

高等教育 自学考试

大学英语 自学指导

上册

专科

SUCCESS
WITH

COLLEGE
ENGLISH

中国和平出版社

大学英语自学辅导

Success with College English

(上册)

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前 言

北京市高等教育自学考试本科《公共英语》课程考试大纲及大专自学考试和大专文凭考试《基础英语》课程考试大纲均规定上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语》系列教材《精读》第一、二册,《泛读》第一册,《语法》第一、二册为推荐教材。这套教材题材广泛,练习形式多样,注重语言基础训练,是一套高质量的文理科通用教材。

但是,由于《大学英语》是针对全日制普通高校学生的需要,适合面授教学使用的教材,因此对自学者来说,词汇量偏大,起点偏高,课文中的词汇语法难点也较多,完全靠自学有相当的难度。为帮助自学者学习,我们根据自学考试《基础英语》课程考试大纲的要求编写了这套《大学英语自学指导》(Success with College English),供广大自学者使用。

全书分上、下两册。上册主要辅导《大学英语·精读》第一、二册,包括课文注释,课文参考译文,阅读练习注释和练习参考答案。有些语法重点和难点,我们在上述注释的基础上,指出进一步学习和提高的途径。下册主要辅导《大学英语·泛读》第一册,内容包括每篇文章的阅读提示,难点注释和参考译文。自学考试大纲规定的词表(单词与词组)也附在本书的下册。同时,为使读者了解大专自学考试英语试题的题型结构和难度,下册还附有模拟试题及答案。我们希望本书的出版能给广大自学者自学《大学英语》带来方便,同时预祝广大自学考生通过刻苦努力,顺利通过自学考试,并能真正掌握和用好英语。

编 者

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Unit One

第一单元

【课文注释】

1. **Want to know how to improve your grades without having to spend more time studying?** 你想知道怎样不必花更多的时间来提高你的分数吗?

本句是一个省略句,省略了 Do you...

spend v. 花费(时间、钱);度过,消磨

to spend money on sth. 花钱买某物

to spend time (in) doing sth. 花时间做某事

Mary spends a lot of money on clothes every month. 玛丽每个月花很多钱买衣服。

You must spend at least half an hour(in) reviewing your English. 你每天至少要花半小时复习英语。

Where are you going to spend your summer vacation? 你准备去哪儿度假?

2. **Sounds too good to be true?** 听上去好得难以置信吧?

A) sound 此处为连系动词,词义为“听起来”,后接形容词。如:

What he says sounds reasonable. 他的话听起来挺有道理的。

His story sounds very suspicious. 他的故事听起来令人怀疑。

B) too...to... to 后接动词不定式,表示“太……以至不……”。

He was too excited to go to bed. 他激动得睡不着觉。

His eyesight is too poor to read such small letters. 他的视力太弱看不了这么小的字。

too...to...的用法只是不定式作状语的用法之一,请参考《语法与练习》第二册第五单元 5. 4 及 5. 6,还可以参考精读第一册 39 页练习 IX。

3. **Perhaps you are an average student with average intelligence.** 你也许是一个智力一般的普通生。

average a. & n. 平均(的);普通的,正常的;平均标准

The average age of the students in this class is twenty-one. 该班学生平均年龄 21 岁。

The crops this year is 10 per cent above the average. 今年的粮食高于平均年份百分之十。

on (the) average 平均起来,一般说来

4. **This is not necessarily the case, however.** 然而事实未必如此。

case n. 情况,情形,事例,问题(译法较活)

I must leave if that's the case. 如果情况如此,我必须离开。

It is a typical case of bad planning. 这是典型的计划不周。

That is not the case with Peter. 彼得的情况并非如此。

in any case 无论如何,不管怎样

in case of 1) 假如,如果发生 2) 防备

5. You can receive better grades if you want to. 如果你想得到好分数你是能够得到的。

want to 在本句中也是一种省略,用不定式符号 to 代替主句中的 receive better grades,避免了重复。这种用法应在上下文比较清楚的情况下使用。

6. Make a list of your weekly tasks. 将每周的任务——列举出来。

to make a list of... 造表,列举出

I must make a list of what I'm going to buy. 我得先把我要买的东西列个表。

The teacher made out a list of the books we should read during the vacation. 老师列了一张我们假期中应该读的书单。

7. Fill in committed time such as eating, ... 先把诸如吃饭……等这些非用不可的时间填上。

A) to fill in 填写,填入

Please fill in this application form first. 请先把这份申请表填上。

Fill in the blanks with the words given in their proper forms. 用所给单词的恰当形式填空。

B) committed time 非用不可的时间

8. Then decide on good, regular times for studying. 然后再选定合适的固定时间用于学习。

A) to decide on 就……做出决定,决定要……

Let's put our heads together and decide on a plan of action. 咱们集思广益共同制定行动计划。

What date have you decided on? 你们定在哪一天了?

We have decided on June 30. 我们定在6月30日了。

B) time for... 用于……的时间

在 time 后常用 for 或 to 不定式来表示“做什么事”的时间。

It's time for class. 该上课了。

It's time for you to decide on a date for departure. 你该决定动身的日期了。

We have enough time to get everything ready. 我们有足够的时间做好一切准备。

You must set aside some time for your hobbies. 你一定要留出一些时间用于业余爱好。

9. Be sure to set aside enough time to complete your normal reading and work assignment. 一定要留出足够的时间来完成正常的阅读和课外作业。

A) to be sure to do... 一定要做……(表示主语的动作)

He is sure to be able to complete the work in time. 他肯定能按时完成工作。

My brother is sure to give you any help you need. 我哥哥肯定会给你你所需要的帮助。

形容词后由不定式进行修饰的用法在英语中很常见,这一用法是不定式作状语的用法之一,请参考《语法与练习》第二册第五单元 5. 4,并掌握常用于此种结构的形容词。

to be sure of.../to be sure that... 确信……,肯定……(表示主语所相信的内容)

We are sure of his honesty. 我们相信他的诚实。

I am sure that you can learn English well if you work hard at it. 我敢肯定只要你努力学习,你能学好英语。

B) to set (lay, put) aside... 留出,存储

The teacher set aside time for the students to ask questions. 老师留出时间让学生提问题。

I will set aside some money every month to buy a color TV set. 我要每个月储存一些钱来买彩电。

10. It's important to set aside time for relaxation, hobbies, and entertainment as well. 给休息、业余爱好和娱乐活动留出一定的时间很重要。

as well 在此相当于副词 also, too 的作用, as well 可以代替上述两词。在使用中应注意它们在句中的位置。also 多放在主语和动词之间; too 多放在句子末尾,常用逗号和句子分开; as well 也放在句尾,但无需用逗号分开。

Xiao Wang also studies English in Australia.

George likes swimming in winter, too.

I'm going to London and my sister's coming as well.

在以上三例中, as well, also, too 可以互换使用。

11. This weekly schedule may not solve all of your problems, but it will make you more aware of how you spend your time. 每周时间安排表也许解决不了你所有的问题,但它会使你比较清楚地了解你怎样使用你的时间。

A) solve v. 解答,解决

to solve a problem/difficulty 解决问题/困难

to solve a mathematical equation 解一数学方程式

solve 主要用于解决难题,不能和 question 用在一起。其名词为 solution,使用时后常接

介词 to. You must set aside some time for your hobbies.

to work out a solution to the problem 找出问题的答案或找出问题的解决办法

B) to make sb. aware of... 使某人了解……

本结构是“动词+宾语+补足语”，在这一结构中的“补足语”为 aware of…。关于需加“宾语+补足语”的动词及“补足语”的形式，请参考《语法与练习》第一册第一单元 1. 6。

C) to be aware of.../that... 意识到……，认识到……

He was not aware of her presence until she spoke to him. 直到她向他说话时他才注意到她也在场。

Everybody was aware that they were in trouble. 大家都意识到他们陷入了困境。

12. Furthermore, it will enable you to plan your activities so that you have adequate time for both work and play. 此外，它能让你安排好各种活动，既有足够的时间工作，也有足够的时间娱乐。

A) to enable sb. to do... 使……能够……

A good study habit will enable you to learn English well. 良好的学习习惯能让你学习好英语。

The microscope will enable us to observe small objects. 显微镜使我们能够观察小的物体。

B) so that 为了，以便；以至

so that 可以引导目的和结果状语从句，结果状语从句还可以由 so...that, such(a)...that 引导。so that 引导的从句中常使用 can, may 等情态动词，而结果状语从句中则基本不用情态动词。
目的状语从句：

I hired a boat so that I could go fishing. 我租了一条船以便能去钓鱼。

Speak clearly so that they may understand you. 讲话清楚些，这样他们能够听懂。

结果状语从句：

We worked fast and well, so that we fulfilled the task ahead of time. 我们干得又快又好，结果提前完成了任务。(We worked so fast and well that we fulfilled the task ahead of time.)

so...that 的用法可参考精读第一册 39 页练习 IX。

13. When you begin to work, you should be able to concentrate on the subject. 当你开始工作时，应该全神贯注在功课上。

to concentrate on ... 聚精会神，集中思想

She couldn't concentrate on a book very long. 她不能长时间聚精会神地看书。

I can't concentrate on what I'm doing because of the noise. 因为噪音我无法集

中精神做手头的事。

to concentrate...on... 将……集中在……

You must concentrate your attention on the teacher. 你应该将注意力集中在听老师讲课上。

We must concentrate our efforts on developing the students' ability. 我们必须将我们的努力集中在培养学生的能力上。

14. This means looking over a passage quickly before you begin to read it carefully.

这就是说,在仔细阅读文章之前,先从头至尾迅速浏览一遍。

A) mean v. 意指,意味;意欲,打算

to mean doing sth. 意味着做……

to mean to do sth. 打算做……

注意 mean 后面跟不定式与动名词的区别。除了 mean 以外,英语中还有些动词既可以带不定式,也可以带动名词作宾语,但所表达的意思不同,请参考《语法与练习》第二册 46—47 页。

B) to look over... 翻阅,审阅(较快地看一遍);复习

They looked over the schedule. 他们很快地看了一下时间表。

Would you please look over my essay? 这篇文章请你(很快地)看一看好吗?

She is looking over her notes before the exam. 她正在温习笔记准备考试。

15. As you preview the material, you get some idea of the content and how it is organized. 在预习材料时,你就对其内容与结构有了大致的了解。

idea n. 想法,主意;概念,对……理解;打算,建议

You shouldn't force your ideas on other people. 你不应该把你的想法强加给别人。

My idea of happiness is not the same as yours. 我对幸福的理解与你不同。

Have you any ideas for the future? 你对未来有什么打算吗?

I have an idea that she likes him better than anyone else. 我感觉她喜欢他胜过喜欢其他人。

I have no idea why she left us. 我不知道她为什么离开我们。

16. Make good use of your time in class. 充分利用课上时间。

to make good/full use of... 充分利用……

He can always make full use of his opportunity. 他总是能够充分利用机会。

We should make every possible use of the advanced technology. 我们应尽可能地利用先进技术。

The students have learned how to make good use of the reference books. 学生们已经学会如何充分利用参考书。

17. Go over your notes as soon as you can after class. 课后及早复习笔记。

to go over... 审查,检查;研究

She went over my assignment and pointed out the weakness. 她看了一遍我的作业并指出了我的弱点。

Let's go over the new words again. 咱们把生词再复习一遍。

They went over everything to see what was wrong with the machine. 他们彻底检查了一遍,看看机器出了什么毛病。

18. Review important points mentioned in class as well as points you remain confused about. 既要复习你仍然混淆不清的地方,也要重温课堂上提到的要点。

mentioned in class 这是一个过去分词短语作定语,修饰 important points。现在分词和过去分词短语都可以作定语,相当一个定语从句,被修饰的词是分词短语的逻辑主语,因此,若分词与逻辑主语之间的关系是主动的,则使用现在分词,反之,则使用过去分词。分词作定语的用法,请参考《语法与练习》第二册第六单元 6. 3。

A) to be confused about... 对……迷惑,对……混淆不清

I'm a little confused about that. 对此我有点迷惑不解。

Some students are often confused about the difference between these expressions.

有些学生对这些表达方式的区分含混不清。

B) as well as conj. 也,和,并,既……又,同样

John can speak Chinese as well as French. 约翰既会讲法语也会讲汉语。

It is a political as well as economic question. 这既是一个经济问题,也是一个政治问题。

We shall travel by night as well as by day. 我们将日夜兼程。

as well as 是并列连词,连接句子中相同的两个部分,但强调的是前边部分。这一点与 not only...but also 正相反而需特别注意。在译成汉语时,为了表示对前部分的强调,通常将 as well as 后面的部分提到前面,译为“既……又……”。注意该连词与 as well 的区别。as well 是副词,参见本课课文注释 10。

19. Regular review leads to improved performance on tests. 定期复习是提高考试成绩的有效途径。

to lead to... 引起,导致,造成;通向

Too much work and too little rest will lead to illness. 过度劳累和缺乏休息将导致疾病。

Differences of opinions led to furious arguments. 意见分歧引起了激烈的辩论。

His carelessness led to his failure in the final exams. 粗心大意造成了他期末考试不及格。

All roads lead to Rome. 条条大路通罗马。(谚语)

This path leads to the top of the mountain. 这条小路通向山顶。

20. Develop a good attitude about tests. 树立正确的考试态度。

A) develop v. 发展,养成,培养

to develop the traditional friendship with Korea 发展同朝鲜的传统友谊

to develop a habit of taking notes in class 养成课上记笔记的习惯

to develop the students' reading skills 培养学生的阅读能力

B) attitude n. 态度,看法

his attitude towards criticism 他对批评的态度

my attitude to (towards) the question 我对这一问题的看法

21. The world won't end even if you don't pass an exam. 一次考试不及格,天塌不下来(世界末日不会到来)。

22. Share with them some of the techniques you have found to be helpful. 让他们分享你发现的行之有效的方法。

share v. 分享,共用,分担;具有同样的

He shared a room with five students. 他和其他五名同学合用一间屋子。

to share the joys and sorrows of the masses 和群众同甘共苦

We share common experience and face common tasks. 我们有共同的遭遇,面临共同的任务。

to share...with sb. 与某人分担(分享)……

【课文参考译文】

——你想知道怎样不必花更多的时间来提高你的分数吗?听上去好得难以置信吧?那么就请往下读……

怎样改变你的学习习惯

你也许是个智力一般的普通学生。你在学校成绩还不错,但你也许会觉得自已永远也成不了优等生。然而,事实未必如此。如果你想得到好分数你是能够得到的。是的,即使智力一般的学生,在不增加学习负担的情况下,也能成为优等生。其诀窍如下:

1. 仔细安排你的时间。将每周的任务——列举出来,然后制定一张作息表或时间分配图。先把诸如吃饭、睡觉、开会、听课等这些非用不可的时间填上,然后再选定合适的固定时间用于学习。一定要留出足够的时间来完成正常的阅读和课外作业。当然,学习不应把作息表上的空余时间全部占去,给休息、业余爱好和娱乐活动留出一定的时间也很重要。这张星期时间安排表也许解决不了你所有的问题,但它会使你比较清楚地了解你怎样使用你的时间。此外,它能让你安排好各种活动,既有足够的时间工作,也有足够的时间娱乐。

2. 寻找一个合适的地方学习。选定某个地方作为你的学习区。这可以是家里或学校图书馆里的一张桌子和一把椅子,但它应该是舒适的,而且不该有干扰。当你开始学

习时,应该全神贯注在所学的内容上。

3. 阅读之前先略读。这就是说,在仔细阅读文章之前,先从头至尾迅速浏览一遍。在预习材料时,你就对其内容与结构有了大致的了解,随后在你正式开始阅读时,你就能辨认出不太重要的材料,并且可以略去某些章节不读。略读不仅使你的阅读速度提高一倍,而且有助于提高你的理解能力。

4. 充分利用课上时间。上课时注意听讲意味着课后少花力气。要坐在能看得见、听得清的地方。要做笔记来帮助自己记住老师讲课的内容。

5. 学习要有规律。课后及早复习笔记。既要复习你仍然混淆不清的地方,也要重温课堂上提到的要点,阅读教科书上讲到这些内容的有关章节。如果你知道第二天老师要讲述的内容的话,就把这部分材料浏览一遍,这有助于你听懂下一课。如果你定期复习笔记和课本,你对这些材料就会理解得更深,记得更加长久。定期复习是提高考试成绩的有效途径。

6. 树立正确的考试态度。考试的目的在于显示你掌握某一科目的程度。一次考试不及格,天塌不下来(世界末日不会到来),因此,不必为某次个别考试过分担心。考试是要评定成绩的,但考试也让你知道自己在哪些方面还需进一步下功夫去学习,另外,考试还有助于进一步巩固所学的新知识。

还有其他一些能帮助你学习的方法,这里只提到了寥寥几种。尝试过这些方法后,你也许还能发现许多别的方法。跟同学一起聊聊他们的学习方法,让他们分享你发现的行之有效的办法。改进学习习惯一定会提高你的学习成绩。

【阅读练习注释】

1. The Timkens sent their child Laura off to college with a check for \$7,000 in tuition and thought that was the end of it. 蒂姆肯夫妇送孩子劳拉上大学,带了一张七千美元的支票交学费,并以为这就算完了。

2. We are happy to announce that...Laura participate in it. 我们很高兴地宣布,我们为一年级新生开办了阅读补习班,并特别建议您的孩子劳拉参加。

to participate in... 参与,参加

to participate in the war 参加战争

to participate in the discussion 参加讨论

3. If she doesn't, it is...with her studies. 如果她不参加,我们认为劳拉将无法跟上学习。

to keep up with... 跟上,不落在后面

Try to keep up with the others. 设法不落在别人后面。

to keep up with the technical development 跟上技术发展

4. I have no idea, but...will be thrown away. 我不知道,但如果学校说她需要阅读补

习,我们最好一定让她去,否则七千美元就白扔了。

A) had better do... 最好……

You'd better do it after class. 你最好下课后再干。

B) see (to it) that... 注意做到,务必要

I'll see (to it) that we are back before 4. 我来想法使我们在4点钟以前回来。

Mother saw (to it) that all my spare time was made proper use of. 母亲注意使我的业余时间得到恰当的利用。

5. They made an illiterate out of my daughter. 他们把我女儿教成了个文盲。

to make something(out)of somebody 使某人成为……

His father wanted to make a doctor of him. 他爸爸想让他当医生。

to make a friend of an enemy 化敌为友

6. "so now we have to ...in grammar school?" "因此我们现在就得为初中就该教会她的东西再花上二百五十美元?"

should have done 本应做到(而没能做到)

在情态动词 should 后用不定式的完成形式一般表示对某一应该完成而又未能完成的事的推测,除 should 外,其他情态动词均可以用此种形式,请参考《语法与练习》第二册第二单元 2. 3。

7. Timken sent in the check, and was not surprised to find another letter waiting for him a week later. 蒂姆肯送上了支票,一周后并不吃惊地发现另一封信在等着他呢。

to be surprised to do... 吃惊地做……

I'm surprised to see him waiting for me outside the house. 我很吃惊地看到他在屋外等我。

8. Once again Timken flew into a rage. 蒂姆肯再次勃然大怒。

to be in a rage with sb. 对某人大发脾气

to fly(fall) into a rage 勃然大怒

【练习参考答案】

Vocabulary

1. g 2. h 3. i 4. f 5. d 6. d 7. j 8. c 9. e 10. a
1. enable 2. confused 3. aware 4. lead to 5. solved 6. developed 7. concentrate on 8. fill in 9. went over 10. hobby 11. decide on 12. set aside

Word Building

V.

1. agreement 2. announcement 3. combination 4. completion 5. connection
6. consideration 7. continuation 8. decision 9. formation 10. distraction 11. division
12. suggestion 13. employment 14. encouragement 15. enjoyment
16. entertainment 17. examination 18. expectation 19. improvement 20. recognition
21. management 22. movement 23. organization 24. production
25. protection 26. translation 27. treatment 28. action 29. imagination 30. confusion

VI.

1. 1) careful 2) cares 3) careless 4) care 5) carefully 6) carelessness 7) carelessly 8) careful
2. 1) addition 2) additional 3) add 4) additional
3. 1) use 2) useless 3) use 4) useful 5) used 6) use
4. 1) meaning 2) meaningful 3) means 4) meaningless 5) means
5. 1) comfortably 2) comfort 3) comfortable 4) comfort 5) comfortable
6. 1) probably 2) probability 3) probable 4) probably

Structure

VII.

1. so that I could read it when I was free 2. so that she could receive it in the afternoon
3. so that everybody could hear you 4. and some eggs as well 5. and plays as well
6. and the United States as well 7. and swims and skates as well 8. give them an answer as soon as you can
9. Please read over the book as quickly as you can 10. write home as often as he could

Cloze

VIII.

too(that), if(once), about, it; to, it, such, and, from, words, into, form, one, for, when

Translation

IX.

1. His failure in the exam has made him aware of the importance of reviewing his lessons regularly.
2. Be sure not to forget what your parents said to you before you left home.
3. Don't worry excessively about your son. He's old enough to take care of himself.
4. The purpose of this article is to tell the students how to develop good study habits.
5. You are sure to become a top student if you can make full use of your time.
6. Skimming will not only help you(to) get some idea of what you are going to read, but will help you(to) read faster and improve your comprehension as well.
7. Some people think that boys are cleverer than girls. However, this is not necessarily.

ily the case.

8. The world won't end even if we fail a hundred times. As long as we don't lose heart, we'll succeed in the end.

Reading Practice

Exercise B:

1. b 2. d 3. c 4. b 5. b 6. a 7. c 8. a 9. d 10. c

Writing Practice

1. At first she didn't want to go. Later, however, she changed her mind. 2. I have read one of his novels as well as a few of his plays. 3. He neither knows nor cares what happened. 4. It was a cold snowy day and he had no money left for food. 5. It rained heavily last night, but I went to the show anyway. 6. The book is due tomorrow. Therefore, I have to rush through it tonight. 7. Hurry up, or you'll be late. 8. I enjoy classical music. So does she. 9. You may get there either by sea or by air. 10. He must be ill, for he is absent today. 11. I never saw him again. Nor did I hear from him. 12. Both Mr. and Mrs. White were shocked by the news.

Unit Two

第二单元

【课文注释】

1. At sixty-five Francis Chichester set out to sail single-handed round the world. 弗朗西斯·奇切斯特在 65 岁时开始只身环球航行。

A) at sixty-five=at the age of sixty-five

B) set out 出发,动身;开始,着手

It was raining when we set out for the farm. 我们动身去农场时天正下着雨。

The farmers set out to change the situation in 1979. 农民们 1979 年开始改变这一局面。

2. He had tried to fly round the world but failed. 他曾试图作环球飞行,但没有成功。

fail v. 失败,不及格;不能,忘记

He failed in the exam because of his carelessness. 他因粗心而考试不及格。

He was out. I failed to see him. 他不在家,我没能见到他。

3. He gave up flying and began sailing. 他放弃了飞行,开始航海。

give up 放弃;投降,认输

His family was too poor. He had to give up school. 他家里太穷,他不得不辍学。

He told me that he had given up smoking. 他告诉我他已经戒烟了。

I argued with him for hours, but had to give up in the end. 我和他辩论了几个小时,最后只好认输。

4. He enjoyed it greatly. 他领略到航海的乐趣。

enjoy v. 享受……的乐趣,欣赏,喜爱;享有(权利等)

Everybody enjoyed the concert greatly. 大家都很喜欢这次音乐会。(从中得到乐趣)

In China, both men and women enjoy equal rights. 在中国男女享有平等权利。

I enjoy taking a walk after supper. 我喜欢晚饭后去散步。

to enjoy oneself 玩得好(高兴)=have a good time

5. Chichester was already 58 years old when he won the first solo transatlantic sailing race. 奇切斯特在首届横渡大西洋单人航海比赛中夺冠时,已经 58 岁了。

win v. 赢得,获得

The girl won the first prize in the contest. 那个女孩在竞赛中获得一等奖。