



新世纪英语丛书

精读指南

(5 ~ 6 册)

大学英语

主编 任永华 徐广联 张绍华


华东理工大学出版社

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内 容 简 介

本书是对《大学英语精读》修订本(上海外语教育出版社)第5、6册的研究,对书中所涉及的背景知识、重要词汇、疑难句子、篇章结构等进行了全方位的考察,以期为我国大学生和使用该书的其他人士提供一本学习指南,使他们尽快学好这本书,吃透这本书,提高英语水平,顺利通过各种考试,取得学业和事业的成功。

本书供学习该书的高校学生及其他自学者使用。

前 言

本书是对上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语精读》第5、6册修订本的研究。为使读者能对课文有一个总体把握,减少预习课文的难度,本书对每篇课文都进行了概述,并提供了相关背景知识。词汇是本书研究的重点所在,书中对重点词的习惯用法、习用搭配、同义区别、语言误区等作了详细的讲评、例示。对某些可能会造成理解困难的疑难句子,进行了语法结构分析,并提供了译文。课后阅读材料中的难点,也给予了阐述,以扫清语言障碍。书中还提供了练习答案和参考译文,目的是方便自学,可供读者随时查阅。综合测试主要针对课文中出现的词汇用法、语法要点,通过做题,让读者巩固所学知识,并检查自己对所学知识的实际掌握情况。

限于编者水平,书中疏漏不妥之处在所难免,恳请批评指正。

徐广联
记于南京四知斋

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BOOK FIVE

Unit One

A Kind of Sermon

I. 课文概述与背景

1. 内容概述

在英语学习的初级阶段,学生们往往发现自己学习进步得很明显,再往下学就似乎越来越难了。尤其到了英语学习的高级阶段,学生们认为自己“越学越糟”,对自己感到惊讶和失望。在这一阶段,教师同样感到困惑不解,他们对如何指导、帮助学生进一步提高英语水平显得沮丧和无奈。针对学生和教师在学习的高级阶段所面临的问题,作者提出自己的意见和劝告,对如何学好和教好英语可资借鉴。

作者以自嘲口吻作了“一次布道”,文章确实极具说教性,也很有启发性。

2. 背景点滴

本文作者 W·S·福勒是西班牙巴塞罗那市不列颠学院的督学和讲师,著作有《成语词典》(Dictionary of Idioms)和《第一证书》(First Certificate English)等。

II. 课文疑难详解

1. ...to *appreciate* the reasons... (L.1): ...to understand the reasons 理解其原因……

appreciate:

- (1) *v.* understand, enjoy (the good quality) 领略,欣赏

a. Not many young people can *appreciate* Beijing opera. 没有多少年轻人能真正欣赏京剧。

b. Many people don't *appreciate* how much work it takes to fulfil the

task. 很多人不去体会完成这任务要花费多少劳动。

(2) *v.* be thankful for or grateful for 感激

a. I deeply (highly) *appreciate* your assistance (kindness). 我深深地感谢你的帮助(好意)。

b. I appreciate your inviting me (my being invited) to your birthday party. 我非常感谢你邀请我出席你的生日宴会。

【提示】*appreciate* 后面只接动名词,不可接动词不定式;在句子 I would much appreciate it if you could do me a favour. (如果你能帮个忙,我将非常感谢。)中, *it* 一般不省去。

2. It may not *seem* much *consolation* to point out that the teacher, too, becomes *frustrated* when his efforts appear to produce less obvious results. (L.6): The students may not get comfort even when they are told that their teacher is also disappointed because his efforts appear to produce less obvious results than expected. 即使向学生指出,教师的努力所产生的效果似乎没有原来期望的那么明显时,似乎也不会给他们带来多大的安慰。

1) 【比较】*seem*, *appear* 这两个词引起主语从句,或与 *as if* 引起表语从句时,可以互相换用:

a. It *appears/seems* that the book is too difficult for them. 看来这本书对他们来说太难了。

b. It *appears/seems* as if it is going to rain. 好像天要下雨。

① *seem* 指主观看法的“似乎”,常暗指有一定根据的判断,此判断往往近似于事实。

a. It *seems* uninteresting at first, but it grows upon you. 它起先看来似乎没有趣味,但渐渐会得到你的欢心。

b. I *seem* to have seen him somewhere before. 我似乎曾经在什么地方见过他。

② *appear* 指外表看起来“似乎”,给人以某种印象,但有时事实上并非如此。

a. That plan *appears* very plausible. 那个计划看起来好像很合理。

b. He *appears* to know more than he really does. 他看起来懂得很多,其实懂得没有那么多。

2) consolation:

n. comfort during a time of sadness or disappointment 安慰

- a. He got many letters of *consolation* when his father died. 他父亲去世时,他收到很多慰问信。
b. Your presence was a *consolation* to me at such a sad time. 在这样悲哀的时刻,你的到来对我来说是一种安慰。

【提示】console 是动词 (give comfort or sympathy to somebody in times of sadness or disappointment)

- a. The policeman *consoled* the lost boy by giving him some candy. 警察给了这个迷路的孩子一些糖果来安慰他。
b. They perfunctorily *consoled* him with a few words. 他们敷衍了事地安慰了他几句。

3) frustrate:

vt. prevent the fulfilment of; defeat, discourage 阻挠;挫败,使灰心丧气

- a. The bad weather *frustrated* all our hopes of going out. 恶劣的天气使我们外出的希望破灭。
b. The little girl had a *frustrated* look when her father said she must stay at home. 当父亲说她必须留在家里时,那女孩子流露出沮丧的表情。

3. He finds that students who were easy to teach, because they succeeded in *putting* everything they had been taught *into practice*, hesitate when *confronted with* a vast untouched area of English vocabulary and usage which *falls outside the scope of* basic textbooks. (L. 8) 他(教师)发现学生们最初很容易教,因为他们把所学的东西付诸实践,而现在学生们却面对着那些基础教科书没有涉及到的,他们未曾接触过的英语词汇和惯用法而踌躇起来。

1) put... into practice: carry out 实施,实行

- a. We should *put* theory *into practice*. 我们应该把理论付诸实践。
b. The principle of "family planning" can be *put into practice* only by launching mass campaign. 只有开展群众运动,“计划生育”的方针才能付诸实行。

2) (be)confronted with; (be)faced with 面临着

- a. *Confronted (Faced) with* the new turn of events, we decided to revise our original plan. 面临着事件的新转变, 我们决定修改原定计划。
- b. The young scientists didn't lose heart when *confronted (faced) with* serious setbacks in their research work. 年轻的科学家们在科研工作中遇到严重的挫折, 但没有灰心丧气。

【提示】(be) *confronted with* 是“面对, 面临”的意思, 同时还有“对证, 对质”的意思; *confront* 的意思是 *be/come face to face* “面对”, “正视”, 例如:

- a. When *confronted with* the evidence of his guilt, he confessed at once. 当面对着犯罪证据, 他立即认罪。
 - b. The prisoner was *confronted with* the accused. 那犯人带到原告面前对质。
 - c. The situation *confronting* the new republic was extremely grave. 新生共和国面临的形势是极其严峻的。
 - d. The difficulties that *confronted* us are numerous. 我们面临的困难是很多的。
- 3) *fall outside the scope of*: *be beyond the limit (range) of* 超出……范围

- a. The question *falls outside the scope of* the present discussion. 这个问题不属于目前讨论的内容。
- b. Economics *falls outside the scope of* a child's mind. 经济学超出儿童理解的范围。

【提示】与 *fall outside the scope of* 相反的是 *fall within the scope of*, 如:

He is interested in everything that *falls within the scope of* his research. 他对一切属于他研究范围内的任何东西都感兴趣。

4. *bewilder* (L. 13):

vt. puzzle, confuse; be difficult to understand or to make a decision about sth. 迷惑, 难解; 难以决定

- a. The old man from the country was *bewildered by* the crowds and traffic in the city. 那位从乡下来的老人被大城市的繁杂人群和交通弄得眼花缭乱。

b. He found the matter *bewildering*. 他发现这事很难办。

【比较】bewilder, confuse, puzzle

① *bewilder* 语气较重,表示使人陷入一种惊奇或糊涂,局促不安的境地。

如: The way he changes his mind three or four times a day is utterly *bewildering*. 他一天之内就要改变三四次主意,真是叫人摸不着头脑。

② *confuse*: put into disorder; mix up in the mind 指因混淆而产生迷乱,语气最轻微,词义最广泛

a. He is given to making long and *confused* speeches. 他一说话就是一大篇,语无伦次。

b. These long personal names sometimes have me *confused*. 那些长的人名有时把我搞糊涂了。

③ *puzzle*: cause it difficult to explain or understand 着重使人难以理解、回答、解决,检验人的机智和耐心

a. The patient's illness *puzzled* the doctor, he couldn't find the cause. 那病人的病把医生难住了,他找不出原因。

b. The children are *puzzled* how the world came into being. 孩子们对世界是怎样形成的感到迷惑不解。

5. idioms, cliches and phrases (L. 13) 成语,陈词滥调,短语

1) idiom: a habitual collocation of two or more words whose meaning must be learnt as a whole 习语,成语,习惯语

如: give way 退后,屈服 hard up 缺少,拮据

2) cliché: out-dated, stereotyped idea or phrase 陈词滥调,老生常谈

如: Father Time 时间老人 white as snow 雪白

Cheeks like roses 粉红的脸颊

3) phrase: a group of words without a finite verb 短语

如: in the class 在班上 a packet of cigarettes 一包烟

6. convince (L. 14):

vt. cause (sb.) to believe or feel certain; persuade 使(某人)确信;劝说

a. I couldn't *convince* him of his mistake. 我无法说服他认识错误。

b. I couldn't *convince* him that he had made a mistake. 意义同上句。

- c. We *convinced* Anne to go by train rather than by plane. 我们说服安妮坐火车而不要坐飞机去。

【比较】convince, persuade

① *convince*: 用议论事实证据使对方信服, “以理服人”的意味较强

a. He is a *convincing* speaker. 他是一个有说服力(令人信服)的演说家。

b. He was *convinced* to withdraw his candidacy. 他被说服退出竞选。

② *persuade*: 语气较弱, 往往偏重从感情上使对方相信或同意

a. He was *persuaded* to stay two days more. 他同意再住两天。

b. We *persuaded* the child into going with us. 我们连哄带劝地让那孩子和我们一起去。

7. ... *given* time and dedication. (L. 15): ... if they offer enough time and dedication. 只要他们花一定时间和精力。

given: (p. p. of give)

(1) if allowed or provided with; assuming that one has 如果, 假如

a. *Given* the chance, he might have become an outstanding painter. 如果有机会, 他会成为一个杰出的画家。

b. *Given* good health, he can finish the work in a couple of weeks. 如果身体好, 他能在两星期后完成这工作。

(2) if one takes... into account; considering 考虑到, 鉴于

a. *Given* that they are fresh from university, the young people have done a good job. 考虑到他们是一年级学生, 这些年轻人干得相当不错。

b. This was the best place to study, *given* the quiet and beautiful surroundings. 鉴于这儿的环境安静和优美, 这是我学习的最好地方。

(3) fixed for a purpose; agreed on (作定语) 规定的, 特定的 (见本课文 L. 32)

a. The work must be done within the *given* time. 工作必须在规定的时间内完成。

b. They were to meet at a *given* time and place. 他们在特定的时间

和地点见面。

8. disgust (L.17): *n.* strong feeling of dislike 厌恶

a. He resigned in *disgust*. 他愤然辞职。

b. We feel *disgust* for bad odors and tastes. 我们对难闻的气味和坏味道感到厌恶。

【提示】disgust 也可作动词

a. The bad smell *disgusted* us. 那臭气使我们作呕。

b. We are all *disgusted* with (at, by) her affected behaviour. 我们都很讨厌她那种装模作样的举止。

9. while(L.18): *conj.* on the other hand 而;在另一方面

a. He went by train, *while* I decided to go by car. 他乘火车去,而我决定开车去。

b. He likes coffee, *while* his wife likes tea. 他喜欢咖啡,而他的妻子喜欢茶。

10. The teacher, *for his part*, frequently *resorted to* trying to explain the inexplicable, may *take refuge* in quoting proverbs to his colleagues such as... (L.19): As far as the teacher is concerned, as he is often obliged to explain what can't be explained, he may turn to mentioning proverbs to his fellow workers such as... 至于教师,由于他们经常不得已去解释一些无法解释的东西,在同事面前他们可能只好用一些谚语来自我安慰,如……

1) for one's part: as far as (sb.) is concerned 就某人而言

a. *For our part*, we think the demand is reasonable. 我们认为这个要求是合理的。

b. *For my part*, I am against the plan. 就我而言,我反对此项计划。

2) reduce to:

(1) bring/get to a certain condition, usually unpleasant or humble; force sb. into doing sth. unpleasant 使陷入不良境遇;迫使(某人)做不好的事情

a. In those days, poverty *reduced* many to begging in the streets. 在那些日子里,贫穷使很多人沦为乞丐,流浪街头。

b. The impact of the movie *reduced* them to tears. 影片的感人力量