

# College Core English

## Reading and Writing

# 《大学核心英语》

【修订版】【第三版】 一级

编者 胡青球 战红

## 自学辅导

(自学者与教师用书)

北京航空航天大学出版社

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## 内 容 简 介

《大学核心英语》[修订版]第一级自学辅导,每一课主要包括如下四个部分,第四部分课文翻译集中放在书的最后。

1. Notes to the Text (课文注释)
2. Vocabulary (词汇)
3. Grammar (语法)
4. Translation of the Text (课文翻译)

课文注释部分对课文中出现的较难的句子结构、词汇及语法现象作了英、汉对照的解释和翻译,尤其对较难的词汇及语法作了详尽的说明。

词汇部分对课文中出现的重点单词和词组进行汉英释义,并给出一些例句。特别着重列出了学生容易混淆的同义词和近义词。另外,本部分系统地列举了四级考试所要求的常用动词的各种搭配,并附有解释例句和翻译。

语法部分系统地简述了四级统考所要求掌握的语法项目。每一单元精讲一个语法项目,并配有练习和练习答案。

课文翻译部分给出了 A、B 两个 passages 的译文,以帮助学生更好地理解课文。

另外,本书的“自学者与教师用书”版本附有习题参考答案。

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# 前 言

《大学核心英语》[修订版]是一套供理工科大学一、二年级学生使用的大学英语教材,也可供参加全国英语四级统考的自学者使用。很多单位的职称英语考试也以这套书为蓝本。全书共四册,要求学生在两年内学完全套教材以便参加全国英语四级统考。在校学生除听教师在课堂上的讲授外,还需花大量时间自学。自学者则需花费更多的时间和精力。《大学核心英语》[修订版]自学辅导一书就是为满足广大在校大学生和其他自学者的需要而编写的。本书在编写过程中突出了两大特点:

## 1. 事半功倍

本书的编写既针对《大学核心英语》[修订版]中的重点和难点,又特别考虑到英语四级考试的重点和难点。在语法、词汇两部分,作者都注意把这两项有机地结合为一体,使学生在学这套课本的同时,也为四级考试作了系统的复习准备。

## 2. 无师自通

本书的注释、词条释义均为英汉双解;语言浅显易懂。因此,一旦拥有此套参考书,读者完全可以无师自通地学习《大学核心英语》,较顺利地通过英语四级统考。

总而言之,这套参考书对广大在校大学生,准备参加全国英语四级考试的考生及准备参加以此套教材为蓝本的英语职称考试的考生都有很大的实用价值。

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# 课文辅导

## UNIT 1

### I. Notes to the Text

#### Passage A

1. L1~2 Many children dream of becoming cowboys or cowgirls and leading romantic adventurous lives. : Many children hope to become cowboys or cowgirls and live romantic adventurous lives. 很多孩子们梦想成为牛仔, 过一种浪漫冒险的生活。

● dream of: to hope for, to wish 梦想, 渴望

e. g. He has long dreamed of going abroad. 他一直想出国。

● lead...lives = live...lives: 过……生活

e. g. He is leading a very simple life. 他正过着简朴的生活。

They led lives of luxury. 他们过着奢侈的生活。

2. L7~8 Most ranches are located in flat open country where there is plenty of grass for the cattle to feed on. : Most ranches are located in flat open country where there is enough grass for the cattle to eat. 大部分牧场位于平坦广阔的乡村, 那里有足够的草以喂养牛群。

● be located in: be situated in 位于

e. g. That factory is located in the mountainous area. 那工厂位于山区。

Our school is located near the river. 我们的学校座落在河的附近。

● flat open country: land where there are few houses and trees 平坦广阔的乡间

● feed on: live on 以……为食物

e. g. Cows feed on grass while tigers feed on meat. 牛以草为食而老虎却以肉为食。

## 2 课文辅导

The eye feeds on beautiful objects. 美景悦目。

3. L22 But their hold on the imagination is still strong. : But the cowboys' influence on the imagination of people today is still very strong. 但牧民的生活对今天的人们的想象仍然影响很大。

● hold: *n.* country, influence 控制, 影响

e. g. This book has a great hold over his whole life. 这本书对他一生影响极大。

A teacher should have a good hold over his class. 老师应很好地控制他的课堂。

### Passage B

4. L6~7 ...it is often difficult to draw a clear dividing line between them or to say exactly what the features of each race are. : it is not easy to point out the exact difference between them or to say the precise features of each race. 人们很难给他们划分明显的界限, 也很难准确地说出各个民族的特征。

● draw a clear dividing line: to say the exact difference between two things 划分明显的界限; 明显区分

e. g. Is it possible to draw a clear dividing line between American English and British English? 有没有可能明显地区分美语和英语?

We should draw a clear dividing line between our friends and enemies. 我们应该严格区分我们的朋友和敌人。

5. L13~15 We may be able to decide whether someone is white only by seeing if they have none of the features that would mark them clearly as a member of another race. : We can decide whether someone is white or not only by seeing if they have no features that would recognize them as a member of another race. 我们要判断某人是否属于白种人, 唯一的办法就是看他是否不具有可以把他划分为其它种族的特征:

● 在这个长句中, whether someone is white 是 decide 的宾语; if they have none of the features 是动名词 seeing 的宾语; that would mark them clearly as a member of another race 是一个定语从句, 修饰名词 features.

## II. Vocabulary

1. demand, require, claim: 三词均可表示“要求”。

**demand:** 表示大胆地、权威性地要求对方提供某物或做某事。可译为“要求”。

e. g. He demanded that I shall tell him everything. 他要求我全部告诉他。

**require:** 表示因有需要或有权要求某物或某事。可译为“请求”。

e. g. Men are required to wear ties in this restaurant. 在此餐厅请男士佩带领带。

**claim:** 表示有权要求得到某物或满足所提出的要求。可译为“声称”。

e. g. He claims to be the rightful heir. 他声称是合法的继承人。

## 2. favourite, favourable

**favourite:** *n.* 亲信、受人特别喜爱的人或东西 *a.* 中意的, 心爱的

e. g. She is a general favourite. 人人都喜欢她。

one's favourite book 最喜欢的书

**favourable:** *a.* 顺利的; 良好的; 有利的; 赞成的

e. g. a favourable wind 顺风

a favourable opportunity 好机会

a favourable answer 满意的答复

## 3. be on guard against: 防范着

e. g. Let's be on guard against thieves. 让我们小心小偷。

You must be on guard against swindles. 你必须警惕骗子。

## 4. centre around: 以……为中心; 围绕

e. g. The topic today centres around the crisis in the Middle East. 今天的题目是以中东的危机为中心点。

The main action of the story centres around the child. 故事的主要情节是围绕着小孩而展开的。

## 5. think of ... as: 认为, 看作

e. g. It is thought of as impossible to climb the high mountain. 人们认为要爬上那高山是不可能的。

People in the village thought of the boy as a genius. 村里的人们认为那小孩是天才。

## 6. take over: to gain control over and responsibility for 接任; 接收

e. g. Who do you think will take over now that the governor has been dismissed? 省长免职了, 你看谁会接任?

Our firm took over 2 fruit packing companies last year. 我们公司去年接收了两家水果包装公司。

## 7. few and far between: 罕见; 稀少

e. g. Such a snowfall is few and far between. 这样一场雪是很罕见的。

In such a flat open country, towns are few and far between. 在这样的广阔乡间, 很少见到城镇。



#### 4 课文辅导

##### 8. vary according to: 根据……而变化

e.g. Courses vary according to the needs of the student. 课程根据学生的需要而有所不同。

**vary from...to:** 从……到不等

e.g. The charges vary from 5 yuan to 10 yuan. 费用从5元到10元不等。

It varies from person to person. 这点人与他人有所不同。

**vary in :** 在……方面不同

e.g. vary in price (size, form, opinions, weight) 价格(大小,形状,意见,重量)不同

**vary with:** 随……变化而不同

e.g. Customs vary with the times. 风俗随着时代的变化而变化。

##### 9. shade, shadow

**shade:** 是相对 heat 而言,指阳光不及的地方或阴凉处。

e.g. I am hot. Let's sit down in the shade of the tree. 我很热,咱们坐在那棵树下乘凉吧。

**shadow:** 是相对 light 而言,是指由于某种物体挡住光线时形成的四周有光、中间无光的“图像”。

e.g. a person's shadow cast on a wall by lamplight. 灯光照出落在墙上的人影。

##### 10. feature, characteristic, trait

**feature:** 容貌;特色,特征。指面貌等显著的部分(distinctive parts),又用以指心中所留印象的突出部分。

e.g. That is the geographical features of the district. 那是这个地区的地理特征。

**characteristic:** 个性;特征。指与他物区别的性质。

e.g. Some animals possess the characteristics of men. 有些动物具有人类的特性。

**trait:** 特色;特性;特点。它既指 distinguished feature in character,又指天生的性质。

e.g. These are marked traits in him as a great scientist. 这些是他作为一个伟大的科学家的显著特点。

##### 11. hold

1) hold back

a) to control 控制

b) to prevent the development of 阻碍

e.g. Jim was able to hold back his anger and avoid fighting. 吉姆抑制了怒

火,避免了打架。

You could become a good musician, but your lack of practice is holding you back. 你本可以成为优秀的音乐家,但练习不够阻碍了你。

2) **hold by, hold to**: to follow exactly or keep to 坚持,遵守

e. g. During the whole struggle, he held by his principles. 在整个斗争过程中,他坚持自己的原则。

3) **hold down**

a) to keep (esp. a job) 保有(一份工作)

b) to keep at a low level 压、抑

c) to control or limit the freedom of 控制

e. g. Tom has not held down a job for more than a year. 吉姆没有干过一份工作超过一年的。

We must try to hold prices down. 我们要设法压低价格。

You can't hold a good man down. 能干的人是压制不了的。

4) **hold on**

a) to wait (often on the phone) (电话时)等一下

b) to continue 继续

e. g. Hold on there a minute: What's that you said? 慢着,刚才你说什么?

The rain held on steadily all afternoon. 整个下午雨下个不停。

5) **hold out**

a) to offer 给予

b) to last 延续;支持

c) to extend 伸出

e. g. I don't hold out much hope that our traffic problems will be solved. 我对交通问题将解决一事不抱很大的希望。

I think the car will hold out till we reach London. 我想这车可以坚持到我们抵达伦敦。

He held out his hand in friendship. 他伸出友谊之手。

6) **hold up**

a) to delay 滞停

b) to stop in order to rob 拦路抢劫

c) to show as an example 提出(作为榜样)

e. g. The building of the new road has been held up by bad weather. 新路的建设因恶劣的天气而停了下来。

The criminals held up the train and took all the money. 罪犯拦住火车,抢走了所有的钱。

## 6 课文辅导

Grandfather always help up his youngest son as a model of hard work.  
祖父总爱拿他们的小儿子作为勤劳的榜样。

### III. Grammar

#### -ing 分词(I)

-ing 分词包括传统语法所指的“现在分词”和“动名词”。-ing 分词结构能在句中起广泛的语法作用。本讲着重介绍-ing 分词与动词搭配作宾语的问题,这是同学们在考试中常会遇到的语法难点之一。

只能带-ing 分词结构作宾语的动词有:

|                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| admit 承认         | can't resist 忍不住   |
| avoid 避免         | can't stand 受不了    |
| appreciate 欣赏;感激 | approve of 赞成      |
| consider 考虑;想    | count on 依靠;信赖     |
| deny 否认          | insist on 坚持       |
| dislike 不喜欢      | object to 反对       |
| ensure 保证        | miss 错过;逃脱         |
| enjoy 喜欢         | resent 对……反感       |
| escape 逃脱        | suggest 建议         |
| excuse 原谅        | don't mind 不介意     |
| fancy 想,幻想       | give up 放弃         |
| favour 喜欢;赞成     | put off 推迟         |
| finish 完成        | forget about 忘记    |
| imagine 想象       | get through 完成     |
| ensure 保证        | look forward to 期待 |
| practise 试着干     | think of 考虑        |
| risk 冒险          | give up 放弃         |
| can't help 禁不住   |                    |

#### Exercises:

##### 1. 用动词的适当形式填空:

- 1) I was in low spirits and even considered \_\_\_\_ (change) to another school.
- 2) I can't help \_\_\_\_ (think) whether we should risk \_\_\_\_ (go) without a raincoat.

- 3) They have decided \_\_\_\_ (move) to another city.
  - 4) You still have a lot \_\_\_\_ (learn) if you'll forgive my \_\_\_\_ (say) so.
  - 5) We appreciate your \_\_\_\_ (invite) us to your party.
  - 6) They denied \_\_\_\_ (give) any further information to help the prisoner.
  - 7) I didn't mean \_\_\_\_ (eat) anything but the cakes looked so good that I couldn't resist \_\_\_\_ (try) one.
  - 8) How can the boy stand \_\_\_\_ (treat) like that?
  - 9) You can't miss \_\_\_\_ (see) the statue on your way to the bank.
  - 10) It's no use \_\_\_\_ (keep) children quiet.  
They can't help \_\_\_\_ (make) a noise.
2. 用-ing 分词翻译下列句子:
- 1) 我们都反对现在结束会议。
  - 2) 请原谅我误拆了你的信。
  - 3) 同学们都赞成本周末举行英语晚会。
  - 4) 我们决定延至下个月度假。
  - 5) 你想想,她竟然说出这样无礼的话。
  - 6) 你对我的直率不介意,是吗?
  - 7) 他千钧一发地逃过了车祸。
  - 8) 他们正在练习唱新歌。
  - 9) 他讨厌人们叫他傻瓜。
  - 10) 去年夏天汤姆幸免于溺死。

## IV. keys to Grammar Exercises

1. 1) changing      2) thinking, going      3) to move  
4) to learn, saying      5) inviting      6) having given  
7) to eat, trying      8) being treated      9) seeing  
10) keeping, making
2. 1) We all oppose to ending the meeting now.  
2) Excuse my opening your letter by mistake.  
3) The students approve of holding an English evening this weekend.  
4) We decide to postpone having our holiday till next week.  
5) Fancy her saying such rude things!  
6) You don't mind my being frank, do you?  
7) He missed being hurt by car narrowly.  
8) They are practising singing a new song.

## 8 课文辅导

9) He dislikes being called a fool.

10) Tom luckily escaped being drown last summer.

# UNIT 2

## I. Notes to the Text

### Passage A

1. L1~2 There are many kinds of racing involving almost every means of transportation and physical activity. : There are many types of racing including almost every means of transportation and physical activity. 竞赛的种类很多,几乎涉及到各种交通工具和体力活动。

● involve: include within itself or its scope 包含,含有,牵涉

e.g. The plan involves the co-operation of both young and old. 这项计划包含着年轻人与老年人的合作。

Taking the job involves living abroad. 接受这项工作意味着要住在国外。

● 注意这种句型结构:“There + be + NP + V-ing”

e.g. There are some children running on the playground. 有些小孩在操场跑。

There are some farms covering more than ten square kilometers each. 有些农场占地十平方公里以上。

同时也有这样的句型:“There + be + NP + V-ed”

e.g. In the park there are many small children carried by their father. 公园里有很多小孩由父亲带着。

There are some flats occupied by young couples. 有些公寓被年轻夫妇占着。

2. L9~10..., but in longer races they must save enough strength to end the race in a strong finish. : but in longer races the competitors must keep some strength for them to use in the last part of the race. 而在长距离的赛跑中,运动员须保留一定的体力,以完成最后强有力的冲刺。

● finish: *n.* the last part of anything, conclusion, end 终止,结束

e.g. At the finish, no one applauded. 结束时没有人鼓掌。  
in a strong finish 强有力的冲刺

3. L17 Horseback racing did not become common for several centuries. : Not until several centuries later did horseback racing become popular. 直到过了几

## 10 课文辅导

世纪以后骑马比赛才成为普及的运动项目。

4. L16 These were harness races, in which the horse pulled a cart and driver. :  
These were harness races, in which the horse pulled a cart with a driver. 这是一种轻挽车赛马, 由一匹马拉着车和一个驭手, 进行比赛。
- a cart and driver: a cart with a driver 有驭手的小车
  - e.g. a motor and machine: 带马达的机器
  - a knife and fork: 一副刀叉

### Passage B

5. L25~26 These rules help to make sure that everyone has the same chance of winning. : These rules help to ensure everyone's equal chance of winning in the game. 这些规则能保证每人平等的获胜机会。
- make sure: to take action so that sth. will certainly happen 确保
  - e.g. A teacher must make sure that most students in his class understand what he says in class. 一个老师应确保大多数学生听懂课上他所讲的内容。  
You must make sure that you won't be late for work tomorrow. 你必须确保你明天上班不迟到。

## II. Vocabulary

### 1. award, prize, reward

**award:** 常指为在工作中达到或完成颁奖者所提出的要求或条件的人, 所给予的奖励, 往往是一种荣誉。

e.g. The award for the year's best actor went to Jack Nicholson. 本年度最佳男演员奖授予了杰克·尼科尔森。

**prize:** 常指在竞争、竞赛或抽彩中获胜所赢得的奖。

e.g. Frank won the first prize in the chess tournament. 在国际象棋锦标赛中弗兰克赢得了头奖。

**reward:** 指为别人做了好事, 别人所给予的报答。

e.g. His labours have been rewarded with good fruit: 他的辛劳已得好结果。

### 2. be known as : 被认为是; 称为

e.g. This town is locally known as "Little HongKong." 当地人称这镇为“小香港”。

**be known to:** (某人)知道, 认识, 熟悉

e.g. The fact that the earth turns around the sun is known to almost every

one. 地球绕着太阳转这一事实几乎人人知道。

**be known for:** 以……而闻名

e. g. Guilin is known all over the world for its beautiful waters and mountains. 桂林山水甲天下。

3. **rather than:** 是……而不是……

e. g. In time of danger, the hero was concerned with the safety of the child rather than himself. 在危急的时刻,英雄关心的是小孩的安全,而不是自己的生命。

The professor likes to use some familiar words rather than technical terms when he is giving a lecture. 讲课时,教授喜欢用一些熟悉的词汇,而不用专业术语。

4. **game** n. a) 比赛 b) 猎物 c) 游戏 d) 运动会

e. g. Football is a game that doesn't interest me. 足球是不引起我兴趣的比赛运动。

The dogs are on the track of the game. 猎狗们追踪着那猎物的足迹。

They will seek their recreation in some game. 他们在游戏中寻求快乐。

the Olympic Games 奥林匹克运动会

the Asian Games 亚运会

5. **live, living, alive**

**living:** 活着的。可用在陈述部分,也可放在名词前,修饰人,也可修饰物。

e. g. Is his wife still living? 他妻子还活着吗?

living language 活的语言

living creatures 活物

**live:** 活着的。直接放在所修饰名词之前。一般修饰物。

e. g. a live mouse 活老鼠

a live game 活猎物

**alive:** 活着的。只能用在陈述部分,或放在与它有关系的名词后面。

e. g. No man alive will believe it. 没有一个活着的人会相信它。

6. **invent, creat, discover**

**discover:** 发现;表示发现存在的但以前不为人知的事物。

e. g. Scientists have discovered that this disease is carried by rats. 科学家已经发现这种疾病是由老鼠传播的。

**invent:** 发明;表示制造出或设计出以前没有的东西、有用的东西。

e. g. The new machine was invented by a worker. 这新机器是由一个工人发明的。

**create:** 创造;表示创造出抽象的、艺术性的东西,如创造人物,制造新闻,



## 12 课文辅导

建立先例, 制造骚动或麻烦。

e. g. God created man. 上帝创造世人。

One creates characters in a book. 写书创造人物。

### 7. ancient, old

**ancient:** 古代的; 是指今已不存在的时代。ancient 是 modern 的反义词

e. g. ancient Rome and Greece 古罗马及希腊

Some old customs still exist in China now. 有些旧风俗仍然在中国存在。

**old:** 古老的; 旧的; 指今尚继续的时代。old 的反义词有 young, new 等。

e. g. Generally there is a generation gap between the old and the young. 通常情况下老人与年轻人之间有代沟存在。

### 8. individual, single

**individual:** 个别的, 单独的; 特殊的

e. g. Each individual leaf on the tree is different. 树上的每片树叶都不同。  
individual attention must be given to every fault in the material. 资料中  
每项错误都须一个一个地分别处理。

**single:** 单个的, 唯一的, 仅一个的

e. g. The letter was written on a single sheet of paper. 这封信只用一张纸写完。

His single aim was to make money. 他唯一的目的就是赚钱。

### 9. run

e. g. a long corridor running from the front of the house to the end of the house (延伸)

Mr John runs a blue car. (开, 驾驶)

run drugs (guns, arms) across the border (走私)

Who is running the farm? (经营)

to run for President/to run in the next election (竞选)

### 10. course

e. g. During the course of the flight, we shall be serving meals and drinks.  
(过程)

the course of a stream (方向)

a golf course (场地)

a 4-year history course (课程)

We had 3-course dinner. The first course was soup, the second meat  
and potatoes, and the third cream. (一道菜)

### 11. take