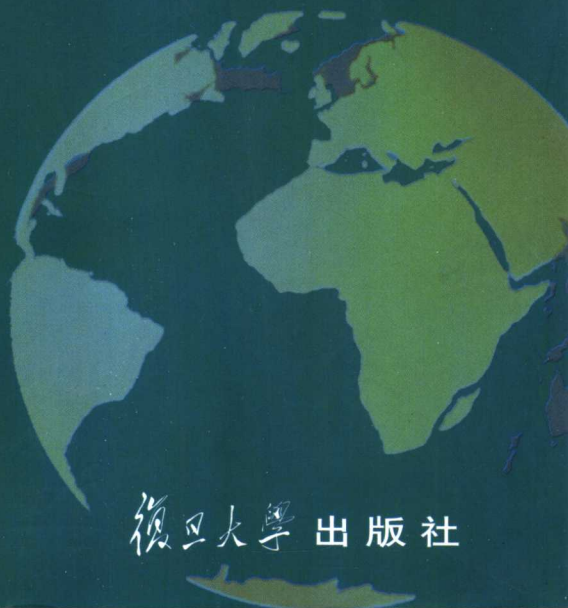


21^{世纪}

大学英语

同步精讲 (第一册)

孙桂香 主编



复旦大学出版社

TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY
COLLEGE ENGLISH

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21^{世纪}

大学英语 同步精讲 (第一册)

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前 言

《21 世纪大学英语》(读写教程)是由复旦大学出版社、高等教育出版社联合推出的国家重点教材。为了帮助学生吃透教材提高英语实际应用能力,并为教师备课提供方便,我们组织了大学英语教学一线的具有丰富教学经验的教师编写了这套《21 世纪大学英语同步精讲》。

本套丛书有以下特点:

1. 例句来自名篇佳作、世界名著及英美国家词汇专家著作,丰富充实、新颖幽默,并集知识性、趣味性于一体。
2. 词汇联想丰富,同义词辨析详尽透彻,具有一定的同义词典的功能。
3. 语法分析精辟独到,必要时推荐学生参阅权威语法著作相关章节。
4. 语言现象的解释前后回顾。例如 **rather than** 后接词语形式问题在 Unit 1 的 Text A、Unit 3 的 Text B、Unit 6 的 Text A 等多处都出现了。当在不同地方出现同一语言现象时,会提示参见先前解释,这样不仅对语言点而且对课文内容也起到温故知新的作用。
5. 所有课文配有汉语译文,并附有练习答案及汉译,同时对难句进行重点分析。
6. 背景知识融入课文理解。
7. 补充练习中的选择题是提高练习,有一定的深度,不少题目选自国家大学英语四、六级考题,与考试直接相链接;补充的汉译英练习中的词语均以课文为基础,对丰富语言表达和提高口语有积极的作用。

本丛书每一册均包括以下主要内容:

1. Main Idea of the Text
2. Outline of Each Part of the Text
3. Questions and Answers to Check Students' Preview

本部分针对 Text A, B, C 分别精心设计了问题,并作出了回答,引导学生全面正确理解课文(回答部分一律用斜体,且标出了在课文中的相关位置)。该部分既可帮助学生在学课文之前了解课文重点,也可帮助教师检查学生对课文的预习情况。

4. Comprehension of the Text

本部分包括:英文释义、汉译、词语解释、同义词比较、语法分析等。

5. Key to Exercises of Text A / B / C

其中词汇练习和完形填空部分配有译文。

6. Translation of Text A / B / C

7. Supplementary Exercises

本部分包括:多项选择题和结合课文的汉译英词语翻译。

在本书编写过程中,我们得到了复旦大学出版社的大力支持。同时,我们也得到了胡开杰、任永华、刘敏、叶宁、李海等同志的支持和帮助。在此深表感谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有疏漏不足之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

2002年8月

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Unit One

Text A Secrets of A Students

I. Main Idea of the Text

Some students who are very active in school activities still get A's in their study. Their academic success depends not so much on intelligence or hard work as on study methods or their secrets which are, in fact, a few basic techniques others can easily learn and become A students too. These secrets are to concentrate on one's work, to study anywhere, to organize ones materials and time, to learn how to read, to take good notes, to ask questions and to study together.

II. Outline of Each Part

Part 1 (Para. 1)	two examples of A students
Part 2 (Para. 2, 3)	the reason for their success
Part 3 (Para. 4—11)	eight secrets or basic study techniques of A students
Part 4 (Para. 12)	Conclusion: These study methods apply to all students and you can all become A students.

III. Questions and Answers to Check Students' Preview

1. Were Alex and Amanda A students? What did they do at school besides studying? (L. 1—4)

Yes, they were. Alex graduated from Cambridge with five A's and Amanda managed to get four A's. Besides studying, Alex played football and directed the school production of a play while Amanda played tennis and acted in school plays.

2. Are the most gifted students sure to perform best in exams? (L. 8—9)
No, not necessarily.

3. Is hard work sure to lead to good grades? (L. 11—13)

No, not necessarily. We all know of some students who study very hard and put in most of their time but still can't get good grades or even fail to pass exams.

4. What do the experiences of A students like Alex and Amanda prove? (L. 13—15)

They prove that excellent academic performance does not depend on how intelligent you are or on how hard you study but on how to make the most of your abilities to study efficiently.

5. What are the secrets of A students? (L. 17, 25, 31, 39, 48, 63, 75, 82)

They are: 1. concentrate, 2. study anywhere or everywhere, 3. organize study materials, 4. organize study time, 5. learn how to read efficiently, 6. take good notes, 7. ask questions, 8. study together.

6. What does “concentrate” mean? (L. 17—19)

It means that when you sit down to study, you focus on or pay special attention to the study material and allow no interruptions or interference.

7. Why is the second technique “study anywhere or everywhere” useful?

Because it enables you to make full use of your time.

8. Why is it important to organize your study materials and time?

Because you can easily get your hands on your materials if you organize and put them in good order, thus cutting down on time-wasting searches.

If you organize your time, you don't have to rush your assignment and it can enable you to avoid being overtired when you study. In this way your study will be highly efficient.

9. Does every student know how to read? Explain the reason.

No, not every student knows how to read. Some students either read everything carefully or they read passively. These students don't know how to read. We all know that there is always relevant and irrelevant material. As to relevant material, we must read carefully. As to irrelevant material, we only need to skim. In this way we can read quickly. But reading quickly does not mean reading efficiently. While reading, we need to think actively, ask questions frequently and sometimes even refer to the previous pages to confirm and outline so that we can keep aware of where we are. Only in this way can we read both quickly and efficiently.

10. In what way are good notes useful? (L. 67—69)

Good notes can enable you to keep main points in mind and see immediately which material is relevant and which is not during revision.

11. Why do students need to ask questions? (L. 75—77)

By asking questions you know at once whether your understanding is correct or

not. Besides, if you ask questions, you are curious about the material. You are not content with knowing whats, but want to know whys and hows. Curiosity enables students to have a thorough understanding.

12. Why is it important to study together?

Because when studying together, students can discuss, try different approaches and explain their solutions to one another so that you know which approaches are good, better or the best, right or wrong.

IV. Comprehension of the Text

1. Secrets of A Students (title)

词语解释: **A Students** 优等生。英美大学中常用字母来划分学生的学习成绩, **A (excellent)** 为优等, **B (good)** 为良好, **C (average)** 为中等, **D (below average)** 为中下等, **F (failing)** 为差。本科生必须达到 C 等, 研究生必须达到 B 等。在百分制中, 100 为最高分, 70 或 65 通常为最低及格分。

2. Alex, now a first-year student in natural sciences at Cambridge, played football for his school in Manchester and directed the school production of a play — but he left school with five A's. (L.1)

汉译: 阿历克斯现在是剑桥大学理科一年级学生, 他曾在曼彻斯特的中学校队里踢足球, 还导演了学校里的一个戏剧, 但他中学毕业时得了五个 A。

词语解释:

1) **natural science** 自然科学, 理科

相关词语: college of science 理学院; college / university of science and engineering 理工大学; college / university of science and technology 科技大学; liberal arts 文科; college of arts 文科院校; a student of science 理科学生; a student of arts 文科学生。

2) **Cambridge** 即 Cambridge University 剑桥大学, 世界著名大学, 位于英格兰东南剑桥城内。英国另一与之齐名的大学是牛津大学 (Oxford University)。**Manchester** 曼彻斯特, 英格兰西北部港市。

3) **direct vt.** 导演

direct a film 导演一部影片; direct a play 导演一部戏剧

4) **five A's** 五个 A 字母的复数形式为: 字母 + 's

There are three A's in this word. 这个单词里有三个 A。

The principle of business letter-writing is summed up in three C's, i. e. clearness, conciseness and courtesy. 商务书信写作的原则可用三个 C 来总结, 即: 清楚、简洁、礼貌。

3. Amanda, studying English at Bristol University, acted in plays at her school and played tennis regularly. Yet she still managed to get four A's. (L. 4)

汉译:在布里斯托尔大学学习英语的阿曼达在中学演过戏,还经常打网球,但她还是得了四个 A。

词语解释:Bristol University 布里斯托尔大学(Bristol 布里斯托尔,英格兰西南部港市)

比较:

1) **try to do sth. ; make efforts to do sth.** 努力做某事

I don't know whether I will have time on Friday. But I'll **try to come**. 我不知道我星期五是否有时间,但我争取来。

manage to do sth. ; make efforts and succeed in doing sth. 设法做到某事

I **managed to come** last Friday. 上个星期五我设法来了。

2) **regularly** 指按照固定时间有规律地进行,常解释为经常;**often** 指频繁地发生。

The flight goes from Shanghai to New York **regularly**. 此航班定期从上海飞往纽约。

We must study **regularly**. 我们学习要有规律。

He goes to the cinema **regularly**. 他经常看电影。

He is **often** ill. 他经常生病。

4. How do A students like these do it? Brains aren't the only answer. (L. 7)

英文释义:How do A students like Alex and Amanda both do well in their studies and take part in many other outside class activities? The reason is not just that they are intelligent.

汉译:像这样的 A 等生是如何做到这一点的呢?聪明并不是唯一的答案。

5. The most gifted students do not necessarily perform best in exams. (L. 8)

汉译:最有天赋的学生不一定考得最好。

词语解释:

1) **gifted adj.** 有天赋的;有才华的 **gift n.** 天赋

He is **gifted linguistically**. 他有语言天赋。

He has a **gift for languages**. 他有语言天赋。

2) **not necessarily ; not surely, not definitely** 不一定

Being wealthy does not necessarily mean happiness. 有钱不一定意味着幸福。

A concise letter is not necessarily a short one. 一封简洁的信不一定是一封短信。

3) **perform ; vt.** 做;进行;施行

perform one's job 做本职工作; perform an experiment 做实验; perform calcula-

tions 运算; perform a heart operation 做心脏手术; perform a dance 跳个舞

6. Knowing how to make the most of one's abilities counts for much more. (L.9)

英文释义: Knowing how to make the best use of one's abilities is much more important.

汉译: 懂得如何充分发挥个人能力要重要得多。

词语解释:

1) **make the most of; make the best use of** 最有效地利用

His success in business lies in his ability to make the most of the Internet to obtain information. 他在商业上的成功在于他有能力充分利用互联网获取信息。

The government makes the most of the natural resources to develop economy. 政府充分利用自然资源发展经济。

2) **count for much** 关系重大; 很有价值

count for little 几乎无足轻重 **count for nothing** 毫无价值; 不足信

He is a man that counts for very little. 他是个无足轻重的人。

Empty promises count for nothing. 空头诺言是毫无用处的。

A man with no sense of responsibility does not count for anything. 没有责任感的人是不足信的。

In war weapons count for much, but morale counts for more. 战争中武器重要, 但士气更重要。

语法分析: Knowing how to make the most of one's abilities 是动名词短语, 句子的主语; counts 是谓语动词; more 是 counts for 的宾语, much 修饰 more, count for more 更重要; count for much more 重要得多。

7. Hard work isn't the whole story either. (L.11)

英文释义: Hard work can't explain all either.

汉译: 刻苦用功也不能说明全部情况。

词语解释: **story; the truth** 真情; 内情。the whole story 和 only part of the story 是习惯说法, 意思是“全部情况”和“只是部分情况”。

We still don't know the whole story. 我们还是不知道全部情况。

The insider spilled the whole story. 该知情人供出全部实情。

These figures gave only part of the story. 这些数字只不过说明部分情况。

8. Some of these high-achieving students actually put in fewer hours than their lower-scoring classmates. (L.11)

英文释义: In fact, some of the students who get high scores spend less time than those who get lower scores.

汉译: 有些成绩高的学生实际上投入的时间比成绩低的学生还要少。