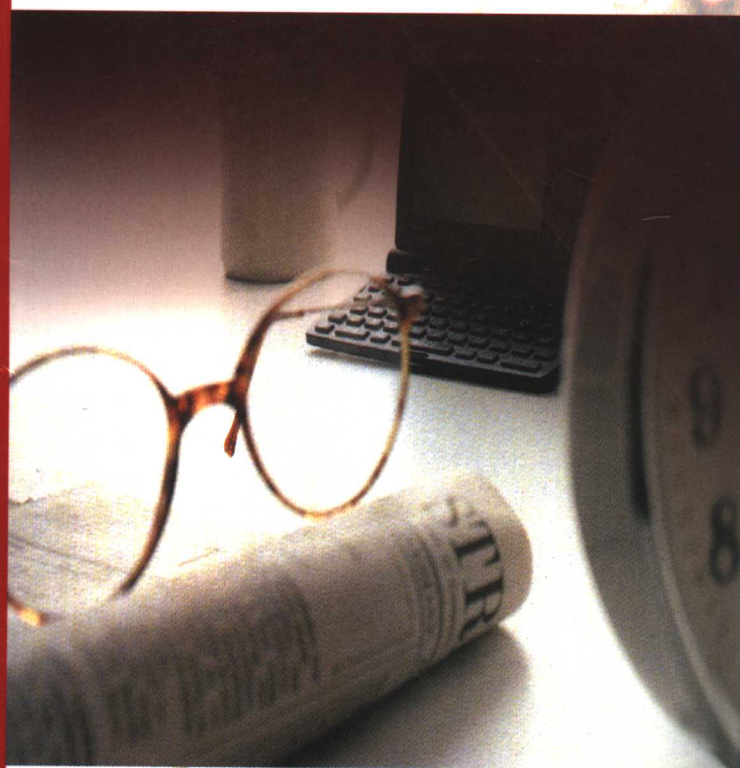


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修订本精读

郭 嘉 主编 张文起 审校



大学英语

同步讲解与优化练习

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南开大学出版社

《大学英语·修订本精读（一）》

同步讲解与优化练习

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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，于1986年出版试用本，1992年出版正式本，在广泛听取了全国师生的意见后，1997年出版了修订本。这套系列教材自问世以后就因其循序渐进的合理结构，以及优美的文章受到了广泛好评，成为我国高校英语教学的首选教材，并荣获全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖和国家教委高等学校第二届优秀教材一等奖，显示了其持久的生命力。

本书为《大学英语》精读教程第一册的辅导用书，本书严格遵循《大学英语》的编写安排，从文化背景、新词讲解、语言点精解、课后练习详解、课后阅读讲评等几方面对《大学英语》教材进行了进一步的讲解说明，以便学生在课外自学时使用。本书还对课文以及课后阅读的文章给出了全文的翻译，以帮助学生更好地理解文章。同时本书也有自己的创新，例如特别强调同义词和近义词的辨析，每单元中对该单元出现的易混淆的词进行了详细说明，并给出了例句。每单元都特意安排了“熟记熟背好句子（beautiful sentences）”这一部分，挑选出该单元（包括课后阅读）中好的英语句式，供学生欣赏、背诵之用。此外，在每单元的最后还将历年四级真题中出现的与本单元知识相关的词汇题一一列出，并进行详细的讲解，以巩固学生对这些词汇的掌握。最后，本书还针对全书的十个单元编写了两套练习，以帮助学生复习之用。

本书特别强调学生对词汇的掌握能力，书中很多部分的讲解和练习都是围绕着词汇来进行的，目的在于使学生在进入大学后能够为自己打下坚实的词汇基础，为进一步的英语学习创造条件。因此，我们相信本书是学生们充实课外学习的最佳选择。王小梅老师负责第一、二单元的编写；刘洁莹老师负责第三、四单元的编写；蔡小惠老师负责第五、六单元的编写；李玉平老师负责第七、八单元的编写；史逢阳老师负责第九、十单元的编写；郭嘉、李洁老师负责练习的编写。

在本书编写过程中，张文起教授给予了不遗余力的指导和帮助，并审阅全书；研究生高巍对本书的前期体例调整提供了很大的帮助。南开大学出版社的编辑同志在此书付梓前进行了仔细的编审，精心设计，谨此一并致谢。

编 者

2005年6月于南开园

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Unit 1

How to Improve Your Study Habits

Cultural Notes

Average intelligence (一般智力)

The word “intelligence” may mean many things. The basic meaning is “the capacity to acquire and apply knowledge.” Here “average intelligence” means “normal ability to learn and understand.” A student with average intelligence or an average student is a student neither very bright nor very dull who does sufficiently well but wins no distinction. When we say a person is intelligent, we usually mean he or she studies and learns fast, or comes up with clever solutions to problems.

“智力”一词可有多种含义。其基本含义为“获取和运用知识的能力”。本课里的“一般智力”意为“正常的学习和理解能力”。一个具有一般智力的学生或说一个一般水平的学生，他既不绝顶聪明，也不极端愚笨；他学习上还不错，但达不到出色的程度。当我们说一个人聪明时，我们指的是他或她的理解和接受能力高，或者能巧妙地解决问题。

Hobbies and habits (嗜好和习惯)

Hobby — a leisure-time interest or activity taken up primarily for pleasure. A hobby may involve the development of intricate knowledge of or capacity in a special field. For example: stamp-collecting, coin-collecting, photography, traveling, plane model making, and bird-watching.

Habit — a tendency to repeat or act again and again, or a behavior pattern that has a degree of unconscious stubborn repetition. For example: a habit of scratching one's head when thinking, the habit of smoking, a habit of thrift, a reading habit, and a note-taking habit.

嗜好——主要为获取乐趣而在闲暇时间从事的一种兴趣活动。从事一种嗜好需要了解某一领域里的复杂的知识，或培养从事某一领域活动所需的能力。例如：集邮、集硬币、摄影、旅游、制作飞机模型、观鸟。

习惯——一种重复动作的癖好，或者一种行为模式。在这种模式中，行为的重复是在无意识下进行的，而且不易改变。例如：思维时用手挠头、吸烟、节俭、阅读、记笔记。

New Words

1. average

adj. ordinary; normal; mean 普通的，一般的，平均的

— What was the average temperature yesterday? 昨天的平均气温是多少？

— I was average in my class, though I had hoped I would be better. 我在班里很一般，虽然我希望自己能更好一些。

n. 平均(数), 一般水平

— The paper receives an average of nearly 50 articles a day. 那个报社平均一天要收到近 50 篇来稿。

— The boy's work at school is above (the) average. 这个男孩的学习成绩属于中上水平。

v. 平均为, 达到平均数

— The hotel averages 100 to 150 foreign guests daily. 那家旅馆平均每天接待 100 至 150 名外国客人。

2. necessarily

adv. inevitably, unavoidably 必然地, 必定地

— Great books are not necessarily bestsellers. 好书不一定是畅销书。

— Food that looks good doesn't necessarily taste good. 好看的食物不一定好吃。

3. case

n. the actual condition; instance of a diseased condition; question to be decided in a law court 实际情况, 病例, 案例。

— If that's the case, you will have to work harder. 如果真是那样, 你得更加努力工作才行。

— You have a case of flu. 你得感冒了。

— The police are studying the murder case. 警方正在研究这起谋杀案。

固定搭配:

in any case: anyhow, anyway, whatever happens 无论如何, 总之

in case of: if there is 假使, 万一

in case: in order that it might 免得, 以防(万一)

in no case: never, in no circumstances 决不

— I'm ready to help in any case. 总之, 我愿意帮忙。

— In case of fire, ring the alarm bell. 如遇火灾, 即按警铃。

— In case he comes, let me know. 如果他来的话, 告诉我一声。

— In no case should you lose heart. 你决不应丧失信心。

4. commit

v. assign to a specified purpose; give/transfer for safe keeping; be obliged to; perform an experiment/a crime/a foolish act, etc. 把……交托给, 使……承担义务, 做实验, 犯错误/法, 干坏/傻事

— When Mrs. Smith goes to work, she commits her son to her mother's care. 当史密斯夫人去上班时, 她把儿子交给她妈妈照顾。

— commit a murder/a mistake/suicide 犯了杀人罪/错误/自杀

5. occupy

v. take/keep possession of; take up; cause to engage 占据, 占用, 从事, 忙于

— My books occupied a lot of space. 我的书占了很多地方。

— His work occupies him for the whole day. 工作使他忙了一整天。

— She occupied herself with work/in working in the neighborhood committee. 她忙于居委会的工作。

6. aware

adj. having knowledge or understanding 知道的, 意识到的

— I was not aware of the danger. 我没有意识到危险。

— He is fully aware that he is late for the meeting. 他很清楚他开会迟到了。

7. enable

v. make able to do 使能够

— The eagle's large wings enable it to fly very fast. 鹰的巨大翅膀使它能飞得很快。

— Hard work enabled him to obtain his goal. 勤奋工作使他达到了自己的目的。

8. adequate

adj. enough; ample; suitable, fit 足够的, 丰富的, 合适的, 恰当的

— His wages are adequate to support his family. 他的工资足以维持他一家的生活。

— Do you think he is adequate to the task? 你认为他适合干这活吗?

9. furthermore

adv. besides, in addition to 而且, 此外

— The house is too small, and furthermore, it's too far from the city. 房子太小, 而且离城很远。

— We offer cheap prices; furthermore, goods are delivered to the door. 我们的商品价格低廉, 而且送货上门。

10. skim

v. look quickly through (to locate main ideas); remove floating matter from the surface of a liquid; move lightly over a surface, touching here and there 略读, 撇去飘浮物, 掠过

— They just skimmed the headlines. 他们只浏览了一下大标题。

— skim the soup to remove the fat 把汤上面的油撇去

— The enemy plane skimmed over the heads of the refugees. 敌机从难民的头上掠过。

11. skip

v. jump lightly and quickly; go from one place to another quickly and casually 跳(过), 略过, 急速改变

— He skipped aside to avoid another blow. 他跳向一边以躲过另一拳。

— He skipped the dull parts of the book. 他跳过了书中枯燥的部分

12. mention

v. speak or write about sth. in a few words 说道, 写到

— What were you talking about? I heard my name mentioned. 你们在谈什么? 我听到你们提到我的名字。

— He mentioned to me that he would leave soon. 他对我提起他马上就要离开。

n. referring to 提及, 说起

— At the mention of the headmaster, the pupils' hearts sank. 一提到校长, 孩子们就害怕。

— Once or twice there were mentions in the newspaper of the Queen having been ill. 报纸上有一两次提到过女王生病了。

13. remain

v. keep, stay; continue to 存留, 逗留, 继续保持

— He ate much but remained lean. 他吃得很多, 可是依旧很瘦。

— How many weeks shall you remain here? 你要在这儿逗留几周?

— He remained silent. 他一直不说话。

14. attitude

n. what one thinks about sth. 态度

attitude to/towards/about sth. or sb. 对某事或某人的态度

15. share

v. use or have with others 分享

— Share the candy with your sister. 和你妹妹一起分糖果。

— We haven't enough books for everyone; some of you will have to share. 我们没有足够的书给每一个人, 你们中的有些人将得合用。

Language Points

1. (Para.2) Be sure to set aside enough time...: Don't fail to reserve/leave enough time...

不要忘了留出足够的时间……

2. (Para. 6) Review important points mentioned in class as well as points you remain confused about.

as well as: besides, in addition to 另外, 除此之外

— You should do well in English as well as in your major.

你除了要学好你的专业之外, 还要学好英语。

— Last century saw great changes in the world as well as in China.

上个世纪不仅中国发生了许多巨大的变化, 世界也是如此。

3. (Para. 7) Develop a good attitude...: Cultivate/Form a good attitude...

养成/形成一个良好的态度……

4. (Para. 8) Only a few have been mentioned here: Only a few techniques have been mentioned here.

这里只提到了一些方法。

5. (Para. 8) ... after you have tried these:...after you have made attempts to use/apply these techniques

……在你尝试应用这些方法之后

6. (Para. 8) Share with them some of the techniques you have found: Share some of the techniques you have found with them.

“share”的宾语为“some”, 中间插入了状语“with them”。

Confusable Words

1. weekly

adj. happening once a week (形容词) 每周一次的

— weekly tasks/schedules/wages/visits 每周的任务/日程安排/工资/造访

adv. once a week (副词) 每周一次地

— This machine must be checked **weekly**. 这台机器须每周检查一次。

2. plan/ schedule/ chart

plan: an arrangement for some future activity 计划 (一般是文字/章形式的)

schedule: a timetable of sth. to be done 日程安排 (一般是表格形式的, 以文字为内容, 也可以数字为内容, 或二者都有)

chart: sth. written or drawn in the form of a picture, graph, etc. 图表 (可以是表格式的、立柱式的、曲线式的, 等等)

3. skim/skip

(See Part II.) (见上述第二部分)

4. look over/ go over

look over: examine, inspect (此短语侧重于“查看”。)

— I **looked hurriedly over** the apples in the basket and took one that looked nice. 我把篮子里的苹果都看了一遍, 拿了一个看上去不错的。

— My sister is busy **looking over** her mail. 我妹妹正在忙着翻看她的来信。

go over: examine, read again, review (此短语侧重于“过目”。)

— After you finish the test paper, **go over** it again to look for mistakes. 做完考卷后, 再把卷子从头到尾地过一遍, 看看是否有错误的地方。

— We often **went over** our lessons together at night. 我们常常晚上一起把课文看一遍。

5. preview/review

preview: “pre”为词的前缀, 意为“在……之前”, 如: prediction (预言), precaution (预防), preparation (准备), prehistory (史前的)

review: “re”为词的前缀, 意为“再次”, 如: renew (续借), revive (复兴), restore (重建)

Key to Study & Practice

Vocabulary

1-2 略

3

1. g 2. f 3. h 4. i 5. a 6. c 7. j 8. e 9. b 10. d

4

1. This new technique will enable them to double their production.

这项新工艺将能使他们的产量翻番。

2. Fresh vegetables are nutritious; furthermore, they are cheaper than frozen ones.

新鲜蔬菜有营养, 而且比冷冻蔬菜便宜。

3. It was several minutes before I became aware of what was happening in the classroom.

几分钟后我才意识到教室里正在发生的事。

4. Too much discussion will only lead to confusion. 过分的讨论只能导致 (思想) 混乱。

5. He made a careful study of the problem and solved it within two days.

他仔细研究了这个问题, 然后在两天之内就把问题解决了。

6. He realized that his attitude on these matters was wrong.

他认识到他对这些事的態度是不对的。

7. I can't concentrate on what I am doing because it is so noisy here.

我无法集中于我正在做的事上, 因为太吵了。

8. Would you please fill in your name, address and telephone number here?

请把你的姓名、地址和电话号码填在这里。

9. She went over the plans again and discovered three mistakes.

她把计划又看了一遍, 发现了三处错误。

10. His time is fully occupied by his job as manager. 他的时间都被他的经理工作占去了。

11. Let's put our heads together and decide on a plan of action.

让我们集中智慧制定出一个行动计划。

12. I've decided to set aside ten yuan each month so that I can buy a used bike next year.

我已决定每个月存十块钱, 这样明年我就能买一辆二手自行车了。

13. At first he decided to move to Chicago, but later he changed his mind.

最初他决定搬到芝加哥去, 但后来改变了主意。

14. I tried to organize my thoughts before speaking out on the question.

我曾好好地琢磨了一番之后, 才就这个问题说出自己的看法。

5

1. If you try to learn too many things at a time, you may get/be confused.

如果你一次学太多的东西, 你会搞乱的。

2. Too much work and too little rest may lead to illness/loss of health/exhaustion/sleeplessness.

工作太多休息太少会导致生病/精疲力竭/失眠。

3. Thank you for being so helpful. 谢谢你的帮助。

4. Food that looks good doesn't necessarily taste good. 看上去好的食物不一定好吃。

5. The manager promised to double my pay if I could win the contract for him.

经理许诺说如果我能为他赢得这份合同, 他会给我两倍的工资。

6. I was angry when I discovered it was not the case and that she'd been telling lies.

当我发现事情不是这样的, 而且她一直在说谎, 我非常生气。

Word Building

6

verb	noun	verb	noun
announce		manage	
	suggestion		examination
confuse		combine	
	decision		movement
complete		employ	
	production		distraction
organize		divide	
	entertainment	consider	
protect		recognize	
permit			exhibition

7

1.

1) You must be very careful not to say anything to Paul. 你一定要小心, 什么事都不要告诉保罗。

2) She cares for the old man as if he were her own father.

她照顾那位老人, 就好像那老人是她的父亲。

3) A careless driver is a danger to us all. 一个粗心大意的司机对我们大家来说都是一个危险。

4) All the children here are taken good care of. 这里的孩子们都受到了很好的照看。

5) If Bob drove more carefully, he wouldn't have so many accidents.

如果鲍勃开车再小心些, 他就不会出那么多的事故了。

6) He is not a diligent student. He shows great carelessness in everything he does.

他不是个勤奋的学生。他干什么都表现得很粗心。

7) Spend more time on your work, Tom. You did your homework very carelessly.

汤姆, 你得上学习上多花些时间。你的作业写得很不认真。

8) I hope you will be more careful in future about what you say.

我希望你将来说话时更小心一些。

2.

1) In addition to English, you'd better learn another foreign language.

除英语之外, 你最好再学一门外语。

2) Mother needs additional help in the kitchen on weekends when all of us come back from school.

周末我们都从学校回家来, 妈妈在厨房里就需要帮手了。

3) The fire is going out; will you add some wood? 火就要熄灭了, 你给添点儿木柴, 好吗?

4) This is an additional proof of his carelessness. 这是他粗心大意的又一证明。

3.

1) Prof. Wang tells us to make good use of our time in class.

王教授告诉我们要好好利用课上的时间。

2) My bicycle is broken; it is completely useless. 我的自行车坏了; 它完全不能用了。

3) May I use your English dictionary for an hour or two?

我可以把你的字典拿去用一两个小时吗?

4) This is a very useful dictionary for beginners of English.

对于英语初学者来说, 这是一本很有用的字典。

5) It's much cheaper to buy a used car than a new one. 买二手车要比买新车便宜多了。

6) What's the use of crying? 哭有什么用?

4.

1) Could you explain the meaning of the title to me? 你能把这个题目的意思给我解释解释吗?

2) The more you read the poem, the more meaningful you will find it to be.

这首诗读得越多, 你就会发现它越有意思。

3) As Lenin says, forgetting the past means betrayal. 正如列宁所说, 忘记过去就是背叛。

4) It's a waste of time doing such meaningless work. 做这样没有意义的工作是浪费时间。

5) To him, life means struggle. 对他来说, 生活意味着拼搏。

5.

- 1) You can sit very comfortably in this new car. 坐在这辆新车里, 你会感觉很舒服。
- 2) I tried to comfort her; but what could I say? 我想尽力去安慰她, 但是我能说些什么呢?
- 3) Sit down, please, and make yourself comfortable. 请坐。别拘束。
- 4) Young people should not seek comfort and enjoyment and shirk hardship.
年轻人不应寻找快乐和舒适, 而躲避艰苦。
- 5) Tom didn't feel comfortable living with his parents. 与父母同住, 汤姆感觉不舒服。

6.

- 1) If you go to the park early in the morning, you will probably find the old artist taking a walk there.
如果你早晨很早的时候去那个公园, 你会发现那位老艺术家正在那里散步。
- 2) In all probability he will go with you to the museum. 他很可能和你一起去博物馆。
- 3) It is probable that the cost will be greater than we think. 费用很可能比我们想到的要高。
- 4) Jack is probably the best student in his class. 杰克很可能是他班里最好的学生。

Structure

8

1. I took an English book with me so that I could read it when I was free.
我带了一本英文书, 以便没事儿的时候看一看。
2. He posted the letter early in the morning so that she could receive it in the afternoon.
他早上很早就把信寄出了, 好让她在下午收到。
3. Would you speak a little louder so that everyone can hear you?
你能不能大点儿声, 好让每个人都听到你讲的话?
4. We'd better get some milk, some bread, and some eggs as well.
我们最好弄来一些牛奶、面包, 还有鸡蛋。
5. He's a versatile writer. He writes poems, novels and plays as well.
他是一位多面手作家。他写诗、写小说, 还写剧本。
6. Last year he visited Japan, Canada and the United States as well.
去年他访问了日本、加拿大, 还有美国。
7. He plays basketball and football, and swims and skates as well.
他打篮球、踢足球, 他还游泳、滑冰。
8. You should give them an answer as soon as you can. 你应尽早地给他们一个答案。
9. Read over this book as quickly as you can. I have to return it to the library tomorrow afternoon.
尽可能快地看完这本书, 明天下午我得把它还给图书馆。
10. When he left his parents he promised them that he would write home as often as he could.
他在离开父母时向他们许诺, 他会尽他所能经常给家里写信。

Cloze

9

A

- | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. aware | 2. performance | 3. average | 4. adequate | 5. set aside |
| 6. mentions | 7. look over | 8. commit | 9. attitude | 10. lead to |

B

- | | | | | | |
|------------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|
| 1. if/once | 2. about | 3. it | 4. know | 5. up | 6. as |
| 7. from | 8. words | 9. into | 10. other | 11. for | 12. when |

Translation

10

- His failure in the exam has made him aware of how important it is to review his lessons regularly.
他考试不及格，这使他意识到经常复习功课是多么重要。
- Be sure not to forget what your parents said to you before you left home.
一定不要忘记你离家前父母对你说的话。
- I'm sure her knowledge in English is adequate for the job.
我肯定她的英语知识能胜任这项工作。
- The purpose of this article is to tell the students how to develop good study habits.
这篇文章的目的是要告诉学生们怎样培养良好的学习习惯。
- In our age, people depend more and more on computers to solve various kinds of difficult problems.
在我们这个时代，人们越来越多地依靠电脑来解决各种各样的难题。
- Skimming not only helps you get some ideas of what you are going to read, but also helps you read faster and improve your comprehension.
略读不仅帮你对你将要阅读的东西有一些了解，还能使你读得更快，并提高你的理解力。
- Some people believe/think that boys' performance on tests/in exams is always better than girls'.
That is not necessarily the case however.
有些人认为男孩子的考试成绩总比女孩子考试成绩要好。然而，事实并非如此。
- Even students of average intelligence can become top students by improving their study habits.
即使是智力平平的学生，通过改进他们的学习习惯，也能成为尖子生。

Reading Activity

Learning to Read—in College

- (Para.1) The Timkens sent their child Laura off to college with a check for \$7,000 in tuition and thought that was the end of it.
send sb. off: send sb. away 送出，派出