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# 最新 大学英语(精读) 学习手册

主编 王迈迈

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|--------|--------|
| ● 单元精要 | ● 疑难详解 |
| ● 反馈测试 | ● 试题评讲 |
| ● 练习答案 | ● 参考译文 |



# 最新大学英语(精读) 学习手册

## 第四册(修订本)

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# UNIT ONE

## BIG BUCKS THE EASY WAY

### (轻轻松松赚大钱)

#### 一. 单元精要

##### 词汇

- |                  |                             |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. settle 安顿, 定居 | 2. embarrass 使窘迫            |
| 3. dent 很少       | 4. work 产生, 造成              |
| 5. enlist 获得     | 6. know better than 很懂得而不至于 |
| 7. pull up 停下    | 8. have no business 没有理由    |
| 9. cut into 减少   | 10. may/might as well 不妨    |

##### 语法

1. What I was being blamed for, it turned out, was a newspaper strike which made it necessary to hand-deliver the advertising inserts that normally are included with the Sunday paper. 我之所以受到责备, 原来是由于邮电工人罢工, 使得通常夹在星期日报纸里的广告插页, 只好改为手工投递。

句中 it turned out 为评注性分句。评注性分句用来修饰全句或起承上启下的作用, 常用来表示说话人对话语的看法或态度。这类分句结构上类似主句, 常见的有 I think, I believe, I suppose, I'm afraid, I'm sorry to say, you see, you know 等等。它们可以位于句首、句中或句末, 在非正式文体中, 多位于句末。注意评注性分句必须用逗号与主句分开。

2. "But that would cut into our profit," he suggested.



“不过那会减少我们的利润”，他提醒道。

would 为虚拟将来形式，从句 if we were offering/offered a bonus of a dollar every hour to the worker who fills the most bags 被省略。

句子用虚拟语气来表示他不愿这样做。

## 二. 疑难详解

1. **offered leisurely, lucrative work**; present work that brings in a lot of money and can be done with ease 提供既轻松又赚钱的工作

1) *leisurely*: adj. without haste or hurry 不匆忙地; 从容地

例: He made a leisurely inspection of the doors and the windows before leaving. 离开前, 他从容地检查了门窗。

2) *lucrative*: profitable; bring in money. 可获利的; 赚钱的。

例: This is a lucrative investment. 这是一项有利可图的投资。

2. “But it pains me,” I said, “to find that you both have been panhandling so long that it no longer embarrasses you.” “But it hurts me,” I said, “to see you both have been asking for money so long that it no longer causes you to feel ashamed.” “看到你们哥俩老是伸手要钱而又不感到害羞, 我真痛心,” 我说。

句中 *it* 是形式主语, 不定式短语 *to find that...* 是真正主语, *find* 后的 *that* 从句作其宾语, 其中 *so...that...* 为结果状语从句。

*have been panhandling* 是现在完成进行时, 表示从过去某一时刻起一直进行到现在的动作。

*embarrass*: vt. (常用被动语态)

1) cause to feel ashamed or socially uncomfortable 使窘迫

例: She was embarrassed when they asked her age.

他们问起她的年龄时, 她感到十分窘迫。

2) make (a person) feel awkward 使困惑, 使为难

例: He often feels embarrassed when speaking in public. 在大庭广众之下讲话, 他经常感到局促不安。

3. **By midnight, I was comfortably settled in a hotel room far from home.** By midnight, I was placed to rest comfortably in a hotel room far away from home. 午夜时分, 我已在一个离家很远的旅馆里舒舒服服地住了下来。

*settle in*

1) place (sb. or oneself) in a position of rest or comfort 安顿

例: a. He settled his mother in a corner of the waiting room. 他把母亲安顿在候车室的一个角落里。

b. The cat settled himself in the chair for a nap. 猫趴在椅子上打盹。

2) go and live (in a particular place) 定居

例: a. On retiring, he settled in a small village. 退休以后, 他在一个小村里定居下来。

b. They have settled in America, where there are many settlers. 他们已经在美国定居, 那儿有很多移居者。

4. **enthusie; show enthusiasm** 热心

例: Mary has been enthusie over the girl next door recently. 玛丽近来对邻居的女孩非常热心。

比较 *enthusiasm*: n. a strong feeling of admiration or interest 热心, 热情, 积极性

例: His enthusiasm for travelling makes him go abroad every year. 他酷爱旅行, 这使他每年都出国。

*enthusiastic*: adj. full of enthusiasm 热心的, 热情的

例: He is quite enthusiastic about it. 他对此事非常热心。

*enthusiastically* adv. 热情地

5. **pull up**: bring or come to a stop (使)停下

例: a. A car pulled up beside me. 一辆汽车在我身边停下。

b. We had not gone many miles when our car was pulled up by the police. 我们还没有开出多远就给警察叫住了。

6. (a) **piece of cake**: (colloq.) sth. very easy or pleasant (口) 极容易或使人愉快的事情

例: a. The physics test yesterday was a piece of cake, so all of us passed it. 昨天的物理测验很容易, 所以我们大家都及格了。

b. He thinks skiing is a piece of cake. 他认为滑雪是件轻而易举的事。

7. **They are crammed wall-to-wall all through the house in stacks taller than your oldest son.** 我们家整个房子从东墙到西墙, 从南墙到北墙统统堆满了广告, 一堆又一堆, 比你大儿子还要高。

*cram*: vt. make too full; put too much into 填塞; 勉强塞入

例: a. Tom crammed papers into a drawer. 汤姆把文件塞入抽屉内。

b. It is an essay crammed with quotations. 这是一篇充满引用句的文章。

8. **I had had a marvelous steak but knew better by now than to say so.** I had had a wonderful steak but had more sense by now than to speak the truth. 我吃的牛排美味极了, 但此时还是不说出来为妙。

*know better than*: be wise or experienced enough not (to do sth.) 具有充分智慧(经验)(而不去做); 很懂得(而不至于)。

例: a. She certainly knows better than to tackle such problems by herself. 她很明白不能独自去解决这类问题。

b. You ought to know better than to go out without an overcoat on such a cold day. 你应该懂得在这样冷的天气出门而不

穿大衣是不行的。

9. dent n.

1) a hollow in a hard surface made by a blow or pressure 凹痕;  
压印

例: a. The accident left a dent in his new car.

此次事故后他车上留下一个凹痕。

b. The touch of my finger made a dent in my swollen leg. 我手指一按, 浮肿的腿上便留下一个压印。

2) (fig.) reduce slightly; make a first step toward success 略为减少; 取得成功的第一步

例: a. Jack shoveled and shoveled, but he didn't seem to make a dent in the pile of sand. 杰克铲了又铲, 可他好象并没有把沙铲走多少。

b. Mark studied all afternoon and only made a dent in his homework. 马克学习了一下午, 可是他的作业完成得很少。

10. cut into; reduce, decrease; hinder 减少; 妨碍; 干扰

例: a. The union made the company pay higher wages, which cut into the profits. 工会要该公司提高工资, 这样一来公司的利润就要减少了。

b. All this extra homework cut into his weekends. 这么多额外的家庭作业妨碍他过周末。

11. Dad, you have just worked a profound change in my personality;

Dad, you have just produced a deep change in my character.

爸, 你的话使我深受启发, 茅塞顿开。

work vt. produce, bring out, cause; perform 产生, 造成, 完成

例: a. The destruction worked by the fire was appalling. 那场火灾造成的破坏是骇人的。

b. So the frost worked no damage with the crop. 这么说,

严霜并没有损害庄稼。

c. He worked his people lasting good. 他为人民谋得长远的利益。

12. **The bonus program had worked until someone demanded to see the color of cash;** The bonus plan had been effective until someone demanded to be shown money. 奖金计划行之有效,可后来有人对能否兑现表示怀疑,提出把钱拿出来给大家看看。  
work vi. (of a plan, method, etc.) have the desired outcome; be successful 指(计划、方法等)获得所希望的结果;有效;成功  
例:a. Will these new methods work? 这些新步骤会有效吗?

b. The appeal worked powerfully upon him. 呼吁对他起了强烈的作用。

c. An utopian just won't work. 空想的计划是行不通的。  
the color of cash; money, dollars 钱, 美钞

13. **Then some activist on the work force claimed that the workers had no business settling for \$5 and a few competitive bonuses, while the bosses collected hundreds of dollars each;** Then, some activist belonging to the workers declared that the workers had no reason to be satisfied with \$5 and some bonus for the fastest worker, while the bosses got hundreds of dollars each. 然后小雇工中又有某个活动分子提出,因为老板们能得到数百美元,工人们没有理由满足于每人五美元外加一点点竞争性的奖金。

1) *have no business to do/doing something*; have no reason or right to do sth. 没有理由(权利)做某事

例:a. Everything will turn out all right. You have no business to lose hope. 一切都会很顺利,你没有理由失去希望。

b. You have no business saying such things about Mary.

你无权谈论玛丽的长短。

2) *settle for*: agree to take or accept sth. in place of what is hoped for or demanded; be satisfied with (less) 接受, 勉强同意; 对……满意, 满足于

例: a. He demanded a hundred dollars but had to settle for half that amount. 他要求一百元, 但只以半数而了结。

b. She was not prepared to settle for being an ordinary housewife. 当一个普通家庭妇女, 她是不甘心的。

14. **as one of them put it**: as one of the boys said 正如一个儿子所说

*put*: express in words; translate 表达, 表述; 翻译

例: a. You have put the case very clearly. 你已把这事情解释得很清楚。

b. What a way you have of putting things!

瞧你这人的那种表达方式!

15. **enlist**: vt. obtain (support and help) 获得(支持和帮助)

例: a. Can I enlist your help in collecting money for the people made homeless by the flood? 在为因受水灾而无家可归的人募捐中我能得到您的帮助吗?

b. The mayor tried to enlist every citizen in the clean-up campaign. 市长尽力在整顿社会治安中得到每一个市民的支持。

16. **may/might as well**: have no strong reason not to; 不妨, 倒不如, 还是……的好

例: a. We may as well finish the job, now we've got so far with it. 这项工作既然我们已做了这么多, 还是把它做完为好。

b. You might as well close the door behind you when you

go out. 你出去时,不妨随手关门。

### 三、反馈测试

*I. Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences*

1. The policeman \_\_\_\_\_ the motorist and asked to see his licence.  
A. put up B. brought up C. pulled over D. set up
2. The other houses nearby are old and shabby, and that \_\_\_\_\_ the value of his houses.  
A. cut into B. cut out C. cut off D. cut up
3. Since you are all here, I \_\_\_\_\_ tell you the truth.  
A. as well B. as well as C. may as well D. would rather
4. It's already 9 o'clock, and we haven't \_\_\_\_\_ our work.  
A. made a difference B. made a dent in  
C. made a deal with D. made a mess of
5. He writes well on the \_\_\_\_\_ subject.  
A. like B. likely C. likewise D. likeness
6. If you fail three times, you are not \_\_\_\_\_ to try any more.  
A. enabled B. enlisted C. ensured D. entitled
7. Jane's mother told her that she \_\_\_\_\_ dancing with that young man.  
A. had no idea B. had no choice  
C. had no business D. had no opinion of
8. It \_\_\_\_\_ cats and dogs for over a week, and the downpour had caused landslides (山崩) in many places.  
A. rained B. had been raining

C. was raining

D. had rained

9. Were I you, I \_\_\_\_\_ go with him to the party.

A. will    B. would    C. could    D. might

10. We can't understand why he avoided \_\_\_\_\_ to us.

A. to speak    B. speak    C. speaking    D. spoken

#### I . Cloze

In U. S. A, family background or personal influence plays a less important role. Anyone who wants to become successful has to depend mainly on his own efforts, so many American parents 11 their children to do part-time jobs while studying in college. This story is a good case in point. Two college students accept their father's suggestion of making some money by themselves and undertake the 12 of advertising inserts. At first, they think it a piece of 13 and can get big 14 . However, facing millions of pages of ad 15 brought to their home to be hand-delivered to 4000 houses by seven o'clock Sunday morning, they feel 16 . They have to 17 some children to help and finish the work on time. Each of them get \$ 185 for the work of 91 hours. Written in a 18 style, the story tells us that there is no easy way to make lots of money in America. You have to develop management skills quickly in order to get your work done; you have to learn 19, team work, efficiency and business ethics in order to meet the real world's deadlines. Furthermore, you have to learn that, "you are never done 20 books," because books teach us knowledge and theories which are more important and valuable than money.

11. A. encourage B. encourages C. encouraged D. encouraging

12. A. deliver B. delivers C. delivering D. delivery

13. A. cake B. bread C. crumb D. biscuit



14. A. stack B. steak C. dent D. bucks  
15. A. company B. insert C. inserts D. section  
16. A. discourage B. discouraged  
C. discouraging D. discouragingly  
17. A. employer B. employee C. hire D. hirer  
18. A. leisurely B. lucrative C. marvellous D. humorous  
19. A. cooperation B. mediation C. competitive D. thoughtful  
20. A. for B. about C. with D. on

## ■ .Error Correction

21. The weather forecast says it will turn fine. If the rain was to go on, the crops would be in danger.  
A B C D
22. The office manager insists that his staff use all of its vacation time, but he hardly never takes a vacation himself.  
A B C D
23. Industrial management is the aspect of business management that was most prominent in the U.S. for the past ninety years.  
A B C D
24. The period during when people learned to smelt iron is called the Iron Age.  
A B C D
25. A critical question about the monolithic stone (坚如磐石的) statues of Easter Island is "why they were made alike?"  
A B C D
26. To completely understand the situation requires more thought than he has given thus far.  
A B C D