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# 大学英语


(精读)

# 学习手册

王迈迈 主编

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|--------|--------|
| ● 单元精要 | ● 疑难详解 |
| ● 反馈测试 | ● 试题评讲 |
| ● 练习答案 | ● 参考译文 |

武汉工业大学出版社



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## 第三册

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武汉工业大学出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语(精读)学习手册/王迈迈主编  
武汉:武汉工业大学出版社,1996.9  
ISBN 7-5629-1163-0

I. 大… I. 王… III. 英语-高等学校-手册  
IV. H313

武汉工业大学出版社出版发行  
(武汉市洪山区珞狮路14号 邮政编码 430070)  
湖北省钟祥市印刷厂印刷  
开本:787×1092 1/32 印张:35 字数:850千字  
1996年9月第1版 1996年9月第1次印刷  
印数:1—5000册  
定价:31.20元(本册7.80元)

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# UNIT ONE

## A BRUSH WITH THE LAW

### (法律小纠葛)

#### 一、单元精要

##### 词汇

1. intention 企图,打算
2. circumstance 情景,情况
3. commit 犯(错误,罪行)
4. award 判给,给予
5. respectable 受人尊敬的
6. a couple of 几个,一对
7. take one's time 从容不迫
8. call on 召唤,号召
9. stand a chance 有……希望
10. turn against 转而反对

##### 语法

##### 1. 同位语从句

While asking for costs to be awarded, my solicitor's case quite obviously revolved around the fact that I had a 'brilliant academic record'. 当要求判给各种费用时,我律师的辨词非常明显地建立在我曾有着品学兼优的学业记录的事实上。

##### 2. 虚拟语气

Then they, presumably, would have apologized, perhaps even taken off their caps, and let me on my way. 那样,他们可能会向我道歉,可能会向我脱帽致意,让我扬长而去。

#### 二、疑难详解

1. a brush with the law: a brief encounter with the law 法律小纠

葛或一场小官司

*brush* 1) act of using a brush 用刷子刷

例: a. He gave his clothes a good brush. 他把衣服好好地刷了一次。

b. she removed the speck of dust with a brush of her hand. 她用手拂去了尘土。

2) short, sharp fight or encounter 短促激烈的战斗或冲突

例: a. She had a brush with the customs men. 她与海关人员发生了点小冲突。

b. I had a brush with the police yesterday. 昨天我与警察产生了点小纠葛。

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

‘What makes it rather disturbing’ is the subjective clause of the whole sentence. The sentence means that the author was arrested arbitrarily and released arbitrarily and that it is this arbitrariness of both his arrest and his release from the charge that makes the author feel rather unpleasant. 此事让我恼怒的是我被抓和继后在法庭的命运中那些主观武断的情景。

*arbitrary*: based on one's own opinion rather than reason 任意的, 武断的

例: a. A good judge tries to be fair and does not make arbitrary decisions. 一位好法官应力求公平, 不作恣意决断。

b. He didn't know anything about any of the books, so his choice was quite arbitrary. 他盼这些书是一无所知, 所以他的选择是非常武断的。

*circumstances*: conditions, facts, etc. connected with an event or a person 环境, 情形



例: a. Good weather and other circumstances made our picnic a success. 晴朗的天气及其他情况使得这次野餐很成功。

b. A gentleman has no right to hurt a woman under any circumstances. 在任何情况下一位男士无权伤害一位妇女。

注意: under/in no circumstances 在任何情况下都不(句子需要倒装语序)

例: a. In no circumstances must a soldier leave his posts. 在任何情况下战士不要离开自己的岗位。

b. I made my mind up that under no circumstances could I agree to such a principle. 我下了决心在任何情况下都不能同意这样的原理。

3. **a couple of**; a small number of; a few, usually two (少数)几个, 一两个

例: a. There's a couple of vacant rooms behind the office. 在办公室的后面有几间空房。

b. The lady was expecting a baby in a couple of months. 这位女士期待着一两个月后生个宝贝。

4. ...**was not due to go to university until the following October**; expected to go to university in the coming October 预期在今年十月份才能上大学。In Britain the university terms are: October—December; January—March; April—June.

**due**; expected to arrive; to be paid or returned 预定应到的; 应支付的; 到期的

例: a. We are due at the big classroom at 2 o'clock this afternoon. 我们定于下午 2:00 在大教室集中。

b. My salary is due tomorrow. 明天我应发工资了。

c. The books are due today but I want to renew some of them. 这些书今天应还了但我想续借几本。

注意: due to; caused by 由于

例:a. The accident was due to careless driving. 这场事故起因于驾驶不慎。

b. What one thinks and feels is mainly due to tradition, habit and education. 一个人所想到的和感受到的主要是由于传统,习惯和教育所引起的。

5. **take one's time**: not hurry, do sth in an unhurried way 慢慢来,不着急

例:a. The girl liked to take her time over breakfast. 这位女孩吃早餐时喜欢慢悠悠的。

b. You can take your time to pay the debt you owe me. 你可慢慢地归还欠我的债。

6. **intention, intent, intend**

*intention*: intending; thing intended; aim 意图,意向;目的(修饰用 of 结构)

例:a. She went to Paris with the intention of learning French. 她去巴黎意在学习法语。

b. If I've hurt your feelings, it was quite without intention. 如果我伤害了你的感情,那完全是无意的。

*intent*: n. purpose, aim (主要为法律用语)目的,意向(后接动词不定式)

例:a. The prisoner was charged with intent to kill. 这位囚犯被指控有谋杀意向。

b. The intent of the speech escaped no one. 人人都知道演说的用意。

*intend*: v. have in mind as a purpose or plan 意欲,打算

例:a. I intend to finish this work before I go to bed. 我打算在睡觉前把这件工作干完。

b. They intend that this reform shall be carried through this year. 他们计划今年完成此项改革。

7. **commit an arrestable offence**; commit an offence which is serious enough to be arrested 犯了罪应被逮捕

*commit*; perform (a crime, foolish act, etc) 犯(罪, 错等), 干坏事  
例: a. If we fail to understand this, we shall commit a lot of mistakes. 如果我们不能理解这一点, 我们就要犯很多错误。

b. Thus he committed the error of 'left' opportunism. 于是他犯了左倾机会主义错误。

c. They have committed many horrible crimes against the Chinese people. 他们对中国人民犯下了许多不可容忍的罪行。

d. The gifted Chinese poet committed suicide in New Zealand. 这位天才的中国诗人在新西兰自杀了。

8. **perfectly straight face**: a face showing no emotion or amusement 绷着脸, 很严肃的样子。

例: He is so comical that no one can keep a straight face. 他太滑稽了, 没有人能忍住不笑。

*perfectly*; extremely, completely 非常, 完全

例: a. She's perfectly capable of taking care of herself. 她完全能够照顾她自己了。

b. I understand your feelings perfectly. 我非常理解你的情感。

9. **particularly that of stealing milk bottles**: 'That' is used to replace theft of the above text. (That 为替代词, 复数时用 those)

例: a. My seat was next to that of the mayor. 我坐的地方靠近市长的位子。

b. He is considered a progressive with views close to those of the Socialist Party. 他被认为是位进步人士, 其观点与社会党

相近。

10. **it confirmed them in their belief that I was a thoroughly disreputable character.** ;it supported their belief that I was extremely a person with a very bad reputation. 这使他们更加相信我是个名声不好的人。

(that 引出同位语从句,与后文的 the fact that 中的 that 用法一致。某些抽象名词如 belief,idea,evidence,conclusion,theory,problem,reason 等都可后接 that 引出的同位语从句)

*confirm*:strengthen, make certain;prove to be true 使确信;证实

例:a. Please confirm your telephone message by letter. 请来信明确一下你在电话里讲的话。

b. The report of an earthquake in Yunnan province has now been confirmed. 云南省发生地震的报道现已被证实。

11. **I wanted to conduct my own defence in court:** I intended to defend myself in court instead of asking a lawyer for help. 出庭时,我打算自我辩护。

In the western society, if one is rich, he can hire a good lawyer who most likely succeed in getting one's release from the charge. But the author was independent and he would rather rely on his own efforts to defend himself than get his parents involved in the case. 在西方,如果某人有钱,他可请一位好律师。律师可能成功地进行辩护使当事人无罪。但作者是位独立性很强的青年,他宁愿依靠自身的力量辩护也不愿意让其父母卷入此案。

12. **call (up) on sb. to do sth:** invite/ require sb to do sth 聘请/要求某人做某事

例:a. A teacher can call on individual students to compose

similar questions. 老师可要求每个学生提出类似的问题。

b. He called upon me to speak immediately after him. 他请我在他讲完后接着发言。

注意: call for; come or go to get sb. or sth.; require, demand  
迎接某人; 拿取某物; 需要, 要求

例: a. I will call for you at your home. 我将去府上接你。

b. Our class calls for a debate on the subject. 我们班级要求对这个问题进行讨论。

call off: order to stop doing sth. 取消

例: a. He phoned me and called the appointment off. 他与我通了电话并取消了预约。

b. Their idea was to get us to call off the strike. 他们的想法是让我们取消这次罢工。

13. **My 'trial' didn't get that far.** : My 'trial' ended before my English teacher would be called on to give evidence. 我的审判没有进行到那一步。

far: adv. point, degree, or stage 时刻、程度、地步

例: a. I didn't know medical science had got that far. 我不知道医学已发展到那种程度。

b. she doesn't know how far she could believe him. 她不知道该相信他到什么程度。

14. **stand a chance**: have a prospect (of sth.) 有……希望

例: a. With a degree and with rich experience, he thought he would stand a chance of getting the post. 既有学位, 又有丰富的经验, 他想他有希望得到这个职位。

b. Do you think I stand a chance of being praised? 你认为我有希望受到表彰吗?

15. **getting costs awarded against the police.** : getting the judge to

make the decision that the costs of the case should be paid by the police. 责成警方承担诉讼费用。

*award*: decide upon by law; give or grant by official decision  
授予; 判给

例: a. The judge awarded a large sum of money to those hurt by the explosion. 法官把一大笔钱判给爆炸受害者。

b. The prize was awarded to me for excellence in the English language. 我由于英语成绩优异而获奖。

16. **I had the 'right' accent, respectable middle-class parents in court;** Here the right accent means the author was well-educated. 我口音纯正, 意味着受过良好教育, 有受人尊敬的中产阶级双亲到了法庭,

*respectable*: deserving respect 受人尊敬的, 正派的

例: a. This a respectable household. 这是一户受人尊敬的家庭。

b. Most of the doctors are respectable people. 大部分医生是正派的人。

注意: *respectful*: showing respect 表示尊敬的, 有礼貌的

例: a. He stood at a respectful distance from the President. 他有礼貌地离开总统一些距离站着。

b. I wish you would be more respectful to your teachers. 我希望你对老师更尊敬些。

17. **Given the obscure nature of the charge;** Taking the unclear nature of the charge 考虑到这次指控的模糊性质

This part means that the author was arrested only because of his wandering with intent to commit an arrestable offence.

*given*: if taking ...into account, considering; if provided with

考虑到;假若

例:a. Given his inexperience, he has done a good job. 考虑到他经验不足,他已干了件漂亮的工作。

b. Given the opportunity he might well have become an outstanding painter. 假若有机会他可能会成为一位出色的画家。

18. **turn against sb.** : (cause to )become hostile to 转而反对;使……反对

例:a. Those who were once for him have turned against him. 那些曾经支持他的人转而反对他了。

b. She tried to turn the children against their father. 她企图使孩子们反对他们的父亲。

### 三、反馈测试

#### I. Multiple Choice

1. She felt offended at my remarks but it wasn't my \_\_\_\_ her.  
☒ A. intention of hurting      ☒ B. intention to hurt  
C. intent to hurt      D. intend to hurt
2. The monitor \_\_\_\_ comrade Li for a brief account of the matter.  
A. called off    B. called for    ☒ C. called on    D. called up
3. His failure to pay the debts \_\_\_\_ the suspicion that he was not to be trusted.  
A. concern    B. confess    C. confuse    ☒ D. confirm
4. He went out shooting and come back with \_\_\_\_ rabbits.  
A. a great deal of      B. an amount of  
C. a large number of      ☒ D. a couple of
5. All of the people thought that he had \_\_\_\_ murder and ought to be punished.

- ☒ A. committed B. made C. offended D. performed
6. The problem will be discussed at length in \_\_\_\_ chapters.  
☒ A. subsequent B. final C. late D. consequent
7. The detectives took off their \_\_\_\_ and put on plain clothes before they set out.  
 A. hats ☒ B. uniforms C. boots D. overcoats
8. We are going to \_\_\_\_ on the weather and have the party outdoors.  
☒ A. stand a chance B. take a chance  
 C. by chance D. on the chance of
9. It is not considered \_\_\_\_ in the city of Changjiakong to spit in public.  
 A. respective ☒ B. respectful C. respected ☒ D. respectable
10. I applied for the job but they \_\_\_\_ my application because I didn't know French.  
 A. turned against B. turn up  
 C. turned out ☒ D. turn down
11. They \_\_\_\_ a scholarship to the student with the highest grades.  
 A. awarded ☒ B. rewarded C. bestowed D. gave
12. Under no circumstances \_\_\_\_ create or destroy energy.  
 A. could we B. we can ☒ C. can we D. we could
13. \_\_\_\_ enough manpower and financial support, they can complete the project in a couple of weeks.  
☒ A. Given B. Provided C. If had D. Giving
14. Can you produce any evidence \_\_\_\_ he was not at home that night.  
 A. which B. X ☒ C. that D. when



15. We \_\_\_\_\_ a new car last season but we really couldn't afford it.

A. bought

B. had bought

~~C~~ could have bought

D. could buy

**II. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text**

The author was only once in trouble with the law when he was young. One day he was looking for a job. He just looked 16 *around* him here and there because he was not in hurry. 17 *These* two policemen suspected that he was committing an arrestable *offence* and took him to the police station. There the youngster 18 *police intended* to look worldly and familiar *with* the situation, which 20 *confirmed* the police's suspicion that he was a thief. As a result, he was told to 21 *report* to the local court. However, the magistrate 22 *dismissed* the case soon after the opening of the trial because he had a 23 *respectable* middle-class parents who could afford a outstanding lawyer, and because his school English teacher could acted as his reliable character 24 *witness*. The narrator thought the whole arbitrary process of being arrested and the subsequent fate in court was 25 *disturbing* but it makes a good story now.

**II. Translate the following sentences into Chinese**

26. Adults felt these forms of punishment resulted in undesirable adult personality characteristics.
27. If children were whipped, they might pride themselves on being able to withstand it without showing signs of physical distress.
28. Teachers, doctors, and social workers are explaining to the people why they should have fewer children by using birth control methods.