

COLLEGE ENGLISH

# 《大学英语》

精读辅导与同步训练

安列 主编

陕西科学技术出版社



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## 前 言

《大学英语》教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力、一定的听的能力和初步的写和说的能力，使学生能以英语为工具，多渠道地获取专业所需的信息。为完成此项任务，必须打好较宽、较扎实的语言基础。因此大纲规定“大学英语基础阶段的教学必须把重点放在语言基础上”。在测试方面“应着重考核学生的语言基础”。语言基础，一是指英语的基本语音，基本词汇，基本语法的教学，即培养语言能力；二是指英语的基本功能意念的教学和读、听、写、说的基本技能的训练，即培养交际能力。要达到基础阶段即四级的基本要求，至少应有 4000 左右的词汇量，平均每级增加 600 左右的单词。词汇量跟不上去，提高能力即成为空话。所以，词汇量能否按每单元 30 个单词的速度递增，势必成为能否顺利地完基础阶段教学的至关重要的一环。

在 4000 左右的词汇中，大学英语四级要求复用式掌握的为 2300 个。在这些词汇中，除了那些词义单一，只需反复记忆者外，有些单词，虽然拼写简单，却要花大气力去学，如 a, an, the, take, make, get, in, at 等。这种词词义多，用法复杂，不同的搭配往往表达完全不同的意思。还有一些词，在使用上有比较固定的搭配形式，必须结合记忆。这种较难掌

握的词有 1000 个左右。若忽视了它们,则影响非浅。一些学生说和写的能力提高不快,表达能力低,病根之一就在于此。这也会影响到语言知识甚至阅读的应试能力,是不少学生感到试题不难而欲通过难的原因之一。为了加大词汇的重现率,给学生学习和巩固所学语言知识提供方便,为进一步提高学生听、读、写、说的能力打好基础,我们特编写了这本书。

此书完全与复旦大学编写的《大学英语》精读 1—4 册同步。每册十个单元。在每个单元中,先归纳出重要的语言点,然后对语言点作出英、汉两种释义,再以例句解释其用法。接下来设有 15—20 道练习题。语言点基本上以词的搭配形式出现,练习题除了练习所列出的语言点外,还兼顾该单元词汇表甚至构词部分的单词。第二册和第四册后分别设有二级和四级测试题各一份。单元练习和测试题的答案紧跟其后出现。全书简洁明晰、重点突出。它不仅用于平时学习,而且在四级考试前,也可用于“临阵磨枪”。

由于编写时间仓促,难免出现差错,请读者指正。

编者

1991 年 10 月

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Test Yourself: Test Paper I

# Book 1

## Unit One

### HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR STUDY HABITS

#### Points

spend...in doing

look over

do well

make use of

be the case

take notes

fill in

go over

decide on

as...as one can

be sure to do

be confused

set aside

lead to

and...as well

develop

be aware of

talk with

enable...to do

share sth. with sb.

concentrate on

#### Explanation

1. spend... (in) doing: pass or use (time, money, etc) to do 花费(时间, 金钱等)做



--The day was spent in packing.

--She spent the afternoon in washing the windows and the floors.

--Lei Feng refused to spend a penny on himself.

--He spent fifty cents for a package of Egyptian cigarettes.

2. do well (in): Be good (at); succeed 干得好, 做得不错: 发达, 成功

--They have also done well in raising pigs.

--All these industries are doing well.

--I am glad your affairs are doing well.

3. be the case: be true; be the actual condition 属实, 是真的

--Is it the case that you have lost all your money?

No, that's not the case.

--If that is the case, you'll have to work much harder.

4. fill in: write in, put in 填写, 填补

--Mr. Lanman forwarded to him a blank to be filled in with facts and dates.

--Please fill in this form, giving your name, address, etc.

--Let's fill in the hole.

5. decide on: decide in favour of; determine 决定, 选定

--Let's put our heads together and decide on a plan of action.

--They have decided on building a power plant there.

--Finally, she decided on the white and yellow striped material.

6. be sure(to do): don't fail to do sth ; be certain to do  
--Be sure to remember what I told you.  
--Be sure not to wear long hair.  
--Marxism is sure to prevail.
7. set aside: save for a special use; put aside for later use 积  
蓄; 留出; 放在一边  
--They set aside 50 mu for an experimental farm.  
--Meanwhile they set aside part of their funds for the  
machine.
8. and...as well: also, too 也, 和  
--I am going to London, and my sister's going as well.  
--The child is lovely and healthy as well.
9. be aware of: have knowledge or consciousness of; realize 意  
识到, 认识到  
--We are fully aware of the gravity of the situation.  
--I was not aware(of) how deeply he had felt for the death  
of his mother.
10. enable...to do: make able to do 使...能做  
--This bird's large wings enable it to fly very fast.  
--The new law enables a man to claim money from the  
state if he has no work.
11. concentrate on: keep or direct all one's thoughts, efforts,  
attention, etc. to 专心于, 集中于  
--The little girl couldn't concentrate on the books very  
long.  
--Many firms are concentrating on increasing their market

overseas.

12. look over: examine, esp. quickly 审阅; 打量; 检查

--He asked my age, height, and weight and looked me over.

--The auditors are looking over the bank's books.

13. make good(the best)use of: take advantage of; use(well, in the best way)好好地(尽量地)利用

--You must make good use of any opportunities you have of practising English.

--The factory has begun to make use of the waste matter.

14. take notes: write what one sees or hears down 记录; 做笔记

--He visited the local elders, taking notes on what he learned.

--Xiao Wang, who was chairing the meeting, took notes in a small red book.

15. go over: examine the details of; inspect; read again 检查; 查看; 温习

--We must go over the accounts carefully before we settle them.

--Let's go over this chapter again.

16. lead to: have as a result; cause 导致; 引起

--Blindly copying others might well lead to losses.

--This will lead to higher blood pressure in the vessels of the lungs.

17. develop: grow or become larger or more complete; acquire

gradually 发展: 培养

--He says his country wants to develop its traditional friendship with China.

--We must try to develop a democratic style of work.

18. share... with: have or use... with; have... in common  
with 共有: 共用

--He hated having to share the hotel bedroom with a stranger.

--You shared the cost with me, and I will share the cost with you.

--If you have an umbrella, let me share it with you.

### Practice

1. Fill in the blanks with suitable words or expressions from the list below. Change the forms where necessary.

look over, share...with, take notes, adequate,

fill in, concentrate on, develop, confuse...with,

and...as well, set aside

(1) I \_\_\_\_\_ the dormitory \_\_\_\_\_ six students.

(2) The company \_\_\_\_\_ this sum for future use.

(3) There are one or two lines more which you must \_\_\_\_\_.

(4) He often \_\_\_\_\_ "Australia" \_\_\_\_\_ "Austria".

(5) The architect \_\_\_\_\_ the blueprints.

(6) We must provide good material for \_\_\_\_\_ their reading skills.

(7) We had \_\_\_\_\_ food but none to waste.

(8) If you don't \_\_\_\_\_ your work you'll be dismissed.

(9) Alfred Nobel could speak Swedish, Russian, French \_\_\_\_\_  
English \_\_\_\_\_.

(10) Hand in hand with reading, he has \_\_\_\_\_ the habit of  
\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Multiple Choice:

(1) I had the pleasure of \_\_\_\_\_ the Smiths.

- A. talking about                      B. talking with  
C. talk to                              D. talking of

(2) She \_\_\_\_\_ the things in the old trunk which she wanted to  
keep.

- A. set about                              B. set free  
C. set aside                              D. set off

(3) Shops were crowded with customers \_\_\_\_\_ the colourful  
displays.

- A. looking forward to    B. look after  
C. looking for                          D. looking over

(4) They need a new truck, but the precise model is still to be  
\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. decided on                              B. decided by  
C. aware of                                D. confused about

(5) Is there any one \_\_\_\_\_ this seat?

- A. taking over                              B. taking up with  
C. occupying                                D. booking on

3. Translate the following into English:

(1) 这样的军备竞赛只会导致一个结果——战争。

(2) 那吵闹声一刻不停, 我无法专心干我的事情。

- (3) 我们原以为他很吝啬, 不肯和别人分享他的东西。后来才明白情况并非那样。
- (4) 临行前, 她父母告诉她一定要尽可能常给家里写信。
- (5) 彼得把手头批改的卷子搁在一旁, 伸手去拿香烟和火柴。

### Answer Key

1. (1) share...with      (2) set aside  
     (3) fill in              (4) confuses...with  
     (5) looked over        (6) developing  
     (7) adequate            (8) concentrate on  
     (9) and...as well      (10) developed... taking notes
2. (1) B    (2) C    (3) D    (4) A    (5) C
3. (1) Such an armament can only lead to one thing — the war.  
     (2) I can't concentrate on what I am doing while that noise is going on.  
     (3) We thought he was very mean and wouldn't share anything with others. Later, we knew that wasn't the case.  
     (4) Before she left home, her parents told her to be sure to write home as often as she could.  
     (5) Peter set aside the papers he was marking and reached for his cigarettes and matches.

## Unit Two

### SAILING ROUND THE WORLD

#### Points

set out	dissuade sb. from doing sth.
single-handed	by far
give up	be determined (to do)
carry out	turn over
plenty of	can not help doing
all by oneself	unless
cover	succeed in doing
set off	very
in spite of	accomplish
depend on	

#### Explanation

1. set out: begin a journey; start doing sth. 出发, 动身; 着手  
干

--Half an hour later I set out again on my journey.

--She joyfully consented and we set out.

--He set out to paint the whole room but finished only the front part.

2. single-handed: by one person; without help from others. 只身一人, 独自

--Young as he is, he has already developed a habit of doing things single-handed.

--Chichester was famous for his single-handed sailing voyage.

3. give up: stop doing or having ; surrender, yield 停止干: 放弃; 泄气: 投降

--We must under no circumstances give up halfway.

--What a lot of men have given up wearing hat!

--When the enemy saw that they were surrounded, they gave up.

4. be determined to do : make up one's mind to do. 决心干

--I am determined to go and nothing will stop me.

--We were determined to carry out the order to the letter.

5. carry out: complete; fulfil 完成: 执行, 进行

--Once a decision is reached, it must be firmly carried out.

--They resolutely carried out the tasks assigned them.

--They carried out criticism and self-criticism and made many valuable proposals.

6. plenty of: a large quantity or number of 许多, 大量, 丰富的

--She had plenty of imagination.

--I have plenty of humorous tales.

7. all by oneself: completely alone; without any help 独自: 孤身一人

--The old man was there all by himself.



- The little boy accomplished his work all by himself.
8. cover: place over or in front of; hide or protect; travel (a certain distance); include; read 覆盖, 掩藏; 行(若干路程); 涉及; 读
- Cover the table with a cloth.
- The Red Army covered 25, 000 li on the Long March.
- The discussion covered a wide range of subjects.
- How many pages have you covered?
9. set off: start; begin a journey 出发, 动身
- "Stop thief!" cried Lao Wang and set off after him.
- He proposed to set off immediately.
- She usually sets off for her factory at 6 : 30.
10. in spite of: despite; regardless of 尽管, 虽然
- He is cheerful in spite of his illness(=in spite that he is ill).
- In spite of dangers and difficulties, the soldiers are resolute.
11. dissuade sb. from doing sth: prevent sb. from doing sth. by giving reasons 劝阻某人, 让他不要做某事
- He is very stubborn. It is hard to dissuade him from giving up that plan.
- The mother tried to dissuade her daughter from getting married to the poor young man.
12. by far: by a large degree 很; 甚; 最
- This is by far the most useful one.
- She is by far a better actress than Mary.