

新编《大学英语(精读)》自学指导
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新编

《大学英语(精读)》 自学指导

(文理科本科用)

李传英
主编

*A Guide to the
Self-Study of
College English
(Intensive Reading)*

第一册

新编《大学英语(精读)》自学指导

玉面飞龙
留作此用

(文理科本科用)

第一册

主 编：李传英 王天锡
编 委：唐存铎 潘承礼 王天锡
李传英 孙 江

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前 言

《大学英语(精读)》(文理科本科用)是由国家教委审订批准的高等学校教材,现已为国内高校普遍采用。为了帮助广大学生解决精读课文、练习和阅读练习中的疑难问题,巩固和扩充所学的语言知识,我们精心编写了《新编〈大学英语(精读)〉自学指导》一书。

全书按原教材(1994年版)体系,逐课编写,拟分三册。第一册与精读教材第一、二册配合使用,第二册与其第三、四册配合使用,第三册与其第五、六册配合使用。

现在我们先将第一、二两册呈献给读者。

每课内容分六个部分:1. 课文注释;2. 课文练习注释;3. 阅读练习注释;4. 完形填空(课文概要);5. 重点语法简介(上册)或阅读理解技能简介(下册);6. 练习答案。每项注释后标明了页码(p)和行数(L),以便于查找。第一部分是全书的重点,侧重于课文中共核性语言点的注释,并注意了同义词辨析和难词难句翻译。第四部分是完形填空,所采用的短文就是相应课文的概要,200词左右。短文中有10个空格,每个空格有4项选择,只有一项为正确答案。短文简明扼要,文字规范,有助于掌握已读课文的主要内容,培养综合分析能力和利用英语思维的能力,也有利于提高写文章概要的能力。这是本书的一大特色。

第一册每5个单元附有一套增编的词汇与结构测试题(100题);第二册每5个单元附有一套最新四级英语简答和英译汉模拟考试题。第五部分的重点语法简介(第一册)、阅读理解技能简介(第二册)和增编的练习是按照大学英语教学大纲所规定的要求和当前四级英语考试的迫切需要而编写的,既为巩固精读教材服务,也与四级英语考试在题型和要求上尽量一致,以训练和提高学生的应试能力。关于第三册的内容,我们将在编成后另作介绍。

本书在编写过程中,参考了张增建、翟象俊主编的《大学英语(精读)》教师用书。美籍教师 Steve Rieder 先生、Robert Bayne 先生和 Linda Cole 女士审阅了全书,潘承礼副教授对部分内容提出了一些修改意见。特此一并致谢。

由于水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中缺点和错误在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1995年4月

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BOOK ONE

Unit One

一、课文注释

1. Sounds too good to be true? (p. 1, 引言)听起来好得难以置信?

1) Sound 在此作系动词, 后跟形容词 good 作表语, 意为“听起来”。

又如:

This name sounds familiar. 这个名字很耳熟。

类似这种用法的动词还有 smell, taste, look, feel 等。例如:
taste delicious (尝起来味道很好), look strange (看上去很陌生)。

2) too...to...后接动词原形, 意为“太...以致不能...”。又如:

He is too excited to say a complete sentence. 他激动得语不成句。

These oranges are too sour for her to eat. 这些桔子酸得她不能吃。

2. average (p. 1, L. 1), common, ordinary, usual, general:
average 指情况、标准、水平普通或一般, 常含有“平均”的意思。又如:

An average bus is said to weigh seven tons. 据说一辆普通的公共汽车重量为七吨。

It was only an average movie. 这只不过是一部一般水平的电影。

common 指人或物平凡, 低微或一般, 强调人或事物所共有的或常见的性质或特征。例如:

The common people in every country are anxious for

world peace. 各个国家的老百姓都渴望世界和平。

Smith is a very common name in English. 史密斯这个姓在英国很普遍。

ordinary 指事物或人毫无特殊之处,普普通通。例如:

His speech was just ordinary. 他的演讲只是一般。

My wife is an ordinary woman, but I love her. 我的妻子是个很一般的女人,但我爱她。

usual 指人或事物行事或发展遵照惯例或常规。又如:

Tea is the usual drink of English people. 茶是英国人平素的饮料。

We will meet at the usual time. 我们见面的时间不变。

general 具有“普遍的”,“影响到全面的”之意。例如:

There is no general rule without some exceptions. 普遍规律都有例外。

At first only a few people wanted to go, but now it has become a general interest. 开始只有几个人想参加,但现在这已经成为人们广泛的兴趣。

3. This is not necessarily the case, however. (p. 1, L. 3) 然而实际情况未必如此。

句中 case 意为“事实”,“实际情况”。又如:

He believed he had found the right answer, but that was not the case. 他以为他找到了正确答案,但事实并非如此。

If that is the case, you'll have to work much harder. 如果情况是那样的话,你就必须更加努力工作。

4. Make a list of your weekly tasks. (p. 1, L. 6) 把你每周要完成的任务列成一个表。

5. Then make a schedule or chart of your time. (p. 1, L. 6) 然后制定一个作息时间表或时间分配图。

6. chart (p. 1, L. 6), schedule (p. 1, L. 6), timetable:

chart 是指以曲线表示信息的图表,是一个比较笼统的概念。如果要表达具体的概念,往往要加上定语修饰。如 a weather chart (气象

图表), a temperature chart (温度图表), a chart of time (时间表)等。schedule 指日程、进度表、时间表;当指时间表时,等同于timetable。但 schedule 可以跟一些介词组成固定搭配,如 on schedule (准时), ahead of schedule (提前), behind schedule (延迟),而 timetable 却不能。

timetable 指时间表、时刻表,表明某时将要发生的事情或要做的事,尤指所列的火车、飞机到达或离开的时间。

7. Fill in committed time such as ... (p. 1, L. 7) 填上吃饭、睡觉、开会、上课等非花不可的时间。

1) fill in 意为“填写”。又如:

Please fill in all your particulars in this form. 请把你的全部有关情况填写在这表格上。

2) committed time 指规定(或指定)用于必要目的的时间,完成必做的事所需要的时间。

3) such as 意为“诸如”,用以列举事实,进一步说明前面的情况。such ... as ... 也表示列举,意为“像...”。例如:

They export a lot of fruit, such as oranges, apples, bananas, etc. 他们出口大量水果,如桔子、苹果、香蕉等。

Such pamphlets as the one you're reading are usually not based on original research. 像你正在读的一类小册子,通常不是以第一手研究为依据的。

8. decide on (p. 1, L. 8): 选定,决定。又如:

Finally, he decided on a blue coat. 最后他选定了一件蓝色上衣。

Don't decide on important matters too quickly. 重要的事情不要过于匆忙地作出决定。

9. times (p. 1, L. 8): time 意为“一段时间”或“时刻”时,为可数名词。又如:

The trains leave at stated times. 列车按规定时刻开出。

10. Be sure to set aside ... and work assignments. (p. 1, L. 9) 一定要留出足够的时间来完成正常的阅读和布置的作业。

look over 意为“检查”，“查看”。又如：

Please look over your paper carefully before handing it in. 在交卷前，请仔细检查一遍。

The teacher is busy looking over the exam papers. 老师正忙于批阅试卷。

16. skim (p. 2, L. 20), skip (p. 2, L. 23), scan:

skim 是指略读或快读时只留意要点。又如：

Professor Smith skimmed the report in ten minutes and took down the information he wanted. 史密斯教授在10分钟内迅速读完那篇报告，记下了他所需要的资料。

skip 指漏看或跳过书的某一部分，有“遗漏”、“略过”的含意。又如：
He skipped Chapter Five of the book. 他把书的第五章略过不读。

scan 是指匆促、非详细地看，扫视。例如：

He scanned the newspaper while having his breakfast. 他吃早饭时浏览了一下那张报纸。

17. As you preview the material, you get some idea of the content ... (p. 2, L. 22) 在预习材料时，你就对它的内容及其结构有了大致的了解。

get/have an idea of 意为“对…有所了解”。又如：

The brief introduction enables them to get some idea of his plan. 这一简介使他们对他的计划有了大致的了解。

18. make use of (p. 2, L. 26): 利用。又如：

We must make good use of our time. 我们要很好利用时间。

They should make full use of their natural resources. 他们应充分利用他们的自然资源。

19. Go over your notes as soon as you can after class. (p. 2, L. 29) 课后要及时复习笔记。

1) go over 意为“复习”，“检查”。又如：

It is important to go over your lessons regularly. 定期复习功课很重要。

They went over every process again, but without result. 他们把每道工序又检查了一遍, 却仍无结果。

2) as soon as 意为“一…就”, “尽早”。例如:

They didn't arrive as soon as we had expected. 他们到得不像我们期待的那么早。

20. Review important points mentioned in class as well as points you remain confused about. (p. 2, L. 30) 除了复习那些你仍然混淆不清的地方外, 还要复习课堂上讲的重点。

1) mentioned in class 是过去分词短语, 作定语, 修饰 important points.

2) as well as 意为“和”、“及”、“既…又…”。又如:

We shall travel by night as well as by day. 我们将日夜兼程。

He is my friend as well as my teacher. 他既是我的老师又是我的朋友。

3) remain 意为“依然”(作系动词)。又如:

I remain confused about the difference between these expressions. 我对这些词语之间的区别依然模糊不清。

21. Regular review leads to improved performance on tests. (p. 2, L. 35) 定期复习会提高考试成绩。

1) lead to 意为“导致”, “引起…的结果”, “通往”。又如:

This will lead to serious consequences. 这会引起严重后果。

Hard work leads to success. 成功在于勤奋。

2) improved 是过去分词, 作定语, 修饰 performance.

22. The world won't end if you ... (p. 2, L. 37) 一次考试不及格, 天是不会塌下来的。

23. Share with them some of the techniques you have found to be helpful. (p. 2, L. 44) 让他们与你分享你所发现的某些行之有效的学习技巧。

1) some of the techniques 是动词 share 的宾语, you have

found to be helpful 是定语从句,修饰名词 techniques。

2) share with 意为“让(某人)分享”、“与(某人)共用”。又如:

I share a room with three other classmates. 我与另外三位同学合住一个房间。

May I share an umbrella with you? 我能和你共打一把伞吗?

二、课文练习注释

1. Put our heads together (p. 7, Ex. IV. 11) 集思广益,商量。

2. in addition to (p. 8, Ex. VI, 2): 除了…以外(还有); in addition (p. 9, Ex. VIII, L. 6): 此外,还有,并且。又如:

In addition to such subjects, the department also taught mathematics and geography. 除了这些课程以外,该系还开设了数学和地理。

You need money and time, in addition, you need diligence. 你需要钱和时间,此外,你还需要勤奋。

3. in all probability (p. 9, Ex. VI. 6): 很可能,十有八九,多半。

4. so that (p. 9, Ex. VII), so ... that:

so that 可引导目的状语从句,相当于 in order that, 或结果状语从句,相当于 with the result that。so ... that 中的 so 是副词,后跟形容词、副词或分词,表示原因或程度; that 是连词,引导结果或程度状语从句。

5. as ... as one can (p. 9, Ex. VII): 尽力,尽可能。相当于 as ... as possible 的意思。又如:

There is nothing we can do but wait as calmly as we can. 我们除了尽量冷静地等待以外什么都不能做。

6. be made up of (p. 9, Ex. VIII, L. 5): 由…组成(构成)。相当于 be composed of, consist of. .

7. meet with (p. 9, Ex. VIII, L. 10): 遇到,碰到,受到。又如:

He met with an accident on the way to Sydney. 他在去悉尼的途中遇上了事故。

三、阅读练习注释

1. to a certain extent (p. 10, L. 16): 在某种程度上。又如:

It was to a certain extent his own fault. 这在某种程度上是他自己的过错。

2. send off (p. 11, L. 1): 使离去, 送走。又如:

The whole family went to the airport to send him off. 全家人都到机场为他送行。

3. We are happy to announce that ... your daughter Laura participate in it. (p. 11, L. 4) 我们高兴地通知你们: 我们已为学院新生开办了一个阅读补习班, 特建议你的女儿劳拉参加。

participate in 意为“参与”, “参加”。又如:

The organization invited the world to participate in an international exposition. 该组织邀请世界各国参加国际博览会。

4. keep up with (p. 11, L. 6): 跟上, 赶上。又如:

This course is designed to make slow students keep up with the class. 安排这一课程是让差生跟上班。

5. ... but if the college says ... we'd better see that she gets it or \$ 7000 will be thrown away. (p. 11, L. 12) 如果学校说她需要进行阅读补习, 我们最好设法让她去吧, 不然 7000 美元就会付诸东流。

此处 see 意为“设法做到”, “注意做到”。又如:

I'll see that you get a set of these stamps. 我将设法让你得到一套这种邮票。

6. They made an illiterate out of my daughter! (p. 11, L. 25) 他们竟把我女儿培养成了文盲! make ... out of 意为“用 ... 制造出”, “把 ... 培养成”。又如:

The boy made a boat out of wood. 这男孩用木头做了一只船。

We'll make a first-class student out of you. 我们会把你培养成最优秀的学生。

7. I believe that's a bit strong. (p. 11, L. 26) 我认为这有点过

分。

8. an institution of higher learning (p. 11, L. 27): 高等学校。
9. principal (p. 11, L. 30): 校长。
10. We are the ones who failed. (p. 11, L. 32): 我们是没有尽到职责的父母。
11. ... it is urgent that this deficiency be corrected ... (p. 11, L. 36) 在大学阶段,及早克服这一缺陷是刻不容缓的。
be corrected 为动词 correct 的虚拟语气。在“It is / was + adj.”后的 that 从句中,谓语动词需要用虚拟语气[(should +) 不带 to 的不定式]。这类形容词常见的有:advisable, appropriate, essential, necessary, vital 等。又如:
It is important that everyone (should) have a dictionary.
重要的是每一个人都要有一本字典。
12. fly into a rage (p. 12, L. 40): 勃然大怒。
13. I thought Laura got A's in math in high school. (p. 12, L. 40) 我原以为劳拉在中学里的数学总是优等成绩。(A's 是等级 A 的复数形式。)

四、完形填空(课文概要)

“How can I study well?” This question must have occurred to you from time to time. Have you found a 1 answer for yourself?

In fact, no one can offer an all-cure kind of answer to the question. How to study well — it depends on an interplay of many factors 2 motivation, determination, mental ability, hard-working and method of study. One thing is certain, though: good study habits or 3 learning techniques, will 4 you to a successful college career.

From this lesson you may agree that previewing a lesson by memorizing it isn't a good idea. It's better to skim

and then reread the assigned material 5 memorize it. You should be both attentive 6 active in class. You should take notes and go over them 7. Reading new words and expressions aloud is a good practice. You should not worry 8 about tests, though some of you admitted you simply couldn't help worrying. Regular review makes the reading material more 9 and is a better study habit than waiting to begin reviewing 10 until a quiz or test is announced.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. a. satisfy | b. satisfier |
| c. satisfactory | d. satisfied |
| 2. a. like | b. as |
| | c. for example |
| 3. a. effective | b. efficient |
| | c. affective |
| 4. a. make | b. lead |
| | c. take |
| 5. a. more than | b. rather than |
| c. instead of | d. replace |
| 6. a. as well as | b. also |
| | c. and |
| 7. a. usually | b. normally |
| | c. generally |
| 8. a. too much | b. too many |
| | c. very much |
| 9. a. interesting | b. meaningful |
| c. instructive | d. important |
| 10. a. before | b. when |
| | c. after |
| | d. until |
- (Key: 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. c 7. d 8. a
9. b 10. d)

五、重点语法简介(一):名词

1. 单数概念名词

单数概念名词后的谓语动词只能用单数形式。这些名词有:

- 1) 物质名词: bacon, baggage, bread, butter, cake, chalk, ice, land, meat, paper, rice, rubbish, cheese, choco-

late, clothing, coal, furniture, gold, silver, steel, sugar, grass 等。例如:

Furniture in his house is new.

- 2) 抽象名词: advice, anger, assistance, behaviour, business, conduct, co-operation, dirt, education, evidence, fever, homework, information, knowledge, laughter, lighting, music, passion, progress, research, scenery, traffic 等。例如:

My advice to you as a friend is that you should treat her well.

- 3) 有些表示学科或专业的名词虽以-s 结尾,但概念上仍为单数。其中有 athletics, classics, ceramics, comics, dynamics, economics, news, phonetics, physics, politics 等。例如:
- Mathematics is his strong point.*

2. 名词所有格

- 1) 如果两个名词分别说明两个不同的事或人,则两个名词均加所有格符号;如果两个名词说明同一个事或人,则只在第二个名词后加所有格符号。例如:

Wang's and Li's bikes are both missing.

Tom and Julia are my father and mother's friends.

- 2) 当所有格形式后面的名词指的是人们比较熟悉的建筑物、商店、理发店时,此名词可以省略。例如:

He bought meat at the butcher's. (省略了 shop)

"Whose book is this?" "It's Julia's." (省略了 book)

- 3) 复合名词的所有格符号加在最后一个词后。

She lost her sister-in-law's bike.

- 4) "of + 所有格"表示双重所有格。例如:

A friend of my father's got a rise yesterday.

Some friends of his failed the examination last week.

- 5) 一些特殊固定用法: ten dollar's worth. at arm's length, a yard's distance, a night's rest, a year's absence, five

worth.