北京大学成人教育系列辅导教材

光学活

精读预备级 1

自学指导

李 玮 编著



《大 学 英 语》

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自学指导

李 玮编著

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内 容 简 介

本书是为北京大学成人教育学生编写的专用辅导教材,适合于已具有高中英语水平而欲进一步提高的学生自学使用,也可作为教学参考书,供使用《大学英语》(修订本)精读预备级第一册的高等院校教师和学生参考。

为帮助读者正确理解课文内容,作者给出了较详尽的解释,对一些较难的例句进行了清楚而精练的分析,并且对常用的词汇、词组和短语均给出解释。每一单元均附有不同形式的自测题,以帮助读者掌握和巩固所学的英语知识。

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前 言

本书是为《大学英语》(修订本)预备一级精读教程的自学导读。与精读课文相配合、全书共分十六课、供一学期使用。

每课均由五部分组成:

- 一、背景知识:介绍与课文内容有关的社会文化层次上的知识,帮助大家更好地更深入地理解课文。
- 二、重点解析:按照课文行文的顺序,将文中较长较难的句子结构加以分析,翻译成中文,并把重要的语法现象、有用句型、单词、词组列出来,加以解释说明,并配以例句,让读者知道如何去应用。
- 三、练习答案:对应《大学英语》修订本重新编写的习题,按顺序给出参考答案。对于新增加的短文,则给出参考译文,总结归纳出文章的中心思想,帮助读者理解原文。通过课后习题的实际演练,可以使读者在语音、语法、词汇、翻译等方面有所提高。
- 四、参考译文:即将英文课文译成中文,供读者参考,增强对英语原文的理解程度。
- 五、自我测试题:每课配备一套自测题,并附答案。目的是让读者在学完一课书之后,自己检测一下学习效果。

希望本书能对读者的英语学习有所帮助,此书如有不当之处,欢迎大家指正!

李 玮 1999年3月26日

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Lesson One

Is Learning English Easy or Not?

一、背景知识

世界上究竟有多少种语言呢?有些语言学家认为超过 25000 种。不过,只有 13 种语言的使用者超过 5000 万人。这些语种是:汉语、英语、兴都斯坦语、俄语、西班牙语、德语、日语、阿拉伯语、孟加拉语、葡萄牙语、马来语、法语和意大利语。

讲汉语的人数最多,而英语是世界上使用最广泛的语言。美国、英国、加拿大、澳大利亚以及新西兰被称为 English – speaking countries。在其他许多国家,如印度、乌干达、新加坡等,英语被定为官方语言。随着国际交流的发展,英语的桥梁作用已被人们所公认,英语已经成为一门人们必需掌握的公共课程。那么,英语究竟是难还是易?在学完本课之后,相信你会得到自己的答案。

二、重点解析

1. There are about fifteen hundred languages in the world. 世界上大约有 1500 种语言。

"There + be + n." 结构在英语里是很常见的、需要注意的是

- 1) 放在句首的 There 不再是地点副词, There + be...意为 "有……"。
- 2) Be 的形式由后面的主语决定。例如:

There is a bike in front of the door.

门前有辆自行车。

There are three books on the table.

桌上有三本书。

- 3) 有些动词,如 come, live, seem, remain, stand 等,也可以用于此结构。
- 例: There stands a tower by the lake.

湖畔有座塔。

There seemed to be no correct answer to his question.

他的问题似乎没有正确答案。

- 2.only a few: 仅有一些、只有几个。
- a few 与 some, several 是同样的意思, 而 few 则表示"没几个"、"没有多少"的否定概念。使用时要特别注意。
- 3. not only in England and the U.S.A., but also in other parts of the world. 不仅仅在英国、美国,而且还在世界其他一些地区。not only... but also...意为"不仅……,

而且……",两部分在语法作用上是平等的,故使用时要注意结构、词性、以及形式上的对应。

- 例: 1) Not only he but also she likes this movie.
 - 2) They go to the park not only on Sunday but also on Monday.
 - 3) Watching TV not only wastes time but also hurts eyes.
 - 4) Tom can speak not only English but also French.
 - 5) His dream is not only to become an actor but also to become a star.

大家可以从例句中体会 not only...but also...的用法。

- 4. It is + adj. + to do... 这是一个非常有用的句型。It 是形式主语,而不定式才是真正的主语。可以译成:做某事怎么样。
 - 例: 1) It is necessary to study English well.
 - 2) It is nice to have a talk with you.
 - 5. Have you ever noticed ads of this kind in the newspapers or magazines? 你是否曾经在报纸或杂志上注意到这类广告?
- a) 现在完成时的构成: 助动词 have 加上动词的过去分词。表示过去发生的动作对现在仍有影响, ever 起强调作用。
 - 例: 1) I have studied English for 5 years. 我学英语已经五年了。
 - 2) He has lived here since 1980. 自 1980 年起他就住在这里。
 - b) 介词短语 of this kind 作后置定语, 意为"这类……", "这种……"。
 - 例: cake of this kind 这种蛋糕 performance of this kind 这类演出
 - 6. "Learn English in six weeks, or your money back..." 此广告意思是:保你六周之内学会英语,否则如数退钱。

这个句型是这样构成的: 祈使句, or 主语+谓语+其他成分, 相当于"If 引导从句, 主句"。

- 例: 1) Study hard, or you cannot make progress. 刻苦学习, 否则你不会取得进步。
 - 2) Put on another coat, or you will get a cold. 再穿件外套, 否则你会感冒。
- 7. help you master your English in a month. 帮你在一个月内掌握英语。
- 1) help sb. (to) do sth. 帮某人做某事。to 通常省略。
- 2) in a month: 在一个月内

介词 in 在英语中非常有用。在不同的情况下,有不同的意思。例如:

in the room 在房间里 speak in English 用英语说 in the world 在世界上 而在句子 He will be here in ten minutes 中,则可以译成:他 10 分钟后到这儿。 大家可以根据具体情况,灵活地掌握 in 的用法。

8. pronunciation [prəˌnʌnsi'eifən]: n. 语音,发音

注意不要跟动词 pronounce 混淆。两个词在拼写与读音上都不一样。

pronounce [prə'nauns]: vt. 发……的音; 注……的音。

9. Of course, it never happens quite like that.

当然,实际情况绝非如此。

quite [kwait]: ad. (副词) 完全、十分、彻底

例: His mother has quite recovered from a fever.

他母亲已不发烧,完全恢复了健康。

注意不要跟 quiet 混淆。两个词的字母组合完全相同,但排列顺序不同,初学者一定要仔细分辨。quiet 是安静的意思。

10. The only language that seems easy to learn is the mother tongue.

唯一显得容易学的语言是母语。

a) 句子中 that seems easy to learn 是定语从句,修饰前面的 the only language。that 被称为关系代词,它在本句的定语从句中作主语。关系代词 that 前面的 language 被称为先行词。

现在详细介绍一下这个很重要的语法现象。

定语从句即作定语用的从句,通常由关系代词或关系副词引导,紧跟在所修饰的先 行词后面。

常用的关系代词有 which, whose, who, whom, that。

which 代表东西, who 代表人, 而 that 两者都可以代表, whose 代表所属, whom 在从句中作宾语, 是 who 的宾格形式。

例: 1) The film (which) we saw last night was good. 昨天晚上我们看的那场电影很好。

(注: which 在定语从句中代表 film, 是 saw 的宾语, 可以省略。)

2) I am looking for a person whose name is Johnson.

我正在找一个名叫约翰逊的人。

(whose 在从句中作定语。)

3) Do you know the man who is speaking now? 你认识正在说话的那个人吗?

(who 代表 the man, 在定语从句中作主语。)

4) Who was that lady (whom) we met at your home last Sunday? 上星期天我们在你家见到的那位女士是谁呀?

(whom 是 met 的宾语。)

5) The boy that stands over there is my brother. 站在那边的男孩是我弟弟。

(that 指 the boy, 在定语从句中作主语。)

6) Tom lost the book that he borrowed from me.

汤姆把我借给他的书丢了。

(that 指 the book, 在定语从句中作 borrow 的宾语。)

需要注意的是,当先行词前面有序数词(如 first, second, last 等)和形容词最高级(如 the best, the most, the worst)以及 only 来修饰时,引导词不能用 which,一定要用 that,就像这篇课文中的情况那样。

例: 1) The first painting that I draw is not good. 我的第一幅画画得不好。

2) He was the best man that I ever met.

他是我见过的最好的人。

引导定语从句的关系副词有 where, when, 分别表示地点与时间。

- 例: 1) We decided to visit his home town where he lived for twenty-five years. 我们决定去参观他生活了 25 年的家乡。
- 2) I still remember the day when I joined the army. 我还记得我参军的日子。
- b) seem 是 link verb (系动词),后面跟形容词。像第 15 行的 it would not seem so difficult, seem 的作用与 be 动词相同。类似的系动词有 look, sound, smell, taste, feel, go, turn, become, get。大家可以留心它们的用法。

例: 1) The milk gets sour.

牛奶 (变)酸了。

- 2) The flower smells good. 花很好闻。
- Her voice sounds sweet.
 她的声音很甜美。
- c) mother tongue: 母语

tongue 在此的意思是语言;方言,口语。不能译成舌头。

11. If we could learn English in the same way, it would not seem so difficult. 如果我们用相同的方式学习英语,似乎就不那么难了。

此处的语法现象叫做虚拟语气 (subjective mood)。

构成: 从句: If + 主语 + could + 动词原形 + …,

主句: 主语 + would + 动词原形 + …。

表示与现实情况相反的假设,是虚拟语气中最基本的一种。

例: 1) If he could come here, he would surely help us. 假如他能来这儿,肯定会帮我们的。

(事实上他不能来,所以帮不了我们。)

- 2) If I could go with you, I would be more happy. 假如我能跟你一起走,我会更高兴。(事实是我不能跟你走,故不会更高兴。)
- 12.a) 1) Think of what a small child does.
 - 2) He listens to what people say.

• 4 •

3) He tries what he hears.

这三句话中的 what 引导的从句叫做宾语从句,即在整个句子中的语法功能是作宾语,如在句 1) 中,作 think of 的宾语,在句 2) 中,作 listen to 的宾语,在句 3) 中作 动词 try 的宾语。

- b) think of 有三种意思:
 - 1) 考虑……
 - 例: I am thinking of going to Hangzhou for my vacation. 我正在考虑去杭州度假。
 - 2) 想出……, 想起……
 - 例: I know her but I can't think of her name. 我认识她却想不起来她叫什么。
 - 3) 有……看法
 - 例: What do you think of the new book? 你对这本新书有何看法?
- c) listen to: 听·····, 注意······
 - 例: I listen to the news program everyday. 我每天都听新闻节目。
- 13.ask for: 要求 索取
- 例: The child asked his father for a toy car. 孩子向爸爸要一辆玩具车。
- 14. because a good command of English depends upon a lot of practice. 因为熟练掌握英语有赖于大量的训练。
- a) a good command of…相当于 master well 精通, 熟练掌握
- 例: He really has a good command of Spanish. 他确实精通西班牙语。
- b) depend upon (on): 依靠、依赖; 信赖
- 例: 1) He depends on his pen for a living. 他靠写作谋生。
- 2) He is a man who can be depended upon. 他是一个可以信赖的人。
- 15.a lot (of): 大量的。既可以修饰可数名词, 也可以修饰不可数名词。
- Usually there are a lot of people in the park.
 通常公园里人很多。
- 2) She spent a lot of money on books last year. 去年她花了很多钱买书。
- 16. Good teachers, records, tapes, books, and dictionaries will help. 好的老师、唱片、磁带、书本和字典都能提供帮助。

这里的 help 是不及物动词。will help 意思是 will be helpful.

三、练习答案

```
Kev to Exercises
 Ouestion for Preview Check
     8
 Phonetics
      П.
     /ei/
               state, face, stage, lake, ate, cake
     /_\/
               fun, some, lunch, supper
     /ai/
               nice, time, white
     /æ/
               catch, man
Grammar
            语法
     Ι.
     1.
       about (prep.)
                           difficult (adj.)
                                                take (v.)
                                                                     an (art.)
       fifteen (num.)
                           you (pron.)
                                                world (n.)
                                                                     in (prep.)
       language (n.)
                           ago (adv.)
                                                three (num.)
                                                                     but (conj.)
       the (art.)
                           oh (int.)
                                                him (pron.)
                                                                     a (art.)
      seem (v.)
                           and (conj.)
                                                now (adv.)
     2..
    (n.) language, mother, tongue, English, way, time, practice
     (adj.) easy, only, same, difficult, all, much
     (adv.) so, not, just
    (v.) seem, learn, is, try, hear, want, has, ask, use, talk, think, give
    (art.) the
    (pron.) that, we, it, what, something
    (prep.) to, in, for
Exercises to the Text
    I.Questions to the text 根据课文回答问题
    1. About fifteen hundred (languages).
    2. No, they are not.
    3. Yes, it is.
   4. About 200,000,000 people.
   5. Yes, I am.
   6. Yes, I think so. (No, I don't think so.)
 . 6 .
```

- 7. No. I am afraid not.
- 8. Yes, it is fun. (No, it isn't.)
- 9. Chinese.
- 10. Yes, I do.
- 11. Yes, I think so.
- 12. He learns his own language in a situation (情景) all of people use that language. So he listens to what people say. He tries what he hears. He is always using it, talking and thinking in it.
- 13. Because people who learn English as a foreign language are not in a situation as children who learn it as their own language.
- Ⅱ.英译汉
- 1. 在世界上

2. 人民. 人们

3. 数百万

4. 尽力做某事

5. 多少

6. 这类

7. 以同样方法

8. 小孩

9. 始终,一直

Ⅲ. 造句

- 1. Using tapes and records will help a lot in English learning.
- 2. Tim will be back home in a month.
- 3. The child is listening to his mother.
- 4. We depend on Jim to make the decision.
- 5. He has a lot of books.
- IV. 完成句子
- 1. one of the important languages
- 2. in other parts of the world
- 3. articles of this kind
- 4. in two weeks
- 5. in the same way
- 6. talk in English
- 7. all the time
- 8. It's hard to say
- 9. will take much time
- 10. from the first day
- V. 听写

1.

important	language	tongue	practise
difficult	magazine	remember	effort
foreign	excellent	imagine	dictionary
			<u>-</u>

Tapes and records are good for the students.

Learning English needs great effort and takes much time.

Tommy learned English when he was a child.

English and Chinese are different languages.

That man's English is excellent.

There are advertisements in the newspapers.

She didn't have enough money to buy the dictionary.

Ⅵ. 造句

- 1. There are about fifteen hundred languages in the world.
- 2. Many people use English.
- 3. People in other parts of the world also use English.
- 4. Is it easy or difficult to learn English?
- 5. Your pronunciation will be excellent in a month.
- 6. So it is hard to say that learning English is easy.
- 7. Practice needs great effort.
- 8. Our records and tapes help you to learn English well in a year.
- Ⅵ. 英译汉, 注意斜体字的含义。

part

- 1. 我弟弟每天一部分时间上学, 其余的时间工作。
- 2. 我不太熟悉镇子的这个地区。
- 3. 考试似乎在学校里起着重要作用。
- 4. 在这个剧里,毛泽东这个角色的确是最难演的。

master

- 1. 如果你掌握了一件事, 你就懂得怎样把它干好。
- 2. 狗的主人就是喂养它的人。
- 3. 如果你能控制困难的情况, 你就能成功地驾驭它。
- 4. 师傅就是一个能够教会别人工作的熟练工人。

add/addition

- 1. 如果你把数字加在一起,或在一个数上加上另一个数,就能得到它们的和。
- 2. 老师合计我们的分数。
- 3. 孩子们一开始就学汉语和加法。
- 4. 这种动物除了吃树叶之外,还吃大量的果实。

Ⅷ.汉译英

- 1. It is not difficult to learn English.
- 2. There are thirty students in the classroom.
- 3. Many people in the world use Chinese.
- 4. Can I help you to do it?
- 5. I started learning English at middle school. At that time I didn't like it very much because I didn't know why I must learn it.

6. Many thousands of Chinese people are learning English, but few of them understand that a good command of English needs a lot of practice.

四、参考译文

英语容易学吗?

世界上大约有 1500 种语言,但是广泛使用的只有少数几种,英语就是其中之一。 在英国和美国以及世界的其它地方,使用英语的人为数众多。英语为母语的人口约有两 亿。至于到底有多少人把它作为外语来学习就很难估计了,而且打算学英语的人也有数 百万。

英语是否容易学?不同的人有不同的回答。您是否在报刊杂志上见过这样的广告: "包您六周内学会英语,否则分文不取……" "轻松愉快!我们的唱片磁带助君一月内精通英语。从第一天起您的发音就将妙不可言。且请寄……"。当然实际情况绝非如此。

唯一显得容易学的语言是母语。然而我们必须记住,当我们还是孩子的时候,就对自己的语言运用自如了。假如我们能以同样方式来学习英语,事情就似乎简单多了。试想一个孩子的所做所为。他倾听人们的谈话,鹦鹉学舌般地模仿,开口索要他所需的东西。不论何时,他都在使用这种语言,用它来说,用它在想。这其中训练量之大是可想而知的。

因此,很难说学习英语是件易事,因为精通英语靠的是大量的训练,而大量的训练则需要花大力气,下苦功夫。名师的指点,优质的唱片和磁带,好的书本和词典都能提供帮助,但它们决不可能为学生代劳。

五、自测题

Choose the proper answer:

1.	1. There 20 students in our class last year.					
	A. is	B. are	C. was	D. were		
2.	She can speak	tEngl	lish Fr	ench.		
	A. not only	.but also	B. notbut			
	C. onlyalso	•	D. not only	and also		
3.	It is difficult_	a fore	ign language in s	such a short time.		
	A. learn	B. learning	C. to learn	D. to learning		
4.	With the help	of records and	tapes, you can_	English in a month.		
	A. master	B. command	C. take	D. catch		
5.	A good comma	and F	rench needs grea	at efforts and takes much time.		
	A. to	B. of	C. in	D. with		
6.	If I	you, I would n	ot go there.			
	A. am	B. was	C. were	D. will be		

7. His success depended _____ his hard work.

A. of B. in C. upon

8. You should not work _____ without any rest.

A. all the time

B. at the time

D. into

C. in the time

D. all times

答案:

1.D 5.B

2.A 6.C

3.C 7.C

4.A 8.A

Lesson Two

Good Manners

一、背景知识

Manners 是人们在生活中表现出来的行为举止,是在文明社会中所要遵循的礼节规范。不同的国家和民族都有自己独特的文化和礼节。尽管 manners 的表现形式多种多样,但 good manners,如礼貌待人,与人为善,在每个文明国家都是受到称许的行为准则。本篇课文讲述了在不同环境中,怎样做是有礼貌的表现。

二、重点讲解

- 1. manners: 行为、举止、礼节、态度
- 1) table manners: 餐桌礼仪
- He has no manners at all.
 他这人一点礼貌都没有。
- 2. Everyone likes a person with good manners.

人们喜欢彬彬有礼的人。

介词短语 with good manners 做 a person 的后置定语。with 的意思是 "having", 即 "有, 具备"的意思。

例如: 1) China is a country with a long history. 中国是一个历史悠久的国家。

- 2) Jean is a beautiful girl with a long hair. 珍妮是一个有着一头长发的漂亮女孩。
- 3. Here are some examples of these things. 这里有几个关于礼节的例子。在这个句子中,语序倒装,主语是 some examples of these things. 如果在 Here, there 置于句首的句子中,主语是代词,则不需要倒装,用自然语序。

例如: 1) Here comes a car.

来了一辆轿车。

- 2) Here he came. 他过来了。
- 4. He never laughs at people when they are in trouble. 他从不嘲笑落难之人。
- a) laugh at…嘲笑…
- 例: You should not laugh at him at the meeting.

你不应该在会上嘲笑他。

- b) be in trouble: 有麻烦, 处境困难。
- 例: We should help those people who are in trouble. 我们应该帮助那些有困难的人。
- 5. instead ad. 副词
- 1) 顶替, 代替:

He is tired, let me go instead.

他累了,让我去吧。

2) 是……而不是……instead of 是常用的词组

They went there on foot instead of by bus.

他们是步行, 而不是乘车去那儿的。

- 6.either...or...: (连词) 不是……就是…… (两者必居其一)
- 例如: 1) Please either come in or go out. Don't stand there in the doorway. 请你进来,或者出去,别站在门口。
 - 2) You may visit me either this week or next week. 你可这周来看我,也可以下一周。
- 7. When people are waiting for a bus, or in a post office, he takes his turn. 当人们等候上下车,或在邮局里时,他(有礼貌的人)会依次而行,决不插号乱挤。

take one's turn:轮流,依次而行

例如: Everyone is taking his turn to buy a ticket. 每个人都在排队买票。

8. give one's seat to sb: 让座给某人

例如: She gave her seat to a woman with a baby in her arms. 她给一位怀抱婴儿的女士让了座。

9. "Excuse me" or "I'm sorry"

这两句表达法的中文有时是一样的,即"对不起"。但它们所用的情景是不同的。

- a) Excuse me 的用法如下:
 - ①想跟陌生人搭话,以引起对方注意,相当于"劳驾"。 Excuse me, what's the time by your watch? 对不起, 你的表几点了?
 - ②要从人群中挤过时,相当于中文"借光"。
 He pushed his way through the crowd, saying "Excuse me"。
 他一边说着:"对不起",一边从人群中挤过去。
 - ③不同意别人说的话时。
 Excuse me, but you're completely wrong.

对不起,(我想)你全错了。

④当踩着某人脚时,相当于 "I'm sorry." 或 "Sorry."

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