

大 学 英 语 自 学 丛 书

# 大学英语 自学导读



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唐义均 编著

外 文 出 版 社

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大 学 英 语 自 学 丛 书

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# 《大学英语·精读》

## 自学导读

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# 庆祝北京工商大学的成立

## —暨《大学英语自学丛书》的出版

北京工商大学是根据中华人民共和国教育部教发〔1999〕69号文件，由北京商学院、北京轻工学院合并组建的中国第一所多科性的工商大学。

北京工商大学是北京市重点院校，具有本科生、硕士研究生和博士研究生的培养能力。现有全日制在校生7500人。学科门类覆盖经济学、法学、文学、历史学、理学、工学、管理学等，有本科专业30个。硕士研究生专业有产业经济学、统计学、中国经济史、企业管理学、会计学、民商法学、经济法学、管理科学与工程、环境工程、应用化学、材料加工工程、控制理论与工程、计算机应用技术、计算机制造与自动化等。

北京工商大学的成立，是我国高等教育管理体制改革的新成果，是北京市调整首都地区高等教育结构和院校布局的重要举措，从根本上改变了原有院校学科结构单一，办学规模较小的局面，为培养素质全面的高质量人才提供了组织上和资源上的保证。北京工商大学将利用学科互补和规模优势，在学科建设，办学效益，人才质量方面再上一个新台阶，以鲜明的时代特征和办学特色走向21世纪，更好地为我国社会主义现代化建设服务，为首都社会文化发展和经济建设服务。

在庆祝北京工商大学成立之际，谨祝《大学英语自学丛书》的出版。这套丛书是我校成立后出版的第一套教学辅导书籍，也是我校英语教师根据多年的教学经验和研究成果编写而成。它的出版，旨在嘉惠学子；同时也弥补了原教材的不足，可喜可贺。

北京工商大学校长

苏志平

## 提高英语学习的效率和质量

本书是在对《大学英语自学导读》(1995年版)进行修订的基础上,为《大学英语精读》(上海外语教育出版社)(1998年修订本)编写的自学用书。

《大学英语教学大纲》(1999年修订版)在质与量上对师生双方的教与学提出了更高的要求。如何在有限的时间内使学生学有所得,养成自学的习惯,掌握自学的方法,一直是我们在教学实践中探讨的课题。教学方法因人而异,而教学目的则是殊途同归:即以学生的学习活动为中心,通过教师的启发和引导,提高学生英语学习的“输入”效率和“输出”质量。本书力求在编写中体现这一原则。

大学英语四、六级考试一直是检测和衡量学生英语水平的重要手段和标志。本书在编排上着眼于把学生的平时学习和考前复习结合起来。在每个单元的“大学英语四、六级试题选”<sup>[注]</sup>中,挑选出与本单元课文中出现的语言重点和难点有关的考题,并对相关的知识点进行剖析,旨在使读者在学习教材时就能把握考试的范围和难度;同时,督促读者把精力放在学好教材本身上。读者应有充分的信心:只要平时扎扎实实地学好课本,通过相关的考试应该是不成问题的。

本书除对课文中出现的语言点进行条分缕析地讲解外,注重语言现象之间的辨析,归纳与对照。例如,在“容易混淆的词汇(Words often confused and misused)”中,总结了常用常考的词汇,区别其异同,指明其用法;分散在“精读(Intensive Reading)”和“结构与语法(Structure and Grammar)”中的“温故而知新”等小栏目也提醒读者在学习英语时既要“明辨是非”,也要“求同存异”。希望读者能在平时的学习中随时总结语言规律,找出知识点之间不同形式的“链接”,以达到举一反三,融会贯通之效。

《大学英语教学大纲》(修订版)对英语的运用能力提出了明确的标准。本书也在这方面做了尝试,希望能对读者有所启迪。以写作

为例,为帮助读者解决“写什么”和“怎么写”的问题,书中设有“概念性短语(Concept Phrases)”和“写作指导(Guided Writing)”等栏目。前者总结了课文中出现的表达某个特定概念的短语。这类短语数量巨大,搭配灵活,既反映出作者本人在遣词造句上的个性,也为读者学习地道的表达方式提供了范例。读者在平时学习中切不可忽略这类短语。只读书而不求甚解,或只求理解却不重视语言材料的积累和运用,正如学习数学而不做习题一样,是很难真正把英语学到手的。希望读者能够善于积累和活用语言素材,减少“入宝山而空返”的遗憾。

在积累语言素材的基础上,下一步就是学习写作。本书中的“写作指导”一项帮助读者从语句的衔接入手,逐步学会连句成段,连段成文,循序渐进地达到大纲规定的写作要求。有了扎实的写作功底,也将为英汉互译奠定基础。

在有限的篇幅内,本书不求面面俱到,但求解决读者在学习中的遇到的实际问题,并通过内容的编排,指导读者获取自学能力,胸有成竹地学好各类教材,从容应对名目繁多的考试,早日把英语变成自己在学习和工作中得心应手的工具。本书作者一如既往地希望能有更多读者向作者提出问题和建议,以使本书更上一层楼。

注:

摘自《大学英语四、六级考试全真题详解》(四级卷、六级卷)

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唐义均

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## 符号说明

<i>n.</i>	noun	名词
<i>adj.</i>	adjective	形容词
<i>adv.</i>	adverb	副词
<i>vt.</i>	verb transitive	及物动词
<i>vi.</i>	verb intransitive	不及物动词
<i>prep.</i>	preposition	介词
<i>pron.</i>	pronoun	代词
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction	连词
<i>determ.</i>	determiner	限定词
<i>obj.</i>	object	宾语
<i>subj.</i>	subject	主语
<i>sb.</i>	somebody	某人
<i>sth.</i>	something	某事, 某物
<i>v-ing</i>	如 going	动名词或现在分词
<i>v-to</i>	如 go	动词原形
<i>wh-clause</i>	如 who, why	疑问词引导的从句
<i>wh-word</i>	如 when, who	疑问词
<i>that-clause</i>	that 引导的从句	that-从句
<i>usu.</i>	usually	通常
<i>esp.</i>	especially	尤其是
<i>fml</i>	formal	[文]—正式用法
<i>infml</i>	informal	非正式用法
同	synonym	同义词
反	antonym	反义词
近	word in similar sense	近义词

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# Unit One

## Big Bucks the Easy Way

### 大学英语四、六级试题选

1. The manager promised to have my complaint \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) looked through                      C) look over  
B) looked into                          D) look after [90年1月6级,53]
2. It is not easy to learn English well but if you \_\_\_\_\_, you will succeed in the end.  
A) hang up                                C) hang on  
B) hang about                            D) hang onto [97年1月4级,31]
3. Excuse me. If your call's not too urgent, do you mind \_\_\_\_\_ mine first?  
A) I make                                 C) me to make  
B) if I make                               D) that I make [98年6月4级,64]
4. It is rather \_\_\_\_\_ that we still do not know how many species there are in the world today.  
A) misleading                            C) boring  
B) embarrassing                        D) demanding [93年6月6级,61]
5. If you want to know the train schedule, please \_\_\_\_\_ at the booking office.  
A) acquire                                C) request

B) inquire                      D) require [95年1月4级,63]

6. He will agree to do what you require \_\_\_\_\_ him.

A) of                              C) to  
B) from                          D) for [97年6月4级,52]

7. It is through learning that the individual \_\_\_\_\_ many habitual ways of reacting to situations.

A) retains                      C) achieves  
B) gains                         D) acquires [98年6月6级,52]

8. The bus that \_\_\_\_\_ outside the inn would soon take the visitors downtown.

A) held back                    C) got down  
B) pulled up                    D) set forth [94年1月6级,70]

9. \_\_\_\_\_ you are leaving tomorrow, we can eat dinner together tonight.

A) For                             C) Before  
B) Since                         D) While [99年6月4级,58]

10. Many people, if not most, \_\_\_\_\_ literary taste as an elegant accomplishment, by acquiring which they will complete themselves, and make themselves finally fit as members of a correct society.

A) look on                      C) look in  
B) look down                  D) look into [93年1月6级,51]

11. It doesn't alter the fact that he was the man \_\_\_\_\_ for the death of the little girl.

A) accounting                  C) responsible

B) guilty                      D) obliged [95年1月4级,52]

12. The mother didn't know who \_\_\_\_\_ for the broken glass.

A) will blame                  C) blamed  
B) to blame                    D) blames [90年1月6级,67]

13. The managing director took the \_\_\_\_\_ for the accident, although it was not really his fault.

A) guilt                                  C) charge  
B) blame                                D) accusation [91年6月6级,55]

14. The manager promised to keep me \_\_\_\_\_ of how our business was going on.

A) to be informed                  C) informed  
B) on informing                    D) informing [90年1月4级,57]

15. We desire that the tour leader \_\_\_\_\_ us immediately of any change in plans.

A) inform                                C) informed  
B) informs                               D) has informed [93年6月4级,48]

16. Since the matter was extremely \_\_\_\_\_, we dealt with it immediately.

A) tough                                  C) urgent  
B) tense                                    D) instant [98年1月4级,58]

17. There's a whole \_\_\_\_\_ of bills waiting to be paid.

A) stock                                  C) number  
B) stack                                  D) sequence [95年6月6级,61]

18. When she was criticized, she claimed that it was outside her \_\_\_\_\_ of responsibility.
- A) field C) extent  
B) limit D) range [94年1月4级,49]
19. The newspaper did not mention the \_\_\_\_\_ of the damage caused by the fire.
- A) range C) extent  
B) level D) quantity [97年6月4级,40]
20. The price of beer \_\_\_\_\_ from 50 cents to \$4 per liter during the summer season.
- A) altered C) separated  
B) ranged D) differed [99年6月4级,44]
21. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ better than to ask Dick for help.
- A) should have known C) has known  
B) shouldn't know D) shall know [91年6月6级,41]
22. If a person talks about his weak points, his listener is expected to say something in the way of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) persuasion C) encouragement  
B) remedy D) compromise [98年6月6级,43]
23. Government cannot operate effectively \_\_\_\_\_ it is free from such interference.
- A) so long as C) unless  
B) so that D) because [94年1月4级,53]

24. Young people's social environment has a \_\_\_\_\_ effect on their academic progress.
- A) gross C) complete  
B) solid D) profound [93年6月6级,52]
25. The fact that they reacted so differently was a reflection of their different \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) performances C) qualities  
B) personalities D) appearances [96年6月6级,52]
26. Because a degree from a good university is the means to a better job, education is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ areas in Japanese life.
- A) sophisticated C) considerate  
B) competitive D) superficial [98年6月6级,42]
27. This ticket \_\_\_\_\_ you to a free meal in our new restaurant.
- A) gives C) entitles  
B) grants D) credits [96年1月4级,22]
28. In our highly technological society, the number of jobs for unskilled workers is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) shrinking C) altering  
B) obscuring D) constraining [99年1月6级,45]
29. As a result of careless washing, the jacket \_\_\_\_\_ to a child's size.
- A) compressed C) dropped  
B) shrank D) decreased [98年1月4级,50]
30. He came back late, \_\_\_\_\_ which time all the guests had already

left.

- A) after
- B) by
- C) at
- D) during [99年6月4级,41]

31. She was so \_\_\_\_\_ in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door.

- A) attracted
- B) absorbed
- C) drawn
- D) concentrated [96年1月4级,25]

32. I found myself \_\_\_\_\_ to the spot where the experiment was being performed whenever I had some time to spare.

- A) draws
- B) drawing
- C) drawn
- D) drew [93年1月6级,58]

33. I hate people who \_\_\_\_\_ the end of a film that you haven't seen before.

- A) reveal
- B) rewrite
- C) revise
- D) reverse [97年6月4级,36]

34. If you don't like to swim, you \_\_\_\_\_ stay at home.

- A) should as well
- B) may as well
- C) can as well
- D) would as well [95年1月4级,60]

35. Although not an economist himself, Dr. Smith has long been a severe critic of the government's \_\_\_\_\_ policies.

- A) economical
- B) economy
- C) economic
- D) economics [93年6月6级,59]

36. Some plants are so sensitive \_\_\_\_\_ pollution that they can only sur-

vive in a perfectly clean environment.

- A) from    C) to  
 B) against                                      D) with [95年1月4级,51]

37. Although cats cannot see in complete darkness their eyes are much more \_\_\_\_\_ to light than are human eyes.

- A) glowing                                      C) gloomy  
 B) brilliant                                      D) sensitive [98年1月6级,60]

38. The conference \_\_\_\_\_ a full week by the time it ends.

- A) must have lasted                          C) would last  
 B) will have lasted                          D) has lasted [97年1月4级,22]

39. He \_\_\_\_\_ when the bus came to a sudden stop.

- A) was almost hurt                          C) was to hurt himself  
 B) was hurt himself                          D) was hurting himself  
 [91年6月4级,70]

## Words Often Confused and Misused

### 1. Hurt, Pain, Ache

① **hurt** (= cause pain to one's body or mind)是这三个动词中最常用、最不正式的,它不仅用于指肉体上的伤害,而且还可表示精神上或感情上的伤害;该词可用作及物或不及物动词:

“Where does it **hurt**, Mr Jones?”—“Just here, doctor.”

“琼斯先生,哪儿疼?”—“就这儿,大夫。”

**These tight shoes hurt my feet very much.**

这双挤脚的鞋把我的脚挤得疼极了。

**I'm sorry if I hurt your feelings.**

要是我伤害了你的感情,那就对不起。

She was deeply **hurt** by his unkind words.

她被他刻薄的话深深地伤害了。

- ② **pain**( = [ *fml* ] cause to feel pain in the mind) 表示同样的意义时伤害程度比 **hurt** 更加严重; 由于听起来太正式, 它经常在文学作品出现; 它的主语通常是 **it**:

It **pained** her to admit that she was wrong.

承认自己的错误, 使她感到很痛苦。

It **pains** me to have to leave, but I must.

我非走不可, 这使我感到很痛苦。

- ③ **ache**( = have/suffer a continuous, but not violent, pain) 仅表示肉体上的痛苦, 而且是持续的隐隐之痛, 而不是剧烈的疼痛, 更不能表示精神上的痛苦:

He walked slowly as though it **ached** to move. (第三册第6课, L.2)

他步伐很慢, 仿佛走动是痛苦的。

I **ache** all over. 我浑身都痛。

My tooth **aches/hurts**. 我的牙疼。

#### Ache-复合词

ear-ache (耳朵疼)

headache (头痛)

stomachache (胃痛)

toothache (牙痛)

backache (背痛)

heartache (心痛, 痛心)

## 2. Shrink, Shorten, Lessen, Reduce

- ① **shrink** 表示“减少, 缩水, 收缩 (become smaller from the effect of heat or water)”:

Washing wool in hot water will make it **shrink**.

羊毛织品在热水中洗涤会收缩。

Meat **shrinks** by losing some of its fat in cooking.

肉类在烹煮时会因失去一部分油脂而缩小。



The number of students has **shrunk** from 120 to 75.

学生的人数从 120 人减少到 75 人。

- ② **shorten** 用于指长度, 即“(使)变短, 缩短(make or become shorter)”:

I had my skirt **shortened**. 我让人把裙子裁短了。

You only have ten minutes so you must **shorten** your report.

你只有十分钟的时间, 因此必须缩短你的报告。

- ③ **lessen** 指在尺寸、价值、重要性、外表等方面“(使)缩小, 变小, 变少”:

This defeat **lessens** our chances of winning the championship.

这次失利使我们夺取冠军的希望变得更渺茫了。

His behaviour had **lessened** him in her eyes.

他的行为使她在她的心目中的地位降低了。

The noise **lessened** as the plane got further away.

飞机逐渐飞远了, 噪音也就减弱了。

- ④ **reduce** 表示“减少, 缩小[尺寸、数量等], 降低[价格、程度等]”, 多与介词 **from** 或 **to** 连用:

**reduce** taxes (减税), **reduce** the risk of war (减少战争风险)

I bought this shirt because it was **reduced from** \$ 12 **to** \$ 6.

我买了这件衬衣, 因为它的价格从 12 美元降到了 6 美元。

*He won't* **reduce** the rent of our house. 他不肯减收我们的房租。

The plague **reduced** the population *to* half its previous level.

瘟疫使人口减少到以前的一半。

### 3. Mind, Care

- ① **mind** 表示“在意, 反对, 讨厌”, 一般用于疑问句和否定句中; 常用词法为 ① **mind** v-ing; ② **mind** if-从句等:

“Which one would you like?” — “I don't **mind**.”

“你喜欢哪一个?” —— “我无所谓。”

Would you **mind** *closing the window*? 你不介意关上窗户吧?

Do you **mind** if I smoke? 我抽支烟可以吗?