

用最短的时间 熟练掌握大学英语

新版
精读

College English
(Intensive Reading)

大学英语

(修订本)

高效学习手册

Effective Learning
Handbook

1

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

(一)

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第一册

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前言

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、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

How to Improve Your Study Habits

怎样改进你的学习习惯

I . Key Words

attitude	average	commit
organize	double	skim
occupy	mention	furthermore
schedule		

1. **attitude** n. 态度(后接 to, toward, 有时接 about); an optimistic ~ to life 对生活的乐观态度 // take a negative ~ 采取否定态度 // You should change your ~ to him. 你应该改变对他的态度。// He has a firm ~ toward the problem. 他对这个问题态度坚决。
2. **average** a. 普通的, 中等的, 一般的: Today the ~ car owner spends 10,000 RMB on his car every year. 今天, 车主一般每年要花一万人民币在车上。// It's quite clear. An ~ three-year-old child can understand it. 这很清楚, 一个普通的三岁孩子都会明白。

【辨】average, common, ordinary, usual

average 指普通或一般的水平或情况

common 强调常见的特征或性质, 或指平凡的人物。如: It was quite ~ for dogs to be poisoned this way. 用这种方法把狗毒死是很常见的。// C~ people in those days suffered a lot. 那时的老百姓受了很多罪。

ordinary 强调普普通通, 毫无特殊之处。如 O~ grass won't grow there. 普通的草在那儿是不能生长的。// It was another ~ working day. 这又是一个普通的工作日。

usual 强调贯例、常规等方面,如: He asked the ~ question again. 他又问了他常问的问题。// The old man sat in his usual chair. 这老人坐在他常坐的椅子上。

3. **commit** vt. 指定用于: He ~s an hour to listening to music everyday. 他每天花一个小时听音乐。// Nobody dared to use the ~ted money to the project. 没人敢动用指定用于这个项目的钱。// The baby has his ~ted bowl and cup. 这个婴儿有他专用的碗和杯子。

4. **organize** vt. 组织: to ~ a party /an army /a government 组织晚会 / 军队 /政府【派】**organization** n. 组织, 机构

5. **double** v. (使)增加一倍: The population of this city ~d last year. 这城市的人口去年增加了一倍。// His boss ~d his work. 他的老板把他的工作量增加了一倍。// Nobody can ~ the amount of water on the earth. 没有人能使地球上的水增加一倍。

6. **skim** v.

(1)略读,快读: ~ the newspaper /letters 浏览报纸 /信件 // Jenny ~med through the novel in the morning. 上午詹妮读了这本小说。

(2)撇去(液体表面)之漂浮物: ~ the porridge 撇去稀饭表面的米油 // ~ the fat from the soup 把油脂从汤里撇去

(3)(使)轻轻掠过: The bird ~md over the water. 鸟儿轻轻掠过水面。

【辨】**skim, skip, scan**

skim 指快读后了解大意。

skip 指略过,跳过去不读。如: He ~ped over the dull parts of the novel. 他把书的枯燥部分略过不读。

scan 指扫视以了解具体信息。如: Bob ~ned the newspaper and found the football match. 鲍伯扫视了一下报纸,找到了那场足球赛。

7. **occupy** v. 【同】**take up**

(1)填满,占据(空间、时间、注意力、心思): Anxieties occupied his

mind. 他满腹心事。// The chair is occupied. 这座位有人。// I'm occupied in laying out my house. 我正忙于布置房子。// Jack is occupied with business. 杰克正忙于生意。

(2) 占领: ~ a country 占领一个国家 // ~ the enemy's capital 占领敌人首都

(3) 任职: Julie ~s an important position in the department. 朱丽在这个部门里任要职。

8. **mention** vt. 提及(可接名词, 宾词从句和动名词): He didn't ~ his illness. 他没提到他的病。// Tom ~ed to me that he wanted to see you. 汤姆向我提到想见你。// He ~ed playing football every day. 他提到每天踢足球。

9. **furthermore** ad. 而且, 此外: The novel is badly-plotted. F~, the ending is pessimistic. 这本小说编得不好, 而且结尾很悲观。// In America, pupils go to school for only about 200 days a year. F~, they have little homework. 在美国, 小学生一年只上约 200 天的学, 而且, 家庭作业很少。【同】*moreover, in addition*

10. **schedule** n. 时间表, 日程表, 进度表: The launch ~ for the satellite has been decided. 卫星的发射进度表已确定了。// The next place on the ~ is Yellow Crane Tower. 日程表上下一个地方是黄鹤楼。// Many students have their own ~s. 许多学生都有自己的时间表。

【辨】schedule, timetable

schedule 不仅指时间表, 还指日程表, 进度表。此外, 它常和一些词构成词组, 如: ahead of ~ 提前, behind ~ 迟到, on ~ 准时, to ~ 按照计划。

timetable 仅指时间表, 时刻表, 如火车、飞机、轮船到达或离开的时间。而且 timetable 不能构成词组。

II. Phrases and Expressions

be the case	decide on
be sure to do sth.	set aside
be aware of	enable...to do sth.
concentrate on	look over
make use of	as well as
be confused	lead to
share with	go over

1. **be the case** be true, be the actual condition 是这样, 是这种情况: It was said that people could earn large amount of money in America, but he found it was not the case. 据说在美国人们可以挣很多钱, 但他发现并不是这样。// Mark thought Tom was his bosom friend. In fact that was not the case. 马克以为汤姆是他的知心朋友, 事实上并非如此。// With computers we can revise articles easily. A few decades ago this was not the case. 用计算机我们能很容易地修改文章, 几十年前却并不是这样。

in case 万一, 如果	in case of 如果, 万一
in any case 无论如何	in no case 决不
in this /that case 在这(那)种情况下	

2. **decide on** determine 决定, 选定: He has decided on a date for his wedding. 他已决定了婚期。// We decided on a trip along Mississippi. 我们决定沿密西西比河旅行。// She decided on buying (= decided to buy) that brown hat. 她决定买那顶棕色帽子。【反】*decide against* 决定不
3. **be sure to do sth.** be certain to do sth. 一定, 务必: Be sure to visit

Susan on your way home. 在你回家的途中一定要去看看苏珊。// Be sure not to spit on the street. 千万别在大街上吐痰。// Be sure to buy an ice-cream for me! 一定给我买份冰淇淋啊!

4. **set aside** reserve for a special purpose 留着, 贮存: She set aside part of her supper for her sister. 她把自己的一部分晚餐留给她妹妹吃。// We should set aside some money for emergency. 我们应该存些钱以备急需。// Nancy sets aside an hour for her child every day. 南希每天留出一小时的时间和孩子在一起。【同】*put aside, save up, set apart*
5. **be aware of** realize, have knowledge of 知道, 意识到: He is not aware of the dangers of cigarette smoking at all. 他一点也不知道吸烟的危险。// I stayed indoors too long to be aware (of) how hot it was outside. 我在屋里呆得太久, 不知道外面有多热。
【注意】be aware of 还可接 that 从句, 省略 of, 如: I'm fully aware that I can't run away any longer. 我清楚地知道我再也跑不了了。// The teacher is aware that Peter hasn't handed in his composition. 老师知道彼得没交作文。
6. **enable...to do sth.** make...able to do sth. 使能够做某事: The donation of Hope Project enabled the little girl to resume her study. 希望工程的捐款使这女孩恢复了学业。// The death of the old gossip enabled Lily to live calmly and happily. 这个长舌妇的死使莉莉能平静而愉快地生活。// The timely treatment enabled the patient to live happily as she used to. 及时的治疗使病人能够象过去那样愉快地生活。
7. **concentrate on** keep all one's efforts, thoughts to 集中于, 专注于: He concentrated on the novel so that he didn't hear the knocks on the door. 他专心读小说, 以致于没听到敲门声。// I can't concentrate my attention on the book after 9 o'clock at night. 晚上9点以后我就无法集中注意力看书了。// No matter what he does, he always concentrates on it until he succeeds in it. 无论干什么事, 他都很专注,

直到取得成功。

8. **look over** examine, inspect 检查, 查看: Look over the letter before posting it. 发信前先检查一遍。// I looked hurriedly over the roses in the basket and took a red one. 我匆忙看了看篮里的玫瑰, 拿了朵红的。// Mrs Henry is busy looking over her bills. 亨利夫人正忙着查看帐单。

look round	转过头, 事前仔细考虑
look through	浏览; 温习
look on	旁观
look after	照看
look for	寻找
look forward to	盼望
look about	环视
look down upon	瞧不起

9. **make use of** use 利用, 使用: We should make use of the cracked eggs to make pancakes. 我们应该利用破鸡蛋做煎饼。// Jack made use of any opportunity to earn money. 杰克利用一切机会赚钱。// Susan planned to make use of her summer holidays to lose weight. 苏珊计划利用暑假来减肥。

out of use	(目前)不使用	in use	在使用中
come into use	开始被使用	go out of use	被废弃

10. **as well as** 象...一样, 和, 既...又..., 除...之外还: We should travel by night as well as by day. 我们应日夜赶路。// He's my friend as well as my teacher. 他既是我的教师, 也是我的朋友。【同】and
11. **be confused** be bewildered, be mixed up 迷惑: I'm confused about the difference between the two words. 我对这两个词的区别有些混淆。// They asked me so many questions that my thoughts were confused. 他们问了我许多问题, 我的思想一片混乱。// People are always confused about the twins. 对这对双胞胎人们总是混淆不清。
12. **lead to** produce 产生, 导致: Tom's laziness led to failure. 汤姆的懒惰

导致了失败。// Drunken driving led to his court appearance. 酒后开车使他走上了法庭。// It is his dishonesty that led to such a conclusion. 是他的不诚实导致了这样的结论。【同】result in

lead the way	带路, 引路
lead sb. by the nose	完全控制某人
lead sb. on	怂恿某人做不愿做的事
lead sb. astray	将某人引入歧途

- 13. share with** use or have with others 分享, 共有; share happiness and sadness with friends 和朋友共甘苦 // I share a car with my neighbour. 我和邻居共用一辆车。

14. go over

(1) read again, review 复习: On weekends we go over lessons together. 周末我们一起复习功课。// Don't make me go all over the text again. 不要让我从头到尾再复习一遍课文了。

(2) examine the details of 仔细检查: He went over all the incident in his mind. 他把整个事件在脑海里又过了一遍。// I don't have the habit of going over what I have written. 我没有写完后再检查一遍的习惯。

(3) inspect, look at 看, 视察: We'd like to go over the flat before deciding whether to buy it or not. 在决定是否买这套公寓前, 我们先看看。

go by	经过
go in for	爱好, 参加(考试或比赛)
go on	进行, (时间)过去
go about	四处走动
go after	追求
go up	上升
go without	忍受没有...之苦
go out	外出; 熄灭; 过时

III. Structure

so that

引导目的状语从句

and...as well

也,还有

as...as one can

尽量...

1. **so that** 可引导目的状语从句,从句中有 can, could 等情态动词,相当于 in order that。而 so...that 中 so 是副词,后接形容词、副词、分词,表示原因或程度; that 是连词,引导结果或程度状语从句。如: He wrote quickly so that he could finish it on time. 他写得很快以便能按时完成。// Your sitting-room is so large that you can have parties in it. 你的起居室这么大,可以在里面开晚会了。
2. **and...as well** 还有,同样,也: Mr. Brown came to the meeting yesterday and brought her wife as well. 布朗先生昨天来参加了会议,并把他的妻子也带来了。
3. **as...as one can** 尽量...,尽可能...(as 后接副词原级,不能接形容词,相当于 as...as possible), 如: He ran as fast as he could and disappeared in a minute. 他尽快地跑,立马消失了。// He worked as hard as he could to earn more money. 他尽量努力工作以挣更多的钱。

IV. Difficult Sentences

1. **Perhaps you are an average student with average intelligence:** Perhaps you are a student neither very bright nor very dull. 你或许是个智力一般的普通学生。
2. **This is not necessarily the case:** This is not inevitably true. 事实未必如此。
3. **Be sure to set aside enough time to complete your normal reading and work assignments:** Do set aside enough time to finish your regular

reading and homework assigned by the teacher. 一定要留出足够的时间来完成正常的阅读和课外作业。

4. **Review important points mentioned in class as well as points you remain confused about:** You should review what you haven't understood and what the teacher explained in class. 你既要复习仍然混淆不清的地方,又要复习课堂上老师提到的要点。
5. **If you review your notes and textbooks regularly, the material will become more meaningful and you will remember it longer:** If you review your notes and textbook regularly, you will understand the material better and you will remember it longer. 如果你定期复习笔记和课文,你就能更好地理解这些材料,你的记忆时间也会保持得更长久。
6. **Regular review leads to improved performance on tests:** If you review your notes and textbook regularly, you are probable to get better grades on tests. 定期复习会使考试成绩得到提高。
7. **The world won't end if you don't pass a test:** It doesn't matter much if you don't pass a test. 一次考试不及格,没什么不得了。

V. Notes to Exercises

1. put our heads together (P. 7, Ex. IV, 11): 集思广益,商量
2. in addition to (P. 9, Ex. VII, 2): 除了...以外(还有)。in addition (P. 11, Ex. IX, B, L, 6): 此外,还有,而且。如: In addition to physical education, the high school students should have music and fine art. 高中生们除了上体育课外,还应该上音乐和美术课。// Nowadays, many newly-married couples want to have their own homes. In addition, they don't want to have babies. 现在许多新婚夫妇都想有自己的家。此外,他们不想要孩子。
3. in all probability (P. 10, Ex. VII, 6): 很可能,十有八九

4. be made up of (P. 11, Ex. VII, L. 4): 由…组成, 相当于 **be composed of, consist of** (只用主动)。
5. meet with (P. 11, Ex. VII, L. 10): 遇到, 碰到, 受到。如: He met with an old friend on the train to Guangzhou. 在到广州的火车上他遇见了一位老朋友。

V. Notes to Reading Practice

1. Keep up with (P. 13, L. 6): 跟上, 赶上
2. They made an illiterate out of my daughter! (P. 13, L. 25): 他们把我女儿培养成了文盲! **make...out of**: 用…制造出, 把…培养成。如: They made a table out of a stone. 他们用石头做了张桌子。// He will make a first-rate fashion model out of your daughter. 他会把你的女儿培养成一流的时装模特儿的。
3. I believe that's a bit strong. (P. 13, L. 26): 我认为这有点过分。
4. an institution of higher learning (P. 13, L. 27): 高等学府
5. principal (P. 13, L. 30): 校长
6. ...it is urgent that this deficiency be corrected... (P. 13, L. 36): "It is (was) + 形容词"后的从句中, 谓语动词用虚拟语气, 即 (should) + 动词原形。这类形容词有: urgent, important, vital, necessary, essential, appropriate, advisable 等。
7. I thought Laura got A's in math in high school. (P. 13, L. 40): 我原以为劳拉在中学里数学总是得 A。(A's 是 A 的复数形式)

VI. Key to the Exercises in the Textbook

Study & Practice

Vocabulary

III.

1. g 2. f 3. h 4. i 5. a

6. c 7. j 8. e 9. b 10. d

IV.

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. enable | 2. furthermore | 3. aware |
| 4. lead to | 5. solved | 6. attitude |
| 7. concentrate on | 8. fill in | 9. went over |
| 10. occupied | 11. decide on | 12. set aside |
| 13. later | 14. organize | |

V.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. be confused | 2. lead to poor health |
| 3. being so helpful | 4. doesn't necessarily |
| 5. double my pay | 6. it was not the case |

Word Building

VI.

verb	noun	verb	noun
announce		manage	
	suggestion		examination
confuse		combine	
	decision		movement
complete		employ	
	production		distraction
organize		divide	
	entertainment	consider	
protect		recognize	
permit			exhibition

VII.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. (1) careful | (2) cares | (3) careless |
| (4) care | (5) carefully | (6) carelessness |
| (7) carelessly | (8) careful | |

2. (1) addition (2) additional (3) add
 (4) additional
3. (1) use (2) useless (3) use
 (4) useful (5) used (6) use
4. (1) meaning (2) meaningful (3) means
 (4) meaningless (5) means
5. (1) comfortably (2) comfort (3) comfortable
 (4) comfort (5) comfortable
6. (1) probably (2) probability (3) probable
 (4) probably

Structure

VII.

1. so that I could read it when I was free
2. so that she could receive it in the afternoon
3. so that everyone could hear you
4. and some eggs as well
5. and plays as well
6. and America as well
7. and swims and skates as well
8. give them an answer as soon as you can
9. Read over the book as quickly as you can
10. write home as often as he could

Cloze

IX.

(A)

- (1) aware (2) performance (3) average