

大学英语

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自主学习与
阅读指导

泛读

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COLLEGE
ENGLISH

SELF-STUDY AND
EXTENSIVE READING
INSTRUCTION

大 学 英 语

自主学习与阅读指导(泛读)

第一册

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前言

《大学英语》(泛读)教材由上海外语教育出版社出版后,深受广大师生喜爱。但由于取材广泛、难度较大、篇幅较长,老师和学生在使用时有一定的难度。他们迫切需要一套相应的辅导用书。为此,我们编写了《大学英语自主学习与阅读指导》(泛读)这套辅导书。

全书由“生词汉译”、“课文详释”、“语篇理解”和“讨论题参考答案”四部分组成。

“生词汉译”部分将文中的生词及短语一一列举出来,并给出了汉语解释,使学生在学中既方便又省时省力。

“课文详释”部分对文章的重点、难点语言进行了双解,并说明了其结构与上下文之间的联系。

“语篇理解”部分是从宏观角度对课文结构进行分析,帮助学生解决语篇理解方面的问题,提高其语篇理解能力。为提高学生文学欣赏水平,有的课中还增加了“人物性格分析”和“语言特色”两项。

“讨论题参考答案”是将教材中每课后的讨论题做了简明、易懂的回答,能更好地帮助学生理解课文。

全书由高玉娟策划、设计、统稿并修改,英语界著名专家、大连外国语学院院长汪榕培教授应邀为本书审稿,并提出了许多宝贵意见,在此我们表示衷心感谢!

我们真诚希望各位老师和同学在使用过程中多提宝贵意见,以便再版修订。

本套教材适合于使用《大学英语》(泛读)教材的大、中专学生,也适合于老师在教学中参考。

本册编写具体分工如下:《大学英语》泛读第一册:高玉娟,第一课~第十二课;雒丽,第十三课~第十八课;孙继红,第十九课~第二十四课;李丹,第二十五课~第三十课。《大学英语》泛读第二册:高玉娟,第一课~第十二课;王建国,第十三课~第二十三课;赵宏宇,第二十四课~第二十九课;赫荣菊,第三十课。

编著者

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Unit One

1 Your Breakfast Is Served, Madam

I. 生词汉译

narrator [næ'reitə]	<i>n.</i>	叙述者, 讲述人
present [pri'zent]	<i>vt.</i>	呈献; 给
puzzling ['pʌzling]	<i>a.</i>	令人困惑的
appear [ə'piə]	<i>vi.</i>	出现
perform [pə'fɔ:m]	<i>vt.</i>	履行; 表演
character ['kærɪktə]	<i>n.</i>	人物
suspiciously [səs'piʃəsli]	<i>ad.</i>	可疑地
exit ['eksɪt]	<i>n.</i>	出口处
reception [ri'sepʃən]	<i>n.</i>	接待处
order ['ɔ:də]	<i>vi. n</i>	订购; 订单
apologize [ə'pɒlədʒaɪz]	<i>vi.</i>	道歉
definitely ['defɪnɪtli]	<i>ad.</i>	确实地
disturb [dis'tɜ:b]	<i>vt.</i>	打扰
dreadfully [dredfuli]	<i>ad.</i>	可怕地
burgle ['bɜ:gl]	<i>vt.</i>	闯入(为了行窃)
detective ['di'tektɪv]	<i>n.</i>	侦探

II. 课文详释

1. **a short sketch** (L. 4); a short, humorous play 幽默短剧。
2. **Daily Telegraph** (L. 10); 《每日电讯报》, 英国的一大报纸。
3. **Goodness** (L. 13); 是表达惊讶的词, 可译成“我的天啊!”
4. **Wrong number** (L. 20); the wrong room number 弄错了房间号。
5. **Reception must have given the wrong number.** (L. 20)——服务台一定是给错了房间号。
6. **We all make mistakes...especially first thing in the morning.** (L. 24); We easily make mistakes, especially in the morning, because we are not completely awake. ——我们都犯错误, 特别是清早, 因为大家还没有完全醒来。
7. **How dare you burst into my room like this.** (L. 27)——你怎么竟敢如此闯入我的房

间!

8. **Daily Mirror** (L. 42):《每日镜报》,英国另一大报。

9. **Reception must have mixed up the order.** (L. 44)——服务台一定是弄错了订单。

10. **One of these days.** (L. 47): One of those days when everything goes wrong. 此句表示抱怨,意为“那些倒霉的日子”。

11. **Oh, dear! I think it's going to be one of those days—just one of those days...** (L. 47)——天哪,我看今天将是个倒霉的日子,正是个倒霉的日子。

III. 语篇理解

This is a detective story (侦探小说). The author of the text asks the reader to be a detective and find out who is rather suspicious from the characters in the play. After watching and listening to the play carefully, we noticed the suspicious character in this short play must be the man, because if he was entering his own room, why did he knock at the door?

IV. 讨论题参考答案

1. *What mistake did each character make when coming to Miss Muffett's room?*

the waiter walked into Miss Muffett's room, he thought it was room 326. When the man walked into Miss Muffett's room, he thought it was his own room, as he claimed. And the waitress gave Miss Muffett a copy of Daily Mirror instead of Daily Telegraph.

3. *What did the waiter, the man and the waitress do before they entered Room 321?*

They all knocked at the door before they entered the room.

4. *What did the man claim when Miss Muffett blamed him for bursting into her room?*

He claimed that he thought he was entering his own room.

5. *Does one knock at the door if he thinks he is entering his own room?*

Of course, not. People do not knock at the door of their own room.

6. *Who is the suspicious character?*

Of course, the man is.

2 Never Late(1)

I. 生词汉译

restful ['restful]	<i>a.</i>	宁静的, 悠闲的
corridor ['kɒrɪdɔ:]	<i>n.</i>	走廊, 通道
noisily ['nɔɪzɪli]	<i>ad.</i>	喧闹地
suitcase ['sju:tkeɪs]	<i>n.</i>	旅行箱
nearly ['niəli]	<i>ad.</i>	几乎; 差不多
notice ['nəʊtɪs]	<i>n.</i>	布告; 通知

II. 课文详释

1. **Life is a strange business.** (L. 1); Life is a strange thing. ——生活真是一件奇怪的事。
2. **to do my business** (L. 8); to do my work ——去做我的工作。
3. **I felt a touch of fear** (L. 52); I was a little afraid. ——我有点慌神。
因为此时他要下车, 但又挤不出去, 所以感到有点慌神。
4. **The people inside did not care much** (L. 60); The people inside the train did not care much whether I could get out. ——车厢里的人们并不在意我是否能下去车。
5. **It goes as far as Endoran, but it stops at Mendova for a few minutes to let travellers get out or in.** (L. 12~13) ——这趟火车的终点是 Endoran, 但可在 Mendova 停车几分钟让旅客上下车。
6. **That is more than enough time.** (L. 18~19) ——时间绰绰有余。
7. **...I took my place in the Flying Bluebird as usual.** (L. 20) ——...我象往常那样在“飞翔的蓝鸟”号上就座。
8. **I had to pull an iron thing near the notice.** (L. 63) ——我必须将布告牌旁边的一块铁制东西拽下来。

III. 语篇理解(2、3 课)

This is a description text in which the narrator tells about his unusual experience on the Flying Bluebird. One day, the Englishman had to travel in train to work from Paris to Endoran. He should get off at Mendova and then change to a ship. But the train was very crowded that day, even the corridor was filled up with people and the floor was covered with all kinds of things.

When the train finally reached Mendova, he could not manage to get off, because it

was crammed. In despair, he stopped the train by pulling an iron thing near the notice.

The train stopped. But it caused much noise and panic, because no one had stopped the Flying Bluebird before. Something must have happened. A fat man in blue who worked on the train was extremely angry at the narrator and he threatened that the narrator would be taken to the police station. After looking into the matter, the policemen found out the true reason he stopped the train. So the narrator wasn't blamed; instead, the man in blue seemed to be taken to the police station because he was partly responsible for the over-crowdedness of the train.

IV. 讨论题参考答案

1. *How often did the narrator go to Mendova? Why did he go?*

Once a year, in September he took a train to Mendova to do his business.

2. *When he was on the Flying Bluebird, he usually enjoyed a good sleep. Why didn't he this time?*

Because the train was crowded with people making noises.

3. *The other passengers on the train did not help the narrator get off the train, why?*

Because the train was so crammed that the passengers could not make room for him to get out.

4. *The narrator didn't get off the train quickly, because the corridor was filled up with people. Why didn't he prepare for this problem and leave his seat earlier?*

Because the corridor was filled up with people and all kinds of things. There was no room for him to stand there.

3 Never Late (2)

I. 生词汉译

lean [li:n]

vi. 倾斜; 依, 靠

van [væn]

n. 有蓬货车; 搬运车

sign [sain]

n. 示意; 动作

II. 课文详释

1. **I was getting very hot and rather angry.** (L. 6~7): I was going to lose my temper and got angry. —— 我十分恼火。

2. **I thought that he was going to need a doctor.** (L. 34) —— 我看他快气疯了。

3. **There will soon be something new in your life.** (L. 39~40)——等着吧,有你好看的。
此处这个胖乎乎的男人是在威胁“我”,意思是说我很快就会被送进警察局。
4. **My two cases gave me a lot of trouble, too.** (L. 44)——我的两只箱子也给我带来不少麻烦。
5. **But what was the use of that?** (L. 47); But it was on use telling me to get off the train. ——但那又有什么用呢?
6. **We shall see.** (L. 56); We will see if it's true that you can't get out. ——让我们看看(你是否真的下不去车)。
7. **My bank was far away.** (L. 67); I could not draw money from the bank because it was far away. ——我存款的银行离这儿很远。
8. **When at last his face came round the door.** (L. 69~70); When he at last appeared at the door. ——当他最终出现在车厢门口时。
9. **He was the man who could think.** (L. 80); He was the man who could use his brain. ——他是个肯用脑筋思考的人。
10. **and it seemed to me that the man in blue was going to take my place at the police station.** (L. 84~85)——看起来,穿蓝色制服的人将代替我去警察局了。

Ⅲ. 语篇理解(见第2课)

Ⅳ. 讨论题参考答案

1. *Were the other passengers at fault for not letting the narrator off the train?*
No, because the corridor was full of people and it was impossible to make room for the narrator to get off the train.
2. *Why was the man in blue possibly going to take the narrator's place at the police station?*
Because he was partly responsible for the over-crowdedness of the train.
3. *The man thought the policeman was "a man who could think". Why?*
Unlike the man in blue, the policeman found out the true reason why the narrator stopped the Flying Bluebird.

Unit Two

4 The Winter's Snow

I. 生词汉译

appearance [ə'piərəns]	<i>n.</i>	外貌; 外表
spotless ['spotlis]	<i>a.</i>	无斑点的
proper ['prɒpə]	<i>a.</i>	正经的; 规矩的
slightly [slaitli]	<i>ad.</i>	稍微地
ashamed [ə'feimd]	<i>a.</i>	感到羞耻的
faithful ['feiθful]	<i>a.</i>	忠实的

II. 课文详释

1. **Carrington was always careful of his appearance.** (L. 10)——卡林顿一向很注重自己的外表。
2. **He's a proper gentleman; one of the best.** (L. 14)——他真是个百里挑一的标准绅士。
3. **and he felt slightly ashamed of them.** (L. 18~19)——他感到有点羞耻。
此处“them”指鞋子很脏。
4. **and Carrington decided that he must do something to improve his appearance.** (L. 22)——卡林顿决定用个办法来改进其外貌形象。
5. **Fred thought the idea an excellent one, and admired Carrington more than ever.** (L. 34)——弗雷德认为这个办法妙极了, 因而更尊重卡林顿了。
6. **Carrington's day in London passed pleasantly, and his heart was light.** (L. 38~39)——那一天卡林顿在伦敦过得很愉快, 心情愉快。
7. **As he rushed off the station with his bag.** (L. 5)——当他带着包冲向车站时。
短语“rushed off”意为“left quickly”。
8. **who caught it cleverly.** (L. 61)——弗雷德巧妙地接住了。
9. **“Good old Fred”** (L. 66)——多亏了弗雷德。
这是一句表示感谢的表达。

III. 语篇理解

This is a very amusing story.

Thomas Carrington was a proper gentleman and he was always careful of his appearance. He lived in the suburb of London and travelled to work every day.

In winter, the streets in the country were covered with snow, but it was warmer in London. When he was walking in the street, he felt ashamed of his shoes. So he decided to do something to improve his appearance. He walked to the station in his heavy garden shoes and changed into his beautiful black shoes which he had brought with him in the waiting room, leaving the dirty ones with Fred, a faithful man in the station.

Carrington's plan made his days passed pleasantly, and his heart was light.

But one morning he woke up late. As he rushed off to the station, the train was already there and was leaving. He jumped on the train and began to take off the old shoes. After he dropped them out of the window to Fred, he opened his bag and found that in his hurry he had forgotten to put in beautiful black shoes.

IV. 讨论题参考答案

1. *Why was it difficult to walk in the streets of the country in winter?*

Because the streets were covered with deep snow.

2. *Why did the railway men admire Mr. Carrington?*

Because Carrington was always careful of his appearance, and he had a smile for each.

They thought that Carrington was a proper gentleman.

3. *How did Carrington feel when he walked through the streets in London? Why?*

He felt ashamed because his shoes were dirty.

4. *Why did Carrington decide to put a pair of clean shoes in his bag?*

He wanted to improve his appearance.

5. *Why did Carrington forget to carry his clean shoes with him one morning?*

Because he woke up late that morning and in a hurry he forgot to put them into his bag.

5 The Missing Five-Pound Note

I. 生词汉译

narrator [nə'reitə]

vt. 叙述者

interview ['intəvjʊ:]

n. vt. 接见; 会见

sergeant ['sɑ:dʒənt]

n. 警官

envelope ['envələup]

n. 信封

register ['redʒistə]

vt. 挂号; 登记

normally ['nɔ:məli]	<i>ad.</i>	通常
newsagent ['nju:zeidʒənt]	<i>n.</i>	卖报纸、杂志的店商
fold [fəʊld]	<i>vt.</i>	折叠; 合拢
lengthwise ['leŋθwaiz]	<i>ad.</i>	纵长地
slip [slip]	<i>vt.</i>	悄悄塞入; 流, 滑
tempt [tempt]	<i>vt.</i>	考验; 勾引; 引诱; 诱使
flick [flik]	<i>vi.</i>	(用指尖)轻击; 轻弹
accompany [ə'kʌmpəni]	<i>vt.</i>	伴随; 陪同
suspect [səs'pekt]	<i>vt.</i>	怀疑; 猜疑

II. 课文详释

1. **Nobby tries to throw the blame on Jim.** (L. 3): Nobby tries to make Jim responsible for it —— 诺比企图让吉姆承担责任。
2. **And where did the five-pound note come from in the first place?** (L. 8) —— “那张五英镑的钞票起先是怎么来的?”
“in the first place”意为“起先; 首先”, 同 *originally*.
3. **You mean someone risked sending cash by post without registering it?** (L. 10) —— “你是说有人竟然冒险不挂号, 用信邮现金?”
“risk doing sth”意为“冒险做某事”。
4. **Perhaps you check it too well sometimes!** (L. 16) —— “可能有时你检查得太好了吧!”
此处吉姆用了讽刺的语气。
5. **I normally buy it at the newsagent's round the corner, so I just popped out to get a copy this morning.** (L. 24~25) —— 我通常是在拐角处的书报店买报纸, 所以我只出去一会儿, 买一份今天早上的报纸。
round the corner 为固定短语, 意为“在拐角处”; *pop out* 意为“突然出去一会儿”。
6. **I folded it lengthwise and slipped it into my desk dictionary here.** (L. 29~30) —— 我把钱竖着折了起来并塞进了桌上的这本词典里。

III. 语篇理解

1. 体裁 · 概要 · 主题

This is a detective story. A five-pound note was missing and the policeman was called to determine who had stolen the money. Nobby tried to throw the blame on Jim. He said he put the note between pages 123 and 124 of a dictionary but this revealed his own guilt. Because no one can put a thing between them as they are the front and back sides of the same pages.

2. 语言特色

The author uses irony (讽刺). And there are some sentences consisting of double meanings. For example:

- a. "Perhaps you check it too well sometimes." (L. 16); You didn't check the mail carefully enough so that the money was lost.
- b. "Clever boy!" (L. 40); You are a bit too clever to know that you can't put money between pages 123 and 124.

IV. 讨论题参考答案

1. *When Nobby and Jim were questioned, which of them did the talking most of the time?*
It was Nobby who talked most of the time when they were questioned in order to gain the upper hand.
2. *Nobby said: "There is someone with flight fingers around here." What does this imply?*
Nobby said this to imply that Jim stole the money.
3. *Why did Nobby say that he had slipped the notice into his desk dictionary?*
He wanted to show that he indeed left the money inside the room.
4. *Why did the policeman flick through the dictionary to the last page?*
He wanted to know how many pages the dictionary had and to see if pages 123 and 124 were the two sides of a page.

6 From Mr. Walton's Diary

I. 生词汉译

enjoyable	[in'dʒɔɪəbl]	a.	愉快的; 有趣的
clergyman	['klɜ:dʒimən]	n.	牧师
coach	[kəʊtʃ]	n.	客车; 长途汽车
electricity	[i,lek'trisiti]	n.	电
suppose	[sə'pəʊz]	v.	猜想; 假设
van	[væn]	n.	货车
notice-board	['nəʊtɪs bɔ:d]	n.	布告栏(牌)

II. 课文详释

1. **The wind carried it into the road and I ran out to get it.** (L. 4)——风把我的帽子吹到了路中央,我跑下了人行道去拾。

“ran out”指 ran out from the pavement into the road.

2. **The temperature was alomst eighty...** (L. 12~13)——气温差不多有华氏 80 度。
3. **Probably it was during that enjoyable holiday we had ten years ago on one of the Greek islands.** (L. 17~18)——这最后一次游泳也许是十年前在希腊的一个岛上度假的时候。
4. **Now, every Sunday hundreds of cars and coaches pass through the High street at what I think is a very dangerous speed.** (L. 22~23)——现在,每到星期天几百辆小汽车以及长途客车穿过大街,其速度,我认为是危险的。
5. **and a man is not much use on the farm unless he knows all about machines.** (L. 26~27)——在农场,如果一个农夫不懂机器,他就没有多少用处。
6. **The snow was so deep that for several days we were cut off from the rest of the country.** (L. 50~51)——地上的雪如此之深以致于好几天我们都与外界隔绝。
“cut off”意为“使孤立,隔离”。

Ⅲ. 语篇理解

1. 体裁·概要·主题

This diary gives the reader a vivid description of Mr. Walton's daily life in a small village in the four seasons. From his description we see the simple and peaceful life he leads. Although the village has changed a lot in the last thirty years he seems to stick to the old pattern of life.

2. 语言特色

This story is told in a form of diary, which is differnt from other forms of writing. The author uses short sentences. simple structures and conversational tone to recount the everyday life.

Ⅳ. 讨论题参考答案

1. *What's the weather like in spring? What do people usually do when spring comes?*

The sun shines for several hours each day. The sky is cloudy. The gardens are full of flowers. The people are busy sowing seeds.

2. *When does summer begin? Do children like summer? Why?*

Summer begins in January. The children enjoy the warm weather because they can swim in the river.

3. *How did things change in the little village where Mr. Walton lived?*

Things had changed a lot in the past thirty years. It used to be a quiet village, but now the vehicles make it almost as noisy as a large town. Now there are few horses working on the farms. There was electricity in the village. Villagers had electric fires.