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(第三册)

陈 登 编著

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## 前 言

上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语精读(修订本)》是由复旦大学主持编写和修订的,其 1992 年版曾荣获全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖和国家教委高等学校第二届优秀教材一等奖。全国文、理、工、农、医等本科院校以及综合性大学和师范院校普遍使用该教材。为了帮助广大师生更好地使用《大学英语精读(修订本)》,我们根据长期使用该教材的教学经验,以教材的修订本为依据,并按全国大学英语委员会关于大学英语四、六级考试采用新题型的通知精神,以新的视野、新的标准编写与教材配套的《大学英语精读(修订本)教与学辅导》。

《大学英语精读(修订本)教与学辅导》在编排上与教材同步,每单元分内容梗概、课文注释、重点结构、词语辨析、阅读材料注释、练习答案和参考译文等七个部分。“内容梗概”旨在使学生能提纲挈领地了解课文的内容,并为学生练习用英文写课文摘要提供参考;“课文注释”目的在于使学生能清楚地了解每课中语言上的重点和难点;“重点结构”旨在使学生掌握课文中常用的语法结构;“词语辨析”对一些常用的同义词或近义词进行辨析,让学生明白这些词语的异同;“阅读材料注释”旨在帮助学生更快地、更有效地阅读;“练习答案”部分提供了全部练习的答案,学生在遇到疑难时可以参考,但要注意有些题目的答案并不是唯一的,像 Answer the following question 和 Translate the following sentences into English 等可以有多种答案,我们提供的只是一种选择;“参考译文”部分有课文译文和阅读材料译文,希望这些译文不仅有助于学生理解原文,

也能使他们在语篇层次上摸索英汉互译的规律。

总之,本书的编写原则立足于《大学英语教学大纲》,针对教学中的难点和问题加以系统地整理,旨在使学生掌握英语的语言规律,培养和提高学生运用英语的能力。

编者

1998年6月于湖南大学

## Unit One

### A Brush with the Law 与警方的一次小冲突

#### 内容梗概

The author tells us the story of his being arrested and taken to court more than a decade ago. At that time, he went into the local library with the intention of seeking employment. But when he was walking out of it, two policemen in uniform appeared and arrested him for wandering with intent to commit an arrestable offence. His long untidy hair and his unconcernedness with the incident convinced them that he was a thoroughly disreputable character. The magistrate dismissed the case. His release from the charge depended on his middle-class background and brilliant academic record. His arrest and release reveals that the application of law sometimes may be unjust, even the law itself.

#### 课文注释

1. brush: 小接触;小冲突;小争吵

They had a brush with the thugs. 他们与暴徒发生了一场小冲突。

2. I have only once been in trouble with the law. 我平生只有一次与警方发生纠葛。

be in trouble (with): 处于不幸或困境中;倒霉;受训斥

(1) If you can't pay the debt, you're going to be in trouble. 如果还不起债,你就会有麻烦了。

(2) He never came except that he was in trouble. 他没有困难是从不来的。

law: (常作 the law) 执法者, 警察, 警官

(1) The law arrived just in time to catch the armed robber. 警方及时赶到, 逮住持枪歹徒。

(2) Two laws came up to me and grabbed hold of me. 两名警察走上前来, 一把抓住了我。

3. The whole process of being arrested and taken to court was a rather unpleasant experience at the time, but it makes a good story now. 我遭被捕和出庭受审的整个过程在当时是一件令人非常不快的事, 但现在倒成了一篇好故事的材料。

take sb to court: 对……起诉、控告

(1) She decided to take him to court. 她决定控告他。

(2) He was taken to court because of the event. 他因这件事被人控告。

make: v. (具有某种特点、品质等的) 足以成为, 可转变为

(1) The calendar makes a nice new year gift. 挂历是一份很好的新年礼物。

(2) Iced tea makes an excellent drink in summer. 夏天, 冰水是很好的饮料。

4. What make it rather disturbing was the arbitrary circumstances both of my arrest and my subsequent fate in court. 使这次经历颇为恼火的是逮捕我以及后来法庭判决的结果所根据的那种随心所欲, 主观臆断的事实或证据。

circumstance: 事实; 证据

(1) The circumstances suggest murder. 事实表明可能是谋杀。

(2) This is the fate of an appeal to a higher court. 这就是上级法院上诉的结果。

5. ...and was not due to go to university until the following October.  
但上大学要等到十月份。

not...until or not until: 直到……才

(1) They didn't find her until the next day. 她们到第二天才找着她。

(2) Not until midnight did it stop raining. 直到午夜,雨才停。

due: 预定的;预定应到的;约定的

(1) The guests are due to arrive here next week. 客人们预定下周抵达。

(2) He is due back Friday morning. 他定于星期五上午回来。

6. I was looking for a temporary job so that I could save up some money to go travelling. 我在找一份临时工作,以便积蓄点钱去旅行。

save up: 把(钱)储存起来

(1) I save up a little money every month to buy a bike. 我每个月都积蓄点钱想买部单车。

(2) They save up money to buy a house. 他们存钱买房子。

7. As it was a fine day and I was in no hurry, I was taking my time, looking in shop windows, strolling in the park... 由于这天天气晴朗,我又不急着赶时间,我慢悠悠地看看橱窗,逛逛公园……

in no hurry: 不急于;不愿意,不想

(1) I am in no hurry to go. 我不急着走。

(2) I'm in no hurry to go out in the rain. 下雨时我不想出门。

其肯定式为 in a hurry (急忙,匆忙,赶着做……)。

You needn't be in such a hurry. 你没必要这么匆忙。

take one's time: 不着急;不慌忙;慢吞吞

You take your time about it. 这事你且慢慢地做好了。

look in: 朝……里面看;顺道看望

(1) I looked in my purse and discovered I'd only got a ten-dollar

note. 我从钱包里一看,发现只有一张十美元的钞票。

(2) He wrote to ask me if I could spare half an hour to look in at him. 他写信问我能否抽出半小时去看看他。

8. I saw a man walking across the road with the obvious intention of talking to me. 我看见一个人正穿过马路,显然是想过来跟我搭话。

with the intention of; (带)有……的意图(目的)

(1) They went to Paris with the intention of becoming painters. 他们去巴黎是想成为画家。

(2) She came with the intention of helping us. 她来是想要帮我们一把的。

see sb. do (doing)… 看见某人做……

She stood by but did not see the two men enter the room. 她就站在旁边但没有看见那两个人进入房间。

9. But then another policeman appeared, this time in uniform, and I was left in no doubt. 可是紧接着另一个警察出现在我面前,这次是位穿警服的,这下使我确信无疑了。

in doubt; 不能肯定的; 可怀疑的; 不确定的

(1) She was in doubt as to whether she should accept the post. 对是否应接受这一职务她还拿不定主意。

(2) The result of the election is in no doubt now. 选举的结果现在已见分晓。

leave; 使处于某种状态

(1) This left them without a ray of hope. 这使他们失去了一线希望。

(2) All the while they were left in the dark about the case. 这事他们一直蒙在鼓里。

10. Wandering with intent to commit an arrestable offence. 四处游荡,心怀不轨,企图作案。



with intent to (do sth): 怀有……目的, 企图

He came with intent to defraud. 他怀着诈取钱财的目的而来。

arrestable offence: 可无证逮捕的罪行(指按法律规定, 无须逮捕证就可逮捕犯罪者)

11. with a perfectly straight face: 板着一副面孔, 神情极为严肃。

perfectly: 十分, 非常

如: a perfectly good child (十分乖的孩子)

to be perfectly happy (非常快乐)

straight face(没有表情的脸; 一本正经的面孔)

to keep a straight face (板着面孔, 不露笑容)

12. At the time I was nineteen, had long untidy hair, and regarded myself as part of the sixties' youth counterculture'. 当时我 19 岁, 留着一头蓬乱的长发, 并且自认为是 60 年代“青年反主流文化”的一员。

counterculture: 反主流文化, 反正统文化(指 60 年代和 70 年代美国青年中形成的一种文化群落, 表现为反传统的生活方式和思想道德观念)

the sixties' youth counterculture' 一词指的是 60 年代许多青年抵制传统的社会道德文化, 要求更多的行为自由。他们无力反抗现存的社会状况, 就只好沉溺于吸毒、酗酒、摇滚乐等, 并且留着长发, 穿着奇装异服以示对抗。这种现象一直到 70 年代末才衰退。

regard...as: 把……看(当)成是, 认为……是……

(1) I regard you as my best friend. 我把你当成我最好的朋友。

(2) The girl regards him as a fool. 女孩子们认为他是个傻瓜。

13. As a result, I wanted to appear cool and unconcerned with the incident. 结果, 我想显得冷静, 对此事情毫不在乎的样子。

be unconcerned with/about: 不在乎, 不关心

The children playing on the playground seemed unconcerned with the rain. 在操坪上玩的孩子们好象不在乎下雨。

14. it confirmed them in their belief that I was a thoroughly disreputable character. 这使他们更加认定(确信)我是个地地道道的坏蛋。

confirm: 巩固, 加强

Her remarks confirmed me in my opinion that she was a very rude young lady. 她的言辞使我进一步认定她是个很粗俗的姑娘。

belief: 信念; 看法

She came to me in the belief that I could help her. 她来找我因为她认定我能帮助她。

character: (有某种行为或个性的)人; (人的)品德, 品质

如: a suspicious character(可疑的人), character witness(品德信誉见证人)。

15. I continued to try to look worldly and au fait with the situation. 我依旧装出老于世故, 对这种场面习以为常的样子。

(be) au fait: 熟悉(with, to); 精通的, 能胜任的

(1) I am au fait with her intentions. 我熟知她的意图。

(2) You must be au fait with the surroundings since you have lived here so long. 既然你住这里这么久了, 一定很熟悉这里的环境吧。

(3) He is au fait at playing football. 他足球技艺精湛。

16. I wanted to conduct my own defense in court. 我想在法庭上自己来进行辩护。

conduct: 进行; 经营; 实施; 处理

(1) They have conducted an adequate and up-to-date survey of the libraries in London. 他们最近已对伦敦各家图书馆作了详细的调查。

(2) The general manager conducted sale campaign yesterday. 总经

理昨天进行了一次重大的营销活动。

17. We went along that Monday armed with all kinds of witnesses.  
星期一我们前往法庭时带着各种各样的证人。

go along: 同行;一起

I'd like to have you go along with me. 我要你陪我一道去。

arm with: 提供;装配

She went out armed with umbrella and raincoat. 她带着雨伞穿着雨衣出门了。

18. The poor police never stood a chance. The solicitor even succeeded in getting costs awarded against the police. 可怜警察根本没有胜诉的可能,甚至连我方律师提出的应由警方负担诉讼费用的要求也得到满足。

stand a chance: 有相当把握,大有希望

(1) The ex-president didn't stand a chance of being elected. 这位前总统没有当选的希望。

(2) I don't think they stand a chance of winning the game. 我认为他们没有希望赢得这场比赛。

award v. 判给

(1) The judge awarded Mary \$ 200 as damages. 法官判给玛丽200元,以补偿她的损失。

(2) Those hurt by the explosion were awarded a large sum of money. 判了一大笔钱给那些在爆炸中受伤的人。

19. I had the 'right' accent, respectable middle-class parents in court. 我说话的口音表明我“有良好教养”,到庭的父母有体面的中产阶级身份。

right accent: 有教养人说话的口音或腔调

20. Given the obscure nature of the charge: 从这种捕风捉影、令人费解的指控来看

given: prep. 考虑到; 如果

(1) Given their inexperience, they've done a good job. 考虑到他们缺乏经验, 这工作他们是干得不错的。

(2) Given health, this can be done. 如果身体好, 这是做得到的。

21. ...there is every chance that I would have been found guilty. 我完全可能被判有罪。

find sb. guilty (innocent): 判决某人有罪(无罪)

Tom was found guilty of tax evasion. 汤姆被判决犯有偷税罪。

22. My solicitor's case quite obviously revolved around the fact that I had a "brilliant academic record". 律师为我辩护所提出的证据很显然是根据“学业成绩优异”这一事实。

case: (诉讼或争执之一方所提出的)事实, 理由

revolve around: 环绕, 围绕

(1) His whole life revolves around his work. 他整个生活的核心就是工作。

(2) The life of her home revolved around her baby. 她家的生活是以孩子为中心的。

23. Meanwhile, just outside the courtroom, one of the policemen who had arrested me was gloomily complaining to my mother that another youngster had been turned against the police. 同时, 就在法庭外面, 一位逮捕我的警察正忧郁地对我母亲抱怨说, 又有一个年青人跟警察作对了。

turn...against: 跟……作对

(1) What has turned Mary against me? 是什么使得玛丽和我作对呢?

(2) They tried in vain to turn me against my teacher. 他们企图使我和我的老师作对, 但枉费了苦心。

(3) For this many of his former friends turned against him. 由于这一点,他过去的朋友转而反对他了。

## 重点结构

1. It turns out that...
2. “given + 名词”结构

课文中的例句:

(1) It turned out there had been a lot of petty thefts in the area, particularly that of stealing milk bottles from doorsteps. (P2, L29)

(2) Given the obscure nature of the charge, I feel sure that if I had come from a different background, and had really been unemployed, there is every chance that I would have been found guilty. (P3, L59)

### 1. It turns out that...

此句型表示“结果是”“原来是”,在这里作系动词用。turn out 相当于 prove,两者可以互换,只是前者语体较为随便,常用于口语。此外,turn out 还可用于另外两种句型,表示相同意思。一是 turn out (to be) + 形容词或名词;二是 as it turns out 句型。

(1) It turned out that the jewels had been in the bank all the time! 原来珠宝一直在银行里保存着!

(2) It may well turn out that we lack the expertise to pick up the type of signal that other civilizations send out. 结果很可能是,我们缺乏某种专门技术而无法接受别的文明所发射出来的信号。

(3) Unexpectedly the weather turned out pretty nice that day. 出乎意料之外,那天天气原来特别的好。

(4) Everything turned out all right in the end. 结果一切都很好。

(5) As it turned out, almost from the beginning he was involved in the matter. 结果表明,几乎从一开始,他就卷入了这件事。

(6) As it turned out there was no use to worry. 原来没有必要担忧。

## 2. “given + 名词”结构

given 在例句中作介词用,表示“考虑到”“由于”的意思。另外, given 还可用作连词表示“假定”。在现代英语口语中,有少数现在分词和过去分词形式的词,既有边缘介词和非限定动词形式的功能,又有连接词的功能。当代英语有些语法学家已经把它们看成是介词或连词,而不再沿袭传统语法书把它们说成是分词。从教学法看,这种语法术语的变换,更符合语言发展的实际,更有利于英语教学。除 given 外,常见的还有 considering, providing, provided 等。

(1) Given the present conditions, I think she's done rather well. 考虑到目前的条件,我认为她已干得相当不错了。

(2) Given that  $x$  equals three,  $x$  plus two equals five. 设  $x$  等于 3, 那么  $x$  加 2 则等于 5。

(3) Given enough time, I'd love to try again. 若有足够的时间,我倒愿意再试一次。

(4) Given the chance, I would have done the job quite well. 要是给我这次机会,我会把这项工作干得很出色。

注意:此例中的 given, 国内不少的语法书仍然视为过去分词。实际上,将它看成像 with 一样的介词,表示“条件”或“假设”,更便于教学,也符合当前英语发展变化的实际情况。其实我们常用的介词 during 也是从动词演化而来的,只是年代久远,感觉不出来了。另外,在当代书籍报刊中,常可看到 given 被用作一个名词,表示“理所当然的事”“事实”。given 看作可数名词时,有单、复数形式。

(5) It is taken a given that language is the principal mode of communication of human beings. 语言是人类交际的主要方式,这一点已

被公认为事实。

(6) The access of money to power is simply one of the givens in Washington. 有钱便有权,这是华盛顿司空见惯的现象之一。

## 词语辨析

### 1. offence, crime, sin, guilt

这组词都可用于表示“罪”“犯罪”,但含义不同。offence 一般指违反道德,破坏公共规则和社会准则的行为。crime 通常指行动上破坏社会的政策、法令,危及到公众利益必须经过法律程序予以制裁的“罪行”;crime 又分两类, misdemeanor 与 felonies,前者意为轻罪,后者是指重罪。例如:偷窃的钱财达到一定的数额时就构成了 misdemeanor,若超过 misdemeanor 所限定的数额范围,就是 felonies。sin 意义较泛,主要用于指违反道德原则或宗教戒律的行为。guilt 表示“有罪”“犯罪”时,是指违反道德或社会准则的不法行为,含应予惩办,但需要有证据以证明确已犯罪的意思。

(1) They were arrested for drug offence 他们因犯吸毒罪而被捕。

(2) Most criminals commit their first crime between the ages of fifteen and twenty. 大多数罪犯初次犯罪是在 15 岁到 20 岁之间。

(3) It is a sin to waste food. 浪费粮食是一种犯罪。

(4) The police established the suspect's guilt. 警方证实了嫌疑犯的犯罪事实。

### 2. regard, consider, count

这组词意为“考虑”“认为”,指对某种情况作出判断。consider 表示经过深思熟虑或亲身经历而相信或确认。regard 源于法语,较为正式,与 consider 相比,regard 强调通过对事物外表的评价,或经过视觉感观而进行判断,有时含有称赞的意味。regard 的宾语后常需跟介词 as。count 指作出判断时,常限于同别的词一起组成短语,如:counting himself lucky(自以为走运)。另外 think 和 believe

在日常口语中也可表示“认为”，语气较随便。believe 含有自信的意味。

(1) I consider his suggestion the most sensible that has so far been offered. 我认为他的建议是到目前为止所提出的建议中最合理的。

(2) He regarded his wife as a beauty, though others found her plain. 他认为他的妻子是个美人，可在别人看来，相貌一般。

(3) Why should he count it a waste of time to go out for an outing. 为什么他认为外出郊游是浪费时间呢？

(4) Do you think it possible to finish the work before the end of this month? 你认为有可能在本月底完成这项工作吗？

### 3. solicitor, lawyer, attorney

这组词可指“律师”。lawyer 是普通用语，指精通法律并取得律师资格的人。lawyer 处理诉讼案件，通知诉讼委托人关于他们的合法权利和义务，并能在法庭上代表他们或为其辩护。solicitor 在英国英语中相当于 lawyer，语气较为正式。solicitor 还常用来指(初级)律师，通常不能审理案件，只能提出法律建议和为开庭作准备。solicitor 在美国可指城市或政府部门中负责法律事务的法务官，他们对那些与法庭无关的事务提供法律咨询和服务，如购置房屋等。attorney 指“律师”，多用于美国，语气较 lawyer 更正式。该词还常用来指业务或法律事务上的代理人(此人并不一定是律师)。

(1) You'd better seek the advice of your lawyer. 你最好请教一下你的律师。

(2) He could obviously afford a very good solicitor. 他显然能请得起很好的律师。

(3) George's father is an attorney. He has his own practice. 乔治的父亲是位律师，他自己开业。

### 4. petty, small, trivial, trifling



这组词可表示“小的”或“不重要的”的意思。petty 用来描写小的,次要的或琐碎的人或事,有时含有蔑视或厌恶的语气。如:a petty gossip(散布流言蜚语的小人)。small 是最常见、最不正式的词。既指体积、形状、规律等方面小,又可用来说明无关紧要的“事情”,与 petty 很相近,可换用,但语气较随便。trivial 用来指容易处理因而不重要的小事,平平常常,普普通通,没有多大的价值。trifling 程度比 trivial 更甚,指微不足道的或无足轻重的事情,是非常 trivial,没有什么价值。如:a trifling gift(薄礼),a trifling error(小错)。

(1) Don't bother the supervisor with such petty matter. 别为这种区区小事去麻烦督导。

(2) Don't bother him with that small matter. 那样的小事,就别去麻烦他了。

(3) She was busy disposing of trivial business in the morning. 她早晨忙于处理些琐碎小事。

(4) There was no need for you to come out here on such a trifling matter. 你没有必要为这么点小事特地到这里来。

5. obscure, vague, ambiguous, indistinct, dim

这组词都可表示“模糊的”“不清楚的”。obscure 意思最强,指因环境或背景的昏暗而模糊、朦胧、看不清楚,或者因内容复杂、深奥和模棱两可而感到费解。如:an obscure outline(模棱两可的轮廓);an obscure of writing(晦涩的写作风格)。vague 指没有说明确切的意思,使人不明白。这种含糊其词可能是故意的,也可能是无意识的。如:vague instructions(笼统的指示)。ambiguous 表示“含糊的”“模棱两可的”,指某个词或句子有两种或两种以上的解释或理解,因而造成歧义。indistinct 与 vague 很接近,可换用,强调感官和头脑的印象不深,指人或物的轮廓不分明以及声音的微弱。如:a dim room(光线暗淡的房间);a dim shape(朦胧的形象)。

(1) The garden path grew more and more obscure in the fading