

精读

INTENSIVE  
READING

COLLEGE ENGLISH

# 大学英语

## 精解精析

4

南理工大学出版社

# 大学英语(精读)精解精析

## 第四册

主 编	李 平	
副主编	李加忠	冷文彦
	滕延江	杨清波

华南理工大学出版社

·广州·

## 前 言

《大学英语(精读)精解精析》是与《大学英语》(精读修订本)相配套的学习用书。

本书编写目的:指导学生运用相应方法掌握教材,并在有限的学时内,最大限度地提高学习效率与自主学习的能力。

本书编写原则:突出教材重点,找准难点,认定特点,实行讲练结合,以利于举一反三。

全书共4册,每册10单元(与教材匹配),每单元包括:重点词汇讲解、重点短语讲解、同义词语辨析、课文语篇与难点、句型结构与翻译、汉译英提示、阅读材料注释与译文、同步练习与答案八大部分,其共有特点是:

一、单元项目设置:博采众长而有所创新,体例编排上集参考书与工具书为一体,以便于学习与查找。

二、词汇处理:从重点词汇、重点短语、重点同义词语等三方面筛选立项,各配以简明地道、涵盖广泛的例句,以强化词汇学习力度。

三、句子处理:从语法、句法、句型转换、汉译等不同角度,有针对性地解释长句、难句及其他相关的疑难,并适当配以改错练习,使句子理解与句型掌握落到实处。

四、语篇处理:通过课文内容归纳、提系语段、篇章结构的分析,刻意从内容与形式有机结合方面,开拓学生阅读理解与写作行文思路,以达到触类旁通的目的。

五、汉译英练习作业的处理:从汉译英同义基本句型、关键词语、多式译法等方面,根据需要作出1~3项提示,以使具体问题条理化、综合化,并趋向理论化。

本书的出版是集体智慧的结晶。在此要特别感谢尚英、由丽萍、张春华、李秀梅、王海燕、王希明、黄宝峰、吴绍猛、于洋的热情参与,共同执笔完成阅读材料的翻译工作。

本书全体编写人员诚恳希望广大同学把书用好,同时对书内失误提出修改意见。

编 者

1999年6月

# 目 录

## UNIT ONE *BIG BUCKS THE EASY WAY*

重点词汇讲解 .....	(1)
重点短语讲解 .....	(4)
同义词语辨析 .....	(6)
课文语篇与难点 .....	(9)
句型结构与翻译 .....	(11)
汉译英提示 .....	(12)
阅读材料注释与译文 .....	(13)
同步练习与答案 .....	(14)

## UNIT TWO *DEER AND THE ENERGY CYCLE*

重点词汇讲解 .....	(20)
重点短语讲解 .....	(23)
同义词语辨析 .....	(25)
课文语篇与难点 .....	(29)
句型结构与翻译 .....	(32)
汉译英提示 .....	(33)
阅读材料注释与译文 .....	(33)
同步练习与答案 .....	(35)

## UNIT THREE *WHY DO WE BELIEVE THAT THE EARTH IS ROUND*

重点词汇讲解 .....	(40)
重点短语讲解 .....	(45)
同义词语辨析 .....	(46)
课文语篇与难点 .....	(49)
句型结构与翻译 .....	(52)
汉译英提示 .....	(53)
阅读材料注释与译文 .....	(53)
同步练习与答案 .....	(55)

## UNIT FOUR *JIM THORPE*

重点词汇讲解 .....	(60)
重点短语讲解 .....	(65)
同义词语辨析 .....	(66)
课文语篇与难点 .....	(69)
句型结构与翻译 .....	(72)
汉译英提示 .....	(72)

阅读材料注释与译文 .....	(73)
同步练习与答案 .....	(75)
<b>UNIT FIVE    TO LIE OR NOT TO LIE – THE DOCTOR' S DILEMMA</b>	
重点词汇讲解 .....	(80)
重点短语讲解 .....	(84)
同义词语辨析 .....	(86)
课文语篇与难点 .....	(90)
句型结构与翻译 .....	(92)
汉译英提示 .....	(94)
阅读材料注释与译文 .....	(94)
同步练习与答案 .....	(97)
<b>UNIT SIX     HOW TO MARK A BOOK</b>	
重点词汇讲解 .....	(101)
重点短语讲解 .....	(104)
同义词语辨析 .....	(107)
课文语篇与难点 .....	(111)
句型结构与翻译 .....	(113)
汉译英提示 .....	(115)
阅读材料注释与译文 .....	(115)
同步练习与答案 .....	(117)
<b>UNIT SEVEN   THE LUNCHEON</b>	
重点词汇讲解 .....	(122)
重点短语讲解 .....	(126)
同义词语辨析 .....	(128)
课文语篇与难点 .....	(131)
句型结构与翻译 .....	(133)
汉译英提示 .....	(134)
阅读材料注释与译文 .....	(135)
同步练习与答案 .....	(137)
<b>UNIT EIGHT   THE NEW CAVES</b>	
重点词汇讲解 .....	(142)
重点短语讲解 .....	(145)
同义词语辨析 .....	(146)
课文语篇与难点 .....	(150)
句型结构与翻译 .....	(153)
汉译英提示 .....	(153)
阅读材料注释与译文 .....	(154)
同步练习与答案 .....	(156)

## UNIT NINE JOURNEY WEST

重点词汇讲解 .....	(161)
重点短语讲解 .....	(165)
同义词语辨析 .....	(166)
课文语篇与难点 .....	(170)
句型结构与翻译 .....	(172)
汉译英提示 .....	(173)
阅读材料注释与译文 .....	(173)
同步练习与答案 .....	(175)

## UNIT TEN WHY PEOPLE WORK

重点词汇讲解 .....	(180)
重点短语讲解 .....	(184)
同义词语辨析 .....	(185)
课文语篇与难点 .....	(189)
句型结构与翻译 .....	(191)
汉译英提示 .....	(192)
阅读材料注释与译文 .....	(193)
同步练习与答案 .....	(195)

附 录 汉英基本句型对口转换表及“汉译英提示”体例说明 .....	(200)
主要参考文献 .....	(201)

# Unit One

## Big Bucks the Easy Way

### 重点词汇讲解

pain	enthuse	company	inform	cram	range
cash	party	shrink	odd	enlist	

#### 1. pain *vt. & n.*

##### (1) *vt.* cause pain to 使痛苦, 痛心

—“But it *pains* me,” I said, “to find that you both have been panhandling so long that it no longer embarrasses you.”

“看到你们俩老是伸手要钱而不感到害羞, 我真痛心。”我说。

—It *pains* me to have to disobey you, but I must.

不得不违背你令我痛苦, 但我必须这样做。

##### (2) *n.* suffering, great discomfort of the body or mind 痛苦, 悲痛

—His unkind behaviour caused his parents a great deal of *pain*.

他不厚道的行为令其父母十分痛苦。

【派生词】*painful adj.* 疼痛的; 痛苦的

#### 2. enthuse *vt.* show enthusiasm 热心

—“Great!” I *enthused*. “How was your day?” I inquired.

“好极了!” 我兴高采烈地说。“你过得怎么样?” 我问道。

—Thomas has been *enthusing* over the girl next door.

托马斯一直对邻居的女孩非常热心。

【派生词】*enthusiasm n.* 热心, 热情, 积极性 *enthusiastic adj.* 热情的, 热心的

#### 3. company *n.*

##### (1) business organization 公司

—The *company* had promised our boys \$600 for delivering these inserts to 4,000 houses by Sunday morning. 公司答应给我们的孩子 600 美金, 任务是将这些广告插页在星期天早晨之前投递到 4000 户人家去。

—She works for a shipping *company*. 她为一家船运公司工作。

(2) companionship, fellowship 友谊, 友情; 陪伴

—I was grateful for Jean's *company* when I travelled to Moscow.

我感谢珍陪我到莫斯科。

—He really enjoyed her *company*. 他十分乐意有她为伴。

(3) guests, visitors 客人

—Their *company* didn't turn up at the cocktail party last night.

他们的客人没有出席昨晚的鸡尾酒会。

—We are going to have *company* tomorrow. 我们明天有客人来。

(4) people with whom one spends one's time 伴侣, 伙伴, 朋友

—A man is known by the *company* he keeps. (谚) 察其友, 知其人。

—She has a bad reputation because she keeps bad *company*.

她和坏人来往因而名声很糟。

【同义词】companion

【说明】company 一词作“同伴, 伙伴”讲时, 为不可数名词, 而 companion 一词为可数名词。

【常用短语】in company 有客人在时 keep company with sb. 与人交往; 陪伴某人 part company with sb. 与某人绝交, 分手

4. **inform** *vt.* give information to, tell 通知, 告诉

—“Both the Sears and Ward ads are four newspaper size pages,” my wife *informed* me.

妻子告诉我说: “西尔斯和沃德的广告都是通常报纸那么大的四页。”

—Have you *informed* your mother of your plan to study abroad?

你告诉你母亲到国外留学的打算了吗?

—I *informed* him (about) where to go. 我告诉他我要去的地方。

【派生词】informed *adj.* 有见识的, 见闻广博的 information *n.* 信息, 资料

5. **cram** *vt.* force or press into a small place; crowd 塞入, 填塞

—They are *crammed* wall-to-wall all through the house in stacks taller than your oldest son.

我们家整所房子从东墙到西墙, 从南墙到北墙统统堆满了广告, 一堆又一堆, 比你大儿子还要高。

—Have you seen the way he *crams* food down his mouth?

你见过他把食物往嘴里塞的样子吗?

—It's dangerous for so many people to be *crammed* into a bus.

这么多人挤在同一辆车里是很危险的。

6. **range** *n. & v.*

(1) *n.*

① the distance one can see or hear 视界

—Her voice kept rising, as if working its way *out of the range* of the human ear.

她越讲声音越响, 几乎震耳欲聋。

—Shout as soon as she comes *within range*. 她一到听得见的距离你就叫。



②a connected line of mountains, hills, etc. (山丘等)排列, 绵亘

—a high *mountain range* 一系列高的山脉

—a magnificent *range of mountains* 壮丽的山脉

③the distance that a gun can fly 射程

—This sports gun has a *range* of 250 m. 这支比赛用枪射程为 250 公尺。

—shoot one's enemy *at close range* 在近距离射击敌人

④a wide stretch of grassy land where cattle feed (北美)牧场

—Her father kept a big *range*. 她父亲拥有一个大农场。

(2) *v.*

①from one limit to another 在某范围内变化

—The children's ages *range from* 5 to 15. 孩子们的年龄在 5 岁到 15 岁之间。

—The prices of the electric stove *range from* \$ 100 to \$ 300.

电炉的价格从 100 美元到 300 美元不等。

②wander freely 漫游

—The children *ranged through* the hills and valleys. 孩子们在山谷间漫游。

—Their free talk *ranged over* many topics. 他们的自由交谈涉及好多话题。

7. **cash** *n.* money in coins or notes 现金

—The bonus program had worked until someone demanded to see the color of *cash*.

奖金计划行之有效, 可后来有人对能否兑现表示怀疑, 提出把钱拿出来给大家看看。

—I didn't buy that book because I had no cash on me. 因为没带现金, 我没买那本书。

8. **party** *n.*

(1) one of the people or sides in an agreement or argument 当事人; 一方

—In mediation, the *parties* agreed on \$ 2 per hour.

通过调解, 双方达成协议, 每小时两元。

—Should *Party A* fail to satisfy the terms and conditions stipulated in the contract, *Party B* may lodge a claim against *Party A*.

如果甲方不能满足合同规定的条款, 乙方可以向甲方提出索赔。

(2) a gathering of people by invitation for food and amusement 集会, 宴会

—a tea *party* 茶话会      —a *party* dress 晚礼服

(3) 政党, 党派

—the Democratic *Party* and the Republican *Party* 民主党与共和党

—the Communist *Party* of China (CPC) 中国共产党

9. **shrink** *v.*

(1) *vi.* 收缩 become less or smaller

—The T-shirt won't *shrink* after washing. 这件 T 恤衫洗后不会缩水。

—Meat *shrinks* in cooking by losing some of its fat. 肉在煮时会由于失去部分脂肪而缩小。

(2) *vt.* cause to become smaller 使收缩,使缩小

—Washing sweater in hot water will make it *shrink*. 毛衣在热水中洗会收缩。

—The advance of the desert has *shrunk* the forest. 沙漠的推进缩小了森林的面积。

#### 10. *odd* *adj.*

(1) strange, unusual 奇异的,不寻常的

—Then one Saturday morning my attention was drawn to the *odd* goings - our two youngest sons.

后来,一个星期六的上午,我们两个小儿子的奇怪举动引起了我的注意。

—I noticed the *odd* expression in the hostess's face while we left her house.

当我们离开女主人的房子时我注意到了她脸上奇特的表情。

(2) cannot be divided exactly by 2 奇数的

—Thirteen is an *odd* number. 13 是个奇数。

【反义词】even

(3) not regular, occasional 不规则的,零星的

—*odd* moments 偶而,零星的时间      —*odd* jobs 临时工

#### 11. *enlist* *vt.*

(1) obtain help, sympathy, etc. 获得帮助(同情)等

—Can I *enlist* your help in collect money for the people made homeless by the earthquake?

你能帮我们募集款项救济那些因地震而无家可归的人吗?

—to *enlist* one's sympathy for a charitable cause 为某一慈善事业获取某人的同情

(2) enter the armed forces 使入伍从军,征募

—I assumed their mother had *enlisted* them to remove junk for a trash pickup.

我以为他们的妈妈在指挥他们清除破烂,装车运走呢。

—We need to *enlist* more men in order to reinforce the front.

为增援前线我们需要征募更多士兵。

#### 重点短语讲解

pull up	know better than	be at	have no business
settle for	be entitled to	for sale	may/might/could as well

#### 1. *pull up*

(1) bring or come to a stop (使)停止

—Another truck just *pulled up* out front. 又一辆卡车刚在门前停下。

—Didn't she *pull* her car *up* at the red light? 见到红灯她没停车吗?

(2) to come level with another competitor (在赛跑中)赶上

—In the end of the race he *pulled up* to the first runner.

在比赛的最后阶段他赶上了跑在最前面的选手。

—But for the fall, she would *have pulled up* with the other runners.

要不是摔那一跤,她将会赶上其他选手的。

(3) to stop; to scold 纠正,阻止;责备

—Because of his rude behaviour, he *was pulled up* bitterly.

因为举止粗鲁无礼,他受到了严厉的批评。

—Paul said that Charlie Chaplin was American, and the teacher from England *pulled him up*.

保罗说查理·卓别林是美国人,而来自英国的老师纠正了他的说法。

2. **know better than** be wise or experienced enough not to do sth. 应该知道道理而不至于做……

—I had had a marvelous steak, but *know better* by now *than* to say so.

我吃的牛排好极了,但这次我学乖了,还是不说为妙。

—She *knows better than* to lend money to a liar. 她不至于蠢到把钱借给一个骗子。

3. **be at**

(1) be doing, be occupied with 从事,正忙于

—They *have been at* it for hours. 他们干了好几个小时了。

—She *was at* an absorbing detective story and nothing could disturb her.

她正在读一篇引人入胜的侦探小说,什么也打扰不了她。

(2) attend, take part in 出席,参加

—be at a meeting 出席会议 —be at a cocktail party 参加鸡尾酒会

(3) be in the state of... 处于……状态

—be at war (with) 与……交战

—This hotel *is at* its best when he is in charge of it.

他掌管这家酒店期间,该酒店最为兴隆。

4. **have no business** have no right or reason 没有权利

—Then some activist on the work force claimed that the workers *had no business* settling for \* 5 and a few competitive bonuses while the bosses collected hundreds of dollars cash. 接着工人队伍里的一位活动家声称,老板每人拿几百美元,工人决没有理由满足于每人 5 美元外加一点点竞争性的奖金。

—She realized that she *had no business* to say such things about her father.

她意识到她没有权利这样说她的父亲。

【说明】该短语后可接不定式或动名词任何一种形式。

5. **settle for** accept or agree to, although not altogether satisfactory 接受;勉强同意

—I want \* 1,500 for my pickup and I won't *settle for* less.

我的敞篷车要价 1500 美元,少于这个价格我可不干。

—Mary could never *settle for* such a quiet life and she wanted excitement.

玛丽再不能过这种平静的生活了,她需要刺激。

6. **be entitled to** give right to 赋予……权利

—The organizer had declared that all the workers *were entitled to* \* 5 per hour.

劳方组织人宣布,所有工人都应该得到每小时 5 美元的工资。

—This ticket *entitles* you to a free seat in the flight. 这张票可让你免费乘班机。

【说明】*entitle* 一词为及物动词,可用于被动语态,后接不定式,例如: Clerks in this company on business *are entitled* to travel first class. 这家公司职员出差时有权坐头等舱。

#### 7. **for sale** offered to be sold 出售,待售

—Investigation revealed that they were offering “*for sale or rent*” our entire library.

经查问发现,他们正把我们的全部图书“出售或出租”。

—The sign on that old house says “*For Sale*”. 那栋老房子的牌子上写着“出售”。

【说明】注意区分另一短语 *on sale*,其意义有二:①offered to be bought in a shop 出售,上市,如: Will this book be *on sale* next month? 这本书下月会上市吗? ②to be sold at a low price 贱卖,廉售,如: I could not afford a new bike; I got one when it was *on sale*. 我买不起新自行车,只是在其贱卖时才买了一辆。

#### 8. **may/might/could as well** with equal or better effect 还不如,最好,不妨

—Then you *might as well* make a little money from them. 那么还不如卖点钱。

—Now that we've got so far with it, we *may as well* finish the job.

既然我们已做了这么多了,我们还不如做到底。

### 同义词语辨析

#### 1. **inform, notify, acquaint** 这组词都有“引起某人关注或让他知道某事”的意思。

(1) *inform* 为正式用语,指向某人提供任何事实或情况,以便有助于理解某事或作为行动的依据。

—We *informed* them of the incident. 我们告诉他们这件事。

—The thief *informed* the police where the money was hidden.

小偷向警察坦白了藏钱的地方。

—He *informed* on his accomplices. 他告发了他的同犯。

(2) *notify* 意指用官方公告或正式通知书等将应该或需要知道的事通知某人,尤其是已发生的事,这些事需要被通知者注意或者采取相应的行动。

—The college *notified* him that he was awarded a scholarship.

学校通知他说他已获得奖学金。

—She *notified* us of the meeting. 她通知我们开会。

(3) *acquaint* “使熟悉,使了解”,指让某人熟悉某些事实或情况,后面常跟介词 *with*。

—You must *acquaint* yourself *with* your new duties. 你必须熟悉自己的新职务。

#### 2. **part, portion, section** 这一组词均表示“整体中的一部分”。

(1) *part* 强调它与整体中其他部分分开,是该组词中最常用的词。

—*Part* of the crew is saved. 部分船员得救了。

—He received *part* of his education in England. 他有一部分教育是在英国接受的。

(2) *portion* 强调它构成一部分或一份的量。

—My *portion* is smaller than yours. 我这份儿比你那份儿少。

—Give a *portion* of each day to recreation. 将每天的一部分时间用于消遣上。

(3) *section* 强调在总体下的“区分”,暗示各部分之间界限明确。

—The book is divided into three *sections*. 这本书分为三部分。

—This street is the most crowded business *section* of the city.

这条街是这座城市最拥挤的商业区。

### 3. *agree, assent, consent, approve*

(1) *agree* 往往暗示原先意见有分歧,经多方商讨后同意。后接介词 *with* 表示同意某人的意见;接 *to* 表示同意某事;接 *on* 表示在某一具体问题上意见一致。

—I *agree* with you, but I can not *agree* to your plan.

我同意你的意见,但不同意你的计划。

—The two countries *agreed* on the terms of peace. 两国同意了讲和的条件。

(2) *assent* 多指对某种提议、见解经分析认为正确表示同意。

—She *assented* to the doctor's assertion that her son was ill, but would not *consent* to let him go to hospital.

她同意医生关于她儿子有病的说法,但不答应把他送医院治疗。

—His parents will never *assent* to his spending a holiday abroad.

他父母决不会同意他到国外去度假。

(3) *consent* 常指对下级的申请、要求等予以首肯或让步后同意接受。

—Mary's father unwillingly *consented* to her marrying a foreigner.

玛丽的父亲无可奈何地同意她和一个外国人结婚。

—Prof. Walker *consented* to give us a talk. 沃克教授答应给我们作一次讲话。

(4) *approve* 表示正式或官方批准同意某事。

—Congress unanimously *approved* the budget. 国会一致批准了该预算案。

—I affected to *approve* of the plan although I disliked it.

我装作同意这项计划,虽然我并不喜欢它。

### 4. *plan, scheme, design, program, project*

(1) *plan* “计划,方案”,为一般用语,指某人行动前拟订的具体内容和步骤。

—The *plan* was abandoned as impracticable. 这项计划因无法实行而被放弃了。

—The police worked out a *plan* to catch the thief. 警察制订了捉拿窃贼的方案。

(2) *scheme* “计划,方案”,常指做坏事的阴谋,特别是被认为是愚蠢而且不可能实现的阴谋。

—They came up with *scheme after scheme* for getting rich quick.

他们提出了一个又一个快速致富的方案。

—They carefully worked out a *scheme* for assassinating the prime minister.

他们精心策划了刺杀首相的计划。

(3) *design* “计划,企图”,指心中按某一目标所做出的打算或安排,也指秘密的、不轨的图谋,与 *on* 或 *upon* 连用。*design* 还有“图案,图样”的意思。

—The *design* was dropped for the moment. 计划暂停执行。

—He *has designs on* that young girl. 他想打那个年轻姑娘的主意。

- (4) *program* “计划”, 指已经安排好的计划, 多指团体制订的计划或规则, 一般比 *project* 规模大, 也可指为解决某一特殊问题对一些活动或要达到的目标作的计划安排。

—The hospital building *program* has been delayed by lack of money.

由于缺乏资金, 医院建设规划被耽搁了。

—They formulated a new crime-prevention *program*.

他们制订了一项新的防止犯罪的计划。

- (5) *project* “计划, 方案”, 指某人想对某事进行实验而提出的长远规划, 并无具体的方法, 也无切实的进程。与工程有关的计划多用 *project*。

—I'm afraid your cherished *project* will never be realized.

恐怕你心中的规划难以实现。

—The government has begun a *project* to increase the size of the harbour.

政府已开始进行扩大港湾的工程。

### 5. *demand, inquire, question, interrogate*

- (1) *demand* “诘问, 查问”, 指根据自己的权利、职责或身分, 认为有必要弄清情况而正式发问, 往往含有命令对方回答之意。

—He was stopped by a policeman who *demand*ed his name and address.

一个警察拦住了他, 问他的姓名和住址。

—The teacher *demand*ed an explanation for his absence from class.

老师查问他缺课的理由。

- (2) *inquire* “询问, 打听”, 为正式用语, 指深入打听某事, 特别是专门调查某事的原因, 以便知道更精确的情况。

—I *inquired* of him about the arrangement of the meeting. 我询问他会议的安排情况。

—They *inquired* the reason of his long absence. 他们问他长时间没来的原因。

—Several neighbours dropped in to *inquire* about his health.

好几个邻居来询问他的身体情况。

- (3) *question* “询问, 质问”, 指因感到可疑或为了解情况, 弄清究竟而发问, 这种发问有时是一连串的。

—I prefer *questioning* my pupils to lecturing them.

我宁愿向学生提问而不是直接讲解。

—We talked about escaping and *being questioned* by the Gestapo.

我们讨论了逃跑以及受到盖世太保盘问等问题。

- (4) *interrogate* “讯问, 详问”, 指官方向事件的当事人查问事实, 要求给予解释或回答。

—The lawyer took a long time to *interrogate* the witness fully.

律师花了很长的时间对证人作了详细的讯问。

—The police *interrogate* the witness about the accident.

警察讯问目击者有关事故的情况。

## I. 课文语篇

Written in a humorous style, the story tells us that there's no easy way to earn a lot of money in the United States. Having looked into their father's suggestion, the two sons undertake the delivery of ad inserts. Millions of pages of ad inserts are brought to their home to be hand-delivered to 4,000 houses by seven o'clock Sunday morning. They manage to hire children of their neighbours to help and the work is finished in time. They come to realize that one can not get big bucks or become successful without much effort. Then they also try to sell or rent their family library for money. But we should know that books are more valuable than money.

Outline:

### 1. Father's suggestion to avoid indignity (P.1 ~ 4):

messages on a bag - the work of hand-delivery ad inserts

### 2. Two son's actions (P.5 ~ end):

#### (1) Ad inserts delivery

- ① By midnight - the ad inserts have been come one truck after another
- ② At noon the following day - inserts are crammed full of the room
- ③ Employees have been hired and an assembly line has been set up
- ④ By the following evening - a labor dispute arises
- ⑤ When Father returns home - everything is done

Conclusion: no big buck's in the easy way

#### (2) Rent and sell the library:

Conclusion: You are never done with books.

## II. 课文难点

### 1. "But it pains me," I said, "to find that you both have been panhandling so long that it no longer embarrasses you." (L.8)

“看到你们俩老是伸手要钱而不感到害羞，我真痛心。”我说。

(1) 句中 it 是句子的形式主语，后面的不定式短语 to find that... 是真正主语。So... that... 为结果状语从句。

(2) panhandle 一词可以理解为 to handle the pan to beg, 即行乞。embarrass 是及物动词，意为“使窘迫，使尴尬”。

—She felt embarrassed when they asked the relationship between her sister and the old man.

当他们问及她姐姐与那位老人的关系时，她感到很尴尬。

### 2. "Super!" She snapped. "Just super! And it's only getting started. Another truck just pulled up out front." (L.15)

“棒极了！”她大声挖苦道，“真棒！而且这还仅仅是个开始。又一辆卡车停在了门口。”

(1) snap 一词意为“to say sharply”，此处明显地表明她的讽刺性的口吻。事实上，她的这

一天是糟透了。

(2) pull up 意为“停车,制止”。

3. *I don't know what this one has, but I'm sure it will be four thousand of something.*

(L.20) 我不知这一辆装的啥,但我肯定这又是 4000 份什么的。

此处的 something 指的是类似作者妻子提到过的某一公司或商店的广告插页。注意 something 一词的其他几种用法:① I'm something of a carpenter. 我是一名不错的木工。② Mr. Green is a shopkeeper or sth. 格林先生大概是一名店主之类的人。③ make sth. of oneself 取得成功,有出息;④ have sth. on sb. 拿某人的把柄; Mr. Smith keeps paying blackmail to a man who has something on him. 史密斯先生不断地受到手里有他把握的人的敲诈。

4. *"Piece of cake!" our older college son had shouted.* (L.27)

“这可是小菜一碟!”我们上大学的大儿子嚷道。

a piece of cake 意为“小事一桩”。

5. *What I was being blamed for, it turned out, was a newspaper strike which made it necessary to hand-deliver the advertising inserts that normally are included with Sunday paper.* (L.23)
- 我之所以受到指责,事情原来是这样:由于报业工人罢工,通常夹在星期天报纸里的广告插页,必须派人直接投送出去。

本句为复合句,what 引导的是主语从句,which 与 that 分别引导一定语从句,前者修饰限定 strike,后者限定 the advertising inserts;句中的 it turned out 为插入语。

6. *Her voice kept rising, as if working its way out of the range of the human ear.* (L.46)

她越说声音越高,几乎震耳欲聋。

(1) as if 后省略主语和部分谓语: her voice were。

(2) as if 这一短语后可跟两种形式,其一是虚拟语气,其二是陈述语气。语气的确定要根据短语后从句的事实来确定。

—She attended to the old lady very carefully as if she were her mother.

她非常仔细地照顾那位老妇人好像她是她的母亲一样。(事实上并非如此)

—It was cloudy outside as if it was going to rain.

外面乌云密布,好像要下雨。(事实上确有可能)

7. *Got a lunch date.* (L.50) 我有个午餐约会。

(1) 本句是典型的口语体省略句,完整的句子为: I've got a lunch date and I have to go for it now.

(2) date 一词原指男女之间的约会,生意上的约会常用 appointment。但口语体中可用前者意指后者。

8. *Plastic bags have been filled and piled to the ceiling, but all this hasn't made a dent, not a dent, in the situation.* (L.61)

装好的塑料袋子一直堆到天花板,但一切努力收效甚微。

make a dent in, 意为“make less by a very small amount; reduce slightly; make a first step towards success in”。not a dent 用来加强语气,表示强调。

9. *Obtaining an audience with son No.1...* (L.67) 我跟大儿子一通上电话……



此处,作者以幽默的语气,说明自己好容易才与大儿子通上了电话。这种幽默效果的取得,主要是通过几个“大”词的使用,如①obtain,意为“get sth. through effort”;②audience,此处意为“to meet sb. on some formal occasion”;③No. 1 一词,意指“the most important person in a company or an organization”,此处作者没用 oldest son,而用 son No. 1,其幽默效果立现。

10. Investigation revealed that they were offering “for sale or rent” our entire library.

(L. 102) 经查问发现,他们正把我们全部的图书出租或出售。

此句 investigation 一词也是作者蓄意进行的一种遣词造句的手法,即用词正式,以取得预期的效果。文中不只一处用及此法,读者可留意全文。

句型结构与翻译

as it turned out 句型      know better than to do sth 结构

1. as it turned out 及其类似句型 汉译:“正如结果一样”,“如同……那样”。

—As it turned out, the job was completed three hours before Sunday's 7 a.m. deadline. 结果,全部工作比最后期限星期日早晨 7 点提前 3 小时完成。

—The difference, as I see it, is one of method and not of principle.

照我看来,这是一个方法上,而不是原则上的分歧。

—You're not much of a radio addict, as I remember. 我记得你对收音机不那么着迷。

【说明】as 在此句型里是连词,引导插入句修饰整个主句,表示说话人说出这句话的根据,或对这句话的态度,或作出某种解释或评论。有的语法学家称它为“评注性状语从句”。它与主句的关系松散,一般可置于句首,句中或句末,而且必须用逗号与主句分开。见上述例句。

【句型辨析】①在 as-定语从句中,as 代替整个主句,并在从句中作主语、宾语或表语。在意义上却相当于插入句(或评注性状语)译为“像/如……一样”,或“这一事实,这一情况”等。如:He is always forgetting his friend's names, as is often the case. 他老是把朋友的名字忘了,这种情况经常发生。As is known to everyone he is as much a linguist as a philosopher. 正如大家知道的那样他既是个哲学家又是个语言学家。To shut your eyes to facts, as many of you do, is foolish. 故意不正视事实,你们很多人就是这样,是愚蠢的行为。②as-插入句则修饰整个主句。

2. know better than to do sth 结构 汉译:“应该知道/懂得……而不至于”,“不至于蠢到……”,“有头脑/明事理(而不至于)……”等。

—I had had a marvelous steak, but I knew better by now than to say so.

我吃得牛排好极了,但我知道还是不说为妙。

—You should know better than to go straight swimming after a meal.

你应该懂得饭后直接去游泳是不好的。

—She knew better than to argue with the man. 她明事理不再与那个人争论下去。

【说明】这一结构可用来表示委婉的批评,温和的责备,含蓄的否定,意为“should have more sense than to do sth.”。要注意 than 后要跟不定式。know better 中的 than 可以省