

新版

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大学英语精读 学习指导 (第三册)

——重点难点解析与训练

华东理工大学出版社

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前 言

“大学英语精读(修订本)”是由国家教委审订批准,由上海外语教育出版社出版发行的最新高等学校教材(1997年12月第二版)。这次修订的宗旨是“面向21世纪,将大学英语教学推上一个新台阶。”修订本对课文作了适当调整,提高了大纲词汇的覆盖率和常用词汇的重现率,进一步完善练习,突出重点词语的操练,更加注意文、理、工、农、医等各科的通用性,力求给学生打好“宽、厚、牢”的语言基础。

为了帮助广大学生更好地学习“大学英语精读(修订本)”,解决课文、练习和补充阅读材料中的疑难问题,掌握重点,巩固和扩充所学的语言知识和技能,以便全面达到大纲要求并顺利通过国家四、六级考试,我们精心编写了“新版大学英语精读学习指导”。

全书共分四册,每册十个单元,与“大学英语精读(修订本)”同步。本书为第三册。

每单元的内容:

1. 课文语言难点(包括重点词汇、短语、句型及难句)的注释。解释和例句力求简明扼要,重点突出,举一反三,融会贯通。酌情用英文和中文解释,并对常用词义,近义词进行辨析。

2. 阅读材料难点注释。原教材每单元后的Reading Passage是供学生自学用,有一定的难度。我们对其中的生词,短语及难句作了必要的注释和翻译。

3. 补充练习。紧扣原教材我们给每个单元提供针对性强、形式多样、内容丰富的补充练习。补充练习是参照国家四、六级考试的传统题型及新题型设计的,以帮助学生提高应试能力和水平。本册练习为:

(1) 词汇与结构,(2) 阅读理解,(3) 完型填空,(4) 作文。

4. 补充练习答案。每单元的补充练习都有答案(包括作文样文),附在每册书后,供学生自测核对。

本书的主要对象是学生,包括大学本科、专科、电大、夜大、函大学生及参加职称考试的考生、相应程度的英语自学者,也可作为英语教师备课的参考。

编者

1998年8月于上海大学外国语学院

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Unit One

A Brush With The Law

词语例解, 疑难注释

I. Key Words

1. award

vt. (~ sth. to sb. or ~ sb. sth.)

(1) to give, esp. as the result of an official decision 授予, 给予

He was awarded a medal for his excellent work. 他由于出色的工作而被授予一枚奖章。

The Bachelor's degree was awarded to him when he graduated. 他毕业时被授予学士学位。

(2) to give by a decision in a court of law 裁定, 判决

The court awarded \$ 3 000 damages to him. 法庭判给他 3 000美元的赔偿费。

n. something awarded or granted, as for merit 奖, 奖品(指对比赛等的奖励)

an Oscar award 奥斯卡奖 *the first award* 一等奖

[近义词]

reward

n. (sth. gained as) return for work or service 报酬, 报答(指工作、服务方面的)

He was presented with a computer in reward of his services.
赠给他一台电脑, 作为对他贡献的奖励。

v. give a reward to or for (sb.) 酬劳, 报答(某人)

His efforts were rewarded by success. 他的努力获得了成功。

2. brilliant adj.

(1) full of light; shining 光辉的, 灿烂的

The lights were far too brilliant. 灯光太耀眼了。

(2) superb; wonderful 卓越的, 杰出的

The pianist gave a brilliant performance. 这位钢琴家作了精彩的表演。

She is brilliant at language. 她很有语言才能。

3. charge vt.

(1) (~ sb. money for sth.) to ask in payment 收费, 要价

charges ten dollars for a haircut 理发收费10美元

(2) (~ sb. with sth.) to make a claim of wrongdoing against; accuse or blame 控诉, 责令

The police charged him with car theft. 警察控告他盗窃汽车。

Critics charged the writer with a lack of originality. 评论家批判这个作家缺乏创意。

4. circumstance n.

(often pl.) conditions or facts etc. connected with an event or person 环境, 详情, 境况

He narrated the whole circumstances to me. 他向我详细叙述了事情的来龙去脉。

He lives in good circumstances. 他生活优裕。

5. commit v.

to do (something wrong, bad, or unlawful) 犯(罪), 干(坏事)

They have committed many horrible crimes against the people. 他们对人民犯下了许多可怕的罪行。

commit suicide 自杀

commit murder/theft 谋杀/盗窃

6. complain *vi.*

(~ to sb. about/of sth.) 抱怨

He is always complaining about the weather. 他老是抱怨天气不好。

He complained to the manager about the service. 他向经理抱怨服务质量不好。

[有关词汇]

complaint *n.* 抱怨, 诉苦

Have you any complaints to make? 你有什么要申诉的吗?

7. confirm *vt.*

to make firmer; strengthen 证实

The recent airplane crash confirms my belief that stronger safety regulations are needed. 最近发生的空难证实了我的想法, 这就是需要增强安全法规。

Please confirm your telephone message in writing. 请书面确证一下你在电话里说的话。

8. court *n.*

法院, 法庭; 球场; 院子, 庭院

an international court 国际法庭 *go to court* 上法院, 打官司

Which do you prefer, grass courts or hard courts? 你喜欢草地网球场还是硬地网球场?

a basketball court 篮球场

[有关词汇] 法庭上的人

- | | |
|---------------|---------|
| 1) judge | 法官; 裁判员 |
| 2) magistrate | 地方法官 |
| 3) justice | 最高法院法官 |
| 4) lawyer | 律师; 法学家 |

5) solicitor (初级) 律师

6) jury 陪审团

7) witness 证人

9. dismiss vt.

(1) to stop considering; rid one's mind of 不再考虑

Let's dismiss this topic and talk about something else. 我们不谈这个话题,换件别的事说说吧。

(2) to end the employment or service of; discharge 解雇,开除

He was dismissed for neglect of his duty. 他因玩忽职守而被解雇。

(3) to direct or allow to leave 解散,遣散

He dismissed the class early. 他提前下课。

10. due adj.

(1) payable immediately or on demand 应付的,到期的

a bill due today 今天到期的帐单

(2) (~ to) owed as a debt; owing 应给的,欠的

A great deal of money is due to you. 欠你很多钱。

(3) (~ for // ~ to do) expected or scheduled, especially appointed to arrive 约定的,预期的

Their plane is due to arrive in 15 minutes. 他们的飞机将在15分钟内到。

I am due for promotion next month. 下个月我就要升职了。

(4) proper, suitable, enough 适当的,充分的

We have due cause to believe them. 我们有充分的理由相信他们。

[有关词组]

due to (prep.) because of; caused by 因为,由于

His death is due to heart disease. 他死于心脏病。

11. employment n.

- (1) the work in which one is engaged; occupation 工作, 职业
She enjoys her employment as a nurse. 她喜欢自己的这份护士工作。
- (2) the act of employing or the state of being employed 雇用, 就业
The state of employment is improving. 就业状况正在改善。

◆ 参见 Unit 3 “profession” 词条

12. familiar adj.

- (1) (sb.) be familiar with (sth./sb.) (某人)熟悉(某人, 某事)
I am not quite familiar with the subject. 我对这门学科不太熟悉。
We are already fairly familiar with each other. 我们之间已相当熟悉。
- (2) (sth./sb.) be familiar to (sb.) (某事, 某人) 对于(某人)是熟悉的
There are faces not familiar to me. 有几张面孔我不熟悉。
French is as familiar to him as English. 他对法语就像对英语那样通晓。

13. guilty adj.

- (1) (~ of) having broken a law or disobeyed a moral or social rule
 有罪的
He is guilty of theft. 他犯了盗窃罪。
- (2) suffering from or prompted by a sense of guilt 内疚的
I feel guilty about forgetting to post your letter. 忘了替你寄信, 我深感愧疚。

[反义词]

innocent adj. (~ of) not guilty of a specific crime or offense;
 legally blameless 无辜的

He was proved innocent of murder. 他被证明未犯谋杀罪。

14. meanwhile adv.

at the same time 与此同时

The court is deliberating; meanwhile, we must be patient. 法庭正在商讨,与此同时,我们应该耐心。

[有关词汇]

meantime *n.* the time between one occurrence and another; an interval 其时,其间

I studied English in the morning, and in the meantime she studied French. 我上午学习英语,当时她在学习法语。

15. obvious *adj.*

easily perceived or understood 明显的,显而易见的

It is quite obvious that we must use other methods to solve the problem. 很明显,我们得用其他方法来解决这个问题。

The meaning of the compound is obvious from its component parts. 这些复合词的组成部分使其词义一目了然。

[反义词]

obscure *adj.* 暗的,朦胧的,模糊的

[近义词]

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1) apparent | 显然的,外观上的 |
| 2) clear | 清楚的,清晰的 |
| 3) distinct | 清楚的,明显的,独特的 |
| 4) evident | 明显的,显然的 |
| 5) plain | 简单的,明白的,清晰的 |

16. offence *n.* (AmE offense)

- (1) the act of causing displeasure or the state of being offended 冒犯

His words gave great offence to everybody present. 他的话大大触怒了在场所有的人。

- (2) a wrong, a crime 犯罪,罪过,过错
commit an offence against the law 犯法

It is an offence against the rules of grammar. 这违反语法规则。

17. regard

vt. (1) (~ ... as ...) to look upon or consider in a particular way 看待, 当作

I regard it as easy. 我认为这事很容易。

(2) to hold in esteem or respect 尊敬

She regards her teachers highly. 她很尊敬她的老师。

n. (pl.) good wishes expressing such sentiment 致意, 问候

Give the family my best regards. 请代我向家人问好。

18. respectable *adj.*

deserving respect 有名望的, 高尚的, 值得尊敬的 (有被动的含义, 受尊敬的对象是句子的主语或所修饰的名词, 它既可作定语, 也可作表语)

He is a respectable old man. 他是个可敬的老人。

What he did is not quite respectable. 他做的事不是很体面。

[有关词汇]

1) *respectful adj.* showing or feeling respect 恭敬的, 尊重人的 (有主动含义, 后常接 to 或 towards 连接尊敬的对象, 它既可作定语, 也可作表语)

He is always respectful to older people. 他对年龄较大的人总是彬彬有礼。

You should be respectful towards your parents. 你应该尊重父母。

2) *respective adj.* of or for each one; particular or separate 分别的, 各自的 (一般只作定语, 后面常接复数名词)

They became successful in their respective fields. 他们在各自的领域取得了成功。

3) *respecting prep.* with respect to; concerning. (关系, 说到)

19. subsequent *adj.*

(~ to) following in time or order; succeeding 后来的, 随后的

His illness was subsequent to his wife's death. 他在妻子死后就病到了。

[词源分析]

subsequent (sub-, close after. sequ, to follow.)

[有关词汇] sequ= follow

1) sequence (sequ, follow) *n.* a group of things arranged in order, esp. following one another in line 序列, 一连串

Arrange the names in alphabetical sequence. 按字母顺序排列这些姓名。

2) consequence (con, intensifier. sequ, follow) *n.* something that logically or naturally follows from an action or condition 结果, 后果

He does not consider the consequence. 他不考虑后果。

3) consequently *adv.* so 因而, 所以

20. temporary *adj.*

lasting, used, serving for a limited time 暂时的, 临时的

He found a temporary job during his summer vacation. 他在暑假期间找了份临时工作。

[词源分析] tempor = time

[有关词汇]

contemporary (con, same. tempor, time.)

adj. (a) belonging to the same period of time; of the same age 同时代的

The second event was contemporary with the first. 第二个事件和第一个事件发生在同一时代。

(b) current; modern 当代的

n. 同时代的人

our contemporaries 我们的同代人

21. wander vi.

- (1) to move about without a definite destination or purpose 漫游,

闲逛, 漫步

wander through the world 漫游世界

Some of the sheep have wandered away. 有些羊走失了。

- (2) to lose clarity or coherence of thought or expression 走神, (神

志)恍惚

He noticed my attention wandering. 他注意到我有些走神。

II. Key Phrases and Expressions

1. a couple of

two things related in some way but not necessarily matched or part of a set; two items of the same kind 两件, 一对, 一双(一般指两件相关的东西, 但不一定是一双。有时甚至可以指几件, 相当于 a few)

a couple of shoes 两只鞋子(可以是一大一小, 不一定成双)

a couple of minutes 几分钟

[近义词]

a pair of

- (a) two corresponding persons or items, similar in form or function and matched or associated 一对, 一双

a pair of shoes 一双鞋子

- (b) one object composed of two joined, similar parts that are dependent upon each other 有两个相应的部件组成的某物

a pair of spectacles 一副眼镜

a pair of scissors 一把剪刀

2. arm ... with ...

- (1) to equip with weapons 提供武器, 装备; 武装

He armed himself with a large stick. 他手持大棒作为武器。

- (2) to equip with what is needed for effective action 供给, 配备

A teacher should be armed with answers to questions that his students may ask. 一名教师应该准备好回答学生可能提出的问题。

3. at first

at the beginning; at the start 起初, 开始时(指事情的发展往往与后来情况有差异)

He had changed so much that I could not recognize him at first.
他变得很厉害, 我一开始都认不出他来了(含有我后来把他认出来的意思)。

I did not understand him at first. 我起初不理解他(含有后来理解他的意思)。

[有关词组]

from the first; from the beginning 从一开始(指事情从一开始到后来始终保持一致)

From the very first they showed their purpose. 他们从一开始就表明了自己的宗旨(含有现在仍坚持宗旨的意思)。

4. call on

- (1) to visit (sb.) formally, either socially or on business 拜访, 访问(某人)

We called on Mr. Smith the other day. 一天我们去拜访史密斯先生。

- (2) to make a demand or a series of demands on (sb.) 要求, 号召

The chairman called on Mr. James to speak. 主席请詹姆斯先生讲话。

[有关词组]

- 1) call for; to require; demand 要求, 需要