大学英语自学丛书

大学英语

自学写读

唐义均 编著

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Useful Guide To College English

外文出版社

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大学英语自学系列丛书

《大学英语》自学导读①

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大学英语自学导读

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内容说明

《导读》是作者在认真研究《大学英语教学大纲》(高等学校文理科用)、国家教委大学统编教材《大学英语》及1994年颁布的《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表1~4级》的基础上,针对教学中学生提出的问题加以系统整理和分析后编写出来的。帮助读者掌握英语的语言规律与培养自学能力,是作者在编写本书时始终遵循的原则。

下面从四个方面介绍本书内容:

- (一)准确理解,熟练掌握大量单词和短语是学好外语的基础。本书中"课文置点(Language Points)"列举了每个单元精读,泛读课文中出现的常用短语,并给出它们的同义词、近义词或反义词;"重要词汇(Key Vocabulary)"则指出课文中出现的并在《教学大纲》和《通用词汇表》中规定的词汇。建议读者在学习每一单元时应首先熟悉并掌握这些词汇的中英文释义,尤其是常用动词、形容词、副词及介词词组的用法;还应根据"构词法(Word Building)"中列举的常用词缀及词根掌握英语构词规律,养成自觉记忆英语单词的习惯。
- (二)在理解的基础上要学会运用,既要做到知其然,又要知其所以然。本书中"精读(Intensive Reading)"中列举了学生容易混淆出错的语言现象,如 enough 与 adequate [Pp.65],如 prove the nearly (p. 36), except 与 except for (p. 126) feedly sit 写 result for the nearly (p. 36), except 与 except for (p. 126) feedly sit 写 result for the nearly (p. 36), except 与 except for (p. 126) feedly sit 写 result for the nearly (p. 36), except 与 except for (p. 126) feedly sit 写 result for the nearly (p. 36), except 与 except for (p. 126) feedly sit 写 result for the nearly for take the place of (p. 128), choose 与 select (p. 144), instead of 写 take the place of (p. 180)等。 为加强学生对英语规律性和系统性的微性认识,特分赞在是课文中的类似表达方式集中列出,如第 4 元列出了 at 十 是高级的常用词组,第 6 单元里列出了"最高级 + of all 可良远方式等。对这些内容要经常进行前后对照,揣摩其异同,规范其用法。"结构与语法(Structure and Grammar)"重点讲述学生较难理解和掌握的语法项目,如特殊比较级、what 引导的从句与谓语动词的关系、介词与关系

代词、介词与时间短语、分词的独立结构等。要掌握这些重点难点,需要在理解记忆的基础上反复练习。

(三)从对范文(课文)的摹仿入手,提高写作水平是学生的迫切需要。"语篇学习(Text Learning)"以提问的形式,要求学生运用所提供的连词,把答句连成完整的段落。从写文章摘要入手,逐步过渡到自由命题作文,或按要求写作文,这已被证明是学习写作的有效途径。"概念性短语(Conceptual Phrases)"则把课文中出现的表达某个特定概念的短语以精确的汉译列举出来,如 waken from a night-mare(从恶梦中醒来),a minor operation(一个小手术),the TV network(电视网),kitchen utensils(厨房用具),quality control(质量管理),improve efficiency(提高效率),beautify the dull setting(美化单调的环境)等。若能熟读勤背这些短语,对于克服洋泾滨英语(Chinglish)的思维习惯,丰富自己的词汇宝库,学会使用地道的英文表达思想(口笔头)是极为有益的。

(四)利用母语的优势,通过中英文对照,摸索并掌握英语语言规律已被证明是成年人学习外语的一条行之有效的经验。本书所有例句都有译文。"课文汉语译文(Chinese Translation of the Text)"则力求精确流畅,与原文保持一致。希望这些译文不但有助于学生理解原文,也能使他们在语篇的层次上摸索英汉互译规律。

此外,还附有"练习答案(Key To Exercises)",提供比较难做或容易做错的练习的答案,如中译英练习和完形填空(Cloze)。

以上从"理解""运用""表达""翻译"四个方面对《导读》内容作了扼要介绍,并就怎样使用本书提出了作者的建议。作者在编写本书时,力求从学生的实际需要入手,并根据学生的意见,及时对本书稿作了修改和补充。因此,本书可以说是同读者一起写成的。作者希望,这本摒弃了传统译注方法的《导读》能够帮助广大读者在学好教材,打好基础,激发出更大学习兴趣的同时,能使他们顺利通过各级大学英语考试;也希望能有更多读者向作者提出问题,使本书日臻完善。

写给读者的话

十多年前当我还是个学生的时候,我经常向我的老师提问。譬如:

为什么这个地方用 find(发现),那个地方用 find out(发现),而 另一个地方则用 discover(发现)呢?

大多数情况下,得到的回答是:就这么用;慢慢地,你会知道如何使用的。

但只要一用,总是出错。老师又告诉我:英美人不这样用!

四年大学不算快,可我还是不"知道如何使用"。毕业后,没料想自己当上了英语老师;更没想到的是,我的学生不断地向我提出我曾经不断地向我的老师提出过的那些问题。

就这么用……

我尽量模仿着我老师的语调和神态说,可当我看到学生眼中流露出的那种迷惑而又不信任的眼光时,我突然想起我当时不就是用这种眼光看过我的老师吗。随后,我便整整花了八年时间潜心研究我脑海中存在的和学生提出的每一个问题。

然而,并不是所有的学生毕业后都能当老师或花得起这八年时间的。因此,我最大的愿望是决不能由于我的原因而让学生带着遗憾 走。

时间久了,我便有意无意**地把紧生的提问看**作是衡量我课堂教学成功与失败的尺度。一堂**所课结束后**, **学生的我提**的问题越多,我的课就上得越成功。我从**邓没有因不能解答常生的问题**而感到紧张过,但我的的确确因一堂课**至来没有学生提问而感到**震躁,甚至冒过冷汗。

在大多数情况下,是老师向学**里是思一些他们必须费尽心机才能回答的问题,而在我这种情况下,总是学生向我提出一些我必须绞尽脑汁才能回答的问题。**

现在这几乎已成为我的习惯:每当我第一次面对一个班级时,我总要象军队指挥官动员即将奔赴战场的士兵那样鼓励我的学生向我提问,不管是有关词汇的还是有关语法的,是简单的还是复杂的。我想我是一位幸运的老师,因为我的学生总是与我配合得很默契。他们不断地用各种各样的问题向我提出新的挑战。一方面,这些问题激励我不断钻研。另一方面,这些问题使我能够随时了解到学生需要什么,从而及时调整教学重点,使我的课堂教学更具有针对性。

我说这番话并不是暗示我不感激曾经辛辛苦苦地培养过我的老师们,我只是说我感激曾经向我提出过问题的每一位学生。

我相信,这书中肯定有你想问或已经问过的种种问题。不谦虚地说,《**大学英语》自学导读**能够解决你的这些问题,能够帮助你建立一个近乎完善的语言体系。

唐义均

北京商学院外语部一九九五年三月

符号说明

名词 n. noun 形容词 adj. adjective 副词 adv. adverb 及物动词 verb transitive vt. 不及物动词 vi. verb intransitive 介词 prep. preposition 代词 pron. pronoun 连词 con j. con junction 限定词 determ. determiner 宾语 obi. object subj. 主语 subject 某人 sb. somebody 某事,某物 sth. something 动名词或现在分词 v-ing 如 going 动词原形 如 go v-to 疑问词引导的从句 wh-clause wh-word 如 when, who 疑问词 that 引导的从句 that-clause 通常 usually usu. 尤其是 especially esp. 正式用法 fmlformal 非正式用法 infmlinformal 同义词 同 synonym 反义词 反 antonym 近义词 近 word in similar sense

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Unit One

How To Improve Your Study Habits

课文重点

常用短语

perhaps/probably(辨析)

do well in

however/but(辨析)

fill in

such as

decide on

be sure to (v-to)

set aside for be aware of

enable

enough/adequate

concentrate on

look over

make use of

take notes

too/as well/also(辨析)

go over

as well as

lead to

help...with

share (sth.) with (sb.)

也许,可能。

在…方面干得出色

但是,然而

填写,填入

,诸如,象···一样·

决定,定好

一定要

为…留出(时间、钱等)

意识到同 be conscious of

使…能够

足够的 集中于,把重点放在

检查,查看;复习同 go over

利用同 use, take advantage of

记笔记

也,还

检查,查看;复习同 look over

另外还有,以及同 in addition to

导致,造成同 cause

花费

帮助…干(某事)

与…分享(某物)

send off

participate in

keep up with

enroll in

be optimistic about

make...out of (sb.)

after all

set up

fly into rage

泛读(1)

be about to (v-to)

first thing in the morning

burst into

泛读②

do business

as far as

take one's place

as usual

hope for

in a short time

no other way out

stand in the/one's way

but then

泛读③

at the same time

run about

cannot believe one's ears

at the top of one's voice

lose hope of

送走;寄出

参加,加入

跟上,与…保持同步

报名参加

对…持乐观态度

把…培养成

毕竟

设立(课程)

勃然大怒

即将(干)

作为第一件要做的事;立即

冲进,闯进

做生意

远到,就…而言

就座,坐下;代替某人

象往常一样

希望(得到)

不久,很快同 soon, shortly

别无出路

妨碍,挡道的

但另一方面

与此同时

到处跑,四处奔跑

难以相信自己的耳朵

以最高的嗓音

失去…的希望

特殊句型

It is true…but

诚然…但是

It + 一段时间 + before

过了(多久)才…

I. Intensive Reading

1. Perhaps you are an average student with average intelligence. You do well enough in school, but you probably think you will never be a top student. (lines 1~3)

Perhaps and Probably

A)perhaps 通常用于口语中,用来引出正文,因此一般位于句首;另外,它经常被用来提出建议、请求或客气地发布命令:

Perhaps she's in the other office. 也许她在别的办公室。

Perhaps people should not be spending so much of their free time in front of the TV.

也许人们不应该把那么多的业余时间花费在电视机前。

Perhaps that is the best he can do.

也许那是他能尽的最大的努力。

He is, perhaps, the best actor in Britain.

他也许是英国最好的演员。

"Will it rain?"—"Perhaps.""天会下雨吗?""也许会下。"

Perhaps you would like to join us for lunch.

也许你愿意同我们一起吃午饭。

Perhaps you could bring me the report tomorrow.

也许你明天可以把那份报告给我带来。

You'd better go now, perhaps. 也许你最好现在就走。

B) probably 多指可能性,表示"几乎肯定但并不十分肯定"的意思; 它一般位于谓语动词前、系动词和助动词之后(少数情况下位于 句首)。

You will probably discover many others after you have tried

these techniques. 你尝试了这几种方法之后,或许还会发现许多别的方法。

John **probably** told his father all about the matter; he usually tells him everything. 约翰也许把事情全部告诉他父亲了;他通常什么都对他父亲讲。

I'll probably telephone you this evening.

我今晚很可能要给你打电话。

Everyone says I must be mad and they are probably right.

每个人都说我肯定疯了,他们也许是对的。

We're going on holiday soon, probably next week.

我们快要去度假了,很可能是下星期。

Probably the story is one of those mysterious bits of folklore.

这个故事很有可能就是神秘的民间传说之一。

2. This is not necessarily the case, however. (line 3)

However and But(然而,但是)

However 是副词,既可放在句子的开头,又可放在句中。but 是连词,用来连接两个简单句,只能位于句首,表示转折关系;而且它前面一般要用逗号隔开:

He gets a good salary, but he always borrows money from his friends and never pays it back.

他的工资很可观,但他老是向朋友们借钱,而且借了不还。

My aunt Jennifer is thirty-five years old. However, she often appears on the stage as a young girl.

我姨妈詹尼弗已 35 岁了。然而,她经常在舞台上扮演年轻姑娘。 Compare:

- a) He had an invitation; however, he did not go.
- b) He had an invitation; he, however, did not go.
- c)He had an invitation, but he did not go. 他有张请贴,但是他没去。

- a) The tickets are expensive; however, we'll go.
- b)The tickets are expensive, but we'll go. 票很贵,可我们还是要去。
- 3. Then decide on good, regular times for studying. (line 8)

Decide On(选定,判断,决定)

在这短语中,decide 是不及物动词;该短语一般不用于进行时:

Have the committee decided on the prize-winning student?

委员会已经选出获奖的学生了吗?

We decided on the blue paint for the bedroom.

我们决定寝室用蓝漆。

After two hours' argument, we finally decided on a red car.

争论了两个小时后,我们最后决定买一辆红色轿车。

Have you decided on where to camp?

你们已经选定野营的地点了吗?

Compare:

Have you **decided on** spending your holidays in Spain? Have you **decided** to spend your holidays in Spain? 你们已经选定去西班牙度假了吗?

4. Be sure to set aside enough time to complete your normal reading and work assignments. (line 9)

Set Aside

该短语表示"留出(时间)、积存(钱)"[常与 for 连用]、"把······搁置一边(不予考虑)"、"把······暂时放在一边或置于脑后"等,与 lay out/aside 意思相同:

I have a little money set aside for our holidays.

我为我们的假期留了点钱。

I've set aside the whole week for househunting.

我已留出了整整一周时间用来找房子。

Tom set his new book aside for a year while he wrote some mag-

azine articles to make a bit of money.

汤姆把自己的书搁了一年,为了挣点钱,为杂志写了几篇文章。

It's time to set our differences aside and work together for a common purpose. 是搁置分歧、为共同目标同心协力的时候了。

5. Furthermore, it will enable you to plan your activities so that you have adequate time for both work and play. (lines 14~15)

Enable (使……能够干)

enable(=make··· able)一般带一个有生命的宾语(an animate object),或者是由人组成的某个团体或组织:

The large wings enable the bird to fly fast.

两只大翅膀使这只鸟能够飞得很快。

The money I inherited enabled me to go on a world tour.

我继承的那笔钱使我得以周游世界。

The collapse of the strike enabled the company to resume normal bus service. 罢工的瓦解使这公司能够恢复公共汽车服务。

Enough and Adequate

a)enough 和 adequate 均表示"充分的"、"足够的"意思,常可换用, 而且都与介词 for 连用:

He does not earn a large salary but it is **enough/adequate** for his needs. 他挣的工资不高但够他用了。

We had enough/adequate money for our journey.

我们当时有足够的路费。

b)adequate 比 enough 略为正式;该形容词不仅表示数量,而且暗示 质量;另外,adequate 还可用于不定冠词(a/an)之后,而 enough 则不行:

He received an adequate salary. (Not: an enough salary) 他挣一份可观的工资。

We have an adequate supply of food for the winter. (Not: an e-

nough supply) 我们有足够的食物过冬。

Compare:

The prisoners received adequate food

囚犯们得到可观的食物。(不仅数量充足,而且质量不错)

The prisoners received enough food.

囚犯们得到足够的食物。(仅指够吃)

c) 仅强调数量时, enough 既可用来修饰复数名词, 又可修饰不可数名词, 而 adequate 则仅能修饰不可数名词。

Are there **enough** apples for everyone? (Not, **adequate** apples) 有足够的苹果给每一个人吃吗?

Using all our chairs, we'll have enough seats for ten people. (Not: adequate seats)

把我们所有的椅子都用上,我们就有足够的位置给10个人坐了。 enough salesmen(足够的售货员),enough time(足够的时间), enough air(足够的空气)

an adequate fuel(一种不错的燃料)(Not; an enough fuel)
an adequate performance(一次不错的演出)(Not; an enough performance)

6. When you begin to work, you should be able to concentrate on the subject. (lines 18~19)

Concentrate On

concentrate on/upon 表示"集中于,把思想集中于"、"把重点放在"的意思;同义词为 focus on:

We must concentrate our efforts on finding ways to reduce costs. 我们必须把工作重点放在寻找减低成本的方法上。

Please be quiet, I'm trying to concentrate on my work.

请安静,我在想方设法集中思想干工作呢。

If the teacher can organize some of the children into groups to work together, he will have more time to concentrate on those

who need most help. 假如老师能把其中一些孩子组织成学习小组,他就有更多的时间集中帮助那些最需要帮助的孩子们。

Many firms are concentrating on increasing their markets overseas. 许多公司将把重点放在扩大海外市场上。

7. This means *looking over* a passage quickly before you begin to read it more carefully. (lines 20~21)

Look Over

look over 表示"浏览"、"检查(examine)"、"审阅"、"复习(review)"等意思:

We must look the school over before sending our son there. 我们必须先看一下那所学校后才能把我们的儿子送去上学。

After looking the students over, I could see that there wasn't a first-class brain among the lot. 我审视了一遍学生后发现:他们当中没有一流的高才生。

I wonder if you would be so kind as to look over my book before I send it to the printer's.

不知道您是否愿意在我送去付印之前审阅我的书。

The government sends officials to look over each factory, to see that it is keeping the safety rules. 政府派遣官员去检查每一所工厂,看一下工厂遵守安全制度的情况。

I've looked over these English exercises several times, but I still don't understand them.

我已经把这些英语练习来回看了好几遍,但仍然看不懂。

8. Make good use of your time in class. (line 26)

Make Use Of -

make use of 表示"利用"、"使用"等意思;同义词为 take advantage of 和 use:

You must **make good use of** any opportunities of practising English. 你必须好好利用任何练英语的机会。