

# 大学英语

(精读)

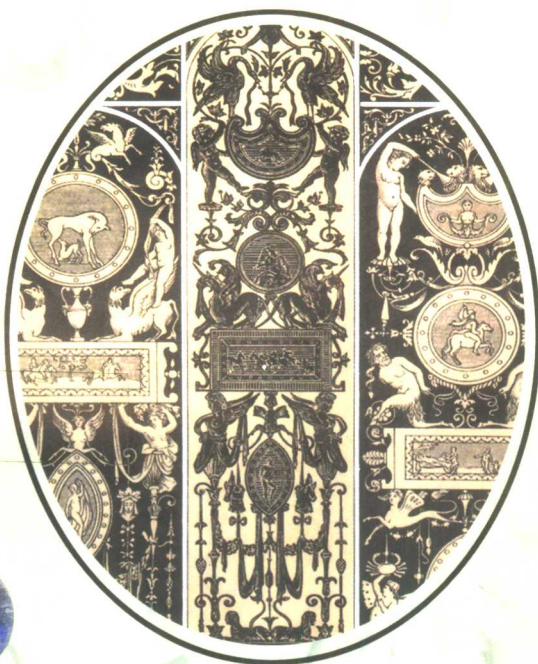
## 修订本学习手册

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(四)



武汉工业大学出版社

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## 前 言

《大学英语(精读)》修订本是在《大学英语(精读)》(上海外语教育出版社)的基础上,经过广泛征求意见,历时四年修订编写而成,经国家教委审定批准,由上海外语教育出版社出版,将于1998年秋季在全国高等院校文理本科学生中使用。这无疑是我国大学英语教学的一件盛事,《大学英语(精读)》修订本这套跨世纪的教材的问世,必将把大学英语教学推上一个新台阶。《大学英语(精读)》修订本教材突出“面向21世纪”的新特色,它注重英语学科的素质教育,融文、理、工、农、医等诸学科于一书。新教材增加了介绍新科技发展与研究成果的科普阅读材料,拓宽了大学英语教学基础,使新教材更具时代性,更臻完善。新教材增大了阅读量和主观练习的份量(包括重点词语操练、句子水平练习、汉英双语互译和写作练习等),旨在培养学生阅读能力,翻译能力,灵活运用英语进行书面表达的能力,以利于学生打好“宽、厚、牢”的语言基础。为了帮助广大学生和使用这套教材的人士更好地学好这套新教材,我们组织了多年在高校从事大学英语教学,有着丰富教学经验的教师编写了《大学英语(精读)修订本学习手册》。

《大学英语(精读)修订本学习手册》是根据《大学英语(精读)》修订本和新的《大学英语教学大纲》的更新,更高层次要求而编写的,力求突出素质教育的全新特色:“大学英语教学的基础阶段,语言基本功训练应作为课堂教学的中心内容。”要“重视教学本身”,“把精力放在课堂上”,切实提高学生的实际语用能力,“避免应试教学”。本书着力突出英语语篇教学,指导学生从宏观的角度深入分析课文,从句子理解水平过渡到语篇理解水平;巩固语言知识;帮助学生了解语言材料中的背景知识,分析课文的篇章结构、修辞手法,达到对课文的整体理解;帮助学生欣赏英诗,培养学生的英语涵养;提高学生的阅读理解、语言表达、写作能力及欣赏水

平。从微观角度辅导学生对课文中出现的语言现象和疑难点、重要词语、词义辨析和重要句型结构进行深入解析,力求使学生准确理解单词、句子和篇章的含义,巩固语言知识,更好地掌握课文,使传统的语言教学与语篇教学有机地统一起来。书中语言材料丰富,题材多样;词语和语法讲解规范,准确,并用英汉两种文字释义。

本书集众师教授大学英语成功经验之所长,翔实地记载教授每课各个教学环节的全过程,犹如一微缩课堂,奉献给所有的学习者。

《大学英语(精读)修订本学习手册》分(1~4)四册。每册十单元,每册均按《大学英语(精读)》修订本的课文顺序编写。每单元内容包括:

1. 课文概要。这部分从全局的角度简洁概述课文的大意和中心,剖析作者的观点和写作目的,以帮助学生学习和理解课文。

2. 课文背景知识。这部分包括作者生平及其主要作品简介和与课文有关的背景知识,帮助学生透过课文的语言材料,了解与课文有关的人物和事件、民族、文化教育、社会习俗和风土人情,更好地理解课文。

3. 难句详解。这部分从语法修辞、语用角度对课文中的疑难句子进行分析注解,释义采用英汉两种文字进行,帮助学生更好理解课文,提高阅读能力和翻译能力。

4. 重点词详解。这部分是对修订本课文中用黑体字标明的重点词(target words),特别是重点操练词(words to drill)及其短语进行详解,采用英汉两种文字释义,配以例证及中文译文,辅以词的衍生,词义辨析,构成短语等,帮助学生准确理解并正确使用它们,巩固语言知识。

5. 语篇分析。这部分从宏观的角度对课文的篇章结构进行整体分析,使学生了解课文的体裁、层次结构、文章的写作特点和修辞手法,进而了解作者的宗旨和课文的主题。从文学欣赏的角度分析课文中的人物个性,语言特色,提高学生的语篇理解能力和欣赏

能力。

6. 英诗欣赏。英语诗歌是浩瀚的英美文学中的瑰宝,绚丽多姿,许多佳作脍炙人口。忽略这部分无疑是大学英语教学的一种缺憾。编写这部分旨在帮助学生学习英语,了解英诗的基本特点。这部分包括诗人生平及其代表作品简介,诗歌难点注释和英诗欣赏等三部分。全文翻译课文中无中文译文的英诗,帮助学生了解英诗的寓意,提高学习英诗的情趣。

7. 练习答案。这部分提供了每单元的全部练习答案,包括“回答问题”、“课文主题讨论”、“汉译英”和“英译汉”、“写作练习”及课文、阅读材料和补充科普阅读材料三篇全文译文,以培养学生阅读能力,书面表达能力及语言综合运用能力。

8. 补充练习及详解。补充练习包括四部分(1)多项选择练习以检测学生掌握每课所学的重点短语及语法结构;(2)阅读理解,扩大学生的阅读量,实践每课所介绍的阅读技能;(3)完形填空练习,检测学生的阅读能力和英语语言的综合运用能力。(4)写作练习,以提高学生在语篇水平上的写作能力。详解部分提供练习答案并进行详细注释。

9. 附表。这部分包括两个附表。附表 I 包括两套复习练习答案及详细注释;附表 II 包括两套自测题答案及详细注释。

美籍语言专家 Michael Patrick O'Brien 参加了本书的编写和部分审阅。书中英诗欣赏的部分英诗鉴赏和中文译文由顾菊英副教授编写。

全书由冯仁安教授主审。

本书可作为教师教学参考书,也可作大学生及使用《大学英语(精读)》修订本的有关人士的辅导教材。

疏漏之处,敬请读者指正。

编 者

1998.6

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# Unit 1

## Big Bucks the Easy Way 轻轻松松赚大钱

### I. Synopsis of the Text 课文概要

Doing part-time jobs offers young people many advantages, which accounts for its popularity in the United States. *Big Bucks the Easy Way* just tells us such a story about two college-age boys delivering advertising inserts. Yet written in a humorous style, the author really wants to tell us that there is absolutely no easy way to earn money.

从事兼职工作为年轻人提供了许多益处,这正是其受欢迎之所在。“轻轻松松赚大钱”一文正是讲述了这样一个故事——两个大学生分送广告插页。作者以一种幽默的形式告诉读者世上绝没有任何轻轻松松赚大钱的方法。

### I. Background Knowledge of the Text 课文背景知识

#### 1. Montgomery Ward & Company and Sears, Roebucks & Company

蒙哥马利-沃德百货公司和西尔斯-罗伯克百货公司

They are respectively the world's second largest and largest mail-order firms or concerns in the U. S. . The former, which adopted the sale policy "Satisfactory guaranteed or your money back", was founded in Chicago in 1872; the latter was established in Minnesota in 1886.

它们分别是美国世界上第二大和第一大函购公司或商行。前者采用“包您满意,否则退款”的销售策略,于1872年创建于芝加哥;后者于

1886 年创建于明尼苏达州。

## 2. Minimum Wage 最低工资

Minimum wage is the smallest amount of money per hour that an employer may legally pay a worker. It's fixed by law, agreement or other means. In the United States, minimum wage laws are made by the federal government and state and municipal government.

最低工资是雇佣者根据法律每小时付给工人工资的最小限额。它以法律、协议或其他形式加以固定。在美国最低工资法是由联邦、州以及市政府制定的。

## III. Difficult Sentences and Detailed Interpretation

### 难句详解

1. ...it pains me to find that you both have been panhandling so long that it no longer embarrasses you. (L. 8~9)——I was hurt when I know that you are always asking for money like a beggar on the street without feeling any shame at all. 看到你们俩长期伸手讨钱而一点不感到羞惭，真使我伤心。

此句中两个“it”所指代的内容不同。前一个“it”指代句中不定式，作形式主语，后一个“it”指代“panhandling so long”这个事实。

2. 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. (L. 23~25)——I was being blamed for the very fact that as a result of the newspaper strike, it was necessary to deliver by hand the advertising inserts that normally are included with the Sunday paper. 我之所以受到责怪，事情原来是这样：一起报业工人罢工致使通常夹在星期天报纸里的广告插页必须直接派人投递出去。

1) 此句中 what 引导的名词性从句作主语；which 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 strike；that 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 inserts；it turned out 为插入语。

2) it turned out that；it so happened that 事情原来是这样

例：It turned out that the old lady he had knocked down was none other

than his future mother-in-law. 原来被他撞倒的老太太恰恰是他未来的岳母。

3) **make it necessary to do sth.** 意为“使得干什么很有必要”，其中 *it* 为形式宾语，*necessary* 为宾语补足语，不定式为真正宾语，类似结构有 *find*, *consider*, *think*, *feel* 等词 + *it + adj. / n. + inf. / that clause*.

例: *The growth of population makes it necessary to increase the output of grain.* 增加人口就必须增加粮食产量。

*My little niece finds it interesting to play Yo-Yo.* 我的小侄女觉得玩悠悠很有趣。

3. **"Piece of cake!" our older college son had shouted.** (L. 27) — **"That's quite easy!" our older college son said loudly.** “小菜一碟!”我们上大学的大儿子嚷道。

*piece of cake*: a colloquial phrase meaning “something that can be done or obtained very easily” 口语意为“轻而易举的事情”

例: *This job is anything but a piece of cake.* 这件事绝非轻而易举。

4. **Her voice kept rising, as if working its way out of the range of the human ear.** (L. 46~47) — *Her voice became louder and louder, as if it were rising to such a pitch that it could no longer be heard by the human ear.* 她的声音越来越高，仿佛超出了人耳所能承受的音高范围似的。

5. **I had had a marvelous steak, but knew better by now than to say so.** (L. 52~53) — *I had eaten a wonderful steak, but had more sense than to speak the truth by now.* 我吃的牛排味美极了，但我知道此时还是不说出来为好。

*know better than to do sth.*: be wise or experienced enough not to do sth. 很懂得或很明智不干某事

例: *You should know better than to play football in the street.* 你应该懂得不该在街上踢足球。

*You ought to have known better than to make friends with such a mean person.* 你本应知道不该跟这种卑鄙小人交朋友。

6. **They've been at it for hours.** (L. 60~61) — *They've been doing it for many hours.* 他们已经干了好几个小时了。



be at; be engaged in; be busy over 从事于

例: Go and see what John is at now. 去看看约翰在干什么。

Our manager is at lunch. Would you please call later? 我们经理在进中餐, 请您待会儿打电话来好吗?

7. ...but all this hasn't made a dent, not a dent, in the situation! It's almost as if the inserts keep reproducing themselves. (L. 61) — ...but all this hasn't made the slightest change or improvement in the situation! It seems that instead of being reduced, the inserts are becoming more and more……但所有努力收效甚微, 没有一点进展, 这些广告插页简直就像是在不断繁殖似的。

1) dent: *n.* a hollow in a hard surface made by a blow or pressure 凹痕, 压印

例: The traffic accident left a dent in his "Toyota". 这次交通事故使他的“丰田”汽车留下了一个凹痕。

2) make a dent in: (*fig.*) reduce slightly; make a first step towards success, make some progress 略微减少, 取得成功第一步, 有所进展

例: Susan studied all afternoon, but she hardly made a dent in her assignments. 苏珊学习了一下午, 可是她的家庭作业几乎没有什么进展。

8. Obtaining an audience with son No. 1.... (L. 67) — Getting a chance to talk to my oldest son... 跟我那排行第一的儿子通上电话……

audience: *n.* interview or meeting 接见

例: The ambassador requested an audience with the Queen. 大使请求女皇接见。

The President granted him an audience. 总统同意接见他。

9. But that would cut into our profit. (L. 70) — but that would reduce our profit. 但那会减少我们的利润。

cut into; reduce 减少

例: The trade union demanded higher wages, which cut into the company's profit. 工会要求提高工资, 这样公司的利润就要减少了。

10. You have just worked a profound change in my personality. (L. 74~