文理科本科用

大学英语（精读）自学辅导

王迈迈 郑 征 王梦麟 编著

（下）

教育科学出版社

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内容提要

《大学英语》(文理科本科用)系列教材是上海外语教育出版社出版,复旦大学、北京大学、武汉大学等高等院校编写的一套新教材,目前已为国内高校普遍采用。

《〈大学英语(精读)〉自学辅导》根据教材体制,分课编排。每课分课文难点、练习答案和练习注释三部分。课文难点采用英、中两种文字解释:单词、词组先用英语释义,再给汉语意思;较难的句子先用英语意译,再译成中文;所有英文例句都有汉语译文。练习从"回答问题"到"写作实践",全部提供参考答案。练习注释对重点语法练习进行解释;对同义词或词组进行辨析;对阅读材料中的难点进行必要的处理。

《〈大学英语(精读)〉自学辅导》分上、下两册。上册与精读教材一、二册配合,下册与三、四册配合。

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王迈迈　主编
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前　言

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美籍专家 David Hancock 和 Jamie Hoggard 参加了本书的编写,并做了大量的工作。武汉大学英语教学部副主任史宽副教授结合自己参加编写《大学英语》系列教材的体会,对本书的编写提出了许多宝贵意见并审校了该书。在此,特致谢

意。由于编者水平所限，经验不足，书中难免有不妥之处，恳望读者批评指正。

编者

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Book Three

Unit 1

A Brush With the Law

课文难点

1. **A brush with the law**: A short and unimportant fight relating to the law 一次法律小纠葛
2. **The whole process of being arrested and taken to court was a rather unpleasant experience at the time, but it makes a good story how**: At that time when I was arrested and taken to court, I felt rather unpleasant from beginning to end, but now it becomes a good story. 当时被捕以及送上法庭的整个过程都是一次极不愉快的经历,但现在却成了一个好故事。

process:

1) course, time during which sth. is still being done 过程

例: a. The production process of these machines is very complicated. 这些机器的生产过程是很复杂的。

b. The company is now in the process of moving everything to a new building. 这家公司现正把所有东西搬到一栋新楼去。

2) a special method of doing sth. or producing sth. 工序,制作法

例: Long, long ago the Chinese people mastered the process of

making paper. 很久以前，中国人就掌握了造纸的方法。

3. **disturbing**: causing (a person) to become anxious 令人烦恼的

例：a. It is a piece of disturbing news. 那是一则令人困扰的消息。

b. The disturbing developments resulted from the careless plan. 这令人担忧的发展起因于计划不周。

4. **arbitrary circumstances**: unreasonable conditions 不讲道理的情况

arbitrary: decided by personal opinion rather than reason 不讲道理的，武断的

例：a. A good judge tries to be fair and does not make arbitrary decisions. 一位好法官通常力求做到公平而不作出武断的决定。

b. I don't think that workers will like the arbitrary boss. 我认为工人们不会喜欢一位武断的老板。

5. **my subsequent fate**: my following result 我随后的结局

fate: an end or result 结局

例：They met with a terrible fate. 他们遭遇到一个可怕的结局。

6. **due**: expected, appointed or agreed (for a certain time or date) 预期的，应到的，预定的

例：a. Professor Smith is due to give a lecture at eight tomorrow morning. 史密斯教授预定明天上午八点演讲。

b. When is the train due? 火车预定何时到达？

比较：*due to*: because of, caused by 因为，由于……而引起

例：a. His success was largely due to his hard work. 他的成功在很大程度上归功于他的辛勤劳动。

b. The accident was due to careless driving. 这车祸起因于驾驶疏忽。

c. His absence was due to the storm. 风雨交加，他不能来。

7. **save up**: keep for future use 储存

例：a. You should save some money up, instead of spending it all. 你应该把钱存一些起来，不要全部花掉。

b. Tom is planning to save up some money for a holiday. 汤姆正在计划存一点钱去度假。

c. He wants to save up to buy a new bicycle. 他想存钱买一辆新自行车。

8. **As it was a fine day and I was in no hurry, I was taking my time**: Because it was a sunny day and I was not eager to do anything, I was walking freely and slowly 因为天气晴朗而我又不急于要做什么事情，所以便慢慢地走着

in no hurry: not eager 不焦急

例：a. He is always in no hurry to hand in his paper during tests. 考试时，他总是不急着交卷。

b. I'm in no hurry to go out in the rain. 我不急着在下雨时外出。

take one's time: to be slow, go at one's own speed 慢慢地（玩，走等）

例：a. After supper I usually take my time in the park. 晚饭后我常在公园里慢慢地走一走。

b. Please take your time and go over your exam paper once again. 别慌，把你的试卷再检查一遍。

9. **that led to my downfall**: that caused my arrest 导致我被捕

lead to: cause, have as a result 使，导致，以……为结果

例：a. In his opinion, economic crises often lead to political crises. 在他看来，经济危机常常导致政治危机。

b. His carelessness led to a terrible accident. 他的粗心结果引起了一场大事故。

c. Pride can only lead to one thing: failure. 骄傲只能导致一个果——失败。

10. **having unsuccessfully sought employment there**: having failed

to get a job there 在那儿没有找到工作

11. **with the obvious intention of talking to me**: obviously wishing to say something to me 显然想和我讲话

intention: a determination to act in a certain way; purpose 意图,目的

例: a. What I said made her very angry, but it wasn't my intention to hurt her. 我的话使她非常生气,但我并不是有意伤害她。

b. My brother went to the United States with the intention of learning English. 他兄弟去美国的目的是学英语。

12. **and I was left in no doubt**: and I was quite sure what had happened 我完全明白了

13. **But what for?**: But for what reason are you arresting me? 可为什么要抓我?

14. **Wandering with intent to commit an arrestable offence**: Walking here and there in order to do wrong deserving to be arrested 四处乱窜,心怀不轨,想作案

arrestable: deserving to be arrested 应遭逮捕的,可以逮捕的

例: He did not think that his petty theft was arrestable, but the police didn't think so. 他认为自己小偷小摸不会被逮捕,但警察并不这么看。

offence:

1) wrong, crime 错事,犯罪

例: a. The punishment for that offence is three years in prison. 犯那种罪要坐三年牢。

b. Everybody knows that theft is an offence. 众所周知,偷窃是犯罪。

2) the hurting of feeling 冒犯,伤感情

例: a. Maybe what I said gave offence to you, excuse me.

也许我的话得罪了你，请原谅。

b. No offence was meant. 请勿见怪(没有冒犯你的意思)。

3) something unpleasant 令人不快之事

例：a. The rubbish heap outside our classroom is an offence to all of us. 我们教室外面的那堆垃圾令大家都不快。

b. The noise from the factory is an offence to the ear. 那家工厂的噪音很刺耳。

15. **and with a perfectly straight face too**: and also with a very serious expression 而且表情极为严肃

perfectly: very, throughly (informal 非正式) 非常，完全地

例：I understand the difficulty perfectly. But I still think I am perfectly able to do it myself. 我非常明白这种困难，但我仍然认为我本人完全能够做这项工作。

straight: (of the face) not laughing, with a serious expression (指面孔)不露笑容，表情严肃的

例：a. He kept a straight expression, though he wanted to laugh. 虽然他想笑，却仍然一副严肃的表情。

b. We could't keep our faces straight when he told us a funny story. 听到他讲的那个有趣的故事，我们禁不住笑了。

16. **turn out**: prove (to be) in the result, be discovered to be 证明(是)，原来(是)

例：a. The author of that book turned out to be a peasant. 那本书的作者原来是个农民。

b. Unexpectedly the weather turned out pretty nice that day. 出乎意料之外，那天天气特别好。

c. Our new teacher turned out to live in the house next to ours. 我们的新老师原来就住在隔壁的那所房子里。

17. **regarded myself as part of the sixties"youth counterculture"**: thought of myself as a member of the sixties"youth counterculture" 把自己看作是六十年代"青年反主流文化"的一员

18. **As a result, I wanted to appear cool and unconcerned with the incident**: Therefore I wanted to appear unfriendly and not worried about the incident 因此我便显出对此事很冷淡,很不关心的样子

cool: not as friendly as usual 冷淡的

例: a. Mary seemed very cool towards me today, I don't know if I've given offence to her. 玛丽今天对我好象很冷淡,不知道我是否得罪了她。

b. When he visited Egypt, the Prime Minister was given a cool welcome. 首相访问埃及时,受到了很冷淡的欢迎。

19. **casual and conversational tone**: careless and usual tone which is like a talk 随便的、平常讲话的口气

20. **it confirmed them in their belief that I was a thoroughly disreputable character**: it made them more certain that I was completely a person having a bad name 这使他们更加确信,我完全是一个声名狼藉的家伙

confirm: make certain, give proof (of) 确定,证实

例: a. The rumor that there was flooding was confirmed by a news broadcast. 有关洪水的谣言已由一则广播详细所证实。

b. The teacher confirmed that we would have an exam soon. 老师证实不久将有一次考试。

21. **I continued to try to look worldly and au fait with the situation**: I went on trying to appear experienced and familiar with the situation 我依旧显出对这种场面很有经验很熟悉的样子。

22. **conduct my own defence**: defend myself 为自己辩护

defence: arguments used in defending oneself 辩词

例: a. The accused man made no defence. 被告没做答辩。

b. The prisoners's defence was rather weak. 犯人的辩词没有说服力。

23. **arm with**: supply with weapons; give what is needed for a purpose 提供武器;配备

例: a. The crowd were armed with bottles. 群众以破瓶子作为武器。

b. The warship is armed with 16-inch guns. 这艘战舰配有十六英寸口径的大炮。

c. He was armed with a letter of introduction. 他带有一封介绍信。

24. **dismissed the case**: stopped the case 拒绝受理此案

dismiss: refuse to consider in a court 拒绝受理,驳回

例: a. The judge dismissed the case because of lack of evidence. 由于缺乏证据,法官驳回了此案。

b. The magistrate dismissed all the charges against Henry, saying "Case dismissed!"地方法官以"本案不予受理"驳回了对亨利的种种指控。

25. **The poor police had never stood a chance**: The poor police had not had any chance of speaking for themselves. 可怜的警察根本没有讲话的机会。

stand a chance: have a chance 有机会,有希望

例: a. I don't think she stands a chance of winning. 我认为她没有获胜的希望。

b. You stand a chance of getting the job. 你有机会得到这项工作。

26. **getting costs awarded against the police**: having the police cover the legal expenses connected with the case 判警察付诉讼费

award: settle by law 判给

例：a. The judge awarded $200 to the man hurt in the traffic accident. 法官判决应付给那位在交通事故中受伤的人二百美元。

b. The court awarded damages of $5000 to the injured man. 法庭判决应付给受伤者五千美元损失费。

27. Given: if, if taken into account 假如，如果考虑到…

例：a. Given a beginner, he did the work quite well. 考虑到他是新手这一点，这项工作做得是很不错了。

b. Given that he is a child, the novel is not bad. 考虑到他还是个孩子这一点，该小说写得不差。

c. Given the chance, I'd like to visit the United States. 假如有机会，我很想访问美国。

28. **if I had come from a different background, and had really been unemployed, there is every chance that I would have been found guilty**: if I had not had respectable middle-class parents or reliable witnesses, if I couldn't have afforded a very good solicitor and I had really lost my job, it is entirely possible that the magistrate would have decided that I had broken a law 如果我没有这样的出身背景，并且真的失了业的话，那就完全有可能判我有罪

background: a person's family, experience, and education (家庭，履历及教育的)背景

例：The young man has an excallent background. 这个年轻人背景极好(如父母为名人，自己受过良好教育等)。

29. **revolve around**:

1) to have as a centre or main subject 以……为中心或主题

例：a. The discussion now is revolving around who will be elected monitor of our class. 现在讨论的中心是选谁当我们的班长。

b. The whole household revolves around the baby. 全