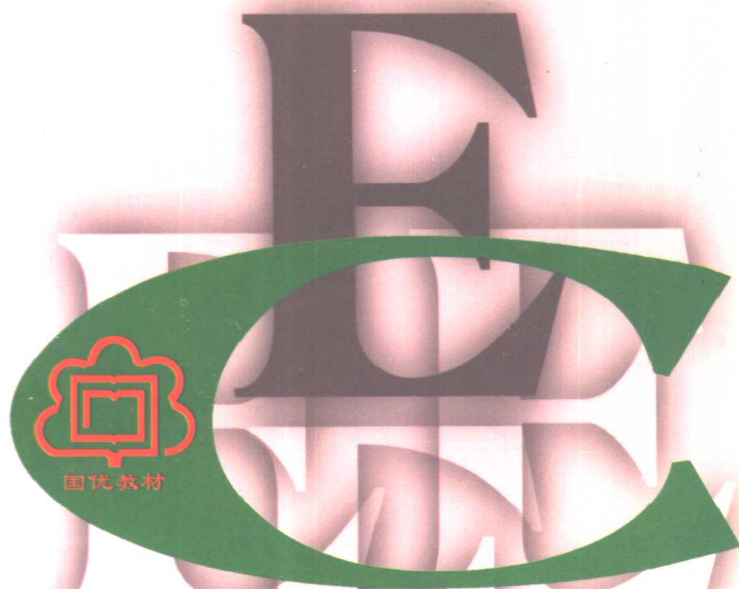


精 读 INTENSIVE READING

教师用书

Teacher's Book



College English

全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖  
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高等学校教材

上海外语教育出版社



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# 大学英语

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Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press

总主编 董亚芬

# 大学英语

College English (修订本)  
( Revised Edition )

## 精 读

Intensive Reading

### 第三册

教师用书

Teacher's Book

翟象俊 (主编)

任建国 杨 晨 张怡瑾 陈寅章

修订者 翟象俊 冯 豫



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## 修 订 本 前 言

《大学英语》是根据国家教育委员会审定批准的《大学英语教学大纲(文理科本科用)》编写的一套系列教材,分精读、泛读、听力、快速阅读、语法与练习五种教程,于1986年出版试用本,1992年出版正式本。

本教材的精读、泛读、快速阅读和听力教程各按分级教学的要求编写六册,每级一册,供1—6级使用;语法与练习编写四册,供1—4级使用。精读与听力教程均配有教师用书和录音磁带;泛读教程1—6级也配有教师用书。对低于大纲规定入学要求的学生,另编预备级精读、泛读教程各两册。全套教材由复旦大学、北京大学、华东师范大学、中国人民大学、武汉大学和南京大学分工编写,复旦大学董亚芬担任总主编。前大学外语教材编审委员会综合大学英语编审组的全体成员对这套教材的设计与编写自始至终给予关注。

这次修订是在广泛听取全国各地使用本系列教材的教师们的意见并通过问卷形式对数以万计的师生征求意见的基础上进行的。大学外语教学指导委员会综合大学英语组对本教材的修订提供了多方面的指导与帮助。修订的宗旨是“面向21世纪,将大学英语教学推上一个新台阶”。修订本根据各教程的具体情况,对课文作适当调整,提高大纲词汇的覆盖率和常用词汇的重现率,进一步完善练习,突出重点词语的操练;同时加强各教程间的横向联系,做到既自成体系又相互补充,形成整体。修订本更加注意文、理、工、农、医等各科的通用性,力求给学生打好“宽、厚、牢”的语言基础。

精读教程的修订重点放在改善对词汇的处理和改进练习两个方面,在培养学生阅读能力的同时,更好地加强对学生表达能力的训练。

本书为《大学英语》精读教程第三册教师用书的修订本。为了体现精读教程的修订重点,突出每课重点词反复进行操练的原则,本书除了对原教案中的“课文背景材料”(Information Related to the Text)部分略作修改外,主要对原教案中的“语言点”(Language Points)部分,作了较大幅度的扩展和补充。凡属精读课文精选出的、须加以反复操练的重点词(Words to Drill),均列为语言点,加注并配以实用性强的例证,供教师备课时参考选用。教案中原有的例句,也作了相应的调整、修改或替换。此外,为配合精读教材中的英译汉练习,加深对文章的全面理解,特将精读教程中的阅读材料(Reading Passages)全篇译出,作为附录三附在精读课文练习答案及课文参考译文之后。

本书教案严格按照教学大纲有关听说读写诸方面的要求编写,力求反映近年来文、理、工等各科教学改革成果。教案内容的编排,侧重于学生综合运用语言技能的培养。编写人员有翟象俊(主编)、任建国、陈寅章、杨晨、张怡瑾。修订本由翟象俊负责,参加修订的有冯豫。

在本书编写过程中,英籍专家 Anthony J. Ward 协助审阅,并蒙程雨民教授和孙骊教授主审。上海外语教育出版社的编辑同志在付梓前仔细编审,精心设计,谨此一并致谢。

由于编者水平与经验有限,书中难免还有不足之处,希望广大读者继续批评指正。

所附精读课文练习答案和精读课文参考译文,由精读教材编写组成员李荫华、王德明、夏国佐、陈伟德等提供。阅读材料的参考译文由姚燕瑾翻译,李荫华、王德明审订。

编 者  
1997 年 11 月

## 使用说明

**本**书是《大学英语》精读教程第三册教师用书的修订本。内容包括第一至第十单元精读课文教案,以及“精读课文练习答案”、“精读课文参考译文”和阅读材料参考译文等三个附录。

各单元教案基本上按以下五部分编写:

(1) 背景材料 (Information Related to the Text) 包括作者生平、人物介绍、相关课文的英美文化教育、社会生活以及风土人情等背景知识。

(2) 导言 (Introduction) 包括说明课文主旨或介绍写作特色的开场白 (Introductory Remarks)、检查学生预习情况的课堂提问 (Introductory Questions) 和帮助学生领会课文以及培养学生语言技能的预备性课堂活动 (Warm-up Activity) 等。

(3) 语言点 (Language Points) 包括课文难点注释以及句型、习语使用的例证等。凡属精读课文精选出的并须加以反复操练的重点词 (Words to Drill), 均作为语言点加注并配以例证。鉴于英语中一词多义的基本属性, 在处理重点词时, 除着重阐明该词出现在精读课文中的释义及用法外, 还根据《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》(1—4 级) 所框定的词义要求, 适当介绍了该词在其他层面上的意义及用法。至于是否须向学生讲解或何时讲解, 可由教师灵活掌握。

(4) 课堂活动 (Suggested Activity) 主要包括对话 (Pair Work)、小组讨论 (Group Discussion) 或表演片断 (Role Playing) 等。

(5) 补充练习 (Additional Exercises) 包括听写 (Dictation)、课文复述 (Guided Retelling)、课文摘要 (Guided Summary) 和听力理解 (Listening Comprehension) 等。

在具体安排教学活动时, 教师可根据自己的教学实际情况删选使用上述内容。

编 者

1997 年 11 月

**突破传统教学模式,提高大英教学质量**

## **《大学英语》(修订本)多媒体系列教学光盘正式出版**

为了繁荣我国的大学外语教育事业,支持我国的大学外语教学改革,上海外语教育出版社开发了《大学英语》(修订本)多媒体系列教学光盘。该系列教学光盘与《大学英语》(修订本)系列教材同步。精读和听力的每册教材各配 2 张光盘。

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## A Brush With The Law

### INFORMATION RELATED TO THE TEXT

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#### 1 Magistrates and the magistrates' court

In England, a magistrate is a person appointed to try minor offences. He is either an unpaid layman or, in London and some other large cities, a paid judicial officer.

In England, every district has a magistrates' court. It is the lowest court of law. The magistrates' court can only try people for minor, i.e. not very serious, offences. It cannot give prison sentences totaling more than 12 months, nor can it order fines of more than £400 for one offence.

#### 2 Lawyer, solicitor, barrister

*Lawyer* is the general term for anyone whose work it is to advise his clients about the law and represent them in court.

A *solicitor* (初级律师) is a lawyer who gives advice, appears in lower courts, and prepares cases for a barrister to argue in a higher court.

A *barrister* (出庭律师) is a lawyer who has the right of speaking and arguing in the higher courts of law.

If a person gets into trouble with the police, he will probably ask a solicitor to help prepare his defence and, if the offence is to be heard in a Magistrates' Court, he can ask a solicitor to appear for him and argue his case. If the case goes to a higher court, the solicitor still advises him, but he must get a barrister to appear for him.

#### 3 The Sixties' "youth counterculture"

The word "counterculture" was coined in the 1960's for the attitude and life style of many young people who rejected conventional social values and demanded more personal freedom. The counterculture first arose in the U.S. during the 1960's and soon spread to Britain, France and other western coun-

tries. These young people were opposed to the Vietnam War and dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs in their society. Yet, unable to find a more constructive way of struggling against these, they indulged themselves in sex, drugs, alcohol and rock music and took great pride in wearing long hair and unusual clothes and in taking up anything that was unconventional. The counterculture declined in the late 1970's.

#### 4 Middle class

In Britain, the middle class refers to the class of people between the nobility and the working class. It includes professional men (such as doctors, lawyers and architects), bankers, owners of business and small gentry. In the United States, however, the middle class refers to the class of people between the very wealthy class and the class of unskilled labourers and unemployed people. It includes businessmen, professional people, office workers, and many skilled workers.

Apart from occupations and economic status, the term "middle class" can also be used to describe values and attitudes.

## INTRODUCTION

### 1 Introductory Remarks

We all know that the chief purposes of law are to maintain peace and order, to protect the rights of citizens, to secure justice and to punish wrong-doers. Good laws are those that are considered to serve the cause of justice for the society to which they apply. But even good laws may be unjustly applied or may be unjust in certain situations. In the story we're going to study today, the author tells us about what happened to him more than a decade ago. It was really a very unpleasant experience, yet it provides us with much food for thought.

### 2 True / False Statements

Read the following statements one by one and ask the students to give a True / False response to each of them. If the response is False, ask one or two students to correct it and make it a True one.

- 1) The story took place one February in the 1960's in Britain. (T)
- 2) The narrator was a 19-year-old college student at the time. (F)  
(He was not going to university until the following October.)
- 3) He was looking for a job so that he could make some money to pay for his tuition. (F)  
(He wanted to save up some money to go travelling.)
- 4) He was arrested by the policemen while stealing milk bottles from doorsteps. (F)  
(He didn't steal any milk bottles. He was arrested because the policemen

- thought he had the intention of stealing milk bottles.)
- 5) The policemen let him go after he gave a clear explanation. (F)  
(The policemen took him to the police station and questioned him for several hours. He was not allowed to leave the station until he was officially charged and told to report to Richmond Magistrates' Court the following Monday.)
- 6) The narrator defended himself so successfully in court that the magistrates found him "not guilty" immediately after hearing his defence. (F)  
(The narrator wanted to defend himself in court, but his father wouldn't allow him to do so. Instead, he hired a very good solicitor, who conducted the defence in court.)
- 7) The narrator was shocked to find that his release from the charge was chiefly due to his "right" accent and his middle-class family background. (T)
- 8) The narrator feels sure that if he had come from a lower-class family, he would most probably have been found guilty. (T)
- 9) The narrator thinks it very disturbing that an innocent person may be arrested arbitrarily by the police and a real criminal may be set free without being properly punished. (T)
- 10) The policeman who had arrested the narrator was angry with the court's decision. (F)  
(He was not happy that another youngster had been turned against the police and wished that the narrator could have been a bit more helpful in the incident.)

## LANGUAGE POINTS

- 1 brush:** a short fight or quarrel; an argument or disagreement

*Examples:*

- to have a brush with the police / the Customs men / the enemy
- It is his third brush with the law in less than a year.

- 2 take sb. to court:** take legal action against sb.

*Examples:*

- I told him that I would take him to court if he did not repay the money in a week.
- If you go on ill-treating your wife like this, you will be taken to court.

- 3 ... it makes a good story now:**

... it provides material for a good story now.

Here the verb "to make" means "to have the qualities needed for (sth. good)".

*Examples:*

— Iced tea makes an excellent drink in summer.

— The wall calendar makes a nice new year gift.

**4 What makes it rather disturbing was the arbitrary circumstances both of my arrest and my subsequent fate in court. :**

The author was arrested simply because the policemen thought he intended to steal milk bottles and later in court he was released from the charge just because he had the “right” accent, respectable middle-class parents, reliable witnesses and so on. That is to say, he was arrested arbitrarily and released arbitrarily. And it is this arbitrariness of both his arrest and his release that the author thinks rather disturbing.

arbitrary: based on one’s own wishes or will rather than reason

*Examples:*

— If a leader makes decisions without conducting investigations, he is being arbitrary.

— The arbitrary decisions of the factory owners caused dissatisfaction among the workers.

circumstances: conditions, facts, etc. connected with an event or a person

*Examples:*

— We cannot expect him to continue these activities under such unfavorable circumstances.

— Because of circumstances beyond our control the meeting was cancelled.

subsequent: coming after, following

*Examples:*

— Subsequent events proved that my judgment of the situation was right.

— The story will be continued in subsequent issues of the magazine.

**5 a couple of:** a small number of; a few, usually two

*Examples:*

— I’ve got a couple of tickets. Will you go with me?

— Tom is quite busy now. His wife is expecting a baby in a couple of weeks.

**6 ... and was not due to go to university until the following October:**

In Britain the university terms are: October – December; January – March; April – June.

due:

1) expected or scheduled to arrive or be ready; supposed (to)

*Examples:*

— The train from Beijing is due at 1:30.

— The next train to Nanjing is due to leave at ten.

— The young man is due to appear in the Magistrates’ Court next Monday.

2) to be paid or returned

*Examples:*

— When is the rent due?

— The books are due today but I want to renew some of them.

- 7 temporary:** lasting for a short time only. (Its opposite is 'permanent'— lasting for a long time or forever.)  
*Examples:*  
— Tim has found a temporary job for the summer in a hardware store.  
— This is not my permanent address; it is only a temporary one.
- 8 save up:** keep for future use  
*Examples:*  
— It took him a year to save up enough money for a computer.  
— They are now saving up to buy a house in the suburbs.
- 9 take one's time:** not to hurry; do sth. in an unhurried way  
*Examples:*  
— Just take your time and tell me clearly what happened at the meeting yesterday.  
— It's better to take your time over a piece of work and do it properly than to hurry and make mistakes.
- 10 It must have been this obvious aimlessness that led to my downfall. :**  
I'm sure my arrest was the result of my wandering in the streets without any definite purpose.  
obvious: easy to see or understand; clear  
*Examples:*  
— It was obvious that the policeman mistook me for a thief.  
— For obvious reasons, the magistrate dismissed the case after fifteen minutes.
- 11 ... this time in uniform ... :**  
the second policeman was wearing uniform while the first was obviously in plain clothes  
uniform: a certain type of clothing which all members of a group or organization wear  
*Examples:*  
— Policemen wear uniform(s); so do soldiers, postmen and Customs men.  
— The boys and girls take great pride in wearing school uniforms.
- 12 ... I was left in no doubt:**  
I became completely certain of the seriousness of the matter; I realized that it was no joke and they meant business.
- 13 wander:** walk around a place in a casual way, often without a fixed course, aim or purpose  
*Examples:*  
— After supper he would go out and wander alone in the streets for about an hour.  
— David wandered through the bookstore, hoping to find a good book for Lily's birthday.
- 14 ... commit an arrestable offence:**

... commit an offence which is serious enough for one to be arrested  
commit: do (sth. wrong, bad, foolish, or unlawful)

*Examples:*

- If we fail to understand this, we shall commit a lot of mistakes.
- During their occupation of China, the Japanese invaders committed many horrible crimes against the Chinese people.
- The detective concluded that the murder was committed in this very room.
- Can you tell us why the gifted American poet committed suicide (killed himself) at the peak of his fame?

**15 perfectly straight face:** a face showing no emotion or humor; a very serious-looking face

perfectly: very; completely

*Examples:*

- You're perfectly right.
- I'm perfectly satisfied with your arrangements.

**16 turn out:** be found or discovered (to be); prove to be

*Examples:*

- It turned out that the best student in my class is the son of a classmate of mine.
- The weather turned out pretty nice that day.
- After a bad start, our English evening turned out (to be) a great success.
- The general manager of the big company turned out to be a young woman of about 30 years old.

**17 ... particularly that of stealing milk bottles:**

... particularly the theft (stealing) of milk bottles

**18 regard ... as ...:** consider ...

*Examples:*

- I regard him as my best friend.
- Asimov used to regard himself as highly intelligent. Later, he realized that his intelligence was not absolute.
- Einstein is regarded by many as the greatest scientist of the twentieth century.

**19 ... in the most casual and conversational tone I could manage:**

... trying to sound as unconcerned and informal as I could  
casual: relaxed and unconcerned about what is happening or what one is doing

*Examples:*

- Because of his casual attitude toward work, he was fired.
- He tried to appear casual as he asked the pretty girl to dance.

**20 familiar with this sort of situation:**

familiar with the situation in which one is confronted with the police

**21 ... it confirmed them in their belief that I was a thoroughly disreputable character:**

... it reinforced their belief that I was a very disreputable person.



confirm:

- 1) strengthen; make firmer

*Examples:*

- The sudden snowstorm during the night confirmed my decision not to leave.
- What you have told me about Steve confirmed me in my suspicion that he has stolen my gold watch.
- The result of my experiments has confirmed my belief (confirmed me in my belief) that your theory is correct.

- 2) prove to be true or correct

*Examples:*

- The Mayor confirmed the report that his son had been kidnapped.
- Both the special theory of relativity and the general theory of relativity advanced by Einstein were later confirmed by other scientists.

- 22 au fait:** (Fr.) familiar; well informed

This French phrase is obviously used to serve a dual purpose: to avoid repeating the word “familiar” and to show that the narrator had a fairly good educational background.

- 23 ‘Aha,’ I could see them thinking, ‘unemployed’.** :

Judging by the look on their faces, the author realized that the policemen must be reasoning like this:

‘Aha, you’re unemployed. That’s why you are stealing.’

The word ‘aha’ is used here to express the satisfaction and joy of the policemen in finding out the “reason” for the young man’s supposed theft.

- 24 charge:** blame (sb.) officially for having broken the law

*Examples:*

- The police charged the driver with drunken driving.
- What is he charged with?
- be charged with murder / stealing / theft / neglecting one’s duty

- 25 I wanted to conduct my own defence in court ... :**

I wanted to defend myself in court instead of hiring a lawyer ...

It indicates that the narrator was fairly independent in character. He knew for sure that his parents were rich enough to hire a good solicitor, who would most likely succeed in getting his release from the charge. Nevertheless, he did not want to get his parents involved in the case. He would rather rely on his own efforts to defend himself in court.

- 26 conduct:** manage; direct; carry out

*Examples:*

- After failing a dozen times or so, Dr. Wilson decided to conduct the experiment in a different way.
- The police are conducting investigations into these murders.

- 27 call (up)on:** invite, require; appeal to

*Examples:*

- Dr. Smith was often called upon to speak at these gatherings.
- The President called on his people to work hard for national unity.

**28 My 'trial' didn't get that far.:**

My 'trial' ended before it reached the stage when witnesses would be called on to give evidence.

The adverb 'far' here means "to a certain point, degree, or stage".

*Examples:*

- I didn't know biological science had got that far. (I didn't know biological science had developed to such a stage as that.)
- How far can he be trusted?
- He went so far as to cheat openly on exams.

**29 The magistrate dismissed the case ...:**

As a rule, the Magistrates' Court consists of three magistrates, with one speaking for the others in court.

dismiss: (of a judge) stop (a court case), refuse to consider a (complaint, plea, etc.) in a court

*Example:*

- The magistrate dismissed the case because of lack of evidence.

**30 stand a chance: have a chance**

*Examples:*

- I would apply for the post if I were you. I think you stand a good chance.
- Without a degree and with no experience in teaching, I don't think I stand a chance of getting the teaching post.
- Do you think Mark stands a chance of being elected?

**31 getting costs awarded against the police:**

... getting the magistrates to make the decision that the expenses of the case (诉讼费) should be paid by the police.

The word 'costs' refers here to the expenses of a lawsuit or case which the court requires the losing party to pay.

*Example:*

- He was jailed for 6 months and ordered to pay £ 500 costs.

The verb 'to award' here means 'to decide upon or settle by law' (判定).

*Example:*

- A High Court judge awarded him £ 2 million damages.

**32 a criminal record: a record to show that one has committed a crime or crimes**

**33 I had the 'right' accent.:**

This proved that he was well-educated.

**34 respectable: deserving respect (cf. respectful: showing respect to others)**

*Examples:*

- Dr. Smith is a respectable professor and all his students are respectful to him.