

修订本

大学

精读自学导读

英语



上海外语教育出版社

第4册

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大学英语

(修订本)

精读自学导读

第四册

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

Book Four



上海外语教育出版社

《大学英语》(修订本)精读自学导读

第四册

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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,但我发现不少有不尽如人意之处,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

Big Bucks the Easy Way

本课属记叙文，作者讲述了他的两个儿子为邮购公司散发广告插页赚“大钱”的经过。文章运用大词小用和小话大说的手法（如第 67 行 Obtaining an audience with son No. 1 和第 80 行 some activist on the work force 等等），取得了很好的幽默效果，文章的尾声部分又峰回路转，让读者会心莞尔。作者在描述其两个儿子的忙乱时，还插叙了自己出差住旅馆的悠闲，形成强烈的对比，使文章摇曳多姿。本课另一个有趣的现象是大量使用复合词，学习时可试作统计和比较。

1. Big Bucks the Easy Way

buck 为美国俚语，意为“钱，一块钱”，此处 big bucks 意为“大钱”。big bucks the easy way 为不完整句，补全可为 You can make big bucks in the easy way.

2. “You ought to look into this, ” I suggested to our two college-age sons.

look into “朝……里面看，调查”。如：

Allan looked into the window but saw nothing.

阿伦往窗户里看了看，但什么也没看见。

The investigation committee looked into the whole accident and found one important clue.

经过对整个事故的调查，调查委员会发现了一个重要的线索。

Would you two look into the problem and give me a report by Friday?
你们两位能不能调查一下这个问题，在星期五前给我一份报告？

课文此处的 look into 意为“好好看看”，课文第 10 行的 look into 同此义。

this 指作者递给两个儿子看的塑料袋和袋内的杂志，以及印在塑料袋上的宣传文字。

college-age 意为“到了读大学年龄的，读大学的”。从课文第 27 行的 our older college son 判断，作者的两个大儿子(课文尾声部分描述的是两个小儿子 our two youngest sons 的事情)应都在大学就读。该词为由 college 和 age 两个名词构成的复合形容词，作定语修饰 sons，与此构词方式相同、用法亦相同的在课文中尚有第 10 行的 magazine-delivery 等。

3. I handed them some magazines in a plastic bag someone had hung on our doorknob.

in a plastic bag 修饰 some magazines。从句 someone had hung on our doorknob 又修饰 a plastic bag。

4. A message printed on the bag offered leisurely, lucrative work ... of delivering more such bags.

lucrative “有利可图的，有钱可赚的，赚钱的”。又如：

Import and export is no longer a lucrative business now.

现在，进出口已经不再是很有钱赚的行当了。

I want you to aim at this lucrative market and go all out.

我要你们瞄准这个很赚钱的市场，全力出击。

5. “I can live with it,” his brother agreed.

live with: put up with, do with “忍受，容忍”。又如：

He lived with all that indignity and contempt until his recognition

again ten years later.

他含垢忍辱，一直到 10 年以后重新得到人们的认识。

Just imagine. Two potatoes a day and no water. Could you live with that?

想想看吧，每天就 2 个土豆，还没有水，你能忍受吗？

It needs great will to live with such insult.

要忍受如此的侮辱，是需要坚强的意志的。

6. **“But it pains me,” I said, “to find that you both have been panhandling ...”**

pain 原为名词，意为“痛，痛苦”，此处名词作动词用，意为“使……感到痛苦”。又如：

It really pained me when I saw John treat Mary like that.

我看到约翰那样对待玛丽，真感到痛心。

英语中词性转换的例子很多，如本课第 49 行的 banding 即是名词作动词的又一例。

panhandle “沿街乞讨”。又如：

Bob is out of work but it is a fortunate thing that he does not have to panhandle yet.

鲍勃失业了，不过幸运的是，他目前尚不至于去沿街乞讨。

To some people it is no embarrassment to panhandle.

对于某些人来说，沿街行乞一点也没有不好意思。

7. **“Great!” I enthused.**

enthuse “充满热情，使充满热情”，该词在口语中常用，作不及物动词和及物动词均可。例如：

We enthused over the teacher's suggestion of having class on the lawn.

老师建议我们在草坪上上课，我们欢喜雀跃。

The head nurse tried to enthuse the children to take noon naps.

主任保育员竭力鼓动孩子们，想让他们睡午觉。

该词的名词形式 *enthusiasm* 和形容词形式 *enthusiastic* 都是我们所熟悉的。

8. **“Super!” she snapped. “Just super! And it’s only getting started. Another truck just pulled up out front.”**

作者的妻子尖刻地挖苦，因此此处的 *super* 实为反讽。

get started: begin, start

out 和 *front* 此处都是副词，意为 *outside the house* 和 *in front of the house*。

9. **The first delivered four thousand Montgomery Wards. The second brought four thousand Sears, Roebucks.**

此处 *Montgomery Wards* 和 *Sears, Roebucks* 指代 *Montgomery Ward* 和 *Sears, Roebuck* 公司的广告插页，因此在两个公司名后都加了表示复数的 *s*。另外需注意：*Sears, Roebuck* 乃是一个公司的名称(为其全称 *Sears, Roebuck and Company* 的简略形式)，*Sears* 和 *Roebuck* 原为物姓氏，其中 *Sears* 中末尾的 *s* 为该姓氏本身所固有，并非表示复数之 *s*。

10. **What I was being blamed for, it turned out, was a newspaper strike which made it necessary to hand-deliver the advertising inserts ...**

turn out “结果是，后来证明”。又如：

It turned out that the man was an underground Communist Party member.

后来才知道，这个人原来是地下共产党员。

The experiment, as it turned out, became a landmark of the research in this field.

这个实验后来成了该领域研究的一块里程碑。

The experiment turned out to be very successful.

实验非常成功。

另请参看课文第 87 行 *As it turned out, ...*。

hand-deliver 是由名词 hand 与动词 deliver 构成的复合动词。
insert 原为动词，意为“插入”，此处转换词性用作名词，意为“插页”。

11. **The company had promised our boys \$ 600 for delivering these inserts to 4,000 houses by Sunday morning.**

介词 by 表示“到……时间为止，在……时间以前”。又如：

He shall be back here by 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

他明天下午 3 点以前应该已经回来了。

By the end of last December we had had about 400 visitors.

到去年底为止，已有 400 人来此参观。

12. **“Six hundred bucks!” His brother had echoed, ...**

echo 原意为“发出回声”，此处意为“附和，随声附和”，作名词和动词均可。又如：

Nobody echoed him as he had expected.

没人如他所期望的那样附和他的话。

He got a few echoes. But other than that, he got nothing.

有几个人附和，但除此而外，他再没什么收获。

13. **“Both the Sears and Ward ads are four newspaper-size pages,” my wife informed me.**

Sears and Ward 即 Sears, Roebuck and Montgomery Ward.

four newspaper-size pages “有报纸大小的 4 页，报纸大小的纸张共 4 页”。此句不应译作“有 4 页报纸那么大”，因其主词为 pages, newspaper-size 是修饰 pages 的定语。newspaper-size 为两个名词构成的复合形容词。

14. **Even as we speak, two big guys are carrying armloads of paper up the walk.**

even as we speak: even as we are speaking now “就在我们现在在说话的时候，就在现在我在跟你说话的当儿，就现在”

armload 为由 arm 和 load 构成的复合名词，意为“一抱”，相当

于 armful。

15. **What do we do about all this?**

这是口语的说法，相当于 What shall we do about all this?

16. **They are crammed wall-to-wall all through the house ...**

wall-to-wall 是名词加介词加名词构成的复合词，此处作副词用，修饰动词 crammed。以同样方式构成的复合词例子如：

They always work side-by-side.

他们总是肩并肩地工作。

Our team actually go head-to-head with them so we have nothing to fear.

我们队与他们实际上旗鼓相当，因此没有什么好怕的。

17. **There's only enough room for people to walk in, ...**

此处的 room 为不可数名词，相当于 space，意为“空间”，与作“房间”解释、作可数名词用的 room 不同。试比较：

We don't have enough room in the house for all the old books.

我们屋子里没有足够的空间，放不下所有这些旧书。

We don't have enough rooms in the house for all the guests.

我们屋子里没有足够的房间，无法安顿所有的客人。

18. **Her voice kept rising, as if working its way out of the range of the human ear.**

work one's way: make one's way with effort “费力地去，用力前往”。又如：

The horses worked their way up the steep hill.

马儿费力地往陡峭的山上爬去。

The guerrillas worked their way into the tall grass.

游击队员们披开高高的野草，艰难地前进。

range “范围，有效距离，音域”。如：

The guerrillas shot the enemy at close range.

游击队员们在近距离射击敌人。

She has a marvellous voice with an extraordinary range.

她嗓音甜美，音域奇广。

out of “在……(范围)以外”; out of the range of the human ear “在人的听觉范围以外，是人所听不见的”

19. **Got a lunch date.**

这是一个不完整句，补全则为 I've got a lunch date. 口语中经常省略主语，尤其是第一人称的主语。又如：

Got to go. Have classes. (= I've got to go. I have classes.)

得走了，有课呢。

Had a nice summer back in the States? (= You had/ Did you have a nice summer back in the States?)

暑假回美国过得好吧？

20. **I had had a marvelous steak, but knew better by now than to say so.**

为了句子紧凑起见，by now 插在 knew better than to say so 的中间。by 的用法见本单元讲解第 11 条。

21. **It's almost as if the inserts keep reproducing themselves.**

reproduce 是动词，由 produce 加前缀 re- 构成，意为“再生，繁殖，复制”。又如：

Rabbits reproduce very fast.

兔子繁殖很快。

The video will reproduce the whole process of the wedding.

录像将重现婚礼的全过程。

22. **Your college sons must learn that one does not get the best out of employees by threatening them with bodily harm.**

best 此处是名词，意为“最大好处，最好的东西”。如：

We shall bring out the best in him.

我们应该把他的长处充分发挥出来。

get the best out of “从……处得到最大的好处(利益、效果等)”。

又如：

What we shall consider is not how much time we should put in it, but how we can get the best out of it.

我们需要考虑的并不是应该花多少时间下去，而是如何能够取得最好的效果。

When you have a good method, you'll get the best out of your study. 有了好的方法，就可以有最佳的学习效果了。

bodily harm “身体上的伤害，体罚”，bodily 为名词 body 加后缀 -ly 构成的形容词。

23. **If they don't, you two will have to remove all that paper by yourselves.**

paper 此处意为“纸”，为不可数名词，不是意为“报纸”的可数名词 paper。

24. **... you have just worked a profound change in my personality.**

profound: deep “深刻的”；personality “人格，个性”。此句可译作“……你刚刚使我的个性产生了深刻的变化。”

25. **Do it!**

这是一个祈使句。it 指代上文中作者告诉其儿子应做的事情。

26. **Then some activist on the work force claimed that ...**

activist “活动家，激进主义分子”。又如：

George used to be a campus activist, but now he cares about nothing happening around him.

乔治曾是学校里的激进分子，但现在，他对身边发生的事情一概不关心了。

介词 on 在此处表示归属，意为“是……的成员，在……供职”。又如：

Those who are on the volleyball team please wait at the gate at 12 o'clock.

排球队队员请在 12 点在大门口等候。

Jennings is no longer on the planning committee.

詹宁斯不再是计划委员会的成员了。

He is on *The Wenhui Daily*.

他在《文汇报》社工作。

work force “劳动大军，劳动力，工人总数”。又如：

Most of the work force in this city were immigrants from remote country areas.

这个城市的劳动人口大部分是来自偏远农村的移民。

Within three years the factory has reduced its work force to 30%.

3 年内，该厂已将其职工人数削减到了原来的百分之三十。

27. **The organizer had declared that all the workers were entitled to \$ 5 per hour!**

be entitled to “有权做某事，有权得到……”，其后跟名词或不定式均可。又如：

Only those who have worked fully for 300 days are entitled to the holiday in Europe.

只有工作满 300 天的才可去欧洲度假。

As of 1978, every employee became entitled to an annual paid leave of 24 to 30 days.

1978 年，所有的职员都得到了带薪休假 24 至 30 天的权利。

If you fail in the final exam, you are not entitled to go on to the third year.

如果期末考试不及格，那么你就没有资格升入 3 年级。

28. **As it turned out, the job was completed three hours before Sunday's 7 a. m. deadline.**

Sunday's 7 a. m. deadline “星期天早晨 7 点这一最后期限”，7 a. m. 限定 deadline, Sunday's 限定 7 a. m. deadline.

deadline “最后期限，最后时限”。又如：

All the exercises are to be handed in next week. The deadline is

Thursday afternoon.

所有的练习必须在下周交齐，最后的时间为星期四下午。

The deadline for all lecturers' reporting to the dean's office is September 30th.

所有讲师最迟须在9月30日前到院长办公室报到。

29. **By the time I arrived home, the boys had already settled their accounts ...**

settle “结束，对……达成协议，支付，结算”。如：

It is no easy thing to settle the dispute between the two hostile countries.

要结束这2个互相敌视的国家间的争端，决不是一件容易的事情。

The two parties will settle their disagreement out of court.

双方的争议将在庭外了结。

We still have that electricity bill to settle.

我们还有那笔电费要付。

settle an account “结账”。如：

The account is not yet settled.

这笔账尚未结。

30. **Then one Saturday morning my attention was drawn to the odd goings-on of our two youngest sons.**

draw one's attention to “将某人的注意力吸引到……上”。又如：

I should like to draw your attention to the analysis of one of Whitman's poems.

我想请大家看一看对惠特曼的一首诗的分析。

goings-on 是动词词组 go on 变化而来的复合名词，常以复数形式出现，意为“(不正常或不正当的)行为、举动，发生的事情、事态”。又如：

Have you noticed the goings-on in that house recently?

你有没有注意到那座房子里最近发生的一些事？

The goings-on of the family seem to be quite queer in the couple of days.

这几天那一家子的举动有些怪。

31. **I assumed their mother had enlisted them to remove junk for a trash pickup.**

assume “猜测，猜想”，一般指带有臆测性的猜想。又如：

He assumed everybody had seen the movie, so he went on to analyze the characters without any introduction to its plot.

他想当然地以为大家都已看过那部电影，因此没有介绍剧情，就直接分析起了人物。

I assume you would like this.

我想你们会喜欢的。

pickup 是由动词词组 pick up 变化而来的复合名词，此处意为“收拾，收集”，亦可解释为“小卡车”。另如：

They make a lot of noise when they come for the daily pickup of trash.

他们每天来收垃圾的时候总是弄出许多声音来。

He has gone for the pickup of mail.

他去收邮件了。

He started his pickup and drove onto the road.

他发动起小卡车，开上了公路。

32. **Then I overheard them discussing finances.**

overhear 是由副词 over 和动词 hear 复合而成的动词，意为“无意中听到，偷听到”。又如：

I overheard a talk on the party line.

我在电话分机上偶然听到了一次谈话。

The surprising thing was she went to overhear their discussion.

令人惊讶的是，她居然去偷听他们的讨论！