

· 前 言 ·

为了帮助广大学生学好《大学英语精读(修订本)》教材,提高英语水平,顺利通过国家英语四级考试,我们组织一些长期讲授本教材、对英语四、六级考试颇有经验的教师编写了这本书。

该书分上、下两册,按课文顺序编写。上册与《大学英语精读(修订本)》第一、第二册配套;下册与《大学英语精读(修订本)》第三、第四册配套。

每一个单元分四个部分:一、课文疑难解析;二、关键词语用法释例;三、练习答案及难点讲解;四、课文及阅读文章参考译文。

课文疑难解析主要将课文中出现的较难句子译成汉语,有的用英文解释之后再给出汉语译文。然后,对难句所涉及的语法、习惯表达法、修辞手法等分别加以解释分析。

关键词语用法释例主要将课文中已出现并与英语四级考试密切相关的词、词组、短语、习语等从释义、用法、辨析三个方面进行了较详细的注解,对相关词语给出同义或反义の説明。

练习答案及难点讲解主要针对课文后面的练习给出参考答案,对重难点词或短语给出汉语译文;对构词、易混词及结构重难点进行了概括性的讲解。

课文及阅读文章参考译文主要对课文及阅读文章给出汉语译文,以供参考。

本书可供选用《大学英语精读(修订本)》教材的广大学生、自学者等使用。如本书能给使用者学好该教材提供一些帮助,并在全国大学英语四级考试中获得较好成绩,我们将会感到莫大的欣慰。

编者

1999年9月

大学英语难点解析(上册)

BOOK ONE

(配精读修订本第一册)

How to Improve Your Study Habits

一、课文疑难解析

1. **Sounds too good to be true?** (It sounds too good to be true?) 听上去好得难以置信?

(1) 这是一个省略了主语(It), 并以陈述结构用升调读音的方式而变成的问句。这种句式一般起附加说明或表示惊讶的作用, 无须回答。如:

He is sick? 他生病了?

(比较: Is he sick? — Yes, he is. 他生病了? — 是的, 他生病了。)

(2) too... to... 意为“太……以致不能……”, 表示否定意义。如果 too 前有 not, only, but, never 等含否定意义的词语时, 则表示肯定的意义。因为在这种情况下, 这些词加 too 在意义上相当于 very, 或使 too 在意义上相当于 very。试比较它在下列句中的用法。

Swimming is too difficult to learn. 游泳太难学了。

(比较: Swimming is not too difficult to learn. 游泳并不十分难学。)

As he has often remarked, one is never too old to learn. 诚如他常说的, 活到老学到老。

辨析

too... not to... : 如此(太)……哪能不……。从结构上看, 这是一个否定形式, 但表示肯定的意义。如:

He has read too many books about Africa not to know something about the social customs there. 他读了那么多有关非洲的书, 哪能不对那儿的习俗有所了解。

2. **Perhaps you are an average student with average intelligence.** (Maybe you are an ordinary student with normal ability to learn and understand.) 也许你是个普通的学生, 智力平平。

3. **This is not necessarily the case, however.** (But, this might not be true.) 然而, 实际情况未必如此。

(1) **be the case**: 真的, 真实情况 (be true; be the real situation)。该结构多用于否定和对比的句式中, 使之与其前所述情况形成对比。如:

I thought I had known her well, but that was not the case. 我以为我很了解她, 但事实并非如此。

Some people think that money and power can bring happiness. This is not necessarily the case, however. 有人认为金钱和权力能带来幸福, 然而事实未必如此。

(2) **however**: 然而。属连接副词, 起与前相比较的作用, 常置于句首或句末, 用逗号将其与句子隔开。如:

Some people believe that boys are cleverer than girls. This is not necessarily the case, *however*. 有些人认为男孩比女孩聪明,然而事实未必如此。

4. **You can receive better grades...** (You can get higher remarks...) 你可以取得更好的成绩.....

5. ... **committed time** (... time committed or required for necessary purposes) 规定用于的时间

6. **It's important to set aside time for relaxation, hobbies, and entertainment as well.** 给休息、业余爱好和娱乐活动留出一定的时间,这一点很重要。

(1) It's important to do sth. 中的 it 为形式主语,指代后面真正的主语(不定式短语),其本身没有具体意义。常见的这类结构还有: It's common (dangerous, difficult, easy, foolish, necessary, right, wise, wrong, etc.) to do sth. 如:

It's necessary to have a plan before doing any kind of work. 做任何工作先订个计划是必要的。

△ It's important that... 中的 that 从句为真正的主语,常置于句尾部分,句首用 It 作形式主语。常见的这类结构中的形容词还有: admirable, advisable, apparent, certain, clear, likely, impossible, evident, obvious, surprising, true, well-known 等。如:

It's obvious that electronic computers are playing an important role in the field of science and technology. 显然电子计算机在科技领域正起着重要的作用。

(2) 关于 **and... as well** 的用法参见“关键词语用法释例”部分。

7. ... , **it will enable you to plan your activities so that you have adequate time for both work and play.** 它会使你安排好各种活动,既有足够的时间工作,又有足够的时间娱乐。

(1) **so that**: 以便,为的是;结果是(in order that; with the result that)。用于引出状语从句,该从句常置于主句之后。如:

They advertised the concert *so that every one should know about it*. 他们登广告以便使每个人都知道这次音乐会。(目的状语)

I gave him the book *so that he might study the subject at home*. 我把书给他以便使他可以在家里学习功课。(目的状语)

Nothing more was heard of him, *so that people thought that he was dead*. 没有听到他的消息,以至于人们认为他已去世了。(结果状语)

辨析

so... that: 如此(太).....以至于。为了便于理解,该结构可归纳为以下四种句式:

A) so + 形容词(分词或副词) + that 从句;

B) so + 形容词 + a(an) + 单数名词 + that 从句;

C) so + 动词 + that 从句;

D) so + many(few, much, little) + 复数名词(不可数名词) + that 从句。

如:

He spoke *so fast that* I could not follow. 他讲得太快,我听不懂。(so+副词)

She was *so excited that* she could not speak. 她兴奋得连话都说不出来了。(so+分词)。

It was *so easy an exercise that* every one of us can do it. 这样简单的习题我们每个人都会做。(so+形容词+a/an+单数名词)

The students were *so concentrating on their teacher that* they didn't find the president sitting behind them. 学生们如此专心地听老师讲课,以致没发现校长正坐在他们后边。(so+动词)

There were *so many people in the room that* we couldn't get in. 房子里的人很多,我们进不去。(so+many+复数名词)

He fools away *so much time* on his stamp collection *that* he never gets anything done. 他在集邮上浪费了太多的时间,因此什么事也没做成。(so+much+不可数名词)

(2)关于 **enable** 的用法参见“关键词语用法释例”部分。

8. Take notes to help you remember what the teacher says. 做笔记有助于你记住老师讲课的内容。

Help 后可跟一个宾语和一个带 to 或不带 to 的动词不定式。不过不带 to 的结构在现代英语中,尤其是在美语中更为常见。注意,在被动结构中 to 不可省。另外,help 后还可直接接一个不带 to 的动词不定式。比较和体会 help 在下列句中的用法:

This will *help you understand* the next class. 这有助于你听懂下一堂课。(help sb. do sth.)

Skimming *helps double* your reading speed and improves your comprehension as well. 阅读不仅有助于你的阅读速度提高一倍,而且还能帮助提高理解能力。(help do sth.)

Tests *help make* your new knowledge permanent. 考试有助于你巩固所学的知识。(help do sth.)

The comrades *must be helped to preserve* the style of plain living and hard struggle. 务必使同志们继续保持艰苦奋斗的作风。

△**help sb. with sth.**: 帮助某人做某事。with 后常接事物名词。如:

There are other techniques that might *help you with your studying*. 还有另外一些能帮助你提高学习效果的方法。

9. Go over your notes as soon as you can after class. 课后要及早复习笔记。

(1)**as+a/ad. +as one can**: 尽可能……也, 尽量……也(in the way that)。其中第一个 as 为副词, 后接形容词或副词, 第二个 as 为从属连词, 引出一个状语从句。如:

Try to read it *as fast as you can*. 试着尽可能快地阅读。

You should give them an answer *as soon as you can*. 你应该尽早给他们一个答复。

(2)关于 **go over** 的用法参见“关键词语用法释例”部分。

10. The world won't end if you don't pass a test,... (Your career of learning does not come to an end if you fail to pass a single test,...) 一次考试不及格并不意味着天会塌下来……。

此外 *The world won't end* 属形象表达用语,本义指世界不会停止,比喻某事情的结果并不重要。汉译时,可依具体情况而定。如:

The world won't end even if we fail a hundred times. 即使我们失败一百次,天也不会塌下来。

二、关键词语用法释例

1. **read on**: 继续读(continue to read)。如:

The story was so interesting that he *read on* till he finished it. 这个故事非常引人入胜,他一直读下去直到读完为止。

2. **fill in**: 填写,填入(write in or put in)。如:

Please *fill in* all the blanks on this form. 请填写表格中的所有空格。

辨析

fill out: 填写。作填写表格时, *fill in* 和 *fill out* 常可换用,但 *fill in* 强调填写必要的部分。而 *fill out* 强调填写整个部分。如:

This form should be *filled out* (*filled in*) as soon as possible. 这张表格应尽快填写好。

3. **commit**: 指定用于(assign to certain use)。如:

The local government *committed* ten million U. S. dollars in building up a new university. 地方政府拨款 1 000 万美元用于建立一所新大学。

△**commit oneself to**: 致力于,献身于(devote oneself to)。其后多接事物名词。另外,还可表示“承诺,答应”做某事(make oneself responsible for),其后可接原形动词或动名词。如:

We must *commit ourselves to* the cause of our socialist construction. 我们必须献身于我国的社会主义建设事业。

Have you *committed yourself to go* (going) there? 你答应亲自去那儿吗?

4. **decide on (upon)**: 选定,就……作出决定(determine; make a choice or decision about)。往往含有经过考虑之后才决定某事或做某事的意思,其后可接名词、动名词(短语)。如:

Let's put our heads together and *decide on* a plan of action. 咱们集思广益,决定一项行动计划。

Have you *decided on* the date you leave here? 你决定好离开此地的日期了吗?

They have *decided on* building a power plant there. 他们已决定在那儿建立一座发电站。

5. **be sure to do sth.**: 务必做,一定做某事(not fail to do sth.)。如:

Be sure to write home as soon as you get there. 你到那儿之后一定要马上写信回家。

△**be sure of sth.**: 确信,有理由相信某事物(be confident of sth.)。有时,of 后还可接动名词(短语)。如:

You may *be sure of his honesty*. (=I am sure that he is honest.) 你可以确信他是诚实的。

Fight no battle you *are not sure of winning*. 不打无把握的仗。

△*be sure of oneself*: 有自信心 (be confident in oneself or be self-assured)。如:

He *is quite sure of himself*. 他很自信。

6. *set aside*: 留出, 拨出 (save or put by for the future use or for a special purpose)。属动副型短语, 着重指留出钱财以待后用或指留出时间作某特殊目的之用。如:

You should *set aside* some money if you want to buy a bike. 如果你想买辆自行车, 就得存点钱。

Please *set aside* twenty minutes each morning to read English aloud. 请每天早晨留出20分钟时间朗读英语。

7. *occupy*:

(1) 占用, 占去(时间)。其主语多指事物名词, 宾语指花去的时间。如:

These activities *occupied* most of her time. 这些活动占去了她的大部分时间。

The dinner *occupied* nearly two hours. (比较: It took nearly two hours to have the dinner.) 宴会占用了近两个小时的时间。

(2) 忙碌于 (be busy)。侧重指将时间用于做某事, 其主语多指表示人的词语, 宾语用反身代词。如需表示忙碌的具体事情时, 其后用 in 或 with 加名词或动名词结构。不过, 在更多情况下, *occupy* 以过去分词的形式作表语用。如:

He *occupied himself in (with)* collecting stamps. (比较: He spent his time collecting stamps.) 他把时间用在集邮上。

She *is occupied in (with)* writing a book. (比较: She is busy writing a book.) 她正忙着写一本书。

(3) 占用, 拥有 (be in the possession of)。侧重指占有某空间、地方等, 其主语通常指行为的发出者, 即可是表示人的词语, 也可指其他。如:

My English books *occupy* a lot of space. 我的英语书占去了很多地方。

The library *occupied* a floor space of 10 000 square metres. 图书馆占地一万平方米。

8. *hobby* 与 *habit*:

hobby: 嗜好, 业余爱好 (an activity which one enjoys doing in one's free time)。主要指消磨业余时间的活动方式。如:

He pursued his *hobby* of collecting stamps for so many years. 许多年来, 他一直保持着集邮的嗜好。

habit: 习惯, 习性 (a behaviour pattern that has a degree of unconscious stubborn repetition or that cannot easily be given up)。主要指在平时养成的而又难以根除的行为。如:

Improving your study *habits* will improve your grades. 改进学习习惯一定会提高你的学习成绩。

9. (and)... as well:

(1)也,同样地(too, also)。注意,该结构多用于肯定的句式中,并且置于句末。有时根据具体情况,可不用 and。如:

He gave me advice *and* money *as well*. 他不仅给我忠告,还给我钱。

Air is necessary for people; it is necessary for plants *as well*. 对人来讲,空气是必不可少的,对植物来说也是这样。

(2)不妨,还是……好(with equal reason; preferably)。常与情态动词 may 或 might 连用,位于该情态动词之后,并修饰其后的动词。如:

Since you have begun to do it, you *may as well* finish it. 你既然开了头,还是做完为好。

You *might as well* be polite when you speak to people. 你对人讲话最好礼貌些。

辨析

as well as: 不仅……而且,既……又,除……之外(还)(not only... but also; in addition to)。属复合并列连词,连接两个同等的词、短语、句子等。使用时,要注意:1)它强调的重点是并列事物或人中的前者,翻译时先译后者。2)当它连接两个主语时,由于侧重点是在第一个主语,所以谓语动词应与第一个主语在人称和数上保持一致。3)当它连接并列动词时,如前面动词有 can, may, must 等情态动词,则后面并列的动词应用相应的非限定动词;如前面的动词是一般时态,后面的并列动词应改用动名词。注意体会它在下列句中的用法:

He seemed to understand human nature *as well as* science. 他好像不仅懂得科学,也通人情。

You *as well as* I are right! 你对,我也对。(are 不能改用 am)

We cannot expect her to do the housework *as well as* look after the children. 我们不能指望她又照管孩子,又做家务。

With the television, we see a picture *as well as* hearing sound. 利用电视,我们不仅能听到声音,也能看见图象。(hearing 不能改用 hear)

Small towns *as well as* big cities are being rapidly industrialized. 除大城市外,小城镇也在迅速工业化。

△注意下列句中的 *as well as* 是用于同等比较。

She sings *as well as* she plays. (=Her singing is as good as her playing.) 她弹得好,唱得也好。

10. be aware of: 意识到,知道,认识到(realize; have the knowledge of)。其后多接事物名词、动名词(短语)或 wh-从句。如接 how 引出的从句,其 of 可要可不要。如接 that 从句,其 of 应省掉。注意比较与体会它在下列句中的用法:

Everyone should *be aware of* the danger of smoking. 大家都知道吸烟的危害性。(后接名词)

It was several minutes before I *was aware of* what had happened. 过了好几分钟我才明白发生了什么事情。(后接 what 从句)。

He *was not aware of* having done wrong. 他没有认识到他做错了。(后接动名词)

She was not aware(of) how much her husband earned. 她不知道自己丈夫挣多少钱。
(of 可要可不要)

He is fully aware that he is late for the meeting. 他完全明白自己开会迟到了。(不可说... aware of that...)

11. **enable**: 使……能够(make... able to do)。属及物动词, 后接 sb. 加不定式短语的复合结构, 往往含有赋予某人力量、权利、方法等从而使其能够做某事之义。如:

This train will enable me to get there in time. 乘这列火车能使我按时到达那里。

辨析

able: 能够。属形容词, 后接不定式短语。

disable: 使……残废。它是由 able 加前缀而构成的及物动词, 其主语通常指导致某人(宾语)残废的原因, 使其失去做某事的能力。如:

An accident disabled him from playing basket-ball. 一次事故使他残废了, 不能再打篮球。

unable: 不能, 无法。它是由 able 加表否定的前缀而构成的形容词, 后常接不定式(短语), 其含义相当于 not able。如:

I am unable(not able) to go to Beijing this summer, so you must go alone. 今年夏天我不能去北京了, 你只好自己去。

12. **concentrate on (upon)**: 专心于, 全神贯注(keep or direct all one's efforts, thoughts, attention, etc. to)。其后多接事物性名词(代词)或名词性从句。如:

If you don't concentrate on your work, you'll be dismissed. 假如你不专心工作, 你会被解雇。(后接名词)

You'll solve the problem if you concentrate upon it. 如果你全神贯注, 你就能解决这个问题。(后接代词)

I can't concentrate on what I am doing because it is so noisy here. 我无法全神贯注地做我正在做的事, 因为这儿太嘈杂了。(后接 what 从句)

13. **mean doing** 与 **mean to do**:

mean 后接动名词(短语), 表示“意味着, 意指”的意思。后接不定式(短语), 则作“打算”解(plan to do)。如:

Revolution means liberating the productive forces. 革命意味着解放生产力。

I mean to stay here for two weeks. 我打算在这里呆两周。

英语中有些动词后可接动名词, 也可接不定式, 但在语义上是有区别的。这类动词常见的还有: deserve, forget, go on, regret, remember, stop, try, want 等。

△注意二者的区别:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| deserve to do sth. | 应该做某事 |
| deserve doing sth. | 应该受到(含被动意义) |
| forget to do sth. | 忘记做某事 |
| forget doing sth. | 忘记做了某事 |

go on to do sth.	继续做另一件事
go on doing sth.	继续做原来的事
regret to do sth.	对要做的事表示抱歉或遗憾
regret doing sth.	对已做的事表示后悔或遗憾
remember to do sth.	记住要做的某事
remember doing sth.	记得已做过的某事
stop to do sth.	停下(别的事)来做事某
stop doing sth.	停下正在做的某事
try to do sth.	努力(试图、设法)做某事
try doing sth.	试着做某事(含试一试的意味)
want to do sth.	想做某事
want doing sth.	需要做某事(含被动意义)

14. **look over**: 仔细检查(examine closely)。侧重指检查文字的东西,或某工作、地方等。如:

The teachers are busy *looking over* the examination papers. 老师们正忙于批阅考卷。

He has *looked over* your work and has some comments to make. 他仔细检查了你的工作,并且有几点看法要提。

15. **take notes(of)**: (把……)记录下来(make record; write down)。其中 take 可用 make 换用, note 可用单数形式(a note),其前可用 careful, good, shorthand 等形容词修饰。变被动语态时,一般将 notes(a note)提前变为主语。如:

Our teacher tells us to *make notes* in class. 我们的老师要我们在课堂上做笔记。

I'll *take (make)* a note of your statement. 我将把你的发言记录下来。

Careful notes should be made (taken) of this fact. 应该把这一事实详细记录下来。

辨析

take note of: 注意到,对……注意(pay attention to; notice)。其中 note 为不可数名词,其前可用 careful, special, particular 等形容词修饰。变被动语态时,通常将介词 of 后的宾语提前变为主语。如:

Did you *take note of* the time as we left the house? 你注意到我们离开房间时的时间吗?

You may be sure that what you say *will be taken note of* by the inspector. 可以相信,你讲的话会引起检查员的注意。

16. **go over**:

(1) 温习,复习(review)。如:

They *went over* their lessons together at night. 他们晚上在一起温习功课。

(2) 检查,核对(examine or check)。指检查某物或某书面文字的东西,以便查出是否完善,是否正确。还可指检查身体中生病的某部位。如:

After you finish the test paper, *go over* it again to look for mistakes. 考试卷做完后再检查一遍,看是否有错误。

The doctor *went over* the girl carefully but could find no broken bones. 医生仔细检查了这个女孩, 没发现骨折。

17. **lead to**: 导致, 引起(cause)。其主语和宾语之间有着部分的或全部的因果关系。主语多指原因, 介词 to 后的宾语多指结果。如:

Regular review *leads to* improved performance on tests. 定期复习是提高考试成绩的有效途径。

An ordinary cold can *lead to* a fever. 一次小感冒会导致发高烧。

三、练习答案及难点讲解

Vocabulary

II. Choose the definition from Column B that best matches each italicized word or phrase in Column A:

1. g 2. f 3. h 4. i 5. a 6. c 7. j 8. e 9. b 10. d

IV. Filling the blanks with words or expressions given below:

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 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. Complete the following sentences, using the words given in brackets:

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. get/be confused | |
| 2. lead to illness/loss of health/exhaustion/sleeplessness | |
| 3. being so helpful | 4. doesn't necessarily |
| 5. double my pay | 6. it was not the case |

Word Building

VI. Complete the following table:

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

VI. Study the following words. Then use them correctly in the sentences:

- | | | |
|----|---------------|----------------|
| 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. Complete the following sentences, using "so that, and... as well" or "as... as one can":

[讲解](1)so that:以便,为的是,结果是。引出目的状语或结果状语从句。

(2)and... as well:再,还,也。该结构多用于肯定句式,并置于句末。

(3)as... as one can:尽可能。参见“课文疑难解析9”。

- so that I could read it when I was free
- so that she could receive it in the afternoon
- so that everyone could hear you
- and some eggs as well
- and plays as well
- and the United States as well
- and swims and skates as well
- give them an answer as soon as you can
- Read over the book as quickly as you can
- write home as often as he could

Cloze

VIII. Filling the missing words:

(A)

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 1)aware | 2)performance | 3)average | 4)adequate |
| 5)set aside | 6)mentions | 7)look over | 8)commit |

9)attitude 10)lead

(B)

1)if/once	2)about	3)it	4)know
5)up	6)as	7)from	8)words
9)into	10)other	11)for	12)when

Translation

X. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 他这次考试失败使他意识到定期复习功课是多么重要。(make)

His failure in the exam has made him aware of how important it is to review his lessons regularly.

2. 请一定不要忘记离家前你父母对你说过的话。

Be sure not to forget what your parents said to you before you left home.

3. 我确信她的英语知识对这项工作来说是足够的。

I'm sure her knowledge of English is adequate for the job.

4. 这篇文章的目的是告诉学生怎样培养良好的学习习惯。

The purpose of this article is to tell the students how to develop good study habits.

5. 在当今时代,人们越来越多地依靠计算机(computers)来解决各种各样的难题。

In our age, people depend more and more on computers to solve various kinds of difficult problems.

6. 略读不仅帮助你了解将要阅读的东西,还帮助你读得快些,提高你的阅读理解力。

Skimming not only helps you get some idea of what you are going to read, but also helps you read faster and improve your comprehension.

7. 有些人以为男孩子考试成绩总是比女孩子好。然而,事实未必如此。

Some people believe/think that boys' performance on tests/in exams is always better than girls'. That is not necessarily the case, however.

8. 即使智力一般的学生也可以通过改进学习习惯而成为优等生。

Even students of average intelligence can become top students by improving their study habits.

Reading Practice

Exercise B

Choose the best answer for each of the following questions. You may look at the text if you want to.

1. b 2. d 3. c 4. b 5. b 6. a 7. c 8. a 9. d 10. c

Exercise C

Translate into Chinese the underlined sentences in the passage.

1. The Timkens sent their child Laura off to college with a check for \$ 7 000 in tuition and thought that was the end of it.

蒂姆肯夫妇以一张 7 000 美元的支票付了学费,将女儿劳拉送进大学,以为此事就这样

结束了。

2. "We are happy to announce that we have started a remedial reading class for college freshmen and strongly advise that your daughter Laura participate in it."

“我们很高兴地宣布，我们已为大学新生开设了一个阅读补习班，并竭力建议你们的女儿劳拉参加补习。”

3. "I have no idea, but if the college says she needs remedial reading we'd better see that she gets it or \$7 000 will be thrown away."

“我不知道。但如果校方说她需要补习阅读，我们最好还是设法让她参加，不然，那7 000美元就白扔了。”

4. It was the school's responsibility to make good citizens out of the students, and the parents' responsibility to teach the children to read and write.

学校的职责是把学生培养成好公民，而教会孩子们读和写则是家长的职责。

5. We feel it is urgent that this deficiency be corrected early in a student's college career.

我们认为，这一缺陷亟须在学生的大学生涯早期得到纠正。

四、课文及阅读文章参考译文

课文译文

想知道怎样不必花更多的时间来提高你的分数吗？听上去好得难以置信？那么就请读下去吧……

怎样改进你的学习习惯

你也许是个智力一般的普通学生。你在学校的学习成绩还不错，可你也许会觉得永远也成不了优等生。然而实际情况未必如此。你要想取得更好的分数，还是能做到的。是的，即使中等智力水平的学生，在不增加学习负担的情况下，也能成为优等生。其诀窍如下：

1. 仔细安排你的时间。把你每周要完成的任务一一列出来，然后制订一张时间表或时间分配图。先把用于吃饭、睡觉、开会、听课等这样一些非花不可的时间填上，然后再选定合适的固定时间用于学习。一定要留出足够的时间来完成正常的阅读和课外作业。当然，学习不应把作息表上的空闲时间全都占去，还得给休息、业余爱好和娱乐活动留出一定的时间，这一点很重要。这张周作息表也许解决不了你所有的问题，但是它会使你比较清楚地了解你是怎样使用你的时间的。此外，它还能让你安排好各种活动，既有足够的时间工作，也有足够的时间娱乐。

2. 寻找一个合适的地方学习。选定某个地方作为你的“学习区”。这可以是家里或者学校图书馆里的一张书桌或者一把椅子，但它应该是舒适的，而且不应有干扰。在你开始学习时，你能够全神贯注于你的功课。

3. 阅读之前先略读。这就是说，在你仔细阅读一篇文章之前，先把它从头至尾迅速浏览一遍。在预习材料时，你就对它的内容及其结构有了大致的了解。随后在你正式开始阅读时，你就能辨认出不太重要的材料，并且可以略去某些章节不读。略读不仅使你的阅读速度提高一倍，还有助于提高你的理解能力。

4. 充分利用课堂上的时间。上课时注意听讲意味着课后少花力气。要坐在能看得见、听得清的地方。要做笔记来帮助自己记住老师讲课的内容。

5. 学习要有规律。课后要及早复习笔记。重温课堂上提到的要点,复习你仍然混淆不清的地方。阅读教科书上讲到这些内容的有关章节。如果你知道第二天老师要讲述的内容,那你就把这部分材料浏览一下。这有助于你听懂下一堂课。如果你定期复习笔记和课本,你就能更深刻地领会这些材料的内容,你的记忆也会保持得更长久。定期复习是提高考试成绩的有效途径。

6. 树立正确的考试态度。考试的目的在于显示你掌握某一科目的程度。一次考试不及格,天是不会塌下来的。因此,不必为个别的一次考试而过分担心。不错,考试是要评定分数的,但考试也让你知道自己在哪些方面还需要进一步下功夫钻研,另外,考试还有助于你进一步巩固所学到的新知识。

还有另外一些能帮助你提高学习效果的方法。这里只提到寥寥几种。你尝试过这几种方法之后,或许还会发现许多别的方法。跟同学们一起聊聊他们的学习方法。让他们分享你所发现的某些行之有效的学习方法。改进学习习惯一定会提高你的学习成绩。

阅读文章译文

在大学里还得学习阅读

蒂姆肯夫妇以一张 7 000 美元的支票付了学费,将女儿劳拉送进大学,以为此事就这样结束了。没想到,隔不多久,他们却收到一封学校教务长的来信。

“我们很高兴地宣布,我们已为大学新生开设一个阅读补习班,并竭力建议你们的女儿劳拉参加补习。如该生不参加,我们认为她将无法及时完成学业。补习班的费用为 250 美元。”

蒂姆肯读完了信。“我原以为劳拉阅读没问题的呢,”他对太太说。

“我也是这么想的。我想问题在于,她能阅读,只是对所读的东西理解不了。”

“那她念小学和中学的时候,他们都教了些什么呢?”

“我不知道。但如果校方说她需要补习阅读,我们最好还是设法让她参加,不然,那 7 000 美元就白扔了。”

几天后他们又收到教务长的一封来信。

“英文系通知我们,你们的女儿劳拉不会写作。该系建议该生报告参加写作补习班。我校两年前就发现这是大多数大学生的通病,所以开设了这个班。贵家长如果同意劳拉应获取这一特别帮助,请寄来一张 250 美元的支票。”

这回蒂姆肯火了。“她如果连写作也不会,又是怎么进大学的呢?”

在这点上蒂姆肯太太要乐观多了。“劳拉当然能写作。只不过写不好完整的句子罢了。”

“她念了十二年的书还写不好句子?”蒂姆肯反诘说。“他们岂不是把我女儿培养成文盲啦。”

“哎,我觉得你这么说,未免有些夸大其词。不管怎么说,反正大学能教会她写作的。毕竟是所高等学府嘛。”

“所以说,为了那些他们本该在小学里就教会她的东西,我们现在得破费 250 美元?”

“前些年那位中学校长说的话你忘了?学校的职责是把学生培养成好公民,而教会孩子读

和写则是家长的职责。看来失职的正是我们自己。”

蒂姆肯寄去了支票，而一个星期后，当发现又有一封信在等着他的时候，他倒不怎么觉得意外。

信中写道：“我们发觉，本届新生中无人能进行加减乘除的基本运算。我们认为，这一缺陷亟须在学生的大学生涯早期得到纠正。为此我们特设算术补习班，学费将为 250 美元。如你们不想让你们的女儿进该班补习，我们无法确保她届时能顺利毕业。”

蒂姆肯再次勃然大怒：“我想劳拉中学时数学得的是优秀。”

蒂姆肯太太说：“那是概念数学。她一向不会做加减运算。有一回你还为此发过牢骚，劳拉的老师对你说：‘等她上了大学，自然就会做加减运算了。’这事你难道忘了？”

Sailing Round the World

一、课文疑难解析

1. **He had tried to fly round the world but failed. That was in 1931.** 他曾试图做环球飞行,但没有成功。那是在 1931 年。

(1)句中 *but* 为连词,连接两个具有对比意义的动词“*tried*”和“*failed*”,表示语义上的转折。*but* 作为连词,除了可以连接两个并列句子成分之外,还可以连接两个意思上相对或相反的词语和句子。如:

He was angry, *but* he listened to me patiently. 他生气了,但还是耐心地听我讲。(连接句子“*He was angry.*”和“*He listened to me patiently.*”)

They are poor *but* proud. 他们人穷志不穷。(连接形容词“*poor*”和“*proud*”)

(2)句中 *that* 指代前面所述的情况,即前面整句话的含义。

2. **Chichester was already 58 years old when he won the first solo transatlantic sailing race.**

(When he got the first place in the first solo transatlantic sailing race Chichester was at the age of 58.) 当奇切斯特夺得首届横渡大西洋单人航海比赛第一名时,他已经 58 岁了。

3. **His old dream of going round the world came back, but this time he would sail.** 他周游世界的宿愿又被唤起,不过这一次他要驾船环游。

句中 *of* + 名词结构表示所属关系“……的”。一般说来,以下两种情况较多用 *of* 来表示所属关系。

(1)当表示所有者的名词由短语或定语从句修饰时用 *of* + 名词结构。如:

The players ran about, obeying the directions of a coach with a whistle. 那些选手们朝教练的哨子声所指的方向奔跑。

Taking the advice of a couple I met on the train, I booked a room at the Red Lion. 我听从了在火车上遇到的一对夫妇的劝告,在红狮旅馆订了个房间。

(2)用以表示无生命的名词的所属关系。如:

the wings of a glider 滑翔机的机翼

the roof of the church 这座教堂的屋顶

4. **In August 1996, at the age of nearly sixty-five...** (In August 1996, when he was nearly sixty-five...) 1996 年 8 月,在他快满 65 岁的时候……

注意, *at the age of...* 只能单独用作状语,不能同 *when* 连用。不可说: *When he was at*