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第 **3** 册

大学英语
(修订本)
精读自学导读
第三册

A GUIDE TO INTENSIVE READING
OF COLLEGE ENGLISH
(REVISED EDITION)

Book Three



上海外语教育出版社

《大学英语》(修订本)精读自学导读
第三册

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前 言

1995年下半年,上海外国语大学英语学院主办的《英语自学》打算在“课文讲解”栏目刊登《大学英语》精读的课文讲解连载文章,该杂志的副主编史志康教授嘱我将他们的想法形诸于笔墨。大约两年以后,陆续刊登的文章积铢累寸有了一定的“规模”,上海外语教育出版社编辑来电告诉我,他们有意将“讲解”结集出版。于是就有了这套书。

《大学英语》(修订本)是一套颇受读者推崇、专家青睐的优秀教材,出版以后,市面上也出现了形形色色的配套辅助读物。虽然这些读物各有优点,但我发现有不少不尽如人意之处,有的在讲解中避重就轻、避难就易,有的在引用例句时从各种参考书中照搬。前车之鉴,使我在讲解中能够注意避免重蹈前人的覆辙,讲解力求清楚,语言力求简洁,例句力求创新自然。在讲解过程中,我参考了《大学英语》(修订本)教师用书,但对教师用书中已涉及的语言点一般不再赘述。另外,我还参考了 *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* (1978)、《英汉大词典》(陆谷孙主编,1993)、《新英汉词典(增补本)》(1985)、《远东英汉大词典》(梁实秋主编,1977)、《汉英大辞典》(吴光华主编,1993)、《现代英语用法词典(重排本)》(张道真主编,1994)、*The New American Roget's College Thesaurus* (1985)等工具书。在此,我谨向以上辞书的编纂者表示谢意。

为了便于读者自测,我的同事袁贤铨老师编写了配套练习,练习紧扣课文内容,采用大学英语国家四级考试形式,并附参考答案。

在本书的编写过程中,我得到了许多人的帮助。我要感谢宁波大学外语学院的廖菁菁、颜峰等老师的大力协助,尤其要感谢傅洁莹老师的无私帮助,是她提供了构成本书不可或缺的资料。

这套书出版了,我自然感到高兴,但同时又感到不安,因为我的水平有限,书中一定有许多错误和不当之处。我诚挚期望各位专家和广大读者不吝赐教。

刘继华

1998年4月于宁波大学外语学院

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Unit One

A Brush with the Law

本课为记叙文,叙述作者遭遇的一次小官司,揭示了执法者的任意武断,流露了作者对于以貌取人的现实社会的怀疑和忧虑。文章语言正式(formal)与非正式(informal)错杂,长短句交互使用,沉重中有活泼。

1. **The whole process ... was a rather unpleasant experience at the time, ...**

at the time: at that time “在当时”。另请参看课文第8行 I was still living at home at the time. 和第56至57行 But what was most shocking at the time ...。

2. **One morning I was in Richmond, a suburb of London near where I lived.**

此句中的 a suburb of London 为 Richmond 的同位语,where 引导的从句修饰 Richmond 和 a suburb。

3. **... so that I could save up some money ...**

save (up) “储存,积攒”。副词 up 表示数量、力量等的增长。

4. **As it was a fine day and I was in no hurry, ...**

in a hurry “匆忙”。如:

Why are you in such a hurry?

你干吗这么匆匆忙忙的?

in no hurry “不匆忙,不着急”。另如:

There is no hurry. You can do it tomorrow.

不急的,你明天也可以做。

5. It must have been this obvious aimlessness that led to my downfall.

It must have been “一定是……”。情态动词后加完成式表示对过去情况的一种猜测。另请参见课文第 67 至 68 行 You could have been a bit more helpful ... (你本可以稍微帮点忙的……) 和第 69 行 Presumably that I should have looked outraged ... (大概我本该显出愤愤不平的样子……)。另如:

He can't have been to the Casino. He was with me all the evening.
他不可能去过赌场,他整个晚上都跟我在一起。

I ought to have told him the news.

我本该把这个消息告诉他的。

lead to “导致”。又如:

Thorough carelessness led to his failure in the examination.

由于极端粗心,他考试没有及格。

downfall 是由动词词组 fall down 转变而来的合成名词,类似的词还有许多,如 uprise, uplift, downpour 等。

6. I was just walking out of the local library, having unsuccessfully sought employment there, when I saw a man ...

having unsuccessfully sought employment there 是现在分词结构,作状语说明时间。如将此句改为从句,可为 I was just walking out of the local library after I had unsuccessfully sought employment there when I saw a man ...。

此句中 when 引导的从句表示一个突然发生的动作,在这种情况下,主句通常使用进行式。又如:

I was just turning around the corner when a car suddenly dashed out of nowhere and headed straight toward me.

我正要转过街角,突然不知从哪里冒出一辆汽车,径直朝我撞来。

He was turning on the TV when something flashed and it was pitch-dark in the room.

他正要打开电视，忽然火花一闪，房间里顿时一团漆黑。

在此类句子中，when 通常需要重读。

7. **... and I was left in no doubt.**

be left 后可跟形容词、分词结构、介词词组等构成主语的补语。又如：

When his uncle died three years later, he was finally left helpless.

3年以后，舅父去世，终于只剩下了他伶仃一人。

When the Johnsons moved out, the house was left deserted.

约翰逊一家搬出以后，这幢房子就再也没人住了。

8. **'But what for?' I asked.**

此处 for 表示原因或目的，what for 相当于 why。

9. **'Wandering with intent to commit an arrestable offence,' he said.**

此句中的 intent 为名词，意为“意图，目的”等。又如：

good intent 好意

bad intent 恶意

The manager came with intent to bribe me into his scheme.

那个经理来是想贿赂我，要我与他们狼狈为奸。

intent 亦可作形容词，意为“专注的，急切的”等，此条尤需注意。如：

He looked at the cheque with an intent gaze.

他目不转睛地盯着支票。

She was intent on her improvement of listening comprehension.

她一心想提高自己的听力理解能力。

He was intent on passing the exam.

他一心想通过考试。

10. **As a result, I wanted to appear cool and unconcerned with the incident, ...**

concerned 是由动词 concern 变来的形容词，意为“挂念，担心”（通常与介词 for, about, at, over 搭配），或意为“有关，参与，关心”（通常与介词 with, in 搭配）。如：

People are much concerned about the nuclear waste in this area.

人们对这个地区的核废料感到非常担忧。

We are not concerned with whose side you are on.

我们对你站在谁的一边不感兴趣。

The conference is concerned with the investment in this economic and technological development zone.

此次研讨会是关于该经济技术开发区的投资问题的。

concerned 加前缀 un- 为其反义词，用法与 concerned 相同。

11. **I thus appeared to them to be quite familiar with this sort of situation, ...**

此句中的两个 to，前一个为介词，意为“对于”；后一个为动词不定式结构符号。

12. **At the police station they questioned me for several hours.**

question “盘问，质问，提出疑问”，与表示一般“问”的 ask 不同。如：

This proposal inevitably aroused questioning from all sides.

此建议不可避免地引起了各方面的疑问。

Her father questioned her about her three hours' absence from home.

她父亲就她离家 3 小时一事对她盘问了一通。

13. **'Aha,' I could see them thinking, 'unemployed'.**

aha 是语气助词，可译作“啊哈，哈，啊”等，表示怀疑、惊讶、欣喜、不出所料等心情，课文中此处类似“果然嘛”。

此句中的 see 乃是“想见，想象”，并非真的“看到”。

按语法惯例，'unemployed' 后的句号应在引号内。

14. **Eventually, I was officially charged and told to report to Richmond Magistrates' Court ...**

eventually: finally “最后”

charge “指控”，通常与介词 with 连用。如：

The man was unjustly charged with theft.

那个人被不公正地指控偷窃。

charge 通常与 accuse 进行比较：accuse 有时也译为“指控”，但它同时有“谴责”和“指责”的意思，其后的介词则用 of，与 charge 不同。例如：

The man was unjustly accused of stealing.

那人被不公正地指控偷窃。

He was accused as an accessory to the crime.

他被指控为该案的从犯。

People accuse the country of dumping their nuclear waste in the ocean.

人们指责该国将核废料倾倒在海洋里。

15. ... but as soon as my father found out what had happened, ...
find out 多指经过努力后的“发现，查明”，与指随机的、偶然的“发现” find 不同。如：

After three days' investigation, the police found out that he was not the murderer.

经过 3 天的调查，警方发现并不是他杀的人。

When she passed by his window, she found him sitting in the sofa, brooding.

她经过他的窗口，发现他正坐在沙发上发呆。

16. We went along that Monday armed with ...

go along “进展，进行”，此处相当于 get along。又如：

He's going along nicely with his novel.

他的小说进展情况良好。

go along 亦可作“继续”解。如：

You'll find English grammar interesting as you go along.

你学到后来会觉得英语语法很有趣。

17. **The poor police had never stood a chance.**

police “警方，警察(总称)”，其后的动词往往用复数。如：

The police are searching for a man with a scar on his left brow.

警方正在搜寻一名左额有一道伤疤的男子。

policeman / policewoman 意为“(一个)警察”。

18. **But what was most shocking at the time was the things my release from the charge so clearly depended on.**

most shocking 前无定冠词 the，不是最高级，无比较意味，仅表示程度之强。又如：

I would most certainly love a drink.

我当然很想喝上一杯。

该句的主语为一从句 what was most shocking at the time，表语为 was the things，my release from the charge so clearly depended on 为修饰 the things 的定语从句。

19. **I had the ‘right’ accent, ...** 我的口音“没有问题”，……
right 意为“正确的，对的，好的”。

20. **... there is every chance that I would have been found guilty.**

there is a chance “有可能”。如：

There's a chance that it'll clear up tomorrow.

明天可能会转晴。

There's a good chance of success for their team.

他们队很有可能成功。

there is every chance “非常有可能”。如：

There is every chance that the teacher will fail him.

老师很有可能让他考试通不过。

there is not a chance / there is no chance “不可能”。如：

— Don't get kicked out of the dean's office.

别让系主任把你从他的办公室里赶出来。

— Not a chance.

才不会呢。

21. ...my solicitor's case quite obviously revolved around ...

case “(案件审理过程中的)陈述, 辩护论述, 论点”

22. Presumably that I should have looked outraged and said something like, ...

需要注意, 这不是一个完整的句子, 而只是一个宾语从句。主语承前一句 What did he mean? 而省略, 补全则可为 Presumably he meant that I should ...。

23. Look here, do you know who you're talking to?

look here 或 look 为语气词, 用以唤起对方注意, 或表示不悦、规劝等, 视情况可译为“喂”、“哎”、“瞧”、“听着”、“请注意”等。又如:

Look, you'd better go and ask him before he gets mad.

我说,你最好还是去问问他,免得到时候他发火。

Look here, this is not what I want.

哎哟,这可不是我想要的东西。

24. Then they, presumably, would have apologized, perhaps even taken off their caps, and let me on my way.

would have apologized 是对过去情况的虚拟。

on one's way “上路,在路上”; let me on my way “放我上路,让我开路,随便我走开”

Model Test 1

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

1. They usually have less money at the end of the month than _____ at the beginning.

a. which is

b. which was

9. I don't think John will _____ of winning the scholarship.
a. stand in the way b. use a chance
c. stand a chance d. get out of the way
10. The story will be continued in the _____ issue of the magazine.
a. subsequent b. temporary
c. present d. junior
11. She nodded her head at the right places as she was listening to the lecture. _____ she understood what the speaker was talking about.
a. Actually b. Presumably
c. Honestly d. Quite properly
12. If the doctor had been available, the child _____.
a. would not die b. would not have died
c. could not die d. need not have died
13. I'd just as soon _____ impolitely to him.
a. that you won't behave b. your no behavior
c. you not behave d. you didn't behave
14. Ten years had passed. I found she had _____.
a. a little white hair b. a number of white hair
c. a few white hair d. a few white hairs
15. They had heard _____ of such a project.
a. talk b. talking
c. a talk d. the talk
16. The police arrested John on a charge of _____.
a. counterceiling b. counterfeiting
c. counterblowing d. counterfactual
17. Did Janet admit _____ the money?
a. to borrowing b. it to borrow
c. borrowing to d. was borrowed

18. _____, he could swim the Yangtse.
- a. Giving good health b. Thinking his good health
c. Given good health d. Considering his good health
19. He _____ enough money before he got married.
- a. had put aside b. had set aside
c. has saved up d. has put aside
20. It was hard for us to climb up the hill, but we _____ a very beautiful view at the top of it.
- a. were awarded b. rewarded with
c. were awarded with d. were rewarded with

Part II Error Detection

1. It was turned out that that famous painting was a counterfeit.
- a b c d
2. It was proclaimed that the law would be effect from that day on.
- a b c d
3. The first object which catches our eyes as we go into the room is a large framed picture hanged on the wall.
- a b
c d
4. The country is quite fortunate of having very large potential energy reserves in coal and uranium.
- a b c
d
5. What happen if you did not observe the traffic rules?
- a b c d

Part III Word Derivation

1. He asked in an _____ (apologize) voice if we would mind getting out of his way.
2. The government gave a _____ (comprehend) explanation of its plans for industrial development.

