

第一册


College English



新编 大学英语(1—4)级 多功能同步精解

鸿 男 继 红 策划

罗德芬 主编

 湖南师范大学出版社

前 言

《新编大学英语(1—4级)多功能同步精解》是根据全国高校通用教材《大学英语(精读)》(文理科本科用,上海外语教育出版社出版)而编写的具有实用价值的教与学参考书。

《新编大学英语(1—4级)多功能同步精解》与1—4级精读教材同步相应分为四册,每册按教材体例以课文为单位按顺序编写。每课包括:1、课文注释(Notes to the Text);2、练习与阅读材料注释(Notes to Exercises and the Reading Practice/Activity);3、练习答案(Key to Exercises)。为方便广大自学者,注释原则采用中文解说,配有两个或两个以上的例句并给出中文翻译。每册中五套测试卷,其中四套试卷为对应课文的同步训练,一套试卷为水平测试。同步测试内容紧扣教材,尤其是词汇、结构、辨错、完形填空等项均针对相应课文中出现的难点与重点;翻译试题按大学英语四级考试所采用的新题型设置;水平测试注重考查学生的语言运用能力。五套测试将国家教委颁发的《大学英语四级考试大纲》和《大学英语教学大纲》有机地结合起来。因此,使用本书不仅可方便教师进行分级教学,检查学生各级学习进展情况,而且可帮助在校学生逐级巩固所学内容,自测学习效果,亦可对大学英语自学者提供有益的帮助。

全书由罗德芬总体设计并统稿。本书为第一册,与《大学英语(精读)》第一册配套使用。

杨庆萍编写1—3课,同步测试卷I;高中编写4—6课,同步测试卷II;李苗编写7—10课,同步测试卷III,IV,1级水平测试。

诚恳希望使用本书的教师和学生提出宝贵的批评和建议。

编 者

1996年6月

内容提要

《新编大学英语(1—4级)多功能同步精解》是根据上海外语教育出版社出版,全国高等院校文理科本科用《大学英语(精读)》而编写的教与学参考书。

本书分为1—4册,与《大学英语》(精读)1—4级同步。每册按课文顺序编写,包括课文注释、练习与阅读注释、练习答案以及五套测试题,其中四套测试题为对应课文的同步训练,一套为水平测试。可供大专院校师生及广大英语自学者参考。

CONTENTS

Unit One

How to Improve Your Study Habits	(1)
Notes to the Text	(1)
Notes to Exercises and the Reading Practice	(7)
Key to Exercises	(9)

Unit Two

Sailing Round the World	(19)
Notes to the Text	(19)
Notes to Exercises and the Reading Practice	(23)
Key to Exercises	(25)

Unit Three

The Present	(33)
Notes to the Text	(33)
Notes to Exercises and the Reading Practice	(36)
Key to Exercises	(37)

Unit Four

Turning off TV: A Quiet Hour	(45)
Notes to the Text	(45)
Notes to Exercises and the Reading Practice	(48)
Key to Exercises	(50)

Unit Five

A Miserable, Merry Christmas	(59)
Notes to the Text	(59)
Notes to Exercises and the Reading Practice	(63)
Key to Exercises	(65)

Unit Six

Sam Adams, Industrial Engineer	(74)
Notes to the Text	(74)
Notes to Exercises and the Reading Practice	(79)
Key to Exercises	(81)

Unit Seven

The Sampler	(90)
Notes to the Text	(90)
Notes to Exercises and the Reading Practice	(94)
Key to Exercises	(96)

Unit Eight

You Go Your Way, I'll Go Mine	(104)
Notes to the Text	(104)
Notes to Exercises and the Reading Practice	(108)
Key to Exercises	(109)

Unit Nine

The Brain	(116)
Notes to the Text	(116)
Notes to Exercises and the Reading Practice	(120)
Key to Exercises	(122)

Unit Ten

Going Home	(131)
------------------	-------

Notes to the Text	(131)
Notes to Exercises and the Reading Practice	(134)
Key to Exercises	(136)
Test Paper I (Units 1—3)	(143)
Test Paper II (Units 4—6)	(161)
Test Paper III (Units 7—8)	(180)
Test Paper IV (Units 9—10)	(196)
Practice Test for Band One	(213)
Appendix	
Key to Test Papers	
Test Paper I	(230)
Test Paper II	(231)
Test Paper III	(233)
Test Paper IV	(234)
Practice Test for Band One	(236)

Unit One

HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR STUDY HABITS

怎样改进你的学习习惯

Notes to the Text

1. Perhaps you are an average student with average intelligence. 你也许是一个智力一般的普通学生。

average 普通的, 平常的, 平均的

- a. Boys of average intelligence can pass the examination quite easily. 具有普通智力的孩子能很容易地考及格。

- b. He was a large-framed man, of more than average height. 他是个大块头, 比一般人个子要高。

2. This is not necessarily the case. 事实未必如此。

necessarily 必定, 必然, 与 *unavoidably* 同义。常用于下列固定结构中:

It must necessarily be so. 必然如此。

It is not necessarily so. 未必如此。

This is not necessarily the case. 实际情况未必如此。

the case 实情,真实的

a. As the case stands, you must leave here at once. 照现在情形看,你必须立刻离开此地。

b. —Is this the case? 事实是这样吗?

—No, it is not the case. 不,并非如此。

3. Fill in committed time such as eating, sleeping, meeting, classes, etc. 先把用于吃饭,睡觉,开会,上课等这样一些非花不可的时间填上。

till in 填写,填充

a. In order to obtain a passport you must first fill in the official form. 要申请护照,你得先填写正式表格。

b. Fill in your address, please. 请把你的地址填上。

etc. 等等,拉丁语,et cetera 的缩写,读/it'setrə/

committed time. 必要的,非花不可的时间

commit vt. 指定用于...,调配...供使用

The committee has committed ten million yuan's worth of steel in capital construction. 委员会已调拨价值一千万元的钢材用于基本建设。

4. Then decide on good, regular time for studying. 然后选定合适的,固定的时间用于学习。

decide on /upon (就某事做出)决定,选定(后接名词)

a. He has decided on a date for departure. 他已选定了动身的日期。

b. The two countries have decided on the establishment of diplomatic relations. 两国决定建立外交关系。

5. Be sure to set aside enough time to complete your normal reading and work assignment. 一定要留出足够的时间来完成正常的阅读和课外作业。

be sure (to do sth.)/be sure and do sth. 一定要, 务必

a. Be sure to write to us as soon as you get there. 记住, 一到那就要给我们来信。

(Be sure and write to us ...)

b. Be sure not to be late again. 千万别再迟到了。

set aside 留出, 拨出(以备它用)

a. She sets aside part of her salary every month. 她每月都把一部分工资存起来。

b. Let's set aside one hour a day for review purposes. 我们每天留出一小时用于复习吧。

6. *occupy* *vt.* 占有, 占用

a. His speech occupied only three minutes. 他的讲话仅占了三分钟时间。

b. He occupied an important position in the government. 他在政府担任要职。

7. ...it will make you more aware of how you spend your time. 它能使你更清楚地了解到自己是怎样使用时间的。

“How you spend your time”做 *be aware of* 的宾语。

be aware of sth. /be aware that 知道, 注意到, 察觉, 与 *realise* 同义。

a. Are you aware of dangers of cigarette smoking? 你知道吸烟的危害吗?

b. You must be aware that what you are doing is illegal. 你肯定知道你们所做的事情是违法的。

8. ...it will enable you to plan your activities so that you have adequate time for both work and play. 它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。这是个复合句,so that 引导一个目的状语从句。

enable ... to do ... 使能够,与 *make ... able to* 同义

a. Her aunt's gift of £100 enabled her to pursue her studies. 她姨妈送的 100 英镑礼金使她能够继续完成学业。

b. The microscope enables small objects to be observed. 显微镜能使我们观察到小的物体。

adequate 足够的,充分的

a. The supply is not adequate to the demand. 供不应求。

b. His knowledge of English is adequate for the job. 做这项工作他的英语知识还够用。

adequate 和 *enough* 是近义词,都有“足够的”之义,但两词也有细微的差别。*adequate* 表示适合某一场合,某一标准的需要,可指数量,也可指质量,如以上两例。而 *enough* 只能用于表示等级和数量,不能用于说明质量。因此,当表示数量时,两者可换用。

如: We have enough seats for forty people. 我们有四十个人的座位。

9. *concentrate on* 集中,全神贯注于,与 *pay attention to* 同义

a. She concentrated on one aspect of the problem to the exclusion of all others. 她只注意了问题的一个方面,而忽视了其他所有

的方面。

- b. The teacher told his students that they should be able to concentrate on their subject when they began to study. 老师告诉学生们一开始学习时,就应把全部精力集中在功课上。

10. Skimming helps double your reading speed and improve your comprehension as well. 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。

skim, skip 和 *scan* 的词义区别:

skim, skip 和 *scan* 三词都有“读”的意思,但其涵义各有不同。

skim 表示“略读,浏览”,常与 *over* 或 *through* 连用,主要指在快速阅读中,能够识别出主题思想而略掉次要部分的阅读能力。

scan 表示“粗略地看,浏览”,主要指尽可能快地找出具体的信息或事实的能力。

skip 则表示“略过,跳读”。

11. as well 与 too, besides, also 同义。常用于…and…as well 句式中,译为“也,又”。

- a. With the changes in their social role women's position in family has been improved as well. 随着社会地位的变化,妇女在家庭的地位也有所改善。

- b. He is an architect, and a poet as well. 他是个建筑师,也是个诗人。

12. look over 浏览,粗略地看一下

- a. We looked over several kinds of new cars before deciding. 我们观看了几种新汽车后才作出决定。

- b. She's looking over her notes before the exam. 考试前她把笔

记翻阅一遍。

13. make good/great/full/the best/the most use of 充分利用

- a. Yet capitalism is itself incapable of making good use of those conditions. 然而资本主义本身无法充分利用那些条件。
- b. How can an underdeveloped country make full use of science?
一个不发达的国家怎么能充分利用科学知识?

14. go over 复习,重读,重说

- a. Let's go over the text once more. 我们把课文再复习一遍。
- b. Don't make me go over it again. 别让我再从头至尾说一遍了。

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

lead to 通向,引起,导致

- a. Too much work and too little rest often leads to illness. 工作过度而缺乏休息经常导致疾病。
- b. Hard work leads to success. 努力必能成功。

performance 成绩、功绩(不可数)与 achievement 同义

- a. His performance in the test was not very good. 他的考试成绩不怎么样。
- b. His inning of 150 was a fine performance. 他打一场板球得了150分,真是好成绩。

若表示“节目”,“演出”,是可数名词。如:

two performances a day. 每天演两场。

16. develop a good attitude about tests. 树立正确的考试态度。

develop 养成,发展,其宾语往往指兴趣、习惯和爱好等。

- a. He developed an interest in gardening after his retirement. 他退休后开始对园艺感兴趣了。
- b. We must develop children's reading habit as early as possible. 我们必须尽早培养孩子们的读书习惯。

17. Tests provide grades, but they also let you know what you need to spend more time studying, and help make your new knowledge permanent. 考试是要评定分数的,但考试也让你知道自己在哪方面还需要进一步下功夫钻研。考试还有助于你进一步巩固所学到的新知识。

句中 what 引导一个宾语从句。其中 what 又做宾语从句中 studying 的宾语,在 make...permanent 中,permanent 作宾语补足语。

grade n. 年级,成绩(美)

- a. An elementary school in America has eight grades. 美国的小学有八个年级。
- b. She scored a high grade in the final exam. 期末考试她得了高分。

Notes to Exercises and the Reading Practice

1. It was several minutes before I became aware of what was happening in the classroom. (N-3) 几分钟以后我才明白过来教室里发生了什么事。

It was ... before ... (之后)才

2. Let's put our heads together and decide on a plan of action. (N-11)

让我们一起动脑筋,想办法,制定出一个行动计划。

Put our (your, their) heads together 集思广益,一起出主意,商量

3. In all probability he will go with you to the museum. (Ⅶ-6-②) 他很可能会同你一道去博物馆。

in all probability 非常可能,几乎肯定

Reading Practice (P. 11)

4. The Timkens sent their child Laura off to college with a check for \$ 7000 in tuition and thought that was the end of it. 蒂姆肯夫妇送女儿劳拉上大学,支付了一张 7000 美元的支票作学费,以为此事就此完结了。

send sb. off to college 送…上大学

check (AmE) = cheque (BrE) 支票

5. 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. 我们愉快地通知您,学校为大学新生开设了一个阅读补习班,特建议您的女儿劳拉参加。

freshman (AmE) n. (美国大学)一年级学生;二、三、四年级学生分别是: sophomore, junior, senior; 英国人则用: first-year/second-year/third-year/fourth-year student 表示。

6. keep up with 跟上,不落后

7. public school and high school (美)公立小学和中学

8. I have no idea, but if the college says she needs remedial reading, we'd better see that she gets it or \$ 7000 will be thrown away. 我也搞不清。但如果校方说她需要补习阅读,我们最好还是让她进补习班,不然那 7000 美元就白扔了。

see that 留心使…,努力使…

- be thrown away 白扔了,白费了
9. They made an illiterate out of my daughter! 他们竟然把我的女儿培养成了一个文盲!
10. I believe that's a bit strong. 我想你这话说得重了点。
... that's a bit strong 言过其辞,有点过分
11. an institution of higher learning 高等学校
12. grammar school (美国)初级学校;初级中学
13. It seems we are the ones who failed. 好象是我们没有尽到父母的职责。
14. We feel it is urgent that this deficiency be corrected early in a student's college career. 我们感到这一缺陷急需在大学生涯早期得到纠正。
15. fly into a rage 勃然大怒
16. A's 学习成绩优秀, s 为复数形式。
She got four A's in the final examination. 期末考试她得了四个优。

Key to Exercises

Comprehension of the Text

I. Answer the following questions:

- (1) Do you think an average student will never become a top student?
- No, I don't think so. An average student can be a top student if he can improve his study habits.

(2) Why is it important to plan your time carefully?

—If you plan your time carefully, you will have enough time for both work and play.

(3) Do you spend all your free time studying? If not, what other things do you do in your spare time?

—No, I don't spend all my free time studying. On my weekly schedule, I set aside regular times for study and time for hobbies and entertainment as well. Apart from study, I like to do some outside reading and listen to music. Playing badminton is also my favorite. I also enjoy parties and outing on weekends.

(4) Where do you usually study in the evening? In your bedroom, in your classroom, or in the library? Why?

—I usually study at the school library because it is quiet, well-lit, comfortable and convenient.

(5) What does skimming mean? Why is it important? Can you say something about it from your own experience?

—Skimming is to look over a passage quickly before beginning to read it more carefully. It is important because it helps you get some idea of the content of the passage and some idea of how it is organized. This enables you to increase your reading speed and improve your comprehension as well. I have found it especially useful when answering reading comprehension questions on exams, because skimming the passage before looking over the questions helps me to determine what the main idea is and where certain details are located in the passage. Then when I reread the text more carefully, I can find the correct answers in the passage easily.

(6) How can you make good use of your time in class?

—I can make good use of my time in class by listening attentively to what the teacher says, taking notes and doing what the teacher asks.

- (7) Do you think it helpful to take notes while listening to your teacher? Why or why not?

—It is very helpful for me to take notes in class because it helps me to concentrate on what the teacher is saying, and to remember the important points later.

- (8) Do you think it necessary to write down everything that the teacher says? What kind of information do you write down?

—No, it is quite unnecessary to write everything down. I only write down the important information which may help me review the key points that the teacher discussed in class.

- (9) What should you do after class? Why is it important to review your lessons regularly?

—After class, I should go over my notes as soon as I can. It is important to review my notes regularly because it will make the material more meaningful to me, and I shall be able to remember it longer.

- (10) What is the purpose of a test?

—The purpose of a test is to show how much I have learned, where my strong points and weak points are. It helps to make my new knowledge permanent.

- (11) Which of the six suggestions in the text do you find the most helpful for you? Give your reasons.

—I think the first suggestion is most helpful. A good planning is half done. If I can plan my time carefully and scientifically, I am able to study more efficiently and get myself bet-