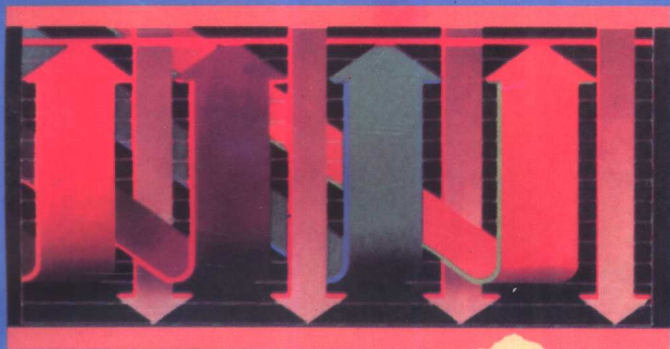


第四册

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

新编大学英语(1—4级)

多功能同步精解

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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。本书为第四册,与《大学英语(精读)》第四册配套使用。

石爱民编写1—3课,同步测试卷I;肖祥晖编写4—6课,同步测试卷II;罗德芬编写7—10课,同步测试卷III、IV、4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。

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Unit One

BIG BUCKS THE EASY WAY

轻轻松松赚大钱

Notes to the Text

1. Big Bucks The Easy Way

轻轻松松赚大钱

buck (美、澳俚) 元

He is more interested in making a mark than in making a buck. 他对出名比赚钱更感兴趣。

2. look into 浏览(书刊等); 调查; 向里面看去

a. I have just looked into the article. 我刚才查阅过那篇文章。

b. He has promised to look into the matter. 他已答应对这个问题进行调查。

3. I handed them some magazines in a plastic bag someone had hung on our doorknob. A message printed on the bag offered leisurely lucrative work of delivering more such bags. 我将别人挂在我们门把手上的一个塑料袋里的几本杂志拿给他们。塑料袋上印着一条消息说, 需要招聘人投递这样的袋子, 这活儿既轻松又赚钱。在这两个句子中, in a plastic bag 是介词短语修饰 magazines; someone had hung on our doorknob 为定语从句修饰 bag; printed on the bag 是过去分词短语修饰 message。

leisurely *adj* 不匆忙的, 从容的。如: *leisurely movements* 从容的动作。

4. "Super!" she snapped. "Just super! And it's only getting started. Another truck just pulled up out front." "棒极了!" 她大声挖苦道。"真棒! 而且这还仅仅是个开始。又一辆卡车刚在门前停下。"
snap 严厉地说。这一词清楚地表明她是以讽刺的口吻谈及此事, 实际上她这一天过得糟透了。

pull up 使停止, 停止

- a. The driver pulled up when he came to the traffic. 司机遇到交通灯时将车停下来。
b. He pulled up his car at the entrance. 他把汽车停在大门口。

5. 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. 我之所以受到指责, 原因是报业工人罢工, 通常夹在星期天报纸里的广告插页, 必须派人直接投递出去。

本句是个复合句: What 引导的是主语从句; it turned out 为插入语; which 引导的是定语从句修饰 strike; that 引导的定语从句修

饰 inserts。

blame v. 责怪

blame sb. for sth. ; blame sth. on sb. 责备, 归咎(某事于某人)

You shouldn't blame your teacher for your failure. 你不能把你的失败归咎于你的老师。

6. a piece of cake 容易(或轻松愉快)的事情

The job is anything but a piece of cake. 这份工作绝不轻松。

7. inform v. 通知; 告诉; 告知

常用的句型结构是: *inform sb. of sth. / that...*

a. He informed me that John had passed the examination. 他告诉我约翰已通过了考试。

b. Please keep me informed of latest developments. 请随时告知我最近的发展。

8. Even as we speak, two big guys are carrying armloads of paper up the walk. 就在我们说话的当儿, 两个大个子各抱着一大捆广告走过来。

armload 由 *arm* 和 *load* 构成, 意为“一抱之量”。类似的构词还有: *truckload*, *vanload*, *cart-load*, *couch-load*, *lorry-load*, 都为“一车之量”的意思。

a. a coach-load of passengers 一马车乘客

b. two lorry-loads of coal 两卡车煤

walk 这里是名词, 意为“人行道, 步道”。

9. They are crammed wall-to-wall all through the house in stacks taller than your oldest son. 我们家整个房子四面墙都堆满了广

告,一堆又一堆,比你大儿子还要高。

cram *vt., vi.* 填塞;勉强塞入;将……挤满

Please cram these papers into that drawer. 请把这些文件塞入那个抽屉内。

10. There's only enough room for people to walk in, take one each of the eleven inserts, roll them together, slip a rubber band around them and slide them into a plastic bag. 只剩下一点点空间,刚够一个人走进去,从十一种插页中各取一份,卷在一起,套上橡皮筋,再塞进一只塑料袋内。

此句中, *take*, *roll*, *slip*, *slide* 都和 *walk* 并列,表示一连串的动作。

slip *v.* 失足,滑,滑倒;滑落;潜行;迅速利落地放置

a. He slipped on the icy road and broke his leg. 他在结冰的路上滑倒,跌断了腿。

b. The fish slipped out of my hand. 鱼从我手中滑落。

slide *v.* 在光滑的表面上滑动或滑行;快速行动

The children are sliding on the ice. 孩子们正在溜冰。

在本句中, *slip* 和 *slide* 意思相近,都有迅速放置的意思。

a. She slid a coin into his hand.

b. She slipped a coin into his hand. 她很快地把一枚硬币塞进他的手里。

11. "We have enough plastic bags to supply every takeout restaurant in America!" Her voice kept rising, as if working its way out of the range of the human ear. 我们的塑料袋足够供应全美所有的外卖餐厅!"她越讲声音越高,几乎震耳欲聋。

"*takeout restaurant*"是指那些顾客可以买了食物用塑料袋包好

带出去吃的饭店。

“as if working its way out of the range of the human ear”可解释为 as if (her voice) rising to such a pitch (音高) that it could no longer be heard by the human ear. (好象她的声音上升到如此的高度以致于人的耳朵都听不见了。)

12. I had had a marvelous steak, but knew better by now than to say so. 我吃的牛排好极了,但现在还是不说为好。

know better than to do sth. 应该知道事理而不至于……(同 should have more sense than to do sth. 或 should be wise enough not to do sth.)

a. You should know better than to make friends with such a dishonest man. 你应该知道不应与如此不诚实的人交朋友。

b. You should know better than to make noise while the others are studying. 你该知道别人都在学习时,你不该吵闹。

13. They've been at it for hours. Plastic bags have been filled and piled to the ceiling, but all this hasn't made a dent, not a dent in the situation! 他们干了好几个小时了,装好的塑料袋一直堆到天花板,但工作却毫无进展。

be at 从事于,忙于

Go and see what your mother is at in the kitchen now. 去看看你妈妈在厨房忙什么。

make a dent (in) 本意为:使凹陷,造成凹痕于。但在本文中意为“取得初步进展”。

She worked all day and all night, but rarely made a dent in the work. 她整日整夜地工作,但工作没什么进展。

14. Obtaining an audience with son No. 1, I snarled, "I'll kill you if you threaten one of those kids again!" 我跟大儿子一通电话便咆哮道：“如果再威胁那些孩子，我就对你不客气！”

从该句中我们可以看出作者的幽默感。NO. 1 这里暗示他的大儿子是这份投递工作的最重要人物。obtaining an audience 意为“得到与我大儿子讲话的机会”。暗示出他的大儿子不愿与他通话。

15. cut into (同 *make less / reduce / decrease*) 减少

a. Raising the workers' wages will not cut into the profits of the factory. 给工人提薪不会减少工厂的利润。

b. The extra work has cut into all my spare time. 这额外的工作占用了我所有的空闲时间。

16. work 在本文中，出现了两种不同的意思：引起，造成，产生；起作用，奏效

a. You have just worked a profound change in my personality. 你刚才使我深受启发，令我恍然大悟。

b. Time works many changes. 时间会带来许多变化。

c. The bonus program had worked until someone demanded to see the color of cash. 奖金计划行之有效，可后来有人对能否兑现表示怀疑，要求把钱拿出来给大家看看。

17. Then some activist on the work force claimed that the workers had no business settling for \$5 and a few competitive bonuses while the bosses collected hundreds of dollars each. 接着工人队伍里的一位活动家声称，老板每人能拿几百块钱，工人决没理由满足于每人五块外加一点点竞争性的奖金。

have no business doing sth. / to do sth. (同 *have no reason/right to do sth.*) 没理由做…

a. You have no business going skating that day. 你那天不该去滑冰。

b. He had no business to say so. 他无权这样说。

settle for 勉强接受

I had hoped to get \$100 for my old bike but had to settle for \$80. 我本希望我的旧单车能卖一百美元, 结果只卖了八十美元。

本文中 *settle* 的其它意思: 安排, 安顿; 结算, 支付

a. I was comfortably settled in a hotel room far from home. 在一家离家很远的旅馆的房间里舒舒服服住了下来。

b. settle oneself in the grass 坐在草地上

c. settle one's account 结帐

18. *be entitled to sth./to do sth.*: 有权…, 有资格…, 亦可用句型 *entitle sb. to sth./to do sth.* 给予某人权利……。

a. If you failed three times, you are not entitled to try any more.
如果你失败三次, 你便无权再尝试了。

b. This coupon entitles you to a 10 percent discount. 凭此券可以享受九折优惠。

19. *and a like amount for gifts.* 还拿出同样多的钱买礼物。

like adj. 同样的, 相似的

I also received a like amount of money. 我也收到一笔数目相同的钱。

20. Still, it was “enough,” as one of them put it, to enable them to

“avoid indignity” for quite a while. 正如其中一个所说的那样, 那还“足够”他们花一阵子, 使他们“避免了做那种有失尊严的事”。

本句中 *it* 指前面所赚的 \$ 185; *as one of them put it* 是插入语。

put 表述, 表达

a. To put it simply, the earth is a small planet. 简而言之, 地球是一颗小行星。

b. As Shelly put it, “If winter comes, can spring be far behind?”
正如雪莱所说“冬天来了, 春天还会远吗?”

21. I assumed their mother had enlisted them to remove junk for a trash pickup. 我以为他们在帮助他们的妈妈清除破烂, 好让垃圾车运走。

enlist 得到……的支持(帮助)

Can I enlist your support in raising the money. 我能得到你对筹款的支持吗?

22. We thought you were done with them. 我们以为你已用不着他们了呢。

be done with/have done with 做完, 结束

Have you done with the magazine? 你看完这本杂志了吗?

23. *might/may as well, may/might just as well* 意为“倒不如……”, “还是……的好”。后面接动词原形。

a. You may as well tell the truth. 你还是说实话的好。

b. You might just as well wait till Wednesday and go by plane. 你倒不如等到星期三坐飞机去。

Notes to Exercises and the Reading Activity

1. A visiting scholar inquired how long it would take a Chinese factory worker to save up for a refrigerator. (VI-1) 一位访问学者问, 一个中国工人要花多长时间才能积蓄起足够的钱来买一台冰箱。
save up for sth. 为购买……而存钱
2. One of the questions put forward by the education delegation was whether university students in this country were entitled to free medical care. (VI-8) 教育代表团提出的问题之一是这个国家的大学生是否有权享受免费医疗。
3. Mr Green is of the opinion that to get the best out of your subordinates should treat them as your equals. (VI-10) 格林先生赞成这个观点: 要使下属职员全心全意为你工作, 你就应该把他们当做与自己同等的人对待。
be of 赞同
get the best out of sb./deal/bargain 从(某人, 在交易等中)获利
4. board of directors (VII-2) 董事会
5. leave out (VII-9) 省略, 遗漏
6. uninterested 不开心的, 不感兴趣的
disinterested (VII-1) 不公正的
7. childlike 小孩般天真的
childish (VII-2) 幼稚的
8. resolute 坚决的, 刚毅的
stubborn (VII-5) 顽固的, 执拗的
9. historic (VII-8) 历史上著名的(地点、事件、演说)