

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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唐义均 王建南 编著

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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所遇到的实际问题,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

二〇〇〇年一月

## 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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6. The French pianist who had been praised very highly \_\_\_\_\_ to be a great disappointment.
- A) turned in                      C) turned up  
B) turned out                     D) turned down [93年6月4级,56]
7. The new washing machines are \_\_\_\_\_ at the rate of fifty a day.
- A) turned up                      C) turned out  
B) turned down                  D) turned in [91年6月6级,53]
8. Let's not wait any longer, he might not \_\_\_\_\_ at all.
- A) turn over                      C) turn in  
B) turn up                         D) turn down [93年1月4级,64]
9. Faced with all the difficulties, the girl \_\_\_\_\_ her mother for comfort.
- A) turned over                    C) turned to  
B) turned down                  D) turned up [93年1月6级,69]
10. This popular sports car is now being \_\_\_\_\_ at the rate of a thousand a week.
- A) turned down                  C) turned up  
B) turned out                     D) turned on [94年1月4级,68]
11. This hotel \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 60 for a single room with bath.
- A) charges                        C) prices  
B) demands                       D) claims [95年6月4级,67]

12. She was complaining that the doctor was \_\_\_\_\_ too much for the treatment he was giving her.  
A) expending                      C) costing  
B) offering                         D) charging [97年12月4级,56]
13. His remarks left me \_\_\_\_\_ about his real purpose.  
A) wondered                        C) to wonder  
B) wonder                            D) wondering [99年6月4级,45]
14. We have done things we ought not to have done and \_\_\_\_\_ undone things we ought to have done.  
A) leaving                            C) left  
B) will leave                         D) leave [90年1月6级,56]
15. I decided to go to the library as soon as I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) finish what I did                C) would finish what I was doing  
B) finished what I did              D) finished what I was doing  
[91年6月4级,43]
16. By 1990, production in the area is expected to double \_\_\_\_\_ of 1980.  
A) that                                 C) one  
B) it                                      D) what [90年1月6级,50]
17. His argument does not suggest that mankind can \_\_\_\_\_ to be wasteful in the utilization of these resources.  
A) resort                                C) grant  
B) afford                                D) entitle [97年12月6级,48]

18. \_\_\_\_\_ the claim about German economic might, it is somewhat surprising how relatively small the German economy actually is.  
A) Given C) Giving  
B) To give D) Having given [96年1月6级,55]
19. I could see that my wife was \_\_\_\_\_ having that fur coat, whether I approved of it or not.  
A) adequate for C) short of  
B) intent on D) deficient in [97年6月6级,43]
20. The poetry of Ezra Pound is sometimes difficult to understand because it contains so many \_\_\_\_\_ references.  
A) obscure C) notable  
B) acute D) objective [97年1月6级,61]
21. \_\_\_\_\_ she first heard of the man referred to as a specialist.  
A) That was from Stephen C) It was from Stephen that  
B) It was Stephen whom D) It was Stephen that  
[90年1月4级,48]
22. \_\_\_\_\_ that the trade between the two countries reached its highest point.  
A) During the 1960's C) That it was in the 1960's  
B) It was in the 1960's D) It was the 1960's  
[89年1月4级,42]
23. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ this news to the public until we give you the go-ahead.  
A) release C) relate  
B) relieve D) retain [90年1月4级,58]



30. The traffic police were searching for evidence to prove the accused man's \_\_\_\_\_, but in vain.
- A) guilt                      C) fault  
B) mistake                    D) defect [96年1月6级,67]
31. The goal is to make higher education available to everyone who is willing and capable \_\_\_\_\_ his financial situation.
- A) with respect to            C) regardless of  
B) in accord with            D) in terms of [99年1月6级,65]
32. Have you anything to say \_\_\_\_\_ the proposal?
- A) with regard to            C) on behalf of  
B) in contrast to            D) for the purpose of  
   [89年1月6级,64]
33. After a few rounds of talks, both sides regarded the territory dispute \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) being settled            C) had settled  
B) to be settled            D) as settled [98年6月4级,66]
34. Every man in this country has the right to live where he wants to, \_\_\_\_\_ the color of his skin.
- A) with the exception of    C) by virtue of  
B) in the light of            D) regardless of [97年6月4级,34]
35. He went ahead \_\_\_\_\_ all warnings about the danger of his mission.
- A) in case of                C) regardless of  
B) because of                D) prior to [89年1月4级,59]

36. He will \_\_\_\_\_ resign in view of the complete failure of the research project.
- A) doubtfully                      C) presumably  
B) adequately                      D) reasonably [99年1月6级,64]
37. A well-written composition \_\_\_\_\_ good choice of words and clear organization among other things.
- A) calls on                              C) calls up  
B) calls for                              D) calls off [96年6月4级,32]
38. The last half of the nineteenth century \_\_\_\_\_ the steady improvement in the means of travel.
- A) has witnessed                      C) witnessed  
B) was witnessed                      D) is witnessed [98年6月4级,41]

## Words Often Confused and Misused

### 1. Intent, Intention

- ① **intent** (意图) 是法律术语,为不可数名词和零冠词名词,比 **intention** 正式得多;该词一般表示“干坏事的意图或企图”,因此是贬义词;始终与 **with** 连用(即 **with intent [to do]**):

He entered the building **with criminal intent**.

他带着作案的企图进了大楼。

He broke into the house **with intent to steal**.

他破门入屋,企图偷窃。

The police arrested him for loitering **with intent**.

警察以蓄意游荡的罪名逮捕了他。

- ② **intention** 是 **intend** 的名词,表示“打算、意图”的意思,常用作可数名词(也可用作不可数名词);它的句型为 **intention of doing/to do**:

His **intentions** are good. 他的意图是好的。

He has no **intention of** leaving this job. 他不打算辞去这份工作。

If I have offended you, it was quite **without intention**.

要是我已经冒犯了你,这完全是无意的。

Compare:

He went to the boss **with the intention of** asking for a pay rise.

(带冠词) 他去见老板,打算要求加薪。

He went to the boss **with intent to** kill him. (零冠词)

他去见老板,企图杀死他。

## 2. Question, Ask, Inquire

① **question** 表示问好多问题,为的是澄清事实或弄清真相:

I'll **question** him about what he was doing last night.

我将盘问他昨夜在干些什么。

The police **questioned** the witnesses for details about the physical appearance of the murderer.

警察向目击者细问了凶手的长相。

The tourist **questioned** the woman at the information desk about where he could exchange his money.

那位游客向问讯台的那名妇女询问他在哪儿可以兑换他的钱。

② **ask** 是常用动词,没有 **question** 正式:

She **asked** him about his new job. 她向他询问了他新工作的情况。

He **asked** me many questions. 他问了我好多问题。

③ **inquire** 表示“询问”,比 **ask** 更为正式;有时拼写成 **enquire**:

They **inquired about** trains to London. 他们打听了去伦敦的火车。

The court ordered the council to **inquire into** the conduct of the two officers. 法院命令委员会调查这两名军官的行为。

She **inquired after** my mother's health. 她问起我母亲的健康情况。

## 3. Accuse, Charge, Condemn

① **accuse** 所指控的事不一定很严重,往往当面指控或指责对方干了



有损于自己的事情,而不一定使用法律手段或向有关当局投诉;  
它与介词 **of** 连用:

Jeremy **accused** Allen **of** stealing his lamb.

杰勒米指控艾伦偷了他的羔羊。

She **accused** me **of** lying. 她指责我说谎。

The minister was **accused of** taking bribes. 部长被指控接受贿赂。

- ② **charge** 则指使用法律手段或程序正式控告一个较严重的错误、罪行等;它与介词 **with** 连用:

He has been **charged with** theft. 他被控行窃。

He **charged** me **with** neglecting my duty. 他控告我玩忽职守。

- ③ **condemn** 表示“谴责,责备,指责”,常用词法为 **condemn sb/sth (for/as sth)**:

The papers were quick to **condemn** him **for** his mistakes.

报纸很快就指责了他的错误。

She is often **condemned as** uncaring. 她因不关心别人而受到责难。

This terrorist attack has been **condemned** by the entire international community. 这次恐怖主义袭击已受到了整个国际社会的谴责。

#### 4. Commit, Commitment

- ① **commit** (= to do something wrong, unlawful) 犯(罪、错误等):

He **committed** the murder when he was drunk. 他酒后杀了人。

At the time the murder was **committed**, I was travelling on the 8 o'clock train. 谋杀案发生之时,我正坐在8点钟的火车上。

Detectives deduced from the clues who had **committed** the crime.

侦探们从线索中推断出谁是作案者。

**commit** a crime/an error(犯罪 / 错误); **commit** suicide(自杀,自寻短见), **commit** theft(犯偷窃罪), **commit** a blunder(铸成大错)

- ② **commit oneself to sth / doing sth** 表示“承诺做某事,作出保证要做某事,坚决要做某事”:

He has **committed himself to** supporting his brother's children.