

第三版  
Third Edition

# 大学英语 精读 College English INTENSIVE READING

## 第二课堂 SECOND CLASSROOM

Book 3

总主编 吴树敬

主 编 沈素萍 茅海红



H31/218=8C

:3

2007

第三版  
Third Edition

# 大学英语 精读 College English

INTENSIVE READING

## 第二课堂 SECOND CLASSROOM

### Book 3

总主编 吴树敬

主 编 沈素萍 茅海红

编 者 (以姓氏笔画为序)

马莹辉 兰翠竹

茅海红

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

精读第二课堂. 第3册 / 沈素萍, 茅海红主编.

—上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2007

(大学英语)

ISBN 978-7-5446-0549-6

I. 精… II. ①沈… ②茅… III. 英语—阅读教学—高等学校—教学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2007)第121502号

**出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社**

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

**电 话:** 021-65425300 (总机)

**电子邮箱:** bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

**网 址:** <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

**责任编辑:** 李 欣

---

**印 刷:** 上海华文印刷厂

**经 销:** 新华书店上海发行所

**开 本:** 890×1240 1/32 印张 6.375 字数 262 千字

**版 次:** 2007 年 9 月第 1 版 2007 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

**印 数:** 8 000 册

---

**书 号:** ISBN 978-7-5446-0549-6 / H · 0231

**定 价:** 10.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向本社调换





《大学英语》系列教材正式本出版于1992年，并于同年9月荣获全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖，以及国家教委高等学校第二届优秀教材一等奖。

1998年，教材作者在广泛征求意见的基础上，对该系列教材做了第一次修订，更加注意教材的通用性，力求帮助学生打好语言基础。

2004年6月，为了推进大学英语教学改革，提高教学质量，满足社会各界对大学生英语能力的要求，教育部颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》(以下简称《课程要求》)，指出大学英语的教学目标是“培养学生的英语综合应用能力”。教材作者于是决定根据《课程要求》对教材做第二次修订，以满足新时期国家和社会对人才培养的需要。修订后的《大学英语(第三版)》系列教材于2006年已经陆续出版。

为了弥补精读课堂上教师精力和时间的不足，帮助学生更好地学习、吸收课本知识，上海外语教育出版社策划、组织编写了本套《精读第二课堂》，与《大学英语(第三版)》系列教材的《精读》教程配套使用。

本套书每单元由以下部分组成：

一、课文精解：主要介绍了与课文相关的背景知识、文体特点、课文大意及结构、主要词汇及用法、重点句子，并包括部分课文中的好句赏析。

课文精解针对每单元的主课文(Text)，既有语篇分析，又有难点讲解，点面结合，使学生在把握课文全貌的同时，更好地掌握其重点难点，对精读的课堂教学是很好的补充。

二、学生用书练习答案及解析：对学生用书上的练习给出了参考答案及详细解析。对每个练习都进行了提示，说明此练习的目的及要求，便于学生抓住练习的重点。

三、阅读活动(Reading Activities)：对辅助课文进行了深入细致的讲解，包括主要词汇及用法、难句分析以及练习答案。写作练习答案没有给出范文，而是给出



了提示以及相关词汇和短语,便于学生自由发挥,充分展示他们的写作技能。

此外,为帮助学生检测学习效果并为四级考试做好准备,每册书还设计了两套自测题,分别放在第五单元和第十单元后。

每册书最后还有一个附录,为两套自测题答案。

作为对广大高校学生的特别奉献,编写者相信,在学好《大学英语(第三版)》系列教材并配合使用《精读第二课堂》等辅导书的基础上,凭借持之以恒的努力和良好的学习技巧,学习者一定会在语言综合运用能力方面有所突破。

编者

2007年1月



# Table of Contents

## Unit 1

1

一、课文精解 .....	1
I. Cultural Notes .....	1
II. Stylistic Features .....	2
III. Summary of the Text .....	2
IV. Key Words & Expressions .....	3
V. Sentence Highlights .....	6
VI. Sentence Appreciation .....	7
二、学生用书单元 1 练习答案及解析 .....	8
三、阅读活动 .....	13
I. Key Words & Expressions .....	13
II. Difficult Sentences .....	14
III. Key to the Exercises .....	15

## Unit 2

17

一、课文精解 .....	17
I. Cultural Notes .....	17
II. Stylistic Features .....	20
III. Summary of the Text .....	20
IV. Key Words & Expressions .....	21
V. Sentence Highlights .....	25
VI. Sentence Appreciation .....	27
二、学生用书单元 2 练习答案及解析 .....	27
三、阅读活动 .....	32
Key to the Exercises .....	32

## Unit 3

34

一、课文精解 .....	34
I. Cultural Notes .....	34
II. Stylistic Features .....	35
III. Summary of the Text .....	36



IV. Key Words & Expressions .....	36
V. Sentence Highlights .....	41
VI. Sentence Appreciation .....	42
二、学生用书单元3 练习答案及解析 .....	43
三、阅读活动 .....	47
Key to the Exercises .....	47

## Unit 4

49

一、课文精解 .....	49
I. Cultural Notes .....	49
II. Stylistic Features .....	50
III. Summary of the Text .....	51
IV. Key Words & Expressions .....	52
V. Sentence Highlights .....	57
VI. Sentence Appreciation .....	59
二、学生用书单元4 练习答案及解析 .....	59
三、阅读活动 .....	64
Key to the Exercises .....	64

## Unit 5

66

一、课文精解 .....	66
I. Cultural Notes .....	66
II. Stylistic Features .....	68
III. Summary of the Text .....	68
IV. Key Words & Expressions .....	69
V. Sentence Highlights .....	72
VI. Sentence Appreciation .....	73
二、学生用书单元5 练习答案及解析 .....	73
三、阅读活动 .....	78
I. Key Words & Expressions .....	78
II. Difficult Sentences .....	79
III. Key to the Exercises .....	80

## Test Yourself I (Unit 1 - Unit 5)

81



**Unit 6****90**

一、课文精解 .....	90
I. Cultural Notes .....	90
II. Stylistic Features .....	92
III. Summary of the Text .....	93
IV. Key Words & Expressions .....	93
V. Sentence Highlights .....	97
VI. Sentence Appreciation .....	98
二、学生用书单元6练习答案及解析 .....	99
三、阅读活动 .....	104
I. Key Words & Expressions .....	104
II. Difficult Sentences .....	106
III. Key to the Exercises .....	107

**Unit 7****109**

一、课文精解 .....	109
I. Cultural Notes .....	109
II. Stylistic Features .....	110
III. Summary of the Text .....	111
IV. Key Words & Expressions .....	112
V. Sentence Highlights .....	120
VI. Sentence Appreciation .....	122
二、学生用书单元7练习答案及解析 .....	122
三、阅读活动 .....	127
I. Key Words & Expressions .....	127
II. Difficult Sentences .....	129
III. Key to the Exercises .....	129

**Unit 8****132**

一、课文精解 .....	132
I. Cultural Notes .....	132
II. Stylistic Features .....	133
III. Summary of the Text .....	133
IV. Key Words & Expressions .....	134
V. Sentence Highlights .....	137
VI. Sentence Appreciation .....	138



二、学生用书单元8练习答案及解析 .....	138
三、阅读活动 .....	143
I. Key Words & Expressions .....	143
II. Difficult Sentences .....	145
III. Key to the Exercises .....	146

## Unit 9

148

一、课文精解 .....	148
I. Cultural Notes .....	148
II. Stylistic Features .....	150
III. Summary of the Text .....	150
IV. Key Words & Expressions .....	151
V. Sentence Highlights .....	155
VI. Sentence Appreciation .....	155
二、学生用书单元9练习答案及解析 .....	156
三、阅读活动 .....	161
I. Key Words & Expressions .....	161
II. Difficult Sentences .....	162
III. Key to the Exercises .....	164

## Unit 10

166

一、课文精解 .....	166
I. Cultural Notes .....	166
II. Stylistic Features .....	168
III. Summary of the Text .....	168
IV. Key Words & Expressions .....	169
V. Sentence Highlights .....	174
VI. Sentence Appreciation .....	175
二、学生用书单元10练习答案及解析 .....	176
三、阅读活动 .....	180
I. Key Words & Expressions .....	180
II. Difficult Sentences .....	183
III. Key to the Exercises .....	184

## Test Yourself II (Unit 6 - Unit 10)

187

## Appendix Key to Test Yourself I & II

195



# Unit 1

Don't trouble trouble until trouble troubles you.  
Experience must be bought.

不要自找麻烦。

吃一堑，长一智。

## 一、课文精解

### Text

### A Brush with the Law

#### I. Cultural Notes

##### 1 Lawyer, solicitor, barrister

*Lawyer* is the general term for anyone whose work is to advise his clients about the law and to represent them in court.

A *solicitor* (初级律师) is a lawyer who gives advice, appears in lower courts, and prepares cases for a barrister to argue in a higher court.

A *barrister* (出庭律师) is a lawyer who has the right of speaking and arguing in the higher courts of law.

If a person gets into trouble with the police, he will probably ask a solicitor to help prepare his defence and, if the offence is to be heard in a Magistrates' Court, he can ask a solicitor to appear for him and argue his case. If the case goes to a higher court, the solicitor still advises him, but he must get a barrister to appear for him.



## ● Middle class

In Britain, the middle class refers to the class of people between the nobility and the working class. It includes professional men (such as doctors, lawyers and architects), bankers, owners of business and small gentry. In the United States, however, the middle class refers to the class of people between the very wealthy class and the class of unskilled labourers and unemployed people. It includes businessmen, professional people, office workers, and many skilled workers.

Apart from occupations and economic status, the term “middle class” can also be used to describe values and attitudes.

## II. Stylistic Features

这是一篇记叙文(a narrative), 记叙文通常分为三部分: 开头段, 中间段和结尾段。本文的突出写作手法是第一人称的运用, 在叙述“我”的一次不愉快的经历时, 夹叙夹议, 一会儿描述故事发生的经过, 一会儿表白“我”在当时当地的感受与内心的思想活动。从“我”与警察的对话中, 人们更看到了一种类似小说的表现手法。所以说, 这段经历的叙述, 虽然语言平实, 但很生动, 使人有亲临其境的感觉。在文中我们可以找到如下例子:

Then I made my big mistake. At the time I was nineteen, had long untidy hair, and regarded myself as part of the sixties' “youth counterculture”. As a result, I wanted to appear cool and unconcerned with the incident, so I said, “How long have you been following me?” in the most casual and conversational tone I could manage. I thus appeared to them to be quite familiar with this sort of situation, and it confirmed them in their belief that I was a thoroughly disreputable character. (Para. 13)

## III. Summary of the Text

When the author wandered along a street without an obvious purpose many years ago he was arrested by two policemen on suspicion of stealing milk bottles and taken into court. Due to his right accent and respectable middle-class parents, as a result, he was released from the charge. From this case, the author thinks that the laws may be unjustly applied or may be unjust in certain situations sometimes.

### Structure of the Text

本文以倒叙的方式讲述了12年前的一个中产阶级家庭的高中生与法律发



生的一场小冲突,该事件发人深思,反映了当时的社会问题。本文是记叙文,文章条理清晰,共分三个部分。

第一部分 (Para. 1): 作者开门见山,介绍自己曾经与法律有过一次冲突。

第二部分 (Paras. 2-18): 他在街上闲逛时,被怀疑偷奶瓶而被拘捕、审讯。

第三部分 (Paras. 19-22): 最后因为他有钱的父母到庭,并为他请了很好的律师,法庭很快就判他无罪释放了。

作者想告诉大家的是: 尽管法律面前应该人人平等,但实际上,一个人的家庭背景、社会地位及受教育程度都在很大程度上影响着法律的实施。

#### IV. Key Words & Expressions

##### ● A brush with the Law

brush: *n.* a short fight or quarrel; an argument or disagreement 小接触, 小冲突

[例句] He turned out to be the man she'd had the brush with when she first arrived. 他原来就是她刚刚到时与她发生过小争执的人。

##### ● What makes it rather disturbing was the *arbitrary circumstances* both of my arrest and my subsequent fate in court. (Para. 1)

(1) arbitrary: *a.* based on one's own wishes or will rather than reason 任性的, 随意的, 专断的

[例句] The selection of the 100 participants was completely arbitrary. 对100个参加者的选择完全是随意的。

(2) circumstance: *n.* conditions or facts that affect a situation 情况, 环境

[例句] Due to circumstances beyond our control the lecture was cancelled. 由于我们无法控制的情况, 讲座已被取消。

##### ● ... and was not *due* to go to university until the following October. (Para. 2)

due: *a.* expected or scheduled to arrive or be ready; supposed (to) 预定的, 预期的

[例句] The case is due to go to court next month.

该案件预定于下月开庭。

##### ● I was looking for a *temporary* job so that I could *save up* some money to go traveling. (Para. 3)

(1) temporary: *a.* lasting for only a limited period of time 暂时的, 临时的

[例句] These measures are only temporary. 这些措施只是暂时的。

[扩展] temporarily: *ad.* 暂时地

temporariness: *n.* 暂时

[反义] permanent: *a.* lasting for a long time or forever 永久的, 长期的

This is my permanent address. 这是我的固定地址。

permanently *ad.* 永久地

- (2) save up: keep for future use, put money away in the form of savings 储蓄, 积攒

[例句] She spent all the money I had saved up for our trip.

她把我存着用来旅行的钱都花光了。

- ..., having unsuccessfully sought *employment* there, ... (Para. 4)

employment: *n.* occupation (esp. regularly paid work); state of being employed 职业, 工作, 就业

[例句] After graduation, she found employment with a local finance company. 毕业后, 她在当地的一家金融公司找到工作。

[扩展] employ: *vt.* 雇用, 利用, 使用

She was employed as a programmer. 她受雇做程序编制员。

unemployment: *n.* 失业, 失业人数, 失业率

Youth unemployment is over 50%. 青年人中的失业率已超过 50%。

unemployed: *a.* 没有工作的, 失业的

A large percentage of youth were unemployed. 相当多的青年失业。

[反义] unemployment: *n.* 失业

- Wandering with intent to commit an arrestable offence, ... (Para. 6)

wander: *vi.* walk around a place in a casual way, often without a fixed course, aim or purpose 徘徊, 漫走

[例句] He wandered in the countryside, looking for his son.

他在乡下转来转去, 寻找自己的儿子。

- It *turned out* there had been a lot of petty thefts in the area, ... (Para. 12)

turn out: be found or discovered (to be); prove (to be) 结果(是), 证明(是) .....

[例句] It turns out that this method does not work well. 结果证明这个办法不灵。

- ... it *confirmed* them in their belief that I was a thoroughly disreputable character. (Para. 13)

confirm: *vt.* make certain, support 进一步证实(明), 肯定, 确认

[例句] A sudden storm confirmed my decision not to leave.

突如其来的暴雨使我下决心不走了。

- I was officially *charged* and told to report to Richmond ... (Para. 18)

charge: *vt.* blame (sb.) officially for having broken the law 控告, 指控

[例句] Two men have been charged in connection with the fire.

有两人被指控与这场火灾有牵连。

The report charges cars with being responsible for half of the



century's air pollution problems.

该报告称汽车是半个世纪以来空气污染问题的罪魁祸首。

- I wanted to *conduct* my own defence in court, ... (Para. 19)

conduct:

- a) *v.* direct; manage; carry out 处理, 主持, 引导, 指挥

[例句] The agreement doesn't allow you to conduct business from your home. 协议不允许你在家经营生意。

- b) *n.* the way someone behaves, especially in relation to particular rules or accepted ways of behavior 行为, 举止

[例句] Two players were sent off for violent conduct.

两名球员因为暴力行为被罚出场。

[搭配] conduct a survey/investigation 进行调查

conduct a scientific experiment 进行科学实验

conduct a meeting 主持会议

conduct one's affairs 处理自己的事务

conduct a big business 经营一家大企业

conduct an interview 进行面试

[同义] *vt.* manage, run, handle 管理, 经营

*n.* behavior, running 行为, 指挥, 管理

- But he was never *called on* to give evidence. (Para. 19)

call on:

- a) invite, require; appeal to 要求

[例句] The human rights group has called on the U.S. to end the death penalty. 人权组织要求美国终止死刑。

- b) call on sb.: to visit someone, usually for a short time (常指短时间地) 访问、拜访

[例句] We could call on my parents if we have time.

如果有时间, 我们可以去探望我父母。

[call 常用搭配]

- (1) call back: to telephone someone again, or telephone someone who telephoned earlier 再打电话, 回电话

[例句] I'll call you back when I've heard something.

我听到什么消息后再给你回电话。

- (2) call for: to say publicly that sth. must happen 呼吁, 要求

[例句] Several of the newspapers were calling for his resignation.

几家报纸都要求他辞职。

- (3) call off: to decide that sth. will not happen 取消

[例句] She's called off the wedding. 她取消了婚礼。

- The magistrate *dismissed* the case after fifteen minutes. (Para. 19)  
dismiss: *vt.* (of a judge) stop (a court case), refuse to consider (a complaint, plea, etc.) in a court 驳回, 对……不受理; 解雇, 解散  
[例句] The case was dismissed because of a lack of evidence.  
这个案子因缺乏证据而被驳回。
- The poor police had never *stood a chance*. (Para. 19)  
stand a chance: have an opportunity; be likely to do or get sth. 有机会, 有希望  
[例句] With a degree and with rich experience, he thought he would stand a chance of getting the post.  
既有学位, 又有丰富的经验, 他想他有希望得到这个职位。
- *Given* the obscure nature of the charge, ... (Para. 20)  
given: *prep.* considering, if one takes into account 考虑到, 假定  
[例句] Given that conflict is inevitable, we need to learn how to manage it.  
如果冲突是不可避免的, 那么我们就要学会如何处理它。
- ... my solicitor's case quite obviously *revolved around* ... (Para. 20)  
revolve around: move in circles around; have as its centre or main topic or concern 围绕, 以……为重要内容; 以……为目的  
[例句] Mary has no other outside interests at all. Her whole life revolves around her husband and the children.  
玛丽没有其他的兴趣爱好, 她的整个生活就是围绕着她的丈夫和孩子们。
- ... that another youngster had been *turned against* the police. (Para. 21)  
turn (sb.) against (sb. else or sth.): cause (sb.) to be hostile or opposed to (sb. else or sth.) 对……变得敌视, 对……有偏见, 使……反对  
[例句] Those who were once for him have turned against him.  
那些原来支持他的人现在转而反对他了。

## V. Sentence Highlights

- What makes it rather disturbing was the arbitrary circumstances both of my arrest and my subsequent fate in court. (Para. 1)  
这次经历令人可恼之处是围绕我的被捕以及随后在法庭上的受审所出现的种种武断情形。  
[解析] 在本句中主语是 what 引导的名词性从句, what 又做从句的主语。  
关系代词型的 what 有时可以用来表示 the thing(s) that, the person(s)



that, the place(s) that 而引导名词从句。这种从句可在句中做主语、宾语、表语或补足语。这里的 what 可以被认作关系代词。

What matters most is good health. (即 the thing that matters ...)  
最要紧的是有个好身体。

- 2 ... it confirmed them in their belief that I was a thoroughly disreputable character. (Para. 13)

这使他们更加确信我是一个地地道道的**大坏蛋**。

[解析] it 指前面所说的情况, 即: I pretended to be quite familiar with this sort of thing (我假装对这类事情习以为常), 避免重复。

character 意为“(口语)怪人, 有个性的人, (有某种特点的)人, 人物, 角色”, 如: He is quite a character. 他真有点与众不同。a positive (negative) character 正(反)面人物

- 3 The solicitor even succeeded in getting costs awarded against the police. (Para. 19)

我的律师甚至让法庭责成**警方承担了诉讼费用**。

[解析] in getting costs 这个介词短语是 succeed 一词要求的, 属于固定搭配: succeed in doing sth.; 在这个介词短语中又包含一个使役动词 get 的用法, get sth. done 使某人做某事; against 表示对某人不利。

- 4 While asking for costs to be awarded, my solicitor's case quite obviously revolved around the fact that I had a “brilliant academic record”. (Para. 20)  
当我的律师要求**赔偿诉讼费**时, 他的**辩词**很显然紧紧围绕着我“**学业优异**”这一事实上。

[解析] 现在分词可用于时间连词 while, after, before, since, when 之后, 代替时间状语从句, 做句子的状语, 如: Then they were pupils while serving as teachers. 那时他们一面当先生, 一面当学生。

case 一词此处不是“病例, 案例, 情况”等意, 而是“主张, 声明, 论据”或“诉讼之一方所陈述之事实, 理由”等。

## VI. Sentence Appreciation

1. As it was a fine day and I was in no hurry, I was taking my time, looking in shop windows, strolling in the park, and sometimes just stopping and looking around me. (Para. 3)

由于天气晴朗, 当时又无急事, 我便慢悠悠看看橱窗, 逛逛公园。有时干脆停下脚步, 四处张望。

【解析】作者用了几个并列的分词短语，栩栩如生地描绘出自己当时闲散的状态，跟文中第十三段中的 regarded myself as part of the sixties, youth counterculture 和 most casual and conversational tone I could manage 句子相呼应。

2. 下面有三组句子(两句一组)，可以结合起来看：

- 1) ... a rather unpleasant experience ... (line 2) 是一件非常不愉快的事情
- 2) What makes it rather disturbing ... (line 3) 这次经历令人可恼之处在于……
- 3) I thus appeared to them to be quite familiar with this sort of situation ... (line 35) 我像是非常熟悉这一套了。
- 4) I continued to try to look worldly and au fait with the situation. (line 46) 我继续装成老于世故，对这种事习以为常。
- 5) I was free. (line 56) 我无罪获释。
- 6) ... my release from the charge ... (line 59) 我无罪。

【解析】一个意思有多种说法，作者在写这篇文章时，很多时候要表达同样一个意思，如果总是用一个词，会显得重复、单调，所以他用了不少意义相近的词，甚至在第四句中还用了 au fait (法语单词)，来表示 familiar 的意思。

在英语中有大量的近义词，在使用英语时适当地选择近义词，有助于避免重复，增强语言的表达效果。积累近义词主要靠大量阅读，阅读时要注意词的使用语境，多看英文释义和例句，认真体会各同义词或近义词之间的细微差别。

## 二、学生用书单元1 练习答案及解析

### Study & Practice

#### II. Comprehension of the Text

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