

高校教材辅导用书

《大学英语·精读》

辅导手册

COLLEGE ENGLISH

(修订本)

熊国启
顾纪鑫
编

第三册



中国地质大学出版社

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前 言

《(大学英语·精读)辅导手册》是以上海外语教育出版社出版的高等学校大学英语教材——《大学英语·精读》(修订本)第1—4册为蓝本,从学生的实际英语水平和迫切需要为出发点,把大学英语三、四、六级考试及硕士研究生入学英语考试中常见的词汇、疑难结构及惯用法与《大学英语·精读》教材中的语言点有机地结合起来,进行较系统、全面、深入、透彻、详细的解释,并辅之以大量的例句加以论证。该书针对性、实用性强,信息量大,内容丰富。

该书的宗旨是帮助在校的大学生,函大、夜大和其他使用该教材的读者,熟练而深透地掌握教材中的各种语言结构、重点单词及其惯用法,迅速提高自己的英语水平和应试能力,以优异的成绩顺利地通过大学英语三、四、六级考试及硕士研究生入学英语考试。

该套书共分4册,40个单元。每个单元包括:Notes to the Text, Notes to the Words to Drill, Notes to Study & Practice, Notes to Reading Activity, Supplementary Exercises, Key to Exercises, Chinese Translation of the Reading Passage. Notes to the Text 是该书的核心部分。它包括课文中的重、难点句型分析,重点单词、词组或短语动词讲解,常用词辨析、惯用法。Notes to the Words to Drill 则以四、六级考试大纲为依据,从每单元中提炼出重点操练词,加以英汉双解,并附有搭配、结构、句型、名词单复数等用法说明。

该书中的 Supplementary Exercises 由华中理工大学英语系顾纪鑫老师编写,其余部分由熊国启老师编写。

在编写过程中,编者参考了大量的国内外权威性的英语语法、惯用法等著作。编者对这些著作的大师们表示由衷的感激。

由于时间仓促,加之编者水平有限,书中难免出现一些疏漏和错误,敬请各界专家、读者不吝赐教。

作 者

一九九九年三月

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UNIT ONE

NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. A brush with the law 与警察的一场小冲突

brush with sb. /sth. [通常与 have 连用] 与某人(某事)的冲突; 争吵;

He had a brush with the customs men. 他和海关人员发生了小冲突。

2. I have only once been in trouble with the law. 我平生只有一次跟警方发生纠葛。

be in trouble with sb. /sth. 与...发生纠纷或摩擦:

My brother's in trouble with the police again. 我弟弟又和警察发生了纠纷。

请注意下面两个短语的用法:

get into trouble 惹上麻烦:

If he gets into trouble, it isn't my responsibility. 如果他招惹了麻烦,那可不是我的责任。

get sb. into trouble ① 给某人惹上麻烦:

Her inquisitive nature got her into trouble more than once. 她爱打听他人私事的天性使她不止一次招来麻烦。

② 使(未婚女子)怀孕:

He got his girl friend into trouble. 他使女朋友怀孕了。

【辨析】be in trouble with, be in trouble, be troubled with, have trouble with:

be in trouble with 表示“同...闹纠纷”。如:

He is in trouble with his creditors. 他与他的债权人之间发生

了纠纷。

be in trouble 作“陷入困境(危险)之中”解时,相当于 get into trouble。如:

He was a good neighbour and always ready to help anyone who was in/who got into trouble. 他是个好邻居,总是乐于帮助有困难的人。

be troubled with 意为“受(某种病痛)之苦”。如:

I am much troubled with cough. 我咳得很厉害。

have trouble with 意为“有…病痛”、“因…苦恼”、“同…闹纠纷”。如:

She has a lot of trouble with her stomach. 她患有严重的胃病。

I hope you won't have any trouble with the work. 我希望你做这项工作时不至于发生什么问题。

He has great trouble with his friends. 他与他的朋友们闹严重的纠纷。

have trouble in 作“同…闹纠纷”解时,可与 be in trouble with 互换。如:

They have trouble in/are in trouble with the police. 他们在同警察闹纠纷。

3. The whole process of being arrested and taken to court was a rather unpleasant experience at the time, ... 被捕和被起诉的整个过程在当时是一件非常不愉快的事,……

take sb. to court 起诉某人;控告某人:

I took them to court for repayment of the debt. 我为索取债务而起诉他们。

4. ... but it makes a good story now. ……但现在倒成了一个很好的故事。

【惯用法】make 作“being or becoming sth.”(成为或变为)解时,通常有两种用法:

1) 用作(某事物);起(某事物)的作用;构成[其主语通常是物]:

Medical knowledge alone doesn't make a doctor. 单有医学

知识不能成为一个好医生。

2) 演变成(某事);结果是[其主语通常是人]:

If you study hard, you'll make a top student. 假如你刻苦学习,你就会成为优等生。

5. I had left school a couple of months before that and was not due to go to university until the following October. 几个月前我中学毕业了,但上大学还要等到十月。

a couple of ① 两三个;几个;一些:

I'll be back in a couple of days. 过两三天我就回来。

I have a couple of things to do. 我有几件事情要做。

② (同类人或事物的)一对,一双:

I saw a couple of men get out. 我看见有两个人出去了。

(be) due to do sth. 预定(约定、预期)做某事:

His book is due to be published in October. 他的书预定十月份出版。

The train is due to arrive at 12. 火车预计12点钟到。

【惯用法】due 作“预定”、“约定”、“预期”解时,通常作表语形容词用,后面除了可接 to do sth. 外,还可接 for sth. 或 at/in some place。如:

This project was started last December and is due for completion this summer. 这项工程于去年12月开始,预定今年夏季完工。

When is the plane due at New York? 飞机应该在什么时候到达纽约?

The train is due in London at 5 p. m. 这趟火车预计下午五点到伦敦。

6. I was looking for a temporary job so that I could save up some money to go travelling. 我在寻找一份临时工作,以便积攒些钱去旅游。

save up 把钱储存起来,积攒钱:

He is saving up (money) to buy a home for his family. 他正在存钱,以便买一幢住宅供全家居住。

go travelling (去旅游)是一种固定结构。

【惯用法】go 后接-ing 形式的用法:

1) 表示体育运动或娱乐消遣。如:

Let's go climbing next weekend. 下个周末咱们去爬山吧。

这种用法的常见短语还有: go swimming 去游泳, go skating 去滑冰, go fishing 去钓鱼, go hunting 去打猎, go skiing 去滑雪, go shooting 去射击, go boating 去划船, go riding 去骑马, go sailing 去航海, go walking 去散步。

2) 表示带有一定程度的职业性活动。如:

She often goes marketing. 他经常去市场做买卖。

She went nursing. 她去当了护士。

3) 在口语中,这种结构有时还可用以表示不赞成或不宜干某事,在翻译时,go 不应译出。如:

You shouldn't go boasting about your achievement. 你不应该到处吹嘘你的成就。

7. As it was a fine day and I was in no hurry, I was taking my time, looking in shop windows ... 由于天气晴朗,当时又无急事,我便悠闲地看看橱窗……

in no hurry (= not in any hurry) ① 不急于行动;不匆忙:

I'm in no hurry / not in any hurry to change my job. 我并不急于调动工作。

I don't mind waiting — I'm not in any particular hurry. 我可以等——我没有什么急事儿。

② 不愿意:

I'm in no hurry to see him again. 我不愿再见到他。

take one's time (over sth. / to do sth. / doing sth.) ① 不慌不忙;从容进行:

Take your time and think it over carefully before making decisions. 别忙,仔细考虑一下再作决定吧。

② [用于反语] 晚得或慢得离谱:

You certainly took your time getting here! 你来得这么晚,也太不像话了!

look in ① 朝…里面看

Look in the cupboard and see if we have any more coffee.

看看食品橱里还有没有咖啡。

② 顺便看望,访问

Be sure to look in on us next time you're in town. 你下次进城时,一定要顺便来玩玩。

I may look in at the party on my way home. 我回家时可能顺便到聚会处看看。

【辨析】visit, look in, drop in, call on 均可作“访问”、“拜访”解,但用法不同。

visit 是正式用语,多用于较长时间的访问。如:

They are visiting in Shanghai. 他们正在上海参观访问。

Her two girl cousins are visiting her from San Francisco.

她的两个表姐将从旧金山来看望她。

look in 作“顺便看望或访问”解时,后面常接 on sb.。如:

I have promised to look in on them. 我已答应去看望他们一下。

drop in 作“偶然来访”、“顺便看望”解时,常与 look in 通用。如:

Would you drop in on us tomorrow evening? 你明天晚上顺便来玩玩好吗?

I was passing and I thought I would drop in to see him. 我正好路过,我想我可以进去看看他。

He usually drops in at my place on his way home. 他常在回家路上顺便来我处。

call on 是正式用语,多用于社交往来方面,一般指熟人、朋友之间的较短时间的拜访或探望。一般说来,在英国英语中用 call on 的场合,在美国英语中则往往用 visit。如:

He had come half a dozen times to call on/upon his sister.
他已来过五六次,想看看她妹妹。

8. It must have been this obvious aimlessness that led to my downfall. 一定正是这种明显的毫无目的的游逛,使我倒了霉。

该句是一种特殊强调句型,强调导致他倒霉的原因是 aimlessness。强调句中的 must have been 是表示对已发生的事情进行一种肯定的推测。如:

It must have been the error of a pointsman that led to the fatal railway disaster. 一定是扳道工的失误才造成了这次重大的铁路事故。

lead to ① 引导,通向:

The girl led her little brother to school. 那个女孩领小弟弟去上学。

This road leads to wealth. 这是一条致富之路。

② 以...作为结果,导致:

Hard work leads to success. 勤奋使人成功。

9. 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.

我在当地图书馆求职未成,刚刚走出来,这时突然看到一个人正在穿过马路,显然是要跟我说话。

A. 【惯用法】1) 当主句的谓语动词为过去进行时态或 was about to do sth. 时,when 引出的时间状语从句常用一般过去时。这种情况下,when 引出的从句常译成“正在这时,突然...”,而不译成“当...时”。如:

I was about to start when it began to rain. 我正要动身,突然下起雨来了。

2) 当 when 作“刚...就”、“还没...就”解时,主句的谓语动词常用过去完成时态,并与 just, hardly 等副词连用,when 引出的时间状语从句常用一般过去时。如:

I had hardly/barely/scarcely finished writing my letter when I heard a knock at the door. 我刚写完信,就听到有人敲门。

B. having unsuccessfully sought employment there 是现在分短语作状语。having sought 是现在分词的完成体,所表示的动作或状态出现在谓语动词所表示的动作或状态之前。如:

He became aware of the fact that he was hungry, not having

eaten since the previous evening. 他从头天晚上就没吃东西,因而感到饿了。

C. with the intention of doing sth. 怀着做某事的目的:

I just inspect goods in the store with no intention of buying.
我只是在这家商店看看商品,但无意购买。

10. ... and this time in uniform, and I was left in no doubt.

……这一次是穿警服的,这使我确信无疑了。

leave sb. in no doubt 使某人确信无疑:

His words left me in no doubt. 他的话使我确信无疑。

11. Wandering with intent to commit an arrestable offence. 到处游逛,企图作案。

with intent to do sth. 存心做某事,企图做某事:

The thief broke into the house with intent to steal. 盗贼闯入房内意欲行窃。

commit an offence 犯法,犯过错

【惯用法】commit an offence 作“犯法”、“犯过错”解时,后面通常接介词 against。如:

She felt she had committed an offence against the right of others. 她觉得自己触犯了他人的权利。

You committed an offence against traffic regulations. 你违反了交通规则。

【辨析】with intent to do sth. 和 with the intention of doing sth. 两个短语都可以表示“企图做某事”、“存心做某事”,但其结构和用法略有不同;with intent to do sth. 中的 intent 为法律用语,前面通常不加冠词。该短语多含有贬义,表示存心或企图干坏事。(见上面例句)

【辨析】offence (offense), crime, sin, scandal 均可表示犯罪或违反习惯等。

offence 意为“犯法”、“过错”,使用范围较广,指触犯法律,也指违反规章制度或任何失礼的言行。如:

Because it was his first offence, the punishment wasn't too severe. 他因属初犯而获从轻惩处。

crime 意为“犯罪”、“罪恶”，多指触犯国家法律、破坏社会治安等严重罪行。如：

Murder, kidnaping and treason are high crimes often punished by death. 谋杀、绑架和叛国是通常要判处死刑的重罪。

sin 多指宗教或道德上的罪孽，违反礼节或习俗的过失。如：

visit the sins of the fathers upon the children [宗]使祖先的罪孽在子女身上得到报应

We should nip a sin in the bud. 我们应该把罪孽消灭于萌芽状态。

scandal 意为“丑闻”、“丑事”，特指违背社会公德的丑事或唆使别人犯法的丑恶行为，强调这类事情给别人带来的不幸和痛苦。如：

A series of scandals caused the Government to fall. 一连串的丑闻使得政府垮台。

12. a perfectly straight face 板着一副面孔

perfectly ① 完全地，十分：

She is perfectly able to find her own way. 她完全能找到她自己的出路。

He is perfectly happy among his children. 他和自己的孩子们在一起感到十分愉快。

② 极，非常；绝对地：

We cannot go out in the perfectly awful weather. 这种极坏的天气，我们不能出去。

13. It turned out there had been a lot of petty thefts in the area,

... 事情原来是这样的，这一地区多次发生小偷小摸的案件，……

【惯用法】It turns out that 是一种固定的句型结构，通常译成“原来是”、“最后证明是”、“结果是”。如：

It turned out that he was George's father. 原来他就是乔治的父亲。

It turned out that things didn't go smooth for them. 最后证明他们的事情进展得并不顺利。

It turns out that this method does not work well. 结果是这

一方法并不奏效。

14. ... and regarded myself as part of the sixties' 'youth counter-culture'.(我)自认为是六十年代“青年反主流文化”的一员。

regard sb./sth. as sth. 把某人(某事)看作;认为某人(某事)是:

I regard him as among my friends. 我把他看作我的一个朋友。

We regard your action as a crime. 我们认为你这种行为是犯罪。

15. As a result, I wanted to appear cool and unconcerned with the incident, ... 所以我想装出一副冷漠的、对这一事件满不在乎的样子,.....

A. unconcerned with sth./sb. 对某事(某人)满不在乎,对某事(某人)不感兴趣(不关心):

He is unconcerned with the matter. 他对此事满不在乎。

They are unconcerned with questions of religion or morality. 他们对宗教或道德问题不感兴趣。

【比较】unconcerned at/by sth. 意为“无忧无虑的”、“不烦恼的”:

Most tourists were unconcerned at the poor weather. 那些游客大多没把坏天气放在心上。

B. as a result 结果,因此,终于

【惯用法】1) as a result 通常置于句首,用作状语。如果置于句中,则作插入语,前后要用逗号隔开,但也可置于句尾。如:

He slipped and broke his leg. As a result, he'll have to be away from school for two or three months. 他滑了一跤把腿摔断了。因此他不得不离开学校两三个月。

He didn't work hard enough, as a result, he failed the exam. 他学习不够努力,结果是考试不及格。

【比较】as a (the) result of 意为“作为...的结果”、“由于”。如:

He is unable to go to work as a result of the fall from his horse. 他从马上摔下来,所以不能上班了。

16. I thus appeared to them to be quite familiar with this sort of

situation, ... 这么一来,在他们眼里,我就真的是非常熟悉这一套了,……

familiar (adj.) 熟悉的, 通晓的

【惯用法】1) familiar 用人作主语,表示某人对某事物很了解时,要与with连用。如:

I am not very familiar with European history. 我对欧洲的历史不太熟悉。

2) 该词用事物作主语时,表示某事物为某人所熟悉时,要和to连用。如:

Your name is very familiar to me. 你的名字对于我来说很熟悉。

3) 该词用人作主语时,还可表示某人通晓某种语言或精通某门学科,也可表示对某人很熟悉。如:

He is familiar with four languages. 他通晓四国语言。

I'm quite familiar with the author. 我很熟悉那位作家。

4) 在某些情况下,如颠倒主语和宾语的位置,这两个短语可以换用。如:

I'm quite familiar with his character. /His character is quite familiar to me. 我很了解他的性格。

17. ... and it confirmed them in their belief that I was a thoroughly disreputable character. ...这使他们更加确信我是一个地地道道的坏蛋。

句中 that I was ... 是同位语从句,说明 belief.

confirm sb. in 使某人在(信念、习惯等)方面更加坚定:

Your behaviour has only confirmed me in my opinion of you. 你的表现使我对你的看法更坚定了。

This only confirmed them in bad habits. 这只能使他们坚持坏习惯。

18. I continue to try to look worldly and au fait with the situation. 我继续装成老于世故,对这种事习以为常的样子。

au fait 是法文,意为“熟悉的”。

【惯用法】continue to do sth. 和 continue doing sth. 用法基本相