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修订本

大学英语(精读) 辅导讲义

4

光明日报出版社

REVISED EDITION
COLLEGE ENGLISH INTENSIVE READING
COACHING MATERIALS



大学英语(精读)

辅 导 讲 义

4

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内容提要

《大学英语(精读)辅导讲义》(1-4)是根据高等院校文理科本科用《大学英语(精读)》[修订本](上海外语教育出版社)编写而成的。出版本书旨在帮助使用《大学英语(精读)》[修订本]的大学生及相当水平的学习者很好地熟悉理解课文,巩固语言知识,增强应试能力。

本书分为1-4册,每册10单元,依课文顺序编写。编写者结合自身长期从事大学英语(精读)教学的实践经验,根据学习的需要,合理科学地将每单元分为课文概要、课文重难点详解、练习注释、练习答案、参考译文、同步自测题(附答案)等6个板块进行论述、详解、练习、答疑和翻译。

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前 言

《大学英语(精读)辅导讲义》(1—4)是根据高等院校文理科本科用《大学英语(精读)》[修订本](上海外语教育出版社)编写而成的。出版本书旨在帮助使用《大学英语(精读)》[修订本]的大学生及相当水平的学习者有效地学习课文,巩固语言知识,增强应试能力。

本书分为1—4册,每册10单元,依课文顺序编写。编写者结合自身长期从事大学英语(精读)教学的实践经验,根据学习的需要,合理科学地将每单元分六个板块进行论述、详解、练习、答疑和翻译:

1. 课文概要。课文概要采用中英文对照方式,将每课的主题或中心思想用精练的语言写出,使读者能迅速把握课文要旨。通过对“课文概要”的学习、揣摩,读者能有效地掌握提炼文章主题的方法和英文写作的有关技巧。

2. 课文重难点详解。课文重难点,是理解一篇文章的关键,也是编者希望学生掌握的知识点。它包括词汇、语句和语法等教学大纲要求重点掌握且较难理解的内容。这些内容也是考试中出现率较高的考点。在编排上,先列出重难点,再用英文解释,然后用中文翻译出来,最后给出例句,详解用法。例句也有中文翻译,有助于读者准确理解课文、句子和单词的含义,模仿、学习规范语言,使语言点的学习与语篇的学习有机地结合在一起。

这一部分是本书的重心所在。《大学英语(精读)》作为全国优秀教材,在课文的选配上自然是独具匠心。掌握了课文的重难点,既实现了教材编写者的初衷,也为今后顺利通过4、6级考试打下良好的基础;更重要的是,为进一步学好英语作了必要的知识积累。

3. 练习注释。注释内容包括练习中出现的生词和习语。在做练习前,可先略读一下练习注释;做练习时,分心的语言障碍会减少许多。

4. 练习答案。练习答案按教材顺序逐项给出,准确、翔实。

5. 参考译文。参考译文包括课文译文和阅读材料译文。参考译文

有助于读者正确理解文章,消除阅读时频频翻阅辞典的烦恼,从而大大提高阅读速度。读者还可将自己的翻译练习与参考译文加以对照,举一反三,逐步熟悉翻译技巧。

6. 同步自测题(附答案)。实践证明,学习后的及时练习是巩固学习成果的最有效方法。本练习是编写者在教学实践中提炼出的精华。通过同步自测练习,读者可巩固本单元所学的内容,将知识点转化为语言运用能力;同时还可以及时发现问题,解决问题,针对不足,改进学习。从而深化对课程的理解和掌握。

《大学英语(精读)》(1-4)[修订本]的每册增加了5篇(4册共20篇)科普阅读材料。《大学英语(精读)辅导讲义》(1-4)将每篇科普阅读材料译成中文附于每册篇末。科普文章介于文学作品和科学论文之间,准确掌握其内涵,将其恰如其分地用中文翻译出来有相当的难度。读者可通过本书的参考译文,逐步了解科普文章写作和翻译的特点。

特别应该指出的是,《大学英语(精读)辅导讲义》(1-4)是在《大学英语(精读)自学辅导》(教育科学出版社)和《新编大学英语(精读)自学辅导》(北京广播学院出版社)的基础上,经策划者和编写者遵照读者提供的大量反馈信息和宝贵意见,不断修订、不断锤炼、不断完善,历经8年而成。编写者长期在教学第一线,对学生在大学英语(精读)学习中的种种困难、要求知之甚多;尤其是对学生怎样结合大学英语(精读)的学习,顺利通过大学英语4、6级考试有深刻了解,因此,本书能切中要脉,抓住重点,指点迷津。策划者和出版者本着全心全意为读者着想的宗旨,重视每一个建议、剔除每一个瑕疵,力争使《大学英语(精读)辅导讲义》(1-4)成为读者心目中的精品。

本书由严汛策划,李剑波主编,刘文俊审校。韩健先生为本书的出版作了大量工作,在此表示由衷的感谢。

我们对选用、推荐本《辅导讲义》的广大读者和各界人士表示感谢并希望您一如既往对本书提出宝贵意见。

编者

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Unit 1

Big Bucks the Easy Way

(轻而易举赚大钱)

一、课文概要

Having looked into their father's suggestion, the two college students undertake the delivery of Ad inserts. They think it is easy for them to make the money. So millions of pages of Ad inserts are brought to their home to be filled in bags. They should deliver all the Ad inserts to 4000 houses by seven o'clock Sunday morning, and they will get the payment of \$ 600 in all. By hiring several children to help, they manage to get the work done, with the final profit of \$ 185 each. We know from the story that there is no easy way to earn a lot of money even in the United States. People have to learn quickly and work hard before they can get their shares of money.

两名大学生经过考虑其父亲的建议之后,他们承揽了投递广告插页这份活。他们认为赚这笔钱并不难。于是,数百万页的广告运回家里装袋。他们必须在星期天早上七点前把所有的广告都投递到4000户家庭。他们一共可以得到600美元。他们雇用几名小孩做帮工,设法完成了这项工作,最后每人挣了185美元。从这个故事里,我们可以得知在美国也根本没有轻松的办法赚大钱。人们必须勤奋学习,努力工作才能得到他们应得的那份钱。

二、课文重难点详解

1. "You ought to look into this"—— You should think about this. 你们该考虑一下这个。

look into:

(1) to direct one's eyes into; try to see in (something) 注视…;察看

例: ① I looked into the room but no one was there. 我朝房间里看了看,室内空无一人。

② She got such a shock when she looked into the mirror and saw the colour of her hair. 当她朝镜子里看去,看到自己头发的颜色时,她是如此地吃惊。

(2) to examine (something) quickly or not deeply 浏览

例: ① I usually look into a book before deciding whether to read it. 我通常在决定是否读这本书之前先浏览一下全书。

② Do you have the habit of looking into the traveling guide before visiting a place? 在参观一个地方之前,你有浏览一下旅游指南的习惯吗?

(3) to examine (something); try to find the truth about (something); consider 调查,研究;考虑

例: ① The government will look into how to reduce unemployment. 政府将考怎样减少失业。

② The police are looking into the disappearance of the jewellery. 警察正在调查这一珠宝失窃案件。

2. "I can live with it"—— I can accept it. "我可以忍受。"

live with: to learn to accept something unpleasant 接受;忍受

例: ① Whether we like it or not, we will have to live with the new tax law. 不论我们是否喜欢,我们都得接受新税法。

② I don't like winter, but we all have to live with it. 我不喜欢冬天,但我们都得接受冬天这一事实。

3. I was comfortably settled in a hotel room far from home —— I was comfortably placed in a hotel room far from home. 我已在远离家乡的一个旅店舒适地住下来了。

settle (in); to place ... in ...; start live in a place 把…安排住在…;安居,

定居

例：① Once you settle a baby in a very comfortable bed, it will soon fall asleep. 你把婴儿放在很舒适的床上躺下，它就会很快入睡。

② My family settled in New York over a century ago. 我家于 100 多年前来到纽约定居下来了。

4. **inquire(enquire)**: to ask for the purpose of learning or information 询问；打听

例：① The teacher inquired the student's reason for his absence. 老师询问了学生缺席的原因。

② If you want to know the price of rooms in this hotel in detail, you have to go and inquire at the desk. 你若想详知这个旅馆的房价，你只好去服务台问一问。

5. **Another truck just pulled up out front** — Another truck of Ad inserts just arrived and stopped in front of our house. 又开来了一卡车广告插页停在大门前。

pull up: to cause to (come to) 停下(车)；车停下

例：① The driver pulled up the bus just in time to avoid hitting the child. 那位司机幸亏及时刹车才没有碰着那个小孩子。

② There goes the bell and I have to pull up now. 下课铃声响了，我就只好讲到这里。

6. **"a piece of cake!"** — it's very easy. 这事很简单！

a piece of cake: (*informal*) something very easy to do 容易做的事

例：① English writing is anything but a piece of cake. 英文写作并不容易。

② He still remembers that his first solo flight was a piece of cake. 他现在还记得他的第一次单独飞行是件轻而易举的事。

7. **but knew better by now than to say so** — however, I am wise enough not to mention the matter now. 但现在还是不说为妙。

know better: to be wise or well-trained enough (not to) 知道不该做某事；不至如此无知

例：① She is old enough to know better than to spend all her money on

clothes. 她长大了,不会无知到把所有的钱都花在购买衣服上。

- ② I thought you know better than to go such places as that. 我想你不至于去那种地方。

8. **but all this hasn't made a dent** —— but all this hasn't made any sense. 但一切努力都无济于事。

make a dent (in something): make less by a very small amount or reduce slightly; **make a first step towards success in something** 略为减少;略有进步(进展)

例: ① John has worked at the topic for many years, but hardly made a dent in it. 约翰已研究这个课题多年,但几乎没有什么进展。

- ② The purchase of a car only made a dent in his income. 购买小车的钱只花了他收入的很小一部分。

9. **But that would cut into our profit** —— However that would cut down our profit. 但那样做要减少我们的收入了。

cut into: to interfere with something because of the reduction 因削减而产生不利影响;妨碍...

例: ① Peter's extra homework cuts into his weekends. 彼得额外增加的课外作业减少了他的周末休息时间。

- ② The rise in wages cut into the profit of the company. 增加工资降低了公司的利润。

10. **the workers had no business settling for \$5 and a few competitive bonuses** —— the workers have no reason only to accept \$5 and so little money as the competitive bonuses. 工人们没有理由只得五块钱的工钱,外加一点点竞争性奖金。

have no business: have no business to do (doing) something; to have no right or reason to do something 没有权利或理由去做...;不能平白无故地做...

例: ① I have no business to show mercy on ungrateful persons. 我没有理由去同情那些恩将仇报的人。

- ② You have no business to speak to her like that. 你没有权利象这样子对她说话。

settle for: to agree to take or accept something in place of what is hoped for or demanded 凑合着接受,勉强承受

例: ① Many American women refuse to settle for staying home as housewives. 许多美国妇女不愿只呆在家里作家庭主妇。

② Dick settled for \$500 instead of \$1000 for his used car after a hard bargain. 经过讨价还价, 迪克将原来要价 1000 美元的旧车只好卖价 500 美元。

11. **We thought you were done with them** —— We thought you had finished the reading of the books and didn't want them again. 我们还以为你读完这些书再也不要了呢!

do with:

(1) **(have/be done with)**: to finish with 完成; 结束

例: ① He has (is) done with telephone. 他已打完了电话。

② I have done with the text before class. 上课前我就读完了课文。

(2) **(常与 could 连用)**: to need or want 需要

例: ① The classroom could do with a thorough cleaning. 教室需要彻底打扫了。

② This house could do with painting. 这所房子需要涂刷一下。

③ I could do with a cup of tea. 我要一杯茶就行了。

12. **Then you might as well make a little money from them** —— So you have good reason to make a little money from the books. (既然不用了), 那你还不如将其卖点钱。

may(might) as well: have no strong reason not to do something 不妨, 还不如

例: ① You may as well kill him if you want his money. 你要他的钱, 还不如杀了他。

② You might just as well say that white is black if you speak like that. 你如那样讲话等于是颠倒黑白。

三、练习注释

1. in return for: 作为...的交换
2. give in to: 屈服;让步
3. come to terms with: 与...达成协议;妥协
4. work up: 激起;逐步引起
5. save up: 节省;储蓄;贮存
6. make up: 弥补;补偿
7. applicant: 申请人
8. on one's own: 独自地;独立地
9. call off: 取消;放弃
10. nostalgia *n.*: 留恋;怀旧
11. oasis *n.*: 宜人的地方
12. confectionery *n.*: (总称)糖果;糖果店
13. order *n.*: 预订单

四、练习答案

Understanding the Text (课文译文见 P. 14)

I. Choose the best answer for each of the following:

1. c 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. b 6. c 7. a 8. d

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What did the ad printed on the bag promise?
—The ad printed on the bag offered leisurely, lucrative work for delivering plastic bags filled with magazines to homes. The bag promised "Big Bucks the Easy Way!"
2. What did the father tell his college sons to think about? Why did he want them to do so?
—The father told his college sons to think about the matter carefully in order to earn some money. He wanted them to do this so they wouldn't continually ask him to give them money.
3. How did they respond to their father's suggestion at first? Why was he hurt by their response?

—At first, they weren't very enthusiastic about their father's suggestion. He was hurt because his sons were too lazy to work for their own money, and they would bear the indignity of asking for money all the time.

4. What job did the company offer the two boys? Why were they overjoyed to take it?

—The company offered the boys a job of hand-delivering the advertising inserts. The company promised to pay the boys \$ 600 for delivering these inserts to 4 000 houses by Sunday morning. The boys were overjoyed because they thought it would be very easy to make money, and wouldn't take long at all.

5. What did their mother blame their father for?

—Their mother blamed their father for getting their sons involved in doing the job that was much more difficult, troublesome, and time-consuming than what they had expected.

6. Why did the mother get more and more worked up as she talked over the phone about "hundreds of thousands, maybe millions, of pages of advertising"?

—Because the magazine inserts were so numerous that they were occupying nearly the whole house and the job was looking more and more impossible to be finished before the dead line.

7. What measures did the college men take to get the job done on time?

—To get the job done on time, they hired their younger sisters and brothers, and a few neighbourhood children to help for five dollars each. They set up assembly lines to stuff the magazine inserts into plastic bags. They also recruited some neighbours to provide transportation.

8. What did the father say was the right way to make employees exert their utmost? How did he persuade his eldest son to his way of thinking?

—The father told his sons that the right way to make employees exert their utmost was to offer a bonus of a dollar every hour to the workers who filled the most bags. They won't get any profits if they weren't going to do so. The father said to his eldest son if he didn't act on his instruction,

he would have to remove all the paper by themselves and there would be no time for eating or sleeping until the pages were removed.

9. How did the boys settle their accounts after the job was completed?

—They paid \$ 150 for the labor costs, \$ 40 for gasoline, about \$ 40 more to buy gifts for their mother and neighbours, and then split the rest. Finally, there left the two boys about \$ 185 each.

10. Was the money earned the easy way?

—No, it was difficult for the boys to earn the money.

11. What happened one Sunday morning?

—The father noticed his two youngest sons carrying several boxes from various corners of the house out the front door to the curbside one Sunday morning. He found out that they were trying to sell or rent all the books they had in their house.

12. What prompted the two youngest sons to offer “for sale or rent” their entire library?

—The two boys were trying to earn some money by the easy way of selling or renting all the books in their house.

Vocabulary

- V. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions chosen from the following list.

Change the form where necessary:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. thoughtful | 2. might as well |
| 3. draw your attention to | 4. marvelous |
| 5. settle for | 6. done with |
| 7. competitive, competitive | 8. pained |
| 9. leisurely | 10. shrink |
| 11. delivery | 12. echoed |
| 13. sour | 14. for rent |
| 15. stack | |

- VI. Replace the italicized parts in the following sentences with words or expressions from the text:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. inquired | 2. informed |
|-------------|-------------|