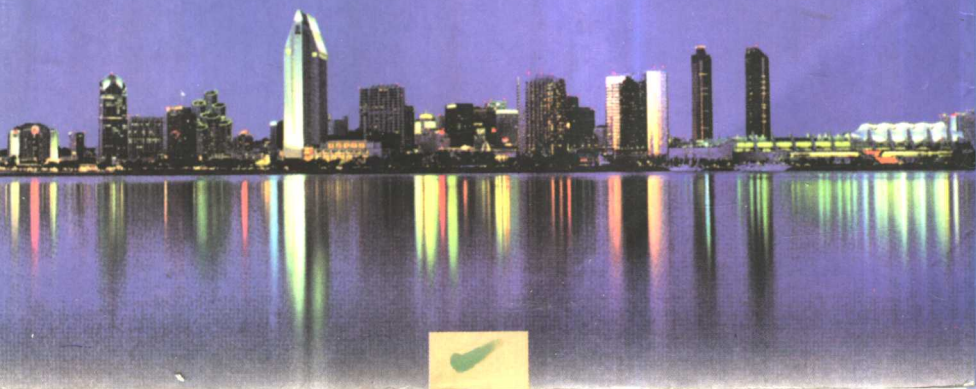


《大学英语》精读(修订本)

3 学习指导

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前 言

《大学英语》系列教材（上海外语教育出版社出版，董亚芬总主编）于1997年12月出版了修订本。精读教程的修订对练习部分作了较大的增补与删节，并在书末附加了科普补充阅读文章（Supplementary Readings in Popular Science）。

为了帮助广大《大学英语》学子更好地自学精读教程（修订本），我们特组织了一批具有丰富的大学英语教学经验的老师编写了本书。

本书共四册，分别配合《大学英语》精读（修订本）1~4册使用。每册均包括以下内容：

- 一、精读课文重难点注释
- 二、补充练习及参考答案
- 三、精读课文译文
- 四、课后练习参考答案及注释（含阅读短文译文）

另外，每册书末还附有“科普补充阅读参考译文”。

本册由胡焰初主持编写。具体编写分工如下：

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由于作者水平有限，错误和疏漏在所难免，恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

1998 年 7 月于武汉大学

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Unit One

A BRUSH WITH THE LAW

一、课文重难点注释

1. A brush with the law: Getting a brief trouble with the police. 一场小官司; 与警察的一场小冲突。

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: When I was arrested and tried in court, I felt much annoyed, but now it becomes a good story. 我被捕和送上法庭的整个过程在当时是一次相当令人不快的经历, 但现在却成了一个好故事。

make: have the qualities needed for sth. good 造成; 成为……的组成部分

—One swallow does not make a summer. (proverb) 一燕不成夏。

—One tree does not make a forest. 独木不成林。

—He made the college football team. 他成了学院足球队队员。

3. What makes it rather disturbing was the arbitrary circumstances both of my arrest and subsequent fate in court: My arrest and release were decided by personal opinion rather than facts or reason. It was this arbitrariness that made me anxiously dissatisfied and worried. 我的被捕以及随后在

法庭上所发生的种种情况是人为的，这种人为的情况令人感到十分不安。

circumstance 常用于以下短语：

in (或 under) ... circumstances	在……情况下
in (或 under) certain circumstances	在某种情况下
in (或 under) any circumstances	在任何情况下
in (或 under) present circumstances	在当前情况下
in (或 under) the circumstances	在这种情况下
in (或 under) no circumstances	(后面的句子用倒装语序) 无论如何不，决不

—Under no circumstances must you leave the house. 无论如何你都不要离开房间。

subsequent: coming after or following sth. else 随后的

—Subsequent experiments prove that the theory is correct. 随后的实验证明这个理论是正确的。

—The events I'm speaking of were subsequent to (= after) World War II. 我讲述的事件发生在第二次世界大战之后。

4. a couple of: (informal) a small number of; a few, usually two 少数，几(个)；一对

—I found a couple of socks in the bedroom but they don't make a pair. 我在卧室里找到了两只袜子，但它们并不是一双。

—The World Cup is going to be held in France in a couple of days. 两三天后世界杯赛将在法国举行。

due: expected or supposed to happen or arrive 预期的，应到的，预定的

—The next train to Wuhan is due to leave at 10 o'clock. 去

武汉的下一趟火车定于 10 点开车。

—I'm due to leave quite soon now. 我现在马上就要走了。

【用法说明】 due to sth. (doing sth.): because of; owing to 归因于, 由于

—His success is largely due to hard work. (此句中不可用 owing to 代替 due to) 他的成功大部分应归因于他的努力工作。

—The flight was cancelled due to (或 owing to, because of) the heavy fog. 由于大雾, 此次航班被取消了。

5. save up: put money in reserve gradually to obtain sth., e.g. car, bicycle, radio; holiday 储蓄, 积攒钱

—Wallace saved up 20 percent of his monthly pay to buy a new apartment. 为了购买一套新房, 沃利斯每月储蓄工资的 20%。

—Linda and Stephen are saving up to get married. 琳达和史蒂芬攒钱准备结婚。

—John was saving up for a new mountain bike. 约翰正存钱准备买辆山地车。

6. take one's time: do something in a leisurely manner; not hurry 慢慢来, 不着急

—If I were you, I should take my time; there is no real rush. 我要是你, 就会慢慢地来, 没必要赶忙。

—I wish he would hurry up — he is rather taking his time about making a decision. 我希望他快点, 他总是优柔寡断的。

7. It must have been this obvious aimlessness that led to my downfall: I am quite certain that my arrest was due to my wandering on the streets without any definite purpose. 一定是由于我的这种明显的漫无目的的闲荡才使我倒了霉。

(该句是强调句型。)

8. I was just walking out of the local library, having unsuccessfully sought employment there, when I saw a man walking across the road with the obvious intention of talking to me. 我在当地图书馆谋职未成, 刚刚走出来, 便看到一个人穿越马路, 显然是要来跟我说话。

比较:

with the intention of doing something (good)

with intent to do something (bad)

—I often go to the English Corner with the intention of improving my oral English.

我常去英语角, 目的是想提高口语。

—The prisoner was charged with intent to kill.

此囚犯因故意杀人而被指控。

—I have often wondered whether some people, who had no intention of making a purchase, would take advantage of this privilege of sampling puddings. 我一直担心, 会不会有一些根本无意购买的人利用品尝布丁这一优惠机会趁机揩油。

9. I was left in no doubt: I was sure that the policemen were not joking. They meant business. 他们是当真的, 这下我确信无疑了。

10. Wandering with intent to commit an arrestable offence.
commit: do (sth. wrong, bad or unlawful) 干 (坏事), 犯 (错误, 罪等)

commit an offence; commit a crime

commit an error (a mistake) 犯错误

commit suicide 自杀

11. a perfectly straight face: an emotionless and serious-look

king face 一脸严肃

12. It turned out there had been a lot of petty thefts in the area, particularly that of stealing milk bottles from doorsteps: It so happened that there had been a lot of small thefts in the area, among which stealing milk bottles from doorsteps often took place. 原来这一地区经常发生小偷小摸, 特别是从门前台阶上偷牛奶瓶。

turn out: be found or discovered (to be); prove to be 原来是, 结果是, 证明是

—The evening party turned out a success although we thought it might not be. 尽管我们原以为这次晚会成功的可能性不大, 结果还是取得了成功。

—It was cloudy this morning, but it turned out (to be) a fine day. 早晨天气还很阴, 但结果, 那天是一个晴天。

that: 在句中代指 the theft

- 13.... in the most casual and conversational tone I could manage: ... I tried my best to speak in a very informal and careless manner. 我尽量用一种漫不经心、满不在乎的口气对他们说话。

- 14.... it confirmed them in their belief that I was a thoroughly disreputable character: it strengthened their belief that I was, in every way, a bad man. 这使他们更加确信: 我是一个十足的坏蛋。

confirm: strengthen; make firmer 使……更强, 使……更坚定(尤指 belief, suspicion, decision, opinion 等)

—This new evidence confirms me in my opinion that they are lying. (= This new evidence confirms my opinion that they are lying.) 这条新证据更加使我确信他们在撒谎。

—What you have told me about Mr. Bloggs confirms me in my suspicion that he beats his wife. 你给我讲述的关于 Bloggs 先生的情况证实了我的怀疑：他打他妻子。

15. I wanted to conduct my own defence in court; I wanted to defend myself in court instead of hiring a lawyer. 我想在法庭上为自己辩护。

conduct; to carry out or direct 从事，进行

—The company conducted a survey to find out local reaction to the leisure center. 公司进行了一项调查以便弄清地方对娱乐中心的反映。

—I decided to conduct an experiment to confirm the theory. 我决定做一项实验来证实这个理论。

—He said they were conducting a campaign against corruption across the country. 他说他们正在全国范围内开展一项反腐败运动。

16. We went along that Monday armed with all kinds of witnesses: We went to the Magistrate's court that Monday along with all kinds of witnesses. 那个星期一我们来到地方法院出庭，带来了所有的证人。

17. My trial didn't get that far: The court put an end to the trial before witnesses were asked to give evidence. 还没轮到证人作证，审判就结束了。

18. stand a chance; have a chance 有可能

—I don't think David stands a chance of winning the case. 我不认为大卫有可能赢这场官司。

—I should apply for the job if I were you. I think you stand a good chance. 如果我是你我就申请这份工作，我认为你很有希望。

19. The solicitor even succeeded in getting costs awarded

against the police: What's more, the solicitor successfully made the magistrates decide that the police should pay the expenses of the case. 律师甚至成功地让法庭裁决由警方支付诉讼费。

20. Given the obscure nature of the charge, there is every chance that... Given + noun phrase 或 that 从句 (这一结构多用于句子开头, 作全句的状语)。

1) Given: prep. if one takes into account; considering 如果考虑到; 把……加以考虑

—Given their inexperience, they have done a good job. 考虑到他们没有经验 (这一事实), 他们做得不错。

—Given that they are inexperienced, they've done a good job. 考虑到他们没有经验, 但也做得不错。

—Given that x equals 8, it follows that x minus 5 equals 3. 如果 x 等于 8, 那么 x 减 5 就等于 3。

2) if allowed or provided with 如果给予; 在有……的情况下

—Given the chance (if someone gave me the chance), I'd love to try again. 如有机会, 我想再试一下。

Given health, he can do the work very well. 如果身体健康, 他能将这项工作做得很好。

there is every chance that...: it is very likely that... 很可能……

—There is every chance that she's already heard the news. 她很可能已经听到这个消息。

—Given enough time, there is every chance that the world-famous player would win the championship again. 如果有足够的时间, 这位世界著名运动员极有可能再次获得冠军。

21. . . . revolve around; have . . . as a center or main subject
围绕……旋转; 围绕……为核心进行

—The earth revolves both around the sun and on its axis.
地球绕太阳公转又自转。

—The conceited young man thinks the whole world revolves around him. 这个自负的年轻人以为自己是整个世界的中心。

—Our discussion revolves around whether we should proceed with the plan. 我们讨论的中心话题是我们是否应继续这个计划。

22. complain: to speak in an unhappy, annoyed, dissatisfied way 抱怨

—He never complains about working overtime. 他从不抱怨加班加点。

—I have nothing to complain of. 我没有什么可抱怨的事。

—He complained that the room was too hot. 他抱怨说房内太热。

【用法说明】 complain 后面不能直接跟名词或代词作宾语。

23. . . . another youngster had been turned against the police.
……又一个小伙子要跟警察作对了。

turn (. . .) against . . . : (cause to) become opposed to or an enemy of . . . (使) 对……敌视

—Nobody knows why Peter has turned against his former colleagues. 没有人知道为什么彼得转而反对他以前的同事们。

—Susan claims that her ex-husband has turned the children against her. 苏珊声称她的前夫让孩子们对她采取敌对态

度。

24. apologize to sb. for sth. (或 doing sth.): say to one his (或 her) sorry, e. g. for having done something wrong, or for causing pain or trouble 为……向……道歉

—I apologized to the lady standing by me for stepping on her foot. 我踩了站在我身边的那位女士一脚, 为此我向她道了歉。

—The policeman apologized to the young man for arresting him arbitrarily. 由于武断地拘捕了这个年轻人, 警察向他道了歉。

25. take off their caps: take off their caps to pay respects (to me) (向我)脱帽致敬

二、补充练习及参考答案

I. Fill in the blanks with words or expressions from the text:

1. Under other _____ (情况) the difficulties could easily be conquered.
2. Students often find _____ (临时的) jobs during their summer holidays.
3. He has been _____ (指控) with murder.
4. The crowd _____ (装备) themselves with broken bottles to fight the police.
5. I have it on _____ (可靠的) evidence that the hospital is going to be closed down.
6. They _____ (抱怨) bitterly about the injustice of the system.
7. I must _____ (道歉) for not answering your letter in

time.

II. Identify the mistakes in the following sentences and make necessary corrections:

8. It was in this village where I met my old friend 5 years
A B C

ago.
D

9. It turned out what the fashionable young lady he spoke
A B
to was a pickpocket.
C D

10. Giving more time, there is every chance that he
A B C
will do the work very well.
D

参考答案

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 circumstances | 2 temporary |
| 3 charged | 4 armed |
| 5 reliable | 6 complained |
| 7 apologize | |

8 C. where 应改为 that。强调句型中强调地点应用 that 连接, where 作关系副词用于定语从句。

9 B. what 应改为 that, that 引导的从句是对事实的陈述。

10 A. Giving 应改为 Given (如果有)。

三、课文译文

一场小官司

我平生只有一次与警察发生过麻烦。我被拘捕和受审的整个过程在当时是一次令人十分不快的经历,但现在却