INTENSIVE READING



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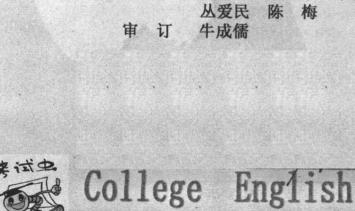




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致 同 学

当我读大学的时候,连着考了两次四级都没过,每次都考了四十几分,时间花了不少,书也没少读,题也没少做,就是没效果,很灰心。我的一个师兄英语学得很好,我就向他请教。他听了我的情况后说:"你现在的问题是读文章的时候并不知道自己读没读懂。"我说:"好像文章的意思也大概读懂。"他说:"问题就出在这'大概'里,我说的懂不是模模糊糊的懂,是真懂。随便拿来一篇四级文章,只要你能把每个单词在句子中的成分都能说出来,你肯定就能考过四级,考研英语也是同样的道理。"我说:"真的?"他说:"那当然,中国大多数人学不好英语的问题就出在这。"后来他拿一篇文章考我,反复地问,这个词作什么成分? 那个词作什么成分? 这时我才发现很多词汇和结构在句子中的作用在我的脑海里从来就是似是而非的。

后来我接受了他的劝告,但我没有去读四级题,而是把《大学英语·精读》的每篇课文都从语法的角度分析了一遍,然后进行翻译。此后,功力大增,不但轻松过了四级,在英语上没费多大力气就考上了研究生。这也就成了本书创作的动因。

本书正是为那些在中高级英语考试中屡战屡败,屡败屡战并试图通过英语来改变自身命运的人编写的。目前考研英语通过最低分数线的比率仅为 1/4~1/5,四级通过率由从前的 30~40%下降至 20~30%,都充分暴露了同学们英语基础薄弱这一根本问题。通过做题来打英语基础不是一个明智的做法!考试好像是一把尺子,是为测量水平,而不是为提高水平而设计的。提高英语水平的必由之路是读透课文,啃课文最长英语功夫了。大学英语第四册不说全部弄明白,只要真正弄明白五课,四级一般没问题。新概念第四册抠透,考研没有问题。

大家在使用本书的时候,要注意从语法和语义(翻译)两个角度对课文进行透彻钻研。下面我来谈谈这两方面的重要性。

第一、语法对中国人学英语的重要性。目前很多人学英语忽视语法,其实语法是外国人学英语的捷径,尤其是考虑到中国人学英语的现实情况。中国英语教学分为大学英语和专业英语教学两种情况。一般来讲学专业英语的人毕业后,其英语一般能够达到一个理想水平,但学大学英语的同学实力与他们相比明显不足。说起原因来,并不复杂——大学英语 200 个学时,专业英语 1000 个学时。而且人学时两者的水平就有差距。如果你不肯面对这个现实,就不能够采取最切合实际的方法,不能采用最切合实际的方法就不能取得良好的结果。语法是为提高人们学习语言的效率而总结出来的语言规律。在中文的语言环境下,学英语忽视语法实在是不明智之举。所以同学们在读课文的时候,总是先问自己一下这个词在句子里作什么成分。最初的阶段必须强制自己这样做,尤其是到了不容易理解的地方。随着熟练程度的提高,尤其是遇到比较简单的句子,可以省略这一步。但请大家注意,即使是水平很高的英语教授,遇到难的句子时也要进行句子语法分析。

作文在四级考试中得8分以下,在考研英语里得10分以下,主要问题是同学的基本语言水平太差,基本的语法词汇太差。这种同学提高作文水平最需要的不是学写作文而是要狠抓课文的语法分析。有一次一个同学找我改作文,我一看,里边通篇都是基本语法和词汇错误,大量的标点符号错误。我说:"如果你把我当成你的朋友,当成一个可以信赖的人,你就信我一句话。你现在不要去写作文,去把大学英语前四册彻底读懂,把每个词汇的句子成分都分析一下,然后再写作文。"

— 1 —

过了半年,这个同学又来找我,说他四级考了个优秀,正准备用这个方法考研呢。

第二、翻译对中国人学英语的重要性。对课文的理解很多同学目前处于"只言片语的水平"。有的同学很坦率,问:"老师,阅读英语是不是用只言片语的汉语来理解英语?"根据我的体会,同学在考试的时候,由于时间有限,所谓的阅读理解在很大程度上是用只言片语的汉语来理解英语。但平时读精读课文时,绝对不可如此,必须用准确、完整和通顺的汉语理解英语,其实质上就是翻译。由于我们国内的英语教学过分地强调了英语思维的问题,忽视了翻译的教学。但结果却不理想,有几个人形成了英语思维? 中国人学英语的几十年的实践证明翻译是非英语专业的同学提高自己的英语水平的捷径。

本书没有像同类书籍那样肆意展现编写者自己的"才能", 东拼西凑地进行过多的引申和发挥。目前中国学生读课文的主要问题是消化不良的问题, 治疗消化不良, 不是让他们吃得更多, 应该少吃, 嚼细。我们认为只要对课文本身进行深入地钻研, 读懂, 啃透, 就足以达到我们学好英语的目的。很多同学的实际情况是看似学了很多东西, 什么都不精, 什么都不透。有一次我去听一个老师的课, 同学们的反映是讲得很精彩。但一问你们学会了多少, 同学说, 由于自己水平低, 什么都没学会。这样的老师在我眼里就是最糟糕的老师, 至于读书, 道理也是一样的。根据我自身的经验, 对于课文不必"旁证博引", 一定要钻精研透, 在此基础上读熟, 如能成诵则更佳。

本书对课文的讲解的顺序分为四部:①原文→②译文→③分析→④讲解。

- ① 原文:即课文原文,逐句排列。
- ② 译文:为对原文的准确理解和汉语表达,是我们是否读懂课文的标志。如果遇到比较简单的句子,经自己的努力就可以译出和书中所给译文水平相当的译文,可不必看下面的分析和讲解。故在本书中译文直接排列在原文后。如果你译不出来,说明你没有读懂课文,请读下面的"分析"和"讲解"。
 - ③ 分析:是对原文句子成分的分析。
 - ④ 讲解:指对于原文语言点的讲解,和对语法分析的补充。

使用本书时,个人可以根据自己的情况,交替选择使用下面四种模式中的一种:①→②;①→②→③;①→②→④;①→②→③→④。

中国社会正处于转型期,生活在转型期社会中的人们的心态的一个很大特点就是浮躁。就学英语而言,有的人今天试一个方法,明天换另外一个方法,到头来,还是一场空。真理总是很朴素的,学英语的方法也同样是朴实无华的。我还是重申我一贯坚持的观点:中国人学英语不走弯路就是捷径。希望大家能够理解我作为过来人创作本书的用心。

王若平 于北京

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Unit One

序言

- 1. Two college-age boys, unaware that making money usually involves hard work, are tempted by an advertisement that promises them an easy way to earn a lot of money.
- 译 文:两个读大学的儿子,不了解赚钱太艰辛,看到一则诱人的广告,就想轻轻松松地赚大钱。
- 第一层: Two college-age boys^①, unaware^② that making money^③ usually involves^④ hard work, are tempted^⑤ by an 插入语

 advertisement that promises them an easy way to earn a lot of money.

 定语从句
- 讲解: ①two college-age boys 两个读大学的儿子。②unaware adj. 没有发觉的,不知道的, unaware of n. / + that ... (不置于名词之前)。例如: She was unaware of his absence. (She was unaware that he was absent.) 她没有发觉他不在。③make money 赚钱。例如: He made money by writing popular plays. 他靠写通俗戏剧赚钱。④involve vt. 把(某人)卷入(事件等之中),需要, involve + n.。例如: winning the game involves both skill and fortune 想赢得这场比赛,既要技巧也要运气。⑤tempt vt. 勾引,怂恿,tempt + n. (人) + to do / into doing 引诱(某人)做…。
- 第二层: (定语从句) $\frac{\text{that}}{\underline{t}}$ $\frac{\text{promises}^{\mathbb{O}}}{\underline{\eta}}$ $\frac{\text{them}}{\underline{\eta}}$ $\frac{\text{an easy way to earn}^{\mathbb{O}}}{\underline{t}\underline{\zeta}}$ a lot of money.
- 讲解: ①promise vt. 许诺,答应 (后跟名词或代词,常跟双宾语)。例如: I want you to promise me one thing. 我要你答应我一件事。②earn vt. (工作) 賺 (钱等),挣得。例如: earn money 賺钱, earn a lot of money 賺很多钱。
- 2. The boys soon learn that if something seems too good to be true, it probably is.
- 译 文: 孩子们很快就知道,看上去好得出奇的美事,很可能确实无法美梦成真。
- 第一层: The boys soon that if something seems too good to be true, it probably is. 宾语从句
- 讲解: learn that... 了解,获悉,知道;"知道"通常由 know表示,如果由不知道变为知道,则常用 learn 来表示。例如: When did you learn it (get to know it)? 你什么时候知道的?
- 第二层: (宾语从句) that if something seems too good to be true, it 来 probably is. 来语从句
- 第三层: (状语从句) if something seems too good to be true, 表 状 表 状
- 讲解: too + adj. + to do 由于太…以致不能。例如: That box is too small to hold all these things. 那盒子太小, 装不下所有这些东西。

Text

Big Bucks the Easy Way

轻轻松松赚大钱

- 1. "You ought to look into this," I suggested to our two college-age sons.
- 译 文:"你们应该看看这个,"我向我们的两个读大学的儿子建议。
- 讲解: suggest vt. (向…) 提议,建议, suggest + (that) ... + (to n.) wh- 跟从句时,谓语动词多用原形,可用 should 或 might + 动词原形,也可用 ought to + 动词原形。例如: He suggested that we (should)

come another day. 他建议我们改天再来。

- 讲解: ①ought to 应该…,应当… (语气比表示义务的 should 稍强,但比 must 弱)。例如: You ought to be punctual. 你应该守时。②look into 研究,了解。例如: We'll look into this matter together. 我们将一起研究这个问题。
- 2. "It might be a way to avoid the indignity of having to ask for money all the time."
- 译 文:"避免因为老是向人讨钱而有失尊严的话,这兴许是一种办法。"
- 分析: "It might" be a way" to avoid the indignity of having to ask for money all the time."
- 讲解:①might 表示较委婉的语气,不表示过去。②way 后面的不定式短语作定语;way n. [C] 方式,方法。③indignity 后的"of + 动名词短语"作定语,表示其内容。④ask for 要求得到,要求给予,常用灵活译法,像"要求,申请"等。
- 3. I handed them some magazines in a plastic bag someone had hung on our doorknob.
- 译 文: 我将挂在我们门把手上的一个塑料袋里的几本杂志递给他们。
- 第一层: I handed them some magazines in a plastic bag someone had hung on our doorknob. 定 原孫从句
- 讲 解: hang (过去式和过去分词均为 hung) vt. & vi. 把…挂上, 悬挂, 吊着, hang + n. + adv.。例如:

 She hung curtains over the window. 她把窗帘挂在窗上。
- 4. A message printed on the bag offered leisurely, lucrative work ("Big Bucks the Easy Way!") of delivering more such bags.
- 译 文: 塑料袋上印着一条信息说,需要招聘人投递这样的袋子,这活儿既轻松又赚大钱。(轻轻松松赚大钱。)
- 分析: A message printed^① on the bag offered 理 leisurely, lucrative work^② ("Big Bucks the Easy Way!") of delivering more such bags.
- 讲解: ① print vt. 印,印刷, printed on the bag 是过去分词短语作定语,修饰 message。② offer leisurely, lucrative work 提供轻松而又赚大钱的工作; work 后的"of + 动名词短语"作定语,表示 work 的内容。
- 5. "I don't mind the indignity," the older one answered.
- 译 文:"我不在乎失不失尊严,"大儿子回答说。
- 第一层: "I don't mind the indignity," the older one answered. 宴语从句 定 证 谓
- 讲解: [英] older, oldest 表示年龄, 意为"上了年纪的"; one 指代 son, the older one 大儿子; elder, eldest 表示家族内的长幼顺序, 而 (美) 在后者的情况中也可使用 older, oldest。
- 第二层: (宾语从句) "I don't mind the indignity,"
- 讲解: mind vt. 介意, 反对 (通常用于疑问句、否定句和条件句中, 以及答复询问的肯定句中)。例如: He doesn't mind the cold weather at all. 他对寒冷的天气一点也不在乎。
- **6.** "I can live with it," his brother agreed.
- 译 文:"我可以忍受,"他的弟弟附和道。
- 第一层: "I can live with it," his brother agreed. 真语从句 主 谓
- 第二层: (宾语从句) "I can live with it," 霍
- 讲解: live with 忍受,接受。
- 7. "But it pains me," I said, "to find that you both have been panhandling so long that it no longer embarrasses you."

- 译 文:"看到你们俩伸手讨钱讨惯了,一点也不感到不好意思的样子,真使我痛心。"我说。
- 第一层: "But it pains me." I said, "to find that you both have been panhandling so long that it no longer embarrasses you."
- 第二层: (宾语从句) "But it" pains me, to find that you both have been panhandling so long that it no longer it. embarrasses you.
- 讲 解: ①it 是形式主语,指代 to find that ... embarrasses you。② pain vt. 带给 (某人) 痛苦,给 (人) 痛苦 的感觉 (hurt, trouble 为正式用语,不可用被动语态), pain + n.。例如: It pains me to see you living this way. 看到你这样生活,我很痛心。
- 第三层: (宾语从句) that you both lawe been panhandling so long that it no longer embarrasses you.
- 解: panhandle vi. (美口) (在街头) 行乞
- 第四层: (状语从句) that it no longer embarrasses you.
- 解: ① no longer = not ... any longer 不再是…。②embarrass u. 使窘迫, 使尴尬。例如: The actress was embarrassed when people asked her age. 当人们问到那女演员的年龄时,她感到拘束不安。
- The boys said they would look into the magazine-delivery thing. 8.
- 文: 孩子们说他们可以考虑投递杂志的事。
- 第一层: The boys said they would look into the magazine delivery thing.
- 第二层: 主 谓 宾语从句 第二层: (宾语从句) they would look into[®] the magazine-delivery thing[®]. 宾
- 解: ①look into 调查,考虑。②magazine-delivery thing 投递杂志的事。
- Pleased, I left town on a business trip.
- 文: 我听了很高兴, 便离城出差去了。
- 析: $\frac{\text{Pleased}^{(\!\! D\!\!)}}{\mathcal{H}}$, $\frac{\text{I}}{\pm}$ $\frac{\text{left}}{\mathbb{H}}$ $\frac{\text{town}}{\mathbb{H}}$ $\frac{\text{on a business trip}^{(\!\! D\!\!)}}{\mathcal{H}}$.
- 解:①pleased 是过去分词作状语,表示伴随的心情。② (go) on a business trip = go on business 出差。
- 10. By midnight I was comfortably settled in a hotel room far from home.
- 义: By midnight I was placed to rest comfortably in a hotel room far from home.
- 文:午夜时分,我在一家离家很远的旅馆的房间里舒舒服服地住了下来。
- 析: $\frac{\text{By midnight}^{\oplus}}{\mathcal{R}}$ $\frac{\text{I}}{\pm}$ $\frac{\text{was}}{\pi}$ $\frac{\text{comfortably settled}^{\oplus}}{\pi}$ $\frac{\text{in a hotel room}}{\mathcal{R}}$ $\frac{\text{far from home.}}{\mathcal{E}}$
- 解:①by midnight 午夜时分。②settle vt. & vi. 安顿下来,住下来;该词作及物动词时,后接反身代词, 不用反身代词时则用被动形式。例如: I settled myself in the armchair.
- The phone rang. It was my wife. 11.
- 文: 电话铃响了, 是妻子打来的。
- 析: The phone rang. It was my wife. 表 表
- 解: ring vt. & vi. (过去式 rang, 过去分词 rung) (铃、钟等) 响,摇(铃)。例如: The telephone was ringing when I got home. 当我回到家时电话正响着。Somebody is ringing the door-bell. 有人在按门铃。
- She wanted to know how my day had gone. 12.
- 义: She wanted to know if I had had a good day.
- 文: 她想知道我这一天过得可好。
- 第一层: She wanted to know how my day had gone. 宾语从句
- 第二层: (宾语从句) how my day had gone. 非工层: (宾语从句) 状 nu day had gone.
- 讲解: go vi. (事情)进行。

- 13. "Great!" I enthused.
- 译 文:"好极了!"我兴高采烈地说。
- 讲解: enthuse vt. & vi. (口) (使) (人) 充满热情,变得热心, enthuse for / about 热衷于; enthusiasm n. [U,C]热心; enthusiastic adj. 热情的。
- 14. "How was your day?" I inquired.
- 译 文:"你过得怎么样?"我问道。
- 第一层:"How was your day?" I inquired. 演语从句
- 讲解: inquire vt. 询问。
- 第二层: (宾语从句) "How was your day?"
- 15. "Super!" she snapped. "Just super! And it's only getting started.
- 译 文:"棒极了!""真棒!而且这还仅仅是个开始。
- 第一层: $\frac{\text{"Super}^{\circ}\,!\,"}{\underline{\varsigma}}$ $\frac{\text{she}}{\underline{\dot{\imath}}}$ $\frac{\text{snapped}^{\circ}}{\underline{\ddot{\imath}}}$. $\frac{\text{"Just super!}}{\underline{\varsigma}}$ And it's only getting started.
- 讲解: ① super adj. (口) 顶呱呱, 很棒的; 全句应该是 My day was super. 同义词: excellent, splendid。② snap vt. & vi. 用手指打个榧子 (捻手指发出劈啪声,表示轻蔑或满不在乎)。例如: If I hit upon the right name her fingers snapped. She snapped her fingers to get the child's attention.
- 第二层: (宾语从句) And it 's only getting started. 课 课 课
- **16.** Another truck just pulled up out front."
- 译 文: 又一辆卡车刚在门前停下。'
- 分 析: $\frac{\text{Another}}{\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}}$ $\frac{\text{truck}}{\widehat{\mathbb{X}}}$ $\frac{\text{just}}{\widehat{\mathbb{X}}}$ $\frac{\text{pulled up}^{\mathbb{D}}}{\widehat{\mathbb{Y}}}$ $\frac{\text{out front}^{\mathbb{Z}}}{\widehat{\mathbb{X}}}$."
- 讲解: ①pull up (使) 停下。②out adv. 在外; front n. 前部, 前面, 正面; out front = outside in front of our house 意为 "在门前"。
- 17. "Another truck?"
- 译 文:"又一辆卡车?"
- 分析: "Another truck?" 省略句
- 讲解:这是一个省略句,是接着上句话说的,全句应是: What do you mean by "Another truck"?
- **18.** "The third one this evening.
- 译 文:"今晚第三辆了。
- 讲解:这是一个省略句,原句为: This is the third truck this evening.
- 19. The first delivered four thousand Montgomery Wards.
- 译 文:第一辆运来了四千份蒙哥马利一沃德百货公司的广告。
- 分析: $\frac{\text{The first}}{\pm}$ $\frac{\text{delivered}^{\oplus}}{3}$ $\frac{\text{four thousand}}{\pm}$ $\frac{\text{Montgomery Wards}^{\oplus}}{5}$.
- 讲解: ①deliver vt. (给人) 递送, 传送。②Montgomery Wards = advertising inserts for ward 蒙哥马利—沃德百货公司的广告; Montgomery Ward 蒙哥马利—沃德百货公司。
- 20. The second brought four thousand Sears, Roebucks.
- 译 文: 第二辆运来了四千份西尔斯—罗伯克百货公司的广告。
- 分 析: $\frac{\text{The second}}{\pm}$ $\frac{\text{brought}}{\pm}$ $\frac{\text{four thousand}}{\pm}$ $\frac{\text{Sears, Roebucks.}}{\pm}$
- 讲解: Sears, Roebucks 西尔斯—罗伯克百货公司的广告; Sears, Roebuck 西尔斯—罗伯克百货公司。

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

译 文:我不知道这一辆装的是什么,但我肯定又是四千份什么东西。

第一层: 直 don't know what this one has, but 直 重 潔 will be four thousand of something. 宾语从句 英语从句 真语从句

讲解: sure adj. (某人)(对…)确信的,深信的,有把握的(不置于名词之前,无比较变化),sure that...确信。

讲 解: This one 指代 the third truck。

第二层: (宾语从句) $\frac{it}{\pm}$ $\frac{\text{will be}}{\$}$ $\frac{\text{four thousand of something.}}{\$}$

讲解: something = advertising inserts for some other department store or company。

22. Since you are responsible, I thought you might like to know what's happening."

译 文: 既然这事你负责,我想你或许想了解事情的进展。"

第一层: Since you are responsible, I thought you might like to know what's happening." 集語从句 集語从句

第二层: (状语从句) $\frac{\text{Since}^{\oplus}}{\overline{\mathfrak{I}}}$ you are responsible $\overline{\mathfrak{I}}$ 表

讲解:① since conj. 既然,因为…; since 比 because 稍弱, since 所引导的从句多出现在句首。② responsible adj. 有责任的,应负责任的,成为 (…的) 原因的 (不置于名词之前)。

第二层: (宾语从句) you might like to know what's happening. 宾语从句

讲解: might like to do sth. 是较委婉客气的说法。

第三层: (宾语从句) what 's[®] happening[®].

讲解:① what's = what is。② happen vi. (偶然)发生。

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 the Sunday paper.

译 文:事情原来是这样:我之所以受到指责,是由于发生了一起报业工人罢工,这样一来通常夹在星期日报纸里的广告插页,就必须派人直接投送出去。

第一层: What I was being blamed for, it turned out, was a newspaper strike which made it necessary to hand-tended being blamed for, it turned out, was 表 a newspaper strike which made it necessary to hand-tended being blamed for, it turned out, was a newspaper strike which made it necessary to hand-tended being blamed for, it turned out, was a newspaper strike which made it necessary to hand-tended being blamed for, it turned out, was a newspaper strike which made it necessary to hand-tended being blamed for the following blamed for the follow

deliver the advertising inserts that normally are included with the Sunday paper. 定语从句

讲解: a newspaper strike 一起报业工人罢工。

第二层: (主语从句) $\frac{What}{g}$ $\frac{I}{\pm}$ $\frac{was\ being\ blamed\ for}{ij}$

讲 解: blame vt. 责备 (某人) …, 非难, 遣责, blame + n. (人) + for n.。例如: I don't blame you for doing that. 我不责备你做了那事。

第二层: (插入语) it turned out, 谓

第二层: (定语从句) which made it 形 mecessary to hand-deliver^① the advertising inserts^② 直宾

讲 解: ①hand n. [C] 人手, 职工, 雇员, hand-deliver vt. 派人直接送。② insert n. [C] 插入物, (广告) 插页, advertising inserts 广告插页。

第二层: (定语从句) $\frac{\operatorname{that}^{\oplus}}{\pm}$ $\frac{\operatorname{normally}}{\hbar}$ $\frac{\operatorname{are included with}}{\hbar}$ $\frac{\operatorname{the Sunday paper}^{\odot}}{\hbar}$.

讲解:①that 指代先行词 inserts,引导定语从句,并在定语从句中作主语。②are included with the Sunday paper 和广告插页夹在星期日报纸里。

24. The company had promised our boys \$600 for delivering these inserts to 4,000 houses by Sunday morning.

- 译 文:公司答应给我们的孩子六百美金,任务是将这些广告插页在星期天早晨之前投递到四千户人家去。
- 分析: The company had promised our boys 有 for delivering these inserts to 4,000 houses by Sunday morning. 我
- 讲解: ①delivering these inserts to 4,000 houses 是动名词短语作介词 for 的宾语,意为"将这些广告插页送到四千户人家去"。②by prep. (表时间)在…之前, by Sunday morning 在星期天早晨之前。
- 25. "Piece of cake!" our older college son had shouted.
- 译 文:"这可不费吹灰之力!"我们上大学的大儿子嚷道。
- 分析: "Piece of cake!" our older college son had shouted. 定 定 相 had shouted.
- 讲解: piece of cake 是比喻,形容非常容易,意为"轻松或愉快的又很容易的事"。例如: He thought his first solo flight a piece of cake. 他认为他的第一次单飞是件轻而易举的事。
- 26. "Six hundred bucks!" His brother had echoed, "And we can do the job in two hours!"
- 译 文: "六百块!" 他的弟弟应声道,"我们两个钟头就能干完!"
- 第一层: "Six hundred bucks!" His brother bad echoed, "And we can do the job in two hours!" 宾语从句
- 讲解: echo vt. 发回声, 使…回响, 重复 (他人话语等)。
- 第二层: (宾语从句) $\frac{\text{"And}}{\underline{\mathfrak{x}}} \stackrel{\text{we}}{\underline{\mathfrak{x}}} \frac{\text{can do}^{\oplus}}{\underline{\mathfrak{y}}} \stackrel{\text{the job}^{\textcircled{2}}}{\underline{\mathfrak{y}}} \stackrel{\text{in}^{\oplus}}{\underline{\mathfrak{x}}} \frac{\text{two hours!"}}{\underline{\mathfrak{x}}}$
- 讲解: ① do vt. 做,完成。② job n. 差事,(个人的)工作,份內事。③ in prep. 在…期间内 (during...),在 (多长时间)之后 (at the end of...)。例如: Can you finish your work in a half day? 你能用半天完工吗? I'll come to see you again in five days. 五天后我再来看你。
- 27. "Both the Sears and Ward ads are four newspaper-size pages," my wife informed me.
- 译 文:"西尔斯和沃德的广告有四页报纸那么大,"妻子告诉我说。
- 第一层: "Both the Sears and Ward ads are four newspaper-size pages," my wife informed me. 宾语从句 主 道 演
- 讲解: inform vt. 通知 (某人), 告知, 报告, inform + n. (人) + that ... 通知 (某人) ···一事。例如: His letter informed us when he was expected to arrive in Beijing. 他来信通知我们他预定来北京的时间。inform sb. of / about sth. 把某事告诉 / 通知给某人。例如: Please inform me of your intentions in this matter. 请把你对这件事情的打算告诉我。
- 第二层: (宾语从句) "Both the Sears and Ward ads are four newspaper-size pages," 表
- 讲 解: size n. [U, C] four newspaper-size pages 四页报纸那么大。
- 28. There are thirty-two thousand pages of advertising on our porch.
- 译 文:现在我们门廊上堆着三万二千页广告。
- 讲解: porch n. 门廊;同义词: doorstep,在美国英语中,亦指走廊。
- 29. Even as we speak, two big guys are carrying armloads of paper up the walk.
- 译 文:就在我们说话的当儿,两个大个子各抱着一大捆广告上路了。
- 第一层: Even as we speak, two big guys $\stackrel{\oplus}{\pm}$ are carrying armloads of paper up the walk $\stackrel{\oplus}{\pm}$.
- 讲 解: ① guy n. [C] (美口) 男人, 家伙; (英口) 奇装异服的人。② armload n. [C] 一抱 (之量); 同义词: armful。③ up prep. = along。④ walk n. [C] 走的路程(邮递员、巡逻兵走的固定路线)。
- 第二层: (状语从句) Even as we speak, 引 主 谓
- 讲解: even as = just at the time when, 正当, 恰在…时候。例如: Even as I warned him, he slipped. 正当我警告他的时候,他滑倒了。
- **30.** What do we do about all this?"
- 译 文:这么多广告,我们怎么办?"

- 析: What do we do about all this?" 获
- 解: all this 指这么多广告。
- "Just tell the boys to get busy," I instructed. 31.
- 文:"让孩子们快干,"我指示说。

- 讲 解: instruct u. 命令,指导。 第二层: (宾语从句) $\frac{\text{"Just}^{\oplus}}{\text{"the boys}}$ to get busy $\frac{\text{"the boys}}{\text{g}}$ $\frac{\text{to get busy}^{\oplus}}{\text{g}}$,"
- 解: ①just adv. 用于日常口语中, 尤其用于祈使句, 以引起对某事物的注意, 有时可使语气婉转。例如: Just listen to him! 听他说说看! Just taste this! 尝尝看! ②to get busy 干快些。
- "They're college men. 32.
- 文: "他们都是大学生了。
- 析: "They 're college men. 東 東
- 33. They'll do what they have to do."
- 文:他们自己的事得由他们自己去做。"
- 第一层: They 'll do what they have to do.' 家语从句
- 第二层: (宾语从句) what they have to do. 事工层: (宾语从句) what they have to do.
- 解: what 引导的从句作 do 的宾语。
- 34. At noon the following day I returned to the hotel and found an urgent message to telephone my wife.
- 文: 第二天中午, 我回到旅馆, 看到一份紧急留言, 要我马上给妻子回电话。
- 解: ① return vt. & vi. 回来。例如: return home 回家,return to London 回伦敦,return from journey 旅行 回来, return to Beijing from Shanghai 从上海回北京。② an urgent message 紧急口信。③ telephone vt.以 电话传送 (信息给某人); to telephone my wife 给妻子打电话 (这里指回电话)。
- 35. Her voice was unnaturally high and quavering.
- 文:她的声音高而颤抖,很不自然。
- 析: $\frac{\text{Her voice}}{\pm} \frac{\text{was}}{\$} \frac{\text{unnaturally}^{\oplus}}{\$} \frac{\text{high and quavering}^{\oplus}}{\$}$.
- 解: ①unnatural adj. 不自然的,反常的; unnaturally adv. 不自然地,反常地。②quaver vi. 颤抖,震颤; 同义词: shake, tremble。例如: The old man's voice quavered. 那老人声音颤抖。She quavered (out / forth) her little song. 她以震颤的声音唱出她的小调。
- There had been several more truckloads of ad inserts. 36.
- 文:家里又运来了好几卡车的广告插页。
- 析: $\frac{\text{There had been}}{\mathbb{R}}$ $\frac{\text{several more}^{\mathbb{D}} \text{ truckloads}^{\mathbb{D}} \text{ of } \text{ ad}^{\mathbb{D}} \text{ inserts.}^{\mathbb{D}}}{\mathbb{E}}$
- 解:①more adj. 作为 many 的比较级时与名词的复数连用。例如:You should eat more vegetables. 你应该多吃蔬 菜。②truckload n. [C] 货车荷载,(计算运费规定的) 最低起运量。③ad n. [C] 广告,advertisement 的缩写 形式。④several more truckloads of ad inserts 好几卡车的广告插页。
- "They're for department stores, dime stores, drugstores, grocery stores, auto stores and so on.
- 文:"有百货公司的,廉价商店的,杂货店的,食品杂货店的,汽车行的等等。
- 析: "They 're $\frac{\text{'re g}}{\mathbb{R}}$ 're for department stores, dime stores", drugstores[©], grocery stores[©], auto[®] stores and so on.
- 解:①dirne store 出售廉价商品的小店。② drugstore n. [C](美)杂货店(出售药物、糖果、饮料及其他杂物的店

- 铺)。③grocery store (美) 食品杂货店。④auto n. [C] (美口) 汽车,车子 (为 automobile 的缩略)。
- Some are whole magazine sections. 38.
- 义: Some ad inserts are as thick as a whole magazine section.
- 文: 有些广告插页像整本杂志那么厚。
- 析: Some are whole magazine sections 表
- 解: section n. [C] 切割的断面 (截面), whole magazine sections 整本杂志那么厚。
- We have hundreds of thousands, maybe millions, of pages of advertising here! 39.
- 文:我们这里有数十万页,说不定是几百万页的广告! 译
- 解: maybe adv. 大概, 多半, 或许 (较 perhaps 口语化)。 讲
- They are crammed wall-to-wall all through the house in stacks taller than your oldest son. 40.
- 文:我们家整个房子从东墙到西墙,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。
- 析: They are crammed^① wall-to-wall^② all through the house ^③ in stacks ^① taller than your oldest son.
- 解:①cram tt. 把…塞满,装满,塞满。②wall-to-wall 从东墙到西墙,这种表达方式在句中作状语。类似的表达 方式有:face to face 面对面地,shoulder to shoulder 肩并肩地。③all through the house 整个房子,满屋。④stack n. [C] 堆积, (堆积之物) 一堆; in stacks 成堆地, 其中 in 表示"以…方式"。
- There's only enough room for people to walk in, take one each of the eleven inserts, roll them together, slip a rubber band 41. around them and slide them into a plastic bag.
- 文: 现在只剩下刚够一个人走进去的空间,从十一种插页中各取一份,卷在一起,套上橡皮筋,再塞进一个塑料
- 析: $\frac{\text{There's}}{\overline{\eta}}$ only enough $\frac{\text{room}^{\mathbb{D}}}{\overline{c}}$ $\frac{\text{for people}}{\overline{t}}$ $\frac{\text{to walk in,}}{\overline{c}}$ $\frac{\text{take}}{\overline{c}}$ $\frac{\text{one}^{\mathbb{D}}}{\overline{g}}$ $\frac{\text{each of the eleven inserts,}}{\overline{t}}$ $\frac{\text{roll}}{\overline{g}}$ $\frac{\text{them}}{\overline{g}}$ $\frac{\text{together,}}{\overline{g}}$ $\frac{\text{slip}}{\overline{g}}$ $\frac{\text{a rubber}}{\mathbb{E}} \ \frac{\text{band}^{\textcircled{\tiny{\$}}}}{\mathbb{E}} \ \frac{\text{around them}}{\mathbb{E}} \ \frac{\text{and}}{\mathbb{E}} \ \frac{\text{slide}}{\mathbb{E}} \ \frac{\text{them}}{\mathbb{E}} \ \frac{\text{into}^{\textcircled{\tiny{\$}}} \ \text{a plastic bag.}}{\mathbb{E}}$
- 讲 解: ①room n. [C] 房间, 室; [U] (人或物所占的) 空间,场所,位置,room + for n. + to do。例如: Is there any room for me in the car? 车上还有座位让我坐吗?②代词 one 后面省略了 from。③band n. [C] 带状物, a rubber band 橡皮筋。④slide into 塞进。
- We have enough plastic bags to supply every takeout restaurant in America!" 42.
- 文: 我们的塑料袋足够供应全美所有的外卖餐厅!"
- 析: We have enough plastic bags to supply every takeout restaurant in America!" 状
- 解: takeout adj. 出售外卖 (菜) 的, takeout restaurant 外卖餐馆。
- Her voice kept rising, as if working its way out of the range of the human ear. 43.
- 义: Her voice kept rising as if (her voice was) rising to such a pitch that it could no longer be heard by the human ear.
- 文:她的嗓门越来越高,似乎要超出人耳的听觉范围。
- 析: $\frac{\text{Her voice}}{\pm}$ kept rising, as if working its way out of the range of the human ear.
- 解: ① keep doing sth. 持续做某事。② as if 后可接现在分词。例如: He paused as if expecting me to speak. 他停顿了 一下,似乎在期待我说话。③ work one's way 费力前进,努力获得。④ range n. 范围, out of the range of 超过 …范围 (声音超过一定频率,人就听不到了)。
- "All this must be delivered by seven o'clock Sunday morning. 44.
- 文:"这么多的广告必须在星期日早晨七点以前统统送出去。"
- 析: $\frac{\text{"All this }}{\pm}$ $\frac{\text{must be delivered}}{3}$ $\frac{\text{by seven o'clock Sunday morning."}}{3}$
- 解: must be delivered 带情态动词的被动语态, 意为"必须送出去"。 讲
- "Well, you had better get those guys banding and sliding as fast as they can, and I'll talk to you later. 45.

- 译 文:"嗯、你最好让孩子们尽快地捆扎装袋,等会儿我再跟你谈。
- 第一层: "Well, you had better get" those guys banding and sliding as fast as they can, and I if lalk to you later. 实 状语从句 主 谓 实 状
- 讲解:① you had better do 最好…,应该…,在口语中可将 had 缩写为 'd 或省略,甚至 you had 也可省略。例如:You ('d) better go now. = Better go now. (你) 最好现在走。疑问句为 had (n't) + 主 + better do,否定句为 had better not do; "had better have +过去分词"表示对过去应该做而未做之事的遗憾。例如:You had better have come earlier. 你本该早点来的(可惜来得太晚)。②talk to 向(某人)谈。
- 第二层: (状语从句) as fast as they can, 東
- 讲解: as ... as one can = as ... as possible 尽可能地。例如: Please come here as soon as you can. = Please come here as soon as possible、请尽快来这里。
- 46. Got a lunch date."
- 释义: I have got an appointment for lunch.
- 译 文:我有个午餐聚会。"
- 分析: Got a lunch date." 宾
- 讲解: 这是一个省略句,原句应该是: I've got a lunch date. a lunch date 午餐聚会。
- 47. When I returned, there was another urgent call from my wife.
- 译 文: 我餐后回来, 妻子又打来一个紧急电话。
- 第一层: When I returned, there was another urgent call from my wife. 求语从句 定 主 定
- 第二层: (状语从句) When I returned,
- 讲 解: call n. [C] 打电话, 通话, (别人打来的) 电话。例如: I had a call from home. 我接到家人打来的电话。 urgent call 紧急电话。
- 48. "Did you have a nice lunch?" she asked sweetly.
- 译 文:"你午餐吃得不错吧?"她用悦耳的声音问道。
- 讲 解: sweetly adv. 甜甜地,美妙悦耳地,温柔地。
- 第二层: (宾语从句) "Did you have a nice lunch^①?"
- 讲解: have a nice lunch 午餐吃得不错。
- 49. I had had a marvelous steak, but knew better by now than to say so.
- 译 文: 我吃的牛排好极了, 但这次我学乖了, 还是不说为妙。
- 分 析: $\frac{I}{\pm} \frac{\text{had had}^{\oplus}}{\text{谓} \, I} \frac{\text{a marvelous}}{\text{定}} \frac{\text{steak}^{\textcircled{2}}}{\text{§}}, \frac{\text{but}}{\text{\textsterling}} \frac{\text{knew}}{\text{\iff if } \ensuremath{\mathbb{Z}}} \frac{\text{by now}}{\text{ংthan to say}^{\textcircled{\$}}} \frac{\text{so.}}{\text{ংthan to say}}$
- 讲解:从上下对话可看出作者的妻子故作 sweetly,但被作者识破,所以他觉得还是不说实话为好。① had had 为过去完成时态,其中第一个 had 是助动词,第二个 had 是 have 的过去分词。② have a marvelous steak 吃了一块极好的牛排。③ know better than to do 很明智不去做…,该词组用来表示暗含的否定,有时 than 后面的部分可以根据上下文省略。例如: As a college student, you should know better than to waste your time like that. 作为大学生,你应该懂得不该这样浪费时间。
- 50. "Awful," I reported. "Some sort of sour fish. Eel, I think."
- 译 文:"糟透了,"我报告说,"一种什么酸溜溜的鱼,我想大概是鳗鲡吧。"
- 分 析: $\frac{\text{"Awful}^{\circ}}{\hat{g}}$, $\frac{I}{\hat{z}}$ reported. $\frac{\text{"Some sort of sour}^{\circ}}{\hat{z}}$ $\frac{\text{fish.}}{\hat{g}}$ $\frac{\text{Eel}^{\circ}}{\text{同位语}}$, $\frac{1 \text{ think."}}{\text{插入语}}$
- 讲解: ①awful adj. (口语、起加强语气的作用) 极坏的。②sour adj. 酸的,有酸味的。③eel n. (long, snake-like fish) 雙, 鳝。
- 51. "Good. Your college sons have hired their younger brothers and sisters and a couple of neighborhood children to

help for five dollars each.

- 译 文: "不错嘛。你的大学生儿子已经雇了他们的小弟妹和两三个邻居的小孩子帮忙,工钱一人五块。
- 分析: "Good^①. Your college sons have hired^② their younger brothers and sisters and a couple of neighborhood 定定 定hildren^③ to help for five dollars each.
- 讲解: ①good 不错解,指 Your lunch is good. 是省略简单句中的一些成分;这种情况,在对话中很普遍,不管是回答别人的问题,如上句 awful,还是接着别人说话,都会发生,如这句的 Good。② hire vt. 雇用 (某人)。③a couple of 两三个的,几个的,数人的 (a few)。例如: a couple of letters 几封信; a couple of neighborhood children 两三个邻居的小孩。
- **52.** Assembly lines have been set up.
- 译 文:建立了流水作业线。
- 分析: $\frac{\text{Assembly}}{\mathbb{Z}} \stackrel{\text{lines}^{\oplus}}{\mathbb{E}} \stackrel{\text{have been set up}^{\oplus}}{\mathbb{F}}$.
- 讲解: ① assembly n. [U] (机械的) 装配; [C] 配件; assembly line 装配线,流水作业线。②set up 成立,建立,设立。
- 53. In the language of diplomacy, there is 'movement.'"
- 释义: As diplomats say, there is "movement (i.e. some progress or advance)."
- 译 文: 用外交辞令来说,事情'有进展。'"
- 分析: In the language of diplomacy, there is 'movement.'"
- 讲解: language n. [U] 术语,专门用语。例如: technical (legal) language 专门 (法律) 用语, language of diplomacy 外交用语。
- **54.** "That's encouraging."
- 译 文:"这确实令人鼓舞。"
- 分析: "That 's encouraging."
- 讲解: encouraging adi. 振奋人心的。
- 55. "No, it's not," she corrected. "It's very discouraging.
- 译 文:"不,并非如此,"她纠正说,"相反,非常令人泄气。
- 第一层: "No, it's not," she corrected. 谓 "It's very discouraging. 宾语从句 2
- 讲解: correct vt. 改正 (错误等), 订正, 校正。
- 第二层: (宾语从句 1) "No, it 's not,"
- 第二层: (宾语从句 2) "It 's very discouraging.
- **56.** They've been at it for hours.
- 译 文:他们干了好几个小时了。
- 分析: They 've been at it 表 for hours. 表 求
- 讲解: at 短语作表语,表示所处的状态或正在进行的动作; at prep. 从事于,在…状态中。例如: They are still at work. 他们仍在办公。at rest 在休息。
- 57. Plastic bags have been filled and piled to the ceiling, but all this hasn't made a dent, not a dent, in the situation!
- 释义: ... but this hasn't made the slightest change or improvement in the situation.
- 译 文: 装好的塑料袋,一直堆到天花板,但一点也不见少。

the situation[®]!

- 讲解:① fill v1. & vi. 充满, 装满, fill n. + with。例如: fill a hole with sand 用沙填满洞, The sails filled with wind. 帆被风张满。② pile vt. 堆积…, 累积…。例如: He piled old paper in the corner of the room. 他把旧报纸堆在房间的角落里。③ dent n. [C] 凹下的地方。④ not a dent 表示强调, 重复是一种强调方式。⑤ make a dent in . . . 使…凹下去(即减少),(口)取得初步(有效)进展,略有进展,此处意为"减少一点"。⑥ the situation 在此指屋子里的混乱情况。
- 58. It's almost as if the inserts keep reproducing themselves!
- 译 文:这些广告宣传品简直就像不停地自行生产一样!"
- 第一层: It 's almost as if the inserts keep reproducing themselves!" 表语从句
- 第二层: (表语从句) as if the inserts keep reproducing themselves!
- 讲解: keep reproducing 不断产生; reproduce vt. & vi. 使…再生,再生,增加; 前缀 re- 放在动词前,表示"重新,再"的意思。如: reprint vt. 重印,再版; retell vt. 重述; rethink vt. 再想。
- **59.** "Another thing," she continued.
- 译 文:"还有一件事,"她接着说。
- 分析: "Another thing," she continued. 主 谓
- "Your college sons must learn that one does not get the best out of employees by threatening them with bodily harm."
- 释义: "... one does not get the greatest possible amount of work out of his employees by ..."
- 译 文:"你那上大学的儿子必须明白,威胁雇员,说要揍他们,是不可能使他们卖力干的。"
- 第一层: "Your college sons must learn that one does not get the best out of employees by threatening them with bodily 宾语从句
- 第二层: (宾语从句) that one does not get the best^① out of ② employees by threatening them with bodily ③ harm ④. 读 讲 解: ① the best 最大利益。② get ... out of ... 从…中得到…; get the best out of 从…中得到最大利益。③
- 讲解: ① the best 最大利益。② get ... out of ... 从…中得到…; get the best out of 从…中得到最大利益。③ bodily adj. 身体的。④ harm n. [U] (物质上或精神上的) 伤害,危害,bodily harm 体罚。
- 61. Obtaining an audience with son No. 1, I snarled, "I'll kill you if you threaten one of those kids again! Idiot!
- 译 文: 我跟大儿子一通上话, 便咆哮道: "你如果再威胁那些孩子, 我就对你不客气了! 白痴!
- 第一层: Obtaining an audience with[®] son No. 1[®], I snarled[®], "I'll kill you if you threaten one of those kids again! 实语从句
 - Idiot:
- 讲解: ①audience n. [C] 接见,会晤,(与高位者的)正式谒见,觐见; obtaining an audience with 跟…通话。②son No. 1 = the older son 大儿子。③ snarl vt. (指人) 厉声地说,咆哮着说。
- 第二层: (宾语从句) 1 il kill you if you threaten one of those kids again! Idiot! 呼语
- 讲 解: I'll kill you 是夸张说法,口语中常用,并不是指真的杀掉,而是指要重重地教训一通。
- 第三层: (状语从句) $\frac{if}{if}$ $\frac{you}{i}$ $\frac{threaten}{if}$ $\frac{one}{if}$ $\frac{of\ those\ kids}{if}$ $\frac{again!}{if}$
- 讲解: ①threaten ut. 恐吓(人), 恫吓(人), 威胁, threaten + n.。例如: Nuclear weapons threaten the peace and security of the world. 核武器威胁着世界的和平与安全。threaten + n. (人) + with n. 以…恐吓(人)。例如: The robber threatened me with a gun. 那个强盗用枪恐吓我。threaten to do 恐吓说要…。例如: He threaten to make the photo public. 他恐吓说要把照片公开。②kid n. [C] (口) 小孩子, (美口) 年轻人。例如: college kids 大学生。
- 62. You should be offering a bonus of a dollar every hour to the worker who fills the most bags."