上册

# 大学

(配精读修订本第一册,第二册)

# 蓝语难点解析

王达金 主编

- 课文疑难解析
- 关键词语用法释例
- 练习答案及难点讲解
- 课文及阅读文章参考译文

华中理工大学出版社

# 大学英语难点解析(上册)

(配精读修订本第一册、第二册)

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华中理工大学出版社

#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语难点解析(上册)(配精读修订本第一册、第二册)/王达金 主编 武汉:华中理工大学出版社, 1999年9月

ISBN 7-5609-2040-3

- I. 大…
- Ⅱ.①王… ②吴… ③熊… ④许… ⑤刘…
- Ⅱ. 英语-高等学校-教学参考资料

N. H31

大学英语难点解析(上册)(配精读修订本第一册;第二册)

主编 王达金

责任编辑:杨 鸥

封面设计:潘 群

责任校对:熊九龄

监 印:张正林

出版发行:华中理工大学出版社

武昌喻家山 邮编:430074 电话:(027)87542624

经销:新华书店湖北发行所

排版:华中理工大学出版社照排室印刷:武汉大学出版社印刷总厂

开本:787×1092 1/16

印张:18.5

字数:433 000

版次:1999年9月第1版

印次:1999 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1-3 000

ISBN 7-5609-2040-3/H • 279

定价:19.80元

(本书若有印装质量问题,请向出版社发行科调换)

#### 内容提要

本书是《大学英语精读(修订本)》第一册、第二册的配套辅导用书。

本书按课文顺序编写,每课分四个部分:一、课文疑难解析;二、关键词语用法释例;三、练习答案及难点讲解;四、课文及阅读文章参考译文。

本书能帮助选用《大学英语精读(修订本)》的广大学生及自学者加深对课文的理解,提高英语技能,并在英语四级考试中获得好成绩。

为了帮助广大学生学好《大学英语精读(修订本)》教材,提高英语水平,顺利通过国家英语四级考试,我们组织一些长期讲授本教材、对英语四、六级考试颇有经验的教师编写了这本书。

该书分上、下两册,按课文顺序编写。上册与《大学英语精读(修订本)》第一、第二册配套; 下册与《大学英语精读(修订本)》第三、第四册配套。

每一个单元分四个部分:一、课文疑难解析;二、关键词语用法释例;三、练习答案及难点讲解;四、课文及阅读文章参考译文。

课文疑难解析——主要将课文中出现的较难句子译成汉语,有的用英文解释之后再给出 汉语译文。然后,对难句所涉及的语法、习惯表达法、修辞手法等分别加以解释分析。

关键词语用法释例——主要将课文中已出现并与英语四级考试密切相关的词、词组、短语、习语等从释义、用法、辨析三个方面进行了较详细的注解,对相关词语给出同义或反义的说明。

练习答案及难点讲解——主要针对课文后面的练习给出参考答案,对重难点词或短语给出汉语译文;对构词、易混词及结构重难点进行了概括性的讲解。

课文及阅读文章参考译文——主要对课文及阅读文章给出汉语译文,以供参考。

本书可供选用《大学英语精读(修订本)》教材的广大学生、自学者等使用。如本书能给使用者学好该教材提供一些帮助,并在全国大学英语四级考试中获得较好成绩,我们将会感到莫大的欣慰。

编者 1999 年 7 月

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## 大学英语难点解析(上册)

# **BOOK ONE**

#### How to Improve Your Study Habits

#### 一、课文疑难解析

- 1. Sounds too good to be true? (It sounds too good to be true?)听上去好得难以置信?
  - (1)这是一个省略了主语(It),并以陈述结构用升调读音的方式而变成的问句。这种句式一般起附加说明或表示惊讶的作用,无须回答。如:

He is sick? 他生病了?

(比较: Is he sick? — Yes, he is. 他生病了? — 是的,他生病了。)

(2)too...to...意为"太……以致不能……",表示否定意义。如果 too 前有 not,only, but,never 等含否定意义的词语时,则表示肯定的意义。因为在这种情况下,这些词加 too 在意义上相当于 very,或使 too 在意义上相当于 very。试比较它在下列句中的用法。

Swimming is too difficult to learn. 游泳太难学了。

(比较:Swimming is not too difficult to learn. 游泳并不十分难学。)

As he has often remarked, one is never too old to learn. 诚如他常说的,活到老学到老。 辨析

too...not to...:如此(太)……哪能不。从结构上看,这是一个否定形式,但表示肯定的意义。如:

He has read too many books about Africa not to know something about the social customs there. 他读了那么多有关非洲的书,哪能不对那儿的社会习俗有所了解。

- 2. Perhaps you are an average student with average intelligence. (Maybe you are an ordinary student with normal ability to learn and understand.)也许你是个普通的学生,智力平平。
- 3. This is not necessarily the case, however. (But, this might not be true.) 然而,实际情况未必如此。
  - (1) be the case:真的,真实情况(be true; be the real situation)。该结构多用于否定和对比的句式中,使之与其前所述情况形成对比。如:

I thought I had known her well, but that was not the case. 我以为我很了解她,但事实并非如此。

Some people think that money and power can bring happiness. This is not necessarily the case, however. 有人认为金钱和权力能带来幸福,然而事实未必如此。

(2)however:然而。属连接副词,起与前相比较的作用,常置于句首或句末,用逗号将其与句子隔开。如:

• 2 •

Some people believe that boys are cleverer than girls. This is not necessarily the case, however. 有些人认为男孩比女孩聪明,然而事实未必如此。

- 4. You can receive better grades...(You can get higher remarks...)你可以取得更好的成绩
- 5....committed time(... time committed or required for necessary purposes)……规定用于的时间
- 6. It's important to set aside time for relaxation, hobbies, and entertainment as well. 给休息、业余爱好和娱乐活动留出一定的时间,这一点很重要。
  - (1)It's important to do sth. 中的 it 为形式主语,指代后面真正的主语(不定式短语), 其本身没有具体意义。常见的这类结构还有: It's common (dangerous, difficult, easy, foolish, necessary, right, wise, wrong, etc.) to do sth. 如:

It's necessary to have a plan before doing any kind of work. 做任何工作先订个计划是必要的。

△It's important that...中的 that 从句为真正的主语,常置于句尾部分,句首用 It 作形式主语。常见的这类结构中的形容词还有:admirable,advisable,apparent,certain,clear, likely,impossible,evident,obvious,surprising,true,well-known等。如:

It's obvious that electronic computers are playing an important role in the field of science and technology. 显然电子计算机在科技领域正起着重要的作用。

- (2)关于 and... as well 的用法参见"关键词语用法释例"部分。
- 7. ..., it will enable you to plan your activities so that you have adequate time for both work and play. 它会使你安排好各种活动,既有足够的时间工作,又有足够的时间娱乐。
  - (1) so that:以便,为的是,结果是(in order that; with the result that)。用于引出状语从句,该从句常置于主句之后。如:
- They advertised the concert so that every one should know about it. 他们登广告以便使每个人都知道这次音乐会。(目的状语)

I gave him the book so that he might study the subject at home. 我把书给他以便使他可以在家里学习功课。(目的状语)

Nothing more was heard of him, so that people thought that he was dead. 没有听到他的消息,以至于人们认为他已去世了。(结果状语)

#### 辨析

- so...that:如此(太)……以至于。为了便于理解,该结构可归纳为以下四种句式:
- A)so+形容词(分词或副词)+that 从句;
- B)so+形容词+a(an)+单数名词+that 从句:
- C)so+动词+that 从句;
- D)so+many(few, much, little)+复数名词(不可数名词)+that 从句。如:

He spoke so fast that I could not follow. 他讲得太快,我听不懂。(so+副词)

She was so excited that she could not speak. 她兴奋得连话都说不出来了。(so+分词)。

It was so easy an exercise that every one of us can do it. 这样简单的习题我们每个人都会做。(so+形容词+a/an+单数名词)

The students were so concentrating on their teacher that they didn't find the president sitting behind them. 学生们如此专心地听老师讲课,以致没发现校长正坐在他们后边。(so +动词)

There were so many people in the room that we could't get in. 房子里的人很多,我们进不去。(so+many+复数名词)

He fools away so much time on his stamp collection that he never gets anything done. 他在集邮上浪费了太多的时间,因此什么事也没做成。(so+much+不可数名词)

- (2)关于 enable 的用法参见"关键词语用法释例"部分。
- 8. Take notes to help you remember what the teacher says. 做笔记有助于你记住老师讲课的内容。

Help 后可跟一个宾语和一个带 to 或不带 to 的动词不定式。不过不带 to 的结构在现代 英语中,尤其是在美语中更为常见。注意,在被动结构中 to 不可省。另外,help 后还可直接接 一个不带 to 的动词不定式。比较和体会 help 在下列句中的用法:

This will help you understand the next class. 这有助于你听懂下一堂课。(help sb. do sth.)

Skimming helps double your reading speed and improves your comprehension as well. 阅读不仅有助于你的阅读速度提高一倍,而且还能帮助提高理解能力。(help do sth.)

Tests help make your new knowledge permanent. 考试有助于你巩固所学的知识。 (help do sth.)

The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle. 务 必使同志们继续保持艰苦奋斗的作风。

△help sb. with sth.:帮助某人做某事。with 后常接事物名词。如:

There are other techniques that might help you with your studying. 还有另外一些能帮助你提高学习效果的方法。

- 9. Go over your notes as soon as you can after class. 课后要及早复习笔记。
  - (1)as+a/ad. +as one can:尽可能……也,尽量……也(in the way that)。其中第一个as 为副词,后接形容词或副词,第二个as 为从属连词,引出一个状语从句。如:

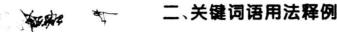
Try to read it as fast as you can. 试着尽可能快地阅读。

You should give them an answer as soon as you can. 你应该尽早给他们一个答复。

- (2)关于 go over 的用法参见"关键词语用法释例"部分。
- 10. The world won't end if you don't pass a test,... (Your career of learning does not come to an end if you fail to pass a single test,...) 一次考试不及格并不意味着天会塌下来……。

此外 The world won't end 属形象表达用语,本义指世界不会停止,比喻某事情的结果并不重要。汉译时,可依具体情况而定。如:

The world won't end even if we fail a hundred times. 即使我们失败一百次,天也不会塌下来。



1. read on:继续读(continue to read)。如:

The story was so interesting that he *read on* till he finished it. 这个故事非常引人人胜,他一直读下去直到读完为止。

2. fill in:填写,填入(write in or put in)。如:

Please fill in all the blanks on this form. 请填写表格中的所有空格。

#### 辨析

fill out:填写。作填写表格时,fill in 和 fill out 常可换用,但 fill in 强调填写必要的部分。而 fill out 强调填写整个部分。如:

This form should be filled out (filled in) as soon as possible. 这张表格应尽快填写好。

3. commit:指定用于(assign to certain use)。如:

The local government *committed* ten million U.S. dollars in building up a new university. 地方政府拨款 1 000 万美元用于建立一所新大学。

△commit oneself to:致力于,献身于(devote oneself to)。其后多接事物名词。另外,还可表示"承诺,答应"做某事(make oneself responsible for),其后可接原形动词或动名词。如:

We must committed ourselves to the cause of our socialist construction. 我们必须献身 于我国的社会主义建设事业。

Have you committed yourself to go (going) there? 你答应亲自去那儿吗?

4. **decide on (upon)**:选定,就……作出决定(determine; make a choice or decision about)。往往 含有经过考虑之后才决定某事或做某事的意思,其后可接名词、动名词(短语)。如:

Let's put our heads together and decide on a plan of action. 咱们集思广益,决定一项行动计划。

Have you decided on the date you leave here? 你决定好离开此地的日期了吗?

They have decided on building a power plant there. 他们已决定在那儿建立一座发电站。

5. be sure to do sth.; 务必做,一定做某事(not fail to do sth.)。如:

Be sure to write home as soon as you get there. 你到那儿之后一定要马上写信回家。

△be sure of sth.:确信,有理由相信某事物(be confident of sth.)。有时,of 后还可接动名词(短语)。如:

You may be sure of his honesty. (=I am sure that he is honest.)你可以确信他是诚实的。

Fight no battle you are not sure of winning. 不打无把握的仗。

△be sure of oneself:有自信心(be confident in oneself or be self-assured)。如:

He is quite sure of himself. 他很自信。

6. set aside: 留出, 拨出(save or put by for the future use or for a special purpose)。属动副型 短语, 着重指留出钱财以待后用或指留出时间作某特殊目的之用。如:

You should set aside some money if you want to buy a bike. 如果你想买辆自行车,就得存点钱。

Please *set aside* twenty minutes each morning to read English aloud. 请每天早晨留出 20 分钟时间朗读英语。

#### 7. occupy:

(1)占用,占去(时间)。其主语多指事物名词,宾语指花去的时间。如:

These activities occupied most of her time. 这些活动占去了她的大部分时间。

The dinner occupied nearly two hours. (比较: It took nearly two hours to have the dinner-)宴会占用了近两个小时的时间。

(2)忙碌于(be busy)。侧重指将时间用于做某事,其主语多指表示人的词语,宾语用反身代词。如需表示忙碌的具体事情时,其后用 in 或 with 加名词或动名词结构。不过,在更多情况下,occupy 以过去分词的形式作表语用。如:

He occupied himself in (with) collecting stamps. (比较: He spent his time collecting stamps.) 他把时间用在集邮上。

She is occupied in(with) writing a book. (比较: She is busy writing a book.)她正忙着写一本书。

(3)占用,拥有(be in the possession of)。侧重指占有某空间、地方等,其主语通常指行为的发出者,即可是表示人的词语,也可指其他。如:

My English books occupy a lot of space. 我的英语书占去了很多地方。

The library occupied a floor space of 10 000 square metres. 图书馆占地一万平方米。

#### 8. hobby 与 habit:

hobby:嗜好,业余爱好(an activity which one enjoys doing in one's free time)。主要指消磨业余时间的活动方式。如:

He pursued his hobby of collecting stamps for so many years. 许多年来,他一直保持着集邮的嗜好。

habit: 习惯,习性(a behaviour pattern that has a degree of unconscious stubborn repetition or that cannot easily be given up)。主要指在平时养成的而又难以根除的行为。如:

Improving your study habits will improve your grades. 改进学习习惯一定会提高你的学习成绩。

#### 9. (and)...as well:

(1)也,同样地(too,also)。注意,该结构多用于肯定的句式中,并且置于句末。有时根据 具体情况,可不用 and。如:

He gave me advice and money as well. 他不仅给我忠告,还给我钱。

Air is necessary for people; it is necessary for plants as well. 对人来讲,空气是必不可少的,对植物来说也是这样。

(2)不妨,还是……好(with equal reason; preferably)。常与情态动词 may 或 might 连用,位于该情态动词之后,并修饰其后的动词。如:

Since you have begun to do it, you may as well finish it. 你既然开了头,还是做完为好。

You might as well be polite when you speak to people. 你对人讲话最好礼貌些。

#### 辨析

as well as:不仅……而且,既……又,除……之外(还)(not only... but also; in addition to)。属复合并列连词,连接两个同等的词、短语、句子等。使用时,要注意:1)它强调的重点是并列事物或人中的前者,翻译时先译后者。2)当它连接两个主语时,由于侧重点是在第一个主语,所以谓语动词应与第一个主语在人称和数上保持一致。3)当它连接并列动词时,如前面动词有 can,may,must 等情态动词,则后面并列的动词应用相应的非限定动词;如前面的动词是一般时态,后面的并列动词应改用动名词。注意体会它在下列句中的用法:

He seemed to understand human nature as well as science. 他好像不仅懂得科学,也通人情。

You as well as I are right. 你对,我也对。(are 不能改用 am)

We cannot expect her to do the housework as well as look after the children. 我们不能指望她又照管孩子,又做家务。

With the television, we see a picture as well as hearing sound. 利用电视,我们不仅能听到声音,也能看见图象。(hearing 不能改用 hear)

Small towns as well as big cities are being rapidly industralized. 除大城市外,小城镇也在迅速工业化。

△注意下列句中的 as well as 是用于同等比较。

She sings as well as she plays. (=Her singing is as good as her playing.)她弹得好,唱得也好。

10. be aware of:意识到,知道,认识到(realize; have the knowledge of)。其后多接事物名词、动。名词(短语)或 wh-从句。如接 how 引出的从句,其 of 可要可不要。如接 that 从句,其 of 应省掉。注意比较与体会它在下列句中的用法:

Everyone should <u>be aware of</u> the danger of smoking. 大家都知道吸烟的危害性。(后接名词)

It was several minutes before I was aware of what had happened. 过了好几分钟我才明白发生了什么事情。(后接 what 从句)。

He was not aware of having done wrong. 他没有认识到他做错了。(后接动名词)

She was not aware(of) how much her husband earned. 她不知道自己丈夫挣多少钱。
(of 可要可不要)

He is fully aware that he is late for the meeting. 他完全明白自己开会迟到了。(不可说...aware of that...)

11. enable:使······能够(make...able to do)。属及物动词,后接 sb. 加不定式短语的复合结构,往往含有赋予某人力量、权利、方法等从而使其能够做某事之义。如:

This train will enable me to get there in time. 乘这列火车能使我按时到达那里。

#### 辨析

able:能够。属形容词,后接不定式短语。

disable:使……残废。它是由 able 加前缀而构成的及物动词,其主语通常指导致某人(宾语)残废的原因,使其失去做某事的能力。如:

An accident disabled him from playing basket-ball. 一次事故使他残废了,不能再打篮球。

unable:不能,无法。它是由 able 加表否定的前缀而构成的形容词,后常接不定式(短语),其含义相当于 not able。如:

I am *unable*(not able) to go to Beijing this summer, so you must go alone. 今年夏天 我不能去北京了,你只好自己去。

12. **concentrate on (upon)**: 专心于,全神贯注(keep or direct all one's efforts, thoughts, attention, etc. to)。其后多接事物性名词(代词)或名词性从句。如:

If you don't concentrate on your work, you'll be dismissed. 假如你不专心工作,你会被解雇。(后接名词)

You'll solve the problem if you concentrate upon it. 如果你全神贯注,你就能解决这个问题。(后接代词)

I can't concentrate on what I am doing because it is so noisy here. 我无法全神贯注地做我正在做的事,因为这儿太嘈杂了。(后接 what 从句)

13. mean doing 与 mean to do:

mean 后接动名词(短语),表示"意味着,意指"的意思。后接不定式(短语),则作"打算"解(plan to do)。如:

Revolution means liberating the productive forces. 革命意味着解放生产力。

I mean to stay here for two weeks. 我打算在这里呆两周。

英语中有些动词后可接动名词,也可接不定式,但在语义上是有区别的。这类动词常见的还有:deserve,forget,go on,regret,remember,stop,try,want 等。

△注意二者的区别:

deserve to do sth. 应该做某事

deserve doing sth. 应该受到(含被动意义)

forget to do sth. 忘记做某事

forget doing sth. 忘记做了某事