

第三册

College English




新编

大学英语(1—4)级 多功能同步精解

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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。

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。本书为第三册,与《大学英语(精读)》第三册配套使用。

谭福民编写1—3课,同步测试卷I;张佐成编写4—6课;罗德芬编写同步测试卷II;黄维合编写7—10课,同步测试卷III、IV、3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

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Unit One

A BRUSH WITH THE LAW

一场小官司

Notes to the Text

1. The whole process of being arrested and taken to court was a rather unpleasant experience at the time, but it makes a good story now.
当时被捕以及被送上法庭受审的整个过程都是一次令人极不愉快的经历,但现在却成了一个好故事。

process *n.* 过程;工序,制作法

- a. The house is in the process of renovation. 房子正在翻新之中。
b. He invented a new process of dyeing. 他发明了一种新的染色法。

take sb. to court 对某人起诉;控告

- a. She decided to take him to court. 她决定控告他。
b. He was taken to court for robbery. 他因抢劫罪被带上法庭受

审。

make *vt.* 成为;成了

a. She'll make a good wife. 她会成为好妻子。

b. Cold tea makes an excellent drink in summer. 凉茶是夏天里极好的饮料。

2. What makes it rather disturbing was the arbitrary circumstances both of my arrest and my subsequent fate in court. 这次经历令人烦恼之处在于我的被捕以及随后的法庭受审都是武断专横的。

what 在句中引导主语从句。

arbitrary *a.* 霸道的;专横的

an arbitrary decision 一项武断决定

circumstances *n.* 情况

Our circumstances have been rather exceptional. 我们的情况相当特殊。

under/in...circumstances 在...情况下

under/in no circumstances 在任何情况下都不

a. You must not touch this switch under any circumstances. 在任何情况下你都不能摸这个开关。

b. In no circumstances must a soldier leave his post. 士兵任何情况下都不能离开自己的岗位。

subsequent (to) *a.* 随后的;后来的

a. This incident was not without importance in the subsequent development of events. 这一事件对以后事态的发展不无影响。

b. Subsequent to his visit came news of his death. 消息传来他访问之后就去世了。

3. I had left school a couple of months before that and was not due to

go to university until the following October. 事发前我中学毕业已有几个月了,但要等到十月才上大学。

"had left school"发生在"before that"之前,即发生在...过去的过去...故用过去完成时。

a couple of 一些,几个;一两个

due a. 到期(应偿付);定于(某时)到达

a. I want to renew a book that is due today. 我想续借今天到期的这本书。

b. Our train is due in Paris at noon. 我们的火车中午到达巴黎。

due to 由于;起因于

He failed due to carelessness. 他因粗心而考试没及格。

4. I was looking for a temporary job so that I could save up some money to go traveling. 我正在寻找一个临时性的工作以便能攒点钱去旅游。

temporary a. 临时的,暂时的

save up 积蓄,存钱

a. We're saving up to get married. 我们正在存钱结婚。

b. You should save up and get a car. 你应该积攒点钱买辆车。

go traveling 去旅游

go 和现在分词连用,表示“去干某事”。

go walking/fishing/hunting/swimming 去散步/去钓鱼/去打猎/去游泳

5. As it was a fine day and I was in no hurry, I was taking my time. 因天气晴朗而又不急于做什么事情,所以我在慢悠悠地走着。

in no hurry 不急于;不想

a. He's in no hurry to go home. 他不急于回家。

b. I'm in no hurry to go out in the rain. 我不想下雨天出去。

take one's time 慢慢来; 不慌不忙

a. He likes to take his time over breakfast. 他喜欢从从容容吃早饭。

b. It is better to take your time at this job than to hurry and make mistakes. 干这项工作时与其匆匆忙忙出差错, 倒不如慢慢来为好。

6. It must have been this obvious aimlessness that led to my downfall.
一定是这种明显的漫无目的的闲逛使我倒了霉。

这是一个强调句型。强调句型一般用 *it is/was...that/who...*

must+have+P. P. 一定(表示对过去事情做肯定的推测)

a. It must have rained last night, for the ground is wet. 昨晚一定下了雨, 因为地上是湿的。

b. He must have been looked down upon by his contemporaries.
他过去一定被同龄人瞧不起过。

lead to 引起; 导致(相当于 *result in*)

a. The accident led to many lawsuits. 这一事故引起许多官司。

b. Too much work and too little rest often leads to illness. 工作过量和休息缺乏常常会导致疾病。

7. I was just walking out of the local library, having unsuccessfully sought employment there, when I saw a man walking across the road with the obvious intention of talking to me. 我在当地图书馆谋职未成, 刚刚走出来, 突然看到一个人正穿过马路, 显然是要来跟我说话。

这是现在分词的完成式, 在句中作状语, 表示该动作发生在谓语动词之前。

“进行时+when”正在…突然…(当主句为过去进行时态时,when引导的状语从句中的谓语动词用一般过去时。)

a. I was just coming along to see you when I ran into Welson. 我正要过来看你时突然碰见了威尔逊。

b. We were listening to music when the teacher entered the classroom. 我们正在听音乐时老师走进了教室。

with the intention of doing sth. 企图做某事;为了…

a. He went to the airport with the intention of meeting his parents. 他去机场的目的是接他父母。

b. With the intention of earning much money, she applied for the job. 为了赚大钱她申请了这项工作。

8. I was left in no doubt. 这使我确信无疑了。

9. with intent to do sth. 企图做(坏事)

a. Jim was arrested on a charge of having broken into a building with intent to steal. 吉姆因被指控闯入一幢楼房意欲行窃而被逮捕。

b. The prisoner was charged with intent to kill. 这个囚犯因企图杀人而被指控。

10. and with a perfectly straight face too. 而且表情极为严肃。

11. turn out 证明(是); 原来(是); 结果(是)

a. The examination turned out (to be) easy. 结果考试很容易。

b. It turned out that he was George's father. 原来他就是乔治的父亲。

12. regarded myself as part of the sixties' 'youth counterculture' 把自己看作是六十年代“青年反主流文化”的一员。

13. As a result, I wanted to appear cool and unconcerned with the incident. 因此我便显出对此事很冷淡、很不关心的样子。

14. causal and conversational tone 随便的、调侃的口气

15. ... it confirmed them in their belief that I was a thoroughly disreputable character. 这使他们更加确信,我是一个地地道道的声名狼藉的坏家伙。

confirm vt. 证实; 坚定(信念)

a. The experiment confirmed his theory. 这一实验证实了他的理论。

b. He was confirmed in his opinions by all his friends. 他的朋友使他坚信了自己的观点。

16. I continued to try to look worldly and au fait with the situation. 我继续装成老于世故, 对这种场合习以为常。

17. conduct my own defence 为自己辩护

18. call on/upon 邀请; 要求; 号召

a. Dr Smith was often called upon to speak at these gatherings. 常常邀请史密斯博士在聚会上发言。

b. The president called on his people to work hard for national unity. 总统号召人民为国家统一而努力工作。

19. My 'trial' didn't get that far. 对我的“审判”还没有达到那一步。

far a. 在此表示“程度”

a. He went so far as to cheat openly on exams. 他竟到了考试公开舞弊的程度。

b. How far can he be trusted? 他的信赖度怎样?

20. The magistrate dismissed the case...法官驳回了对我的指控...

dismiss vt. 拒绝受理, 驳回; 解雇, 开除

a. The magistrate dismissed the case because of lack of evidence.
法官因证据不足而拒绝受理此案。

b. He was dismissed for neglect of his duty. 他因玩忽职守而被解雇。

21. stand a (good/fair) chance (of) 很有可能, 很有希望

Without a degree and with no experience, I don't think I stand a chance of getting the job. 因没有学位、没有经验, 我认为得到这份工作的希望不大。

22. Given the obscure nature of the charge...从对我指控的这种捕风捉影的性质来看...

given 从...看, 考虑到, 鉴于...

a. Given his income, he can not afford a car. 从他的收入看, 他购不起小车。

b. Given their inexperience, they did the work quite well. 考虑到他们经验不足, 这项工作做得很不错了。

23. ...there is every chance that I would have been found guilty. 很有可能我会判处有罪。

find sb. guilty/innocent 判处某人 有罪/无罪

- a. The jury found the accused man guilty. 陪审团判处被告有罪。
- b. Jim was found guilty. 吉姆被判有罪。

24. *revolve around* 围绕, 以...为中心

- a. The moon revolves around the earth, and the earth revolves around the sun. 月球围绕地球转, 地球围绕太阳转。
- b. Mary's whole life revolves around her husband and children. 玛丽的整个生活以她的丈夫和小孩为中心。

25. *turn against* 记恨; (转而)反对

- a. What do you think has turned Tom against his teacher? 你知道什么使汤姆记恨他老师呢?
- b. Those who were once for me have turned against me. 那些曾经支持过我的人转而反对我了。

26. *take off one's hat (to)* 脱帽表示敬意

- a. He is my enemy, but I take off my hat to him for his courage. 尽管他与我 为敌, 但我仍佩服他的勇气。
- b. You've done a remarkably fine job—I take off my hat to you! 你工作干得特别出色, 我向你致敬!

Notes to Exercises and the Reading Activity

1. If we are blind to this, we shall make the gravest error imaginable.

- (VI—2). 如果我们对此事熟视无睹, 可能会犯最严重的错误。
2. The girl fainted and it was at least half an hour before she regained consciousness. (VI—3) 这个女孩昏了过去, 至少过了半个小时她才苏醒过来。
3. Are colloquialisms permissible in a formal speech? (IX—3) 俗语容许在正式演说中使用吗?
4. As soon as our troops made a counterattack, the enemy began to withdraw. (X—2) 我方部队一反攻, 敌军就开始后退。
5. The government's efforts to counteract inflation proved to be futile. (X—4) 政府抵制通货膨胀的努力证明毫无成效。
6. a license suspension (XIII) 吊销执照

Reading Activity (P. 15)

7. apartment complex 公寓住宅楼
8. to scare away 吓走
9. blow their rear quarters off 打烂他们的屁股
10. His marriage suffered and ended in divorce. 他的婚姻也受到打击并最终离婚。
11. develop a thirst for knowledge 产生对知识的渴望
12. deprive...of...剥夺
13. ex-cop 前警察
14. harass 使烦恼, 使忧愁
15. And Smith, the disabled cop, will limp away to a cabin in Tennessee, knowing that all he got was the shaft. 史密斯, 这位残废了的警察, 将跛着脚回到田纳西州的小屋, 他知道自己完全被骗了。

Key to Exercises

Understanding the Text

I. Choose the best answer for each of the following:

- (1)d (2)c (3)d (4)b
(5)c (6)d (7)a (8)b

II. Answer the following questions:

(1) How did the author feel about the incident at the time occurred? What does he think of it now?

—He felt rather unpleasant at that time but now he thinks it makes a good story.

(2) Why did he go to Richmond?

—He went there to get a temporary job so that he could save up some money to go travelling.

(3) What did the author think got him into trouble with the law?

—He thought it must have been the obvious aimlessness of wandering about.

(4) What did he see when walking out of the local library?

—He saw a man walking across the road with the obvious intention of talking to him.

(5) What did the man say to him? Did he take the man's words seriously at first?

—He said that he was a police officer and he wanted to arrest

the author. But the author thought the man was making a joke.

- (6) When and how did the author come to see the man was being serious?

—When another policeman in uniform appeared, the author realized that the man was being serious.

- (7) What grounds did the policemen have for suspecting that the young man was wandering with intent to steal milk bottles?

—The young man was taking his time, looking in shop windows, strolling in the park, and sometimes just stopping and looking around him.

- (8) What does the author mean by his “big mistake”?

—At the time he was nineteen, had long untidy hair and regarded himself as part of the sixties’ ‘youth counterculture’. As a result, he wanted to appear cool and unconcerned with the incident.

- (9) How did he behave when he was questioned at the police station? What did the police decide to do with him?

—He continued to try to look worldly and familiar with the situation. Finally, the police decided to charge him officially and asked him to report to Richmond Magistrates’ Court the following Monday. Then they let him go.

- (10) What did his father do when he learned about the incident?

—When his father learned about the incident, he hired a very good solicitor.

- (11) What were the things his release from the charge depended on?

—He thought his release from the charge depended on the