



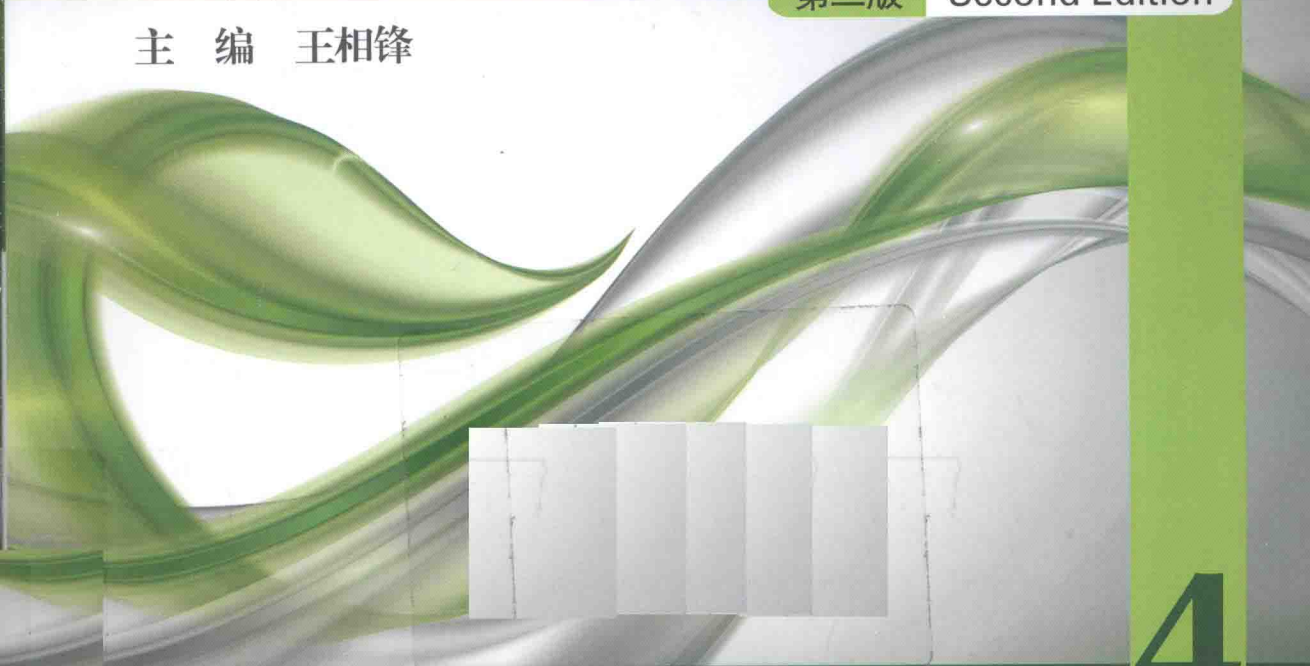
英语专业教材系列辅导

A GUIDE TO CONTEMPORARY COLLEGE ENGLISH 现代大学英语

全程
辅导

第二版 Second Edition

主 编 王相锋



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精 读

大连海事大学出版社



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前言



《现代大学英语(精读)》(第二版)(外语教学与研究出版社出版)是由北京外国语大学英语系编写的一套供大学英语专业学生使用的精读教材。在使用过程中,广大师生普遍反映起点高、难度大。为了帮助广大师生及英语自学者更好地学习和理解这套教材,我们组织多所高校具有丰富教学经验的教师精心编写了这套《现代大学英语全程辅导(精读)》(第二版)1~4册。

本套书的编写是在透彻理解和准确把握教育部最新颁布的《高校英语专业教学大纲》和《高校英语专业四、八级考试大纲》精神的基础上进行的,全套书力求全方位、多角度、大容量地诠释《现代大学英语》教材的词汇、句型、课文、练习等内容。本套书讲解细致、透彻、准确,设计科学、合理,使用方便,助考得力。

本套书与教材同步,每课 Text A 部分包括以下五部分:

一、课文导读

(一) 内容梗概:从全局的角度简洁概述 Text A 的课文大意,剖析作者的观点和写作目的,以帮助学生学习和理解课文。

(二) 背景知识:介绍与课文相关的典型背景知识,帮助学生透过语言材料了解与课文有关的人物、事件、地理、文化、政治、社会等知识,拓展知识面。

二、词汇与短语

(一) 词汇:注有音标、词性、英汉释义、重要词语的同义词、反义词、派生词等,以帮助学生更好地理解词义。对于重要词汇列出其常用的词义,并在每个义项后配以例句及译文。

(二) 短语:对课文中出现的重要短语给以英汉释义及例句,以帮助学生加深对短语要点的理解。

三、课文注释

对课文中出现的语言要点加以解释;对典型语言点加以归纳总结;对语言理论加以简洁、实效地介绍;对难句加以结构分析,解决对语言背景、修辞手段、写作意图、写作风格等理解的问题。

四、课文译文

给出课文的参考译文,便于学生理解课文,认清结构,明确主题,从中学到语言知识,提高理解与运用的能力。

五、练习答案及详解

对阅读理解、词汇、语法等进行准确的详解、总结及示例,帮助学生准确掌握知识,突破难点。

Text B 部分包括课文译文及同步测试两部分。

我们相信,本套书对学生准确把握教材内容,提高自身英语素养并顺利通过英语专业四、六级考试会大有裨益,希望本套书能成为广大师生的良师益友,也希望广大读者提出宝贵的意见和建议。

编 者

2014. 9

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UNIT 1

Text A

Thinking as a Hobby

一、课文导读

(一) 内容梗概

本文讨论了一个非常严肃的主题:思考。开篇以第一人称方式记述了作者如何被引入思考之门,从而逐渐认识所谓的“三级思维”的本质。作者认为“三级思维”绝不是思考,而是无知、偏见和虚伪的代名词。“三级思维”的人数众多,不容许别人指出他们信仰中的矛盾之处。“二级思维”则能发现问题,察觉出三级思维者信仰中的矛盾之处并指出他们的无知、偏见、虚伪及其逻辑思维的缺乏,这让他们沾沾自喜而停滞不前,却不能给出合理的解决方案。一级思维者寥寥无几。但是他们开始寻找真理,不断地探索问题的答案。作者把这种思维方式作为一种爱好,质询一切落后的体制,尽管充满艰难险阻,但是充满了乐趣并通向真理,最终由一位思考爱好者成长为一名职业的思考者。

(二) 背景知识

1. William Golding

William Golding (1911 - 1993), a British writer who won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1983, and who is known especially for his novel *Lord of the Flies*. He was born in Cornwall in 1911 and was educated at Marlborough Grammar School and at Brasenose College, Oxford. Apart from writing, his past and present occupations include being a schoolmaster, a lecturer, an actor, a sailor, and a musician. His father was a schoolmaster and his mother was a suffragette. He was brought up to be a scientist, but revolved. After two years at Oxford he read English literature instead. He spent five years at Oxford publishing a volume of poems in 1935. He joined the Royal Navy in 1940. Later he was present off the French coast for the D-Day invasion and at the island of Walcheren.

After the war he returned to teaching, and began to write again. *Lord of the Flies*, his first novel, was published in 1954. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1983. And the Nobel Foundation cited “his novel which, with the perspicuity of realistic narrative art and the diversity and universality of myth, illuminates the human condition in the world of today”. The intrinsic cruelty of man is at the heart of many of Golding’s novels. His other books are: *The Inheritors* (novel) 1955, *Pincher Martin* (novel) 1965, *Rites of Passage* (novel) 1980, for which he won the “Booker Prize”.

2. Auguste Rodin

Auguste Rodin was a French sculptor. Although Rodin is generally considered the progenitor of modern sculpture, he did not set out to rebel against the past. He was schooled traditionally, took a craftsman-like approach to his work, and desired academic recognition, although he was never accepted into Paris’s foremost school of art. Sculpturally, Rodin possessed a unique ability to model a complex, turbulent, deeply pocketed surface in clay. Many of his most notable sculptures were roundly criticized during his lifetime. They clashed with the predominant figure sculpture tradition, in which works were decorative, formulaic, or highly thematic. His works are *The Man with the Broken Nose*, *The Gates of Hell*, *The Thinker*, *The Three Shades*, and *The Kiss*, etc.

3. The Thinker

The Thinker (originally titled *The Poet*, after Dante) is one of the most well-known sculptures in the world. It is created by Auguste Rodin. The original was a 27.5-inch-high bronze piece created between 1879 and 1889, designed for the Gates’ lintel, from which the figure would gaze down upon Hell. While *The Thinker* most obviously characterizes Dante, aspects of the Biblical Adam, the mythological Prometheus, and Rodin himself have been ascribed to him. Other observers de-emphasize the apparent intellectual theme of *The Thinker*, stressing the figure’s rough physicality and the emotional tension emanating from it.

4. Nehru

Nehru (14 November 1889 – 27 May 1964) was the first Prime Minister of India and a central figure in Indian politics for much of the 20th century. He emerged as the paramount leader of the Indian Independence Movement under the tutelage of Mahatma Gandhi (甘地) and ruled India from its establishment as an independent nation in 1947 until his death in office in 1964. Nehru is considered to be the architect of the modern Indian nation-state; a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic. He was the father of Indira Gandhi and the maternal grandfather of Rajiv Gandhi, who served as the third and sixth Prime Ministers of India, respectively.

二、词汇与短语

(一) 词汇

1 anguish /'æŋɡwɪʃ/ n.

mental or physical suffering caused by extreme pain or worry (肉体或精神的)极度痛苦; 苦恼

—He groaned in anguish. 他痛苦地呻吟。

【同义】agony

2 aspire /ə'spaɪə(r)/ v.

to have a strong desire to achieve or to become sth. 极度渴望得到某物; 有志成就某事

—For us, it's something that we may aspire to but can never attain. 对我们来说,那是可望而不可即的。

【同义】draw a bead on; aim; shoot for

3 **atheist** /'eɪθɪst/ *n.*

a person who believes that there is no God 无神论者

—He is admittedly an atheist. 他被公认是位无神论者。

4 **bitterly** /'bɪtə(r)li/ *adv.*

(describing unpleasant or sad feelings) extremely 极度痛苦;残酷地

—They were bitterly disappointed at the result of the game. 他们对比赛结果极为失望。

【同义】piercingly; biting

5 **bulge** /bʌldʒ/ *v.*

to stick out from sth. in a round shape 凸出;膨胀

—His eyes bulged. 他双眼凸出。

【同义】bulk; swell

6 **Catholic** /'kæθəlɪk/ *n.*

a member of the Roman Catholic Church 天主教徒

—She was a devout Catholic. 她是一个虔诚的天主教徒。

7 **costly** /'kɒstli/ *adj.*

causing people to lose sth. or to suffer 价值高的;贵重的

—It must be very costly to keep up a house like this. 维修这么一幢房子一定很昂贵。

【同义】harmful; expensive; precious

【反义】cheap; inexpensive; fair

8 **deficiency** /drɪ'fɪʃənsi/ *n.*

a fault in sth./sb. that makes them not good enough 弱点;缺点;不足之处

—Vitamin deficiency in the diet can cause illness. 饮食中缺乏维生素可能导致疾病。

【同义】shortage; absence; defect; scarcity

9 **delinquent** /dɪ'lɪŋkwənt/ *adj.*

(esp. of young people or their behavior) showing a tendency to commit crimes 有违法倾向的

—Most delinquent children have deprived backgrounds. 多数少年犯都有贫困且未受教育的背景。

【同义】criminal

10 **detestation** /,dɪ'te'steɪʃən/ *n.*

(noun of *detest*) strong hatred 憎恶;厌恶

—We all hold these old customs in detestation. 我们都非常嫌恶这些旧习惯。

【同义】offense; hatred; spite; horror; dislike

11 **devise** /drɪ'vaɪz/ *v.*

to invent sth. new or a new way of doing sth. 设计;计划;发明

—He elaborately devised a new computer. 他精心设计了一台电脑。

【同义】contrive; invent; arrange

12 **disintegrated** /dɪsɪntɪɡreɪtɪd/ *adj.*

the state of being a part or in pieces (Note: This word is not used here in its normal sense. The author uses it for humor.)

13 **disinterested** /dis'ɪntərɪstɪd/ *adj.*

free from bias and self-interest and therefore objective and impartial 公正无私的; 无偏见的

—Scientists, of course, can be expected to be impartial and disinterested. 当然, 人们会认为科学家们理所当然是公正客观的。

【同义】unconcerned; indifferent; uninterested; apathetic

14 **draught** /dræft/ *n.*

(*AmE* also *draft*) a flow of cool air in a room or other enclosed space 气流; 穿堂风

—There is a draught in this room. 这房间里有风。

15 **exalt** /ɪg'zɔ:lt/ *v.*

to excite or to praise them very highly 提高; 提升; 赞扬; 使得意; 加强

—She thanked the President to exalt her. 她感谢总统提拔她。

【同义】dignify; praise; extol; glorify

16 **fault** /fɔ:lt/ *n.*

the fact of being responsible for a bad or unpleasant situation or a weakness in one's character 缺点, 缺陷; 过错; 责任

—There was no escaping the fact: it was all his fault. 这全是他的错, 这是无法回避的事实。

【同义】error; flaw; misdeed; mistake

17 **file** /faɪl/ *n.*

sth. that is placed in an official record 文件夹

—He sat behind a table on which there were half a dozen files. 他坐在一张放有 6 个文件夹的桌子后面。

【同义】data

18 **fuss** /fʌs/ *n.*

unnecessary excitement, worry or activity 忙乱; 大惊小怪; 大惊小怪的人; 争吵

—He does what he's told without any fuss. 他不声不响地按照吩咐办事。

【反义】calm; composure

19 **heady** /'hedɪ/ *adj.*

(of a person) excited in a way that makes you do things without worrying about the possible results 顽固的; 任性的; 兴奋的; (酒等) 易使人醉的

—The flowers give off a heady scent at night. 这些花晚上散发出醉人的芳香。

【同义】intoxicating

20 **hideous** /'hɪdiəs/ *adj.*

extremely unpleasant or ugly 令人极度讨厌的; 特丑陋的

—Their new color scheme is hideous! 他们新的颜色搭配难看极了!

【同义】frightful; ghastly; horrible

21 **high-minded** /'haɪ'maɪndɪd/ *adj.*

(of people or ideas) having strong moral principles 高尚的

—She belonged to a high-minded group of ladies who met and discussed works of literature. 她属于道德高尚女性的群体, 她们会聚在一起讨论文学作品。

【同义】virtuous; saintly; lofty; righteous; elevated

22 **hindquarters** /'haɪnd,kwɔ:tə(r)z/ *n.*

the back part of a four-legged animal, including its two back legs (四足动物的)臀部及后腿

23hustle /'hʌsl/ *v.*

to make sb. move quickly by pushing them in a rough aggressive way 催促;猛推

—There was no opportunity to ask anything more as the guards hustled us away. 卫兵把我们推搡走了,我们没有机会再多问。

【同义】push; jostle; jolt; shove

24hypocrisy /hɪ'pɒkrəsi/ *n.*

(*disapproving*) behavior in which sb. pretends to have moral standards or opinions that they do not actually have 伪善;虚伪

—He accused newspapers of hypocrisy in their treatment of the story. 他指责了报纸在报道该新闻时的虚伪。

【同义】deception

25impediment /ɪm'pedɪmənt/ *n.*

sth. that delays or stops the progress of sth.; impediment to sth. ...的障碍

—The level of inflation is a serious impediment to economic recovery. 通货膨胀是影响经济复苏的严重障碍。

【同义】obstruction; prevention

26league /li:g/ *n.*

a collection of people, countries, or groups that combine for a particular purpose, typically mutual protection or cooperation 联盟

—Several nations formed a defense league. 几个国家结成了防御联盟。

【同义】conference

27leopard /'lepəd/ *n.*

a large animal of the cat family that has yellowish-brown fur with black spots 豹子

—Can the leopard change his spots? 豹子能够改变身上的斑点吗? (本性难移)

28lest /lest/ *conj.*

(*old-fashioned*) used to introduce the reason for the particular emotion or action mentioned 唯恐;担心

—He went on talking, lest he should expose his uneasiness. 他继续往下谈,唯恐显露出内心的不安来。

【同义】fear; avoid

29libertine /'lɪbəti:n/ *n.*

(*fml, disapproving*) a person, usu. a man, who leads an immoral life and is interested in pleasure, esp. sexual pleasure 浪荡子;放荡不羁的人;淫荡的人

—I believe John is not a libertine any more. 我相信约翰不再是个浪子了。

【同义】wanton; epicurean; corrupter

30majesty /'mædʒəsti/ *n.*

(His/Her/Your Majesty) a title of respect used when speaking about or to a king, queen, emperor and empress 陛下

—the sheer majesty of St Peter's in Rome 罗马圣彼得大教堂的雄伟庄严

【同义】Eminence; Highness; Royal

31masterpiece /'mæstəpi:s/ *n.*

the best book, painting, movie, piece of music, etc. by a particular person 杰作

—This book is a real masterpiece. 这本书是真正的名著。

【同义】masterwork

32 **Methodist** /'meθədɪst/ *n.*

a member of a Christian Protestant Church that broke away from the Church of England in the 18th century 卫理公会教徒; 方法论者

—He was a staunch Methodist, a lay preacher. 他是个虔诚的卫理公会教徒, 一个业余的传道者。

【派生】Methodism *n.* 卫理公会; 循道宗 教义 Methodistic *adj.* 卫理公会教徒的; 墨守成规的 Methodistical *adj.* 严格的

33 **monologue** /'mɒnəlɒɡ/ *n.*

a long speech by one person during a conversation that stops other people from speaking or expressing an opinion (戏剧) 独白; 独角戏; 长篇大论

—He went into a long monologue about life in America. 他开始滔滔不绝地谈起美国的生活。

34 **muscular** /'mʌskjʊlə(r)/ *adj.*

(also *informally* *muscly*) having large strong muscles 肌肉的; 壮健的; 肌肉发达的; 强壮的

—He is a muscular young man. 他是个健壮年轻人。

【同义】thewy; sinewy

35 **navy** /'neɪvi/ *n.*

the part of a country's armed forces that fights at sea, and the ships that it uses 海军; 船队

—The army, navy and air forces are coordinate armed services. 陆军、海军和空军是并行的军种。

【同义】forces; marine; aircraft

36 **oratory** /'ɔ:rətɔ:ri/ *n.*

the skill of making powerful and effective speeches in public 演讲术; (用长词或正式词语的) 辞藻华丽的言辞

—He roused the masses with his oratory. 他以其雄辩术唤起民众。

【同义】eloquence

37 **outnumber** /'aʊt'nʌmbə(r)/ *v.*

to be greater in number than sb./sth. 数量多于; 比...多

—Blacks outnumber whites by better than 5 to 1. 黑人与白人的比例超过 5:1。

【同义】exceed

38 **penal** /'pi:nəl/ *adj.*

relating to punishment, esp. by law 刑事的; 刑法上的; 与刑罚有关的; 作为刑罚场所的

—Parliament may legislate on any matter of penal law. 议会可以对刑事法律的任何事项立法。

【同义】corrective

【派生】penalty *n.* 惩罚

39 **pious** /'pi:əs/ *adj.*

deeply religious 虔诚的; 信神的; 伪善的; 尽责的; 孝敬的; 可赞的; 好心的

—Alexander is a pious follower of the faith. 亚历山大是个虔诚的信徒。

【同义】devout; believing; religious; reverent; faithful

【反义】impious

【派生】piously *adv.* 虔诚地 piousness *n.* 虔诚

40 **proficient** /prəʊ'fɪʃənt/ *adj.*