

67

H3/
T73
3

大学英语学习手册

第 3 册

主 编 佟学伶

副主编 王月仙 杨育民



A0988527

清华大学出版社

(京) 新登字 158 号

内 容 简 介

本书系根据全国高等学校文理科本科通用教材《大学英语(精读)》(修订本)而编写的同步辅导用书。每课均由课文注释、词语辨析、练习答案、练习注释、课文参考译文及自测练习六部分组成。注释合理、精当;词语辨析缜密、清晰;参考译文字斟句酌;自测练习针对性强。本书可供使用该教材的全日制本科生、成人高校本科生、高教自考者及《大学英语》自修者使用。

版权所有,翻印必究。

本书封面贴有清华大学出版社激光防伪标签,无标签者不得销售。

书 名: 大学英语学习手册(第3册)

作 者: 佟学伶 主编

出版者: 清华大学出版社(北京清华大学学研大厦,邮编:100084)

<http://www.tup.tsinghua.edu.cn>

印刷者: 清华大学印刷厂

发行者: 新华书店总店北京发行所

开 本: 787×1092 1/32 印张: 10.25 字数: 262 千字

版 次: 2002 年 1 月第 1 版 2002 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-302-04923-8/H·390

印 数: 0001~6000

定 价: 13.50 元

前 言

《大学英语学习手册》系根据全国高等学校文理科本科通用教材《大学英语（精读）》（修订本）而编写的同步辅导用书，旨在帮助使用该教材的全日制本科生、成人高等院校本科生、高教自考者及《大学英语》的自修者学好该教材，为成人英语三级考试、高教自考、全日制本科生全国英语四级统考打下坚实的基础。

本书每课包括六部分内容：1. 课文注释，2. 词语辨析，3. 练习答案，4. 练习注释，5. 课文参考译文，6. 自测练习（附答案及注释）。

六者中课文注释为重点。我们用了差不多一半的篇幅对课文中的重要词语、比较复杂的句式和重要的语法现象，乃至一些修辞手法、文体、英国英语和美国英语的区别等，均区别轻重地举例阐述或加以说明。释例力求丰富、生动、实用、富有情趣。尤其是对那些貌似简单、实则颇有讲究的语言现象，我们也着意“讨个说法”，有时会使您有一种茅塞顿开之感。如 so that 到底引导目的状语从句，还是引导结果状语从句？怎样识别？并非总是看从句中是否有情态动词 can/could, may/might, 助动词 will/would 等，有时却是根据上下文来判断的。

对于同学们常感困惑的一些常用词、常用短语，我们进行了辨析，这对于加深对它们的理解和实际运用是十分有益的。练习答案主要是为弥补课堂教学时间之不足而配置的，希望大家以积极的态度对待它，竭力克服消极影响。课后练习中含有一些书后词表中未列入的较难单词、短语，书中加了注释，并对一些难句和复杂的语法现象等进行了说明，以扫除同学们作练习的拦路虎，更好地达到训练的目的。希望同学们对照课文认真学习参考译文，这对于加深英文的理解，会

大有裨益。

自测练习是从北京成人高教英语三级考,1992—2001年的试题中精选出来,加工编纂而成的。这样做基于两种考虑:一是教科书中针对课文的练习已经不少,不宜再增加同学们的负担;二是许多同学对成人三级考、高教自考、全国四级统考耿耿于怀。这里题量虽则不多,但可窥豹一斑,考前接触一下,总比一无所知强多了吧。

总之,在学习《大学英语》精读过程中,决不能像对待泛读那样只了解文章大意就算完事,而应下一番“傻”工夫才成。正如一则英语格言云:“The longest way round is the shortest way home.”(“绕道路反近,捷径常误人。”)

中国人民大学、中国政法大学、首都师范大学等首都重点院校具有丰富教学经验的部分老师参加了本书的编写工作。他们兢兢业业,认认真真,十分感人。尽管如此,由于水平有限,时间不足,缺点和错误在所难免,热诚希望使用本书的老师和同学们提出宝贵的意见和建议。

仇子伦

中国人民大学教授

Unit One

A Brush with the Law 与警察的一场小冲突

I. 课文注释 (Notes to the text)

1. A *Brush with the Law*

brush: *n* 1) 刷子; 刷

a toothbrush 牙刷

a hairbrush 发刷; 毛刷

He gave his jacket a brush. 他刷了刷夹克衫。

2) brief fight or quarrel 小冲突, 磨擦

He had a brush with the customs men. 他与海关人员发生磨擦。

law: 1) 法律; 法学

If a man fails to observe (= breaks) the law he can be punished. 一个人如要犯法, 将受到惩罚。

She is studying law at university. 她在大学学法律。

2) 定律; 法则

Newton's law 牛顿定律

the law of nature 自然法则

the law of the jungle 丛林法则/弱肉强食

3) 规则; 原则

the laws of school 校规

the laws of morality 道德规范

4) the police or a policeman (非正式) 警方; 警察

The law was/were there in large numbers. 那里有大批

警察。

2. ...but it *makes* a good story now. ...但现在倒成了一个很好的故事。

make: come to be; result in being 成为

If you train hard, you will make a good footballer. 假如你训练刻苦，你会成为一个很好的足球运动员。

She will make him an excellent wife. 她会成为他的非常好的妻子。

3. I had left school *a couple of* months before that and was not *due* to go to university until *the following October*.

几个月前我中学毕业了，但上大学还要等到来年十月。

a couple of; a few; several; a small number of (口语) 两三个; 几个; 一些

Murray went out shooting and came back with a couple of rabbits. 默里出去打猎，猎获几只兔子回来。

I say, let's come in and have a couple of drinks. 我说，咱们进去喝两杯吧。

due: appointed (for a certain time or date) 预定的，预期的

The next train to London is due here at 4 o'clock. 下一班开往伦敦的火车预定4点钟到这里。

Mr Hill is due to lecture twice tomorrow. 希尔先生预定明天演讲两次。

following 一般意为 next (接着的; 下一个的)。如: in the following year 在翌年/on the following day 第二天; 次日

但是，在 next Monday, next April 等语里的 next 作“以后最先的”解，不作“下星期的”、“明年的”解。假如现在是10月，所说 next December 指今年的12月，说“明年的12月”该说 in December next (year)。

那么句中的 the following October 到底指哪年的10

月？这就看作者中学毕业是在什么时候。作者在2月份出的事儿。作者中学毕业在 a couple of months (一般指两三个月)前,即在头一年的11,12月份光景,所以 the following October 该是“来年的10月”。

4. ...so that I could *save up* some money to *go travelling*.

…以便攒些钱去旅游。

save up; *save (money) gradually over a period of time* 积攒(钱),存

You should save some money up, instead of spending it all. 你不要把钱全花掉,应该存一些。

We're saving up to buy the plane tickets for our holiday abroad. 我们攒钱是为了买出国度假的机票。

How long did it take you to save up for a new car? 你用多长时间攒了够买一部新车的钱?

句中 *go travelling* 是一种固定结构,即 *go* 之后用一个 *-ing*,这种结构多与体育、娱乐活动有关:

Let's go climbing next weekend. 下个周末咱们去爬山吧。

Did you go dancing last Saturday? 上星期六你去跳舞了吗?

这类结构的常见短语有: *go boating* (去划船), *go fishing* (去钓鱼), *go hiking* (去远足), *go hunting* (去打猎), *go riding* (去骑马), *go sailing* (去航海), *go shooting* (去射击), *go shopping* (去购物), *go skiing* (去滑雪), *go swimming* (去游泳), *go walking* (去散步)等。

5. As it was a fine day and I was *in no hurry*, I was *taking my time*, looking in shop windows, ... 由于天气晴朗,当时又无急事,我便悠闲地看看橱窗,...

in no hurry 或 *not in a/hurry* 为 *in a hurry* (匆忙;着急)的否定形式,意为“不着急;不匆忙”:

You make mistakes if you do things in a hurry. 仓促行

事，就会出差错。

I'm not in a/any hurry (=in no hurry) to change my job. 我并不急于调动工作。

take one's time; not hurry 从容进行；不慌不忙

Take your time and think it over carefully before making decisions. 别忙，仔细考虑一下再做决定吧。

They take their time over most things and dislike being hurried. 他们办事常常慢慢吞吞，还不愿别人催促。

look in; direct one's eyes inside 朝…里面看

That's our house. look in and see if you like it. 那是我们的住宅，到里边瞧瞧，看你喜欢不喜欢。

Look in the cupboard and see if we have any more coffee. 看看食品橱里还有没有咖啡。

句中 looking in...等几个现在分词短语均作伴随动作的状态。

6. I was just walking out of the local library, having unsuccessfully sought employment there, when I saw... 我在当地图书馆谋职未成，刚从那里出来，便看见…

seek (*pt, pp sought/sɔ:t; sɔt/*); look for; try to find (正式用语) 寻觅；探索

seek shelter from the rain 寻找避雨处

Are you seeking a quarrel? 你想寻衅争吵吗？

He's going to Canada to seek his fortune. 他去加拿大想赚大钱。

动词 seek 一般用作及物动词，但亦可作不及物动词，这时如果有宾语，则需加个介词 for。seek for 与 seek 相比，seek for 寻求的行为更加热切，更加持续，更强调目的。试比较：

I will seek an opportunity of meeting you. 我将找个机会去见你。

He went from village to village, seeking for work. 他

从这村走到那村，去寻找工作。

在主句为进行时，从属连词 *when* 引出的从句为一般过去时这一句型中，*when* 常常表示突然发生某事。常译为“…正在…，忽然”：

I was just coming along to see you when I ran into Wilson. 我来看你的时候，正往前走着，突然碰见威尔逊。
I had been working a couple of months when I had a letter from Celia. 我工作了几个月后，忽然接到西莉亚的来信。

7. ...and I was *left in no doubt*. …这一下使我确信无疑了。
leave; cause to remain in a certain condition 使保持某种状态

Who left the window open? 谁让窗户开着？

His illness has left him weak. 他的病使他身体衰弱了。
Don't leave her waiting outside in the rain. 别让她在风雨中等候。

句中 *in no doubt* 为 *in doubt*（可怀疑的；感到怀疑的；不能确定的）的否定形式，意为“无疑的；不感到怀疑的；很可能的”：

If you are in doubt about his ability to do the task, don't entrust him with it. 如果你怀疑他做这项工作的能力，就不要交给他去做。

When in doubt, do what your conscience advises. 当你发生疑虑时，那就凭良心办事吧。

句中 *in no doubt* 作主语的补语。

8. “*But what for?*” I said. “可为什么要抓我？”我问道。
what (...) for; why; for what purpose (口语) 为什么；为何目的

I'll go to Brazil next week. — What for? 我下周去巴西。——干什么去？

What have you come here for? 你来此有何贵干？

but; (shows disagreement) (表示不同意、不满) 可是;
但是

I'll give you five yuan. — But that's not enough! 我来给你五块钱。——可这不够呀!

It's time you went to bed. — But it's only nine o'clock. 你该去睡了。——可现在才 9 点钟啊。

9. It *turned out* there had been a lot of petty thefts in the area, ... 事情原来是这样的, 在这一地区多次发生小的扒窃案, ...

turn out; prove (to be) in the end; be discovered (to be) 证明 (是); 结果 (是); 原来 (是)

The hundred-yuan bill turned out to be a forgery. 那张 100 元的钞票证明是伪造的。

It turned out that he was George's father. 原来他就是乔治的父亲。

As it turned out, almost from the beginning he was involved in the matter. 结果表明, 几乎从一开始他就被卷入这件事情中去了。

The day turned out to be a fine one. 结果, 那天是个晴天。

10. ...and *regarded* myself as part of the sixties' 'youth counterculture'. ... 自认为是 60 年代“青年反主流文化”的一员。

regard as; consider to be 把...看作; 认为...是

I regard him as a dangerous person. 我认为他是个危险人物。

He regarded the offer as absurd. 他认为这项建议是荒谬的。

Jason is regarded as the best dentist in town. 杰森被认为是城里最好的牙医。

We regard our support to them as our duty. 我们把对

他们的支持看作我们的职责。

句中 *counterculture* (反主流文化) 是 20 世纪 60 年代, 为反映许多西方年轻人的处世态度和生活方式而现造的一个词。这些年轻人反对传统的社会价值观, 要求更多的个人自由。他们找不到更有效的与当时社会抗争的方法, 便沉溺于两性关系、吸毒、酗酒、听摇滚乐之中, 并以蓄长发、穿奇装异服感到无比的自豪。到 20 世纪 70 年代末, 反主流文化之潮流便衰退下去了。

11. As a result, I wanted to appear cool and *unconcerned* with the incident, ... 所以我想装出一副冷漠的、对这一事件满不在乎的样子。...

unconcerned 为 *concerned* 的反义词。

concerned 与 *with* 连用时, 意为“与...有关”或“关心; 关怀”:

We are not concerned with that matter. 我们与那件事无关。

youth clubs and other organizations concerned with the welfare of the young 青年俱乐部和其他一些关心青年福利的组织

concerned 与 *about* 连用时, 意为“担心”:

Dean is not much concerned about his wife's health. 迪恩并不很担心他太太的健康。

He seems to be making little progress, and the doctor is very concerned about him. 他好像没有什么好转, 所以医生着实为他担心。

concerned 有时也表示“担心”, 如: *She felt very concerned for the child's safety.* (她非常担心这孩子的安全。) 但一般指“急切要获得或保证”的意思:

A good employer should be concerned for the welfare of his workers. 一个好雇主应该关切被雇用人员的福利。

concerned 与 in 连用时，意为“与…有牵连；被卷入”：

More than one person has been concerned in this affair. 不止一人与此事件有牵连。

12. I thus appeared to them to be quite *familiar* with this sort of situation, ... 这么一来，在他们眼里，我就像是非常熟悉这一套的了，...

请注意 *familiar* 后面介词的用法：

A subject is familiar to a person. 某一问题对其人来说，是熟悉的。

A person is familiar with a subject. 某人对某一问题很熟悉。

再如：

James Fisher? The name seems familiar to me. 詹姆斯·菲希尔？这个名字我似乎很熟。

James Fisher? I seem familiar with the name. 詹姆斯·菲希尔？我似乎很熟悉这个名字。

be/become *familiar* with a person 虽可表示“认识某人”或“得以认识某人”，但常常表示“以不能容忍的或令人不愉快的随便态度对待某人”，所以使用时应慎而又慎：

After that, I avoided his presence, as I felt he was becoming too familiar with me. 打那以后，我就尽量避开他，因为我感到，他对我太随便了。

在涉及男女之间的关系时，*familiar with* 可指两性的不正当行为。

13. ...and it *confirmed* them in their belief that I was a thoroughly disreputable character. ...这使他们更加确信我是一个地地道道的坏蛋。

confirm in; strengthen (someone) in (something such as a belief or habit) 使(某人)在(信念、习惯等)方

面更加坚定、巩固

Your behaviour has only confirmed me in my opinion of you. 你的表现使我对你的看法就更坚定了。

This latest information confirms me in the belief that he is to blame. (= *The latest information confirms my belief that he is to blame.*) 这一最新消息使我坚信他应受责备。

What you have told me about Mr. Bloggs confirms me in my suspicion that he beats his wife. 你对我讲述的有关勃洛格斯先生的情况使我对他殴打妻子的事更加怀疑。

句中 *that I was a thoroughly disreputable character* 为 *belief* 的同位语从句。可跟同位语从句的常见名词有 *idea, fact, rumour, news, hope, order, doubt, belief, thought, evidence* 等。

14. “*Get in the back,*” they said. “坐到后面去,” 他们说。
get in; v prep enter (a vehicle) 上(车)

Get in the car, and we'll go for a drive. 上车, 咱们开车去兜兜风。

15. *They got in on either side of me.* 他们上车后分别坐在我的两边。

get in; v adv enter a vehicle 上车

They got in and drove off. 他们上了车, 然后开走了。

16. *I continued to try to look worldly and au fait with the situation.* 我继续装成老于世故、对这种事习以为常。
au fait; familiar (法文) 熟悉的

这里用了个法文短语, 明显地具有双重目的: 一是避免重复 *familiar* 这个词; 二是说明讲故事的人受到过良好的教育, 为故事的结局埋下一个伏笔。

continue 这个动词, 宾语可以是 *不定式*, 也可以是 *动名词*, 意思上没什么差别:

I'll continue working/to work while my health is good. 只要我身体状况良好,我就要继续工作。

He continued to live/living with his parents after his marriage. 他婚后仍旧与其双亲同住。

后面可跟不定式或者-ing形式而意思不变的动词常见的还有: attempt (企图), begin (开始), can't bear (忍受不了), cease (停止), intend (意欲), omit (省略), start (开始)等。

17. "Aha," I could see them thinking, "unemployed." "啊,"
我看得出他们在想,“无业游民。”

aha/a'ha:/: *interj* 啊(表示惊奇、得意、有趣的发现等)

Aha, so there you are! 啊!原来你在这儿哪!

Aha! I have found them at last. 啊!我终于找到他们啦!

18. Eventually, I was officially *charged* and told to *report to* Richmond Magistrates' Court the following Monday.
最后,我被正式指控,并通知我下周一到里士满地方法庭受审。

charge: 1) ask in payment 要(价);收(费);课(税)

The hotel charged me £15 for a room with a bath. 那家旅馆一间带浴室的房间向我收费15英镑。

The government charged a heavy tax on luxuries. 政府对奢侈品课以重税。

- 2) *accuse* 指控;控告

He was charged with bribery. 他被告行贿赂/收取贿赂。

- 3) *give as a responsibility* 使(某人)承担(…责任)

She was charged with an important mission. 她被委任重要使命。

report to; declare one's arrival to (someone or a place)
向(某人或某处)报到

On arrival, new students should report to the administrative office. 新生到达后, 应向办公室报到。

He was told to report to the firm's headquarters. 他被告知前往该公司总部报到。

19. I want to *conduct* my own defence in court, ... 我想在法庭上做自我辩护, ...

conduct; control; manage 管理; 处理

She conducts her business very successfully. 她把企业经营得很成功。

If he conducts his business affairs in the careless way as he conducts his private affairs, they must be in confusion. 如果他处理公事也像他处理私事那样粗心, 事情一定会紊乱。

20. We *went along* that Monday *armed with* all kinds of witnesses, ... 我们星期一去(出庭)的时候, 带了各种各样的证人, ...

go along; move forward 往前走; 前往

As the roads were so icy, the cars were going along very slowly and carefully. 路很滑, 汽车只好小心翼翼地、慢慢地往前开。

As they went along, the roads became more lonely. 他们越往前走, 路上的行人越少。

Father and Mother went along to the movies with us last Saturday. 上星期六, 父亲和母亲跟我们一起看电影去了。

arm with; provide (someone) with 使(某人)配备以...
(常用被动式)

He was armed with many facts and figures to prove his case. 他有许多事实和数据证实自己的立论。

Armed with facts like these, I can soon persuade the government to act. 有了这样一些事实,我很快便能说服政府采取行动。

21. But he was never *called on* to give evidence. 但法庭根本没有叫他作证。

call on; *make a demand on*; *invite* 要求; 邀请

I now call on Mr Grey to address the meeting. 我现在请格雷先生向大会演讲。

The candidate called on his supporters to work unceasingly for the cause. 那位候选人要求他的支持者们为事业而进行不懈的努力。

22. The poor police had never *stood a chance*. 可怜的警方败诉。

stand a chance; *have a prospect (of success, etc.)* 有(成功等的)机会/可能/希望

You don't stand a chance of getting the job! 你没有希望得到那份工作!

We stand a good chance of seeing Mary at the party. 我们很有可能在晚会上见到玛丽。

She stands a poor chance of winning in this season. 她本赛季获胜的希望很小。

23. *Given* the obscure nature of the charge, I feel sure that ... 从对我指控的这种捕风捉影的做法来看,我敢肯定...

given; *prep* if one takes into account 考虑到

Given their inexperience/that they're inexperienced, they've done a good job. 考虑到他们没有经验,他们的工作算是做得很好了。

动词 *give* 的过去分词 *given* 引起的短语作状语,作“考虑到”解时是很少的,它常作“假定,倘若”解:

Given good health, I hope to finish the work this year.

假如身体状况良好，我希望今年完成这项工作。

Given the opportunity, he might well have become an outstanding cartoonist. 倘若有机会，他很可能成为一名杰出的漫画家了。

24. ...*there is every chance that* I would have been found guilty. ...我完全可能被判有罪。

there is every chance that/ (the) chances are that; it is most likely that 很可能

There is every chance/ (The) chances are that he's already heard the news. 他很可能已经听到这个消息了。

find; decide (法律) 判定; 裁决

"How did you find the accused?" — "We found him innocent." “你们对那被告是如何判决的?” —— “我们判定他是无辜的。”

She was found guilty of stealing. 她被判偷窃罪。

25. ...*my solicitor's case quite obviously revolved around* the fact that I had a “brilliant academic record”. ...我的律师公然把辩护的证据建立在我“学业优异”这一事实上。

revolve around/about; have as a centre or main subject 以...为核心; 围绕...进行

A baby's life revolves around its mother. 婴儿的生活以母亲为中心。

This is the point about which discussion now revolves. 这一点正是目前讨论的中心问题。

revolve around 的本义为“围绕某个点或某个物体旋转”。如: *The earth revolves around the sun.* 地球围绕太阳旋转。但如果说“在轮轴、轴线、支点等上旋转”，则用 *revolve on*。如: *A wheel is revolving on its axis.* 一轮正在轴上转动。