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新版  
精读

College English  
(Intensive Reading)

# 大学 英语

(修订本)

高效学习手册

Effective Learning  
Handbook

3

英语教材配套辅导  
理、农、工、医等科通用



世界图书出版公司

大学英语(精读)修订本

# 高效学习手册

(三)

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(修订本)

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第三册

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# 前言

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大学英语(精读)修订本,作为全国高校现行通用教材普遍使用。为帮助学生全面掌握修订本教材,迅速提高英语应试水平与实用水平,我们特邀请了各高校有丰富经验的骨干教师,精心编写了这套《大学英语精读高效学习手册》。

本书与修订本教材配套编写,共分四册。每单元由 Key Words (关键词)、Phrases and Expressions (词组和习语)、Structure (结构)、Difficult Sentences (难句)、Notes to Exercises (练习注释)、Notes to Reading Practice (阅读注释)、Key to the Exercises in the Textbook (课后练习答案)、Additional Exercises (补充练习)、Key to Additional Exercises (补充练习答案)九大部分构成。既对课文中的关键词、词组、习语等作了简明的注释,又对重点结构、难句作了详尽的分析,无疑对帮助学生学学习、理解课文提供了极大的方便。对于课后练习,也作了注释阐发,并提供了标准答案,解决了学生常为练习而苦恼的问题。在此基础上,我们增设了补充练习,并提供了补充练习答案。这些补充练习乃根据全国大学英语四、六级考试的题型(包括各种新题型)编写而成,有极强的针对性,对提高学生的阅读、写作能力与应试技巧,

又无疑颇有裨益,对面对四、六级考试的学生来说,更是一场“及时雨”。

本书对自学大学英语(精读)修订本教材者,提供了一条捷径,对于大学英语教师来说也是一部极为实用的教学参考用书。

限于编著者学识与经验,书中难免疏漏和错误,恳请读者及同仁批评指正。

编著者

一九九八年九月

## Unit One

### A Brush with the Law

#### 一场小官司

#### I. Key Words

brush	make	arbitrary
circumstance	subsequent	due
temporary	commit	confirm
charge	charge	dismiss
respectable	given	

#### 1. brush

n. (1) 小冲突;小争吵;摩擦;to have a ~ with the authorities 与当局有些争吵 // a close ~ with the law 与警察发生的冲突 // after a few ~es with danger 碰上几次危险之后

(2) 刷子,毛刷;a hair ~ 发刷 // a tooth ~ 牙刷 // a paint ~ 画笔 // a bottle ~ 洗瓶刷 // a clothes ~ 衣服刷子

2. **make** vt. (因有某特点、品质等而)足以成为;宜用作;She will ~ a fine teacher. 她将来可以成为一个好教师。// This magazine ~s pleasant reading. 这份杂志是富于乐趣的读物。// This piece of cloth will ~ a skirt. 这块布料可以做一条裙子。

3. **arbitrary** a. 随心所欲的,专断的;任意的;an ~ choice 随心所欲的选择 // an ~ decision 武断的决定 // an ~ demand 不合情理的要求 // an ~ governor 独断专行的统治者 // an ~ serial number 任意序号

#### 4. circumstance n.

(1) (复)情况,形势,环境;In certain ~s, I would agree. 在某些情况

下,我会同意。// Circumstances allowing, I'll go abroad to study. 情况允许的话,我将要出国念书。// Under no ~s will I let my daughter marry such a person. 我决不会把女儿嫁给这种人。【同】  
*condition*

(2)(复)(人的)境遇,经济状况; in favourable /adverse ~s 在顺 /逆境中 // Her ~ had never been good enough for her hopes to be realized. 她的经济状况从来没有好过,所以她无法实现她的愿望。

under /in the ~s

在这种情况下

under /in no ~s

决不,无论如何不

### 5. subsequent a.

(1) 后来的,随后的; Subsequent events proved that she was right. 随后的事情证明她是正确的。【同】*following, later*

(2) (...之)后的,接着(...)发生的 (to); Subsequent to losing the election, the prime minister retired. 首相于选举失败后隐退。【同】  
*after*

### 6. due a.

(1) 预订 /应到的; The train is ~ at 4:10 this afternoon. 火车定于今天下午 4:10 到达。// They are ~ to meet again tomorrow. 他们定于明天再次会晤。

(2) 应给的,应得的; The credit is ~ to you. 荣誉应该归于你。

(3) 应有的,充分的;适当的; pay ~ care 给予应有的注意 // in ~ form 正式地 // This is the ~ reward for your services. 这是应当给你的酬劳。

(4) 应付的,到期的; The bill is ~ on June 1. 这张单据 6 月 1 日到期。// She didn't pay the rent when it was ~. 房租到期,她却未付租金。

**due to** 由于,因为; The game was postponed due to rain. 比赛因下雨

而延期。【同】*because of; owing to*

7. **temporary** a. 临时的, 暂时的; This is only a ~ solution to the problem. 那只是暂时解决问题的办法。// ~ job 临时工作 // ~ repair 应急的修理【反】*permanent*

8. **commit** vt. 犯(罪), 干(坏事); He must have ~ted a crime. 他一定是犯了什么罪。// ~ murder 杀人 // ~ suicide 自杀 // ~ a blunder 犯大错 // ~ an offence 犯罪【派】~table a. 可以拘禁的, (罪行)可能犯的

9. **confirm** vt. 【派】~ation n. 证实, 肯定, 确认, 批准

(1) (进一步)证实, 肯定; The experiment ~ed his theory. 那实验印证了他的理论。// The hotel ~ed our reservation by telegram. 宾馆拍电报来确认我们的预订。

(2) 使(权力等)更坚固, 使(信念等)更坚定; Her remarks ~ed (me in) my opinion that she was a very rude lady. 她的话更加使我相信她是个很无礼的女人。

(3) 批准, 确认; The King ~ed him as minister of foreign affairs. 国王批准他为外交大臣。

confirm	证实; 使更坚固; 确认
confine	限制; 限定, 后接介词 to。
confound	使困惑, 使迷糊, 与 confuse 相同。

10. **charge** vt.

(1) 控告, 指控; He was ~d with murder. 他被控谋杀。// They ~d that the police had beaten the students. 他们指控警察殴打学生。

【辨】**charge, accuse**

**charge** 指在法律上正式地指控或指对某种违反公认准则行为进行非正式的指责。~ sb. with sth.

**accuse** 指直接而尖锐地指控或指责某人有罪或有错。常与 of 连用。



如: They ~d him of theft. 他们控告他偷窃。

(2) 索价, 课(税): How much do you ~ for a room with a bath? 一间带浴室的房间要多少钱? // The government ~ a heavy tax on luxuries. 政府对奢侈品课重税。

(3) 充电: ~ a battery 给电池充电

### 11. dismiss vt. 【派】~al n. 解雇; 开除; 不予考虑

(1) 不再考虑: He ~ed the idea of doing so. 他放弃那样做的打算。

// ~ doubts from one's mind 消除疑虑

(2) 免...职, 解雇, 开除: He was ~ed for neglect of his duty. 他因玩忽职守而被解雇。 // If you are late again, you'll be ~ed. 如果你再迟到, 就将被开除。【反】employ

(3) 解散, 遣散: The teacher decided to ~ the class early. 老师决定提早下课。

~ sb. for sth.	因为...开除...
~ sb. for doing sth.	因为做...而开除...
~ sb. from sth.	撤销某人的...

### 12. case n.

(1) 案件, 诉讼: The court will not hear this ~. 法庭将不审理此案。

// argue / plead a ~ 辩护案件

lose / win a ~	败 / 胜诉
dismiss / throw out a ~	拒绝受理案子
a civil / criminal ~	民事 / 刑事诉讼

(2) 事例, 实情: cite a ~ 举出事例 // a similar ~ 类似情况

be the ~ (= to be so) 情况如此	in ~ 以防; 如果; 倘若
in ~ of 倘使	in any ~ 无论如何; 总之
in no ~ 决不	a ~ in point 一个恰当的例子

(3) 病例: an acute ~ 急性病 // an advanced ~ 晚期病症 // a hopeless ~ 绝症 // a chronic ~ 慢性病 // a mild ~ 不严重的病症

13. **respectable** a. 可敬的, 有好名声的: The man is a ~ professor. 那人是一位令人尊敬的教授。 // How dare you talk to a ~ woman like that? 你怎么可以对一个良家女子说那样的话?

【辨】respectable, respectful, respective

**respectable** 意为“可敬的, 有好名声的”, 指具有让别人尊敬的品质等。

**respectful** 意为某人对别人“充满敬意的”。如: The teacher is respectable, so we are all ~ to him. 这位老师值得尊敬, 所以我们都尊敬他。

**respective** 各自的, 各个的(置于复数名词前): The boys have their ~ future dreams. 那几个少年对未来各有梦想。

14. **given** prep. /conj. 考虑到; 如果有, 假定: Given his support, I think we'll win the election. 如果获得他的支持, 我想我们会赢得这次选举。 // Given his age, the novel was well written. 考虑到他的年龄, 这篇小说写得不错。 // Given that we are fresh from university, we have been arranged in the workshop. 考虑到我们刚从大学毕业, 我们被安排到了车间。

## II. Phrases and Expressions

a couple of	save up
take one's time	with the intention of doing sth.
with intent to	regard... as...
call on /upon	stand a chance
revolve around /round	turn against

### 1. a couple of

(1) two 两个的, 一对的: They keep a couple of dogs. 他们养了两只狗。

**【注意】**a couple of 是指任意的两样东西, 而 a pair of 则是指成双配对的東西。如: I found a couple of socks in the bedroom but they don't make a pair. 我在卧室里找到了两只袜子, 但不成对。// a pair of slippers 一双拖鞋 // a pair of scissors 一把剪刀

(2) several, some 两三个, 几个: a couple of days 两三天 // Every Sunday night I play chess for a couple of hours. 每个星期天晚上, 我都下几个小时棋。

2. **save up** keep for future use; put money away in the form of savings 储蓄: We're saving up to get married. 我们正攒钱准备办结婚。// You should save some money up, instead of spending it all. 你应该把钱存一些起来, 而别全部花掉。// save up for a new tape recorder 为买新录音机而储钱

3. **take one's time** do sth. in a leisurely manner; not hurry 慢慢来, 从容不迫: Dr Li always takes his time as he examines his patients and treats them with extreme care. 李医生总是沉着地检查病人的病情, 并对他们进行精心治疗。// Take your time; there are still 20 minutes to go. 不要着急, 还有 20 分钟呢。

4. **with the intention of doing sth.** intending of doing sth. for the purpose of 想做..., 出于...目的: My English teacher talked much to me with the intention of encouraging me to study hard. 我的英语老师跟我谈了很多, 为的是鼓励我努力学习。// They went into town with the intention of visiting the library. 他们进城去参观图书馆了。

**【注意】**以前我们还学过了一个由 intention 构成的短语 have (no) intention of doing sth. 有(无)...的打算。

5. **with intent to do sth.** having the intention to do sth. illegal 企图做坏事, 蓄意做某事: She shot him obviously with intent to kill. 她向他射

击,显然一心要置他于死地。// The thief broke into the house with intent to steal. 盗贼闯入屋内意欲行窃。

6. **regard...as...** think of...as, view...as, consider 把...视为: I regard him as the best tennis player in Japan. 我认为他是日本最佳的网球选手。// We must regard this situation as very serious. 我们必须正视形势的严重性。

7. **call on /upon**

(1) visit (sb.) 拜访,访问: She called on me on Saturday. 她星期六来看过我。

(2) ask (sb.) to do sth. 请求(某人)做某事: I call on the people of this country to work hard for national unity. 我请求全国人民为国家的统一而奋斗。

8. **stand a chance** have an opportunity; be likely to do or get sth. 有机会,有希望: I think our school team stands a good chance of winning the championship. 我认为我们校队很有赢得冠军的希望。// Are you sure that you will stand a chance of getting the job? 你能肯定有机会得到这份工作吗?

by chance 偶然,碰巧

stand a good /no chance 很有 /没有希望

take a chance /take chances 冒险

Chances are that... 有可能...; 有希望...

9. **revolve around /round** have as a center or main subject 围绕...旋转; 围绕(某一问题): The moon revolves around the earth. 月球绕着地球运转。// The feminine talk revolved mostly around clothes, bargains and small scandals. 女人的谈话多以服装、廉价货以及琐碎的飞短流长为主要内容。

10. **turn against** (cause to) oppose, be hostile to (使)(某人)与(某人)为

敌;使(某人)反对(某事): After the divorce, David accused Helen of turning the kids against him. 离婚后,大卫指控海伦唆使孩子们与他作对。// Those who were once for him have turned against him. 那些原来支持他的人已转而反对他。

turn down 拒绝;(声音)关小点

turn in 上交;上床睡觉

turn out 结果是

turn over 移交;翻过来

turn a deaf ear to 充耳不闻

### III. Structure

**It turns out that ...** 结果是,原来是,证明是

**Given + n. /that ...** 考虑到;如果有,假定

**There is every chance that ...** 有可能,有机会

1. **It turns out that...** 结果是,证明是; It turned out that they were away on a trip. 原来他们出去旅游了。// It turned out that he had predicted exactly what took place. 结果证实他精确地预言了所发生的一切。

**【注意】turn out** 除了接从句外,还可接 to be, 与介词短语、形容词和副词一起构成复合谓语(= prove), to be 有时可以省略。如: Their performance turned out (to be) a great success. 结果,他们的表演非常成功。

### IV. Difficult Sentences

1. **What makes it rather disturbing was the arbitrary circumstances both of my arrest and my subsequent fate in court: I was arrested arbitrarily**

and released arbitrarily. And it is this arbitrariness of both my arrest and my release that is rather disturbing. 这次经历令人可恼之处在于围绕着我的被捕以及随后庭上审讯而出现的种种武断专横的情况。

2. **It must have been this obvious aimlessness that led to my downfall:** I am sure this obvious aimlessness (wandering in the streets) caused my arrest. 一定是这种明显的毫无目的的游逛使我倒了霉。

must + have + p.p. 对过去发生的事情作肯定的推测
must + 动词原形 对现在发生的事情作肯定的推测

3. **But then another policeman appeared, this time in uniform, and I was left in no doubt:** But the second policeman appeared, wearing uniform (here we can infer that the first policeman was obviously in plain clothes), so I realized that it was no joke and they meant business. 但又一个警察出现在我的面前,这次是位身着警服的,这一下使我确信无疑了。

【说明】this time in uniform 在句中是插入语,用来补充信息。

4. **... in the most casual and conversational tone I could manage:** trying to sound as unconcerned and informal as I could. 我尽量用一种漫不经心、极其随便的腔调...

【说明】tone 与介词 in 搭配,表示“以...口气”。如:speak in a low / an angry tone 用低沉 / 生气的语气讲话。

5. **My 'trial' didn't get that far. :** My 'trial' ended before it reached the stage when witnesses would be called on to give evidence. 我的‘审判’没有进行到那一步。

6. **... there is every chance that I would have been found guilty:** ... it is very likely that the magistrate would have decided me to be guilty. 我完全有可能被判有罪。

【说明】that 引导的从句中是用的 would + have + p.p.,表示与过

去事实相反,当时他并没有被判有罪。would + 动词原形,表示与现在事实相反。

find sb. guilty	判某人有罪
find sb. innocent	判某人无罪

## V. Notes to Exercises

1. It's very clever of her to ... (P. 10, Ex. VI, No. 2): 她做某事非常聪明。注意这里的动词不定式的逻辑主语是由 of 引导的,因为 clever 是描述该主语的特性。象这样一类的形容词常见的还有: kind, nice, clever, silly, wise 等。
2. If we are blind to this. ... (P. 10, Ex. VII, No. 2): 如果我们对此视而不见……
3. the gravest error imaginable (P. 10, Ex. VII, No. 2): 可想象的最严重的错误
4. Handle with care, please. (P. 13, Ex. XI, No. 7): 请小心轻放
5. inflation (P. 13, Ex. XII, No. 4): 通货膨胀
6. in the safe all the time (P. 14, Ex. XIII, No. 3): 一直在保险箱里
7. winning the lawsuit (P. 14, Ex. XV, A, L. 6): 胜诉
8. Yet he was far from happy. (P. 14, Ex. XV, A, L. 7): 然而他一点也不高兴
9. the stand (P. 15, Ex. XV, B, L. 13): 证人席
10. a license suspension of 90 days (P. 15, Ex. XV, B, L. 14): 暂停使用执照 90 天
11. let off (P. 15, Ex. XV, B, L. 22): 从轻处理
12. suspended sentence (P. 15, Ex. XV, B, L. 22): 缓期宣判
13. go a long way toward. ... (P. 15, Ex. XV, B, L. 24): 对……大有帮助

## VI. Notes to Reading Practice

1. When they kicked the door open, the man shot twice. (P. 18, L. 10):  
当他们把门踢开时这个人开了两枪。
2. no stranger to trouble (P. 18, L. 12): 爱惹事生非  
【说明】stranger 此处表示“外行”，“无经验的人”。如: She was a stranger to love until then. 直到那时为此, 她还不知道恋爱的滋味(到那时, 她才初尝恋爱滋味)。
3. shopping mall (P. 18, L. 14): 商业中心
4. The doctors said the blood clot could have been the result of the bullet wounds. (P. 18, L. 16 - 17): 医生说血块很可能是枪伤造成的。  
【说明】could have done 在该句中表示过去的时间, 指某事可能已发生。但这一结构还可用于表示过去本来可以做而却没有做的意思。如: I could have run 100 meters in twelve seconds. 我本来可以用12秒跑100米的。
5. plead guilty (P. 18, L. 20): 服罪
6. developed a thirst for knowledge (P. 18, L. 25): 对知识产生了一种渴望
7. filed a federal suit against the policemen (P. 18, L. 26): 向联邦法院起诉那位警察。file a suit 起诉
8. deprived him of his civil rights (P. 18, L. 28): 剥夺了他的公民权。  
deprive sb. of sth. 剥夺某人某物
9. in the civil suit (P. 18, L. 33): 在民事诉讼案中
10. It turned out that Rosemont's insurance company decided that fighting Rudman's civil rights suit wasn't worth the legal expense (P. 18, L. 36 - 37): 原来, 罗斯蒙特的保险公司认定, 跟拉德曼打民事诉讼官司连诉讼费用都捞不回来。
11. file legal papers (P. 19, L. 41): 递交法律文书



12. That does make a certain amount of sense. (P. 19, l. 42): 这样做确实有一定的道理。 make sense 有道理
13. ...all he got was the shaft. (P. 19, l. 54): ...明白自己完全是被耍弄了。

## VII. Key to the Exercises in the Textbook

### Study & Practice

#### Understanding the Text

#### III.

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

#### Vocabulary

#### VI.

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. At first        | 2. turn...against |
| 3. a couple of     | 4. takes his time |
| 5. due             | 6. confirmed      |
| 7. complain        | 8. subsequent     |
| 9. stands a chance | 10. has committed |

#### VII

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. due            | 2. commit                                |
| 3. regarded       | 4. has saved up                          |
| 5. stood a chance | 6. were awarded                          |
| 7. Meanwhile      | 8. conducted                             |
| 9. casual         | 10. around (which student life) revolves |

#### VIII.

- |            |                    |
|------------|--------------------|
| 1. put off | 2. went on         |
| 3. came to | 4. Called on /upon |