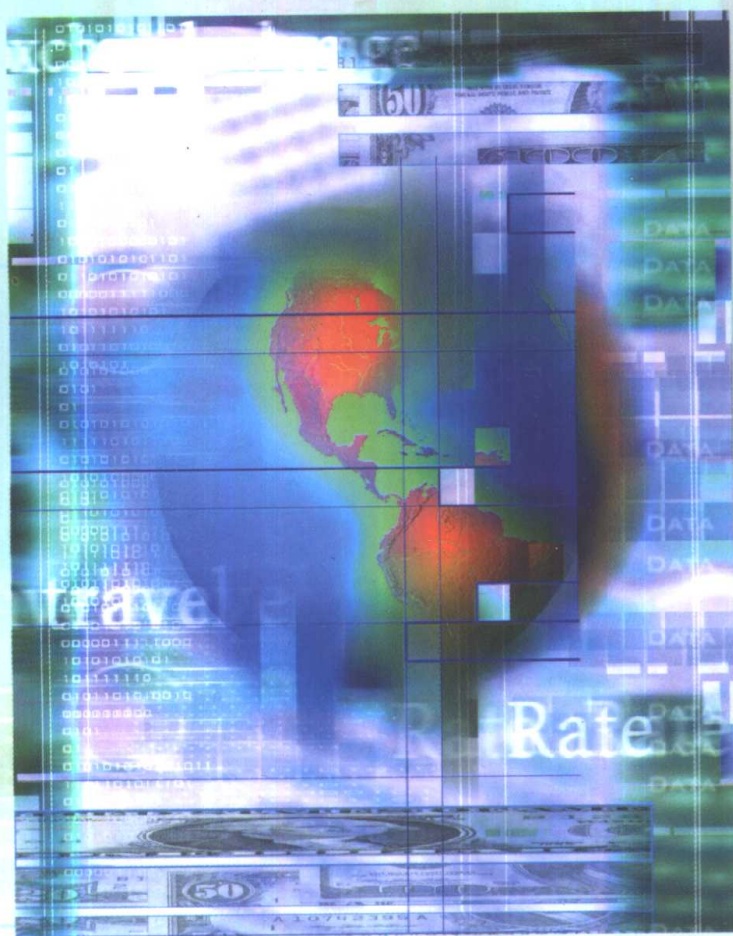


大学英语疑点难点重点解析

总主编 李正中
本册主编 方渝萍

(3)



浙江大學出版社

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浙 江 大 学 出 版 社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语疑点难点重点解析. 3 / 李正中主编;
方渝萍编. —杭州: 浙江大学出版社, 2002. 9
ISBN 7-308-03124-1

I. 大... II. ①李... ②方... III. 英语—高等学校
—教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 055645 号

出版发行 浙江大学出版社

(杭州浙大路 38 号 邮政编码 310027)

(E-mail: zupress@mail.hz.zj.cn)

(网址: <http://www.zjupress.com>)

责任编辑 尤建忠

排 版 浙江大学出版社电脑排版中心

印 刷 浙江上虞印刷厂

开 本 850mm × 1168mm 1/32

印 张 12.75

字 数 320 千

版 印 次 2002 年 9 月第 1 版 2002 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 7-308-03124-1/H·194

定 价 16.00 元

前 言

《大学英语疑点、难点、重点解析》是根据全国高校优秀系列教材之一《大学英语·精读》(修订本)(复旦大学主编、上海外语教育出版社出版)编写的教学辅导用书。全书共分四册,与《大学英语·精读》(修订本)同步。每册有以下内容:

I Key Words and Phrases (重点词汇和短语)

从每单元的课文中精选常用的重点词语,依照课文词汇表并参考新版的《大学英语教学大纲词汇表》予以释义,然后给出例句(尽可能选自外版词典和书刊),并配上中译文。另有构词、搭配、同义、反义、辨异、考点等小项,以帮助学习者举一反三、触类旁通,做到事半功倍,顺利通过大学英语统考。

II Notes to the Text (课文注释)

按句子在课文中出现的次序,对文中的长句、难句作解析,有的对题意或背景知识作适当的介绍,以求加深对课文的理解。此外,对一些重要的语法现象及某些未列入词汇表的词语进行解析,并提供必要的例句及汉译。

III Additional Exercises (补充练习)

针对课文中的重要语言点,并配合大学英语三、四级统考的要求,每单元有 30 个词汇和语法结构的多项选择题,以及两篇与本单元课文内容相近、难度相当的阅读理解,以期扩大并加强语言的应用能力,巩固所学的知识。

IV Chinese Versions of the Text (课文中译文)

为帮助学习者正确理解课文,并进行大学英语统考新题型“英译汉”的技能训练,本书不仅提供课文的中译文,还附有课后的阅

读材料及科普阅读文章的中译文。

V Key to Exercises (练习答案)

这部分为学习者提供了每一单元的大部分练习的答案以及补充练习的答案。

全书由李正中教授总主编并审订。本册主编为方渝萍副教授;章汝雯副教授任审校。参加编写的有(按所编单元次序):曹霞、王善芝、方渝萍、卢桂荣、于永生、周群。

书中若有不妥之处,恳请专家、读者不吝指正。

编 者

2002 年 6 月

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Unit 1

A Brush with the Law

Part One Key Words and Phrases

1 process

n. 过程; 制作法

Increasing the number of women in top management jobs will be a slow process. 增加高层管理工作岗位上任职的妇女的数量将是一个漫长的过程。

He developed a new process of dyeing. 他创造了一种新的染色法。

vt. 加工, 处理, 办理

My new laptop can process information much more quickly than my old computer. 我的新笔记本电脑处理信息比我的旧电脑快得多。

【搭配】in (the) process of 过程

The firm is now in the process of moving the machines to a

new factory. 公司正在把机器搬进新厂房。

【辨异】process 和 procedure 都有“过程”的意思。process 指自然界事物变化的进程或生产的工艺流程。procedure 指“手续,步骤,程序”,着重指做事的顺序,如:

The food we eat goes through the whole process of digestion, absorption and elimination. 我们吃的食物经过消化、吸收和排泄整个过程。

Can you explain the procedure for opening a bank account?
你能说明一下开立银行账户的步骤吗?

2 arbitrary

adj. 任意的;武断的

I didn't know anything about any of the books, so my choice was quite arbitrary. 对于这些书我一无所知,所以我的挑选很随意。

I was angry because my parents made an arbitrary decision for me without caring whether I agreed. 我生气是因为我父母未经我同意擅自为我做决定。

【构词】arbiter *n.* 权威人士

arbitrate *v.* 仲裁,公断

arbitration *n.* 仲裁,公断

arbitrator *n.* 仲裁人,公断人

3 circumstance

n.

1) (*pl.*) 情况,环境

You can't always attain your goal because sometimes the circumstances are out of your control. 因为有时情况会失去控制,所以你不可能永远都达到目标。

In some circumstances it is necessary for the manager to come here

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in person. 在某些情况下, 经理有必要亲自到场。

2) (pl.) 境况, 经济状况

He has been in easier circumstances since he had his pay increased. 他自从加薪以来经济状况宽裕多了。

【搭配】in/under the circumstances 在这种情况下

in adverse/favorable circumstances 在逆境/顺境中

in/under no circumstances 决不

act according to circumstances 随机应变

【辨析】circumstance 指某种事件或动作发生时的“情况”, 多用复数。environment 是“环境”(总称), 常指生态环境和自然环境, 如:

We're fighting pollution to protect environment. 我们正与污染作斗争以保护环境。

surroundings 指“周围事物, 环境”, 范围较窄, 必须用复数才指具体的“周围事物”, 如:

The students live happily in these beautiful surroundings. 学生们在这样优美的环境里过得很快乐。

【考点】in/under no circumstances 放在句首时, 后面要接倒装句, 如:

Under no circumstances must a soldier leave his post. 一个战士在任何情况下都不应该离开岗位。

4 subsequent

adj. 随后的, 接下去的

The story will be continued in subsequent issues of the magazine. 小说将继续在以后几期杂志上连载。

We made plans for a visit, but subsequent difficulties with the car prevented it. 我们本来打算去游览, 但后来因汽车出了毛病而无法成行了。

【搭配】subsequent to 在……之后

Subsequent to its success as a novel, it was made into a film. 在这部小说取得成功之后,它被拍成了电影。

5 due

adj.

1) 预期的;约定的;到期的

Hurry up, the train to Beijing is due to leave in five minutes. 快点,到北京的火车五分钟之后离开。

The book I borrowed from the library is due today, but I want to renew it. 我从图书馆借的书今天到期,但我想续借这本书。

2) 应有的,充分的,适当的

After due consideration, he accepted the position. 经过充分考虑,他接受了这个职位。

We'll contact you in due course. 我们会在合适的时候同你们接洽。

【搭配】due to 由于,因为

If the greenhouse problem is due to the rise in carbon dioxide levels, we have to find ways to control the use of fuels which release the harmful gas. 如果温室效应问题是由二氧化碳增加造成的,我们就得想办法控制使用释放有害气体的燃料。

【辨异】due to 和 owing to 两个短语均可表示“因为,由于”的意思,后接名词或名词词组,但用法上有区别。due to 一般用于动词 to be 之后,而 owing to 不能用于 to be 之后,如:

Our flight was delayed, owing to the bad weather. 由于天气恶劣,我们的航班拖延了。

另外 owing to 可放在句首,但 due to 很少这样用。

6 temporary

adj. 暂时的,临时的

Temporary measures have been taken to avoid accidents. 为避免事故已经采取了临时措施。

Many college students in America usually find temporary jobs during vacations to support their school education. 许多美国的大学生通常在假期里找短期的工作做,以支持他们的学业。

【反义】permanent 永久(性)的,固定的

7 employment

n.

1) 职业,工作

The senior students are busy seeking employment. 大四学生忙于找工作。

Young people tend to crowd into developed regions because they believe there are more opportunities for employment there. 年轻人往往涌入发达地区,因为他们认为那儿的就业机会更多。

2) 雇用,使用

The expansion of the factory will mean the employment of sixty extra workers. 工厂的扩大意味着将额外雇用 60 名工人。

This is a problem even for people in employment. 即使对于在职人员这也是个问题。

【构词】employ *v.* 雇用,使用,利用

We have employed a market researcher to find out what people really want from the product. 我们已经雇用了一位市场研究员来调查一下人们真正想从这种产品中得到什么。

They are determined to employ all means to solve the

problem. 他们决心采取一切手段解决这个问题。

employee *n.* 受雇者,雇工,雇员

employer *n.* 雇佣者,雇主

unemployed *adj.* 失业的

【反义】unemployment 失业,失业人数

8 wander

vi. & *vt.*

1) 闲逛,漫游

She was wandering aimlessly up and down the street. 她漫无目的地在街上徘徊。

I dreamed of wandering the world. 我梦想周游世界。

2) 偏离正道

Your composition wandered from the subject. 你的作文跑题了。

3) 走神,(神志)恍惚

I'm afraid the sick man's mind is wandering. 恐怕那个病人神志不清。

【辨析】不要将 wander 和 wonder 混淆。wonder 意为“纳闷,想知道”,如:

I wonder what really happened. 我纳闷究竟出了什么事?

9 commit

vt.

1) 干(坏事等),犯(错误、罪)

No one believes that he has committed a crime. 没人相信他犯了罪。

Anyone caught committing an offence will be punished.

凡发现有违法行为的人都要受到惩罚。

2) 使承担义务,使承诺

He committed himself to the cause of revolution. 他献身于革命

事业。

As a teacher, Henry is committed to awakening his students to the joys of education. 作为老师,亨利致力于唤起他的学生对接受教育的乐趣。

3) 把……托付给,把……置于

The couple went on a trip to Canada, and they committed their son to a relative's care. 这对夫妻去加拿大旅行,他们把儿子托付给一个亲戚照看。

【构词】commitment *n.* 承诺,承担的义务;信奉,献身

We have made a commitment to pay our bills on time. 我们已经承诺准时付款。

【搭配】commit oneself to 献身于

commit sth. to paper 把某事写下来

commit sth. to memory 把某事记住

commit sth. to flames 把某物烧掉

10 offence(offense)

n. 罪行;冒犯;不愉快的事

Shoplifting is a criminal offence. 在商店里顺手牵羊是一种犯罪行为。

She felt she had committed an offence against the right of others. 她觉得自己侵犯了他人的权利。

His words are an offence to everyone present. 他的话令在场的每个人都感到不悦。

【构词】offend *vi.* & *vt.* 冒犯,得罪

His conduct offended against the rules of decent behavior. 他的行为已经出格了。

offensive *adj.* 冒犯的,令人反感的

Most people find it offensive to clone humans. 多数人觉得

克隆人的做法令人反感。

offender *n.* 冒犯者, 罪犯

【搭配】give/cause offence to sb. 得罪某人; 使……不悦

take offence at sth. 对某事不悦

a first offence 初犯之罪

11 confirm

vt.

1) 证实, 肯定; 确认

The news you told me the other day has yet to be confirmed. 前几天你告诉我的消息仍需证实。

You'd better confirm the telephone message by letter. 你最好写信进一步确认电话所说的内容。

2) 批准

The bill was confirmed by the Congress. 国会通过了这项法案。

【构词】confirmed *adj.* 习惯的, 积习的

confirmation *n.* 证实, 确定; 批准, 认可

【考点】I don't know whether what she said is true, but I'll try to confirm it. 我不知道她说的是不是真的, 但我要尽力去证实。(大学英语 1994 年 6 月四级试卷)

12 conduct

vt.

1) 处理; 主持

The manager conducted his business carefully. 这位经理小心翼翼地处理业务。

He was appointed to conduct the advertising campaign. 他被委派主持这次广告促销活动。

2) 引导; 指挥

He conducted the audience to their seats. 他把观众带到他们

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的座位上。

He conducted the orchestra. 他指挥管弦乐队。

3) 输送, 传导(热、电等)

Does this material conduct electricity? 这种材料导电吗?

n.

1) 举止, 行为

The prisoner was released early because of good conduct. 那个犯人因为表现良好而被提前释放。

2) 管理(方式), 实施(方式)

There was growing criticism of the management's conduct of business. 对管理层管理业务方式的批评越来越多。

【构词】conduction *n.* 传导, 输送

conductive *adj.* 有传导力的, 能导(热、电)的

conductor *n.* 指挥家; 售票员; 传导体

【考点】conduct oneself 意为“(行为)表现”, 如:

The fellow conducted himself in a most gracious manner. 这个小伙子表现得彬彬有礼、风度翩翩。

13 witness

n. 证人; 证据

As a witness of the murder case, he is reluctant to appear in court. 作为那宗杀人案的目击者, 他不愿出庭作证。

He gave/bore witness in the robbery case on behalf of the accused person. 他在抢劫案中为被告作证。

vt.

1) 目击, 注意到

We are witnessing the most important scientific development of the century. 我们是本世纪最重要的科学发展的见证人。

He arrived home just in time to witness his brother being taken



away by the police. 他到家时正好看到他哥哥被警察带走。

2) 为……作证, 证明

He witnessed to the event of that evening. 他为那天晚上发生的事作证。

【考点】该词常用拟人化手段表达:

China has witnessed great economic changes over the ten years. 过去的十年里, 中国经历了许多大的经济变革。
(大学英语 1998 年 6 月四级考卷)

14 given

prep. 考虑到

Given her interest in children, I am sure teaching is the right career for her. 考虑到她对孩子非常感兴趣, 我肯定教书是适合她的职业。

Given that they are short of hands, they have done much work. 考虑到他们缺少人手, 他们已干了不少工作。

adj.

1) 规定的, 特定的

The work must be done within the given time. 这项工作必须在指定的时间内完成。

2) 假设的, 已知的

(If) given the same treatment again, he is sure to get well. 如果再得到同样的治疗, 他一定会康复的。

(If) given better condition, these flowers could have grown better. 假若条件更好, 这些花可能长得会更好些。

【同义】considering 考虑到

suppose/supposing 假定

15 dismiss

vt.

1) 驳回,对……不予受理

The judge dismissed all the charges against Mr. Smith, saying, "Case dismissed." 法官驳回对史密斯先生的所有指控,说:“本案不予受理。”

2) 不再考虑,不接受

Don't dismiss this young man as unimportant. In fact, anybody could be somebody sometime. 不要认为这个年轻人不值得考虑。实际上,任何人将来都有可能出人头地。

3) 解雇,开除

The servant was dismissed for being lazy and dishonest. 那个佣人因懒惰和不诚实而被解雇。

4) 解散,遣散

The manager dismissed the meeting 10 minutes early. 经理提前了十分钟散会。

【辨异】dismiss 和 fire 都有“解雇,免职”之意,并且都可以用于被动语态,即 sb. be fired 或 dismissed 某人被解雇了。但两词搭配不同:dismiss sb. from one's job/post 撤销某人的职务;fire sb. 开除某人。如:

He dismissed his secretary from her position because she was continually late. 由于秘书总是迟到,他撤销了她的职务。

The boss fired him without hesitation. 老板毫不犹豫地解雇了他。

16 award

vt. 判给,授予

The judge awarded a large sum of money to those hurt in the explosion. 法官把一大笔钱判给了那些在爆炸中受伤的人。

