

精读
精讲
精练

大学 英语

孟一凡 编著 (修订本)

COLLEGE
ENGLISH

1-4



- 重点 难点 语言点讲解详尽
- 语言知识与能力训练并重
- 全面提高应用英语的能力

《大学英语》(修订本)(1-4 册)
精读 精讲 精练

孟一凡 编著

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前言

告 白

南开大学外语系

本书编写的目的不是为了帮助学生去应付四、六级考试,而是希望能帮助学生在踏踏实实理解课文的基础上从中吸收、积累大量的表达手段,从而为自己打下一个较扎实的英语基础。编者认为:有了这样一个较扎实的基础,学生在英语学习和应试时方能永远处于主动的地位,从而避免一遇到各类英语考试便忙于报名参加各类“考前辅导班”的被动局面。这是个一劳永逸的办法。英语中有句谚语:“Honesty is the best policy.”(诚实为上策)。这不仅适用于做人,也适用于学习。学习任何一样东西没有老老实实的态度是学不好的。在外语学习上,任何投机取巧的学习态度最终只会使自己永远处于被动的状态——没完没了地参加各类“考前辅导班”。因此,编者相信:只有那些愿意脚踏实地学好英语,使自己处于主动地位的学生才会从本书中获益。

编者自执教以来长期讲授英语精读课。多年以来,为在职研究生授课时使用过《大学英语》精读1—4册;在为硕士生和博士生授课时用过5—6册。本书便是编者根据自己多年使用过的教案经过修改、补充而形成的。由于学生对教学效果反应良好,才使编者有勇气出版此书,并希望它能使更多的学生受益。

鉴于本书的编写宗旨,凡是与课文内容无关的材料一律不编入。以便达到少而精、突出重点,使学生能集中精力和时间掌握好这些语言重点。

编者认为:在现阶段以及今后若干年内,大学公共英语精读课的教学目的是:一,逐渐提高学生的阅读理解能力;二,逐步提高学生的英语使用能力。从学生的现状来看,后者是我们教学的薄弱环节。编者在授课过程中以及在编写此书时,始终以这两个目的为中心。因此,在本书中每篇课文的语言点的取舍标准是:一,妨碍学生确切理解某个句子的意思的难点所在;二,打好英语基础必须掌握、积累的语言现象。为此,每个语言点的词义均以英语注释为主,附加汉语注释供参考;目的是:一,使学生确切理解该语言点的意思,进而能确切理解该语言点所涉及到的句子的意思;二,使学生能学到更多的表达手段;这对逐步培养学生的语感也有一定的作用。凡涉及到用法的语言点,都将该用法归纳成句型(或称之为“公式”),以便学生容易记住和便于模仿运用。每个语言点后附有若干个例句,以使用实例向学生说明该语言点如何使用,从而培养学生使用语言的能力。绝大部分的例句均有出处,只有少量的例句为编者自己编写的。

为加深学生对这些语言点的印象,每课后附有一定量的练习题。练习题量的多少取决于课文中语言点的数量。每五课后设有一个阶段复习。这些练习以不同的形式反复操练所学过的语言点,以期达到印象深刻、牢固掌握的目的。每课练习后附有参考答案。

编者在想:如果一个学生在本书的帮助下确切地理解了《大学英语》精读1—6册的课文的内容,并记住了本书中绝大部分的语言点的意义和用法,加上平时有一定量的泛读,那么他在应试前还有必要去参加“考前辅导班”吗?

在本书的编写过程中,南开大学出版社的责任编辑王冰同志对本书的练习形式提出了很多颇有见地的建议。这些建议均为编者所采纳;使本书更趋于合理,对读者更有帮助。对此,编者深表谢意。

本书适用于大学非英语专业的本科生、研究生和有一定英语基础的自学者。由于编者的水平所限,本书中难免有不妥之处。敬请读者批评、指正。

编者

1999 年于南开大学

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Book I

Unit One

How to Improve Your Study Habits

1. Fill in committed time such as eating, sleeping ... (L. 7, P. 1)
to fill in sth. 作 “to add what is necessary to make complete” (填写) 解。如：
 - 1) It is such a bore to fill in all the forms.
填写所有这些表格真令人厌烦。
 - 2) You should fill in all the blanks on an application for a job.
申请工作的表格中的每一个空白处你都应该填写。
2. Then decide on good, regular times for studying. (L. 8, P. 1)
to decide (up) on ... 作 “to decide in favour of ...” (就……作出决定) 解。如：
 - 1) Let's put our heads together and decide on a plan of action.
咱们共同商量, 然后作出行动计划。
 - 2) They decided upon adjourning the session.
他们就休会作出决定。
3. Be sure to set aside enough time to complete ... (L. 9, P. 1)
to set sth. aside/apart 作 “to put sth. on one side for future use” (留出某物) 解。如：
 - 1) John sets ten dollars aside every week.
约翰每周留出十美元。
 - 2) If you'd like to pay me a small deposit, I'll set the suit aside for you, sir.
先生, 如果你愿意付给我一点定金, 我就把这套衣服给你留着。
4. It is important to set aside time for ... as well. (L. 12, P. 2)
as well 作 “in addition; also; too” (也) 解。如：
 - 1) I'm going to London; and my sister's coming as well.
我将去伦敦, 我妹妹也去。
 - 2) She can ride a horse and swim; she can shoot as well.
她会骑马、游泳, 也会射击。
5. ... but it will make you more aware of how you spend your time. (L. 13, P. 2)
A. to make 作 “to cause sb. /sth. to become ...” (使某人/物变得……) 解时, 其句型为: to make + O. (宾语) + O. C. (宾补语)。如：
 - 1) Praise makes good men better and bad men worse. (Proverb)
表扬使好人变得更好, 使坏人变得更坏。(宾补语为形容词)
 - 2) He made her his wife.

他娶她为妻。(宾补语为名词)

- 3) You should make your views known.

你应该让人们了解你的看法。(宾补语为过去分词)

B. 形容词 aware 的用法可归纳为: to be aware of/that ... , 作“having knowledge or realization”(认识到;知道;意识到)解。如:

- 1) We are fully aware of the gravity of the situation.

我们充分认识到局势的严峻。

- 2) You must be aware that what you are doing is quite illegal.

你必须认识到你正在做的事是非法的。

6. ... you should be able to concentrate on the subject. (L. 19, P. 2)

to concentrate (up)on sth. 作“to focus one's attention on sth.”(将注意力集中在……)解。如:

- 1) You'll solve the problem if you concentrate (up)on it.

如果你把注意力集中在这一问题上,你就能解决它。

- 2) He has concentrated on his work this year.

今年他全神贯注地工作了。

7. This means looking over a passage ... (L. 20, P. 2)

A. 当 to mean 作“to be a sign of ... ; to be likely to result in ...”(意味着)解时,后面可跟动名词(或短语)作宾语。如:

- 1) Missing the train means waiting for an hour.

赶不上这趟火车就意味着要等一小时。

- 2) To raise wages means increasing purchasing power.

增加工资意味着提高购买力。

B. to look over 在此作“to examine; to inspect”(查看;仔细看)解。如:

- 1) I'm going to look over the house that I'm thinking of buying.

我要去仔细看一下我想购买的那所房子。

- 2) We looked over several kinds of new cars before deciding.

在作出决定之前,我们查看了几种新生产的小汽车。

8. Make good use of your time in class. (L. 26, P. 2)

to make (good/full, etc.) use of sth. 作“to use sth.”解。如:

- 1) We should train them to make use of reference books.

我们应该训练他们使用参考书。

- 2) She was making full use of her opportunity.

她在充分利用她的机会。

9. Go over your notes as soon as you can after class. (L. 29, P. 2)

to go over sth. 在此作“to study sth.; to review sth.”(复习)解。如:

- 1) It is necessary to go over all the texts before the exam.

考试前把所有的课文复习一下是必要的。

- 2) They used to go over their lessons in the reading room.

他们以前总是在阅览室复习功课。

10. Review important points mentioned in class as well as points you remain confused about. (L. 30, P. 2)

as well as 为连词,在句中连接两个相同的语法成分。作“in addition to”(除……之外,还……)解。注意它所连结的两个部分的先后顺序关系。如:

- 1) Lily as well as Constance was in mourning.
康斯坦斯和莉莉都在戴孝。(连接两个主语)
- 2) John can speak Chinese as well as English.
约翰既会说英语也会说汉语。(连接两个宾语)
- 3) It is a political as well as economic question.
这既是一个经济问题,也是一个政治问题。(连接两个表语)
- 4) We shall travel by night as well as by day.
我们将日夜兼程赶路。(连接两个状语)

11. ... the material will become more meaningful and you will remember it longer. (L. 34, P. 2)

and 在此连结两个句子,表示两个句子互为因果关系。作“as a result; therefore”(于是;因此)解。如:

- 1) He heard an explosion and phoned the police.
他听到了一声爆炸声,于是就给警察打电话。
- 2) This is an exceptional case and calls for exceptional measures.
这是个特殊情况,因此需要采取特殊的措施。

12. Regular review leads to improved performance on tests. (L. 35, P. 2)

A. to lead to ... 作“to have ... as a result”(导致;引起;造成)解。如:

- 1) They thought that such a mistake would perhaps lead to disastrous consequences.
他们认为这样的错误可能会引起灾难性的后果。
- 2) This test is obviously bad because it leads to incorrect learning.
这种测试显然不好,因为它会导致错误的学习方法。

B. 介词 on 在此作“about; concerning”(关于;涉及到)解。如:

- 1) I want to speak to you on a very important problem.
我想和你谈一个重要问题。
- 2) My father was delighted with my second article on Shakespeare.
我父亲对我写的第二篇有关莎士比亚的文章感到高兴。

13. ... but they also let you know what you need to spend more time studying ... (L. 40, P. 2)

当 to spend 作“花(时间)做某事”解时,其句型为:to spend + time + doing sth.; 如:

- 1) I have spent all day looking for you.
我花了一整天的时间找你。
- 2) She spent the rest of the morning wandering about.
她将上午剩下的时间用于四处游荡。

14. Share with them some of the techniques you have found to be helpful. (L. 45, P. 3)

当 to find 作“to become informed or aware of”(知道;发觉)解时,其句型为:to find + O. + O.C.。如:

1) We found the beds quite comfortable.

我们发现那些床睡上去很舒服。(宾补语为形容词)

2) I find her a very agreeable, sensible woman.

我发现她是一位令人愉快而明白事理的妇女。(宾补语为名词)

3) He found a number of men already working.

他发现几个人已经在工作了。(宾补语为现在分词)

4) He found the door closed.

他发现那扇门是关着的。(宾补语为过去分词)

5) He found the patient to be a small boy of nine years of age.

他发现该患者是一名九岁的小男孩。(宾补语为 to be 不定式短语)

Exercises

I. Fill in the blanks with the phrases given below:

to set sth. aside/apart

to go over

to be aware of/that

to lead to

to concentrate on

to make use of

to look over

to fill in

to decide (up) on as well

1. I do not like to _____ hastily such an important matter, as we are not sufficiently acquainted with the facts.
2. He _____ the food in the refrigerator and found that he had eaten up all the eggs and butter.
3. He tried to _____ his clinical research at the hospital.
4. It was several minutes before I _____ what was happening.
5. They _____ a practically unlimited amount of money for the purpose.
6. I understood from her that you undertook other important work _____.
7. There were many details _____ and a detailed plan to be drawn up.
8. He was dismissed from office for _____ improper _____ his power.
9. This was not a method, it was an idea that might _____ a method.
10. The teacher _____ the lesson for revision purposes.

II. Exercises for sentence structures:

A. Rewrite the following sentences after the model:

Model: You must set aside enough time to complete your normal reading and work assignments without fail.

Be sure to set aside enough time to complete your normal reading and work assignments.

1. Don't fail to write to me as soon as you get there.
2. You must keep in mind that you don't forget to switch off the television when you go to bed.

3. You must remember without fail not to omit anyone's name from the list.
- B. Turn the following sentences into English by using the structure: "It + be + adj. + to-infinitive":
1. 他认识到:做出这样的事的确是荒唐的。
 2. “做这样的安排是必要的吗?”他问道。
 3. 你必须记住:问一位女士的年龄是不合适的。

C. Complete the following sentences after the model:

Model: This means looking over a passage quickly before you begin to read it more carefully.

1. I won't wait if it means(耽搁一个多星期左右).
2. It is quite clear that to raise wages means(提高购买力).
3. I think I must remind you that if you miss the chance it will mean(再等一年).

III. Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in brackets:

1. 到达那里时,我们发现他正等着接待我们。(to find)
2. 他一点也不懂如何使自己受到别人的尊重。(to make)
3. 如果这意味着要耽搁一周以上的时间,我就不等了。(to mean)
4. 作为一名教师,他每周要花很多时间批改作文。(to spend)
5. 我们可以在客厅喝茶,也可以在花园里喝茶。(as well as)

Key to Exercises

I.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. decide (up)on | 2. looked over | 3. concentrate on |
| 4. was aware if | 5. set aside | 6. as well |
| 7. to be filled in | 8. making... use of | 9. lead to |
| 10. went over | | |

II.

- A.
1. Be sure to write to me as soon as you get there.
 2. Be sure to switch off the television when you go to bed.
 3. Be sure not to omit anyone's name from the list.
- B.
1. He realized that it was ridiculous indeed to have done such a thing.
 2. "Is it necessary to make such an arrangement?" he asked.
 3. You must remember/keep in mind that it is improper to ask a lady about her age.
(... to ask a lady how old she is.)
- C.
1. delaying more than a week or so
 2. increasing purchasing power
 3. waiting for another year

III.

1. When we got there we found him waiting to receive us.
(Or: ... we found that he was waiting to receive us.)

2. He doesn't/didn't know at all how to make himself respected.
3. I won't wait if it means delaying more than a week.
4. As a teacher, he spends much time correcting compositions every week.
5. We can have tea in the garden as well as in the living room.

1. 他以得到。做。做这样的安排是必要的吗？他问道。

2. 你必须记住：一位女士的年龄是不合适的。

3. Complete the following sentences after the model:

Model: This means looking over a passage quickly before you begin to read it more carefully.

1. I won't wait if it means (耽误) 一个多星期 (太迟)。

2. It is quite clear that to raise wages means (提高购买力)。

3. I think I must remind you that if you miss the chance it will mean (再等一半)。

III. Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in brackets.

1. 到达那里时，我们觉得他正等着接待我们。(to find)

2. 他一点也不懂得如何使自己受到别人的尊重。(to make)

3. 如果这意味需要耽搁一周以上的时间，那就不得了。(to mean)

4. 作为一位教师，他每周要花很多时间批改作文。(to spend)

5. 我们可以在客厅喝茶，也可以在后院里喝茶。(as well as)

Key to Exercises

I.

1. decide (upon)
2. looked over
3. concentrate on
4. was aware of
5. set aside
6. as well
7. to be filled in
8. making... use of
9. lead to
10. went over

II.

- A. 1. Be sure to write to me as soon as you get there.
2. Be sure to switch off the television when you go to bed.
3. Be sure not to omit anyone's name from the list.
- B. 1. He realized that it was ridiculous indeed to have done such a thing.
2. "Is it necessary to make such an arrangement?" he asked.
3. You must remember/keep in mind that it is improper to ask a lady about her age.

(... to ask a lady how old she is.)

C. 1. delaying more than a week or so

2. increasing purchasing power

3. waiting for another year

III.

1. When we got there we found him waiting to receive us.
(Or: ... we found that he was waiting to receive us.)

Unit Two

Sailing Round the World

1. He gave up flying and began sailing. (L. 4, P. 19)

to give up (sth.) 在此作 “to abandon (sth.)” 解。如：

The scientist had to give up his research for lack of fund.

由于缺乏资金，这位科学家只好放弃他的研究。

2. But Chichester was determined to carry out his plan. (L. 8, P. 19)

A. to be determined to do sth. 作 “to make up one's mind to do sth.” 解。如：

1) The stubborn fellow is determined to have his own way.

这顽固的家伙决心按自己的想法去做。

2) She was determined not to be the first to speak of it.

她决心不首先说起此事。

B. to carry out sth. 作 “to fulfil sth.; to complete sth.” 解。如：

1) He had carried out my instructions to the letter.

他不折不扣地执行了我的指示。

2) He had some difficulty in carrying out the plan.

他执行这项计划遇到了困难。

3. But the clippers had had plenty of crew. (L. 18, P. 19)

plenty of ... 作 “a large number or quantity of ...” 解。如：

1) There are plenty of men out of work.

现在有大量的人失业。

2) She had plenty of imagination.

她很有想象力。

4. Chichester did it all by himself. (L. 20, P. 19)

(all) by oneself 作 “alone” 解。如：

1) The little girl travelled from London to New York by herself.

这小姑娘独自一人从伦敦去纽约。

2) This is a machine that works by itself.

这是一台自行运转的机器。

5. ... Chichester set off once more in spite of his friends' attempts to dissuade him. (L. 30, P. 20)

A. to set off 作 “to start (a journey, race, etc.)” (起程; 开始(跑等))解。如：

1) At ten o'clock the same night I set off upon my journey.

在同一天晚上十点钟时,我动身去旅行了。

2) It's a long trip; we'll have to set off early and start back home in the afternoon.

这段旅程很长:我们得早动身,下午开始返回。

B. in spite of ... 作“despite; notwithstanding”(尽管)解。如:

1) In spite of the heavy rain, she went home.

尽管下大雨,她还是回家了。

2) He remained loyal to me in spite of the scandalous gossip.

尽管有闲言碎语,他仍然忠实于我。

6. The second half of his voyage was by far the more dangerous part ... (L. 31, P. 20)

by far (用于比较级和最高级的句子中)作“very much; in a great degree”(……得多; 最)解。如:

1) This laboratory is larger by far than the other one.

这座实验室比另一座实验室大得多。

2) That last novel of his is by far the best he has written.

他最后的一部小说是他写的最最好的一部。

7. ... the sea became so rough that the boat almost turned over. (L. 35, P. 20)

to turn over 在此作“to fall over; to upset”(翻倒; 倾倒)解。如:

1) The canoe turned over, throwing the boys into the water.

那只独木舟翻了,那些男孩都落入水中。

2) The demonstrators damaged a bus and turned over a police car.

那些示威者们捣毁了一辆公共汽车,掀翻了一辆警车。

8. When he woke up, the sea had become calm again. (L. 38, P. 20)

to wake up 作“to stop sleeping”(醒来)解。如:

She had to wake up several times a night when their baby was ill.

他们的孩子生病时,她一个晚上不得不起来好几次。

9. Still, he could not help thinking that if anything should happen ... (L. 38, P. 20)

A. still 在此作“nevertheless”(尽管如此)解。如:

He has treated you badly; still, he's your brother and you ought to help him.

他待你很不好;尽管如此,他是你兄弟,你应该帮助他。

B. can't/couldn't help doing sth. 作“to avoid; to prevent; to refrain”(禁不住做某事)解。如:

1) She couldn't help feeling depressed.

她情不自禁地感到抑郁。

2) I couldn't help overhearing what he said.

我忍不住要偷听他的话。

10. ... the nearest person he could contact by radio ... (L. 39, P. 20)

by 在此作“through; by means of”(通过(方法、手段))解。如:

1) We want to settle this by direct negotiation with them.

我们想通过和他们直接谈判了结此事。