

大学英语 3、4、6 级丛书

# 大学英语精读

## 疑难详解与达标检测

主 编 潘康明 黄春芳  
主 审 唐乾义

西南师范大学出版社



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# 前 言

《大学英语精读》是国家教委审定批准的文理科通用教材,全国许多本科院校和部分专科院校采用了这一教材。由国家教委主持的大学英语四、六级考试,对提高我国大学英语教学水平有很大的促进作用,为我们检验大学英语教学质量提供了客观统一的标准。目前,有关四、六级考试方面的模拟试题集、应试指南、应试指导以及如听力、阅读、作文和词汇等"指南"型书籍对广大同学的英语学习起到了不同程度的帮助作用。同时,我们在实际教学中了解到许多同学步入了一个"误区",认为平时的学习与全国大学英语四、六级考试毫不相干,并对课堂教学的必要性提出质疑,认为没有必要学习教材了,只需做题,然后就直接参加统考。

师者,传道授业解惑也。我们都是从事多年教学工作的教师,面对学生的这种"误识",深感肩上担子的重量,帮助学生解决学习中遇到的难题,引导他们走出"误区"是我们的职责。鉴此,我们总结了多年的教学经验,从学生的实际需要出发,编写了这本能将大学英语四、六级考试,《大纲》和全国文理科通用教材《大学英语精读》有机结合的《大学英语精读疑难详解与达标检测》

该书实用性和针对性强。从1996年1月开始,大学英语四级考试将取消原来考题中的完型填空部分,增加听写或英翻汉,针对这一情况,为了帮助学生既能学好教材,又能适应新的考试题型,我们以《大纲》为依据,以《大学英语精读》1-4册为蓝本,以学生实际水平和需要为出发点,在帮助学生吃

透教材,提高英语素质的基础上,再通过全书二十套题的训练,培养提高学生的应试能力。该书能有效地帮助学生预习、复习,起到巩固和提高的作用。

本书适用于全国各大专院校学生,尤其适用于全国通用教材《大学英语精读》学习者,实为所有报考研究生者、参加四、六级考试学生的良师益友,也可供大学和中学教师教学参考和相应水平的英语爱好者自学之用。

本书在编写过程中,承西南师大外语学院院长陈治安教授、大学外语部主任杨润田副教授给予许多宝贵的指导和建议,外语学院副院长唐乾义副教授在百忙之中抽出时间为我们审稿,在此,我们对他们表示诚挚的感谢!

参加本书编写的有:潘康明(第二册第一单元至第八单元,第三册第一、二单元、索引);黄春芳(第一册第五、六、七、八单元,第三册第七、八单元,第四册第一、二单元);吴富安(第一册第一、二单元;第三册第九、十单元,第四册第三、四、七、八单元);袁平(第二册第九、十单元);尹明祥(第三册第三、四单元);宋元祁(第十套测试题);黎明(第一册第三、四单元);江莉(第四册第五、六单元);周述娅(第三册第五、六单元);潘家云(第四册第九、十单元);林红因(第一册第九、十单元)。全书的设计和大部分统稿以及修订工作由潘康明完成,黄春芳负责部分统稿,两位副主编负责部分稿件的组稿和初审。

由于编者时间和水平有限,书中不妥之处在所难免,希望广大读者批评指正。

## 体例说明

1. 全书根据教材体制,分课编排;每两课有一套达标检测题。
2. 课文疑难详解主要有两部分既对课文难句、语法难点的讲解与分析 and 重难点单词、短语的讲解与辨异。每一例句都有汉语译文,遇到易错常考的同义、近义单词或短语,我们在讲解和例句后还附有辨异。如:在讲到 surgeon 时,我们将它与 intern, resident, chief resident, general practitioner, specialist, doctor, physician, dentist, obstetrician, pediatrician 等词的异同点进行了辨异。对单词和短语的讲解,按其在课文中出现的先后顺序排列,并具体标明其在课文中的位置。如:incident(L.61),表示该词在课文第61行,这便于学生们预习和复习。另外,在讲解单词、短语和语法难点之前,还罗列出了每单元的重难点单词或短语,学生在学完每一单元后,可检查自己是否已掌握这些单词或短语,如还有没掌握的单词或短语,可再参考该书的讲解。
3. 达标检测题,以所学内容为基础,以《大纲》要求为依据,参照最新四、六级题型设计。特别注意了题的针对性、适用性和系统性。我们将四、六级英语语法难点分别设计编

写进了全书的二十套题中，每个题都有注释，指明分别应掌握的语法范畴；针对新题型，全书前十套题每套题有十个小题的英翻汉练习题，每个题都是为了检验学生对所学两单元的短语或句型的掌握程度而设计；后十套题，针对最新考试题型设计，每篇阅读理解文章出二至三道题，每套题共计十个英翻汉练习题。本题能检验学生对文章特别是对指定句子理解的准确程度，提高学生的阅读理解水平和适应新题型的能力。

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# Book One

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## Unit One

### How to Improve Your Study Habits

#### Important Words and Expressions

be the case	necessarily	be sure to	set aside
be aware of	enable sb. to do sth.		concentrate on
look over	make use of	as well as	fill in
commit	decide up(on)	occupy	go over
confuse	so that	receive	adequate

#### Language Points

1. **This is not necessarily the case, however.** 然而, 实际情况未必如此。

1) **be the case**: be true, be the actual condition 是真的, 是实情

He thought he had found the right answer, but that was not the case. 他认为他已找到正确答案, 但情况并非如此。

She believes she is good at reading comprehension, but actually that is not the case. 她相信自己阅读理解很好, 但实际上并不是那样。

2) **necessarily**: as a necessary result; inevitably 一定地; 必然地

Big men are not necessarily strong men. 大块头的人不一定就是强壮的人。

Rich people are not necessarily happy. 有钱人并不一定就幸福。

2. **Be sure to set aside enough time to complete your normal reading and work assignments.** 一定要留出足够的时间来完成正常的阅读和课外作业。

1) **be sure to (inf.):** be certain (to happen); not fail to 必定; 一定; 务必

Having studied for over three hours, she is sure to be very tired. 已经学习了三个多小时, 她一定很疲倦了。

Taking your umbrella. It is sure to rain afterwards. 把雨伞带上, 过会儿一定会下雨的。

Be sure to tell him about it. 请务必把这件事告诉他。

2) **set aside:** reserve or save for a special purpose 留出

Every month he tried to set aside a few dollars of his salary. 每月他尽量从工资中留出几美元。

She set aside part of her dinner for next day's lunch. 她把晚饭留了些出来作为第二天的午饭。

3. ... but it will make you more aware of how you spend your time. Furthermore, it will enable you to plan your activities so that you have adequate time for both work and play. ....但是它(作息时间表)会使你比较清楚地了解你是怎样使用你的时间的。此外, 它还能使你安排好各种活动, 以便既有足够的时间工作, 又有足够的时间娱乐。

1) **be aware of.../that clause:** know; realize 知道; 意识到

Everyone of us college students should be aware of the importance of English. 我们每个大学生都应认识到英语的重要性。

Are you aware of the dangers of cigarette smoking? 你意识到了吸烟的危害吗?

He was fully aware that he was late for the meeting. 他清楚地意识到他开会迟到了。

Nobody in the dining-hall except the hostess was aware that there was a cobra under the table. 餐厅里除女主人外没人知道桌下有条眼镜蛇。

2) **enable sb. to do sth.:** make sb. be able to do sth. 使某人做某事

The collapse of the strike enabled the company to resume normal bus service. 罢工的失败使公司能得以恢复正常的公共汽车营业。

Good behaviour enables him to gain the respect of others. 良好的行为使他能赢得别人的尊重。

3) **so that:** with the result that; in order that 结果是, 以致于, 因此; 为了, 以便

Nothing more was heard of him, so that people thought that he was dead. 未再听到他的消息, 因此人们以为他死了。

He got up early in the morning so that he got there on time. 他起来很早, 结果按时到了那儿。

Speak clearly, so that they may understand you. 说清楚点, 好让他们听懂。

4. **When you begin to work, you should be able to concentrate on the subject.** 当你开始学习的时候, 你应该把全部注意力贯注在功课上。

**concentrate on/upon:** keep or direct all one's efforts, thoughts, attention, etc. to 把(思想、力量、注意力等)集中于

All the students are concentrating their efforts on getting through their final examinations. 所有的学生都正集中全力通过期末考试。

With so much noise outside, she couldn't concentrate on her reading. 外面噪音很大, 她不能集中精力读书。

5. **Skim before you read. This means looking over a passage quickly before you begin to read it more carefully.** 阅读之前先略读。这就是说, 在你仔细阅读一篇文章之前, 先把它从头至尾迅速浏览一遍。

**look over:** examine or inspect quickly, gaze over the whole of 浏览; 粗略地翻阅

My sister is busy looking over her mail. 我姐姐正忙于翻阅她的信件。

They looked over several kinds of new bikes before making up their minds to buy. 他们在决定买自行车前看了几种新车。

6. **Make good use of your time in class.** 充分利用课堂上的时间。

**make (good/the best) use of:** use (well/in the best way) (充分、最好地)利用

You must make good use of any opportunities you have of practising English. 你一定要好好地利用所有的机会练习英语。

If you want to learn English well you must make good use of your time in class. 若想学好英语, 你必须很好地使用课堂上的时间。

7. Review important points mentioned in class as well as points you remain confused about. 重温课堂上提到的要点, 复习你仍然混淆不清的地方。

as well as: in addition to 除……外, 同, 和, 并, 也

He gave me money as well as advice. 他除了给我忠告外还给我钱。

We shall travel by night as well as by day. 我们将日夜赶路。

### Words and Expressions

1. receive (L. 3): take, get (sth. offered, sent, etc.) 接受, 接收, 领取

When did you receive the letter? 你是什么时候接到那封信的?

You will receive a warm welcome when you come to England. 你到英国时会受到热烈欢迎。

#### 【辨】receive, accept

**receive** 接到, 收到。侧重于“某样东西到了”这样一个事实, 主语并不一定接受。如: I received his love letter yesterday, but I threw it away. 昨天我收到他的求爱信, 但我把它给扔了。

**accept** 接到, 收到。侧重于主语主动的接受某物。如: I received their invitation but I didn't accept it. 我收到了他们的邀请, 但我没接受。

2. fill in (L. 7): write in 填写

Some people find it difficult to fill in a form. 有些人发现填写表格并非易事。

You've got to fill in an application form. 你得先填写一张申请表。

3. commit (L. 7)

1) assign to certain use 指定用于; 调配.....供使用

The local government committed ten million U.S. dollars in building up a new university. 地方政府拨款1000万元用于建立一所大学。

2) do sth. wrong, bad or unlawful 干(错事、坏事), 犯(罪)

It is said that the famous actor has committed suicide. 据说那个演员自杀了。

They have committed many horrible crimes against the Chinese people. 他们对中国人民犯下了滔天罪行。

3) **commit oneself to**: 专心于; 献身于; 承诺; 答应做某事

We must commit ourselves to a definite purpose. 我们必须专心致力于一个明确的目标。

He has committed himself to the support of his brother's children. 他已答应负责抚养他的侄子。

Have you committed yourself to go/going? 你答应亲自去了吗?

4. **decide on/upon (L.8)**: (after consideration) make a choice or decision about (考虑后)选定, (就某事)作出决定

He has decided on the date for departure. 他已选定了离别的日子。

In the end she decided on buying that green skirt. 最后她决定买那条绿裙子。

5. **occupy (L.10)**: 占; 占据; 占领; 使忙碌; 使从事

The enemy troops, in a massive attack, quickly occupied the country. 敌人大举进攻, 很快就占领了该国。

His speech occupied only three minutes. 他的讲话只占了三分钟。

The house is occupied. 这房子已有人住了。

He is occupied (in) translating a French novel. 他正忙于翻译一本法文小说。

6. **adequate** (L.15): as much as one needs, **enough** 足够的, 充分的

The supply is not **adequate to** the demand. 供不应求。

\$10 a week is not adequate to support a family. 每周十美元不足以维持一个家庭。

【辨】**adequate, enough, sufficient**

**adequate** 侧重于符合一个客观要求, 有“适当”的意思。如: This sum of money is not adequate to buy the TV set. 这笔钱不够买电视。

**enough** 足够的, 常指希望的满足。放在名词前后皆可。如:

A drunkard never has wine enough. 酒徒总嫌酒不够。

Have you had enough peanuts? 你花生吃够了吗?

**sufficient** 足够的, 常指需要的满足。只放在名词前, 很多时候可和 enough 换用。如:

He is earning sufficient money to support a family of five. 他的收入足以养活五口之家。

7. **go over** (L.29): review, examine 复习, 审查

Be sure to go over your notes before the exam. 考试前务必复习笔记。

The auditor went over the accounts with care. 查账员仔细地核对了帐目。

8. **confuse** (L.30):

1) put into disorder; mix up in the mind 使混乱; 使糊涂



They asked me so many questions that they confused me. 他们问了我许许多多的问题，把我弄糊涂了。

2) mistake one thing for another 误甲为乙；混淆

Don't confuse white with/and black. 不要混淆黑白。

He always confuses Austria for Australia. 他总是把奥地利误作澳大利亚。

## Unit Two

### A Miserable, Merry Christmas

#### Important Words and Expressions

come back	be determined to do sth.	carry out
all by oneself	set off	once more
dissuade sb. from doing sth.	so that	in spite of
cannot help (doing sth.)	succeed in (doing sth.)	turn over
as if	try to do sth.	enjoy
wake up	cover	by far
unless	arrive	experience
		depend up(on)

#### Language Points

1. **His old dream of going round the world came back, but this time he would sail.** 他周游世界的宿愿重又被唤起，不过这次他是要驾船环游。

**come back:** return; return to memory 回来，回想起来

There are some people who would be glad to see capital punishment come back. 有些人希望恢复死刑。

Their names are all coming back to me now. 他们的名字，我现在都渐渐想起了。