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大学英语学习手册

第1册

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内容简介

本书系根据全国高等学校文理科本科通用教材《大学英语(精读)》(修订本)而编写的同步辅导用书。每课均由课文注释、词语辨析、练习答案、练习注释、课文参考译文及自测练习六部分组成。注释合理、精当;词语辨析缜密、清晰;参考译文字斟句酌;自测练习针对性强。本书可供使用该教材的全日制本科生、成人高校本科生、高教自考者及《大学英语》自修者使用。

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前 言

《大学英语学习手册》系根据全国高等学校文理科本科通用教材《大学英语(精读)》(修订本)而编写的同步辅导用书,旨在帮助使用该教材的全日制本科生、成人高等院校本科生、高教自考者及《大学英语》的自修者学好该教材,为成人英语三级考试、高教自考、全日制本科生全国英语四级统考打下坚实可靠的基础。

本书每课包括六部分内容: 1. 课文注释, 2. 词语辨析, 3. 练习答案, 4. 练习注释, 5. 课文参考译文, 6. 自测练习(附答案及注释)。

六者中课文注释为重点。我们用了差不多一半的篇幅对课文中的重要词语、比较复杂的句式和重要的语法现象,乃至一些修辞手法、文体、英国英语和美国英语的区别等,均区别轻重地举例阐述或加以说明。释例力求丰富、生动、实用、富有情趣。尤其是对那些貌似简单、实则颇有讲究的语言现象,我们也着意"讨个说法",有时会使您有一种茅塞顿开之感。如 so that 到底引导目的状语从句,还是引导结果状语从句?怎样识别?并非总是看从句中有无情态动词 can/could,may/might,助动词 will/would 等,有时却是根据上下文来判断的。

对于同学们常感困惑的一些常用词、常用短语,我们进行了辨析,这对于加深对它们的理解和实际运用是十分有益的。练习答案主要是为弥补课堂教学时间之不足而配置的,希望大家以积极的态度对待它,竭力克服消极影响。课后练习中含有一些书后词表中未列入的较难单词、短语,书中加注释,并对一些难句和复杂的语法现象等进行了说明,以扫除同学们作练习的拦路虎,更好地达到训练的目的。希望同学们对照课文认真学习参考译文,这对于加深英文的理解,会

大有裨益。

自测练习是从北京成人高教英语三级考,1992—2001年的试题中精选出来,加工编纂而成的。这样做基于两种考虑:一是教科书中针对课文的练习已经不少,不宜再增加同学们的负担;二是许多同学对成人三级考、高教自考、全国四级统考耿耿于怀。这里题量虽则不多,但可窥豹一斑,考前接触一下,总比一无所知强多了吧。

总之,在学习《大学英语》精读过程中,决不能像对待泛读那样只了解文章大意就算完事,而应下一番"傻"工夫才成。正如一则英语格言云: "The longest way round is the shortest way home." ("绕道路反近,捷径常误人。")

中国人民大学、中国政法大学、首都师范大学等首都重点院校具有丰富教学经验的部分老师参加了本书的编写工作。他们兢兢业业,认认真真,十分感人。尽管如此,由于水平有限,时间不足,缺点和错误在所难免,热诚希望使用本书的老师和同学们提出宝贵的意见和建议。

任る代

中国人民大学教授

Unit One

How to Improve Your Study Habits 如何改进自己的学习习惯

I. 课文注释(Notes to the text)

- 1. Perhaps you are an average student with average intelligence. 你也许是个智力一般的普通学生。
 - average: 1) n 平均(数); 一般水平; 平均标准

On(an/the) average we receive five letters each day. 我们平均每天收到五封信。

- 2) adj 平均的; 一般的,普通的
 The average age of the class is eighteen. 全班的平均年
 龄是 18 岁。
 - a sheet of paper of average thickness —张厚度一般的 纸
- 2. You do well enough in school, but you probably think you will never be a top student. 你在学校的学习成绩还不错,可你也许会觉得自己永远也成不了优等生。
 - do well: 做得对; 做得好; (学习、考试、竞技比赛中) 取得良好成绩

Well done, Jim! 干得漂亮, 吉姆!

She did well in English but badly in mathematics. 她英语成绩很好,但数学成绩较差。

He's trained hard for the last two years. No wonder he did so well at the track-and-field meet yesterday. 近两年来他一直坚持刻苦训练,难怪他昨天在田径运动会

上取得这么好的成绩。

enough: adv 足够地; 充分地; 相当地

enough 作副词时,应放在它所修饰的形容词、副词或动词后面:

He is tall enough. 他个儿挺高。

I don't know him well enough to ask him for help. 我跟他不够熟,不便请他帮忙。

Have you played enough? 你们玩够了吗?

enough 作形容词时,可放在复数名词或不可数名词的前面或后面,但放在前面的居多:

Are there enough desks/desks enough for all the students? 有足够的课桌供所有学生用吗?

We haven't enough time/time enough. 我们的时间不够。

enough food/food enough for ten people 足够十个人吃的食物

in school: 在校舍内; 在课堂上

Pupils are not allowed in school before 8:30 am. 上午 八点半以前,学生不得进入校内。

We did the first part of the exercise in school, and the rest for home work. 我们在课堂上做了练习的第一部分,其余的留作家庭作业。

top: best; highest 最好的; 最高的

The car dashed through the town at top speed. 汽车以最快的速度从小镇上急驶而过。

She got top marks in the exam. 她在考试中得了最高分。

3. This is not necessarily the case, however. 然而实际情况 未必如此。

be the case: be true 是真实的

That isn't the case with Peter. 彼得的情况并非如此。

Robbie said that was perhaps the case. 罗比说情况或许如此。

4. You can receive better grades if you want to. 你要是想取得更好的成绩,也还是能做到的。

grade: 1) 等级; 品位

This grade of wool can be sold at a lower price. 这种等级的羊毛可以较低价格出售。

- 2) (美) 年级 (英: form)
 - "What grade are you in?" "I'm in the second grade." "你上几年级?" "我上二年级。"
- 3) (美) 成绩; 评分等级; 分数 (英: mark)

She got a grade of 80 in English. 她英文得了 80 分。

句中 to 为不带不定式的小品词。在口语中,常见到不带不定式的小品词 to 。当小品词 to 所指的是前面已经用过的动词,而若把这个动词表示出来,就应该是一个带 to 的不定式时,就常用这种省略不定式的结构。如:

I shall go if I want to (go). 我想去, 我就会去。

He would like to come but he's afraid he won't be able to (come). 他愿意来,可又怕来不了。

He wanted to do it, but I told him not to (do it). 他想那么做,可我叫他别价。

- 5. Fill in committed time such as eating, sleeping, meetings, classes, etc. 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。
 - fill in: add (usu. words) to complete something; write what is necessary on(something such as a paper)填入;填写

Fill in your name on this cheque. 在这张支票上填上姓名。

You got the date wrong when you were filling in the cheque. 你填支票时把日期写错了。

commit: 1) do (something wrong, bad, or illegal) 犯 (错误,罪行)

A robbery was committed near here the other day. 前几天汶儿附近发生了一起抢劫案。

commit an error 做错事 commit murder 杀人 commit suicide 自杀

2) (与 to 连用) 致力于; 献身于

The government has committed itself to improving the National Health Service. 政府已致力于改善全国医疗卫生工作。

commit oneself to a cause 献身于某事业

3) 约束,束缚(若使某人、自己受某项建议、计划、行动等约束时,后面接 to)

If you have the goods on approval, it does not commit you to buying them. 假如你用的是试用的商品,那并不要把它们买下来不可。

such as: for example 例如; 比如

The farm grows various kinds of crops, such as wheat, corn, cotton and soybeans. 这个农场种植各种各样的庄稼,例如麦子、玉米、棉花和大豆等等。

6. Then decide on good, regular times for studying. 然后再 选定合适的固定学习时间。

decide on: decide in favour of; choose 决定; 选定

I've decided on a new car/on going there. 我决定买部新车/去那儿。

一般说来,抽象名词不能用复数。句中 times (复数)表示多种不同的具体时间,如上课时间、自修时间等。如: I do some carpentry work at odd times. 我利用零星时间做些木工活。(句中用复数 times 指一些具体的零星时间,如一个钟头、半个钟头等。)

- 7. Be sure to set aside enough time to complete your normal reading and work assignments. 一定要留出足够的时间,用来完成日常的阅读和课外作业。
 - be sure to do something: not fail to do something. 一定要,务必

And be sure to take good care of Mama. 还有,一定要好好照顾妈妈。

Be sure not to omit anyone's name from the list. 千万别 漏掉名单上的任何人。

set aside: 1) save (usu. money or time) (一般用于时间和金钱) 留出;撙节出

He set aside part of his salary every month to buy some additional furniture. 他每月攒下部分工资,以便用来添置家具。

I've set aside the whole weekend for camping. 我已把整个周末留出来去野营。

- 2) pay no attention to; disregard 不注意; 忽视

 Setting aside what I think, what would you like to do?

 把我的想法抛开,你想怎么办呢?
 - Let's set aside all our personal feelings! 咱们撇开个人的恩恩怨怨吧!
- 8. It's important to set aside time for relaxation, hobbies, and entertainment as well. 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。
 - as well: also, too 也, 又, 还, 同样

作此解释时,只能放在句尾。它不能单独作连词,一般和 and 连用。它所强调的重点一般是后面的部分:

He is a technician and a worker as well. 他是一个技术员,又是一个工人。

9. ... but it will make you more aware of how you spend your time. ... 但是它会让你比较清楚地了解你的时间

是怎样用掉的。

(be) aware of: know; realize 知道; 意识到

当 be aware of 后面跟 that 引起的从句时,介词 of 应略掉:

Everyone should be aware of the dangers of cigarette smoking. 每个人都应该认识到吸烟的危险性。

I was not aware (of) how deeply he had felt the death of his mother. 我不知道他对他母亲的去世多么伤感。 Are you aware that this is a risky investment? 你知道这项投资有风险吗?

10. Furthermore, it will enable you to plan your activities so that you have adequate time for both work and play. 此外,它还能让你安排好各种活动,使你既有足够的时间学习,又有足够的时间娱乐。

so that 在句中引导一个结果状语从句。so that 亦可引导目的状语从句。它们的主要区别是,目的状语从句的谓语动词中常带有情态动词 may/might, can/could, 或助动词 will/would 等。但有时 so that 所引起的到底是哪种状语从句很难判断,只能根据上下文来决定:

School was closed early so that the children might get home ahead of the storm. 学校早早就放学了,为的是让孩子们在暴风雨到来之前到家。(目的状语从句) My pencil fell under my desk, so that I couldn't see it. 我的铅笔掉在了课桌下,所以我没能看见它。

We turned the radio up so that everyone could hear the announcement. 我们把收音机的声音调大,为的是让大家都可以听到通告/所以大家都能听得见通告。(目的或结果状语从句)

11. When you begin to work, you should be able to concentrate on the subject. 在你开始学习时,应使你能够把全

部注意力集中在功课上。

concentrate on: focus one's attention on 把注意力集中 在…上

If you don't concentrate more on your work you'll be dismissed! 你如果再不聚精会神地工作,会被解聘的! subject: n 1) something being considered or dealt with 题目;主题;题材;问题

Don't change the subject; answer the question. 别改变话题, 回答这个问题。

Love and death are the subject of the poem. 爱与死是这首诗的主题。

Juvenile delinquency is a broad subject. 少年犯罪是一个广泛的问题。

2) a branch of knowledge studied as part of one's education 学科; 科目

She's taking six subjects in her examination. 她要参加六科考试。

an elective/a required subject 选修/必修科目

3) (语法) 主语

In the sentence "Mary hit John", "Mary" is the subject of the sentence. 在"玛丽打了约翰"这个句子中,"玛丽"是句子的主语。

12. This means looking over a passage quickly before you begin to read it more carefully. 这就是说,在你仔细阅读一篇文章之前,先把文章从头至尾迅速浏览一遍。

mean 作"意味着"解时,紧跟其后的动词应是 -ing 形式: Missing the train means waiting for an hour. 误 了这趟火车就意味着要等一个小时。

mean 作"意欲,打算"解时,紧跟其后的动词须用不定式形式: I mean to go tomorrow. 我打算明天走。/I mean to accomplish the task, one way or another. 不管怎

么样,我决意要完成这个任务。

look over: 1) examine quickly 大致查看一下(常指印刷或书写材料)

Will you look over this essay of mine, and tell me what you think of it? 您大致看一看我的这篇文章,并把您的看法跟我说说好吗?

I've not studied the accounts minutely; I've merely looked over them. 我没有详细研究这些报道,我只是大致浏览了一下。

We must look over the house before we decide to rent it. 在决定租这房子前,我们必须先看一下。

- 2) revise 温习
 - She is looking over her notes before the exam. 她正在 温习笔记,准备考试。
- 3) consider 考虑

We've looked over your suggestion, and have decided not to accept it. 你的建议我们考虑过了,决定不采纳。

13. ...you get some idea of the content and how it is organized. ...你就对它的内容及其结构有了大致的了解。

idea: thought; a picture in the mind 想法; 概念

He had no idea how hard the job would be. 他不知道 那工作有多困难。

I've got a good idea of what he wants. 我清楚地知道 他想要什么。

- 14. Make good use of your time in class. 充分利用课堂上的时间。
 - make use of: use; take advantage of 使用;利用 We must make use of every advanced technique in socialist construction. 在社会主义建设中,我们必须采用各种先进技术。
- 15. Take notes to help you remember what the teacher says.

要作笔记来帮助自己记住老师讲课的内容。

take/make notes: write down 作笔记,作记录

Make notes of how much money you spend on the trip. 把你旅行中的开支记录下来。

She takes good notes of everything that's said in class. 她把课堂上讲的都仔细记录下来。

动词 help 的后面跟带不定式的复合结构时,可跟不带 to 的不定式,也可跟带 to 的不定式。跟带 to 的不定式较为正式: Mother helped me (to) do my homework. 妈妈帮助我做家庭作业。在 not 后面则通常不省略 to: How can I help my children not to worry about their exams? 我怎样才能帮助我的孩子们不为他们的考试着急呢? help 后面亦可直接跟动词不定式: Everyone in the village helped (to) build the new Youth Centre. 村里的每一个人都曾帮助建造新的青年中心。在被动语态中,help 之后必须带 to: Millie was helped to overcome her bad habit. 人们帮助米莉改掉不良习惯。

- 16. Go over your notes as soon as you can after class. 课后要 抓紧复习笔记。
 - go over: 1) look at; inspect 看; 查看

We should like to go over the house before deciding whether we want to buy it. 我们想看一下房子,然后再决定是否要买。

2) repeat; review 重读, 重看; 温习
I'll go over the explanation of how it works. 我来把它的使用说明再看一下。

They went over their lessons together at night. 他们晚上在一起复习功课。

as soon as: at the time when —… (就)

Please write to us as soon as you get there. —到那儿就请给我们来信。

17. Review important points mentioned in class as well as points you remain confused about. 重温课堂上提到的要点,复习你仍然混淆不清的地方。

句中 mentioned in class 为过去分词短语,作定语,

修饰 points。

as well as: in addition to, besides; both...and; and also 除…之外(还); 既…又; 不但…,而且; 以及,还有 Small towns as well as big cities are being rapidly industrialized. 小城镇和大城市一样,也在迅速地工业化。

Scott has a flat in London as well as a house in Edinburgh. 司各特不仅在爱丁堡有一所住宅,而且在伦敦还有个套间。

In my opinion, he was to blame as well as she was. 依我看,他和她都应该受到责备。

请注意, A as well as B 的短语作主语时,谓语动词要与 A 的人称、数保持一致。如: His children as well as his wife were invited to the party. 不但他的太太,连他的孩子也应邀参加了聚会。

18. Regular review leads to improved performance on tests. 按时复习是提高考试成绩的有效途径。

lead to: be (partly) the cause of 引起,造成,导致

This kind of discussion will certainly lead to still greater differences between the two parties. 这样的讨论必将导致两党更大的分歧。

These evening courses will lead to an academic degree. 读完这些夜校课程可得学位。

19. Develop a good attitude about tests. 树立正确的考试态度。

develop: acquire gradually 养成;培养;树立

He developed an interest in science. 他逐渐对科学产生

了兴趣。

The child developed the habit of eating between meals. 这孩子养成了吃零食的习惯。

20. ...so don't worry excessively about a single test. ... 因此, 不必为个别的一次考试而过分担心。

worry about: have as the cause or object of deep concern 担心; 为…着急

Why worry about the future? There's nothing you can do about it! 何必为将来担心呢? 这是谁也无能为力的事!

Don't worry about me. 别为我担心。

表示"为…担心/忧虑",介词亦可用 over,只是worry over 较之 worry about 对某事的忧虑更为持久、更为专注。如: She worries over the least thing that goes wrong. 她惟恐在一点点小事上出错。

21. Share with them some of the techniques you have found to be helpful. 让他们分享一下你所发现的行之有效的某些学习方法。

share with: give a part of (something) to (someone else) 与…合用/分享

Share the candy with your brother. 和你弟弟一起分吃 这些糖果吧。

Would you mind sharing a bedroom with another guest? 您和另一位客人合住一个房间好吗?

句中 share 的宾语为 some of the techniques you have found to be helpful, 因宾语较长, 故将 with them 提前, 而将宾语后置。

注意 " find + 名词/代词 + (to be) + 形容词/名词" 结构。

1) 在此结构中, to be 有时可以省略, 但它的完成式却不能省略:

We found him (to be) dishonest. 我们发现他不诚实。 They knew the man to have been a spy. 他们知道此人 当过间谍。

2) 此句型比较正式,在书面语中比在口语中更常用。在口语和其他非正式文体中多用 that-从句:

We found that he was dishonest.

3) 用于此句型中的动词多为表示见解、判断、信念、料想、声明或心理感觉的动词,除 find 外,还有 consider, feel, declare, believe, suppose, know, guess, think 等:

Most people considered him (to be) innocent. 大多数人 认为他是无辜的。

I should guess her to be about fifty. 我猜她有 50 上下 岁吧。

4) 在从句中, 句型是这样的:

She's not so young as I supposed her to be. 她没有我原来想像的那么年轻。

The accused man, whom I considered (to be) innocent, ... 我认为无辜的那个被告…

II. 词语辨析 (Discrimination of synonymous words and phrases)

1. problem, question

这两个名词都有"问题"的意思。problem 通常指需要解决或决定的问题,尤指比较困难的问题,如令人困惑的事,数学、社会、政治等方面的问题:

It is a problem how to make both ends meet. 这是个如何使收支平衡的问题。

Young people seem to have more problems than old ones do. 年轻人的问题似乎比老年人多。

question 通常指由于对某事感到迷惑不解而提出需要解答的问题:

It is a difficult question to answer. 这是个难以回答的问题。

He asked me a lot of questions. 他问了我许多问题。

有时 question 也指需要解决或决定的问题,用于此义时,含有事件、事项的意味:

The question/problem is: we don't know who did it. 问题是: 我们不知道是谁干的。

2. certain, sure

这两个形容词都有"相信、肯定的"意思。

certain 语气较强,比较正式,强调对所谈的事情有充分的理由和依据,主语可以是人或物。certain 后面可跟 of 或 about,不定式,that-从句,wh-从句和 if 从句等:

She is quite certain of it. 她对此很有把握。

Are you certain about that? 你对此有把握吗?

I'm not certain whether he will come. 我不能肯定他是否会来。

It is certain that he will come. 他肯定会来的。

sure 表示"肯定"、"确信"时,强调主观意念或愿望,结构与 certain 相似,有时可以互换,但主语必须是"人",后接不定式时,主语可以是"人"或"物":

Are you sure (that) he is honest? 你能肯定他诚实吗? The doctor wasn't sure whether he could call in the evening. 医生不能肯定他晚上是否能出诊。

It is sure to rain. 天一定会下雨的。

He is sure to succeed. 他一定会成功。

3. spend, take, cost, pay

这几个动词都有"花费"的意思。