to me as quite a nice man, really. 确实, 他给我的印象是一个很好的人。 (同, 意味言

20. *rely on* (L50): trust 依赖, 信赖, 指望 (A. Keeping

A. You can *rely on* me. 你可以信赖我。 (amounts

B. He never *relies on* the opinions of others. 他从来不相信别人的观点。 (B. All his fine words amount to no

C. I think I can come, but don't *rely on* it. 我想我能来, 但说不定。 (C. The reserve fund now amounts to

21. ... if the path you choose is too overgrown to make further progress, ... (L53): ... if the path you picked is covered with thickly-grown plants that made it difficult to go any further,如果你所选择的那条路因草木丛生而难以继续前进, (years. 我刚碰到了一位老

B. The old man you came across just now lives nearby.

三、补充练习 (C. I've just come across a beautiful poem in this book.

1. Vocabulary and Structure

1) She is an intelligent girl but certain personality _____ have made her unpopular. (A. The defect of the

- A. behaviors B. features
C. tempers D. traits

2) Those gifts of rare books that were given to us were deeply .

- A. appreciated B. approved
C. appealed D. applied

3) He is an man and will soon be used to the new environment.

- A. adaptable B. adoptable
C. adjustable D. adorable

4) The resolution was adopted at the meeting by a(n) majority.

- A. dominating B. predominant
C. dominant D. overwhelming

5) A lot of ants are always invading my kitchen. They are a thorough .

- A. nuisance B. trouble
C. worry D. anxiety

6) It seems that oil from this pipe for some time.

We have to take the machine apart to put it right.

- A. had leaked B. was leaking
C. has been leaking D. leaked

7) When he finally emerged from the cave after thirty days,

John looked pale.

- A. enormously B. startlingly
C. uniquely D. significantly

8) The computer revolution may well change society as

 as did the Industrial Revolution.

- A. importantly B. insignificantly
C. fundamentally D. comparatively
- 9) The news, though not wholly bad, was so _____ that I could no longer concentrate on my work.
A. disastrous B. anxious
C. regretful D. disturbing
- 10) When people become unemployed, it is _____ (that is often worse than lack of wages).
A. laziness B. poverty
C. idleness D. inability
- 11) After doing odd jobs for a week, he got a _____ position as office-boy.
A. permanent B. sufficient
C. transparent D. universal
- 12) The hopes, goals, fears and desires _____ widely between men and women, between the rich and the poor.
A. alter B. shift
C. transfer D. vary
- 13) I could see that my wife was _____ having that fur coat, whether I approved of it or not.
A. adequate for B. intent on
C. short of D. deficient in
- 14) This card _____ cardholders to free drinks in our new restaurant.
A. enables B. entitles
C. grants D. credits
- 15) Why should anyone want to read _____ of books by