

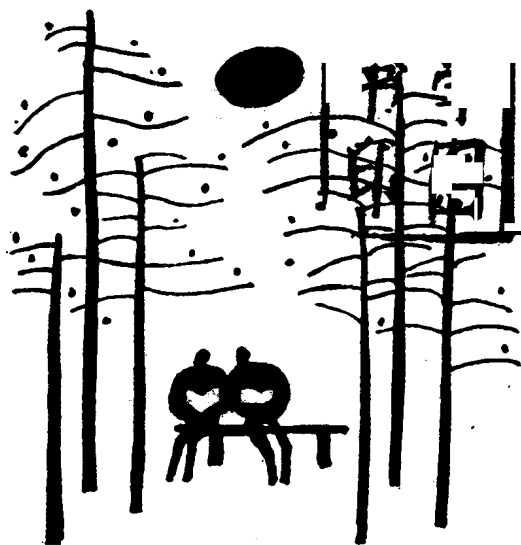
大学英语(精读)辅导

● 陈 登 / 谭琼琳 编著 ● 湖南科学技术出版社



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前 言

上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语(精读)》是国家教委审定的教材,为全国文理科大专院校普遍采用。该教材起点较高,取材广泛,难度较大,我们根据多年来使用该教材的教学实践及学生的愿望和要求,特编写这本《大学英语(精读)辅导》,帮助学生更好地理解课文,掌握重点词汇和短语,以便顺利地通过全国大学英语四级统考或三级统考。

《大学英语(精读)辅导》在编排上与教材同步。每课包括课文注释、词语辨析、阅读材料注释和部分练习答案(附在书后)四个部分。课文注释主要是对课文中的难句进行分析、注解,并译成汉语,同时精选出重点词汇和短语进行讲解。词语辨析是对部分常用词语的同义词或近义词进行较为详细的辨析。每课四组,每组中头一两个词语来自课文,其余的词也都在教材中出现过。辨析时,着重从中国学生学英语易混淆的方面出发,有针对性地加以分析对比。这一部分不仅对参加全国四级和三级统考的学生有帮助,而且对参加六级统考,研究生考试等各种类型的词汇测试部分也有一定的用处。阅读材料注释除书上注明的一些词语外,我们补充了一些注释,并配以汉语译文,可帮助学生加快阅读速度,理解全文。

本书由陈登、谭琼琳共同编写。陈登负责课文注释和词语辨析,谭琼琳负责阅读材料注释、部分练习答案和全书的校对。本

书在编写过程中得到武汉大学外语学院英语系郭著章教授的指导和鼓励，我们在此表示衷心的感谢。

编 者

1994 年 4 月于湖南大学

Contents

Book One

Unit 1	How to Improve Your Study Habits	(1)
Unit 2	Sailing Round the World	(7)
Unit 3	The Present	(13)
Unit 4	Turning Off TV: A Quiet Hour	(18)
Unit 5	A Miserable, Merry Christmas	(24)
Unit 6	Sam Adams, Industrial Engineer	(30)
Unit 7	The Sampler	(36)
Unit 8	You Go Your Way, I'll Go Mine	(41)
Unit 9	The Brain — The Most Powerful Computer in the Universe	(47)
Unit 10	Going Home	(53)

Book Two

Unit 1	Is There Life on Earth?	(60)
Unit 2	The Dinner Party	(66)
Unit 3	Lessons From Jefferson	(72)
Unit 4	My First Job	(78)
Unit 5	The Professor and the Yo-Yo	(84)
Unit 6	The Making of a Surgeon	(90)
Unit 7	There's Only Luck	(97)
Unit 8	Honesty: Is It Going Out of Style?	(104)

Unit 9 What Is Intelligence, Anyway? (111)

Unit 10 Profits of Praise (118)

Book Three

Unit 1 A Brush With the Law (125)

Unit 2 The Woman Who Would Not Tell (132)

Unit 3 Why I Teach (138)

Unit 4 Lady Hermits Who Are Down But Not Out
..... (145)

Unit 5 The Day Mother Cried (152)

Unit 6 A Day's Wait (158)

Unit 7 The Shelter (164)

Unit 8 Daydream a Little (171)

Unit 9 The Death of Hitler (178)

Unit 10 The Fantastic Spurt in Technology (185)

Book Four

Unit 1 Big Bucks the Easy Way (192)

Unit 2 Deer and the Energy Cycle (197)

Unit 3 Why Do We Believe That the Earth Is Round
..... (202)

Unit 4 Jim Thorpe (207)

Unit 5 To Lie or Not to Lie—The Doctor's Dilemma
..... (212)

Unit 6 How to Mark a Book (217)

Unit 7 The Luncheon (223)

Unit 8 The New Caves (228)

Unit 9 Journey West (232)

Unit 10 Why People Work (237)

Key for Reference (243)

Book One

Unit One

How to Improve Your Study Habits

怎样改进学习习惯

I 课文注释

1. This is not necessarily the case, however. 然而实际情况并非如此。

be the case; be true, be the actual condition 事实如此

2. Here's how. 其诀窍如下。

how: n. 方式, 方法

Please explain the hows and whys of flight. 请解释一下飞行的方法和原理。

3. Fill in committed time such as eating, sleeping, meetings, classes, etc. Then decide on good, regular times for studying. 把用于诸如吃饭、睡觉、开会、听课等这样一些必需的时间填上, 然后再选定合适的固定时间用于学习。

fill in: 填写、填充

such as: 诸如……之类的, 例如…… 后可接 etc., 但语体较随便, 在比较正式的文体中以不用为宜。such as 本意较笼统, 如前面有具体数字则不能用。如:

He knows four Romance Languages, namely, French, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese. 他知晓四种拉丁语系的语言, 即: 法语、西班牙语、意大利语和葡萄牙语。(此例中不能用 such as, 而应用 namely)

decide on; determine, decide in favor of 决定, 确定

Let's put our heads together and decide on a plan of action. 我们一块合计一下, 确定一个行动计划。

4. Be sure to set aside enough time to complete your normal reading and work assignments. 务必要留出足够的时间来完成日常的阅读任务和课外

作业。

be sure to do sth. : not fail to do 千万要, 务必

Be sure to spend one hour a day on sports. It will make you energetic.
务必每天花一小时锻炼, 这能使你充满活力。

set aside; save up, set by 留出, 存蓄

I've decided to set aside ten yuan a month so that I can buy a used bike next year. 我决定每月存十元, 这样等到明年就可以买一辆旧单车了。

5. This weekly schedule may not solve all of your problems, but it will make you more aware of how you spend your time. 这张每周时间安排的作息表也许解决不了所有的问题, 但它能使你比较清楚地知道如何去安排时间。

be aware of: 意识到, 知道

It was several minutes before I was aware of what was happening in the classroom. 几分钟后, 我才知道教室里发生了什么。

6. When you begin to work, you should be able to concentrate on the subject. 当你开始学习时, 应该把全部心思都用在功课上。

concentrate on; focus one's attention on 集中心思于, 全神贯注于

I can't concentrate on what I'm doing because it's too noisy here. 我无法集中注意力做事, 因为这里太闹了。

7. look over; inspect cursorily 粗略地过目, 浏览

You may look over this photograph album while waiting for us here. 你可以一边在这等我们, 一边翻看这本影集。

8. As you preview the material, you get some idea of the content and how it is organized. 当你预习这篇文章时, 就会对其内容和结构有所了解。

get some idea of: 对……有所了解 类似的词组还有: get/have a general (clear) idea of 对……大致(清楚)了解 get/have no idea of 对……根本不了解

9. Skimming helps double your reading speed and improves your comprehensive as well. 浏览有助于加倍提高阅读速度, 而且也能增强理解能力。

help 后的不定式可省略 to, 特别是在美语中, go 的情况也类似。

as well; too, also 也, 又, 还

You'd better get some milk, some bread and some eggs as well. 你最

好拿些牛奶, 面包, 还有一些鸡蛋。

10. Make good use of your time in class. 要很好地利用课内时间。

make good use of: 充分利用 除可用 good 修饰外, 还可用 full, great, the best, the most, 均表示“充分利用”。

11. Listening to what the teacher says in class means less work later. 上课认真听讲, 意味着课后少花力气。

mean: 意味着, 就是 在具体实例中常灵活翻译。如:

(1) This of course means a loss to the state. 这自然会给国家造成损失。

(2) They also raised pigs and chickens, which means extra income. 他们还养猪养鸡, 这也增加了收入。

12. Review important points mentioned in class as well as points you remain confused about. 既要继续弄懂仍然不明白的地方, 也要重温课堂上提到的要点。

as well as: 也, 不仅……而且 注意强调的是第一个 as 前的成份, 这与 not only …… but also …… 强调的次序恰好相反。

Small towns as well as big cities are being rapidly industrialized. 小城镇与大都市一样都在迅速地工业化。

confused: bewildered, mixed up 混淆, 弄错, 不清楚

If you try to learn too many things at a time, you may get confused. 如果每次学的东西太多, 就容易弄糊涂。

13. If you review your notes and textbook regularly, the material will become more meaningful and you will remember it longer. 如果定期复习笔记和课本, 就能对所学的东西领会得更深刻, 记得更长久。

meaningful: 意味深长的, 富有意义的

The more you read the poem, the more meaningful you will find it to be. 这首诗越读得多, 体会就越深。

14. lead to: 导致, 引起, 通往

To be blind to this will lead to the gravest error. 看不到这一点, 就会犯大错。

15. Develop a good attitude about tests. 树立正确对待考试的态度。

develop: get gradually 养成, 培养

Tom has developed the good habit of taking notes while reading. 汤姆养成了边看书边做笔记的好习惯。

16. The world won't end if you don't pass a test, so don't worry excessively about a single test. 即使考试不及格, 天也不会塌下来。因此, 不必为那么一次考试而过分担忧。

if: even if 即使, 纵然 表示让步

We'll go if it rains. 即便下雨, 我们也要去。

17. Tests provide grades, but they also let you know what you need to spend more time studying, and they help make your new knowledge permanent. 考试不但给你评定分数, 而且使你知道在哪些方面还需要进一步努力。另外, 也有助于巩固新学到的知识。

■ 词语辨析

1. Grade Score Performance 这组词都可表示“成绩”, grade 指的是评分等级, 如 A (优)、B (良) 等。score 指具体的分数成绩。另外还常用来指比赛中的得分。performance 不仅指学习成绩, 而且还常指工作、表演等方面的成绩。

(1) She always gets a grade of A on the tests in school. 她在学校的成绩经常是 A。

(2) Your score on the test was 95. All the students made perfect scores. 这次考试你的成绩是 95 分, 大家都考得很好。

(3) We played a game last night. The score was tied six-to-six. 昨晚我们赛了一场球, 比分是六平。

(4) Regular review leads to improve performance on tests. 定期复习是提高考试成绩的有效途径。

另外, mark 和 point 可用来表示考试的具体分数, 能直接用数字修饰。如:

Henry scored 99 points/marks out of a possible 100. 亨利本可得 100 分, 但却只得了 99 分。

2. Habit Practice Custom 这组词的一般含义为“习惯”。habit 指个人的习惯, 通常用来表示做事、思考问题或行为举止的不自觉的方式和方法。

practice 既可指个人的也可指社会的习惯,这种习惯从性质上看是一种反复不断的或有选择性的行为和方法。custom 具有 habit 和 practice 的一切含义。此外,custom 还包含这样一层意思,即:长期而广泛采用的行为或方法,也就是风俗习惯。就是按照某地区人们共同生活及其行为的准则或规范,它不仅有指导意义,而且具有必须遵循的意义。

(1) Peter has the habit of taking a nap after lunch. 彼特有饭后午休的习惯。

(2) We should respect the local customs of the various minority nationalities. 我们应当尊重少数民族的地方风俗习惯。

(3) It was his practice to read several books a week on a variety of subjects. 一星期读几本主题不同的书是他的习惯。

3. Average Ordinary Common General 这组词的基本义是“普通的”、“一般的”。average 暗示某人或某物以及所具有的性质或能力没有超越正常的限度,或与平均状况相去不远。ordinary 着重普通或平凡的素质,指仅仅符合一般标准,并无非凡或独特之处。common 指符合或具有全体所共有的特征。general 指一般的、普遍的情况,或一批人或物中大多数所处的状况。

(1) Even students of average intelligence can be top students without additional work. 即使智力一般的学生在不增加学习负担的情况下,也能成为优等生。

(2) Ordinary ways of doing things keep within the rules but do not initiate improvements. 普通的办事方法是循规蹈矩,但却不能有所改进。

(3) It's common knowledge that water can turn into ice. 水能变成冰,这是众所周知的常识。

(4) We should have a clear idea of the general pronunciation of a word. 我们应清楚了解一个词的通常读音。

4. Skim Scan Look over 这组词均表示“浏览”、“略读”。skim 与 scan 是阅读的两种主要技巧,有时可互换。但一般说来,skim 是指在浏览中迅速地抓住文章的主旨,略去次要的或枝节的部分。而 scan 则是指在浏览时尽快找出所想了解的信息和要点,故该词有时译为“查阅”。look over 与 skim 可通用,但其口语色彩更浓一些。

(1) Skim before you read. This means looking over a passage quickly

before you begin to read it more carefully. 阅读前先略读。这就是说,在仔细阅读一篇文章前,先把文章迅速浏览一遍。

(2) Usually, when you scan for information, you know what you are looking for before you begin. 通常,当你查阅信息时,你事先就清楚要了解什么。

■ 阅读文章注释

1. with a check for \$ 7,000 in tuition: 缴了一张七千美元的支票作为学费。
2. and thought that was the end of it. 原认为事情就这样了结了。
3. We have started a remedial reading class for college freshmen. 我们已为大学一年级新生开办了一个阅读补习班。
4. public school and high school: (美)公立小学和中学 (英)私立小学和中学
5. We'd better see that she gets it or \$ 7,000 will be thrown away. 我们最好让她进补习班,不然七千美元就白费了。see (to it) that: 保证使,务必使 throw away: 浪费
6. be optimistic about: 对……感到乐观 反义词: pessimistic 悲观的
7. They made an illiterate out of my daughter. 他们居然把我女儿培养成了一个文盲。
8. I believe that's a bit strong. 我想这有几分夸张了。
9. an institution of higher learning: 高等学校 grammar school: (美)初级学校
10. It seems that we're the ones who failed. 似乎是我们未尽到责任。
11. add, multiply, subtract or divide simple sums. 简单的加减乘除运算。
12. fly into a rage: 勃然大怒
13. Laura got A's in math in high school. 劳拉在中学时数学成绩一直是优秀。A's 是 A 的复数形式。
14. conceptional math: 数学概念, 数学理论

Unit Two

Sailing Round the World

环球航行

I 课文注释

1. His old dream of going round the world came back. 他又想起了周游世界的夙愿。

在英语中,用非动物名词作主语较常见,而汉语习惯人或动物作主语。如: If you take this medicine, you will feel better. (你吃了这药就会好些) 这与汉语结构类似。但英语习惯表达法为: This medicine will make you feel better.

2. But Chichester was determined to carry out his plan. 但奇切斯特决心实现他的计划。

be determined to: be resolved to 决心

carry out: fulfill accomplish 实现

3. Soon, he was away in his new 16-meter boat, Gipsy Moth. 不久,他驾驶那艘 16 米长的新船吉普赛·莫思号启航出海了。

16-meter: 在使用连字符的度量结构中,第一个成份是数词,而第二个成份是一个词形不变的表示度量的名词,这种结构常作定语修饰名词。如不用连字符,度量结构中的名词要根据数而发生词形变化。如: 16 meters long.

4. plenty of: 大量,许多 其后可修饰可数名词和不可数名词。类似的还有: a lot of, lots of, a large quantity of

5. Chichester did it all by himself, even after the main steering device had been damaged by gales. 而奇切斯特却是单枪匹马扬帆破浪,即使在主舵装置被大风损坏之后也全靠他自己一个人。

by oneself: alone, without help 单独 独自

gale: 狂风,大风 比较: wind (风) breeze (微风) gust (阵风) storm

(暴风) hurricane (飓风) typhoon (台风) tornato (龙卷风)

6. Chichester covered 14,000 miles before stopping in Sydney, Australia. 奇切斯特航行了 14,000 英里, 才到达澳大利亚的悉尼。

cover: pass over, travel 行 (多少路程)

They covered three states in two days by car. 他们乘车两天驶过三个州。

7. This was more than twice the distance anyone had previously sailed alone. 这比以往单人驾船航行的最远航程还要远一倍多。

twice the distance that; twice as distant as 是……的两倍, 比……多一倍 这种结构虽不含比较形式, 但却表示数量比较的意义。the distance that ... 表示被比的对象, 在实际应用中可根据情况换用其它名词或名词词组, 有时也可用 what 引导的从句。如:

(1) He usually eat twice the amount that I eat. 他通常吃得比我多一倍。

(2) Though it was twice what she had expected, her expression did not change. 虽然要比她料想的要多一倍, 但她未动声色。

8. Chichester set off once more in spite of his friends' attempts to dissuade him. 奇切斯特不顾朋友们的多方劝阻, 再次扬帆出航。

set off: start, begin a journey 起程, 出发

in spite of; regardless of, despite 尽管

dissuade sb. from doing sth.: prevent sb. from doing sth. by giving reasons 劝阻 反义词: persuade sb. to do sth. (into doing sth.) 劝说

My friends dissuaded me from marrying the girl. 我的朋友都劝我不要跟那个女孩结婚。

9. The second half of his voyage was by far the more dangerous part, during which he sailed round the treacherous Cape Horn. 这后一段航程更为艰险, 因为要经过凶险莫测的合恩角。

by far; by degree……得多 通常用于强调最高级, 但也可与比较级连用, 一般位于比较级之后。如放在前面, 则需在比较级前加定冠词 the。

(1) He is by far the best boy in the class.

(2) The horse is by far the stronger of the two ones.

(3) He is taller by far than his brother.

during which... 非限制性定语从句附加说明主句, 与主句有逻辑上的因果关系。如:

A cat, whose eyes can take in many more rays of light than our eyes, can see clearly in the light. 由于猫眼比人眼能吸更多的光线, 所以猫在晚上能看得很清楚。

10. The next night, the blackest he had ever known, the sea became so rough that the boat almosted turned over. 第二天夜晚是他所经历过的最黑暗的一个夜晚, 海上波涛汹涌, 小船几乎被风浪掀翻。

know: experience 经历, 体验

They knew poverty and sorrow in their childhood. 他们的童年曾经历过贫穷困苦的磨难。

turn over; overturn, upset 打翻, 倾覆

The car turned over when the driver was making a sharp turn. 司机一个急转弯, 汽车便翻倒了。

11. Still, he would not help thinking that if anything should happen, the nearest person he could contact by radio, unless there was a ship nearby, would be on an island 885 miles away. 然而, 他们禁不住地想, 要是果真有什么意外, 他能用无线电联系上的人, 最近的也要在 885 英里以外的岛上, 除非附近哪儿有条轮船。

still: conj. (虽然) 还是, 还是要

This book is not perfect; still, it is very good. 这本书虽然不是十全十美, 但还是本好书。

can't help doing sth. 禁不住做什么 注意 can't help but do sth. 表示“不得不”, “只好”。如:

(1) Judging from the evidence, I can not but believe he is guilty. 从证据来判断, 我不得不相信他是有罪的。

(2) We can't help laughing when he makes faces in class. 他在班上做鬼脸时, 我们禁不住大笑起来。

12. I feel as if I had wakened from a nightmare. Wild horses could not drag me down to Cape Horn and that sinister Southern Ocean again. 我总觉得好象

刚从恶梦中醒来。无论什么样的狂风巨浪再也不能把我拖回到合恩角，拖回到那危机四伏的南大洋。

wild horses; whatever “无论什么”，“不管什么（都不能阻止）”这是英语中常用的隐喻。

(1) Wild horses shall not drag it from me. 休想从我这里探到口风。

(2) Wild horses could not have dragged me away from the exciting film. 无论发生了什么，我都得看完这部令人激动人心的影片。

13. Queen Elizabeth I knighted him with the very sword that Queen Elizabeth I had used almost 400 years earlier to knight Sir Francis Drake after he had sailed round the world for the first time. 伊丽莎白女王二世手持宝剑敕封他为爵士。大约 400 年前，在弗朗西斯·德雷克完成首次环球航行后，伊丽莎白女王一世也是手持同一把宝剑将爵位赐予德雷克。

very: adj. (与 the, this 或 my, your 等连用，以加强语气) 正是那个，正是所要的，恰好的

They fought a battle on this very spot. 他们就在这个地方打过仗。

14. He had done what he wanted to accomplish. 他终于如愿以偿。

15. In doing so, he had undoubtedly learnt something about himself. 在(产生而又战胜恐惧的)这一过程中，无疑他认识到自身的重要价值。

something: 重要东西

I hope this advice will go for something with them. 我希望这一劝告对他们会产生影响。

16. Moreover, in the modern age when human beings depend so much on machines, he had given men throughout the world new pride. 况且，在当今人类如此依赖各种机器的时代，奇切斯特使全世界的人自豪地感受到人类自身力量的伟大。

depend on: rely on 依赖，依靠 注意与 depend 派生词的介词搭配: be dependent on (依靠) be independent of (不依赖，独立于) do sth. independently of sb. (不依赖某人做某事)

pride: 自豪，骄傲 短语: take pride in/pride oneself on/be proud of 以……为自豪。

II 词语辨析