

296

H319.4

C44c

4

大 学 英 语 精 读
(修订本)
教 与 学 辅 导
(第四册)

陈 登 编著

湖 南 大 学 出 版 社

1998 年·长沙

大学英语精读(修订本)教与学辅导(第四册)

Daxue Yingyu Jingdu (Xiudingben) Jiao yu Xue
Fudao (Di San Ce)

陈 登 编著

☐责任编辑 俞 清 姚利民

☐装帧设计 吴颖辉

☐出版发行 湖南大学出版社

社址 长沙岳麓山 邮码 410082

电话 0731-8821691 0731-8821315

☐经 销 湖南省新华书店

☐印 装 湖南大学印刷厂

☐开本 850×1168 32开 ☐印张 8.75 ☐字数 222千

☐版次 1998年9月第1版 ☐1998年9月第2次印刷

☐印数 5 001 - 15 000册

☐书号 ISBN 7-81053-154-9/H·29

☐定价 10.00元

(湖南大学版图书凡属印装差错,请向承印厂调换)

前 言

上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语精读(修订本)》是由复旦大学主持编写和修订的,其1992年版曾荣获全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖和国家教委高等学校第二届优秀教材一等奖。全国文、理、工、农、医等本科院校以及综合性大学和师范院校普遍使用该教材。为了帮助广大师生更好地使用《大学英语精读(修订本)》,我们根据长期使用该教材的教学经验,以教材的修订本为依据,并按全国大学英语委员会关于大学英语四、六级考试采用新题型的通知精神,以新的视野、新的标准编写与教材配套的《大学英语精读(修订本)教与学辅导》。

《大学英语精读(修订本)教与学辅导》在编排上与教材同步,每单元分内容梗概、课文注释、重点结构、词语辨析、阅读材料注释、练习答案和参考译文等七个部分。“内容梗概”旨在使学生能提纲挈领地了解课文的内容,并为学生练习用英文写课文摘要提供參考;“课文注释”目的在于使学生能清楚地了解每课中语言上的重点和难点;“重点结构”旨在使学生掌握课文中常用的语法结构;“词语辨析”对一些常用的同义词或近义词进行辨析,让学生明白这些词语的异同;“阅读材料注释”旨在帮助学生更快地、更有效地阅读;“练习答案”部分提供了全部练习的答案,学生在遇到疑难时可以参考,但要注意有些题目的答案并不是唯一的,像 Answer the following question 和 Translate the following sentences into English 等可以有多种答案,我们提供的只是一种选择;“参考译文”部分有课文译文和阅读材料译文,希望这些译文不仅有助于学生理解原文,

也能使他们在语篇层次上摸索英汉互译的规律。

总之,本书的编写原则立足于《大学英语教学大纲》,针对教学中的难点和问题加以系统地整理,旨在使学生掌握英语的语言规律,培养和提高学生运用英语的能力。

编者

1998年6月于湖南大学

Unit One

Big Bucks the Easy Way 轻轻松松赚大钱

内容梗概

After thinking over Father's suggestion, the two boys undertake the delivery of ad inserts and accept it as "a piece of cake" to get big bucks. Millions of pages of ad inserts are brought to their home to be hand-delivered to 4 000 houses by 7:00 Sunday morning with payment of \$ 600 in all. In order to complete the job, they hired some children to help. They managed to get the work done before the deadline, with the final profit of \$ 185 each for 91 hours paid off. A few weeks later, they had another try of making money by selling their family's library. However, their father realized their purpose and stopped their misconduct.

课文注释

1. You ought to look into this. 你应该把这个东西看一看。

look into: 浏览, 查阅; 调查, 了解

(1) They are looking into some recent newspapers. 他们正在浏览几份最近出版的报纸。

(2) The mayor felt he should look into the decrease of income from parking meters. 市长觉得应该调查一下停车场收入减少的原因。

2. It might be a way to avoid the indignity of having to ask for money all the time. 若想避免因老是伸手向人要钱而有失尊严的话, 这也许是一种办法。

avoid: 避免;避开

(1) It was impossible to avoid being much affected. 要想不受太大的影响是不可能的。

(2) I realized they were trying to avoid the topic. 我明白了他们是故意避开这个话题。

ask for: 请求得到;需要

(1) They ask for the cooperation of all concerned. 他们请求有关方面给予合作。

(2) This matter asks for immediate attention. 这件事需要马上处理。

3. I can live with it. 我可以忍受。

live with: 接受,忍受

(1) You must live with the fact that you are no longer as strong as you were. 你必须承认,已经不像过去那样健壮了。

(2) We can't live with the noise of airplanes. 我们受不了飞机的噪音。

4. "But it pains me," I said, "to find that you both have been panhandling so long that it no longer embarrasses you." "看到你俩长期向我伸手要钱而不感到羞愧,"我说,"真令我痛心。"

pain: 使痛苦,使讨厌,使烦躁

(1) It pains me to see him thinner from illness. 看到他因病而日渐消瘦,我心里很难受。

(2) Why do you say things that you know must pain her? 明知会伤害她,为什么偏偏说这些呢?

panhandle: (俚) 乞讨,行乞

In the old society the poor were forced to panhandle for a living. 在旧社会,穷人不得不外出乞讨为生。

5. By midnight I was comfortably settled in a hotel room far from

home. 午夜,我已远离家门,在一家旅馆里舒舒服服地住下。

settle: 安放,安顿。

(1) They were soon settled in their new house. 他们不久便在新居安顿下来。

(2) After lunch, the old man settled himself comfortably in his sofa for a nap. 午饭后,老人舒适地坐在沙发上。

(3) The powder settled to the bottom of the cup. 粉末都沉到茶杯底上。

6. Another truck just pulled up out front. 又有一辆卡车刚刚停在门前。

pull up: (使车子) 停下

(1) The policeman pulled up the motorist and asked to see his license. 警察让骑摩托车的人停下来,要求看他的执照。

(2) The driver pulled the bus up only just in time to avoid hitting the child. 司机及时把车停住,差点撞倒这个孩子。

out front: 在门外;在观众中

(1) She sat at the little desk out front of Professor Hill's office. 她坐在希尔教授办公室门外的小桌子旁。

(2) My family was out front this evening. 今晚我全家都去看戏了。

7. The first delivered four thousand Montgomery Wards. 第一辆车拉来 4 000 份蒙哥利马-沃得公司的广告。

Montgomery Ward 是一家百货公司的名字,在句中指这家公司的广告。英语中这种用整体代表部分或用部分代表整体的修饰手法叫做提喻(synecdoche)。下一句中的“Sears, Roebucks”也是美国的一家百货公司,在此也是用作提喻。

(1) It was reported that Britain beat New Zealand in a football match yesterday. 据报道在昨天的足球赛中英国队击败了新西兰

队。

(2) Then the surgeon cut her up and took out the appendix and stitched her up again. 接着外科医生切开她的腹部,割掉了阑尾,然后又把腹部缝好。

8. They are crammed wall-to-wall. 他们堆得到处都是。

cram: 把……塞满;把……装满

(1) He couldn't cram any more into the suitcase. 他的手提箱再也塞不进东西了。

(2) The store was crammed with shoppers. 商店里挤满了顾客。

wall-to-wall: 无处不在,到处可见;包括一切的

wall-to-wall cars 到处可见的小汽车

wall-to-wall health care 无所不在的保健

9. Just tell the boys to get busy. 让孩子们赶快动手干。

get busy: (美国口语) 开始工作,干起来

I'll get busy at once. 我这就干起来。

10. Her voice kept rising, as if working its way out of the range of the human ear. 她的声音越来越大,大得似乎让耳朵忍受不了。

keep doing sth.: 继续;不停;持续

My parents kept encouraging me to study. 我父母总是鼓励我好好学习。

有时也可用 keep on doing sth., 但它更强调重复性和决心。

He keeps on phoning me, and I really don't want to talk to him. 他不断地给我来电话,但我确实不想和他说话。

work one's way: 缓慢费力地取得

(1) He worked his way through a crowd, and caught the pickpocket by the arm. 他从人群中挤过去,抓住了扒手的胳膊。

(2) He gradually worked his way up in the firm until he was a managing director. 他在公司慢慢往上爬,直到当上执行董事。

out of the range of: 超出(听觉,视觉,活动,影响等)范围

I'm sorry, but what you ask is out of my range. 抱歉,你问的事非我所知。

11. I had had a marvelous steak, but knew better by now than to say so. 我刚刚吃了一份美味的牛排,但我很清楚眼下还是不说为好。

know better than to do: (很明智因而)不至于做……

该结构在形式上是肯定的,但表达否定的意思。表示主语所示的人对不定式所谈及的事情的利害关系或所产生的后果十分清楚而不至于做某事。

(1) You should know better than to play fire. 你该明白不能玩火。

(2) You ought to know better than to go out in this cold weather in those thin shoes; no wonder your feet got cold! 你应该清楚在这么冷的天气是不能穿单鞋出门的,难怪你脚冷!

know better than 通常与 should 或 ought to 连用,表示“更明白事理或更了解情况”的意思,经常表示委婉的批评。

(1) She should know better at her age! 她这个年龄应该懂事了!

(2) I suppose you think you know better than your parents! 我想你认为你比你父母懂得多!

12. They've been at it for hours. 他们已干了几个小时。

be at: 忙于;从事于

(1) He is always hard at his lesson. 他总是在刻苦学习功课。

(2) They were already at the cornflakes when I entered the kitchen. 我走进厨房时,他们已经在吃玉米片了。

13. But all this hasn't make a dent, not a dent, in the situation! 然而,所有这一切并没有使整个局面得以改观。

make a dent: 取得初步进展;(稍微)减轻或减少

(1) He worked all night, but barely made a dent in the work. 他通宵达旦地工作, 但没有什么进展。

(2) The purchase of a car only made a dent in her income. 购买轿车只花掉她收入的一小部分。

14. Your college sons must learn that one does not get the best out of employees by threatening them with bodily harm. 你那上大学的儿子必须明白, 威胁雇员, 说要揍他们, 是不可能使他们卖力的。

get the best out of: 尽量利用, 尽可能发挥积极性

(1) You will get the best out of your washing machine by never filling it too full. 不要塞得太满, 这样, 你的洗衣机就会更耐用。

(2) A teacher can get the best out of students by respecting their views. 你若尊重学生的意见, 就能充分发挥他们的积极性。

15. Obtaining an audience with son No.1, snarled... 我一和大儿子通上电话, 便怒气冲冲地说……

audience: 陈述意见(或申诉)的机会; 倾听

(1) She said this in the audience of all. 她是当着大家说这话的。

(2) He should have an audience with the committee, for his plan is good. 他应该有一个让委员会听取他意见的机会, 因为他的计划不错。

16. But that would cut into our profit. 那可要减少我们的利润啦。

cut into: 减少; 减低; 打断

(1) Frequent work stoppage has greatly cut into the efficiency of the plant operations. 频繁的停工已经使工厂的效率大大降低。

(2) No doubt the extra homework to be assigned you will cut into your spare-time. 额外的家庭作业无疑会减少空余时间。

(3) The children cut into the conversation with demands for atten-

tion. 孩子们打断了谈话,想让大人注意他们。

17. Dad, you have just worked a profound change in my personality. 爸爸,你刚才的这番话发人深思,令我幡然醒悟。

work: 引起,激起,导致

(1) His lecture always works the class into enthusiasm. 他的讲课总是能激起学生的热情。

(2) So the frost didn't work havoc with the crop. 这么说,冰冻并没有损害庄稼。

18. Then some activist on the work force claimed that the workers had no business settling for \$ 5 and a few competitive bonuses while the bosses collected hundreds of dollars each. The organizer had declared that all workers were entitled to \$ 5 per hour! 接着这些雇员中有一位活跃分子声称,老板每人获利数百美元,他们决没理由只满足于五美元外加一点竞争性的奖金。这位活跃分子宣称,所有的工人都应该得到每小时 5 元钱的工资!

claim: 声称,主张;需要,值得

(1) A caller to the broadcasting station claimed responsibility for the bombing. 有人打电话给广播电台,声称对这次爆炸事件负责。

(2) The matter claims our attention. 这事需要我们予以注意。

have no business doing/to do sth.: 没有权力(或理由)干某事

(1) You have no business getting mixed up in such a matter. 你没有权力插手这样的事情。

(2) He has no business to publish her letters. 他无权公开她的信件。

settle for: 对……满足;同意;接受

(1) Jim wanted \$ 200 for his old car, but he settled for \$ 100. 吉姆原想把他的旧车卖到 200 美元,但后来 100 美元也卖掉了。

(2) Many women refuse to settle for staying home as housewives. 许

多妇女不愿只呆在家里作家庭主妇。

be entitled to: 有……的权利(或资格)

(1) He is entitled to high praise. 他理应受到赞扬。

(2) You are not entitled to use our school library. 你无权使用我校的图书馆。

19. The huge stacks began to shrink. 大堆的广告开始减少。

shrink: 减少; 变小

(1) Modern communication means making the world shrink. 现代化交通工具使世界变小了。

(2) The gross national product of Thailand shrank one per cent last year. 去年泰国的国民生产总值减少了 1%。

20. and a like amount for gifts: 还拿出同样多的钱买礼物

like: 同样的, 相似的

(1) The twin sisters have like personalities. 这两个孪生姐妹性格相同。

(2) He also received a like amount of money. 他也收到一笔数目相同的钱。

21. This left them with \$ 185 each. 除去以上开支, 他们每人得到 185 美元。

leave sb. with sth.: 给某人留下某物

(1) Her husband died in 1945, leaving her with three children. 她丈夫在 1945 年去世, 给她丢下了三个孩子。

(2) After paying for their food, they are still left with quite a bit of cash. 交了饭钱后, 他们还剩下不少的钱。

22. As one of them put it. 正如其中一位说的那样。

put: 说, 表述, 表达

(1) To put it simply, the earth is a small planet. 简而言之, 地球是一颗小行星。

(2) Let me put it to you in another way. 让我用另一种方法向你解释。

23. We thought you were done with them. 我们以为你全都看完了。

(be) done with: (口)完毕的,了结;与……断绝关系

(1) We will get done with our work by the end of this month. 本月底我们将把工作做完。

(2) He is done with her utterly. 他与她已彻底断绝关系。

24. Then I overheard them discussing finances. 正在这时,我碰巧听到他们在议论钱的事情。

overhear: 偶然听到;无意中听到

(1) She was overheard to play a piece so well. 有人无意中听到她有一只曲子弹得好。

(2) Please close the window lest other people overhear what we are talking about. 请关上窗户,以免让别人听见我们的谈话。

25. That's it. 就是这样。

that's it: 就是这个问题,正是;就这样,完了

(1) "That's not it at all," she said. "问题根本不在这儿。"她说。

(2) "That's it, sir, that's it." the young man said. "正是,先生,正是。"那位年轻人说道。

(3) "I quit," I said. "That's it." "我辞职,"我说。"就这话。"

26. Then you might as well make a little money from them. 因而,还不如卖点钱。

might as well: 倒不如;(满)可以

(1) There's nothing worth watching on the television, so we might as well go to bed. 没有什么值得看的电视节目,我们还是睡觉吧。

(2) Since it's such a fine day, we might as well go home on foot. 既然天气这么好,我们还是走着回家吧。

重点结构

1. What...is/was... 强调结构
2. know better than 表示委婉否定
3. 表示完成意义的系表结构

课文中的例句:

(1) What I was being blamed for, it turned out, was a newspaper strike which made it necessary to hand-deliver the advertising inserts that normally are included with the Sunday paper. (P2, L23)

(2) I had had a marvelous steak, but knew better by now than to say so. (P2, L52)

(3) Geez, Dad, we thought you were done with them! (P4, L105)

1. What...is/was...结构

What...is/was...结构是一种部分强调句,其强调语气比“*It is/was...that...*”要弱一些;此结构还可利用助动词 *do* 来强调谓语。在这种情况下,表语通常以不定式短语(带 *to* 或不带 *to*)形式出现。但是,只有动作动词才能被强调,状态动词不能 *do* 来代替。例如,对 *I like music* 这样的句子,我们只能说 *What I like is music*,而不能说 *What I do is like music*。另外,如果 *what...*从句中的动词是进行时态(*be going to* 的情况例外),表语一般用现在分词短语;如果 *what...*从句中的动词使用完成时,表语则常用带 *to* 的不定式结构、不带 *to* 的不定式结构或过去分词短语等三种形式。这一结构可用来强调主语、宾语、表语。

(1) What caused the accident is a complete mystery. 这次事故是什么造成的完全是个谜。

(2) What she looks like doesn't matter. 她长相怎么样并不重要。

(3) What is one's meat is another's poison. 对一个人有利的未必对别的人也有利。

(4) What he liked was a digital watch. 他过去喜欢的是(数字显示的)电子表。

(5) What you should do is (to) work hard as he has done. 你所应该做的是要像他一样努力工作。

(6) What he has been doing for years is studying linguistics. 几年来他一直在做的是研究语言学。

(7) What he has done is give/to give/given her a birthday present. 他所做的是送给她一份生日礼物。

2. know better than 表示委婉否定

比较级可用于表示委婉否定。know better than 后接不定式时,表示很明智或很明白事理因而“不至于去做某事或不至于愚蠢到干某事”。该结构在形式上是肯定的,但表达否定的意义。英语中有许多手段可以使语义表达婉转些,形容词或副词的比较级就是其中之一。这些比较级可用来表示委婉的批评、温和的责备、含蓄的否定。

(1) The boy is old enough to know better than to take sweets from a stranger. 这孩子有这么大了,应该不会收下陌生人的糖果。

(2) You should know better than to trust her. 你本来就不应该相信她。

(3) He should have more sense than to go swimming straight after a meal. 他本来就应该明白不能吃完饭马上去游泳。

(4) I think some of the programs are interesting and others could be better. 我认为有些节目挺不错,但别的节目还不够精彩。

3. 表示完成意义的系表结构

一般说来,系动词 be 后面的表语通常是表示状态的,但若表语是过去分词时,“be + 表语”这一结构也可以用来表示“完成”的

意义,相当于完成时态。另外,某些表示结果意义的形容词、表示方向的副词或表示位移的介词短语作表语时,“be + 表语”结构也可表示完成的意义。

(1) She is used to this kind of life. (= She has got used to this kind of life.) 她已习惯了这种生活。

(2) Nancy is married last week, don't you know? (= Nancy has got married last week, don't you know?) 南希已于上周结婚,你不知道吗?

(3) The time for superpowers to play with the fate of other people is gone forever. (= The time for superpowers to play with the fate of other people has passed forever.) 超级大国摆布别国命运的时代已一去不复返了。

(4) She is angry. Don't say any more. (= She has got angry. Don't say any more.) 她已生气了,再不要多讲了。

与 angry 类似的形容词还有: dead, awake, dry, empty, hungry, missing, open, well, cold, clean 等。

(5) Day broke up, most of the comrades have already got up. 天刚破晓,但大多数同志都已经起床了。

与 up 类似的副词还有: on, away, down, past, through, back 等。

(6) He is through the novel. (= He has finished reading the novel.) 他已看完了那本小说。

与 through 类似的介词还有: over, out of, across 等。

词语辨析

1. agree, consent, assent, approve

这组词都有“同意”或“赞成”的意思,但在语体上和用法上存在差别。agree 是普通用语,意为“同意”“赞成”“一致”,指对某事

具有和他人相同的意见或想法。常暗示与原来的意见有分歧,经过协商或讨论后才达成一致。用作及物动词时,后接不定式或 that 从句;用作不及物动词时,常与介词 with, to, on(upon) 连用。consent 表示“同意”时,多用于指上下级关系或长幼关系,即上级“同意”或“答应”下级的要求,长辈对晚辈的要求表示“同意”。在表示对他人让步而同意时,也可用这个词。assent 是指同意接受地位和身份相同的人所提的建议、意见、决议或所持的观点等,通常要与介词 to 连用,后接宾语。注意 assent 和 consent 只表示单方面同意或答应对方的意见,而 agree 可指多方面达成一致。approve 常用于正式场合,表示官方或权力机构同意、批准;也可表示长辈同意晚辈做某件事情。approve of 表示“赞成”“同意”时,并不一定含有“权力”的意味,可以表示个人的意见,但语气仍很正式,强调意见总是从一定的原则和标准出发的。

(1) I agree with you in recommending the said course of action. 我同意你推荐上述方法。

(2) Do you agree to our going through this room? 你允许我们穿过这个房间吗?

(3) After discussion they have agreed on a cease-fire. 经过协商,他们达成了停火协议。

(4) The people will never consent to another war. 人民决不会同意再发生一次战争。

(5) I fully assent to your critical remarks on my article. 我完全同意你对我的文章的评论。

(6) The minister approved the building plan. 部长批准了这项建筑计划。

(7) I'm afraid they won't approve of your going there. 我担心他们不会同意你到那里去的。

2. business, affair, matter, thing