

大学

英语同步辅导

主编 孙杰 副主编 林淑杰 主审 许承军

第二册

大学英语同步辅导 大学英语



吉林大学出版社

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(第二册)

主 编: 孙 杰

副主编: 林淑杰

编 者: 陈 晶 陈 东
林淑杰 孙 杰

主 审: 许承军

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主编 孙 杰

责任编辑、责任校对:王瑞金

封面设计:张沐沅

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前 言

《大学英语同步辅导》是针对目前全国高等院校普遍使用的公共外语教材《大学英语(精读)》(复旦大学等编写,上海外语教育出版社出版)而编著。本书围绕国家四、六级英语水平测试要点对《大学英语(精读)》课文中难度较大的句子给出了详细的英汉解释,并辅以例句。对于一些从字面上难以直接理解的词汇和短语,特别采用了引伸方法进行阐述,以使读者能够在了解它们的基本内涵的基础上,弄清其在课文中的实际意义和用法。

《大学英语同步辅导》是编者多年来教学实践的总结,英语解释通俗易懂,例句典型并有一定的语言深度,因此它不仅是大学生们预习新课和巩固已学知识的“好老师”,也是教授大学英语教师们备课的“好助手”。

《大学英语同步辅导》分一、二、三册。第一册与《大学英语(精读)》的第一、二册同步;第二册与《大学英语(精读)》的第三册同步;第三册与《大学英语(精读)》的第四册同步。

编 者

1995年11月

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BOOK THREE

Unit One

A Brush with the Law

1. A brush with the law (a brief and unpleasant conflict with the police and judges) 与司法人员的一场小冲突; 一场意外小官司

brush (n.): a short fight or quarrel; a brief and unpleasant encounter or conflict 争吵, 小冲突; 遭遇战

- * His attitude has led to some brushes with authorities.
他的态度已经使他与当局发生了几次冲突。
- * She had a nasty brush with her boss this morning. 今天上午她和老板狠狠地吵了一架。
- * On the way home we got a brush with the police. 在回家的路上, 我们与警察发生了一次小小的纠葛。

the law:

- 1) the whole body of laws in a country 法律
- 2) the body of people who are responsible for the operation of laws 司法人员

2. I have only once been in trouble with the law. (I have only

once been in dispute with the law.) 我平生只有一次与法律发生纠葛。

be in trouble (with):

1) have a serious problem which is difficult to solve. 处于困境, 有困难

- * He is in deep trouble. 他深陷困境。
- * She got in trouble with the repayment. 她在还债方面遇到了困难。
- * He never came except when he was in trouble. 除了有困难的时候, 他总也不来。

2) be in a situation in which someone in authority is angry with (you) 惹麻烦, 与……发生纠葛

- * The firm is in trouble with the police. 这家公司和警察当局发生了麻烦。
- * If we can't keep to the schedule, we'll be in a lot of trouble. 如果我们不按计划行事, 会惹出很大麻烦的。
- * Often if a child is in trouble with the police, a social worker will visit the family. 通常孩子与警察发生纠葛时, 社会工作者会找上家门的。

3. The whole process of being arrested and taken to court was a rather unpleasant experience at the time, but it makes a good story now. (When I was arrested and taken to court I felt rather annoyed from beginning to end, but now the unpleasant experience turns into a good story.) 被捕以及被送上法庭的整个过程在当时都是令人相当不愉快的经历, 但现在倒成了一个好故事。

make (vt): turn into; turn out to be; constitute 变为; 结果

为;构成

- * If you train hard, you will make a good footballer. 如果你加紧训练,你会成为一个优秀的足球队员。
- * The invasion made the headlines. 那次入侵成了头条新闻。
- * His adventure makes interesting reading. 他的冒险经历结果倒成了很有趣的读物。

4. What makes it rather disturbing was the arbitrary circumstances both of my arrest and my subsequent fate in court.

(What causes me to feel uneasy and upset about the experience was that both of my arrest and my following fate in court were based on someone's opinion rather than reason.)

这次经历令人感到烦恼不安的是那些围绕着我的被捕以及随后在法庭上受审时所出现的独断专横的情况。

disturbing (a.): causing worry or anxiety 令人烦恼,令人不安

- * The news was rather disturbing. 这消息令人不安。
- * He has written two disturbing books. 他已经写了两本恐怖书籍。
- * The cold statistics will make disturbing reading for the black people. 这些冷酷无情的统计数字会使黑人读后感到忧虑。

subsequent (a.): later, following 随后的,后来的,继……之后的

- * His misbehaviour and subsequent dismissal from the firm was reported in the newspaper. 他的劣迹以及后来被公司解雇的消息都见了报。

* He died during the subsequent year. 第二年他就去世了。

* There was a long period of instability subsequent to the war. 在战争之后出现了一段很长的不稳定时期。

the arbitrary circumstances: the circumstances under which decisions are made according to someone's own opinion rather than reason. 独断专横(主观武断)的情况

5. ...was not due to go to university until the following October... (...was not expected to go to university until the next October...) 上大学要等到明年十月份.....

due(a):

1) (to be) expected or scheduled (showing arrangements made in advance) 预期的, 预定的; 应到的(表示事先的安排)

* The next train to London is due here at 4 o'clock. 下一列开往伦敦的火车应于4点钟到达这里。

* Mr. Hill is due to lecture twice tomorrow. 希尔先生预定明天讲演两次。

* I'm due to graduate in the next half of the year. 我预期在下半年毕业。

due 作此义解时, 其后可接不定式。因此, 上述第二和第三个例句中的 due 后面的 to 是不定式符号, 切不可与短语 due to (由于, 因为) 相混淆。短语 due to 中的 to 为介词, 后跟名词。比较下列句子:

* The accident was due to his careless use of the gun. 这次事故是由于他用枪不小心造成的。

* Later, he was released due to poor health. 后来, 他由于

健康状况不佳被释放了。

2)(to be) paid or returned 应支付的,应还的,到期的

* My salary is due tomorrow? 我应在明天开支。

* I want to renew a book that's due today. 我要去续借今天到期的一本书。

6. save up; put money in reserve; keep ...for future use 存钱, 积蓄, 储存

* Mary saved up pieces of cloth to make a quilt. 玛丽积攒了一些碎布头,以便做床被子。

* They're saving up for their wedding next month. 他们正攒钱,准备下月结婚。

* In the past few months he has saved up enough money to buy a bike. 几个月来,他积蓄了一笔钱,足够用来买一辆自行车了。

7. As it was a fine day and I was in no hurry, I was taking my time. (Because the weather was good and I was not eager to do anything, I was walking slowly.) 由于天气晴朗,我又不急于做什么,我便慢悠悠地走着。

in no hurry; not eager; patiently 不着急; 不匆忙

* I'm in no hurry to go. 我不急于走。

* He is always in no hurry to hand in his paper during tests. 考试时,他总是不急着交卷。

* I'm in no hurry for him to start work. 我不急于让他开始工作。

take one's time; act in an unhurried way, proceed slowly 从容,不急,慢慢来

* He liked to take his time over breakfast. 他喜欢不慌不

忙地用早餐。

- * Take your time; there are still twenty minutes to go. 不要着急,还有二十分钟呢。
- * Dr. Ma always takes his time as he examines his patients and treats them with extreme care. 马医生总是从容细致地给病人检查病情,并对他们进行精心治疗。

8. It must have been this obvious aimlessness that led to my downfall. (I am sure that my wandering in the streets without any purpose resulted in my later misfortune (arrest).) 一定是这种明显的毫无目的的闲逛致使我倒了霉。

lead to; result in, cause 导致,造成,引起

- * Your work seems to be leading to nothing. 你的工作看起来不会取得成绩。
- * Too much work and too little rest often leads to illness. 过度劳累又休息太少经常引起疾病。
- * This kind of discussion will certainly lead to still greater differences between the two parties. 这样的讨论必将导致双方更大的分歧。

downfall (n.): fall from fortune or power; ruin 垮台,败落,毁灭

- * Greed led to his downfall. 贪婪导致他毁了自己。
 - * Her vanity was her downfall. 她的虚荣心使她败落。
 - * His downfall was caused of gambling and drink. 他的身败名裂是由赌博和酗酒造成的。
9. ...having unsuccessfully sought employment there. (...having failed to get a job there.)没能在那儿找到一份工

作。

seek (v.): try to find 寻觅, 找

- * They were seeking employment. 他们在找工作。
- * He said that he sought neither fame nor gain. 他说, 他一不求名, 二不求利。
- * I keep thinking about it, seeking a solution to my problem. 我一直在想这件事, 试图找出解决问题的办法。

10. ...with the obvious intention of talking to me. (...clearly wanting to talk to me.)显然想和我说话。

intention (n.): having sth. in mind as a plan; purpose 意图, 目的

- * She hurt your feelings without intention. 她是无意中伤了你的感情。
- * She had intention of visiting her native land. 她打算去故乡一游。
- * They went to Paris with the intention of becoming painters. 他们去巴黎的目的是成为画家。

11. ...this time in uniform. (...the second policeman was wearing uniform.)这次是位穿警服的。

in (prep.): wearing 穿, 戴

- * The girl in white is a nurse. 穿白色衣服的姑娘是位护士。
- * Who is the man in the top hat? 那位戴高顶礼帽的男人是谁?
- * Mrs. Johson was in high-heeled shoes. 约翰逊太太穿着高跟鞋。

12. I was left in no doubt. (I had no doubt (about what they

said).)(对他们的话)我确信无疑了。

leave (vt.): allow or cause...to remain in a certain condition or state 使……保持/处于某一状态

* His illness has left him weak. 他的病使他身体衰弱。
(后跟形容词)

* Much that could be done is left undone. 许多可以做的事仍然没做。(后跟过去分词)

* Don't leave her waiting outside in the rain. 别让她在外面的雨中等着了。(后跟现在分词)

* The strike left the railway system in France in utter confusion. 这次罢工使法国的铁路系统处于完全混乱的状态。(后跟介词短语)

13. But what for? (But for what reason are you arresting me?)
但是为什么抓我?

14. Wandering with intent to commit an arrestable offence.
((For) wandering with the purpose of doing bad things which are serious enough to get you arrested.)(因为你)到处闲逛,图谋作案。

commit (vt.): do (sth. wrong, bad or unlawful) 犯, 干

* Those who have committed robbery are to be severely punished. 凡是犯了抢劫罪的人都要严加惩处。

* No one knows the reason why he committed suicide. 谁也不知道他为什么要自杀。

* About 17% of all crime in 1938 was committed by people under 21. 一九三八年所有犯罪的 17% 是 21 岁以下的青年人干的。

offence (n.):

1) crime, wrong 罪, 犯法; 过错

- * He committed an offence against the law. 他干了违法的事。
- * This is your first offence and I am going to give you a light sentence. 你这是初犯, 我打算对你从轻判刑。
- * For what offence was he arrested? 他因什么罪被捕的?

2) the hurting of sb's feelings 冒犯, 伤某人的感情

- * No offence was meant. 没有冒犯你的意思(请勿见怪)。
- * I didn't mean to give offence to her. 我本来无意得罪她。
- * She took offence at my chat about her weight. 她因我说了她胖而生气了。

15. ...with a perfectly straight face too (also having a very serious facial expression) 而且表情极为严肃(板着面孔)。

perfectly (adv.): completely, very 完全地; 很, 十分地

- * She's perfectly capable of taking care of herself. 她完全有能力照顾自己。
- * I understand Mr. Brown's feelings perfectly, 我完全理解布朗先生的感情。
- * The walls must be perfectly clean before you paint them. 在你油漆墙壁之前, 墙面一定要非常干净。

straight (a.): (of the face) showing no emotion; with a serious expression (形容面孔) 不露感情的, 表情严肃的

- * She said this with a completely straight face. 她讲这话时面孔十分严肃。

* He kept a straight expression, though he wanted to laugh. 他虽然想笑,却保持着严肃的表情。

* We couldn't keep our faces straight when we watch the clown's funny performance. 看到小丑的可笑表演,我们忍不住笑了。

16. It turned out (that) there had been a lot of petty thefts in the area. (It was found out that many minor stealing crimes had occurred in the area.) 事情原来是这样,该地区已发生多次小的扒窃案。

turn out: prove (to be) in the result; be discovered (to be) 证明(是),结果(是),原来(是)

* Unexpectedly the weather turned out all right in the end. 出乎意料的是,结果那天天气很好。

* On examination it turns out that his arguments are groundless. 经过检验,发现他那些论点原来都是无根据的。

* It turned out that the jewels had been in the bank all the time. 结果表明宝石一直在银行里。

17. ...and regarded myself as part of the sixties' "youth counterculture". (...and considered myself as a member of the "youth counterculture" in the sixties.) 视自己为六十年代“青年反主流文化运动”的一员。

The "youth counterculture" was a social phenomenon (社会现象) which developed in America in 1960's. At that time, the older generation, who had experienced the Great Depression and World War II, wanted security, comfort and wealth, but their children, who did not have the same expe-

rience as their parents, considered them too selfishly materialistic(物质主义的)and thought they had betrayed (背叛) the ideals of a free, truthful and equal society. So many of these young people became "social dropouts"(脱离习俗社会者)and created a "counter-culture", that is, they pursued (追求)a way of life unrelated, and opposite in every way, to that of their parents. They indulged(沉溺于)themselves in sex, drug, alcohol and rock music, and wore long hair and strange clothes.

18. As a result, I wanted to appear cool and unconcerned with the incident, ... (Therefore, I wanted to appear calm and not caring for the matter, ...) 因此,我想表现出对此事冷漠,满不在乎的样子。

cool (a.):

1) calm, unexcited 冷静的,镇定的

- * He has a cool head. 他有冷静的头脑。
- * He was always cool in the face of danger. 他面临危险时总是保持镇定。
- * The police drew praise for their cool handling of the riots. 该警察局因镇定地处理了暴乱事件而受到赞扬。

2) not showing interest 冷淡的,不感兴趣的

- * She was decidedly cool about the proposal. 她明显地对此建议不感兴趣。
- * His play received a cool response from the critics. 评论家们对他的剧本反应冷漠。
- * He seemed so cool that I feared I have offended him. 他看上去十分冷漠,我恐怕是得罪了他。

unconcerned (a.):

1) **uninterested** 不感兴趣的, 漠不关心的

- * She is unconcerned with school affairs. 她对学校的事情漠不关心。
- * He is unconcerned with the difficulties we are in. 他对我们的困难处境漠不关心。
- * We have suddenly become an insular people unconcerned with the undeveloped countries. 我们突然变得思想狭隘起来, 对不发达国家漠不关心。

2) **untroubled** 不在乎, 不顾及

- * Most tourists were unconcerned at the poor weather. 多数游客不在乎天气不好。
- * The children in the playground seemed unconcerned about the rain. 游戏场上的孩子们似乎对下雨毫不在乎。
- * They give the impression of being detached and unconcerned. 他们给人的印象是超然的, 满不在乎的。

19. ...in the most casual and conversational tone I could manage. (...trying to use the most careless usual tone which is used in a conversation.) 尽量用一种极为漫不经心的闲谈的口气(说)

20. It confirmed them in their belief that I was a thoroughly disreputable character. (It made them feel sure that I was completely a disrespectable person.) 这使他们更加确信, 我是个地地道道的坏家伙。

confirm (vt.):

1) **make...firmer or stronger** 使更坚定, 使更巩固