

大学英语精读 名师助学

(配精读修订本第三册)

根据教育部 1999 年教学大纲编写

COLLEGE ENGLISH

3



全国百所名牌大学推荐辅导用书

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人民公安大学出版社

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中国人民公安大学出版社

前 言

本丛书为上海外语教育出版社《大学英语》(修订本)精读配套辅导用书,由北京大学、清华大学、南京大学、东南大学数位有丰富教学经验的教师合力编写,名为《大学英语精读名师助学》。

在编写过程中,编者充分考虑了大学英语的教学特点,学生需求和大学英语教学、考试要求。每册书分课文学习,分级考试题型训练,期中、期末考试试卷三部分,简称“学、练、考”。

【学】 课文学习辅导。指出课文重点、难点、疑点、关键知识点、常考点,教会学习方法。篇后附有参考译文和练习答案,以备学习中随时查阅。

【练】 每个单元后均给出一定量的练习题。设计这些练习题时要求做到:A.题型与各级考试题型一致;B.内容主要取自课文;C.难易度由一级向四级逐渐过渡;D.方向直指四、六级考试。

【考】 每册书均附期中、期末考试卷。期中、期末试卷符合以下要求:A.期中试卷内容取自前半册,期末试卷内容取自全书;B.与分级题型训练相配套;C.试题与四、六级试题库相一致;D.方便各校英语教师取用。

丛书由北京大学考试中心主任石春祯教授主编。在编写过程中得到了著名的恩波语言研究所几位专家的大力支持,在此深表谢意!

第三册由博文、陈杨、张权编写,博文任执行主编,孙建民同志为本书提供了部分试卷。本书的编写得到了清华大学和东南大学外语系有关领导和教师的大力支持,在此一并致谢。

限于编者水平,书中不妥之处在所难免,恳请批评指正。

编 者

1999年8月

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Unit One

A BRUSH WITH THE LAW

一、课文写作特点与理解

本文是一篇记叙文。它以第一人称的写作手法，讲述了一个中产阶级家庭的高中毕业生与法律发生的一场小冲突。本文围绕着“专横武断地将人逮捕，而后又随意地将人释放”的中心思想，叙述条理清晰，详略得当，层次分明，充分表现了执法者武断专横。在叙述中，作者并非一味平铺直叙，而是夹叙夹议，抒发了作者当时以及事后对此事的感想。

整篇文章可分为3部分。第1部分 (lines 1-5)，是文章引导段，它介绍了作者与法律曾发生过小冲突，并点明了这一事件的要害：法律的武断性。

第2部分 (lines 6-64)，紧扣主题，叙述了笔者被捕、受审和获释的全过程。作者分别通过其被捕的原因和获释的原因，来进一步强化主题思想。作者在街上闲逛时，由于留着不整齐的头发和其漫不经心的言谈话语而不幸被捕，而又因有受人尊敬的中产阶级的家庭背景、可靠的证人和能请得起很好的律师而被无罪释放。这一对照切入文章主题，使法律的武断专横暴露无遗，而又发人深思。

第3部分 (lines 65-73)，作为文章的结尾，它通过笔者母亲与一位警察的对话，又一次表达了对司法不公正的鞭挞和讽刺。

在写作手法上，作者以时间为顺序，突出了表示时间顺序词语的作用。如：*In February about twelve years ago (line 6); one morning (line 9); It was about half past eleven (line 15); At first (line 19); a few minutes later (line 38); eventually (line 46); that Monday (line 50)*。

本文文笔犀利，有叙有议，主题突出，充分表达对司法过程不公正以及对执法者的武断专横的抨击。

二、重点词汇

1. brush n. (1) 小冲突; (2) 刷子

【词汇扩展】toothbrush n. 牙刷; hairbrush n. 梳子; paintbrush n. 画笔

【考点】(1) He was taken to the court because he *had a brush with* the police. 由于他与警方有冲突而被送上法庭。(2) I *gave my jacket a brush*. 我刷了刷上衣。

2. process (1) n. 变化过程; (2) 工艺; (3) vt. 处理

【词汇扩展】procedure n. 手续, 程序

【常见用法】(1) This kind of medicine helps the process of digestion. 这种药有助于消化过程。(2) A new process of dyeing will be applied to production. 新的印染工艺将被应用于生产。(3) The primary function of a computer is processing data. 计算机的主要功能是处理数据。//Leather must be processed before being used for making clothes. 皮革经加工后才能用于制作衣服。

3. arbitrary a. (1) 主观武断的; (2) 任意的; 随意的

【词汇扩展】arbitrate v. 仲裁; arbitration n. 仲裁, 公断; arbitrator n. 仲裁人

【常见用法】(1) As a good judge, he never makes any arbitrary decision of punishment. 作为一名好法官, 他从不作出任何武断的处罚决定。(2) I didn't know anything about the material of clothes, so my choice was quite arbitrary. 我对衣服质地一无所知, 因而我的选择是随意的。

4. circumstance n. 环境, 情况 (常用复数)

【考点】We cannot expect him to continue his work *under/in* such unfavorable *circumstances*. 我们不能指望他在这样不利的条件下, 继续他的工作。

//*Under no circumstances*, should we betray our close friends. 我们决不(无论如何不)应背叛自己的亲密朋友。

【比较】*circumstance, situation, condition*

circumstance 表示: 伴随某个事件或动作所发生的条件、情况。例如: The student didn't know how to continue his research. Under the circumstances, he turned to his teacher for help. 学生在不知怎么继续他的研究的情况下, 向老师请教。**condition** 表示: 某人或某事在某个时间所处的状态。例如: The laboratory equipment is still in good condition though it has been put into use for several years. 实验室的设备已用了好几年了, 但状况仍很好。**situation** 表示: 局势, 势态 (许多情况、条件的综合)。例如: The international political situation is unstable. 世界政局动荡不安。

5. subsequent a. 随后的

【比较】subsequent, consequent

subsequent 表示: 接下去的, 随后的。例如: The subsequent event proved that his judgement of the situation was right. 随后发生的事件证明, 他对形势的判断是对的。//His father died of cancer last summer, and subsequent to that misfortune his mother fell ill because of over hard-working. 去年夏天他的父亲不幸死于癌症, 此后, 他母亲由于过度劳累也病倒了。**consequent** 表示: 结果的, 随后的。例如: The large-scale unemployment is consequent on the economic depression. 经济萧条引起大规模失业。

6. due a. (1) 约定的, (车、船等) 预期应到的; (2) 适当的, 应有的; n. 由于

【考点】(1) Your assignment is due next Friday. 你们的作业应于下周五交。//The train from Hangzhou is due to arrive at Nanjing at midnight. 从杭州发出的列车将于午夜到达南京。(2) We will give your problem a due consideration in due time. 我们将在适当的时候适当考虑你的问题。(3) The delay of flight is due to heavy fog. 由于大雾, 航班延误。其它用法: make due contributions to 作出应有的贡献。

7. temporary a. 临时的

【词汇扩展】【反】 permanent a. 永久的

【常见用法】I don't think being a governess will be my permanent job. It is only a temporary one. 我想, 当一名家庭女教师不可能成为我的终身职业。

业，它仅仅是临时性工作。

8. obvious a. 显而易见的

【词汇扩展】【同】evident 明显的，明白的；apparent 外表的，显而易见的

【考点】It's obvious that he didn't do it by himself. 很明显，那不是他自己做的。

9. commit vt. (1) 干(坏事)，犯(错误)；(2) 指定……用于；(3) 把…
交托给

【考点】(1) He was sentenced to six years' imprisonment because he had committed a crime. 他犯了罪，被判处六年徒刑。(2) One million dollars of donation was committed for the program to relieve refugees. 这一百万元的捐款被指定用于援助难民。(3) The young couple committed their child to their neighbor on holidays. 假期间，这对年轻夫妇把孩子委托给邻居。

10. confirm vt. (1) 证实，确认；(2) 使更坚定(尤指 belief, opinion, intention)

【词汇扩展】confirmation n. 确定；confirmed a. 已确定的

【考点】(1) The boss confirmed the report that his son had been kidnapped in the United States. 老板证实了有关他儿子在美国遭绑架的报道。(2) What he said confirmed me in my suspicion that he had committed a crime. 他所说的更坚定了我的怀疑，他确实犯了罪。

11. charge vt. (1) 指控；(2) 索价

【考点】(1) The police charged the driver with driving beyond speed limit. 警察指控司机超速。(2) The dentist charged him 10 dollars for medical consultation. 牙医向他收取 10 美元医疗咨询费。

12. court n. 法庭

【词汇扩展】courthouse 法院；courtroom 审判室；defendant 被告；the accused 被告；plaintiff (民事的) 原告；magistrate 地方法官；judge 法官；jury 陪审团；witness 见证人；evidence 证据；testimony (宣誓) 证言

【考点】The accused is to appear in court on Monday. 被告将于周一出

庭。//The court found him guilty. 法官判他有罪。注意：the court 是集合用法，表示：法官。

13. award vt. 判给，授予

【比较】award, reward

award sb. sth.: 表示：判给（授予）某人某东西。例如：The judge awarded the victims of the World War II a large sum of money. 法官判给二战受害人一大笔钱。reward sb for sth.表示：因……而奖给……。例如：The teacher rewarded a good student with a dictionary for his help with others. 老师奖给一位优秀的学生一本字典，为的是表彰他帮助别人。

14. respectable a. 值得别人敬重的

【比较】respectable, respectful, respective

respectable 表示：值得别人敬重的。例如：Prof. Smith is a respectable teacher. 史密斯教授是位值得敬重的老师。respectful 表示：敬重别人的。例如：He is respectful to his English teacher. 他很敬重他的英语老师。respective 表示：分别的，各自的。例如：You and I shall get a respective holiday of two and three weeks. 你和我将分别有两周和三周的假期。

15. reliable a. 可依赖的，可信赖的

【词汇扩展】rely (on) v. 依靠；reliant a. 依赖的；reliance n. 依赖，依靠；【同】dependable a. 可依靠的

【常见用法】He is a reliable person. 他是可信赖的人。//Is the source of the information reliable?这一消息来源可靠吗？

三、重点词组

1. a couple of (口语) 几个，两三个

【考点】I have stayed here for a couple of weeks. 我已在这儿呆了两三周了。其他用法：a couple of players 一对选手；a couple 一对夫妻

2. save up 储蓄，把……储存起来以便将来之用

【考点】Every month, the couple save up 10% of their salary for their son's

future education. 这对夫妻每月节省工资的 10%，作为儿子未来的教育费用。其他用法：*save on* 节省；*save ... from* 省去，免去。

3. **take one's time** 慢慢来，不着急

【考点】Just *take your time* and enjoy your dinner. 请慢慢享用晚宴。// On weekends students usually *take their time to read* the books they like most. 周末学生们通常从容地读他们最喜爱的书。

4. **turn out** 结果是，证明是，往往表示某事变得与原来想象的不同，常与 *it* 连用。

【考点】His operation *turned out to be* satisfactory. 他的手术很成功。// It *turned out that* their diplomatic policy was right. 结果证明他们的外交政策是对的。其他用法：*turn up* 突然发现；*turn down* 拒绝，向下转折；*turn away* 走开，解雇；*turn to sb.* 向……求助；*turn over* 打翻。

5. **call on / upon sb. to do sth.** 聘请，要求某人做某事，号召

【考点】The president of the university was *called on (upon)* to speak at the opening ceremony. 这位大学校长应邀在开幕式上致词。// The coach *calls upon* all players to *prepare* for the next Olympic Games. 教练员要求选手们为下届奥运会作准备。其他用法：*call for* 提倡，迎接某人；*call off* 取消。

6. **stand a chance** 有希望，很有可能

【考点】With good reputation and rich experiences, our company would *stand a chance* of winning the bid. 凭借良好的信誉和丰富的经验，我公司有希望中标。// Are you sure that you *stand a chance* of being awarded scholarship? 你肯定能获得奖学金吗？

7. **revolve around** (1) 以……为中心（主题）；(2) 使旋转

【考点】(1) With the development of the woman's liberation movement, women are getting to be professional and their lives no longer *revolve around* their husbands and children. 随着妇女解放运动的深入，妇女趋向于职业化，她们的生活不再以孩子和丈夫为中心。// The dispute at the moment *revolves around* whether the students or teachers should be the center of the

class. 目前的争论围绕谁是课堂的中心: 学生还是老师。(2) The earth revolves around the sun. 地球围绕太阳旋转。

8. **turn against sb.** 转而反对, 使……反对

【考点】Those who were once for the president have *turned against* him. 过去曾支持总统的人, 现在转而反对他。其他用法: *fight against* 与……作战。

四、课文疑难详解

1. **I have only once been in trouble with the law.** (line 1) 我只有一次发生过法律纠纷。【说明】only once: 仅一次, 可在句首、句中或句末, 但放在句首时, 主句应用倒装句。如: Only once have I been in trouble with the law.

2. **What makes it rather disturbing was the arbitrary circumstances both of my arrest and my subsequent fate in court.** (lines 3-5) 这次经历令人可恼之处在于我的被捕过程, 以及随后在法庭上审讯时出现的种种武断专横的情况。【说明】该句主句是 what 引导的名词性从句, what 的含义是 thing (things) that, 这种名词性短语在句中可作主语、宾语、表语等。例如: What he said is unreliable. // That's what we need. // I don't know what he said.

3. **and with a perfectly straight face.** (line 27) 他非常严肃地板着脸, 毫无表情。【说明】perfectly 这里是“非常”之意, straight face 表情木讷。

4. **and regard myself as part of the “sixties” youth counterculture.** (line 32) 我自认为是 60 年代的“青年反传统文化”的一员。【说明】60 年代的“青年反传统文化”思潮: 始于 20 世纪 60 年代的美国。这些青年人拒绝接受传统的社会价值观, 寻求更多的个人自由。他们反对越南战争, 对社会现实生活不满, 但又找不到更为积极的抗争方法, 因而采取消极颓废、玩世不恭的态度, 对任何事情都无所谓。他们有的蓄长发, 着奇装异服, 有的沉湎于酒色, 有的热衷于摇滚乐。这种反传统文化思潮的影响很快波及欧洲, 直到 70 年代末才趋于平静。

5. I continued to try to look worldly and au fait with the situation. (lines 42-

43) 我继续假装出一副老于世故, 对这种事习以为常的样子。【说明】worldly 老于世故; au fait 对……熟悉, 是一法语词, 为了避免与下一句 familiar with 重复, 而使用 au fait。

6. We went along that Monday armed with all kinds of witnesses. (lines 49-

50) 星期一前往出庭的时候, 我们带了各种各样的人证、物证。【说明】(1) “went along”一同前往出庭; (2) “witnesses”用复数, 并用“all kinds of”修饰, 强调种类之多、人数之多, 表达了他们想赢得这场官司的决心和信心。

7. Given the obscure nature of the charge, ... (lines 59-60) 考虑到这次指控

“莫须有”的性质……。【说明】given 放在句首作介词, 引导方式状语, 意为“倘若, 假设, 考虑到”。例如: Given good health, he can finish the work in a couple of weeks. 倘若身体好的话, 他能在两三周内完成这项工作。// Given that they're fresh from university, they have done a very good job. 考虑到他们刚大学毕业, 他们的工作已经干得很好了。

五、课文练习答案

Understanding the Text.

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

Vocabulary

FI.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. At first | 2. turn...against | 3. a couple of | 4. takes his time |
| 5. due | 6. confirmed | 7. complain | 8. subsequent |
| 9. stands a chance | | 10. has committed | |

VII.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. due | 2. commit | 3. regarded as | 4. has saved up |
| 5. stood a chance | 6. were awarded | 7. Meanwhile | 8. conducted |
| 9. casual | 10. around (which student life) revolves | | |

VIII.

1. put off 2. went on 3. came to 4. Called on /upon
5. looked in 6. turned (Joe) against (his twin brother) 7. getting on
8. give in 9. ask for 10. will depend on

IX.

1. Yes, but they complained about the high cost of living.
2. He was found wandering around.
3. He tried to appear casual as he asked her to dance.
4. It's completely arbitrary. I wish it weren't true.
5. No, It was a long and difficult process.

Word Building

X.

1. un + a. a. uncertain, unafraid, unadvisable, unfamiliar, unequal
2. un + p. p. a. unanswered, unattached, unexpected, unknown, undecided
3. un + ad. ad. unhappily, unskillfully, unconsciously, unnecessarily, uncomfortably
4. un + v. v. unsay, undress, untie, unlock, unload

XI.

1. reliable 2. changeable 3. enjoyable 4. exhaustible 5. permissible
6. regrettable 7. breakable 8. imaginable 9. workable 10. applicable

XII.

1. countercharge 2. counterattack 3. counterpart 4. counteract
5. countermeasures 6. counterculturists

Structure

XIII.

1. It turned out that his methods didn't work at all.
1. It turned out that the necklace was not made of diamond, but of glass.
2. It turned out that the "lost" money had been in the safe all the time!
3. It turned out that the experiment was much more difficult than they had

supposed.

4. It has turned out that your nephew is the most suitable person for the job.
5. To his surprise, it turned out that the fashionable young lady he spoke to was a pickpocket.

XIV.

1. ... it was indeed a miracle that he had done so much in so short a time.
2. ... the young people have done a good job.
3. ... x minus four is six.
4. He can finish the work in a couple of weeks.
5. ... the goal can certainly be attained.
6. ... Paul might make it.

Cloze

XV.

- (A) 1. obvious 2. guilty 3. conducted 4. respectable 5. regarded
6. confirm 7. dismiss 8. stood a chance 9. apologize 10. awarded
11. circumstances 12. subsequent
- (B) 1. into 2. at 3. Before 4. car 5. station 6. confirmed
7. injured 8. drunk 9. jail / prison 10. charged 11. court 12. dismissed
13. but 14. fine 15. where 16. killing 17. from 18. up
19. fine 20. free 21. not 22. who 23. drunken / drunk
24. or 25. received 26. such 27. why 28. injured

Translation

1. The spokesman made it clear that the President would not cancel the trip under any circumstances.
2. We believe what he has said, because he is well-educated, comes from a respectable family, and what's more, he is reliable.
3. The subsequent events confirmed my suspicions once again.
4. At the press conference held after the game, the football coach apologized to the fans for the team's poor performance.