

大学英语精读精练

鲁兴威 编

COLLEGE ENGLISH

工业大学出版社

College English for Aural Comprehension
and Translation

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武汉工业大学出版社

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前 言

现在全国许多大学均采用上海外语教育出版社最新出版的《大学英语》1—4 级教材（文理科通用）作为大学本科生（英语专业除外）英语教材。随着国家改革开放步伐的加快，英语越来越受到学生们和社会的重视。现根据本人多年教学实践经验结合教材而编写此书，以帮助大学生们尽快学好这套英语精读教材。

四册精读教材共有四十课，现根据课文内容为每课编了三个内容：1. 听力理解句子 10 句，概述课文主要内容；2. 为每课出现的常用短语及重要词汇，编写了 20 个例句；3. 供汉译英用短文一篇（200—400 字）。本书内共写有 1200 个例句及 40 篇短文，均附有参考译文。

众所周知，要学好语言必须做到实践第一，即要多听多说多写。读者学完课文后应能说出该课的主要内容，或读后感想。为了帮助读者做到这一点，现为每课编了十句话，多用第一人称讲述，用新的句式概述出该课的主要情节或内容，以帮助读者开口讲话。此外，为帮助读者学会全面连贯地概述课文或说出课文的主要精神，作者结合每课内容编写了短文供汉译英用。练习短文翻译能使读者学会综合运用各种时态、语态、句型及短语，提高运用语言的技巧。这种翻译练习对提高英文写作有很大帮助。

为了帮助广大读者更快地记住课本内及大学英语教材大纲内的大量名词和动词，作者将它们分类编组，写了分类名词和分类动词两个附录，还写了一个关于名词、动词、形容词的反义词附录。最后写了一个数量表达法一百例附录。基本收录了 1—4 级词汇。

本书承蒙澳籍专家 Mark Docpel 先生及美籍专家 Janet King 女士及刘鉴生副教授审阅，在此谨向他们表示衷心感谢。

由于时间仓促，不妥之处难免，祈望广大读者及专家不吝指正。

作者 1992. 5

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BOOK 1

Unit One

HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR STUDY HABITS

Aural Comprehension

1. A student of average intelligence may become a top student as long as he or she works hard at all subjects and keeps trying to improve his or her study habits and methods.
2. What time are you going to decide on for reading English? I think you'd better spend one hour every morning reading English.
3. If we make a weekly schedule, it will make us more aware of how we spend our time.
4. We should plan our weekly activities carefully so that we will have adequate time for both work and play.
5. One who pays attention not only to study, but also to relaxation and exercise will be able to be an excellent student with good grades and constitution.
6. Before taking up the study, we should choose one quiet place without distraction. While studying, we must concentrate on the subject.
7. In order to improve our reading speed, we'd better skip some of the less important portions, while reading the material.
8. We should form a good habit of taking notes during class. It helps us to remember what the teacher says.
9. Before class we should go over our notes and preview the new material. Regular reviewing is a good way to improve our performance on tests.
10. Improving our study habits and techniques will lead to improved grades.

Commonly-used Typical Sentences

1. She believes she is **good at** cooking but actually that is not the **case**.
2. We have **decided on** a trip to the West this summer.
3. **Be sure** to be here at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.
4. You'd better **set aside** half an hour each morning for reading English.
5. He is still not **aware of** his mistakes in his composition.
6. Please **fill in** this application form.
7. May I **share** your umbrella **with** you?
8. Please **go over** your test paper carefully after you finish it.

9. You should **look over** these exercises before giving them to the teacher.
10. Unless you **concentrate** more **on** your work, you'll be dismissed.
11. He has accomplished the task **ahead of schedule**.
12. What **subject** shall we discuss today?
13. She often plays the piano for **relaxation**.
14. What's your **attitude** on this matter?
15. We are **making use of** energy from the sun in many ways.
16. The economic crisis **led to** the downfall of the then government.
17. He has **given up** the bad habit of smoking.
18. We are well **provided with** food and clothing.
19. We should speak English **as much as possible**.
20. I'm **confused** about the difference between these two phrases.

Translation

一个智力平平的学生要很快地提高学习成绩,最重要的是要有一个良好的学习习惯。新课开始前,我们应认真预习新课;课堂上要专心听老师讲课并做好笔记;课后要复习老师讲的要点。我们要学会合理安排时间,要留出一定时间休息和搞娱乐活动。要学好英语,我们要特别重视口语实践、听力理解和阅读理解。定期的复习将能使我们提高考试成绩。

Unit Two

SAILING ROUND THE WORLD

Aural Comprehension

1. In his youth Chichester dreamed of flying round the world. He tried many times but never succeeded even one time.
2. Later he changed his mind and turned to sailing although he was already 58 years old.
3. His friends thought he had lost his mind but his wife didn't think her husband was crazy.
4. One day in August, 1966, Chichester at 65, set out to sail single-handedly round the world in spite of his lung cancer.
5. Following the route of the nineteenth century clippers, he began sailing towards south along the west African coast.
6. Conquering the sinister and terrible waves, he succeeded in passing through Cape of Good Hope.
7. Bravely fighting against the frightful storms on the Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean, Chichester did all the things on the whole voyage all by himself.

8. He refused his friends' good advice and went on to complete his great voyage after resting in Sydney for a few weeks.
9. On the night of January 30, 1967, Chichester's boat was attacked again by a storm when passing the treacherous Cape Horn.
10. Eventually he safely returned to London and was given a warm welcome by British people for he won credit for them.

Commonly-used Typical Sentences

1. An hour ago I finished the task **single-handedly**.
2. **Following** the doctor's advice, he has given up drinking.
3. Whatever weather it is tomorrow, we'll **carry out** the test.
4. Yesterday they **covered** 200 miles by car.
5. We **set off** at dawn and got there at sunset.
6. He went to work **in spite of** the storm just now.
7. The car **turned over** when the driver was making a sharp turn.
8. She **could not help** smiling at his words.
9. Whether you pass the exam **depends on** how hard you work.
10. They found a boat about a mile from the **shore**.
11. We **dragged** them **apart** to stop the fight.
12. I stayed up very late last night so I couldn't **wake up** this morning.
13. I wish you a pleasant **voyage**.
14. I **dissuaded** her from going to the United States.
15. He had a **sinister** look on his face.
16. Please tell me about your **experiences** in Africa.
17. Mr. Harris is going to **retire** from office next year.
18. My old dream of becoming a doctor has **come true**.
19. Tom is **by far** the best student in our class.
20. Helen spoke **so fast that** I couldn't catch her meaning.

Translation

弗朗西斯·奇切斯特多年来就梦想驾小船环游世界。1966年8月27日早晨,他已年近65岁,却独自一人驾着16米长的吉普赛·莫斯号新船出航了。

他于12月12号抵达澳大利亚悉尼港。他航行了14,100英里。他的环球航行赢得了澳大利亚人民的钦佩。他们热烈欢迎他。元月29号,奇切斯特再次出航。第二天晚上,他在绕过险情四伏的合恩角时,他遇到了风暴。他同风暴搏斗了一整个晚上。幸运的是他的船遭到的损坏不太严重。他在单人环球航行中历尽了千辛万苦。1967年5月28日星期天晚上,他平安地回到了伦敦。奇切斯特终于实现了他的环球航行抱负。

Unit Three

THE PRESENT

Aural Comprehension

1. Today the old lady has completed her 80th year. She feels very happy because not everyone can live so long.
2. The old lady rose earlier today than usual because she was anxiously expecting a parcel from her daughter.
3. She was certain there would be something in the post for her—either a letter or a present.
4. The old lady was proud of Mara as she had been awarded a medal for her excellent work for old people.
5. Although Mara was very busy with her work, she never forgot her mother's birthday.
6. Enid did not get married and lived together with her mother. She worked as a teacher in a primary school nearby.
7. After Enid died, Mara hired Mrs. Morrison to attend to her mother so that she could live comfortable.
8. The old lady would be very excited if she received any of presents from her daughter.
9. The old lady got very angry when she received a birthday card with a cheque sent by Mara.
10. After reading what Mara wrote on the birthday card, the old lady felt so hurt that she tore it into pieces with trembling fingers.

Commonly-used Typical Sentences

1. She goes to the club *on rare occasions*.
2. Are you quite *sure* (that) you lost the key?
3. All competitors were presented with commemorative *medales*.
4. He seldom goes to the cinema *at other times*.
5. He *went round* the street corner to the post-office.
6. Yesterday my father sent me a *cheque* for \$ 100.
7. I'll *arrange for* Miss Black to do light work in our company.
8. He *chose to* work in the countryside after he graduated from university.
9. Everyone is never *too old to* learn.
10. How did you *enjoy yourselves* yesterday in Donghu Park?
11. Would you please *fold up* your quilt?

12. Leaves *flutter* down when autumn comes.
13. What a *lovely* smile she has!
14. He was *extra* glad to meet us.
15. Last Monday he sent the *parcel* by post to his sister.
16. The *post* was late this morning because there was a thick fog.
17. It was very *rare* for him to late for class.
18. He *tore* a sheet of paper in two.
19. She was *disappointed* in John when she learned he failed again in the final exam.
20. Are you *content with* your present salary?

Translation

今天是老太太的八十岁生日。她非常高兴。天刚亮时，她便起了床。她穿上新衣服，把房间又打扫了一遍，用小彩灯装饰了房间，桌上放上了一瓶万寿菊和一些糖果。吃了早饭后，她便坐在大门口等包裹。近来她一直在盼望女儿玛拉给她寄来生日礼物。她相信即使玛拉人不来，也一定会寄来一件可爱的礼物。下午邻居们给老太太送来了许多生日卡，并邀请她去喝午茶。直到下午五点钟以后，老太太才收到玛拉寄来的生日卡及一张 100 美元的支票。老太太对女儿没有为她的八十岁生日寄来一件实际礼物而大所失望。她非常生气，以至于用颤抖的手指把那张支票撕得粉碎。

Unit Four

TURNING OFF TV: A QUIET HOUR

Aural Comprehension

1. Many people spend most of their spare time watching TV but I don't think some TV programs are worth watching.
2. We have not much time for other pastimes besides watching TV because we have to do some reading or learn a foreign language.
3. It is thought that we should not spend so much free time in front of the TV.
4. What might we do if all television broadcasting were prohibited by law for one hour? We might take a ride in a car to watch the sunset.
5. Without the distraction of TV, children and adults might use a quiet hour to do some reading or do some active pastimes.
6. In my opinion, a good book is as entertaining as a typical TV program. Do you agree with me?
7. To tell the truth, I spent my childhood without television, but with radio. I often listened to songs, music and stories broadcasted by radio.

8. What games do you usually play for a pastime on weekends? I suggest that you play tennis or have a party with your friends.
9. We usually play cards or chess for a pastime on weekend evenings. Sometimes we go to cinema.
10. Table tennis is a favorite pastime in China. Many children go in for it very much.

Commonly-used Typical Sentences

1. They *spent* the whole afternoon wandering in the streets.
2. We *proposed* that the students go to Donghu Lake for spring outing next week.
3. He seriously broke the *law* and was excuted according to the law last month.
4. We often *use* rabbits fur *for* overcoats.
5. *It is well known* that Hangzhou is famous for its beautiful landscape and good climate.
6. I expect to stay here for a month *at least*.
7. His success is *in part* owing to luck.
8. I have *communicated with* her regularly since we graduated from university.
9. May I *disturb* you for a moment? I have a question to ask you.
10. We *got to* know Miss Smith at the dance party.
11. We should *free* children *from* heavy homework.
12. I bought a photo-album at a shop in the *neighborhood*.
13. Now she has *grown up* to be a young lady.
14. The boy can barely speak *at all* though he is four.
15. The question was very difficult, but Paul *came up with* a good answer.
16. He ought to spend his spare time on some *worthwhile* reading.
17. Students are *prohibited from* smoking inside school.
18. Many of us are *literate* in the English language.
19. All the workers were *involved in* the strike.
20. That pretty girl gave me a *glance*.

Translation

许多人现在晚上的消遣活动便是看电视。有些人没有什么特别选择，什么节目都看，不管是时事新闻还是音乐会。过去吃了晚饭后，家庭成员之间的谈话现在几乎看不到了。许多人也不外出散步，不去参加朋友的聚会或舞会。夫妻间的感情交流越来越少了。父母很少给孩子们讲故事，也不愿带孩们外出郊游或野餐。于是许多家庭里出现了这样或那样的问题。因此，有人建议每天晚饭后大家停看一小时电视，做点有趣的消遣活动，诸如打网球，开车外出看日落，交流一天的见闻，给孩子们讲故事或是看点什么好书。这样，我们的生活就会丰富起来。

Unit Five

A MISERABLE, MERRY CHRISTMAS

Aural Comprehension

1. Western people celebrate Christmas happily just like Chinese people celebrate the Spring Festival.
2. On Christmas Eve children wait anxiously for presents from Santa Claus such as candy, cards books and toys.
3. People usually set up a Christmas tree with its branches decorated with many colour lights and small, wonderful gifts in their sitting room on Christmas Eve.
4. I told my parents that I wanted nothing but a pony as a Christmas present.
5. Before going to bed, I hung up my stocking along with my sisters'. I expected that Santa Claus would fill them with many nice gifts.
6. The next morning I found my stocking empty while my sisters' were full of wonderful presents.
7. My father told me that it was difficult for Santa Claus to lead a pony down the chimney.
8. I was so hurt that I burst into tears, My mother and sisters managed to comfort me and blamed my father.
9. How happy and thrilled I was when I finally got a pony with a brand-new saddle!
10. So far I can still remember the most miserable but merry Christmas that I had ever spent in my childhood.

Commonly-used Typical Sentenses

1. **Make sure** that the door is locked before you go out.
2. Have you **made certain** of the time of the train?
3. It's **nothing but** a joke. Don't you think it amusing?
4. She **filled** my glass **with** coffee.
5. I **stick to** what I said at the meeting yesterday.
6. You **ought not to** speak like that.
7. I'd like to find someone to **play chess with**.
8. I like to have everything **in place**.
9. He **wronged** me when he said that I was envious of Mary.
10. he locked up his money **lest** it (should) be stolen.
11. Mr. Hobbs is an engineer **or something**.

12. I **caught sight of** Sylvia when I got off the bus.
13. The peach trees are **breaking into** blossom.
14. I was **indignant** at his mean actions.
15. I am **indignant** with that shabby fellow.
16. After climbing Mount Tai, she **ached** all over.
17. We were all **thrilled at** the good news.
18. Could you **stand** the horrible weather there?
19. If you are in bad health, you should not go out in **miserable** weather.
20. Don't be so **rude** to your teacher.

Translation

记得我十岁那年，我过了一个又悲又喜的圣诞节。圣诞节前，父母说只要我的主要科目考得好，我想要什么礼物就给什么礼物。后来我的英国文学考了95分，数学考了98分。于是我便提出要一匹小马。圣诞节那天早晨我起得很早，一看长袜子内装了许多糖果、书和一部照相机，没有小马，我便大哭起来。妈妈说圣诞老人没法把小马从烟囱里牵进来。吃中午饭时，爸爸牵着一匹小白马回来了。我高兴得跳了起来。我连忙骑上它出去溜了一圈。

Unit Six

SAM ADAMS, INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER

Aural Comprehension

1. After graduation from the management department of Harvard University, Mr. Adams was engaged as a consultant in a shirt factory in his hometown.
2. As a factory owner, Mr. Hobbs himself never inspected the final products of the factory.
3. Many boxes of shirts were never given quality control inspection before shipment. So many shirts were short of buttons or sleeves and were often sent back by shops.
4. In this shirt plant a lot of people had little to do. The plant was getting more and more inefficient day by day.
5. Most curious of all, none of the workers went on strike, although they were paid little.
6. After a week's careful observation, Mr. Adams found that there was bad management in the plant and production was in bad condition.
7. Except for a half hour at lunchtime, the workers had no coffee breaks in the morning and afternoon. So they had no incentive to produce.
8. If those who were efficient in their work could get a raise in pay and be promoted regularly, the factory would be more productive.

9. He made six suggestions concerning the improvement of management, beautification of the setting and increase of production.
10. To improve the management is the only way to increase production. Mr. Hobbs was grateful to Mr. Adams for his good proposals.

Commonly-used Typical Sentences

1. If anything **happens to** the machine, please let me know.
2. Where do I **come in** and what is my duty?
3. He has found a well-paid job **on a full-time basis**.
4. I told the salesman I was **looking around**; I hadn't decided what to buy.
5. I was **amazed at** his conduct. I could hardly believe he had stolen Billy's watch.
6. Nothing whatsoever can **prevent us from** realizing the four modernizations in our country.
7. I **recognized** at once that it was Miss White's voice on the phone.
8. This morning Swiss Air Flight 606 from Geneva to Paris was **held up** by a thick fog.
9. Every failure **results in** an improvement.
10. I've got something to **talk over** with you.
11. We read the newspaper to **keep up with** current events.
12. He finished his **elementary** education at the age of 13.
13. Mr. Brown has taken a **Bachelor** of Arts.
14. He has completed the master's **degree** courses.
15. They often **inspect** the quality of the products.
16. I did **take** teaching **as** my life career.
17. I'll be on the night **shift** today.
18. I'll come to **relieve** you at 5 p. m. How do you feel about this?
19. Now his interest in this subject is gradually **decreasing**.
20. Please give my **compliments** to your wife.

Translation

萨姆·亚当斯几年前从哈佛大学经济管理系毕业，并获得工学硕士学位。他一回到家乡—俄亥俄州的诺伍德城 (Norwood, Ohio) 就被一家衬衫厂聘为顾问。亚当斯先生在厂内作了十天调查后，发现该厂管理得很不好，也没有质量检查制度。衬衣不经检查便装箱运走了。许多缺扣少袖的衬衣常被商店退回。工人们干多干少一个样。因此许多人没有生产积极性。工厂很不景气。亚当斯先生向厂长霍布斯先生提了六条改进管理提高生产的建议。他高兴地接受了亚当斯先生的合理化建议。很快，厂方便美化了单调环境，制定了生产规划和质量检查制度。二位优秀的工程师被提拔到了车间领导岗位。工作干得好的工人的工资得到很大增加，几个懒汉工人被解雇了。三个月后，产品质量大大提高，产量大增，工厂面貌焕然一新。

Unit Seven

THE SAMPLER

Aural Comprehension

1. The story took place in Britain during the Christmas season. many years ago.
2. During the Christmas season all of the stores are full of happy and prosperous looking customers.
3. I often wonder whether customers will buy some of these puddings after taking free samples of them.
4. If a store provides free samples of some cakes and condies, it is likely that more people will shop there.
5. I was told that twice a week an old gentleman came here to have free samples with no intention to buy any.
6. In ragged dress the old gentleman tasted pudding one after another while asking the saleswoman about prices.
7. He had already come down in the world. So he was too poor to afford any of the delicious puddings although he liked them best.
8. His wrinkled face turned red at once when I offered to buy him one of the biggest puddings out of sympathy.
9. He was shocked at what I had said and became angry with me. I found that he had misunderstood me.
10. In order not to lose his dignity, the old gentleman was forced into buying one of the most expensive puddings with all the money he had in his worn black wallet.

Commonly-used Typical Sentences

1. Men's and women's fashionable clothes were *laid out* in the front window.
2. *Taking advantage of* their retreat, we attacked the enemy forces.
3. The shoes are out of fashion, and *what's more*, they are too expensive.
4. I can't *afford* such an advanced camera made in Japan.
5. They *broke off* their conversation when I came in.
6. *All the time* I was next door when they were quarreling over such a trifle.
7. Mr. Smith had *come down in the world* since his father died.
8. Could you do me a *favour* by turning off the recorder?
9. He asked me to do him the *favour* of closing the door.
10. Your remarks were *out of place* of a formal occasion.