

《大学英语》(修订本)

泛读自学导读

A Guide to Extensive Reading of College English (Revised Edition)

第三册 Book Three

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《大学英语》(修订本)泛读自学导读 第三册

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上海外语教育出版社出版发行

(上海外国语大学内)

上海崇明晨光印刷厂印装新华书店上海发行所经销

开本 850×1168 1/32 7.75 印张 197 千字

1998年11月第1版 1998年11月第1次印刷

印数: 10 000 册

ISBN 7-81046-460-4

G · 705 定价: 10.30 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向承印(订)/调换。

《〈大学英语〉(修订本)泛读自学导读》系列教参总主编 井升华 编委会名单 (以姓氏笔划为序) 井升华(南京理工大学) 王海啸(南京大学) 王开玉(南京师范大学) 李霄翔(东南大学) 梁为祥(南京铁道医学院)

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前 言

《〈大学英语〉(修订本)泛读自学导读》(以下简称《导读》)是根据北京大学编写、上海外语教育出版社出版的《〈大学英语〉(修订本)泛读》所编写的一套学习指导书,供修读该泛读教程的高校学生和英语爱好者使用,也可供教师参考。

《导读》的特点是:概述、分析作品内容,提供相关文化背景知识,勾勒文体特征和修辞精点,解释语言现象,力求在阅读的实际过程中培养和增强使用者的阅读理解能力。每篇课文导读包括:文章赏析、疑难词汇、疑难句子、Sentences for Translation 和 Sentences for Memorizing。文章赏析介绍著名的作者和必要的文化背景,概述课文内容,归纳写作文体和修辞精点;疑难词汇解释一般小词典查不到的词汇、词义以及涉及人名、地名、典故的词语;疑难句子说明某些在语法结构、英汉翻译或文化背景方面难以理解的句子;Sentences for Translation 从课文中选取 5—10 个疑难句子并提供译文;Sentences for Memorizing 从课文里选取 5 个读起来上口并有利于培养语感的句子建议学生背诵。

《导读》分为四册,配套《〈大学英语〉(修订本)泛读》,分别由江 苏高校东南大学、河海大学、南京铁道医学院、扬州大学合作编写, 南京理工大学井升华教授为本套书的总主编。编委会全体成员对 编写方案和过程自始至终给予关注。上海外语教育出版社的编辑 同志亦精心编审,鼎力玉成。

本书第一册由河海大学大学外语部尤震副教授主编,第二册由南京铁道医学院梁为祥教授主编,第三册由扬州大学孙生茂副教授主编,第四册由东南大学李霄翔教授主编。全书最后由井升华教授审定。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中欠妥之处在所难免,祈请广大读者批评指正。

编 者 1998年4月

CONTENTS

Unit One

Reading for A's Why Not Speed Up Your Reading? Remorting Remodelment	9
3. Romantic Roundabout	18
Unit Two	
4. The Lucky Archaeologist	25
5. News of the Engagement	
6. The Story of Jazz	
Unit Three	
7. The Experiences of a Chinese Immigrant, 1880 – 1903	48
8. How to Guess Your Age	
9. The Sixth Sense	60
Unit Four	
10. Long Walk to Forever	66
11. Father and Son	71
12. Never Trust Appearances	
Unit Five	
13. I Thought about This Girl	82

14.	The Gift of Understanding	· 89
15.	A Horrible Experience	. 99
Unit	Six	
16.	Exercise and Health (I)	109
17.	Exercise and Health (${\hspace{-0.1em}\mid\hspace{-0.1em}\mid\hspace{-0.1em}}$)	118
18.	My Sixth Christmas	125
Unit	Seven	
19.	The Sacrifice at Masada	135
20.	Covered Wagon Days	146
21.	Education? Computer, Naturally	156
Unit	Eight	
22.	Living as a Navajo	165
23.	Picnic in the Dining-Room	171
24.	The Model Millionaire	177
Unit	Nine	
25.	Make Today Count	184
26.	Should We Allow Curiosity to Kill the Cat?	195
27.	Discovery of a Father	205
Unit	Ten	
28.	The Most Unforgettable Character I've Met	215
29.	Passing Trains	224
	Are All Men Equal?	

Unit One

1. Reading for A's

一、文章赏析

1. 内容概述

这是一篇讨论学习方法的文章。作者在文章开头指出, 学习方法多种多样,因人而异,结果的好坏取决于找到一套 适合自己个性的学习策略。要想取得预期的学习效果,必须 遵守具有共性的学习"规则"。这就是本篇重点论述的"三不 要"规则,即:

- 1)不要拖欠功课
- 2)不要顾虑在课本上作标记
- 3)不要惧怕考试

"三不要"规则对我们如何学习和应试提供了经验、技巧,具有现实性的指导意义。例如:要养成良好的学习习惯,按时完成学习任务,切忌临时突击;妥善处理各科目之间的关系,切忌厚此薄彼;课后作业要考虑轻重缓急、难易程度和费时多少以及学习者个人兴趣爱好等因素,从简单易做的着手;要学会带着问题阅读,善于抓住重点,如副标题、表格、插图等;要认真对待考试,不打无准备之仗。

2. 文化背景

- 1)在美国和西方一些国家,公立中小学向学生提供课本,但禁止在上面书写或做任何标记;到了大学,书费由学生自己负担,由于书价较贵,不少学生购买往届生使用过的旧书,以节约开支。
 - 2)绝大多数美国高校对学生成绩的评定分五个等级:A、

B、C、D、E, 可与我们常说的优秀、优良、良好、及格、不及格相参照。一般说来, 本科生平均成绩要达到 C 级以上, 研究生 B 级以上, 方能申请学位。

3. 写作文体和修辞精点提示

该篇是说明文,试图让读者明了在学习过程中应注意的事项。文章开门见山,首段阐明主题,接着详细介绍了三种学习策略,同时向读者提出了"三不要"忠告。结构清晰,易于记忆。

语言是口语体,多短句; 用词简单,多为常用词汇; 短语动词和成语用得较多,如: get through, stay up, sketch in, pop a quiz, go (the) whole hog for 等。

二、疑难词汇及短语

- 1. meantime (L.11) adv. 同时
 - A. The workers speeded up the work on the subject and *mean-time* paid greater attention to its quality. 工人们加快了工程进度,同时更加注意质量。
 - B. They will be here in ten minutes. *Meantime*, we'll have some coffee. 他们过十分钟就到,在他们到来之前我们先喝点咖啡。
- 2. virtuous (L.18) *adj*. 正义的,公正的 We burned with *virtuous* anger at their brutalities. 他们的暴虐 行径激起了我们胸中的义愤。
- 3. go (the) whole hog (L.22) 专心于…… When Bob became interested in model airplanes, he went the whole hog. 当鲍勃迷上飞机模型后,他就一头扑在这上面 了。
- 4. incentive (L.30) n. 刺激,鼓励
 - A. Many joint ventures welcomed the government's tax incentive

for industry to move into depressed areas. 许多合资企业欢迎政府鼓励工业迁入萧条地区的税收优惠政策。

- B. Competition is a strong *incentive* to industry. 竞争给产业带来了强有力的刺激。
- 5. sketch in (L.43) 把……概述在内: 粗略地补充
 - A. He *sketched in* the details of the proposal. 他把建议的一些细节也概述进去了。
 - B. Let me *sketch in* a little more of our plans. 让我把我们的 计划再稍加一点补充。
- 6. stand out (L.73) 引人注目,突出
 - A. The road sign is easy to read; the words *stand out* well. 路 标很容易辨认,因为上面的字非常醒目。
 - B. She *stood out* among the students by her beauty. 在学生当中,她美貌出众。
- 7. guarantee (L.104) vt. 保证
 - A. We cannot *guarantee* the punctual arrival of trains in foggy weather. 在雾天,我们不能保证火车准点到站。
 - B. Who can *guarantee* that he will keep his word? 谁能保证他 说话一定算数?
 - C. We guarantee to be here tomorrow. 我们保证明天在这儿。

三、疑难句子

1. And if you are behind in written work that must be turned in, the teacher who accepts it that late will probably not give you full credit. (L.14)你如果迟交了书面作业,即使教师收下了,也很可能不给你满分。

句中第一个 that 为关系代词,引导定语从句,修饰 written work。第二个 that 为副词,修饰 late 表示程度,意为"那

— 3 **—**

- 样","那么"。"that"常与形容词或副词连用。例如:
- A. Being weak, he can't walk *that* far. 因为身体虚弱,他不能走那么远。
- B. They haven't had *that* good a time for years. 他们已多年没有过得那样愉快了。
- 2. Whatever the reason, going whole hog for one class and neglect the rest of them is a mistake. (L.22) 无论其理由如何,专注于一门功课而置其它于不顾都是一种失策。whatever 有以下几种主要用法:
 - 1) 相当于 no matter what, 意即 "不管什么"、"无论什么"。 可与名词连用, 也可单独作为代词使用。例如:
 - A. Whatever problems you have, you can always come to me for help. 不管你有什么难题,随时都可以来找我帮忙。
 - B. She looks beautiful, whatever she wears. 她不管穿什么都很好看。
 - C. Keep calm, whatever happens. 无论发生什么,要保持冷静。
 - 2) 相当于 anything that, 意即"任何·····的事物"、"凡是·····的东西"。例如:
 - A. Whatever you want is fine with me. 凡是你需要的东西对我都行。
 - B. Prisoners have to eat *whatever* they are given. 囚犯只好给什么吃什么。
 - 3) 相当于 at all, 意即"丝毫的"、"任何的"。用在否定句或含有 any 的句子中, 放在所修饰的名词或代词之后。例如:
 - A. Is there any chance whatever? 有任何可能性吗?
 - B. No one whatever would have anything to do with him. 根

本就没有任何人愿意和他往来。

- 3. Nothing is more frustrating than freezing up during an important test, knowing all the answers but getting so excited at the sight of the test that half of what you actually know never gets written down. (L.81). 没有什么比在一次大考中由于怯场而不能正常发挥更令人沮丧了。你知道所有答案,可是由于一见试卷就激动,结果自己实际知道的一小半都答不出来。句中短语"freeze up"是口语体,原指演员因怯场而呆在台上,用在此处描述学生考试时的紧张心理,形象生动,其指称和语用意义均得到充分表达。stage fright (L.84) 与此同义。
- 4. Pretend that your test score is *no more* important *than* your score in canasta last night. (L.88) 你可以装作把测验分数当作昨晚打牌的得分,根本就无关紧要。

canasta, 音译"凯纳斯特",是一种纸牌游戏。

no more than 是通过曲折的方式来表达"相等"或"近似"的一种方法,意思是"同·····一样不"。例如:

- A. He's *no more* able to read Spanish *than* I am. 他和我都读不懂西班牙文。
- B. One minute late is *no more* in time *than* half an hour. 迟到 一分钟跟迟到半小时同样是不准时。

no less than 意思是"与……同样"。例如:

- A. She is *no less* diligent *than* her elder sister. 她跟她姐姐一样用功。
- B. China's women, no less than men, are participating in all kinds of work in the socialist construction of their country. 中国的妇女和男子一样,正在参加祖国的各项社会主义建设工作。

如果是两个主语相比, 谓语动词应与前一个保持一致关

系。例如:

He no less than you is (不是 are) diligent。他用功不比你差。

Sentences for Translation

- Some students can master the entire system of imaginary numbers more easily than other students can discover how to study the first chapter in the algebra book. (L.5)
- Feeling pretty virtuous about the seven hours you spend on chemistry won't help one bit if the history teacher pops a quiz. (L.18)
- 3. There will be more incentive at half past eleven to read a political science article that sounded really interesting than to begin memorizing French irregular verbs, a necessary task that strikes you as pretty dull. (L.30)
- 4. A good student's books don't finish the term looking as fresh and clean as the day they were purchased: they look used, well used. (L.40)
- After you are thus forewarned, settle down to the actual business of reading. (L.54)
- Guided by the things the questions emphasize and your knowledge of what the whole chapter covered, go rapidly through the chapter again, underlining the most important points. (1.60)
- 7. If you're going to leave something out, it might as well be the things you aren't sure of anyway. (L.101)
- What following these suggestions can do is help you make the most of what you know. (L.106)

Sentences for Memorizing

1. But the neatest desk and the best desk light, the world's regular

- schedule, the best leather-covered notebook and the most expensive textbooks you can buy will do you no good unless you know how to study. (L.1)
- 2. And many freshmen do get into trouble by spending too much time on one class at the expense of the others, either because they like one class much better or because they find it so much harder that they think they should devote all their time to it. (L.19)
- 3. If you are behind, lengthen your study periods for a few days until you catch up. Skip the movie you meant to see or the nap you planned to take. Stay up a little later, if you have to. But catch up. (L.37)
- 4. Flip through the pages to see what study aids the author has provided: subheadings, summaries, charts, pictures, review questions at the end of each chapter. (L.47)
- ... don't underline everything you read. If you mark too much, the important material won't stand out, and you will be just as confused as if you had not marked anything at all. (L.72)
- 6. If you are going to leave something out, it might as well be the things you aren't sure of anyway. (L.101)

Key to Sentences for Translation

- 1. 有些学生能较快地掌握全部虚数的内容,而另外一些学生 在学习代数课本第一章时就觉得难以人门。
- 你觉得有理由复习七个小时化学,可是万一历史课老师突然来个测验,再充分的理由也无济于你的历史测验成绩了。
- 3. 夜里 11 点半, 你开始记忆法语不规则动词, 因为这是必须完成的任务, 尽管你会感到枯燥无味。此时, 如果读一

篇听起来就趣味盎然的政治学文章, 你会感到浑身是劲。

- 4. 学期结束时,好学生的课本绝不会像刚买时那样新,那样 干净。看上去就知道用过了,而且用得很旧。
- 5. 让你先了解这些步骤以后,就可以开始认真地进行实际 阅读了。
- 6. 借助于这些问题所强调的重点,以及你对整章内容的了解,再将这一章快速浏览一遍,同时划出最重要的内容。
- 7. 如果有些题目你不想做,那应该是那些你怎么也不能保证答案正确的题目。
- 8. 采纳这些建议的好处是能帮助你发挥自己的最佳水平。

Unit One

2. Why Not Speed Up Your Reading?

一、文章赏析

1. 内容概述

本课选自《读者文摘》1955年1月号。从题目就可以看出,本文讨论提高阅读速度问题。文章首先分析了提高阅读速度的重要性。作者指出,在信息时代,读书不再是工作或学习之余的放松或消遣。在现代社会,各种文字材料如潮水般铺天盖地而来,对现代人来说,要谋得一份称心如意的处理文字的能力。遗憾的是,我们绝大部分人都欠缺这方面的对底,具体表现为阅读速度过慢,不会"换档"(shift gears)。通过实例分析,文章告诉读者,提高阅读速度不仅可能,而且有助于读者阅读时集中注意力,有助于读者对阅读材料的理解和掌握。那么怎样才能克服阅读中遇到的困难,提高阅读速度呢?作者提出了十多种行之有效的方法和技巧,有一定的实用参考价值。

2. 文化背景

1)快速阅读训练风行于 60 年代,至今仍有一定的影响。有一部分学者、教师将阅读速度的培养作为阅读课的主要目的,并以每分钟读多少词作为标准来衡量读者的水平。他们认为,出声读(lipreading),指读(following print with one's finger)和回读(rereading)等是影响快速阅读的原因。但新近的研究结果证明,出声读、指读、回读等是阅读者遇到阅读困难的表现,而非引起阅读困难的原因。它们实际上也是阅读者克服

- 9 -