大学英语·精读 (修订本)

建筑要点

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A Companion to
College English (Revised Edition)

Intensive Reading

《大学英语·精读》

(修订本)

难点要点详解

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唐义均 编著

上海外语教育出版社

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(修订本) 难点要点详解

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内容说明

《详解》是作者在认真研究《大学英语教学大纲》(高等学校文理科用)、全国六所重点高等学校联合编写教材《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,针对教学过程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"习语(Idiomatic Expressions)"部分列举了每课中出现的常用短语,并给出它们的同义词、近义词或反义词;"辨义⇨用法"则列出课文中出现的并在《教学大纲》和《通用词汇表》中规定的重要词汇。一方面,这些词汇意思相近,或汉语译文相同,因此容易混淆,如 relaxation(娱乐), entertainment(娱乐), recreation(娱乐)。另一方面,这些词较频繁地出现在各种试卷中。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 intention 与 intent(P. 6), prove 与 turn out(P. 7)等;为加强学生对英语规律性和系统性的感性认识,将分散在各课文中的类似表达方式集中列出。如第6单元列出了与 make 和 do 有关的常用词组,第7单元里列出了"动词 + one's way"的表达方式等。在"短语动词(Phrasal Verbs)"中还将《精读》、《泛读》共8册书中分散出现的重要短语动词收集到一起。如将有关 break 的短语收集到第7

单元中,以利学生查找并集中记忆。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"given"(P. 25),"with + object + done/doing"(P. 33,100)的用法,"used to"与"would"(P. 126)的区别等。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)的摹仿人手,提高写作水平是学生的迫切需要。"文章摘要(Summary Writing)"列举了课文内容要点,要求学生运用所提供的连词,把这些要点连成完整的段落。从写文章摘要人手,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。"概念短语(Concept 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 seek employment(求职),get out of the ivory tower(走出象牙塔)等。若能熟读勤背这些短语,对于克服洋泾浜英语的思维习惯,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。

以上从"理解"、"运用"、"表达"、"翻译"四个方面对《详解》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人手,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《详解》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,我便有意无意地把学生的提问看作是衡量我课堂教学成功与失败的尺度。一堂新课结束后,学生向我提的问题越多,我的课就上得越成功。我从来没有因不能解答学生的问题而感到紧张过,但我的的确确因一堂课下来没有学生提问而感到焦躁,甚至冒过冷汗。

在大多数情况下,是老师向学生提出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,我总要像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(精读)难点要点详解》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。

雇义均 北京商学院外语部 一九九八年九月

符号说明

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

word in similar sense

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Unit One

A Brush With The Law

Idiomatic Expressions

be in trouble with

take sb. to court

at the time

a couple of

be due to

save up (for)

in no hurry

take one's time

lead to sb's downfall

leave sb. in no doubt

turn out

be familiar with

confirm sb. in the/one's belief

armed with

call on

stand a chance (of)

find sb. guilty (of)

revolve around

turn against take off one's cap

let sb. on one's way

与…发生纠纷

将某人送上法庭

当时

几个,一些

定于

(为…)攒钱

不慌不忙

慢慢地干,别忙着干

使…倒霉

使某人深信无疑

结果是,原来是

熟悉

使…更加相信

带着;准备好

请求…干某事

有可能,有机会

判某人有罪

围绕…辩护、做文章

转而反对,与…反目成仇

脱帽致礼

让某人继续赶路

| 辨义⇒朋法——— | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|------------|--|
| 1. work | employment | job | occupation | |
| 2. thoroughly | completely | entirely | fully | |
| 3. defend | defence | defendant | defensive | |
| 4. offend | offence | offender | offensive | |
| 5. accuse | charge | condemn | sentence | |

I. Intensive Reading

1. I have only once been in trouble with the law. (L. 1)

▶ Be In Trouble With **◄**

be in trouble with 表示"与…发生纠纷或摩擦":

You'll be in trouble with traffic police if you park your car in the wrong place.

要是你把车停错了地方,交通警会找你麻烦的。

| _ | | 同的结构 |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | 711 | 14113211 3 |
| | in accordance with 根据 | in line with 与…一致 |
| | in step with 与…一致 | in touch with 与…联系 |
| | in contact with 与…联系 | in agreement with 与…一致 |
| | in love with 与…相爱 | in sympathy with 同情 |
| | in contrast with 与…对比 | in comparison with 与…比较 |
| | in company with 和…在一起 | in keeping with 与…一致 |
| | | |

2. What makes it rather disturbing was the arbitrary circumstances both of my arrest and my subsequent fate in court. (L. 3-5)

► Subsequent and Following ◀

这两者均作定语形容词(或称前置形容词),但 subsequent 比 following 更加正式;另外,subsequent 多用于事件,而 following 则多用于修饰时间名词(如 day, evening, night, afternoon, week, month, year 等),并可以同 next 换用。

We made plans for a visit, but subsequent difficulties with the car prevented it.

我们作了出访的准备,但随后汽车出了麻烦,使我们未能成行。

I was not due to attend university until the following October.

要到来年十月我才上大学。

I was told to report to court the following Monday.

法院要求我在下星期一出庭受审。

3. I had left school a couple of months before that and was not *due to* go to university until the following October. (L. 6-8)

▶ Due to ◀

A. be due to 表示事先作好安排,使某事在规定好的时间点发生、举行、到达、出发等;这时,始终与时间短语连用;

The strike is due to begin on Tuesday.

罢工定于星期二开始。

The next train to Edinburgh is due to leave at 8:15.

去爱丁堡的下一班列车将在八点十五分发车。

B. due to(= owing to, because of)表示"由于;由于…的原因":

Due to the heavy traffic, he was late.

由于交通拥挤,他迟到了。

He failed due to his carelessness.

他因粗心大意而失败了。

[有关 due to 的其他用法,另见第8课精读7 due to/owe...to]

4. I was looking for a temporary job so that I could save up some money to go travelling. (L. 10-11)

► Save Up ◀

save up 表示"积蓄、储存、攒钱"、经常与 for 连用:

We're saving up for a new car.

我们正在攒钱买一辆新轿车。

Tired of sleeping on the floor, the young man saved up for years to buy a bed.

在地板上睡腻了,这位年轻人积蓄多年,买了一张床。

John is saving up money for a holiday.

约翰正在为假期存钱。

5. As it was a fine day and I was in no hurry, I was taking my time, ... (L. 11-12)

► Take One's Time ◀

take one's time 表示"慢慢地干(某事),愿意花多少时间就花多少时间或至少要比某人所希望的慢";这时一般与 over 连用:

Take your time over it! (= Spend as long as you want doing it!)

在这件事情上,想花多少时间就花多少时间!

Take your time — there's no hurry.

慢着点儿——不必匆忙。

Nancy took her time about answering his letter.

南希没有急于给他回信。

6. At first I thought it was some kind of joke. (L. 19 - 20)

▶ At + 名词

A. At 表示时间:

at the moment 此刻,目前
at the same time 同时
at a time 每次,一次
at one time 曾一度
at intervals 有时,时而
at first sight 乍一看
at first thought 乍一想
at leisure 有空闲
at length 最后,终于
at no time 从不,决不
at the same time 同时
at one time 曾一度
at intervals 有时,时而
at first glance 乍一看
at leisure 有空闲
at length 最后,终于
at all times 随时,总是

B. At 表示状态:

| at a loss 茫然,不知所措 | at sea 茫然,不知所措 |
|-------------------|----------------|
| at fault 有错的 | at hand 手边的 |
| at heart 内心里,本质上 | at large 逍遥法外的 |
| at random 随机地,胡乱地 | at ease 自在的 |
| at stake 处于危险中 | at work 在工作 |
| at play 在玩耍中 | at issue 争论中的 |
| at peace 太平的 | at war 处于交战状态 |

["At + 最高级", 参见《详解》(一)第74页。]

7. ... and I was left in no doubt. (L.20 - 21)

► Leave ◀

leave(= cause sb/sth to remain in a certain condition) 是使役动词,表示"使…处于某种状态",其用法与 keep 几乎相同:

Leave the door open, please.(leave + 形容词) 让门开着吧。

Don't leave her waiting outside in the rain.(leave + 分词) 别让她在外边雨中等候。

Someone would steal it if you left the car unlocked. 假如你不把汽车锁好,有人会把它偷走的。

What she had said left me feeling pretty guilty.

她的话使我深感内疚。

The papers were left lying around.

报纸被扔得到处都是。

What he saw left him speechless.

他亲眼所见使他无言以对。

His illness has left him weak.

他的病使他身体虚弱。

He left me in the dark about his plan. (leave + 介词短语)

有关他的计划,他把我蒙在鼓里。

The strike left the railway system in utter confusion.

罢工使铁路系统陷于一片混乱。

The result of the test left the police in no doubt that Smith was guilty. 测试结果使警察相信史密斯有罪。

- 8. "Wandering with *intent* to commit an arrestable offence," he said. (L. 23)
 - ... I saw a man walking across the road with the obvious intention of talking to me. (L. 17-18)

▶ Intent and Intention ◀

这两个名词均表示"意图"的意思,但用于不同的文体中。

A. intent 是法律术语,为不可数名词和零冠词名词,比 intention 正式得多;该词一般表示"干坏事的意图或企图",因此是贬义词;始终与 with 连用,即 with intent (to do):

He entered the building with criminal intent.

他带着作案的企图进了大楼。

He broke into the house with intent to steal.

他破门入屋,企图偷窃。

The police arrested him for loitering with intent.

警察以蓄意游荡的罪名逮捕了他。

B. intention 是 intend 的名词,表示"打算、意图"的意思,常用作可数名词(也可用作不可数名词);它的句型为 intention of doing/to do: His intentions are good.

他的意图是好的。

He has no intention of leaving this job.

他不打算辞去这份工作。

If I have offended you, it was quite without intention.

要是我已经冒犯了你,这完全是无意的。

Compare:

He went to the boss with the intention of asking for a pay rise.(带冠词) 他去见老板,打算要求加薪。

He went to the boss with intent to kill him.(零冠词) 他去见老板,企图杀死他。

9. It turned out there had been a lot of petty thefts in the area, particularly that of stealing milk bottles from doorsteps. (L. 29 - 30)

► Turn Out and Prove ◀

A. prove 用作系动词时其含义与 be 相同,但 prove 强调结果并需要一段时间的实践证明或根据经验得出某种结论;该词也较为正式: Perhaps the book will prove (to be) useful, after all.

也许这本书终究将证明是有用的。

The operation, which lasted for over four hours, proved to be very difficult.

手术持续了四个多小时,非常难做。

His suspicions proved (to be) correct.

他的怀疑证明是对的。

On the long journey, he proved a most amusing companion.

经这次长途旅行证明,他是个极风趣的旅伴。

I have been trying to get my new room in order all morning, but this has proved difficult because I own over a thousand books.

我整个上午都在整理房间,但非常困难,因为我拥有一千多本书。

B. turn out 表示某事变得与原来的面目完全不同或最后露出真相并 且出乎意料,即"原来,结果是":

It was raining all morning but it has now turned out nice and sunny again.

整个上午都在下雨,但现在已天晴日丽了。

His statement turned out to be false.

他的话原来是假的。

To our surprise, the stranger turned out to be an old friend of my mother's.

使我们吃惊的是,那个陌生人原来是我母亲的一个老朋友。

When the archaeologists reconstructed the fragments, they were amazed to find that the goddess turned out to be a very modern-looking woman.

考古学家们把碎片重新拼凑起来后,惊奇地发现这女神竟然是一 位摩登女郎。

Compare:

The concert turned out a success.

音乐会结果很成功。(我们原以为不可能成功)

The concert proved a success.

音乐会证明很成功。(实践证明的结果)

10. ... and regarded myself as part of the sixties' youth counterculture' (L.32-33)

➤ Regard...As ◀

regard... as 表示"把…看作,把…认为是"; as 后面既可以跟名词,又可以跟形容词,作宾语补语:

A young Customs Officer regarded me as a smuggler.