

高自考英语专业

《英语阅读(二)》重点辅导

汪淳波 张宝莹 主编



ENGLISH READING (2)



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前 言

高等教育自学考试英语专业学生目前使用的教材《英语阅读(二)》是全国高等教育自学考试的指定教材,它以科普、新闻、时事、经贸等方面的文章为主,词汇量大,知识面宽,文章语言严谨,逻辑性强,句子较长。所以从整体上看,它比《英语阅读(一)》的难度有明显的提高。为了帮助学生深入透彻地理解每一篇课文,引导他们掌握行之有效的学习方法,打下扎实的阅读理解的基本功,我们结合自己多年的教学经验编写了这本辅导教材。相信它一定能帮助学生提高英语阅读理解能力,并顺利地通过考试。

本书主要包括以下几个方面的内容:

1. 课文的参考译文。我们希望通过每一篇课文逐句的翻译帮助学生深入细致、全面透彻地理解课文,同时指导学生掌握一些基本的翻译技巧,提高翻译水平。
2. 对课文中的重点、难点的详细解释。这部分的内容主要包括对课文中重点、难点的词和词组的解释以及对一些难度较大、语法结构比较复杂的句子的分析。特别要指出的是,本书对重点句型的语法分析非常详尽,因为从多年的教学经验中我们深刻体会到语法在学习英语过程中起着至关重要的作用。如果把英语学习比喻成修建一座建筑物的话,我们认为语法就是构成这座建筑的基础和框架,它决定着这一建筑是否牢固,构造是否合理。句子中严密的语法结构其实就体现了句子内部的词与词(或词组)以及各个部分之间清晰、紧密的逻辑关系。所以,如果看不清一个句子的语法结构,就不可能真正理解这个句子所表达的含义。很多学生都有这种体会,他们背了不少单词,词组也没少掌握,但是英语水平就是提高不上去,在阅读时只要遇到稍微长一些、复杂一些的句子便理不清头绪,所以感到非常苦恼。其实,这部分学生英语水平提高不上去的根本原因就是语法基础太薄弱。如果不尽快弥补这方面的不足,将来的学习会越来越困难。针对高自考生当中普遍存在的这种情况,我们在本书里花了很大的精力详细透彻地对重点难点句子的语法结构进行了剖析。我们相信它不仅能帮助同学们扎扎实实地学好课本,也会有效地弥补他们在语法方面的不足,为以后进一步深入学习打下坚实的基础。
3. 我们对课本中简答题部分提供了参考答案。这个练习看上去似乎很简单,但真正做好也不是一件容易的事,它需要对课文内容精确的理解以及根据语法知识组织句子的能力。
4. 本书附带了 2000 年 4 月和 2001 年 1 月天津市高等教育自学考试英语阅读(二)试卷、2000 年下半年高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试英语阅读(二)试卷及其参考答案。同学们可以参考最近几次考试试题的题型和思路,最大限度地调整学习方法,提高学习效率。

在编写本书的过程中,我们得到了天津外国语学院林克难教授和南开大学出版社张彤老师的热情鼓励 and 大力支持。在此,我们向他们表示衷心的感谢。

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2001 年 3 月

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UNIT 1

动物的驯化

一、参考译文

1. 动物承担着许多有益的和娱乐性的工作。狗在为盲人引路、保护财产、寻找失踪人员和追捕罪犯等方面尤为有价值。马被用于守护畜群,在道路不通的地带载人,以及帮助农民耕种土地。鸽子长期以来被用于传递消息。热带丛林、森林和海洋里的野生动物也成了马戏团和电影里非常受欢迎的演员。人们认识到,动物的智能虽然不及人类,但是它们还是很聪明,可以学会做某些事情。

2. 狗要学会的第一件事情就是服从命令。让它听懂命令不需要太长时间。简单的命令,如“坐下”、“躺下”、“呆在那儿”、“过来”,连小孩都会教。

3. 把一只狗训练成为看家狗常常会带来意想不到的结果。有些狗很快就能学会辨别朋友和不受欢迎的人。这是因为它们的主人欢迎朋友并邀请他们进屋。然而,有些狗总是攻击来送信的邮递员。这种行为的一种解释是尽管邮递员常来常往,但是从不进屋。所以,狗认为邮递员是不受欢迎、还不断来打扰的人。

4. 主人可以很容易地向攻击邮递员的狗示意邮递员是朋友,不必把他当作一个不受欢迎的人。狗也十分乐于迎合主人的意愿。一只狗正确领会主人的意图而受到表扬时,总是很高兴的。

5. 把某个单词的发音和一个特定的动作联系起来,就可以教会狗执行命令。教狗执行命令过程中的两个要素是:每次使用同一个词表示同一个动作,每次只教一个动作。狗不仅能学会坐下、躺下、过来,以及当主人离开时待在原地,而且还能学会跳跃、携带以及拿取东西。

6. 狗学会携带东西后,还可以学会从远处把某件东西带回来。可以把一根木棍扔到远处,狗很乐意随后追逐、寻找,直至把木棍找回来。大量的练习之后,狗即使没有亲眼看到木棍(或其他东西)被扔出去,也能将它找回来。为了教会狗这个技能,主人可以先沿直线走出一段距离,设定一条简单的路径。然后把木棍丢在路径的尽头。起初,狗学会沿着直线跟踪。后来,它逐渐学会沿着不规则的路径跟踪。最终,它能学会跟踪气味,而不是简单地找东西。凭借这个本领,它在寻找失踪人员和追捕罪犯方面非常有用。

7. 狗为盲人做伴特别有用。一只经过适当训练的狗,总是能为它的主人引导正确的方向,使他不会遭到危险。例如,导盲犬学会绝不在汽车开过来时横穿繁忙的马路,即使主人命令它们这么做,它们也不会做。

8. 马也能学会许多事情。用于守卫或警务的马匹必须学会绝不害怕噪音、交通和其他干扰。赛马能比其他的马匹跑得快得多,但它们也很容易兴奋。所以,训练它们的人必须格外地耐心和宽容。

9. 鸽子有一种天生的本能,即使它们远离巢穴而且旅途艰险,也能够归巢。人们利用鸽子归巢的本能来传递消息,他们把小纸条系在鸽子的背上或腿上。在战争期间,据悉鸽子可以每小时飞行七十五英里,连续飞行 500 至 600 英里。这些信鸽出生大约四周后就开始接受训练。经过几周的训练之后,它们就可以放飞去传递消息。如果一切顺利,它们的飞行生涯可以持续大约四年。

10. 动物们可以学会做许多事情,这些事情不一定有用,但有很强的娱乐性可供人们观赏。在马戏团里,人们教它们各种最适合它们的体格和性情的把戏。狮子和老虎能够学会按照(驯兽师的)口令优雅地腾空跳跃或匍匐不动。大象学会了踩钢丝、后腿直立、侧身躺下,以及用头倒立。它们还能学会跳舞。

11. 另一位驯兽师有一只大象和一只老虎。两只动物在同一只笼子里共同生活了数周之后,彼此非常习惯。这时驯兽师教老虎跳到大象的背上。这两只动物对这个动作非常感兴趣(再加上表演这个动作后得到的表扬和食物),竟然都忘了彼此是天敌。后来,在这个动作中又增加了一只狮子。这里面又包含了大量耐心的训练。然而,当这三只动物彼此习惯以后,它们完成了一场最为成功的马戏表演。

12. 电影和电视也可以利用经过训练的动物。有些动物,如臭鼬和狐狸,很容易拍摄。你只要在摄像机前用它们喜欢吃的东西在地上拖出一条路径即可。大动物,如狮子和老虎,可以在它们欢快地连蹦带跳地回家进食时拍摄下来。如果一位演员在旁边,训练有素的动物是不会注意他的。然而,观众可能会认为这位演员是虎口脱险,免遭惨死。

二、课文注释

1. Animals perform many useful and entertaining jobs;
perform;*v.* (1) 履行,执行 e. g. They can always perform their tasks successfully.
(2) 演出,表演 e. g. What part do you perform in the play?
entertaining;*adj.* 给人娱乐的,有趣的 e. g. Nowadays, people can see a lot of entertaining programs on TV.
2. Dogs are particularly valuable in guiding the blind, protecting property, finding lost people, and hunting criminals;
本句中的 guiding, protecting, finding, hunting 是四个并列的动名词短语,作介词 in 的宾语。
particularly;*adv.* 特别,尤其,格外 e. g. (1) That's a particularly good film. (2) She is a very popular writer, particularly among the young people.
valuable;*adj.* 有价值的 be valuable in sth. (or doing sth.) 在……方面非常有价值
3. Horses are used in guarding herds, carrying men in lands where there are no roads, and helping farmers work their land;
work 在本句中当及物动词,表示“耕种”。
同上句一样,本句中 guarding, carrying, helping 也是三个并列的动名词短语作介词 in 的宾语。
guard;*vt.* 保卫,看守 *n.* 卫兵,守护者
4. carry messages: 捎信
5. Wild animals from the jungles, forests and seas are very popular performers in circuses and moving pictures;
介词短语 from the jungles, forests and seas 在句子中作 Wild animals 的后置定语。
circus: *n.* 马戏团,马戏场,杂技场;马戏表演
moving picture: 电影
6. People realize that, although animals may not have the same intelligence as human be-

- ings, they are smart enough to learn certain things;
 that 引导的是宾语从句, 而 although 引导的从句在宾语从句中作让步状语。
 intelligence: *n.* 智力, 理解力, 聪明 e. g. In coping with such a difficult situation, one must have enough intelligence and experience.
7. Training a dog to be a watchdog often produces unexpected results;
 动名词短语 Training a dog to be a watchdog 是本句的主语。
 watchdog: *n.* 看门狗
 unexpected: *adj.* 意想不到的, 出乎意外的
8. deliver: *v.* 送
 deliver the milk to sb.'s house 送奶上门
 deliver the newspaper to sb.'s house 送报上门
 deliver the letter to sb.'s house 送信
9. One explanation for this behavior is that, although the postman comes to the house often, he never enters the house;
 that 引导表语从句, although 引导的状语从句在表语从句中作让步状语。
 behavior: *n.* 行为 (动词形式为 behave)
 explanation: *n.* 解释 (动词形式为 explain)
10. Therefore, the dog thinks the postman is someone who is not wanted, but keeps coming back anyway.
 the postman ... anyway 在句子中作宾语从句, who is not wanted, but keeps coming back anyway 作 someone 的定语从句。
11. Masters of dogs who attack the postmen can easily show the dog that the postman is a friend and that the dog does not need to treat him as an unwanted person.
 定语从句 who attack the postmen 修饰 dogs, 此句中 that the postman is a friend 和 that the dog does not need to treat him as an unwanted person 是两个并列的宾语从句。
 treat ... as ... 把……看成……; 把……当成……一样对待 e. g. She treated me as her own child when I was ill.
12. be praised for ... 因为……而受到表扬 e. g. (1) The boy is often praised by the neighbors for his politeness. (2) The teacher praised him for doing so well in the exam.
13. connect ... with ... 把……与……联系起来 e. g. Chinese people usually connect red with good luck and happiness.
14. Two important factors in teaching a dog to obey commands are: using the same word each time for the same act, and teaching only one act at a time.
 介词短语 in teaching a dog to obey commands 作 factors 的后置定语, 动名词短语 using ... 和 teaching ... 在句子中作并列宾语。
15. Dogs can learn not only to sit, lie down, come, and stay in place when their masters go away, but also to jump, carry, and fetch.
 not only to ..., but also to ... 在句子中作宾语, 而 when their masters go away 这

个状语从句修饰 stay in place。

16. ... and the dog enjoys running after it, and searching for it until he finds it.

动名词短语 running ... 和 searching ... 作并列宾语。

enjoy doing ... 喜欢…… e.g. He enjoys playing basketball while I like listening to music.

run after ... (1)追捕,跟踪 e.g. The dog is running after a hare. (2)追求 e.g. It is said that he is running after a Japanese girl.

17. To teach a dog this skill, the master makes a simple trail by walking some distance in a straight line.

不定式 To teach a dog this skill 作目的状语,介词短语 by walking some distance in a straight line 作方式状语。

18. eventually=finally *adv.* 最后

19. With this skill he can be very useful in tracking down lost people or criminals.

track down:追捕,对……追查到底

be useful in doing ... 在……方面有较大的作用

20. keep sb. out of danger 使某人免遭危险 e.g. Some people believe that guns can keep them out of danger and make them feel safer and stronger.

21. ... seeing-eye dogs learn never to cross a busy road when cars are coming, even if their masters command them to do so.

不定式短语 never to cross a busy road ... to do so 在句子中作宾语,even if 引导的状语从句修饰动词 cross,所以它也是不定式短语中的一部分。

22. Horses that are used for guard or police duty must learn never to be frightened of noises, traffic, and other disturbances.

that are used for guard or police duty 是定语从句,修饰 Horses;never to be frightened of ... disturbances 是一个不定式短语,作宾语。

be frightened of:害怕……

23. Therefore, it is necessary for those people who train them to be very patient and understanding.

本句中 it 是形式主语,for those people who ... to be very patient and understanding 是真正的主语,who 引导的定语从句修饰 people。

句型 it is necessary for sb. to do sth. 表示“某人有必要做某事”。

24. Pigeons have a natural instinct to return home, even if they are very far away and the trip is hard or dangerous.

不定式 to return home 作 instinct 的定语;even if 引导让步状语从句。

instinct: *n.* 天性,本能 e.g. She has an instinct to tell lies.

25. Men utilize this homing instinct to send messages on small pieces of paper which are fastened to the pigeons' backs or legs.

不定式短语 to send messages on small pieces of paper which ... backs or legs 在句子中作目的状语,而介词短语 on small pieces of paper which ... or legs 作 messages 的后置定语,which 引导的定语从句修饰 small pieces of paper。

utilize: *v.* make use of 利用 e. g. People often utilize waterfalls for producing electric power.

26. ... and to cover distance of 500 to 600 miles.

cover: *v.* 在此句中表示“经过(路程)”。e. g. (1) The army covered 50 miles a day.
(2) The bus covered 100 miles an hour. (3) They cover 1 000 miles a day.

27. If all goes well, their flying career lasts about four years.

career: *n.* 事业,生涯

last: *v.* 持续 e. g. (1) The war lasted four years. (2) The meeting will last two hours.

28. Animals can learn to do many things that, while not necessarily useful, are very amusing to watch.

不定式短语 to do many things 在本句中作宾语,that 引导的定语从句修饰 things.

while 一词在本句中表示“虽然”“尽管”。e. g. (1) While I admit their great progress, I can see their shortcomings. (2) While you have failed this time, you still have great chance to win next time.

29. In circuses, animals are taught to do the tricks that are most compatible to their physical and temperamental make-up.

不定式短语 to do the tricks ... make-up 在句中作主语补足语,that 引导的定语从句修饰 tricks.

be compatible to; be suitable to 适合于……,与……相容

30. Lions and tigers can be taught to leap and spring gracefully when told to do so, or to stay in place on command.

不定式短语 to leap and spring gracefully when ... on command 在本句中也作主语补足语。过去分词短语 when told to do so 修饰 leap and spring.

gracefully: *adv.* 优美地,优雅地

stay in place: 待在原来的地方,原地不动

on command: 遵照命令

31. Elephants learn to walk in line, to stand on their hind legs, to lie on their sides, and to stand on their heads.

本句中四个并列的不定式短语 to walk in line, to stand on their hind legs, to lie on their sides, and to stand on their heads 作动词 learn 的宾语。

32. After many weeks of living in the same cage, the two animals became accustomed to each other.

become (be) accustomed to sth. (doing sth.): 习惯于……,适应于……

e. g. (1) After living here for 10 years, they are accustomed to the hard life here.

(2) They are accustomed to getting up early.

33. All you have to do is to make a trail in front of the camera by dragging something that smells good to the animals over the ground.

本句的主语是 All you have to do,不定式短语 to make a trail ... over the ground 作表语,that 引导的定语从句修饰 something.

三、练习参考答案

Questions

Write your answers briefly and pay much attention to the words, grammar and sentence structure in your answers.

1. What kinds of animals are popular performers in circuses and moving pictures? Can you give some examples?

Wild animals from the jungles, forests and seas are very popular performers in circuses and moving pictures. Examples are lions, tigers, seals, etc.

2. Why do dogs attack postmen who often come to deliver letters?

Because the dog thinks the postman is someone who is not wanted but keeps coming back anyway, for he never enters the house though he comes here often.

3. Seeing-eye dogs are said to be extremely useful companions for blind people. Why?

Because they learn never to cross a busy road when cars are coming, even if their masters command them to do so, and he will always lead his blind master in the right direction and keep him out of danger.

4. If a racing horse is trained for guard or police duty, what should we do first? Why?

If a racing horse is trained for guard or police duty, we must be very patient and understanding, because they are quite high strung, and we must teach them to learn never to be frightened of noises, traffic, and other disturbances.

5. Find a sentence to show that homing pigeons can be trained very young.

These homing pigeons begin their training when they are about four weeks old.

UNIT 2

第二课 便宜货

一、参考译文

1. 让我们看看“便宜货”一词传统的定义。所谓“便宜货”是指以低廉的(购买者)有利可图的价格出售的某种物品。它提供了一个以低于某种物品的真实价值的价格购买此物的机会。而一个较新的定义却是:便宜货是一个从愚蠢和天真的人们口袋里骗钱的卑劣的花招。

2. 我一辈子从未参加过大公司的董事会议,但我敢肯定关于销售的讨论常常不外乎以下的思路。比如,根据生产成本,一种新牙膏公道的价格应该是 80 便士,我们以 1.2 英镑的价格出售。这种牙膏还不错(也不是特别的好,但也不是劣质),因为人们都喜欢尝试新产品,所以一开始销量很好;但是不久,人们的新鲜感逐渐减退,销量也随之下降。一旦出现这种情况,我们就把价格降到 1.15 英镑。我们(在包装上)到处印上“降价 5 便士”,把它变成一种便宜货,于是人们又趋之若鹜前来购买,尽管它比公道的价格还要高出 43%。

3. 有时,降价的幅度不是 5 便士而是 1 便士。肥皂、洗衣粉、狗食以及诸如此类的东西,竟然做广告降价 1 便士,对消费者如此不尊重简直是令人咋舌。即便是最穷的仅靠退休金维持生计的老人也应该认为这是一种侮辱,可是他却并不这么认为。便宜货可不能错过。接受 1 便士的“礼物”无异于人家请你吃饭时只给你一粒豆子(尽管味道鲜美),仅此而已。即使它表示实实在在的降价也是一种侮辱。人们还是说洗衣粉(或其他诸如此类的东西)谁都要用,还是买便宜 1 便士的为好。我记得小时候在匈牙利(的一件事)。一个人被指控为了 1 辨戈杀了人并且被裁定有罪。1 辨戈相当于 1 先令,法官怒不可遏:“为了 1 先令就杀人!……你有什么可为自己申辩的?”这个杀人犯回答道:“这儿 1 先令……那儿 1 先令……”今天的消费者也是这么说:“这儿 1 便士……那儿 1 便士……”

4. 当实属无用的东西成了“便宜货”,真正的危险就开始了。为数众多的人无法抵御便宜货和降价商品的诱惑。只要他们认为能买到便宜货,他们就会买永远也不会穿的衣服、家里没有地方放置的家具。老太太会买旱冰鞋,从不吸烟的人也会买烟斗清洁器。我曾经听说有个人买了一台便宜的电动圆锯,转天就锯下了自己的两个手指。但他却不后悔,因为这台锯实在很便宜。

5. 相当一部分人确实以为购买这样的便宜货可以挣到钱。我认识一位女士(若不然,她会是一个十分迷人而且看起来很正常的姑娘),她经常告诉我诸如此类的经历:“今天我真走运。我花了 120 英镑买了一条原价 400 英镑的裙子;花了 40 英镑买了一只原价 120 英镑的皮箱;花了 600 英镑买了一张原价 900 英镑的漂亮的波斯地毯。”也许她接下来会含含糊糊地说自己花钱有点儿太大方了,但她绝对想不到事实上她浪费了 760 英镑。她倒觉得似乎赚了 660 英镑。我敢肯定她还觉得如果有充足的时间去购物,她能够以此谋生。

6. 有些人因为价格便宜就大量购买。有一段时间,新西兰进口的羊排如果一次购买半吨可以便宜 3 便士,于是人们一窝蜂地去购买冰柜,后来才发现冰柜容量太小,装不下半吨新西兰羊肉。我曾经认识一对夫妇,他们忍不住大量地购买食糖。他们认为这是一个极其有利可图的便宜货,决不能错过,于是他们买进了大量的食糖。这些食糖,不要说他们这辈子,就连他们的后代子孙也享用不完。食糖运来之后,他们才意识到没有地方储存。后来,他们想起了他们那

宽大的厕所,于是把糖都堆在了那里。此后,每当他们请客人往咖啡里加糖时,客人都感到非常别扭。不仅如此,他们家的厕所也变得黏糊糊的。

7. 出售便宜货是一个商业花招,结果是使穷人更穷。贪婪的傻瓜陷入这个圈套时,他们是活该。如果便宜货被依法禁止,我们的生活水平仍然能够马上提高 7.39%。

二、课文注释

1. definition: *n.* 定义,解释 e. g. Would you give us the definition of the word "culture"?
2. It is something offered at a low and advantageous price.
过去分词短语 offered at a low and advantageous price 作 something 的后置定语。
offer: *v.* 出(价),开(价),提供出售 e. g. He offered 200 yuan for the coat.
advantageous: *adj.* helpful, useful 有助的,有利的 e. g. Taking exercise every day will be advantageous to your health.
3. It is an opportunity to buy something at a lower price than it is really worth.
不定式 to buy something at a lower price than it is really worth 作 opportunity 的定语,than 引导的比较状语从句修饰 buy。
be worth sth. (doing): 值得…… e. g. (1) The book is worth buying. (2) The house is worth 200 000 yuan.
4. ... a bargain is a dirty trick to extort money from the pockets of silly and innocent people.
不定式短语 to extort money from the pockets of silly and innocent people 作 trick 的定语。
extort: *v.* obtain something by force or threats 敲诈,勒索
extort money from sb. 向某人勒索钱财
extort a promise from sb. 逼某人允诺
innocent 在这里表示“无知的,头脑简单的”。e. g. She is a trusting innocent woman though she is nearly 40.
5. I have never attended a large company's board meeting in my life, ...
attend: *v.* be present at; go to 出席,参加 e. g. (1) Did you attend the important meeting held yesterday? (2) He seldom attended class this term.
board: *n.* 董事会 e. g. He has been elected to the board of a new company.
6. ... and as people like to try new things it will sell well to start with ...
as 表示“因为”,引导原因状语从句。
to start with: 作为开始,开始 e. g. To start with, there were only 20 people in the factory, but now more than 500 workers are working in it.
7. And we will turn it into a bargain by printing 5p off all over it, whereupon people will rush to buy it even though it still costs about forty-three percent more than its fair price.
even though 引导让步状语从句。
turn ... into ... = change ... into ... 把……变成,使……成为 e. g. (1) Lies can

never be turned into reality. (2) They are doing their best to turn the waste land into rice fields.

whereupon; *adv.* 因此, 于是 e. g. On the bus he saw an old lady coming, whereupon he offered her his seat.

fair; *adj.* 公平的, 合理的 e. g. (1) The price for eggs is generally fair for the customers. (2) The fair price for the coat should be 200 yuan.

8. What breathtaking impertinence to advertise 1p OFF your soap or washing powder or dog food or whatever!

这句话是一个省略的感叹句, 完整的结构应为 What breathtaking impertinence it is to advertise 1p OFF your soap or washing powder or dog food or whatever.

9. Even the poorest old-age pensioner ought to regard this as an insult, but he doesn't. but he doesn't 是一个省略句, 全句应为 but he doesn't regard this as an insult.

regard ... as ... 把……看作…… e. g. (1) We regard him as a hero. (2) He regards that as the most important thing in his life.

10. To be offered a "gift" of one penny is like being invited to dinner and offered one single pea (tastily cooked), and nothing else.

不定式短语 to be offered a "gift" of one penny 在句子中作主语, 由介词 like 和后面的动名词短语构成的介词短语在句子中作表语。

11. When I was a boy in Hungary a man was accused of murdering someone for the sake of one pengo, the equivalent of a shilling, and pleaded guilty.

名词短语 the equivalent of a shilling 作 one pengo 的同位语。

be accused of sth. (doing sth.): 被指控犯有……罪 e. g. (1) He was accused of robbing the bank. (2) The police accused him of murder.

for the sake of; for the good or advantage of 为了…… e. g. He bought a smaller motorcycle for the sake of convenience.

12. Provided they think they are getting a bargain they will buy clothes they will never wear, furniture they have no space for.

定语从句 they will never wear 修饰 clothes, 定语从句 they have no space for 修饰 furniture.

provided (that)... = if and only if; on condition of ... 以……为条件; 假如…… (引导条件状语从句) e. g. (1) I'll sing, provided (that) you sing first. (2) Provided (that) there is no rain tomorrow, we'll go to the Great Wall.

13. And I once heard of a man who bought an electric circular saw as a bargain and cut off two of his fingers the next day.

who 引导的定语从句修饰 man.

hear of; 听说 e. g. (1) I've never heard of such a man. (2) I've heard of her, but I've never seen her.

14. Quite a few people actually believe that they make money on such bargains.

从句 that they make money on such bargains 在本句中作宾语。

quite a few; a good few, some few 相当多, 不少 e. g. (1) Quite a few students failed

- in the exam. (2) There are quite a few mistakes in the book.
 actually: **adv.** really 真正地, 实际上 e. g. (1) Actually, he went there for nothing but money. (2) The people who actually have the great power are the owners of big industries.
15. A lady I know, otherwise a charming and seemingly sane girl, sometimes tells me stories such as this ...
 otherwise 在此处当副词用, 表示“否则, 要不然”, 所以本句的意思是 I would believe the lady I know a charming and seemingly sane girl if she did not sometimes tell me stories such as this ...
 charming: **adj.** 有魅力的, 迷人的
 seemingly: **adv.** 从表面上看
16. Perhaps she may add vaguely that she has been a trifle extravagant, ...
 that she has been a trifle extravagant 是一个宾语从句。
 a trifle; a little 有些, 有点儿
17. ... but it will never occur to her that she actually wasted £760.
 it 是形式主语, that 引导的是主语从句。
 it occurs to sb. that ... 表示“某人意识(想)到……”。e. g. (1) It suddenly occurred to him that he had made a terrible mistake. (2) It never occurs to her that she is the most popular writer among young people.
18. She also feels, I am sure, that if she had more time for shopping, she could make a living out of it.
 I am sure 是插入语; that 引导的宾语从句用的是虚拟语气。
 make a living 表示“谋生, 生活”, it 指 shopping.
19. in bulk; 大量, 大批 e. g. They decided to buy bicycles in bulk.
20. ... so people rush to buy a freezer just to find out later that it is too small to hold half a ton of New Zealand lamb.
 本句中出现了两个不定式短语, 第一个短语 to buy a freezer 作目的状语, 第二个短语 just to find out later that ... 作结果状语。
21. resist sth. (doing sth.): (常用于否定句型中) 忍住, 禁得住 e. g. (1) She could not resist laughing. (2) Some people can not resist the temptation of money and power.
22. When the sugar arrived they didn't know where to store it—until they realized that their loo was a very spacious one.
 不定式短语 where to store it 作宾语, until 引导时间状语从句, that 引导的从句在状语从句中作宾语从句。
 store: **v.** 存放, 储存
 spacious: **adj.** 宽敞的, 空间大的
23. pile up; 堆积, 堆放 e. g. (1) They piled up the boxes in front of the door. (2) My work is piling up.
24. Not only did their guests feel rather strange whenever they were offered sugar to put into their coffee, but the loo became extremely sticky.

not only ... but also ... 表示“不仅……而且……”。Not only 放在句首时,句子要倒装。Whenever 引导时间状语从句。注意本句中的三个代词,第一个 their 指的是 the couple,第二个 they 指 guests,第二个 their 也是指 guests。

25. To offer bargains is a commercial trick to make the poor poorer.

不定式 To offer bargains 作本句的主语, to make the poor poorer 作 trick 的定语。

commercial: *adj.* 商业的

trick: *n.* 诡计,花招,圈套

26. All the same, if bargains were prohibited by law our standard of living would immediately rise by 7.39 percent.

本句用的是虚拟语气。

all the same: 还是,仍然 e.g. She was not rich, but she often lent her money to the needy friends all the same.

prohibit: *v.* 禁止,阻止 e.g. Smoking should be prohibited in some public places, such as cinemas, theaters, hospitals, etc.

standard of living: 生活水平

三、练习参考答案

Questions

Write your answers briefly and pay much attention to the words, grammar and sentence structure in your answers.

1. What is the more recent definition of the word bargain? What does the author think of those who are extorted money from their pockets?

A more recent definition of the word bargain is; it is a dirty trick to extort money from the pockets of silly and innocent people. In the author's opinion, those who are extorted money from their pockets are foolish and simple-minded.

2. When does a company start to reduce the price of a product? Why?

A company starts to reduce the price of a product when the attraction of novelty fades and the sales fall, because people will rush to buy it when we turn it into a bargain.

3. What was the man in Hungary accused of? Why did he murder the victim?

The man in Hungary was accused of murdering someone. He murdered the victim only for the sake of one pengo.

4. Why did the man who bought an electric circular saw as a bargain have no regrets?

Because the saw had been truly cheap.

5. Did the writer think the lady he knows charming and sane? Why or why not?

No, the writer did not think the lady he knew charming and sane. Because she spent a lot of money and she never realized that she had wasted so much. It seemed to her that she could make a living out of shopping.