

新编大学英语 精读学习指导

第三册

主编：胡应辉

山东大学出版社

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前 言

多年来,我们一直使用上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语》这套教材。对教材内容的理解,我们在逐渐加深;对教材中的重点和难点,我们也越来越清楚。1993年8月我们出版了《大学英语精读学习指南》,从反馈的信息中,了解到该书颇受学生欢迎。在进一步总结教学经验和编写《指南》的基础上,根据全国高校英语四级统考测试项目的变化,和目前高校非英语专业教学中缺乏对翻译常识和一般翻译技巧介绍的实际情况,山东大学和山东师范大学的部分教师合作编写了这套《新编大学英语精读学习指导》。

这套书共分四册,以大学英语精读课的单元为序,各单元的编写内容有:词汇(WORDS)、短语(PHRASES)、句型(USEFUL PATTERN)、翻译技巧(TRANSLATION SKILLS)、练习(EXERCISES)和答案(KEY TO THE EXERCISES)。在每册书的第五、十单元之后,各附一套综合性练习题,包括多项选择(MULTIPLE CHOICE)、改错(ERROR CORRECTION)、阅读理解和英译汉练习(READING COMPREHENSION AND TRANSLATION)。对未在本套教材中出现的《大纲》中要求掌握的1~4级短语做了补充;1~2级短语附在第二册后,3~4级短语附在第四册后,并在每个短语释义后附有例句。

由于这套书对每单元的重点、难点词语做了较详细的讲解,对《大纲》要求掌握的该词语的其他释义进行了补充,并附有同义词辨析、反义词、派生词等,每单元都列出了应掌握的常用句型。因此,该书可与精读课同步使用,也可供教师备课参考。

我们深信,使用这套书有利于改革课堂教学,变“以教师为中心”为“以学生为中心”;会增加学生的实践机会,提高他们说和写的的能力;会帮助学生顺利通过英语四级考试,提高英语整体水平。

在编写过程中,我们始终得到了李玉麟教授、张清民教授的热情支持和鼎力相助,两位教授不仅指导了全套书的编写,而且他们还在百忙之中审阅了全部书稿。在此,我们向他们表示衷心的感谢。

在编写时,我们参考、引用了名家作品中的词句或条目,我们向他们致谢,并恳请他们谅解。

由于我们的水平和经验有限,书中错误难免,诚望同行和读者批评指正。

编者

1997年6月

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UNIT ONE

A BRUSH WITH THE LAW

I. WORDS

brush *n.* brief fight or encounter 小战,小冲突,遭遇战

have a brush with 与...发生冲突

He had a brush with the Customs men. 他和海关人员发生了小冲突。

They had a brush with the police. 他们与警察发生了小冲突。

process *n.* course; a special method of doing sth. or producing sth. 过程;制作法

The production process of these machines is very complicated. 这些机器的生产过程是很复杂的。

Long, long ago the Chinese people mastered the process of making paper. 很久很久以前,中国人就掌握了造纸的方法。

【同】procedure, progress

arbitrary *a.* decided by one's own opinion rather than reason 任意的,武断的

I didn't know anything about any of the books so my choice was quite arbitrary. 对于那些书我根本不了解,所以我的选择是很随意的。

A good judge tries to be fair and does not make arbitrary deci-

sions. 一位好法官通常力求做到公平而不作出武断的决定。

【派】arbitrarily *ad.* 任意地,专断地

arbitrariness *n.* 专横

circumstance *n.* (usu. *pl.*) conditions, facts, etc. connected with an event or a person (通常用复数)
情况,环境

In these circumstances all we can do is to wait and see. 在这种情况下我们只好等一等看。

China will under no circumstances be the first to use nuclear weapons. 在任何情况下,中国决不首先使用核武器。

【辨】circumstance, environment, surrounding

circumstance 常用复数,指和某行动或某事件有关的客观环境和条件,如时间、地点、天气等。如: The place, the weather and the other circumstances made the picnic a great success. 地点、天气和其他情况都使这次野餐办得很成功。和此搭配的常用短语有: **under the circumstances** (在这种情况下;情况既然这样), **under/in no circumstances** (决不,无论如何不,在任何情况下都不),后者出现在句首时,主谓应倒装。如: Under no circumstances must a soldier leave his post. 士兵在任何情况下都不能离开自己的哨位。

environment “环境”,“周围状况”。可用作可数或不可数名词,习惯用单数,不用复数,指某人或某物周围的,并对人或物有影响的环境、条件,可指精神的(如注重道德的环境),也可指物质的(如工作环境);也可以指自然环境(如空气、水、土等),或指人为的环境、条件(如经济环境)。如: Children need a happy home environment. 孩子们需要幸福的家庭环境。

surrounding “环境”,“周围的事物”。只用复数,指某人周围的事物和环境。这些事物与环境对他的思想、感情、修养有一定影响。

如;The surroundings a child grows up in may have an effect on his development. 儿童的生活环境对他的成长可能有影响。

【同】fact, factor, occurrence, event, incident, happening, condition, thing, point, matter, state of affairs

subsequent a. coming after 随后的,后来的

He died during the subsequent year. 他在第二年去世了。

In subsequent lessons, we shall take up more difficult problems. 在以后的课程里,我们将讨论更难的问题。

【注】subsequent 多用于书面语, **subsequent to** ... 表示“在...之后”。如;There was a long period of instability subsequent to the war. 战争之后出现了一段很长的不稳定时期。His illness was subsequent to his wife's death. 他在妻子死后就病倒了。

【同】following, later

due a. ①expected; appointed or agreed (for a certain time or date) 预期的,预定的

We are due to arrive around six. 我们(按原定计划)在6点钟左右到达。

Professor Smith is due to give a lecture at nine tomorrow morning. 史密斯教授预定明天上午9点演讲。

②owned 应给的,应得的

We pay due respect to our teachers. 我们对老师表示应有的尊敬。

Respect is due to older people. 年长者应受尊敬。

③proper; suitable; enough 适当的;充分的

Good deeds deserve due reward; bad deeds deserve due punishment. 好的行为应得适当奖赏,坏的行为应得适当惩罚。

He will write to you in due time. 他会在适当的时候写信给你。

He was driving with due care and attention. 他很小心地开着车。

④payable 应付的, 到期的

When is the rent due? 何时应付房租?

The payment is due at the end of the month. 这笔款要在月底付清。

【注】 due to “由于”, “因为”, “因…造成”, 通常被看作是一个介词, 其含义与功能相当于 because of 或 owing to。

【辨】 because of, due to, owing to, thanks to

because of “由于”, “因为”。较口语化, 它引导的短语在句中一般作状语。如: Because of his bad leg, he couldn't walk so fast as the others. 因为腿有毛病, 他不能同别人走得一样快。I went back not because of the rain, but because I was tired. 我回去并不是因为下雨, 而是因为太累了。

due to “由于”, “起因于”。它引导的短语在句中常作表语或定语, 也可以与动词连用引导状语。如: Due to the heavy rain, they failed to march on. 因为下大雨, 他们不能继续前进。His absence was due to the storm. 他的缺席是因暴风雨所致。

owing to “因为”, “由于”。多引导短语作状语, 但也可以用作表语, 这时与 due to 通用。如: They decided to postpone the trip, owing to the bad weather. 由于天气不好, 他们决定推迟启程。His death was owing to an accident. 他的死是由一次事故造成的。

thanks to “多亏”, “幸亏”, “由于”。在含有感激之时, 宜用此短语, 它既可以表示某种感激之情, 也可表示产生不好结果的原因。如: Thanks to you, the project will be a success. 多亏了你, 这项工程将取得成功。It was thanks to your stupidity that we lost the game. 正是由于你们的愚蠢害得我们输了这场比

赛。

temporary *a.* lasting only for a short time 暂时的, 临时的

This is my temporary residence. 这是我的临时住处。

Many students find temporary jobs during their summer holidays. 很多学生在暑假期间找临时工作。

【同】momentary, brief, short-lived

【派】temporarily *ad.* 临时地, 暂时地

temporariness *n.* 临时, 暂时

intention *n.* a determination to act in a certain way; purpose
意图, 目的

She hurt your feelings without intention. 她无意中伤害了你的感情。

He went to the United States with the intention of learning English. 他去美国的目的是学英语。

【同】plan, aim, intent, design, purpose, goal, target, end, objective, object

【派】intentional *a.* 有意识的, 故意的

intent *n.* (chiefly legal) purpose, intention (主要为法律上用语) 目的, 意向, 意图

He was arrested on a charge of having broken into a building with intent to steal. 他因被指控闯入楼房企图行窃而逮捕。

He was wandering with intent to commit an arrestable offence. 他四处乱窜, 心怀不轨, 想作案。

【同】plan, aim, intention, design, purpose, goal, target, end, objective, object

commit *vt.* do (sth. wrong, bad, foolish, or unlawful) 犯(错误、罪行), 干(坏事、傻事)

Those who have committed robbery are to be severely pun-

ished. 凡是犯了抢劫罪的人都要严加惩处。

They committed many horrible crimes against the people. 他们对人民犯下了许多滔天罪行。

【注】commit 用法较广,常见以下短语中:commit outrages 犯下暴行,commit a blunder 犯大错误,commit a crime (against)(对…)犯罪,commit a mistake/an error 犯错误,commit murder 凶杀,commit suicide 自杀

【辨】commit, do

commit 只用于做坏事或错事,见本词条例句。

do 是通俗词,含义也最广,不论是做好事还是做坏事,也不管做这事所采取的手段如何。如:He did the job brilliantly. 他的活干得很漂亮。She did you no harm. 她并没有伤害了你。

【同】perform, do, act, practise, carry out

【派】committable *a.* (罪犯或罪行)可以拘禁的;可以判处的;可能犯的

uncommitted *a.* 未被监禁的

offence *n.* crime; the hurting of feelings; something unpleasant 犯罪;冒犯;伤感情;令人不快的事

Everybody knows that theft is an offence. 众所周知,偷窃是犯罪。

Maybe what I said gave offence to you, excuse me. 也许我的话得罪了你,请原谅。

The rubbish heap outside our classroom is an offence to all of us. 我们教室外面的那堆垃圾令大家都不快。

regard *vt.* consider; respect 看待,对待;尊重

regard ... as ... 把…看作,把…认为

They regarded us as little kids who counted for nothing. 他们把我们看作是无足轻重的孩子。

He is generally regarded as the greatest poet of his time. 一般认为他在当时是最伟大的诗人。

They did not regard our warnings at all. 他们根本没有重视我们的警告。

In Tibet the lamas are highly regarded. 在西藏,喇嘛是很受尊敬的。

【注】 regard 的复数形式意思为“敬意”,“致意”,“问候”,可用于信函末尾。如:Please give my kind regards to your parents. 请代我问候你的父母。My friends asked me to convey their regards to you. 我的朋友要我转致他们对你的问候。

【辨】 consider, regard

consider“认为”。表示经过思考或亲身经历而后相信、确认,其宾语补足语前的 as 常常省略,宾语补足语常是名词、形容词等。如:I consider you a promising young man. 我认为你是个有前途的青年。All the critics considered the book a masterpiece. 所有的批评家都认为这是一部杰作。He considered himself equal to the work. 他认为自己能胜任这项工作。

regard“认为”。表示“把…看成…”的意思,其宾语补足语前的“as”一般不省略。如:We regard labour as a matter of honour. 我们认为劳动是光荣的事。

【同】 consider, view, think; respect

【派】 disregard *vt.* 不顾;漠视 *n.* 忽视;漠视

regardful *a.* 注意的;留心的;关心的

regarding *prep.* 关于

regardless *a.* 不注意的;不留心的;不关心的

confirm *vt.* make certain; support 进一步证实;确定;批准

What you tell me confirms my suspicions. 你告诉我的话证实了我的怀疑。

It has been confirmed that there was a flood in that province.
现已证实,那个省发生了水灾。

When do you think the president will confirm you in office? 你
认为总统将在什么时候批准你任职?

【同】support; approve

【派】confirmable *a.* 可进一步确定(或证实)的;可批准的

confirmation *n.* 证实,确认;批准

confirmed *a.* 坚定的;确定的,证实的;成习惯的;根深蒂固的

unconfirmed *a.* 未最后确定的;未确证的;未证实的

charge *vt.* ask; bring a charge against, put a charge 指控,
控告,索要,充电

How much do you charge for mending a pair of shoes? 你补一
双鞋要多少钱?

The driver was charged with speeding. 司机被指控超速驾车。

He charged a storage battery. 他为蓄电池充电了。

n. ① price asked for goods or services 价钱,费用

Gasoline can be obtained on a reasonable charge. 汽油可以合
理的价格购得。

He said there was no charge for students to see the film. 他说
学生看电影不收费。

Most museums in that country have no admission charge. 在
那个国家,大多数展览馆免费。

②accusation 指控,控告

Those young men faced the charges of disturbing the peace.
那几个青年人被指控扰乱治安。

A committee was investigating the charge. 一个委员会正对这
起指控进行调查。