

大学英语3、4、6级丛书

# 新编大学英语精读课

## 语言点讲析

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主审 韩其顺



西南师范大学出版社



# 新编大学英语精读课语言点讲析

## A Companion to College English

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# 前　言

大学英语课的任务在于培养学生以书面或口头方式进行交际的能力。语言能力是交际能力的基础，在大学英语教学中应着重培养语言能力，逐步发展交际能力。词、语是组成语言能力的重要成分。词汇、短语量的大小，词、语用法的熟练程度直接影响到读、听、说、写能力的提高。鉴于此，我们根据多年的经验组织西南师范大学、重庆建筑大学、重庆第三军医大学、西南农业大学，以及西南地区其它部分高校有经验的大学英语教师合作编写了《新编大学英语精读课语言点讲析》。此书编写的目的在于帮助广大公外学生顺利通过三、四、六级考试。其出发点是既要有利于学生课前预习，又利于课后复习；既能减轻学习负担，又能学到较多语言知识。同时，它还能帮助教师进行教学改革，即课堂上少讲语言点，着重培养学生的篇章能力及其它能力，语言点的问题最好让学生去自学。

本《讲析》以复旦大学主编、上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语》（文理本科用）为依据进行分级分课，根据学需要，突出重点，每课精选了 15 个左右的考试中常出现的词、短语进行讲解分析。每一词条用英语、汉语释义，侧重于帮助学生扩大词汇量、掌握词与词之间的细微差别。每个词、语的第一个释义是其课文中的含义，其后新讲的含义以及所引申的相关词组均是《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》中所要求必须掌握的。众所周知，词汇的搭配、用法，必须通过句子才能有机地学会运用。每一词条后均附 2—5 个例句。这些例句口语、书面语兼顾，并突出其实用

性。对于易混淆的同义词一一列出，钩深搜微，分析比较，便于学生掌握。对于学生易误用错用的词、语进行了正误分析。总之，本书具有针对性、知识性、实用性，它对学生自学、教学都是一本很好的工具书。

在本书的编写过程中，编者参阅了大量的工具书，在此，我们向它们的作者表示衷心的感谢。

国家高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会工科英语组副组长、重庆大学外国语学院韩其顺教授在百忙之中抽出宝贵的时间为本书审稿，我们在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间仓促，错误之处在所难免，欢迎读者批评指正。

### 编 者

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# **Book One**

# Unit 1

## How to Improve Your Study Habits

1. **case:** (1)an actual state of affairs or a particular situation 事实;情况

e. g. Is it the case (Is it true) that she never burns the midnight oil but always comes out first in the examinations?

她从不开夜车,而每次考试都拿第一,是真的吗?

If you do so, you'll make your case worse.

如果你那样做,你将会使你的处境更糟。

If that is the case (If the situation is as stated), we will have to postpone the meeting until next month.

如情况如此,我们只好将会议延至下月再开。

- (2) **an example of a disease** 病例

e. g. The nurse is busy writing a case record.

护士正忙着写病历。

- (3) **a legal question to be decided (in a law court)**案件

e. g. Your case stands no chance of winning.

你的案子根本没希望赢。

下面是由 case 组成的一些习语:

**in any case**: in any event; anyhow; anyway 无论如何;  
不管怎样;总之

e. g. In any case, the future of our country is bright.  
总之,我们国家的前途是光明的。

**in no case**: not in any case 决不;无论如何不

e. g. Students should in no case be allowed to smoke in  
class.

学生决不允许在课堂上抽烟。

**in case**: in the event; if it happens/should happen that;  
if; lest 假如;以防;如果;万一(连词)

e. g. I'll stay home tomorrow in case my admission  
notice comes (arrives).

明天我呆在家里,怕我的录取通知书会来。

注:in case 也可作连词(AmE),相当于 only if;也可作副  
词短语,和 just 连用:

e. g. It may not turn cold, but you'd better take this  
heavy coat with you just in case.

天气可能不会变冷,但你最好带上这件厚衣服,以防万  
一。

Q is true just in case P is true.

只有 P 能成立时 Q 才能成立。

**in case of sth.** : in the event of; if sth happens 假如;万  
一

e. g. In case of fire, please dial 119.

如遇火警,请拨 119。

2. **schedule** ['ʃedju:l] ['skedʒul](AmE): timetable 时间

**表;进度表;日程表;时刻表**

e. g. I have a full schedule this week.

我这周时间表安排得很紧。

a schedule of games 比赛日程表

a class schedule 课程表

a production schedule 生产进度表

a train (railway) schedule 火车时刻表

a schedule of freight rates 运费价格表

下面是由 **schedule** 组成的一些习语:

**on schedule:** 准时;按预定时间

e. g. This airline is dependable. Its flights are always running **on schedule**.

这家航空公司很可靠,其班机总是很准时。

**behind schedule:** 迟于规定的时间;晚了;落后于计划

e. g. We must work harder, because we are five hours **behind schedule**.

因为比计划晚了 5 个小时,所以我们必须加把劲。

**ahead of schedule 提前**

e. g. I can't guarantee to deliver the VCRs **ahead of schedule**.

我不敢保证录像机能提前交货。

**according to schedule:** = as per schedule 按日程表;按照原定进度

e. g. Everything is going on all right; we are sure to accomplish the task **according to schedule**.

一切进度得都很顺利,我们肯定能按计划完成任务。

**schedule** 作动词用时, 意为“定……计划; 安排日程, 多用被动结构。

e. g. The 13th Asian Games are scheduled to be held in Thailand.

第十三届亚运会定在泰国举行。

3. **fill in; write in; put in** 填写; 填入; 填充(等于美国英语的 **fill out** 填写; 填好)

e. g. You must fill in a declaration form before you get through the customs.

过海关前, 你必须得填写一份申报单。

Please fill in your address at the bottom of the application form.

请将你的地址填在申请表的下端。

You must fill out a cheque before you could cash it.

你须得先填写支票, 才能将其换成现金。

4. **decide on/upon: decide to do sth.; consider and come to a conclusion**(考虑后就某事作出)决定; 选定

e. g. After interviewing all the candidates, we've decided on (chosen) this girl.

面试了所有的应试者后, 我们决定聘用这个女孩。

Children have the right to decide on their own career.

孩子们有权选定自己的职业。

The school administration has decide on setting up another teaching building.

校方决定再建一幢教学楼。

**decide on** 的反意词组是 **decide against (not to do)**

sth. : make a decision or judgement against 决定不

e. g. He has decided against changing his job.

他决定不换工作。

5. be sure to do sth. : (= be sure and do sth.) don't fail to do sth. ; be certain to do sth. 千万……；一定要……

e. g. Be sure to write to me and tell me all your news.

一定要给我来信，告知我你的近况。

You're sure to fail if you do it that way.

如那样干的话，你肯定会失败。

注意：sure 和 certain 常互换，如：

They're sure/certain to succeed.

他肯定会成功。

I'm sure/certain (that) you stand a good chance of being chosen.

我相信你很可能被选上。

One thing is sure/certain (that) they will be late.

有一点是可以肯定的，那就是他们肯定会迟到。

但如有“it”作形式主语或形式宾语时，只能用 certain，如：

It was certain that his experiment would come off. 他的试验肯定会成功。

I thought it certain that they would stick to the end. 我相信他们肯定会坚持到底。

6. set aside (for sth. /to do sth.); put aside; save/reserve for a future or special purpose 拨出；留出……(供将来用；供……专用)

e. g. Some young people nowadays just live from hand to mouth. They never set aside any money for the future.

有些年轻人现在挣多少就用多少,从不存钱以备将来。

It is advisable to set aside half an hour each morning to read English aloud.

最好每天早上留出半小时朗读英语。

7. **be aware (of sth. or sb. /that...); realize; have knowledge or realization of sth. /sb.** 意识到;知道

e. g. Quite a few people have not yet become fully aware of the harm of smoking.

不少人至今仍未充分认识到抽烟的害处。

Are you quite aware of what is going on outside?

你清楚地知道外面正发生的一切事情吗?

She grew painfully aware that her father had walked out on them.

她开始痛苦地意识到她父亲已遗弃了她们。

8. **enable (sb.) to do (sth.); make (sb.) able to do (sth.)** 使能够;使……成为可能

e. g. Communication satellites have enabled us to know what is happening all over the world.

通讯卫星使我们能够了解全世界的动向。

English is a tool which enables us to communicate with the outside world.

英语是一种工具,使我们能与外面的世界进行交流。

注意:enable 是由前缀 en-置于形容词 able 前构成的动

词, en-还可置于名词前构成动词, 表“使处于……境地”, 如:

**endanger**: put in danger; cause danger to 危害; 危及;  
使遭到危险

**enrich**: make sb. rich or richer; improve the quality, flavor, etc. of sth. 使富裕; 使丰富

**enlarge**: (cause sth. to) become larger 扩大; 扩展; 放大(照片)

**enslave**: make slave of 奴役; 征服

9. **concentrate on/upon**: focus (one's attention, effort, etc.) on 聚精会神; 集中(思想)

e. g. We must concentrate our efforts on popularizing education/promoting higher education.

我们须全力以赴普及教育/发展高等教育。

If you concentrate upon what you are at, you may work more efficiently.

如你全神贯注于你手头的工作, 你的效率就会更高一些。

注意: 要表在某地“集中; 集结”, concentrate 后用介词 at (小地方)或 in (大地方/大范围), 如:

The government's plan is to concentrate new industries in coastal cities.

政府计划把新兴工业集中在沿海城市。

An enormously powerful fleet was concentrated at Pearl Harbor.

一支极其强大的舰队已集结在珍珠港。