

全国高等教育
自学考试辅导用书

高级英语 辅导手册(下)

主编 董默仪 副主编 白云红



北京理工大学出版社

全国高等教育自学考试辅导用书
(英语专业专科、本科课程辅导)

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内 容 简 介

本书是根据全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会组编的《高级英语》下册而编写的指导学生学习课文的辅导用书,供参加自学考试英语专业的学习者和英语爱好者使用,也可供教师参考。

本书对下册课文中出现的语言知识重点,包括重要句型和难句、词和短语等方面进行了例解。每4课书后附1份模拟试卷,试卷严格按照《高级英语自学考试大纲》编写,供学生检验自学效果和考前训练使用。相信本书一定会为广大学习者提供可靠而有效的帮助。

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前 言

本书是根据全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会组编的《高级英语》上、下册而编写的一套指导学生学习课文的辅导用书。供参加自学考试英语专业的学习者和英语爱好者使用,也可供教师参考。

本书的特点是将传统的语言点学习与语篇学习结合起来。本书试图从宏观角度对课文结构进行分析,帮助学生解决语篇理解方面的困难,提高其语篇理解的能力。同时从微观角度对课文中出现的语言知识要点,包括重要句型和难句、词和短语,进行例解。我们精选了重在实用的相关例句,并配以中文释义,以便为其准确理解并运用这些语言知识打下坚实的基础。

全书分上下两册。上册按《高级英语》(上)课本的课文顺序编写;下册按《高级英语》(下)课本的课文顺序编写。每4课书后附1份模拟试卷,试卷严格按照《高级英语自学考试大纲》编写,供考生检验自学效果和考前训练使用。

本书由长期奋斗在教学第一线的教师编写,这些教师经验丰富,语言知识准确,相信对自学考试的学生会有很大的帮助。

由于时间仓促,书中不妥之处在所难免,望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2000年8月

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Lesson One The Company in Which I Work

By Joseph Heller

Main Idea

The author describes that in the company in which he works everyone is afraid of each other, for fear that they lose the job. Among all the employees, salesmen are afraid of most people, for they are always on trial and their selling results are frequently made known to all the people and departments whose work are related to selling and thus compared with others. And deception exists in propagandas to leave good impression on customers. All of this makes the author very tired of the work in the company. Reading such an article, the readers can sense the satirical tone of the author.

作者描述了他工作的公司里人人相互惧怕,唯恐失去工作的现实情况。其中,负责销售的惧怕大多数的人,因为他们的工作业绩总是被检查,而且被工作与销售有关的所有人和部门所知晓并进行比较。在公司的对外宣传上,为了给顾客留下好印象,处处存在着欺诈的行为。所有这一切使得作者非常厌倦这份工作。读这篇文章,读者可以体会到作者的嘲讽语气。

Key Structures

1. **In the company in which I work, ...** (In the company where I work... 在我工作的公司里... in which 引导限定性定语从句,

修饰表示地点的名词 company, 该从句也可用修饰地点名词的 where 引导, 或 In the company that I work in...

2. **The lower your position is, the more people ...** (The lower rank you have, the more people...) 你的职位越低; 越多的人...

注意: **the more..., the more...** 结构中, 前后有两个对等的比较级。

A. The more I know about the plan, the less I like it. 我对该计划了解的越多, 就越不喜欢它。

B. The earlier you get up, the more likely you will see the sunrise. 你起得越早, 你看到日出的可能性就越大。

3. **... for the Sales Department, which is more important than his department, ...** 关系代词 which 的先行词为 the Sales Department, 有逗号与之隔开, 为非限定性定语从句。但有时 which 也可用来修饰其前面的整个句子。

A. I sent him a dictionary, which will be helpful to his study. 我送给他一本会对他的学习有帮助的字典。

B. He has been ill for about a month, which will get him left behind in his study. 他病了大约有一个月, 这会使他在学习上落后于别人。

4. **He makes it clear to me ... that he wishes to see everything coming out of my department...** 他向我明确表示他希望了解我的部门所做的任何工作...

(1) 句中 **it** 为形式宾语, **that** 引导的从句为真正的宾语。该用法也可用在其它的动词后面, 如: think, find, consider 等。

A. I find it interesting to talk to you. 我发现和你谈话有意思。

B. He doesn't think it hard to learn English well. 她认为学好英语不难。

(2) 在动词 **see** 后, 须用不带“to”的动词不定式和现在分词作

宾语补足语, 区别在于: 不定式表示动作已经结束; 现在分词表示动作正在进行。其他动词有同样用法, 如: watch, hear, notice, 等。

A. I saw him come back home very late. 我看到他很晚才回来。

B. She was heard singing yesterday evening. 有人听到她昨晚在唱歌。

5. ... **rigid supervision to which they are subjected.** (strict supervision that they are suffered to) 他们所经受的严格的监督

(1) **to which** 引导限定性定语从句, 为正式用法。也可表示为 which they are subjected to 或 that they are subjected to.

The house in which we live was built in 1980s. (The house which we live in/ that we live in was built in 1980s. 本句中, 定语从句修饰表示地点的名词 the house, 因此从句还可表示为 where we live) 我们住的房子建于八十年代。

(2) **subject to**, cause to undergo or experience; expose 使遭受; 使经历; 使蒙受; 使有…之险

A. This country was once subjected to foreign rule. 该国家曾受别国统治。

B. She was subjected to constant blame. 她总是受到别人的责备。

6. **There must be something in the makeup of a man that enables him not only to be a salesman, but to want to be one.** (A man must have some special character and temperament that makes him not only to be a salesman, but also to want to be one.) 一个人身上肯定有使他不仅成为推销员而且想成为推销员的某些特别的性格和气质。

(1) **not only ... but also ...** “不仅…而且…” 前后连接两个并列结构。

A. During her college years, she learned not only English, but also French. 大学期间, 她不仅学了英语也学了法语。

B. She expects to become an expert not only in education, but also in translation. 她希望成为不仅是教育方面的而且也是翻译方面的专家。

(2) **enable (sb to do sth)**, make (sb) able to do sth 使(人)能够做...

A. These qualities enable him to get out of trouble easily. 这些品质使他能够轻松地摆脱困境。

B. The map will enable me to find where I want to go. 这张地图会使我找到我要去的地方。

7. ... **the function of my department, and ... , is to help the salesmen sell.** (... the special duty of my department, and ... , is to help the salesmen sell.) 我的部门的职责, 和..., 是帮助推销员推销。其中不定式作表语。

A. The goal of her life is to become an excellent dancer. 她的生活目标是成为一名优秀的舞蹈家。

B. The most important thing now is to develop children's ability. 现在最重要的是培养孩子的能力。

8. ... **all that does matter is ... (what is important is ...)** “重要的是...”。句中关系代词 **that** 引导定语从句, 修饰 **all**。在最高级形容词和 **the only, the very, the first, the last, all, every, any, no, none, little, much, everything, anything, nothing** 之后的关系代词几乎全部用 **that**。

A. This is the best book that I have ever read. 这是我读过的最好的书。

B. The only thing that matters is to find our way home. 唯一重要的是找到我们回家的路。

9. They are not expected to change reality, but merely to find it if

they can and suggest ingenious ways of disguising it. (They are not supposed to change reality, but only to find it if they can and come up with clever ways of covering up the reality.) 公司没有指望他们改变事实,而只是期望:如果他们能够的话,发现事实并且提出巧妙的方法来掩盖事实。

(1) 转折连词 **but** 连接两个对等结构: They are not expected to change reality, but (they are expected) to find it... 但连词后有所省略。They are not expected to do sth. “他们没有被期待做…”或“人们没有期待(预料)他们做…”。

A. He is expected to arrive at seven in the morning. 我们指望他在早上 7 点到达。

B. The train is expected to pull out of the station ten minutes later. 火车预计于十分钟后驶离车站。

(2) ... **to find... and suggest...**, find 和 suggest 是并列动词, 同一个句子中由对等连词 **and** 或 **or** 连接数个不定式时, 通常只保留第一个不定式中的 **to**, 而将其他的 **to** 省略。

A. I'd like to sit here and read the newspaper. 我想坐在这读报纸。

B. He doesn't know whether to go on or turn back. 他不知道是继续向前走还是转回头。

(3) **disguise**, change the appearance, etc of, in order to deceive or to hide the identity of; conceal; cover up 伪装; 假扮; 隐藏; 掩饰

A. One can disguise his looks but he cannot disguise his voice. 一个人可以伪装他的外表,但不能伪装他的声音。

B. He disguised his sorrow beneath a cheerful appearance. 他快乐的外表下隐藏的是他的痛苦。

10. **At the very top, ... are those people, ...** (At the very high position, ... are those people...) 在很高的职位上, ... 是那些人...

句中, *At the very top* 用作状语, 表示地点。为了强调, 置于句首, 并将动词的全部(不用助动词 *do*)放在主语之前而成倒置的结构。此类句中的动词大多是表示走动或状态的不及物动词 *come, walk, stand, sit, lie* 等

A. *Along the river banks stand rows of trees.* 沿河两岸有一排排的树木。

B. *Under the tree was a student reading.* 在那棵树下, 一个学生在读书。

11. *I have the feeling now that there is no place left for me to go.* (*I have the feeling now that there is nowhere else for me to go.*) 我现在有一种感觉, 那就是, 我没有什么地方可去了。句中, *that* 引导同位语从句, 对 *feeling* 做进一步说明。在某些词(如 *idea, fact, news, hope, belief, thought, doubt* 等)后我们可以用 *that* 引导同位语从句。

A. *There can be no doubt that he is qualified for the job.* 毫无疑问他做这份工作足称职的。

B. *We expressed the hope that they would come and visit China again.* 我们表示希望他们再来中国进行访问。

Special difficulties

1. *They... when I come upon them in the halls and always courteous and mute when they ride with others in the public elevators.*

(*They... when I meet them in the halls and they are always polite and silent when they take the public elevators upstairs with others.*)

他们...当我在大厅里遇到他们的时候, 而且, 当他和职员一起乘坐公共电梯的时候, 他们总是彬彬有礼, 一言不发。

(1) *come upon, find or meet by chance, come across* 偶然发现或遇见

A. *I came upon/across this book in an old bookstore nearby.*

我在附近的一家旧书店偶然找到这本书的。

B. He came upon/across an old friend in the street yesterday.
他昨天在街上偶遇一个老朋友。

(2) **ride**, be in or be carried in 乘坐

A. She will feel sick whenever she rides in a bus. 无论什么时候乘公共汽车,她都会晕车。

B. The child was very excited when he rode on a train for the first time. 孩子第一次乘火车的时候非常兴奋。

2. When a salesman lands a large order or brings in an important new account, his elation is brief.... (When a salesman obtains a large order of goods from a client or brings in an important new account receivable, his being greatly happy lasts a short period of time...) 当一名销售人员得到一大笔订单或收进一笔新的重要的欠款的时候,他的兴高采烈也只是短暂的。

(1) **land**, (colloq.) obtain (俗语)得到

A. Did you land the order important to you? 你得到那笔对你来说重要的订单了吗?

B. He invited us to celebrate his landing a new job. 他请我们一起去庆祝他得到了一份新工作。

(2) **elation**, high spirits 得意洋洋;兴高采烈

A. He was filled with elation, for he passed the degree examination with honors. 他得意洋洋的,因为他以优异成绩通过了学位考试。

B. The little child is always filled with elation after he wins his friend in playing chess. 这个小孩下棋赢了朋友后总是得意洋洋的。

3. They thrive on explicit guidance toward clear objectives. (They become successful and prosperous by following their boss's clearly expressed guidance.) 他们事业成功是因为遵从了老板明确的指

导方针。

- (1) **thrive** (on /over), prosper; succeed; grow strong and healthy
兴盛;成功;长得健壮

A. Flowers will not thrive without sunshine. 没有阳光花儿不会生长茂盛。

B. His business is thriving with excellent management. 因为有出色的管理,他的生意兴旺发达。

- (2) **explicit**, (of a statement, etc) clearly and fully expressed; definite (指陈述等)明白表示的;明确的

A. With explicit instructions, he finished the task wonderfully.
在明确的指示指导下,他出色地完成了任务。

B. He was quite explicit about the plan. 他对计划的态度是非常明确的。

4. People ... are never held to blame for conditions they discover outside that company that place us at a competitive disadvantage.

(People... are never blamed for conditions they discover outside that company that put us in an inferior position to other competitors.) 人们...从来不会因为发现了那些市场上使我们在竞争中处于劣势的情况而受责备。that place us at ... 修饰 conditions, 做定语。

- (1) **blame**, fix on sb the responsibility for sth done(badly/wrongly) or not done 责备;归咎(某事于某人)

A. He often blames others for his failure. 他总是把他的失败归咎于别人。

B. I don't think he is to blame. 我认为他不应该受责备。

- (2) **place**, put in a certain place 把...放在某位置

A. You placed me in a very difficult position. 你使我左右为难。

B. Marxism places man in the center of its philosophy. 马克思

主义把人置于其哲学的中心。

5. **But between such peaks of challenge and elation there is monotony and despair.** (But between such highest points of challenge and high spirits there is the lack of variety and hope.) 但是在挑战和兴高采烈这样的高峰之间存在着千篇一律和沮丧。
6. ... **to whom the company is not yet an institution of any sacred merit but still only a place to work, and who regard their present association with it as something temporary.** (to those young people the company is not yet an organization that has any excellence very important to them but still only a temporary place to work and they won't stick to it.) 对于那些年轻人来说,这家公司不是一个有重要价值的机构,而只是临时工作的地方,他们不会一直在那里工作下去。

Words and Expressions

1. **found**, establish; start the building of 建立;设立;修建
- A. His grandfather founded the company in the early 1950s. 他的祖父在五十年代初创立了这家公司。
- B. He donated a large sum of money to found a modern hospital for his hometown. 他捐了一大笔钱为家乡修建一家现代化医院。
2. **drain**, lose (strength, wealth) by degrees (使)逐渐消耗(力量,财富等)
- A. Her illness drained her parents of all the money they had. 她父母所有的钱都用在她的病上了。
- B. The long distance running drained my strength. 长跑累得我筋疲力尽。
3. **issue**, publish (books); put sth into circulation; send out 出版;发行;发布

A. He failed to get a copy of the magazine issued last week. 他没买到那本上周出版的杂志。

B. The general issued an order to his soldiers to retreat. 将军给他的士兵发布了撤退的命令。

4. **run**, organize; manage; cause to be in operation 组织; 管理; 使运转

A. It is his wife who really runs the school. 是他的妻子在真正管理这所学校。

B. Young as he is, he runs his own business very well. 虽然他年轻, 他把自己的生意经营得很好。

5. **credit sb./sth. with**; credit sth to sb./sth., believe that he/it has sth. 相信…具有…; 信赖

A. I credited you with the intelligence to do the work well. 我相信你具有把工作做好的聪明才智。

B. The young man is credited with running the big company. 人们认为是这个年轻人在管理这家大公司。

6. **rather than**, 而不是; 与其…宁愿

A. He was an objective rather than subjective writer. 他是客观的而不是主观的作家。

B. It was what he meant rather than what he said. 那是他的意思而不是他的话。

C. He ran to the gate rather than walked. 他是跑到门口的, 而不是走过去的。

7. **take up**,

(1) occupy (time, space) 占据(时间, 空间); 占用

A. Let's move the table out; it takes much room. 让我们把桌子搬出去, 它占了太多的空间。

B. Playing the piano takes up much of her spare time. 弹钢琴占用了她很多的业余时间。

(2) **interest oneself in; engage in (sth.)** (as a hobby, business) 对...感兴趣;从事(某事)(作为嗜好,事业等)

A. After retirement, he took up planting flowers. 退休后,他从事花草的种植。

B. He said he would take up oil painting in his spare time. 他说业余时间他会画油画。

(3) **begin afresh (sth. left off; sth. done by sb. else); pursue further** 继续;重新开始

A. He took up where he had left off last time. 他在上次停下的地方重新开始。

B. Then she took up the task of preparing the breakfast. 然后她接着做早饭。

8. **in the long run, ultimately** 最终地;终极地;从长远来看

A. It pays in the long run to buy goods of high quality. 买高质量的商品终究是值得的。

B. You may benefit a lot from your study in the long run. 你最终会从学习中获得很大益处。

9. **alarm**, give a warning or feeling of danger to; cause anxiety to 警告;使惊骇;使恐慌;使忧虑

A. Everyone was alarmed at the terrible news. 大家听到这条坏消息都很惊慌。

B. In order not to alarm his mother, he said nothing about his quitting the job. 为了不让母亲担忧,他没有说他辞职的事。

10. **trial**, testing; proving; trying 试验;考验;证明

A. The trial of the new plane was delayed by the bad weather. 新飞机的试飞被坏天气耽搁了。

B. She is employed on trial. (经过)考验后,她被录取了。

11. **on the verge of**, close to, on the border of 濒于;濒临

A. His business is on the verge of bankruptcy. 他的企业濒临破

产了。

B. She got so excited that she was on the verge of telling him the truth. 她如此的激动以至于差点把真相告诉他。

12. **strain**, make the greatest possible use of; exert one's powers;
make an intense effort 尽量利用;尽全力;努力;奋力

A. She strained to reach her goal. 她竭尽全力来达到她的目标。

B. The wrestlers strained and struggled. 摔跤者们奋力扭斗。

13. **assure**,

(1) say positively, with confidence 断然地说;有信心地说

A. I assure you that this medicine will do you good. 我向你保证这种药对你有好处。

B. He assured me that it was a good investment. 他向我保证这是一笔明智的投资。

(2) cause (sb) to be sure; to feel certain 使(某人)相信;使确信

A. I managed to assure him of my interest in the plan. 我设法让他相信了我对该计划的兴趣。

B. He assured me of his readiness to help. 他使我相信了他愿意帮忙。

14. **precede**, come or go before (in time, place or order) 在前;居先;
先于

A. Twelve guards on motorcycles preceded the president's car. 十二名骑摩托的卫兵行驶在总统汽车的前面。

B. You can find the word in the preceding paragraph. 在前面的段落中你会找到那个词。

15. **correspond**,

(1) ~ with, be in harmony with ;exchange letters (与) …调和;
符合;(与) …通信

A. What he said didn't correspond with what he did. 他的言行不一致。