

· 本书承蒙我国老一辈英语语法学家薄冰先生序荐 ·

A
GUIDE TO
COLLEGE
ENGLISH

大学英语

疑难精析

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序

《大学英语疑难精析》在作者们的辛勤努力下终于问世了,从而在英语学海中又增添了一本有价值的学习用书,实乃可喜可贺!

本书一反其它同类书的编写模式,采用了细微讲析和正误对比的方式,针对学生的实际情况,对症下药,突出了针对性、实用性和典型性,对每课的疑、难点,诸如语法、惯用法、词性、同义词比较诸方面,进行了讲析。书中的练习和测试题设计合理、巧妙。这样,讲练并行,可使读者收到立竿见影、举一反三之效。该书不但对学生在英语学习中排难解疑,增长英语语言知识,提高运用英语的实际能力大有裨益,而且对英语教师亦有一定的参考价值。

鉴于该书诸多与众不同的特点,我相信,该书一定会受到广大读者的欢迎。

1997年8月于北京

(薄冰:我国老一辈著名英语语法学家,北京外国语学院教授。)

前 言

由复旦大学、北京大学等著名高校组织编写的大学英语精读教材目前已在全国各高等院校普遍采用。为了帮助广大学生和其他英语学习者更好地学习这套教材,掌握词汇的特殊用法及重要词组和典型句型,解决考试和应用中的疑难问题,提高英语水平,我们组织编写了这本《大学英语疑难精析》。

与其它同类书相比,本书与众不同的特点表现在:紧扣教材、同步辅导、正误对比、精辟解析、精讲精练。全书以精辟解析和正误对比的方式,对大学英语精读教材第1~4册逐课进行同步辅导。每条分教材原句、疑难讲析、正误对比三个部分,所举误句都选自学生在习作中所易犯的错误。本书力求突出针对性、实用性和典型性,对每课的疑、难点,诸如语法、惯用法、词性、~~同义词比较等~~方面,进行讲析。每课后附有20道选择题,每册后设计一套综合测试题,最后还设计大学英语四、六级模拟试题各两套,供读者自我检测。书后并附有练习及测试题的参考答案。

需提及的是,本书所举的一些误句,虽然并不为错,但从英语习惯的角度来看,却存在着这样或那样的不妥。因此,我们还是将其列为误句。这也是基于让读者学习掌握纯正、地道的英语之目的。

我国著名英语语法学家、北京外国语大学教授薄冰先生在百忙中欣然为本书作序。《学英语》报首任主编王克强先生对本书进行了精心审订。在此一并表示谢忱。

囿于水平,加之时间仓促,本书难免会存在一些疏误之处,祈望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1997年8月于南京

目 录

Book One

Unit One	How to Improve Your Study Habits	(1)
Unit Two	Sailing Round the World	(9)
Unit Three	The Present	(18)
Unit Four	Turning off TV; A Quiet Hour	(26)
Unit Five	A Miserable, Merry Christmas	(35)
Unit Six	Sam Adams , Industrial Engineer	(43)
Unit Seven	The Sampler	(51)
Unit Eight	You Go Your Way, I'll Go Mine	(60)
Unit Nine	The Brain	(71)
Unit Ten	Going Home	(79)
Test Paper I (Band I)		(88)

Book Two

Unit One	Is There Life on Earth?	(100)
Unit Two	The Dinner Party	(107)
Unit Three	Lessons from Jefferson	(114)
Unit Four	My First Job	(121)
Unit Five	The Professor and the Yo-Yo	(128)
Unit Six	The Makings of a Surgeon	(135)
Unit Seven	There's Only Luck	(143)
Unit Eight	Honesty; Is It Going out of Style?	(151)

Unit Nine	What Is Intelligence , Anyway?	(160)
Unit Ten	Profits of Praise	(169)
Test Paper Ⅱ (Band Ⅱ)		(178)

Book Three

Unit One	A Brush with the Law	(191)
Unit Two	The Woman Who Would Not Tell	(199)
Unit Three	Why I Teach	(209)
Unit Four	Lady Hermits Who Are Down But Not Out	(216)
Unit Five	The Day Mother Cried	(224)
Unit Six	A Day's Wait	(233)
Unit Seven	The Shelter	(241)
Unit Eight	Daydream a Little	(249)
Unit Nine	The Death of Hitler	(258)
Unit Ten	The Fantastic Spurt in Technology	(267)
Test Paper Ⅲ (Band Ⅲ)		(277)

Book Four

Unit One	Big Bucks the Easy Way	(292)
Unit Two	Deer and the Energy Cycle	(303)
Unit Three	Why Do We Believe That the Earth Is Round?	(311)
Unit Four	Jim Thorpe	(322)
Unit Five	To Lie or Not to Lie——The Doctor's Dilemma	(331)
Unit Six	How to Mark a Book	(344)
Unit Seven	The Luncheon	(352)

Unit Eight	The New Caves	(364)
Unit Nine	Journey West	(377)
Unit Ten	Why People Work	(389)
Test Paper IV (Band IV)		(403)
	※ ※ ※	
Model CET 1 (Band Four)		(419)
Model CET 2 (Band Four)		(439)
Model CET 3 (Band Six)		(458)
Model CET 4 (Band Six)		(478)
	※ ※ ※	
Keys to Exercises and Tests		(498)

Book One

Unit One

How to Improve Your Study Habits

一、疑难点讲析

1. Well, read on... (P1, Editor's Note, Line 3)

讲析：“继续接着干……”，可说“... on”，on 在此为副词，有“持续”、“继续”之意。表示“继续做某事”还可说“go on doing (to do) sth.”，“continue to do (doing) sth.”等。

另外，提请注意这样的句型：祈使句+and+简单句。该句型相当于 If 从句+主句，两者可进行相互转换。如：

Now stop blowing, and soon you will find the glass clear again. = If you stop blowing now, you'll soon find the glass clear again. 现在停止吹气，你很快就会发现镜子又清晰了。

比较：继续往下看，你就会找到答案。

误 Read toward, and you'll find the answer.

正 Read on, and you'll find the answer.

正 If you read on, you'll find the answer.

2. Make a list of your weekly tasks. (P1, Text, Line 6)

讲析：weekly 意为“每周的”，该词虽以-ly 结尾，但却是一个形容词，而不是副词。类似这样以-ly 结尾的形容词还很多，如：daily, yearly, monthly, friendly, lovely, lively 等等。

比较：他总是及时完成他每周的任务。

误 He always finishes his week tasks in time.

正 He always finishes his weekly tasks in time.

3. **Be sure to** set aside enough time to complete your normal reading and work assignments. (P1, Text, Line 9)

讲析: be sure to 意为“一定要……”、“务必要……”, 其否定式应在 to 前面加 not 以否定后面的动作。如:

Be sure to come here on time. 请一定要准时来。

Be sure not to lose the key again. 千万不要再把钥匙搞丢了。

比较: 千万不要再迟到了。

误 Don't be sure to be late again.

正 Be sure not to be late again.

4. This weekly schedule **may not** solve all of your problems, but it will make you more aware of how you spend your time. (P1, Text, Lines 12~13)

讲析: can not 意为“不可能……”, 表示强烈的否定; may not 意为“可能不……”, 表示一种推测。如:

He can not have gone to Beijing, for I saw him five minutes ago. 他不可能去北京了, 我五分钟前还见过他。

Since it is raining, he may not come. 天在下雨, 他可能不会来了。

比较: 词典可能不会解决你的所有问题。

误 Dictionaries can not solve all of your problems.

正 Dictionaries may not solve all of your problems.

5. ..., but it will make you more aware of how you spend your time. (P2, Text, Line 13)

讲析: be aware of 后一般只接名词, 不能接 that 引导的宾语从句。若接 that 从句时, 应将 of 省去。其后接由 how, what 等引导的从句时, of 可有可无。如:

Are you aware of the dangers of smoking? 你意识到吸烟的危

害了吗?

We must be clearly aware that we still have a long way to go.
我们必须清醒地认识到我们还有很大的差距。

Gradually he became aware (of) how he should solve that problem. 逐渐地他意识到应怎样解决那个问题。

Few of them were aware (of) what a mean fellow he really was. 他们之中很少人知道他实际上是个多么卑鄙的人。

比较:他完全意识到他错了。

误 He is fully aware ~~of~~ that he is wrong. *mean*

正 He is fully aware that he is wrong.

6. Skimming helps double your reading speed and improves your comprehension as well. (P2, Text, Lines 24~25)

讲析:double 意为“加倍”、“使...加倍”。可用作及物动词,也可用作不及物动词,因此该句中的的增语可以用被动语态,也可用主动语态。但是,无论用主动语态还是用被动语态,下面比较句中的 it (代替 production) 都是多余的,应去掉。

比较:在过去五年里,这个工厂的生产翻了一番多。

误 The production of this factory has ~~more~~ than doubled it in the past five years.

正 The production of this factory has ~~more~~ than doubled (or has been more than doubled) in the past five years.

7. (Listening to what the teacher says in class) means less work later. (P2, Text, Lines 26~27)

讲析:mean 后接动词不定式时,意为“想要……”、“打算”;后接动名词、名词时,则意为“意味着……”。如:

I didn't mean to hurt you. 我并不想伤害你。

This means breaking the friendship. 这样便意味着断绝友情。

比较:你点头就意味着同意我的意见。

误 Your nodding means to agree with me.

正 Your nodding means agreeing with me.

8. Review important points mentioned in class as well as points you remain confused about. (P2, Text, Lines 30~31)

讲析: as well as 与 not only... but also 意思相似, 但是译成汉语时 as well as 后面的部分应译在前面。如:

I do translation as well as teach English. 我不但教英语, 而且搞翻译。

注意, as well as 中的 well 有时有具体含义, 意为“好”。如:

She dances as well as she sings (= Her dancing is as good as her singing). 她不但歌唱得好, 舞也跳得好。

as well as 还可充当“准并列连词”, 其作用与介词相似, 与连词 and 不同。在 A as well as B 结构的名词词组中, 在意义上强调的是 A, 因此在作主语时, 谓语动词在人称和数上应与 A (第一个主语) 保持一致。如:

He, as well as I, is responsible for the failure of the experiment. 对于这次实验的失败, 他和我都应负责。

比较: 他不但聪明, 而且勤奋。

误 He is clever as well as diligent.

正 He is diligent as well as clever.

9. There are other techniques that might help you with your studying. (P2, Text, Line 41)

讲析: “帮助某人做某事”应说“help sb. with sth.”或“help sb. (to) do sth.”。“在……的帮助下”应说“with the help of...”或“with sb.'s help”。另外, “在……的领导下”则应说“under the leadership of...”。

比较: 他常常帮助我学习英语。

误 He often helps me in my English.

正 He often helps me with my English.

10. Improving your study habits will improve your grades.

(P2, Text, Line 45)

讲析:habit 意为“习惯”,指有意无意中形成的习惯(好习惯、坏习惯),如:the habit of getting up early(早起的习惯),the habit of taking drugs(吸毒的习惯)。注意:表示“做……的习惯”应在habit后用“of+动名词”,不能后接动词不定式。

hobby 意为“爱好”,指有意识地培养起来并坚持下去的兴趣、爱好,在业余时间进行,往往还需积累专门知识,一般是健康的、娱乐身心的。

表示“习惯”,我们还可用 custom,该词的意思是“习俗”,指群体、国家、社会的风俗习惯。

比较:他很小就有了吸烟的习惯。

误 When very young, he had the hobby of smoking.

正 When very young, he had the habit of smoking.

11. I've decided to set aside ten yuan a month so that I can buy a used bike next year. (P7, Study & Practice, IV, 12)

讲析:used 意为“用过的”,“the used bike”或“the second-hand bike”,意为“用过的自行车”,或“二手自行车”,用过的,但不一定旧。old bike 则意为“旧自行车”、“破旧的自行车”。二者不可混淆。

比较:这辆旧自行车看上去还很新。

误 The old bike looks still new.

正 The used bike looks still new.

12. In addition to English, you'd better learn another foreign language. (P8, Study & Practice, VI, 2, 1)

讲析:in addition to 意为“除……之外”,它是一介词词组,其后应跟有宾语,相当于 besides, apart from。而 in addition 意为“此外”、“而且”、“除此之外”,后面不须再接其它成份。

比较:除了课文,你还应多读一些其它材料。

误 In addition the texts, you should read many other materials.

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正 In addition to the texts, you should read many other materials.

13. When he left his parents he promised them that he would (尽量多写家信). (P9, Study & Practice, VII, 10)

讲析:许多同学都将该句中的“多”译为“many”,这是错误的。其实,该句中“多写家信”的“多”,是指频度,表示次数多。many 是形容词,不能作状语表示频度,因此应用副词 often。若用 many,则表示数量之多。

比较:他告诉他父母亲他将尽量多写家信。

误 He told his parents (that) he would write home as many as possible.

正 He told his parents (that) he would write home as often as possible.

正 He told his parents (that) he would write as many letters to the family as he could.

二、练习与提高

Choose the right answer for each of the following sentences.

1. Are you _____ that you are sitting on my hat?
A. aware of B. sure C. aware D. sure of
2. These new orders for our manufactures will mean _____ overtime.
A. doing B. working C. to do D. to work
3. How can you work _____ so long without a rest?
A. out B. at C. up D. on
4. He was not aware _____ the danger until the car ran near.
A. of B. off C. X D. for
5. _____ wake him up.
A. Be sure to not B. Not be sure to

- C. Be not sure to
6. I don't believe him, he can't be serious. ~~needn't~~ ~~shouldn't~~ ~~mustn't~~
7. He may not be in the room, for it is dark. ~~wouldn't~~ ~~shouldn't~~ ~~needn't~~
8. I was not aware of how deeply he had felt the death of his mother. ~~aware that~~ ~~aware~~ ~~both A and C~~
9. I've been meaning to call you, but I've been busy. ~~calling~~ ~~to calling~~ ~~call~~
10. It is important for you as well as for me. ~~well as~~ ~~as well as~~ ~~and as well as~~
11. In those days he used to help her mother with her gardening. ~~for~~ ~~work~~ ~~out~~
12. He paid a yearly visit to his uncle. ~~year~~ ~~yearly~~ ~~yeared~~
13. This will enable them to double their output of cars. ~~be doubled~~ ~~have doubled~~ ~~be double~~
14. Playing chess is my favourite hobby. ~~habit~~ ~~custom~~ ~~task~~
15. He made a speech with the help of an interpreter. ~~by~~ ~~under~~ ~~for~~
16. We saw a Mickey Mouse cartoon in addition to the cowboy movie. ~~in addition~~ ~~with addition~~ ~~with addition to~~
17. I'm going to London and my sister's coming as well.

- A. as well as ☒ B. as well C. well as D. either
18. She wanted to be _____ that her baby was looked after.
A. sure of B. for sure C. surely ☒ D. sure
19. If you don't _____ your study, you'll fail in the examination again.
A. concentrate to B. concentrate up
☒ C. concentrate on D. concentrate for
20. Tom _____ a little sum of money each week to buy a radio.
A. sets side ☒ B. sets aside C. sets by D. sets out

Unit Two

Sailing Round the World

一、疑难点讲析

1. At sixty-five Francis Chichester set out to sail single-handed round the world. (P16, Editor's Note, Lines 1~2)

讲析: At sixty-five 意为“65 岁时”。表示年龄时, 我们应在年龄前用介词 at, 我们可说“at...”或“at the age of...”, 也可用从句表示。例如:

His father went to the United States at thirty (at the age of thirty 或 when he was thirty). 她父亲 30 岁时去了美国。

值得注意的是: 当用“at...”时, 要与表示时间的“at...”区别开来, 这要根据具体句义来分析。如:

He came home at ten last night. 他昨天晚上 10 点钟才回家。

At ten he came to China together with his parents. 他 10 岁时和他父母亲一起来到中国。

比较: 他 20 岁时参了军。

误 He joined the army in twenty.

正 He joined the army at twenty.

2. Before he sailed round the world single-handed, Francis Chichester had already surprised his friends several times. (P16, Text, Lines 1~2)

讲析: surprise 在此是一使役动词, 后面可直接跟宾语, 意为“使……吃惊”。“使……吃惊”, 我们还可说“make sb. surprised”。注意 surprise 的几种词性: surprise (n.), surprise (vt.), surprising (adj.), surprised (adj.)。类似 surprise 的使役动词还有: terrify, excite, disappoint, interest, frighten, please 等。