

大学

英语同步辅导

主编 许承军 ◯ 副主编 金艳英 ◯ 主审 张旭

第三册



吉林大学出版社

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(第三册)

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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 FOUR

Unit One

Big Bucks the Easy way

1. You ought to look into this. (You should read and study this.) 你们应该看看这个,研究研究它。

look into:

- 1) direct one's eyes into 往里面看,往里边看

* I looked into the room but no one was there. 我往屋里看了看,但屋里没有人。

* He felt a little bit sad when he looked into the mirror and saw the grey colour of his hair. 当他往镜子里面看,看到他那灰白色的头发时,感到有点伤心。

* She looked into my eyes for a long time without speaking. 她久久地洞察着我的眼神,一言没发。

- 2) investigate, examine 调查,了解,研究

* His disappearance is being looked into by the police. 警察局正在调查他失踪一事。

* The government will look into how to reduce unem-

ployment. 政府将研究怎样减少失业问题。

- * The committee must look into what hospital conditions exist for children. 委员会必须了解一下儿童医疗条件的现状。

2. A message printed on the bag offered leisurely, lucrative work of delivering more such bags. (The words printed on the bag said there were a lot of this kind of bags to be delivered and that was an easy but profitable job.) 塑料袋上印的字说,有很多这样的袋子需要投递,这活既容易又赚钱。

leisurely:

1) (a.) unhurried 不慌不忙的,轻松愉快的

- * We've had a leisurely weekend. 我们度过了一个轻松愉快的周末。
- * He did everything in a leisurely manner. 他做什么事都不慌不忙的。
- * I used to have a leisurely walk along the river after dinner. 我过去晚饭后常沿河边悠闲地散步。

2) (adv.) unhurriedly, in a relaxed way 不慌不忙地,从容不迫地

- * The man was working leisurely, silently. 那人不慌不忙地,一声不响地干着活。
- * Strolling leisurely we reached the farm in two hours. 我们慢悠悠地走着,不到两个小时就到了农场。
- * The doctor made an operation on the patient leisurely and successfully. 医生从容不迫地给病人做了手术。

deliver (vt.):

1) take (goods or letters) to the (customer's) house 送

(货或信)到(用户)家

* The postman at last delivered the letter we had been waiting for. 邮递员终于送来了我们一直期待的那封信。

* The eggs were delivered from the farm along with the milk. 鸡蛋和牛奶一起从农场送来。

* Goods will be delivered free of charge within a radius of one hundred miles. 方圆一百英里之内免费送货。

2) give a lecture or speech in public 作讲演

* She delivered an important report at the meeting. 她在会上作了个重要报告。

* He earned his living by delivering lectures throughout the country. 他通过在国内到处讲课来维持生活。

* The traveller delivered an emotional speech on what he saw and heard of. 旅行者就他所见所闻作了一次激动人心的讲演。

3. I can live with it. (I am able to accept it.) 我能受得了。

live with; have to accept, tolerate 不得不接受, 忍受

* I don't enjoy the pain, but I can live with it. 我不喜欢疼痛, 但我能忍受。

* The job involves a lot of stress and pressure but we've learnt to live with it. 这工作非常紧张, 而且压力很大, 但我们已经习惯了。

* You must live with the fact that you are not so strong as you were young. 你必须接受这个事实: 你不如年轻时那么有力气了。

4. But it pains me to find that you both have been panhan-

dling so long that it no longer embarrasses you. (However, it makes me feel quite upset to see you both have been begging money from me for so long a time that you don't feel ashamed of yourselves any more for that.) 看到你们长期伸手向我要钱且不再感到羞愧的样子,我十分不安。

pain(vt.):

1) hurt, cause to be painful 使疼痛

* My tooth doesn't pain me now. 我的牙现在不疼了。

* Does the wound still pain you? 你的伤口还疼吗?

* My father's knees pain him on damp days. 我父亲的双膝阴天就疼。

2) cause to feel upset or unhappy 使不安,使难过,使伤心

* It pains me to hear that you are leaving. 听说你要走,我很难过。

* I hope that I have said nothing to pain you. 我希望没有说使你伤心的话。

* Why do you say the thing you know must pain me? 你为什么说你知道的事我听了一定不安?

embarrass (vt.): cause to feel shy, ashamed or guilty 使尴尬,使难为情;使惭愧,使内疚

* It embarrasses me even to think about it. 甚至想起那事我就感到内疚。

* He was probably afraid of embarrassing me. 他也许怕我难为情。

* She seemed embarrassed by the question. 她看起来被问得不好意思了。

5. I was comfortably settled in a hotel room. (I settled myself comfortably in a hotel room.) 我在一家旅馆的房间里舒舒服服地住了下来。

settle(vt.):

- 1) deal with 处理, 解决, 安排

- * It's time you settled the dispute. 该是你们解决争端的时候了。
- * The affair wasn't so easily settled. 这事不那么容易处理。
- * I must settle all my affairs before leaving. 在离开以前我必须把所有的事情都安排一下。

- 2) decide 决定

- * The date of his departure was settled. 他离开的日子当时就定了。
- * It's not yet settled whether I'm going to America. 我是否去美国尚没定下来。
- * We've settled that we'll go to Wales but we haven't settled how to get there. 我们已经决定去威尔士, 但怎么去还没定。

- 3) make sb. /oneself comfortable 把……安顿好

- * When I'm settled I'll write to you. 我安顿好以后就写信给你。
- * He settled his family in their new home. 他把自己家里的人安顿在新居里。
- * She settled her mother in a corner of the train compartment. 她把母亲安顿在火车车厢的一角。

6. She wanted to know how my day had gone. (She wanted to

know if I had had a nice day.) 她想知道我这天过得可好。
go(vi.): progress, proceed 进行, 进展

- * Negotiations were going slowly. 谈判进展得很慢。
- * For the first winter things went smoothly. 第一个冬天事情进展顺利。
- * I asked how her day had gone. — "Not bad," she said. 我问她日子过得好吗? 她说:“不错。”

7. "Super!" she snapped. "Just super! And it's only getting started." ("Wonderful!" she answered angrily. "Really wonderful! And it's just the start.") "好极了!"她怒气冲冲地答道。“实在是好极了!而且这仅仅是个开始。”

get(link-v.): become 变得, 变成(译起来较灵活)

- * It was difficult to get acquainted with her. 和她相处很难。
- * You may get cheated, robbed and murdered in London. 在伦敦你有可能被骗, 被抢, 被谋杀。
- * Things haven't really got going yet. 事情的确还没有进展。
- * We went out for a moment and then got chatting together. 我们出去了一会, 而后在一起闲谈起来。
- * It's getting near tea-time. 快到吃茶点的时候了。
- * We'll let you know as soon as production gets under way. 一进行生产我们就告诉你。
- * I think you are getting to understand me better. 我想你会渐渐更加理解我。
- * He will get to like the job, I suppose. 我想他会渐渐喜欢这个工作的。

8. Another truck just pulled up out front. (Another truck just stopped outside in front of our house.) 又有一辆卡车在房前停了下来。

pull up: come to a stop; cause to stop 停下;使停下

* The car pulled up outside the inn. 汽车在小客栈外面停了下来。

* He pulled up his horse at the gate. 他在大门口勒住了马。

* The policeman pulled up the motorist and asked to see his licence. 警察叫驾驶摩托车的人停下来,要检查他的行车证。

9. What I was being blamed for, it turned out, was a newspaper strike which made it necessary to hand-deliver the advertising inserts. (It was discovered that I was being blamed because the newspaper workers pulled on a strike and my boys were employed to deliver a large number of advertising inserts.) 后来才发现,我之所以受到指责是因为报业工人举行了罢工,我的孩子们被雇用投递大量的广告插页。

blame(v): say sb. should be responsible for sth. done 指责,埋怨,怪罪

* I don't blame you; I blame myself. 我不怨你,我在怨自己。

* He blamed me for being late. 他指责我迟到了。

* Bad workmen often blame their tools. 拙工匠常怪工具不好。

turn out;

1) make, produce, manufacture 生产,制造

* This factory turned out a new kind of bicycles last year. 这家工厂去年生产了一种新型自行车。

* The plant can turn out a thousand cars a month. 该厂一个月能造一千辆汽车。

* That school has turned out many good scholars. 那所学校已经培养出很多优秀学者。

2) be discovered finally, prove to be 结果是,最后情况是

* It turns out that the new method doesn't work well. 结果是新方法不很灵。

* It looked like to rain in the morning, but it turned out fine all day. 早晨看起来要下雨,可结果是一整天放晴。

* We entered the examination room with butterflies in our stomach, but the test paper turned out to be very easy. 我们怀揣小兔子走进考场,可结果试卷一点也不难。

10. a piece of cake (an easy job or matter) 容易的事,轻松的事

* That will be a piece of cake and won't bring me any trouble. 此乃举手之劳,不会给我添什么麻烦。

* Persuading him to give us a day off won't be a piece of cake. 要说服他放我们一天假不是一件容易的事。

* "How did you manage to get into the house?" —— "It was a piece of cake; the bedroom window was open." "你是怎么进屋的?" —— "简单得很,寝室的

窗子开着呢。”

11. Her voice was unnaturally high and quavering. (Her voice was high and quavering, but unnatural.) 她的声音高而颤抖,很不自然。

quaver (vi.): (esp. of voice) speak or sing in a shaky voice 颤抖(特别指嗓音颤抖)

- * I always quaver when I speak to large audiences. 在对很多人讲话时,我的声音总是有点颤抖。
- * The old man's voice quavered when he told his story. 那老人讲自己的经历时,声音在颤抖。
- * The children were quavering out their little songs. 孩子们用颤悠悠的嗓音唱着他们的儿歌。

12. They are crammed wall-to-wall all through the house in stacks... (The house is fully piled with the advertising inserts...) 房子里堆满了广告插页……

cram (vt): put or push more into the place than there is room for 塞,挤

- * The greedy boy tried to cram a whole cake into his mouth. 那贪婪的男孩用劲地把一整块糕点塞进自己的嘴里。
- * Thirty of us were crammed into a small dark room. 我们三十个人被塞进一个阴暗的小屋子里。
- * The room is full; we can't cram any more people in. 屋子里挤满了人,我们不能再让更多的人挤进去。

be crammed with: be full of 挤满……,塞满……

- * The restaurant was crammed with people. 饭店里挤满了人。

- * They lived in a big house crammed with beautiful furniture. 我们住在一个布满漂亮家具的大房子里。
- * This encyclopedia is crammed with information about everything under the sun. 这本百科全书编入了太阳下面所有东西的资料。

stack (n.): pile 堆, 一堆

- * They put the firewood into a stack. 他们把柴火堆成一堆。
- * Let's hide behind this stack of hay. 让我们躲在这堆干草后面。
- * There was a stack of bills waiting to be paid. 有一堆帐单等着付款。

stacks of: a large number of; a large quantity of 很多的, 大量的

- * I have got stacks of work to do today. 今天我有很多工作要做。
- * There were stacks of journals in our reading room. 我们的阅览室里有很多期刊杂志。
- * We saw stacks of cranes when had a picnic near the lake. 我们在湖边野餐的时候看到很多仙鹤。

in stacks: in piles 一堆堆地, 成堆地

- * Christmas cards were arranged in small stacks on the table. 圣诞卡一小堆一小堆地摆放在桌子上。
- * He has already sorted the documents and put them out in stacks on his desk. 他已把文件分类, 一堆堆地分放在办公桌上。
- * In some African countries vegetables are sold in

stacks. 在一些非洲国家里蔬菜是一堆一堆地卖。

13. Her voice kept rising, as if working its way out the range of the human ear. (Her voice got higher and higher, as if to such a pitch that it could no longer be heard by the human ear.) 她的嗓门越来越高,好象高得让人难以听清。

14. Got a lunch date. (I have got an appointment at lunch.) 我午餐有约会。

15. I had had a marvelous steak, but knew better by now than to say so. (I had had a very delicious steak, but I knew just then it was better not to tell the truth.) 我吃的是非常可口的牛排,但我当时知道还是不说实话为好。

know better than to do: be able or wise enough not to do
该知道不做……

* I knew better than to lend him any money. 我该知道不应借给他钱。

* You should know better than to play with knives. 你应知道不该拿刀子玩耍。

* She is old enough to know better than to spend all her money on clothes. 她已长大,该知道不应把钱全花在购买衣服上。

16. some sort of sour fish (a kind of fish with sour taste) 一种酸溜溜的鱼

some/a sort of: some/a kind of 某种, 一种

* I had a sort of feeling he wouldn't come. 我当时有种感觉:他不会来了。

* A sort of coughing noise could be heard in the next room. 能够听到隔壁屋子里的咳嗽声音。

* He has some sort of an English accent. 他讲话有种英国腔。

* He wanted a job, any sort of a job. 他需要一份工作, 那种工作都行。

sort of: somewhat; to some extent 一点; 在某种程度上

* I sort of thought you might say that. 在某种程度上我认为你可能说了此话。

* The movie was sort of disappointing. 这电影有点令人扫兴。

* The teacher sort of frowned but then smiled. 老师有点皱眉, 但随后又笑了。

注: 上述两个短语的形式相近, 但其内涵的差异甚远。前者作定语, 修饰名词; 后者作状语, 修饰动词或形容词。

17. **They have been at it for hours.** (They have been doing it for many hours.) 他们已经干了好几个小时。

be at: be engaged in 从事于

* Cicely was at the piano. 塞丝蕾在弹钢琴。

* What on earth are they at, Tom? 汤姆, 他们究竟在干什么?

* Lanny was still at his correspondence. 莱恩纳仍在写信。

18. ...but all this hasn't made a dent, not a dent, in the situation. (but what they have done hasn't changed the situation a bit.) 但他们所做的一切丝毫没能改变局面。

dent(n): hollow place in a hard surface made by blow or pressure 由于击或压而造成表面的塌陷