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修订本

大学英语(精读) 辅导讲义

3

光明日报出版社

COLLEGE ENGLISH INTENSIVE READING
COACHING MATERIALS



大学英语(精读)

辅 导 讲 义

3

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光明日报出版社

内容提要

《大学英语(精读)辅导讲义》(1—4)是根据高等院校文理科本科用《大学英语(精读)》[修订本](上海外语教育出版社)编写而成的。出版本书旨在帮助使用《大学英语(精读)》[修订本]的大学生及相当水平的学习者很好地熟悉理解课文,巩固语言知识,增强应试能力。

本书分为1—4册,每册10单元,依课文顺序编写。编写者结合自身长期从事大学英语(精读)教学的实践经验,根据学习的需要,合理科学地将每单元分为课文概要、课文重难点详解、练习注释、练习答案、参考译文、同步自测题(附答案)等6个板块进行论述、详解、练习、答疑和翻译。

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前 言

《大学英语(精读)辅导讲义》(1—4)是根据高等院校文理科本科用《大学英语(精读)》[修订本](上海外语教育出版社)编写而成的。出版本书旨在帮助使用《大学英语(精读)》[修订本]的大学生及相当水平的学习者有效地学习课文,巩固语言知识,增强应试能力。

本书分为1—4册,每册10单元,依课文顺序编写。编写者结合自身长期从事大学英语(精读)教学的实践经验,根据学习的需要,合理科学地将每单元分六个板块进行论述、详解、练习、答疑和翻译:

1. 课文概要。课文概要采用中英文对照方式,将每课的主题或中心思想用精练的语言写出,使读者能迅速把握课文要旨。通过对“课文概要”的学习、揣摩,读者能有效地掌握提炼文章主题的方法和英文写作的有关技巧。

2. 课文重难点详解。课文重难点,是理解一篇文章的关键,也是编者希望学生掌握的知识点。它包括词汇、语句和语法等教学大纲要求重点掌握且较难理解的内容。这些内容也是考试中出现率较高的考点。在编排上,先列出重难点,再用英文解释,然后用中文翻译出来,最后给出例句,详解用法。例句也有中文翻译,有助于读者准确理解课文、句子和单词的含义,模仿、学习规范语言,使语言点的学习与语篇的学习有机地结合在一起。

这一部分是本书的重心所在。《大学英语(精读)》作为全国优秀教材,在课文的选配上自然是独具匠心。掌握了课文的重难点,既实现了教材编写者的初衷,也为今后顺利通过4、6级考试打下良好的基础;更重要的是,为进一步学好英语作了必要的知识积累。

3. 练习注释。注释内容包括练习中出现的生词和习语。在做练习前,可先略读一下练习注释;做练习时,分心的语言障碍会减少许多。

4. 练习答案。练习答案按教材顺序逐项给出,准确、翔实。

5. 参考译文。参考译文包括课文译文和阅读材料译文。参考译文

有助于读者正确理解文章,消除阅读时频频翻阅辞典的烦恼,从而大大提高阅读速度。读者还可将自己的翻译练习与参考译文加以对照,举一反三,逐步熟悉翻译技巧。

6. 同步自测题(附答案)。实践证明,学习后的及时练习是巩固学习成果的最有效方法。本练习是编写者在教学实践中提炼出的精华。通过同步自测练习,读者可巩固本单元所学的内容,将知识点转化为语言运用能力;同时还可以及时发现问题,解决问题,针对不足,改进学习。从而深化对课程的理解和掌握。

《大学英语(精读)》(1-4)[修订本]的每册增加了5篇(4册共20篇)科普阅读材料。《大学英语(精读)辅导讲义》(1-4)将每篇科普阅读材料译成中文附于每册篇末。科普文章介于文学作品和科学论文之间,准确掌握其内涵,将其恰如其分地用中文翻译出来有相当的难度。读者可通过本书的参考译文,逐步了解科普文章写作和翻译的特点。

特别应该指出的是,《大学英语(精读)辅导讲义》(1-4)是在《大学英语(精读)自学辅导》(教育科学出版社)和《新编大学英语(精读)自学辅导》(北京广播学院出版社)的基础上,经策划者和编写者遵照读者提供的大量反馈信息和宝贵意见,不断修订、不断锤炼、不断完善,历经8年而成。编写者长期在教学第一线,对学生在大学英语(精读)学习中的种种困难、要求知之甚多;尤其是对学生怎样结合大学英语(精读)的学习,顺利通过大学英语4、6级考试有深刻了解,因此,本书能切中要脉,抓住重点,指点迷津。策划者和出版者本着全心全意为读者着想的宗旨,重视每一个建议、剔除每一个瑕疵,力争使《大学英语(精读)辅导讲义》(1-4)成为读者心目中的精品。

本书由严讯策划,李剑波主编,刘文俊审校。韩健先生为本书的出版作了大量工作,在此表示由衷的感谢。

我们对选用、推荐本《辅导讲义》的广大读者和各界人士表示感谢并希望您一如既往对本书提出宝贵意见。

编者

CONTENTS

Unit 1

A Brush with the Law

(一场小官司)	1
一、课文概要	1
二、课文重难点详解	2
三、练习注释	9
四、练习答案	10
五、参考译文	17
六、同步自测题(附答案)	21

Unit 2

The Woman Who would not Tell

(不愿告发的女人)	29
一、课文概要	29
二、课文重难点详解	30
三、练习注释	34
四、练习答案	35
五、参考译文	43
六、同步自测题(附答案)	48

Unit 3

Why I Teach

(我为什么教书)	55
一、课文概要	55
二、课文重难点详解	55
三、练习注释	61

四、练习答案	61
五、参考译文	68
六、同步自测题(附答案)	71

Unit 4

Lady Hermits Who are Down but not Out

(穷困而不潦倒的女隐士)	79
一、课文概要	79
二、课文重难点详解	79
三、练习注释	85
四、练习答案	86
五、参考译文	92
六、同步自测题(附答案)	94

Unit 5

The Day Mother Cried

(妈妈哭泣的那一天)	102
一、课文概要	102
二、课文重难点详解	103
三、练习注释	108
四、练习答案	108
五、参考译文	113
六、同步自测题(附答案)	118

Unit 6

A Day's Wait

(一天的等待)	125
一、课文概要	125
二、课文重难点详解	126
三、练习注释	131
四、练习答案	132

五、参考译文	139
六、同步自测题(附答案)	144

Unit 7

The Shelter

(防空洞)	152
一、课文概要	152
二、课文重难点详解	153
三、练习注释	160
四、练习答案	160
五、参考译文	167
六、同步自测题(附答案)	176

Unit 8

Daydream a Little

(做点白日梦)	185
一、课文概要	185
二、课文重难点详解	186
三、练习注释	192
四、练习答案	192
五、参考译文	199
六、同步自测题(附答案)	203

Unit 9

The Death of Hitler

(希特勒之死)	211
一、课文概要	211
二、课文重难点详解	212
三、练习注释	217
四、练习答案	217
五、参考译文	224

六、同步自测题(附答案)	227
--------------------	-----

Unit 10

The Fantastic Spurt in Technology

(科学技术奇迹般地突飞猛进)	235
一、课文概要	235
二、课文重难点详解	236
三、练习注释	240
四、练习答案	241
五、参考译文	247
六、同步自测题(附答案)	251

Supplementary Readings in Popular Science

补充科普阅读材料(参考译文)

I. The Chip Masters

(芯片大师)	259
--------------	-----

II. Is a Cleaner Environment Too Costly?

(更加清洁的环境,代价高昂吗?)	260
------------------------	-----

III. Defending Us from Our Dirty Mouths

(我们的机体受到“脏”嘴的保护)	261
------------------------	-----

IV. Connecting China

(联通中国)	262
--------------	-----

V. Artificial Intelligence

(人工智能)	263
--------------	-----

Unit 1

A Brush with the Law

(一场小官司)

一、课文概要

The author narrates his unpleasant experience of being arrested and taken to the court more than a decade ago. The policemen arrested him simply because they found him wearing long untidy hair and wandering aimlessly in the street, and they thought he might want to steal the milk bottles from doorsteps. At that time he was actually walking in the street, just thinking of finding a temporary job to earn some money for travelling. Finally he was released from the arbitrary charge because of his "right accent", his respectable middle-class parents, his reliable witnesses, and his very good solicitor. All these sound funny, but what he is trying to reveal here is that the application of law sometimes may be unjust, and even the law itself may be unjust.

作者讲述了他十几年前被捕以及被带上法庭受审的不愉快经历。警察逮捕他仅仅是因为他留有一头蓬乱的长发,在街上到处游荡,他们怀疑他可能偷窃台阶上的牛奶瓶。当时他确实在街上逛,想找一份临时工作,积攒些钱去旅游。最后,因为他有“标准的口音”,有体面的中产阶级的父母,有可靠的证人和很好的律师而获得驳回武断的指控,被无罪释放。这一切听起来很可笑,但他在这里试图揭示的是法律的运用有时并不公正,甚至,法律本身就不公正。

二、课文重难点详解

1. A Brush with the Law —— an unimportant lawsuit 一场小官司
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 now —— I unpleasantly experienced the whole course of being seized in the name of the law and forced to answer questions in the court at that time, but now I think it becomes a good story. 当时被捕以及被送上法庭受审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 *n*: course; time during which something is still being done (esp. in the phr. *in [the] process of*) 过程

例: ① The firm is now in the process of moving the new products into a new building. 这家公司正在把新产品搬进新楼里。

② The production process of matches is not so complicated. 生产火柴的过程并不复杂。

arrest *vt*:

(1) seize in the name of the law and usu. put into prison 逮捕;拘留

例: ① Did the policeman arrest the thief? 警察抓住小偷了吗?

② Peter was arrested and sentenced to six years in prison. 彼得被逮捕了,并被判六年徒刑。

(2) bring (a movement or development) to an end; stop 阻止;抑制

例: ① The new drug arrested the growth of the disease. 这种新药抑制住了疾病的恶化。

② Poor food arrests the natural growth of children. 粗劣食物妨碍儿童的自然生长。

• **take (someone) to court**: force someone to answer charges in a court of law 把某人送上法庭;控告;起诉某人

例: ① If our neighbour continues to refuse to keep his dog under control, we may have to take him to court. 我们的邻居如果继续拒绝对他的小狗严加看管,那我们只有对他提出起诉。

② You'll be taken to court if you have not enough reasonable facts to

prove that you are innocent. 如果你没有足够的事实来证明你无罪,你就得被送上法庭受审。

3. What makes it rather disturbing was the arbitrary circumstances both of my arrest and my subsequent fate in court —— It was the arbitrariness of both my arrest and release that makes me think very disturbing. 这次经历令人可恼之处在于围绕着我的被捕以及随后在法庭上受审讯而出现的种种武断专横的情况。

arbitrary *adj.*: of power that is controlled and used without considering the wishes of others 霸道的;专横的

例: ① The arbitrary decisions of the factory owners caused anger among the workers. 工厂老板武断的决定激起了工人的愤怒。

② You didn't know anything about any of the subjects, so your choice was quite arbitrary. 你对那些科目一无所知,所以你的选择是武断的。

circumstance *n.*: a fact, detail, condition, or event concerned with and usu. influencing another event, person, or course of action 情况

例: The police want to consider each circumstance in turn. 警察要把各种情况依次加以考虑。

circumstances *n.*: the state of a person's material affairs, esp. with regard to the amount of money he has 经济状况;物质环境

例: He seems to be in easy circumstances since he had his pay increase. 他自从加工资之后,经济方面似乎宽裕了。

in (under) ... circumstances: 在...情况下

subsequent (to) *adj.*: coming after something else, sometimes as a result of it 后来的;随后的,继起的

例: ① Subsequent events proved that my judgement of the situation was right. 后来的事件证明我对形势的判断是正确的。

② His illness was subsequent to his father's death. 他父亲去世之后,他就病倒了。

4. I had left school a couple of months before that and was not due to go to university until the following October —— Before that I had graduated from

high school for several months and was waiting for entering university until the coming October. 事发前我中学毕业已有几个月了,而要等到十月份才能上大学。

a couple of; a few; several; small number 一些;几个;少量

例: ① Will you have a couple of drinks? 喝上几杯吗?

② Every morning I had to walk a couple of miles for school. 我每天早上都要走上几英里去上学。

due (to) adj. (showing arrangement made in advance) expected; supposed 应到达的;预期的;约定的

例: ① I am due to leave quite soon now. 我很快就该走了。

② The workers were due to increase in pay soon. 工人很快就该加工资了。

③ The next train to London is due here at 4 o'clock. 下一班到伦敦的火车应于四点钟抵达这里。

due to prep. because of; caused by 因为;由于...而起

例: ① His absence was due to the storm. 他因狂风暴雨而不能来。

② The disease was due to bad food. 这种疾病是由于食物不好而引起的。

5. I was looking for a temporary job so that I could save up some money to go travelling — I was trying to find a short time job so as to set aside enough money for travelling. 我在找一份临时工作,以便积攒些钱去旅游。

look for:

(1) try to find (something or someone, often that is lost) 寻找;查找

例: ① The police and villagers are out in the woods, looking for the missing child. 警察和村民都出来到森林里去寻找丢失的小孩。

② I'm looking for a suitable hotel; can you suggest one? 我正在找一个合适的旅馆,你能给我推荐一个吗?

(2) hope to get (something) 盼望;期待

例: ① What results are you looking for? 你期盼得到什么样的结果?

② It's no good looking for help from that direction. 期盼从那个方向获得帮助于事无补。

save up: save money gradually over a period of time (to buy something) 积蓄钱, 节余钱

例: ① How long did it take you to save up for a new car? 你要花多长时间存钱才能买辆新车?

② We are saving up to buy the plane tickets for our holiday abroad.
我们正在存钱为了买去国外度假的机票。

6. **As it was a fine day and I was in no hurry, I was taking my time** — I was walking slowly without expecting doing anything since it was a sunny day 因为天气晴朗而又不急于做什么事情, 所以我慢悠悠地走着
take one's time: be too slow about (something or usu. doing something) 从容, 不慌不忙(地做...); 慢慢(地做...)

例: ① Just take your time and tell me clearly what happened in the building. 你别慌, 请清楚地告诉我大楼里发生了什么。

② You should take your time and check your test paper once more before handing in. 你们不要着急, 交卷之前要再检查一遍。

7. **It must have been this obvious aimlessness that led to my downfall** — I am certain it was the aimless wandering caused my arrest. 现在看来, 一定是这种显然毫无目的的闲逛导致了我的厄运。

lead to:

(1) be (partly) the cause of (something or doing something) 导致; 引起...; 以...为结果

例: ① Carelessness usually leads to an accident. 粗心大意常常引起交通事故。

② An ordinary cold can soon lead to a fever. 一般的感冒都能导致发烧。

(2) guide (something, someone, or an animal) to (a place) 引导(某人、某物)到(某地)

例: ① The girl led her little brother to school. 那女孩领着她小弟弟上学。

② You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make it drink. 老牛不喝水, 不能强按头(或: 善意不足以成事)。

8. **when I saw a man walking across the road with the obvious intention of**

talking to me —— suddenly I found a man stepping across the way, clearly hoping to say something to me 我突然看到一个人正在穿过马路,显然是要过来和我说话

with the intention of; for the purpose of doing something 出于...目的;想做...

例: ① I went to the United States with the intention of learning English well. 我抱着学好英语的想法去了美国。

② My parents talked so much to me with the intention of encouraging me to study diligently. 父母亲对我谈了许多,为的是鼓励我刻苦学习。

9. **and I was left in no doubt** —— and I became completely certain of the seriousness of the matter 我完全明白了

no doubt *adv.*: almost certainly, very probably 无疑地

例: ① The police will no doubt deal severely with the criminals. 警察无疑会严厉处罚罪犯。

② —John will probably be late, won't he? 约翰可能会迟到,对吧?
—No doubt. 那还用说。

③ Seeing Mary left him no doubt that she is really beautiful. 看到玛丽使他对她的美貌确信无疑。

10. **Wandering with intent to commit an arrestable offence** —— Walking here and there in order to do something which is serious enough to be arrested. 到处游荡,企图作案。

with intent to (+v): for intending to do something bad. 恶意,故意(做某事);企图做坏事

例: ① He was accused of entering the building with intent to steal. 他被指控进入大楼企图行窃。

② That was a shoot with intent to kill. 那是一种意欲杀人的射击。

11. **It turned out there had been a lot of petty thefts in the area** —— It proved that there had been unimportant thefts in this district 事情原来是这一地区多次发生扒窃案

turn out; prove to be; result; develop 证明;结果;发展;形成

例: ① As it has turned out, there was no need to worry. 就象已证明的那样, 没有必要着急。

② The boy turned out successful after all. 那男孩终究获得了成功。

③ It turned out that the jewels had been in the bank all the time. 结果(发现)珠宝一直在银行里放着。

12. I thus appeared to them to be quite familiar with this sort of situation ——

Then I showed them that I was known of this kind of case 在他们看来我是非常熟悉这一套的了

be familiar with: have a thorough knowledge (of) 熟悉; 通晓

例: ① He is familiar with three different foreign languages. 他通晓三种外语。

② I was not familiar with the required courses in colleges when I was studying in a middle school. 我读中学时对大学里的必修课程不熟悉。

13. We went along that Monday armed with all kinds of witnesses —— That

Monday we went together with all kinds of facts and proofs 星期一我们出庭的时候带了各种各样的证词证人

go along: go somewhere together with someone 与某人同去某地

例: At the last minute, the youngest children decided to go along. 就在最后一片刻, 最小的孩子们决定一块去。

arm with:

(1) provide (someone) with (the means to gain something) 供给; 提供

例: Armed with facts like these, I can soon persuade the government to act. 因为能提供这样的事实, 我就能很快说服政府采取行动。

(2) provide (someone) with (weapons) 提供装备; 以…武装

例: I am sure that troops armed with modern weapons can win victory. 我敢肯定用现代武器装备起来的军队能够赢得胜利。

14. But he was never called on to give evidence —— However, the judge never

asked him to produce evidence. 但法官并未叫他作证。

call on (upon): choose; make a demand on (someone); invite (someone), as to do something 挑选; 号召; 要求

例: ① I'll call on Jean for an answer. 我要吉恩来回答。

② Many people call on God to help them. 许多人恳求上帝帮助他们。

15. **The poor police had never stood a chance** —— The pitiful policemen had not got any opportunity of speaking for themselves. 那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: ① Are you sure that you stand a chance of getting the job? 你能肯定有机会得到这份工作吗?

② Everyone stands a chance of winning. 每人都有获胜的希望。

16. **Given the obscure nature of the charge** —— Considering the vague and unclear nature of the charge 从对我的捕风捉影的指控来看

given prep: if one takes into account 如果考虑到

例: ① Given their inexperience, they have done a good job. 考虑到缺少经验这一点, 他们的工作已是做得很好了。

② Given his income, he can not afford a colour TV set. 从他的收入来看, 他买不起一台彩电。

17. **my solicitor's case quite obviously revolved around the fact that I had a "brilliant academic record"** —— my lawyer's argument very clearly centred on the fact that I had a very good record as a student 我的律师显然把辩护的证据集中在我“学业优异”这一事实上

revolve around (about):

(1) be chiefly concerned with (something); have as a centre or main subject 以...为中心(主题); 集中...

例: ① The action of the play revolves around the struggle between two women. 剧情以两个女人之间的争斗为主。

② A baby's life revolves around its mother. 婴儿的生活以其母亲为中心。

(2) have (something) as the middle point of its movement 旋转, 绕...转动

例: The earth revolves around the sun. 地球围绕太阳转动。

18. **turn against:**

(1) cause to attack (someone or an animal) (转而)攻击(某人或某物)