

《大学英语》精读(修订本)

1 学习指导

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武 汉 大 学 出 版 社

COLLEGE
ENGLISH



《大学英语》精读(修订本)学习指导

第 一 册

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武汉大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

《大学英语》精读(修订本)学习指导:第1册/张珍珍主编;江宝珠副主编. —武汉:武汉大学出版社,1998. 11
ISBN 7-307-02668-6

I. 大… I. ①张… ②江… II. 英语—高等学校—
教学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (98) 第 31614 号

武汉大学出版社出版

(430072 武昌 珞珈山)

湖北省荆州市今印集团有限责任公司印刷

(434000 湖北省荆州市沙市区红门路桥)

新华书店湖北发行所发行

1998 年 11 月第 1 版 1999 年 1 月第 2 次印刷

开本:850×1168 1/32 印张:7.875 插页:2

字数:202 千字 印数:3001—6000

ISBN 7-307-02668-6/H·153 定价:9.00 元

本书如有印装质量问题,请寄承印厂调换

前 言

《大学英语》系列教材（上海外语教育出版社出版，董亚芬总主编）于1997年12月出版了修订本。精读教程的修订对练习部分作了较大的增删，并在书末附加了科普补充阅读文章（Supplementary Readings in Popular Science）。

为了帮助广大《大学英语》爱好者更好地自学精读教程（修订本），我们特组织了一批具有丰富大学英语教学经验的老师编写了本丛书。

本丛书共四册，分别配合《大学英语》精读（修订本）1—4册使用。每册均包括以下内容：

一、精读课文重难点注释

二、补充练习及答案

三、精读课文译文

四、课后练习参考答案及注释（含阅读短文译文）

另外，每册书末还附有“科普补充阅读参考译文”。

本册由张珍珍主持编写。具体编写分工如下：

张珍珍：负责全书的内容规划、组织和审订，编写 Unit 6；

江宝珠：编写 Units 1 & 9 并协助主编组稿；

王 军：Units 2—4, Revision Exercises 1 & 2, 科普阅读 II；

陈 芑：Unit 5, Units 7 & 8, Unit 10；

曾 琦：Test Papers 1 & 2；

易 星：科普阅读 I、III、IV、V。

由于编者水平有限，错误和疏漏在所难免，恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

1998 年 7 月于武汉大学

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Unit One

HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR STUDY HABITS

一、课文重难点注释

1. Sounds too good to be true?: Does the idea sound so good that you can hardly believe it? 这听上去好得令人难以置信吧?

2. Perhaps you are an average student with average intelligence. : Maybe you are an ordinary student, neither very clever nor very dull. 也许你只是个智力平平的中等学生。

average: ordinary, normal, usual 普通的, 中等的

— The man is of average height. 这个人中等个。

— An average bus is said to weigh seven tons. 据说普通的公共汽车的重量为 7 吨。

【用法说明】 作形容词时, average 还可以表示“平均的”。

— The average age of the students in this class is twenty. 这个班学生的平均年龄为 20 岁。

— Do you know the average rainfall for April? 你知道四月份的平均降雨量吗?

3. This is not necessarily the case, however. : But this is not surely true. 然而, 事实并非一定如此。

case: what has really happened, actual condition 实情

be the case: be true 情况属实, 情况的确如此

— It's said that he is good at painting, but that is not the case. 据说他擅长绘画, 然而情况并非如此。

— If that is the case I must be more careful. 如果情况果真如此, 我必须倍加小心。

【用法说明】 当 case 一词意为“实情”时, 还可用于成语 as the case may be, 其意为“根据实际情况”。

— We'll let you know whether the experiment proves to be a success or a failure, as the case may be. 无论事实证明该试验是成功或是失败, 我们都会根据实情让你知晓。

4. Fill in committed time such as eating, sleeping, meeting, classes, etc.: Write in the schedule or chart the time decided to use for eating, sleeping, meeting, classes, etc. (在作息表上) 填上规定的吃饭、睡觉、开会、上课等时间。

fill in: write in; put in 填写, 填入

— Fill in your address at the bottom of the application form. 把你的地址填写在申请表的下端。

— Don't forget to fill in your boarding card. 别忘了填写登机牌。

commit (time): assign or decide to use (time) for a particular purpose 指定(某时)用于……; 规定(某时)用于……

— They have committed the next two weeks to carrying out the plan. 他们指定下两周来实施这项计划。

【用法说明】 commit 除与表示时间概念的词连用表示“指定某时用于做某事”外, 还可与表示钱或人力等的词汇一起连用表示“指定将钱或人力用于做某事”。

— The funds have been committed to this project. 这笔资金已经指定用于该项工程。

— Our company will be committed to the operations. 我们连队即将投入军事行动。

5. Then decide on good, regular times for study: Then determine right and fixed time for study. 然后确定合适的固定时间用于学习。

decide on: make a decision after consideration 就（某事）作出决定，选定

— He has not yet decided the date of his departure. 他尚未就启程日期作出决定。

— Let's put our heads together and decide on the suitable person for the job. 我们碰个头来选定此工作的合适人选。

6. be sure to do; not fail to do 务必，千万要

— Be sure to return the book to the library. It's due today. 书已到期，你务必将其还回图书馆。

— Be sure not to tell others what I said. 千万别把我说的话告诉他人。

7. set aside; put on one side, save for a special purpose 留出

— I have set aside some money for a walkman. 我存了一点钱来买个“随身听”。

— You should set aside at least an hour each day for sports. 你每天应至少留出一小时作运动。

8. normal reading and work assignment; regular reading and homework assigned (或 given) by the teacher 正常的阅读和老师布置的作业

9. as well; also, too 也，还

— It has been a great grief for him as well. 这对他也是一个莫大的悲哀。

— I heard from her that you undertook other important

work as well. 我从她那儿听说你还承担有其他重要工作。

10. occupy: take up 占用

— The lessons occupy nearly one third of our time. 上课几乎占了我们 1/3 的时间。

— His speech occupied only fifteen minutes. 他的发言只占了 15 分钟。

【用法说明】 表示“占用”一意时, occupy 还能与表示空间概念的词连用。

— Is this seat occupied? 这座位有人了吗?

— His books occupy a lot of space. 他的书占了大量的地方。

11. solve: find an answer to (a problem) 解决(问题)

— These are the problems to be solved this week. 这些都是本周有待解决的问题。

— We finally solved the difficulty of transportation. 最终我们解决了运输困难。

12. aware: having knowledge of understanding 知道的, 意识到的

— Though she was aware of the fact, she could not face it. 虽然她知道事实真相, 然而她无法面对它。

【用法说明】 be aware 常和介词 of 搭配, 后接名词、代词、动名词或从句, 意为“意识到”、“察觉”或“明白”; 但如果后面接以 that 引导的宾语从句时, of 则应去掉。

— We are fully aware of the seriousness of the situation. 我们充分意识到形势的严峻性。

— He is not aware of having done wrong. 他没意识到做错了事。

— I become aware of what has happened. 我开始明白发生

什么事了。

— She is not aware that she has lost a good chance. 她没意识到她失去了一个好机会。

13. Furthermore, it will enable you to plan your activities so that you have adequate time for both work and play. : Moreover, it will make you able to arrange your activities properly so that you have enough time for both work and play. 此外, 它还能使你安排好各种活动, 以便你既有足够的时间工作又有充分的时间娱乐。

furthermore: moreover; in addition 再者, 此外, 而且

— The house isn't big enough for us, and furthermore, it's too far from the town. 这房子不够我们住, 此外, 离城也太远。

— The dress is too expensive, furthermore, it's old-fashioned. 这衣服太贵, 再说款式也过时了。

enable sb. to do sth.: make sb. able to do sth. 使某人能做某事

— This machine will enable them to double their output. 这机器能使他们将产量翻一番。

— The airliner enabled me to get here on time. 这趟班机使我准时抵达这儿。

adequate: enough, as much as one needs 充分的, 充足的

— His wages are adequate to support his family. 他的薪水足够养家糊口。

— There was adequate rain last spring. 去年春天雨水充足。

【用法说明】 作形容词时, enough 一词表示数量上“足够”或“充分”; 而 adequate 除表示数量充足外, 还表

示质地令人满意、符合要求等。

— I hope you will prove adequate to the job. 我希望你能证明你胜任这项工作。

— Our hotel room wasn't luxurious, but it was adequate. 我们在旅馆的房间虽不算豪华, 但令人满意。

so that 在该句中用以引导目的状语从句, 表示“以便”或“使能够”之意。

— Mary interpreted the poem for me so that I could understand it better. 玛丽为我翻译了诗文, 以便我能更好地理解其含义。

— He said these with emphasis so that no one could mistake what he meant. 他说这些话时加重了语气, 以便无人会误解他的意思。

【用法说明】 在非正式语体中, 有时只用 so 一个词来引导目的状语从句。除引导表示目的状语从句外, so that 还可引导表示结果的状语从句, 意为“因而”或“以致”。

— We'll sit nearer the front so we can hear better. 我们坐得离前面近一点, 以便听得更清楚。

— I'll send them our proposals now so they may have time to consider them before the meeting. 我现在就将我们的建议给他们送去, 以便他们会前有时间考虑。

— George often told lies so that no one believed him. 乔治常常撒谎, 因而没人相信他。

14. concentrate on; focus one's attention on 专心于; 全神贯注于

— He concentrated on his clinical research at the hospital. 他专注于医院的临床诊疗研究。

— What are you concentrating on? 你聚精会神地在干嘛?

【用法说明】 该短语除表示“全神贯注”之意外，还有“集中”的含义。

— If you concentrate all your energies on the study of English, you will master the language. 如果你集中全部精力来学习英语，就一定能掌握它。

— His whole mind was concentrated on one thing only — how to win the game. 他的思想集中在一件事上——如何能赢此场比赛。

15. skim: read quickly to get the main idea (of) 略读

— Don't read the report word by word now, just skim it. 现在别逐字逐句看这份报告，略读一下就行了。

— If you skim the play too quickly, you'll forget the plot. 如果你只匆匆略读一下剧本，你会忘记其情节的。

16. This means looking over a passage quickly before you begin to read it more carefully. : That's to say, you should glance it over before you read it carefully. 阅读一篇文章之前，先将其从头至尾迅速浏览一遍。

look over: examine quickly 看一遍，过目

— I looked over the new issue of my favorite sports magazine before I went to bed. 上床之前，我翻阅了一下我最喜欢的新一期体育杂志。

— I would like you to look over these documents. 我希望您能将这些文件过个目。

17. organize: form into a whole 组织

— This article is well-organized. 这篇文章组织得很好。

— Last week they organized a discussion on the problem of environmental pollution. 上周，他们组织了一场有关环境污染问题的座谈会。

18. double: make or become twice as great or as many 增加

一倍

— In some African countries, the child death-rate has doubled. 在一些非洲国家, 儿童死亡率增加了一倍。

— The prices have doubled since last year. 自去年以来, 物价翻了一番。

19. later; afterwards 后来

— Later we learnt that wasn't true at all. 后来, 我们得知事情并非如此。

【用法说明】 later 常和表示时间的名词连用, 表示“……之后”。

— Ten days later, Mike departed for London. 十天后, 麦克去了伦敦。

— Two years later, he took over his father's business. 两年后, 他接管了他父亲的生意。

later time: 后来的

— He made no close friends during later years. 他晚年没结交什么密友。

— The later arrivals had to stand in the back. 后来的人不得不站在后面。

20. go over: review 复习, 重温

— He went over the facts lest the vital clues should elude him. 他重温那些事实, 唯恐漏掉重要线索。

— They often go over their lessons together in the evening. 他们常常傍晚一起温习功课。

21. Review important points mentioned in class as well as points you remain confused about.: Review important points that the teacher mentioned in class and also the points you still don't understand.

mention: speak or write about (sth.) in a few words 提

及，提到

— I mentioned the idea to John, and he seemed to like it.
我向约翰提及这个想法，他似乎也感兴趣。

— As I mentioned earlier, this has been a very successful year for our company. 正如我早先所提到过的，对我们公司而言，今年是很成功的一年。

confuse: put into disorder, mix up in the mind 使混淆，使糊涂

— They asked me so many questions that I got confused.
他们问了许多问题，把我弄糊涂了。

— I'm totally confused. Could you explain that again? 我完全迷惑了。您能把那再解释一遍吗？

22. Regular review leads to improved performance on tests. :
Reviewing your lessons regularly helps improve your grades on tests. 定期复习有助于提高你的考试成绩。

lead to: have as a result, result in 引起，导致

— Differences of opinions lead to arguments. 意见分歧导致种种争执。

— Overproduction often leads to economic crises. 生产过剩常导致经济危机。

performance: achievements 成绩

— His poor performance on the exam surprised us all. 他考试的拙劣成绩出乎我们所有人的意料。

— Tom was singled out for praise for his excellent performance. 汤姆因其优异的成绩被单独提出表扬。

【用法说明】 除表示“成绩”之意外，performance 还有“表演”、“履行”等含义。

— He is faithful in the performance of his duties. 他忠于职守。