

大学核心英语
College Core English
coaching

读写指导

主编：陈淑萍 李雪雁

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大学核心英语读写指导

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内 容 简 介

本书是与《大学核心英语读写教程》(高等教育出版社)配套使用的辅导书。全书(1~4册)每单元分四个部分:课文注释、词语用法、语法结构及写作与翻译。为便于教学及学生自学,书末附有练习参考答案。本辅导书内容丰富,针对性强,突出实用目的。

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前 言

《大学核心英语读写指导》是配合《大学核心英语读写教程》而编写的辅导书。本书针对《大学核心英语读写教程》内容浩繁、题材多样、难度较大的特点,从阅读理解到语言要点,从写作到翻译,分别讲解、释疑,并提供一定数量的练习供学生训练,旨在帮助学生在基础阶段学时少、任务重的情况下,更好地消化教材中的重点、难点,提高自学效率,并逐步提高应用英语语言的能力。

本书紧密结合教材,每单元都从四个方面编写,即每单元包括:

1. Notes(课文注释):分析解释 ABC 三篇课文中出现的难句、长句,提供汉语译文,并介绍一些必要的背景知识。

2. Words and Phrases(词语用法):讲解 AB 篇中出现的常用词语,提供简明、实用例句,对近义词作扼要说明。

3. Structure(语法结构):对 AB 篇课文中出现的重要语法现象随课文适当讲解。每 5~6 个单元配有一定量的语法练习。

4. Writing and Translation(写作与翻译):介绍一些常用的写作、翻译方法(1~4 册各有侧重),CET-4 作文、应用文写作等,并配有部分练习。

本书针对性强,突出实用目的,书末附有练习答案。建议学生在使用本书时注意与教材同步;对于每单元的四个部分都要认真学习;对于语法及写作翻译练习要积极动手,按要求完成。

由于编者水平所限,疏漏或欠妥之处实为难免,恳请各同行及读者朋友不吝指正。

编者

1996. 11

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BOOK I

UNIT 1

NOTES

Passage A Ranch Life 牧场生活

1. The Wild West: 美国广阔荒野的西部地区包括现在的加利福尼亚、新墨西哥和得克萨斯等州。在美国历史上,这里丰富的草场资源为牛仔的出现提供了条件。1812 年战争之后,美国开始大规模的西迁运动。1862 年林肯政府通过了“定居法案”(Homestead Act),鼓励人们去开垦这片肥沃的处女地。这种西迁对美国的影响非常深远,它鼓励个人的首创精神,培养了政治、经济上的民主,使人们举止豪放并且打破了保守思想,培育了人们对国家主权的尊敬心理。

2. These people were wanderers, driving their herd from place to place, looking for fresh grass and water. (L. 13)

这些人四处游牧。他们把牧群从一个地方赶到另外一个地方,寻找鲜嫩的青草和水源。

driving 和 looking 是两个并列的分词结构,做状语起补充说明谓语的作用。它们共同的逻辑主语是 These people。

3. People think of cowboys as free people ... the sky and the stars. (L. 20)

人们把牛仔看作是无拘无束的自由人。他们毫无畏惧地与野兽搏斗,生活在大自然的身边,与森林、天空和繁星作伴。

这是一个简单句,形容词短语 unafraid to battle with wild animals 和分词短语 living close to nature 做定语修饰 people。

分词短语中的 with the trees and the sky and the stars 是介词短语做状语修饰现在分词 living。

4. But their hold on the imagination is still strong. (L. 22)

但是它们依然能使人们浮想联翩。

hold n. 影响

He has a great hold over his younger brother.

他对弟弟很有影响力。

5. The old-time cowboy is the hero of many books, films and songs. He is a national hero and a treasured part of the national past. (L. 23)

昔日的牛仔是许多书刊、电影和歌曲的主人公。牛仔是民族英雄,是民族历史上宝贵的一部分。

这两个句子中的两个“hero”有不同的意思,前者为“主人公”,后者是“英雄”,同样 heroine 有“女主人公”和“女英雄”两个意思。

Passage B Peoples of the world 世界上的人种

1. We may be able to decide whether someone is white ... as a member of another race.
(L. 13)

我们只有看一个人是否具备可以清楚地归划为另一种族的任何特征来判断他是否是白人。

by+doing 表示通过某种方法或手段做某事,如:

He makes a living by teaching. 他以教书谋生。

2. They are unlike the various black people of Africa, so they are classed in a race by themselves. (L. 42)

他们不同于非洲的其它黑人,所以他们自成一族。

class 意为“分类,归类”。注意句中的“are classed”是表示状态的谓语,而不是被动语态。

by oneself: 独立地,独自

He did it all by himself. 他独自完成了这项工作。

Passage C Eskimoes 爱斯基摩人

1. In the past the Eskimoes got almost everything they needed from the animals they killed, although today they can buy goods brought in from outside. (L. 9)

过去,爱斯基摩人所需要的一切几乎都是从他们捕捉的动物身上取得,而现在他们可以买外来品。

they needed 和 they killed 是两个省略了关系代词的定语从句,分别修饰 everything 和 animals。

WORDS AND PHRASES

1. skilled a. 熟练的;需要技能的

skillful a. 灵巧的;娴熟的

He is a skilled worker. 他是一名有技能的工人。

He isn't very skillful at using his chopsticks. 他使用筷子不很娴熟。

2. device n. 方法;装置

I left the boy to his own devices. 我让这个男孩自己想办法。

He made a device to make the door shut by itself.

他制造了一种使门自动关闭的装置。

3. (be) on guard against 提防

Be on your guard against pickpockets.

谨防扒手。

比较: keep guard on 守卫 start/relieve guard 部岗/换岗

on guard 在岗位上 on one's guard 警惕

4. take over sth 接管某事

When will you be ready to take over the business?

你准备何时接管这项业务?

比较: take over 接任, 正式上任

The new chancellor took over from his predecessor yesterday.

那位新校长昨天正式上任。

5. locate v. 找出; 把……设置在

be located in ... 位于

We should locate the position of the enemy at once.

我们应马上确定敌人阵地的位置。

The school is located in the suburbs. 这所学校位于郊区。

6. close to 靠近; 接近于

近义词: next to 靠近; 接近于

There's a bus-stop close to the school. 学校附近有一个公共汽车站。

Close to a hundred experiments have been made. 已进行了近一百次试验。

Which is the town next to London in size? 大小仅次于伦敦的是哪一个城市?

7. vary v. 改变; 变化

vary in 在……上(方面)不同, 在……方面有变化

vary from 不同于

vary from ... to ... 从……到……情况不等

vary with 随……而变化

You should vary your diet. 你应该变换饮食。

This marigold varies from the normal in being giant-sized.

这朵万寿菊不同于一般的万寿菊, 因为它很大。

That famous TV factory produces color TV sets of all sizes, varying from 12" to 24".

那家著名的电视机厂生产各种彩色电视机, 规格从 12 英寸到 24 英寸不等。

比较: variable a. 易变的; 变量的; n. 变量

various a. 各种各样的; 多方面的

variety n. 多种多样; 品种; 变化

variation n. 变种; 变动

His temper is variable. 他的脾气变幻无常。

Lack of variety made him bored with his job.

他厌倦了他那单调的工作。

If you go to different shops, you will find great variations of price for the same article.

在不同的商店里, 你可以发现同一种商品的价格不同。

8. be able to do sth 能够做某事

近义词: be capable of doing sth 能够做某事; 可能做某事

We shall be able to finish the work tomorrow. 我们能在明天完成这项工作。

Some airplanes are capable of going 1,000 miles an hour.

某些飞机一小时能飞行一千英里。

He is quite capable of neglecting his duty. 他常会失职。

9. make up 组成; 构成

be made up of 由……组成

近义词: be composed of / consist of / comprise 由……组成

form / constitute / compose 组成, 构成

注: be made up of / be composed of / consist of 表示一个整体是由几个部分组成。其主语是整体, 宾语是组成部分。

make up / compose / form / constitute 表示由部分组成整体。其主语是组成部分, 宾语是整体。comprise 既表示一个整体是由几个部分组成, 又表示几个部分构成一个整体。

What are the qualities that make up Hamlet's character?

哈姆雷特的性格是由哪些特点构成的?

Our class is made up of students from different parts of the country.

我们班由来自全国各地的同学组成。

This medical team is composed of / consists of ten doctors.

这个医疗队由十个医生组成。

Ten doctors compose / form / constitute the medical team.

十个医生组成这个医疗队。

STRUCTURE

like 作介词的用法

like 作介词构成介词短语, 表示“像……一样”, 其反义词“unlike”表示“与……不一样”, 可以放在句首, 也可以插入句中。

Like the white-skinned people, black vary in many ways.

与白种人一样, 黑种人也有很大的差异。

He has become, unlike all other human beings, all together free from personal or class bias (偏见)。

不像其他人, 他完全没有个人或阶级偏见。

注: “As”也可表示“像……一样”, 但此时 as 用作连词, 引导一个方式状语从句。

I want you to tell my friend your very interesting experience exactly as you have told it to me.

我希望你把你非常有趣的经历像对我讲述的那样告诉我的朋友。

When at Rome do as the Romans do.

在罗马就得像罗马人那样做事(入乡随俗)。

since 等引导的原因状语从句

since 作连词, 引导原因状语从句, 表示“由于……”或“既然……”。常用来引导原因状语从句的连词还有 because(语气最强), as(语气最弱)。

in that, now that, seeing (that), because 引导的从句通常放于句末, 特别强调原因时也

可放于句首;seeing 引导的从句通常放在句首,而 as 引导的从句可放句首或句末。in that 引导的句子与 because 意思相近,但不可放于句首,now that, seeing (that) 意思与 since、as 相近。

Since meat is a favorite food of people everywhere, ranching is a very important job.

由于各地的人都爱吃肉,所以办牧场就成了一项非常重要的工作。

Tom will succeed because he has worked hard.

汤姆会成功的,因为他一直很努力。

As he was not well, I decided to go without him.

由于他身体不好,我决定独自去了。

The speech is all the more important in that it was made by a man of authority.

这个报告更重要,因为它是权威人士讲的。

Now that the weather has improved, we will be able to enjoy the game.

既然天气已经好转,我们可以尽情玩了。

Seeing (that) he would not persuade the other members of the committee, he gave in.

由于不能说服委员会的其它成员,他只有放弃了。

注:由于 because 语气较强,以 why 开头的疑问句只能用 because 来回答;在强调句型中,强调原因从句时,只能用 because.

—— Why can't you go there now?

—— Because I'm too busy.

It was because he was ill that he didn't go with us.

where 等关系副词引导的定语从句

where 作关系副词引导定语从句。可引导定语从句的关系副词还有 when, why。当它们引导定语从句时,其先行词总是表示时间(time, day, week, month, year 等)、地点(place, spot, street, country 等)或原因(reason)名词,这些关系副词在它们引导的定语从句中作时间、地点或原因状语,其意义都相当于某个“介词+which”结构。

Most ranches are located in flat open country where there is plenty of grass for the cattle to feed on.

大多数牧场都位于平坦开阔有充足的青草饲养牲畜的地方。

I shall never forget the day when (= on which) New China was founded.

我永远不会忘记新中国成立的那一天。

That is the house where (= in which) he lived ten years ago.

那是他十年前住的房子。

This is the reason why (= for which) he is leaving so soon.

这就是他这么快就离开的原因。

Is this the place where (= at which) the traffic accident occurred?

这就是那次交通事故发生的地点吗?

He came at a time when (= at which) we were badly in need of help.

他在我急需帮忙的时候来到了。

由上述诸例可以看出,“介词+which”结构中介词的选择取决于先行词或定语从句中的动词。