

# 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 张红萍 刘可友 祝宝珠

(一)



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,帮助学生更好地理解课文,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。补充练习包括三部分(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)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

## How To Improve Your Study Habits 怎样改进你的学习习惯

### I. Synopsis of the Text 课文概要

In this article the author suggests several effective and feasible ways of improving your study habits. The author thinks that even students of average intelligence can be top students without additional work, which is determined by whether or not they have appropriate learning methods. The author believes that good study habits, or effective learning techniques, will lead you to a successful college career. In addition, the author encourages you to come up with some helpful learning techniques of your own, and exchange opinions on them with your classmates.

在本文中,作者提出了几种改进你的学习习惯的有效的切实可行的方法。作者认为,即使是中等智力水平的学生,在不增加学习负担的情况下,也能成为优等生,关键在于学习方法是否得当。作者认为,好的学习习惯或有效的学习技巧将使你的大学生活充满成功和希望。作者还鼓励你提出自己的一些有效的学习方法,并与别的同学进行交流。

### I. Difficult Sentences and Detailed Interpretation 难句详解

1. You do well enough in school, but you probably think you will never be a top student. (L. 1~3) —— You study quite well in school, but maybe you think you'll never become an excellent student. 你在学校的学习成

绩还不错,但也许认为自己永远也成不了优等生。

此句中的 enough 是副词,意思是 not very but only rather(尚,还,相当),放在被修饰的形容词或副词后;有时带有贬义,暗示某事可以做得更好。

例: He has lived in Germany for years, but strange enough, he can't speak German. 他在德国已住了好几年,但相当奇怪,他不会讲德语。

She runs well enough, but she would run very well if she tried harder. 她跑得很好,但如果再加把劲,她会跑得更好。

2. **This is not necessarily the case, however.** (L. 3)—— But this might not be true sometimes. (But this is not inevitably true.) 然而实际情况未必如此。

be the case; be true; be the actual condition 是真实的;是实情

例: —— Is it the case that you have sold your car?

—— Yes, it is the case. (No, that is not the case.)

—— 你真的把汽车卖了吗?

—— 是的,确有其事。(没有,没那回事)。

3. **Fill in committed time such as eating, sleeping, meetings, classes, etc.** (L. 7~8)—— Fill in time required to fulfill your duties or necessary activities, 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。

committed time; time committed for necessary purposes, that is, time required to fulfill one's obligations or necessities 用于必要目的所花的时间或履行职责所需的时间

4. **Then decide on good, regular times for studying** (L. 8~9)—— Then choose appropriate and fixed times for learning. 然后再选定合适的固定学习时间。

5. **Be sure to set aside enough time to complete your normal reading and work assignments.** (L. 9~10)—— Be certain to reserve enough time to finish your regular reading and homework both assigned by the teacher. 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 sth; not fail to do sth. 务必做某事

例: Be sure to close the windows. 切记把窗户关上。

Be sure to write to us as soon as you get there. 到那儿后务必立即给我们写信。

6. **It's important to set aside time for relaxation, hobbies and entertainment as well. (L. 11~12)**—— It is important to save a certain time for relaxation and hobbies. It is also important to do so for entertainment. 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。

and...as well; also; too 又; 也

例: This book tells about Mark Twain's writings, and his life as well.

这本书介绍了马克·吐温的著作, 也介绍了他的生平。

I'm going to France, and John's going as well. 我要去法国, 约翰也去。

比较: as well as; in addition to 除……之外; 既……又……

例: He has experiences as well as knowledge. = He has knowledge, and experiences as well. 他有知识, 也有经验。

Father bought his daughter a picture book as well as a doll. =

Father bought his daughter a doll, and a picture book as well. 父亲不但给女儿买了一个玩具娃娃, 而且还买了一本图画书。

7. **This weekly schedule may not solve all of your problems, but it will make you more aware of how you spend your time. (L. 12~14)**——

This weekly timetable may not find solutions to all of your problems, but it will make you know more clearly how you spend your time. 这份一周的作息表也许解决不了你所有的问题, 但它会让你比较清楚地了解你的时间是怎样花费掉的。

be aware of; have knowledge of; realize 知道; 意识到

例: Everyone should be aware of the dangers of cigarette smoking. 每个人都应该认识到吸烟的危害性。

We are fully aware of the consequences of such a military operation.

我们十分明白这种军事行动的后果。

Note that when "be aware" is followed by a that-clause, the preposition "of" should be dropped out. 注意当 be aware 后接 that 引导



的从句时,必须去掉介词 of。

例:He was aware that there was danger. 他意识到有危险。

She is fully aware that she is late for the meeting. 她完全明白她开会迟到了。

在 but it will make you more aware of how you spend your time 句中,代词宾格 you 是动词 make 的宾语,more aware of...是宾语补语,两者一起构成复合宾语。

8. Furthermore, it will enable you to plan your activities so that you have adequate time for both work and play. (L. 14~15)—— In addition, it will make you able to arrange in advance your activities so that you have enough time for both work and play. 此外,它还能使你安排好各种活动,既有足够的时间工作,也有足够的时间娱乐。

1) enable sb. to do sth. : make sb. able to do sth. 使某人能够做某事

例:This dictionary will enable you to understand English words. 这本字典使你能够理解英文单词。

Financial help from his parents enabled James to complete his studies. 父母的经济资助使詹姆斯得以完成学业。

2) so that 在此引出一个目的状语从句(an adverbial clause of purpose)

例:Some supplies of water must be treated so that they can be used. 某些水源必须予以处理,以便使用。

I got up very early this morning so that I could catch the first train.

今天早晨我起得很早,以便能赶上头班火车。

比较:“so + a. or ad. + that”和“such + n. + that”如此……以致……从属连词 that 引出一个结果状语从句。

例:I was so happy that I smiled at everyone I met. 我高兴得逢人便笑。

Oxygen is so important to life that we cannot live without it. 氧气对生命如此重要,以致没有它,我们就活不了。

He is such a nice man that everyone likes him. 他是这样一个好人,大家都喜欢他。

9. When you begin to work, you should be able to concentrate on the subject. (L. 18~19)—— When you start working, you should have the ability to direct all your attention to the subject. 在你开始工作的时候,