

《大学英语》精读(修订本)

4 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删，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》学习者更好地自学精读教程（修订本），我们特组织了一批具有丰富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

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：

胡焰初：负责全书的内容规划、组织新修订

程维华：协助主编组织并编写 Units 1~2

桂 敏：Units 3~5, Unit 9

王寒娜：Units 6~8, Unit 10

周 虹：科普补充阅读译文

由于编写水平有限，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

BIG BUCKS THE EASY WAY

一、课文重难点注释

1. It might be a way to avoid the indignity of having to ask for money all the time. 这或许是让你们避免总是伸手要钱而有失面子的一种办法。

它在句中指代 delivering bags; of having to ask for money all the time 与 the indignity 是同位关系。

2. A message printed on the bag offered leisurely, lucrative work...: A piece of news on the bag said that the work would bring in a lot of money and could be done easily. 印在塑料袋上的一条消息说，这是一份又轻松又赚钱的工作。

leisurely: without haste 悠闲的，不慌不忙的

— This proposal must be given a leisurely consideration.
这项建议必须慢慢考虑。

— Having a leisurely walk after meals helps digestion. 饭后慢步有助于消化。

【用法说明】 leisurely 是由名词 leisure 加后缀 -ly 构成的形容词。这类形容词还有: friendly, timely, manly, scholarly, motherly, weekly 等。千万不要将其与形容词加后缀 -ly 构成的副词相混淆。

3. But it pains me to find that you both have been panhan-

dling so long that it no longer embarrasses you. 看见你们俩伸手要钱已成习惯而不感到尴尬，真叫我痛心。

第一个 it 替代不定式短语 to find that...，在句中作形式主语；第二个 it 指代 have been panhandling so long 这件事。

pain: cause to feel pain in the mind; hurt 使痛心

— It pains me to see you living this way. 看到你这样生活，我很痛心。

— Her silence greatly pained me. 她音讯杳然，使我非常苦恼。

【用法说明】 pain 为及物动词，但不可用被动语态。

4. delivery: the act of delivering (letters, goods, etc.) 递送，发送（信件、货物等）

— take delivery of a parcel 领取包裹

— Do you charge for delivery? 你们送货要收费吗？

— How many deliveries are there every day? 每天递送几次呢？

5. I was comfortably settled in a hotel room.: I was placed to live comfortably in a hotel room. 我住进了一家宾馆，感觉舒服自在。

settle: place so as to be comfortable 安顿，定居

— He settled (himself) down by the fireplace. 他舒服地坐在壁炉旁。

— She helped her to settle in a comfortable seat. 她扶她在一张舒适的椅子上坐下。

— They got married and settled in London. 他们结了婚并在伦敦定居。

6. She wanted to know how my day had gone.: She wanted to know if I had had a good day (或 had enjoyed my day).

她想知道这一天我过得怎么样。

7. inquire; ask 询问

— I will inquire his reason for being late. 我要问他迟到的原因。

— Several comrades dropped in to inquire about his health. 好几个同志来询问他的身体情况。

【用法说明】 inquire 不能以人作宾语，在需要点明人或其他对象时，须加介词 of (后接人)，或加介词 at (后接地点)。

— He inquired of me the best way to go. 他向我打听走哪条路最好。

— I'll inquire at the office and then tell you. 我在办公室打听一下，再告诉你。

8. snap: say sth. sharply 厉声说

— My boss snapped out his orders. 我的上司大声发出命令。

— Don't snap at me because you are in a bad mood. 不要因为你情绪不好就对我大吼大叫。

9. Another truck just pulled up our front.: Another truck just stopped outside in front of our house. 我们家门前又停靠了一辆卡车。

pull up: come to a stop 停止，停下

— The car pulled up outside the Town Hall. 小车在市政厅外面停下了。

— The policeman pulled up the driver and asked to see his license. 警察叫司机停车要检查他的驾驶执照。

【用法说明】 pull up 既可以人作主语又可以交通工具作主语，作及物动词时，不能用被动语态。

— The driver pulled up (his car) outside the hotel. // The

car pulled up outside the hotel. 司机在宾馆外面停下车了。
// 小车在宾馆外面停下了。

10. Montgomery Ward Company and Sears, Roebuck Company: 蒙哥马利—沃德百货公司是美国一家零售及邮购公司。它由一位叫 A. Montgomery Ward 的人于 1872 年在芝加哥创建的。现在这家公司是世界第二大邮购公司。世界第一大邮购公司是西尔斯—罗伯克百货公司, 它创建于 1886 年。

11. Since you are responsible...: Since you have asked them to do this delivery work... 既然你与此事有关……

12. 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.: 妻子之所以责备我, 事情原来是这么回事: 由于报馆工人举行了一场罢工, 所以必须派人将通常夹在星期日报纸里的广告插页直接投送出去。

What I was being blamed for 为主语从句; it turned out 为插入语; which 引导的定语从句修饰 strike; 从句中的 it 作 made 的形式宾语, 真正宾语是不定式 to hand-deliver..., necessary 为宾语补足语; that 引导的宾语从句修饰 the advertising inserts。

13. (a) piece of cake: something very easy to do 轻松愉快的事情; 极其容易的事

— I think swimming is a piece of cake. 我认为游泳是件轻而易举的事。

— The English test yesterday was a piece of cake for him, but it was a little difficult for me. 昨天的英语考试对他来说非常容易, 而对我来说则有点难。

14. Some are whole magazine sections: Some ad inserts are as

thick as a whole magazine section, that is, the sheet of paper is folded after printing to form 16 or 32 pages. 有些广告有整本杂志那么大。

15. They are crammed wall-to-wall all through the house in stacks...: There are piles of ad inserts everywhere throughout the house... 整个屋子的广告到处堆积如山……

cram: force or press into a small space 装满, 填满

— He crammed books into his bag. (或 He crammed his bag with books.) 他把书包塞满了书。

— Many people were crammed into a railway carriage. 一节车厢挤满了人。

— a cramming school 补习班

stack: a usually orderly pile of things one above another 堆积; 一堆

— a stack of love letters 一叠情书

— I have stacks of homework to do today. 今天我有一大堆功课要做。

16. takeout restaurant: a restaurant where you can buy food to be eaten away from it. The food to be taken out is usually put in a plastic bag or a paper bag. 饭菜外卖的、供顾客带出去吃的餐厅。

17. ... as if working its way out of the range of the human ear: ... as if rising to such a pitch that it could no longer be heard by the human ear……她讲话的嗓门越来越大, 似乎到了震耳欲聋的地步。

as if 后省去了 her voice were。

18. ... but knew better by now than to say so.: ... but was wise enough by now not to tell the truth 但这会儿还是

不对她说为妙。

The husband was well aware of his wife's anger and he didn't want to make her even angrier by telling her he was enjoying himself far away from home, while she was suffering at home.

know better than to do: be wise enough not to do 具有充分智慧而不去做……; 很懂得而不至于做……

— He knows better than to lend you money. 他不至于笨到把钱借给你。

— You ought to know better than to go out in those thin clothes on such a cold day. 你应该懂得在这样冷的天气穿这么薄的衣服出门是不行的。

【用法说明】 know better than 后只能接不定式, 不能接动名词。不定式是肯定的形式, 否定的意义。

19. They've been at it for hours. : They've been busy over it for many hours. 他们干了几个小时。

at: busy over, engaged in 忙于, 在从事……中

— We were at lunch when he called. 他来拜访时, 我们正在吃午饭。

— When we called to see the invalid child, she was at trying to fit a jigsaw puzzle together. 我们去看这个病孩时, 她正忙着玩拼板玩具呢。

20. ... but all this hasn't made a dent in the situation! : ... but all this hasn't made any change in the situation! ……但一切努力收效甚微。

make a dent in: make a first step towards success in 取得初步进步

— He shoveled and shoveled, but he didn't seem to make a dent in the pile of sand. 他铲了又铲, 可好像并没把沙铲

走多少。

— Mary studied all afternoon, but hardly made a dent in her homework. 玛丽学习了一下午, 但作业还是没完成。

【用法说明】 make a dent in 通常用于否定句, 或与 hardly, barely 之类的词连用。

21. ... one does not get the best out of employees by... :
... one does not get the greatest possible amount of work out of his employees by... 采用……是不可能使他们卖力干活的。

22. Obtaining an audience with son No. 1.: Getting a chance to talk to my oldest son. 大儿子与我通上了话。

audience: a formal interview with a person of high rank (与高位者的) 正式谒见

— He was granted an audience with the Queen. 他获女王召见。

— The Minister allowed him an audience of 20 minutes. 部长给他 20 分钟的会见时间。

23. cut into: reduce 减少

— The landlord wouldn't cut into the rent of their room. 房东不肯减少他们房间的租金。

— Absenteeism and frequent work stoppage have greatly cut into the efficiency of the plant operations. 旷工和频繁的停工已经使工厂的工作效率大大减低。

【用法说明】 cut down 也可用来表示“减少”, 它比 cut into 更常用。

— We are making strenuous efforts to cut down expenses and avoid waste. 我们正作极大的努力来减少开支避免浪费。

24. “Dad, you have just worked a profound change in my

personality.”: “Dad, I have gained a good deal of enlightenment from what you said.” “爸，你刚才说的一席话使我受益匪浅，一下明白了许多。”

work: produce, bring about, cause 产生 (结果、效果), 引起

— This shows man can work wonders. 这说明人可以创造奇迹。

— This has worked a change in his living habits. 这引起了 he 生活习惯的改变。

25. The bonus program had worked until someone demanded to see the color of cash. : The bonus plan had been effective until someone demanded to show them money. 奖金计划确实有效，但后来有人提出要看看现金。

work: be effective (办法、计划、方法等) 行得通

— The present arrangement was working reasonably well. 目前这种安排还相当不错。

— We tried to be friendly at first, but it wouldn't work. 我们开始也想友好，但行不通。

26. ... the workers had no business settling for \$5 and a few competitive bonuses. ... : ... the workers had no reason to be satisfied with \$5 and some bonuses 工人没有理由满足于5美元外加一点竞争性的奖金。

have no business doing (或 to do) sth. : have no reason or right to do sth. 没有做……的权利 (或理由)

— Everything will turn out all right. You have no business to lose hope. 一切都会很顺利的。你没有理由失去希望。

— You have no business drawing on the fund without permission. 你没有权利私自动用那笔款项。

settle for: agree to accept sth. in place of what is hoped

for; be satisfied with 同意, 满足

— He wants to make a quick sale, so he'll settle for a low price. 他想快些出售, 所以价钱低点也行。

— I could never settle for a quiet life; I want excitement. 我决不能满足于这种宁静的生活, 我要寻求刺激。

【用法说明】 settle for 指接受某事物以代替原来所希望的、要求的東西。常含有“勉强不太情愿”的意思。

27. In mediation, the parties agreed on \$2 per hour.: Through the mediation of the third party, both sides accepted \$2 per hour. 双方通过调解达成一致意见: 每小时2美元。

agree on (或 upon): reach an agreement concerning sth. 在某事上达成一致意见

— They agreed on a date for the next meeting. 他们就下次会议的日期达成了协议。

— Finally a detailed plan of work was agreed upon. 最后就详细的工作计划取得了一致意见。

【用法说明】 注意 agree on 与 agree with 和 agree to 之间的区别。agree with 表示“意见一致”, 后面一般接人名或人称代词, 但也可接意见、看法等词。agree to 表示“同意”, 后面接事物名词, 如建议、计划、安排等。

— I agree with you in thinking that the scheme is a little premature. 我同意你的想法: 实行计划还嫌为时略早。

— Under no circumstances can we agree to such a principle. 在任何情况下我们也不会同意这一原则。

28. ... and a like amount for gifts: ... and a similar amount of money for gifts ……还有同样多的礼品费

like: similar 同样的

— It is unfair to give all the workers a like bonus. 给所有

工人发一样的奖金是不公平的。

【用法说明】 like 作定语置于名词之前仅限于 a like sum (同额), in a like manner (同样地) 等词组。like 作表语时较多, 表示“像……一样”这一含义。

— The two brothers are very like. 这俩兄弟长得很像。

29. minimum wage: Minimum wage is the smallest amount of money per hour that an employer may legally pay a worker. It is fixed by law, agreement, or other means. (依法律或劳资协定所订的) 最低工资 (通常用单数形式表示)

30. This left them with \$185 each.: After they had settled their accounts in this way, they left each of them \$185. 剩下的钱两个儿子各得了185元。

this 指代前句的内容。

leave: let stay, cause to be 听任……, 使……处于某种状态

— Terror left her speechless. 她恐惧得说不出话来。

— Don't leave your work half done. 工作不要半途而废。

【用法说明】 leave 作此意解时, 后接复合结构 (宾语和宾语补足语), 可用作宾语补足语的有形容词、分词、副词或介词短语。

— All the while they were left in the dark about the case. 这事他们一直被蒙在鼓里。

— They walked off and left me sitting there all by myself. 他们走了, 让我一个人孤零零地坐在那里。

— Always leave things where you can find them again. 随时要把东西放在容易找到的地方。

31. Still, it was “enough,” as one of them put it, to enable them to “avoid indignity” for quite a while: Though \$185

was not much, it was “enough” to enable them to “avoid indignity” of asking for money for a considerable period of time, as one of the boys said. 然而，正如一个儿子所说的，这些钱“足够”使他们在一段时间内“避免要钱而有失面子”。

put: express in words 表达，说

— I can't properly put my feelings into words. 我无法恰当地将自己的心情用语言表达出来。

— To put it mildly, it's unfriendly to speak like that. 说得轻一点，这样说话是不友好的。

quite a while: a considerable period of time 一段相当长的时间

— It is quite a while since I was in London. 我到伦敦已经有相当长的时间了。

— I haven't heard from him quite a while and don't know how he is getting along. 我有很长时间没有收到他的信了，也不知道他近况如何。

【用法说明】 while 作名词，表示“一会儿”时，有以下短语：after a while (过了一會兒)，all the while (始终，一直)，in a (little) while (没一会儿，不久)，once in a while (有时，偶尔)。

32. I assumed their mother had enlisted them to remove junk for a trash pickup: I thought their mother had got their help in carrying out useless things for a garbage collection. 起初我以为是他们的母亲要他们帮忙清除废品，好让垃圾车拖走。

33. Investigation revealed that they were offering “for sale or rent” our entire library. : After I had asked them about it, I learned that they were presenting all our books for