

大学英语

(精读)

修订本学习手册

总主编 徐启江 郭跃华 李国梁

主审 冯仁安

主编 陆凯 卢仲逊 余非

(三)



武汉工业大学出版社

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前 言

《大学英语(精读)》修订本是在《大学英语(精读)》(上海外语教育出版社)的基础上,经过广泛征求意见,历时四年修订编写而成,经国家教委审定批准,由上海外语教育出版社出版,将于1998年秋季在全国高等院校文理本科学生中使用。这无疑是我国大学英语教学的一件盛事,《大学英语(精读)》修订本这套跨世纪的教材的问世,必将把大学英语教学推上一个新台阶。《大学英语(精读)》修订本教材突出“面向21世纪”的新特色,它注重英语学科的素质教育,融文、理、工、农、医等诸学科于一书。新教材增加了介绍新科技发展与研究成果的科普阅读材料,拓宽了大学英语教学基础,使新教材更具时代性,更臻完善。新教材增大了阅读量和主观练习的份量(包括重点词语操练、句子水平练习、汉英双语互译和写作练习等),旨在培养学生阅读能力,翻译能力,灵活运用英语进行书面表达的能力,以利于学生打好“宽、厚、牢”的语言基础。为了帮助广大学生和使用这套教材的人士更好地学好这套新教材,我们组织了多年在高校从事大学英语教学,有着丰富教学经验的教师编写了《大学英语(精读)修订本学习手册》。

《大学英语(精读)修订本学习手册》是根据《大学英语(精读)》修订本和新的《大学英语教学大纲》的更新,更高层次要求而编写的,力求突出素质教育的全新特色:“大学英语教学的基础阶段,语言基本功训练应作为课堂教学的中心内容”。要“重视教学本身”,“把精力放在课堂上”,切实提高学生的实际语用能力,“避免应试教学”。本书着力突出英语语篇教学,指导学生从宏观的角度深入分析课文,从句子理解水平过渡到语篇理解水平;巩固语言知识;帮助学生了解语言材料中的背景知识,分析课文的篇章结构、修辞手法,达到对课文的整体理解;帮助学生欣赏英诗,培养学生的英语涵养;提高学生的阅读理解、语言表达、写作能力及欣赏水

平。从微观角度辅导学生对课文中出现的语言现象和疑难点、重要词语、词义辨析和重要句型结构进行深入解析,力求使学生准确理解单词、句子和篇章的含义,巩固语言知识,更好地掌握课文,使传统的语言教学与语篇教学有机地统一起来。书中语言材料丰富,题材多样;词语和语法讲解规范,准确,并用英汉两种文字释义。

本书集众师教授大学英语成功经验之所长,翔实地记载教授每课各个教学环节的全过程,犹如一微缩课堂,奉献给所有的学习者。

《大学英语(精读)修订本学习手册》分(1~4)四册。每册十单元,每册均按《大学英语(精读)》修订本的课文顺序编写。每单元内容包括:

1. 课文概要。这部分从全局的角度简洁概述课文的大意和中心,剖析作者的观点和写作目的,以帮助学生学习和理解课文。

2. 课文背景知识。这部分包括作者生平及其主要作品简介和与课文有关的背景知识,帮助学生透过课文的语言材料,了解与课文有关的人物和事件、民族、文化教育、社会习俗和风土人情,更好地理解课文。

3. 难句详解。这部分从语法修辞、语用角度对课文中的疑难句子进行分析注解,释义采用英汉两种文字进行,帮助学生更好理解课文,提高阅读能力和翻译能力。

4. 重点词详解。这部分是对修订本课文中用黑体字标明的重点词(target words),特别是重点操练词(words to drill)及其短语进行详解,采用英汉两种文字释义,配以例证及中文译文,辅以词的衍生,词义辨析,构成短语等,帮助学生准确理解并正确使用它们,巩固语言知识。

5. 语篇分析。这部分从宏观的角度对课文的篇章结构进行整体分析,使学生了解课文的体裁、层次结构、文章的写作特点和修辞手法,进而了解作者的宗旨和课文的主题。从文学欣赏的角度分析课文中的人物个性,语言特色,提高学生的语篇理解能力和欣赏

能力。

6. 英诗欣赏。英语诗歌是浩瀚的英美文学中的瑰宝,绚丽多姿,许多佳作脍炙人口。忽略这部分无疑是大学英语教学的一种缺憾。编写这部分旨在帮助学生学习英语,了解英诗的基本特点。这部分包括诗人生平及其代表作品简介,诗歌难点注释和英诗欣赏等三部分。全文翻译课文中无中文译文的英诗,帮助学生了解英诗的寓意,提高学习英诗的情趣。

7. 练习答案。这部分提供了每单元的全部练习答案,包括“回答问题”、“课文主题讨论”、“汉译英”和“英译汉”、“写作练习”及课文、阅读材料和补充科普阅读材料三篇全文译文,以培养学生阅读能力,书面表达能力及语言综合运用能力。

8. 补充练习及详解。补充练习包括四部分(1)多项选择练习以检测学生掌握每课所学的重点短语及语法结构;(2)阅读理解,扩大学生的阅读量,实践每课所介绍的阅读技能;(3)完形填空练习,检测学生的阅读能力和英语语言的综合运用能力。(4)写作练习,以提高学生在语篇水平上的写作能力。详解部分提供练习答案并进行详细注释。

9. 附表。这部分包括两个附表。附表 I 包括两套复习练习答案及详细注释;附表 II 包括两套自测题答案及详细注释。

美籍语言专家 Michael Patrick O'Brien 参加了本书的编写和部分审阅。书中英诗欣赏的部分英诗鉴赏和中文译文由顾菊英副教授编写。

全书由冯仁安教授主审。

本书可作为教师教学参考书,也可作大学生及使用《大学英语(精读)》修订本的有关人士的辅导教材。

疏漏之处,敬请读者指正。

编 者

1998.6

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Unit 1

A Brush with the Law 与法律的一场小冲突

I. Synopsis of the Text 课文概要

The author tells us his unpleasant experience of having trouble with the law. The policemen arrested him simply because they found him wearing long untidy hair and wandering aimlessly in the streets, and they thought he might want to steal milk bottles from doorsteps. In fact, at that time he was walking in the streets, and thinking of finding a temporary job to earn some money for traveling. Finally he was set free without a criminal record because of his 'right accent', his respectable, middle-class parents, his reliable witness, and his very good solicitor. All these sound funny, but the real purpose of this story is to expose an unfair phenomenon. It is safe to say that the law in their country is not fair or perfect and that not everybody is equal before the law.

作者讲述了自己与警方发生摩擦的一次不愉快的经历。警方逮捕他仅因为他一头蓬乱的头发,在街上闲逛。他们认为他可能想偷台阶上的牛奶瓶。而事实上,当时他走在街上,心里想着找份临时工赚点钱去旅游。最后,他被无罪释放,因为有“纯正的”口音,可敬的中产阶级的父母,可靠的证人以及很好的律师。这一切听起来很可笑,但作者不单是在讲故事,其真正的目的在于揭示一种不公平的现象。我们完全可以说在他们国家法律是不公平、不完善的,并不是法律面前人人平等。

II. Background Knowledge of the Text 课文背景知识

1. The Sixties' 'Youth Counterculture' 60年代的“青年反传统文化”

The word 'counterculture' was coined in the 1960's for the attitude and life style of many young Western people who rejected conventional social values and demanded more personal freedom. Unable to find a more constructive way of struggling against the existing state of affairs in their society, they indulged themselves in sex, drugs, alcohol and rock music, and took great pride in wearing long hair and unusual clothes. The counterculture declined in the late 1970's.

“反传统文化”一词产生于20世纪60年代。它用来表示当时许多年轻人的生活态度和方式：他们抛弃传统的社会价值观，要求更多的个人自由。由于无法找到与现存社会方式的反抗形式，他们沉溺于酒色、毒品以及摇滚乐中，并以留长发、穿奇装异服引以为自豪。到了20世纪70年代后期这种反传统文化逐渐衰落。

2. Magistrates 地方官

A magistrate is an official who acts as a judge in law courts which deal with less serious crimes or disputes, and decide whether cases are important enough to be passed on to higher courts.

地方官是担任地方法庭的官员。地方法庭通常只处理一些不太严重的犯罪或争执，而地方法官将决定这些案子是否有必要提交高院。

III. Difficult Sentences and Detailed Interpretation

难句详解

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. (L. 1 ~ 3) — At that time, being arrested and being taken to court was very unpleasant. However, it provides material for a good story now. 被捕和出庭的整个过程在当时是一件非常不愉快的事，但现在倒成了一篇很好的故事。

The subject of the first sentence is 'The whole process of being

arrested and taken to court'. And 'being' is omitted before 'taken'. 前半句的主语是“被捕和出庭的整个过程”。另外 taken 前省略 being。

2. **I had left school a couple of months before that and was not due to go to university until the following October.** (L. 6~8) — I graduated from high school several months before February and was waiting to enter university until the coming October. 几个月前我中学毕业了,但要等到10月才上大学。

1) 'That' refers to 'February about twelve years ago'.

'That'指的是“大约12年前的2月”。

2) Sentence structure: ...not...until... 句型: 直到……才……

You use '...not...until...' to say that something does not happen before the time or point mentioned but that it does happen then. 用...not...until...表示在所提时间前未发生但接着确实发生的事。(常与表示瞬间性动作的动词连用)

例: The noise of the street didn't stop until midnight. 街上的噪音一直到半夜才停止。

3. **It must have been this obvious aimlessness that led to my downfall.** (L. 13~14) — I'm sure that my arrest was caused by my aimless wandering in the streets. 现在看来,一定是这种显然毫无目的的闲逛使我倒了霉。

1) 'Must + a perfect infinitive' implies certainty at the present time about a strong likelihood in the past. 这个结构表示对过去发生的事情作肯定的推测,意为“一定”,“想必是”。

例: No one answers the phone bell. They must have already gone out. 电话没人接,他们一定已出去了。

2) Emphatic sentence (强调句型): it be...that...

例: It is the dog that bit my child. 就是这只狗咬了我的孩子。

In this sentence, emphasis is placed on the subject 'this obvious aimlessness'. 在本句中是强调主语“显然毫无目的的闲逛”。

4. **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.** (L. 15~18) — I was walking out of

the local library without finding a temporary job, and suddenly I found a man walking across the road for the purpose of saying something to me. 我在当地图书馆谋职未成,刚走出来便看到一个人穿过马路,显然是想来跟我说话。

1) when: at that time, at or during the time that 就在那时候

例: I was about to go out, when telephone rang. 我正要出去的时候,电话响了。

5. It turned out there had been a lot of petty thefts in the area, particularly that of stealing milk bottles from doorsteps. (L. 29 ~ 30)—— It proved that there had been many small thefts in that district, especially that of stealing milk bottles from doorsteps. 原来这一地区多次发生小的扒窃案,特别是从门前台阶上偷走牛奶瓶。

1) 'That' refers to 'petty theft' (=unimportant theft). "That"指的是“小扒窃案”。

6. Given the obscure nature of the charge, I feel sure that if I had come from a different background, and had really been unemployed, there is every chance that I would have been found guilty. (L. 59 ~ 62)—— Considering the unclear nature of the charge, I'm sure that if I had not had respectable middle-class parents or reliable witnesses, if I couldn't have afforded a very good solicitor and if I had really lost my job, it is very likely that the magistrate would have decided that I had broken the law. 从对我捕风捉影的指控来看,我肯定,如果我来自另一种背景的家庭,并且真的失了业的话,我完全可能被判有罪。

The Subjunctive Mood 虚拟语气

If...had+ p. p., ...would have+ p. p...这个结构表示对过去事实的虚拟。

例: I would have helped you if I had known of your difficulties. 要是当时我知道你的窘境,我就会帮你了。

IV. Target Words and Detailed Interpretation

重点词详解

1. lead to:

have as a result 导致某种结果