

新概念英语

名师精讲笔记

第四册



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授课精华，倾情奉献；
一本在手，考试无忧；
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新概念英语名师导学系列

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(第四册)

新东方名师编写组

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前 言

可以说我对于英语学习的兴趣是被《新概念英语》这套书激发出来的。由于课文本身很有趣,所以尽管觉得吃力,我却没有产生任何厌倦情绪。我用了两个多月的时间,就把第二册到第四册的200多篇课文生吞活剥地学完了。我的朋友、现任新东方教育科技集团常务副总裁周成刚,就是在没日没夜地模仿了《新概念英语》的朗读后,获得了一口标准的伦敦口音,最后被英国BBC广播公司看中,变成了BBC的记者和节目主持人。

——新东方教育科技集团董事长兼总裁俞敏洪

对于那些对《新概念英语》的学习有详细计划安排的人来说,在最短时间内打下良好的基础并顺利进入下一阶段的学习,是他们最期望达到的目标。当然,这也是我们新概念英语名师导学系列丛书的编者们努力的动因和方向。在丛书的编写中,我们很重视这种连贯性和内在的互联性。所以,在脉络清楚的情况下,您能在一开始的英语学习中就因体验到无数前辈总结的经典而受益。

在英语学习中,你有没有觉得很无助的时候?尽管身边有热心的老师,亲爱的同学,你自己也有着良好的记忆力和学习能力,但你是否有时候还是会觉得课时短暂,瞬间记忆能力欠缺呢?你有十二分的热情,可是你还是不能达到学习目标,你是不是在困惑?总是会有各种小念头浮上脑际,偶尔也会觉得怎么自己没有老师那么精通课本?……不要紧,就让这本辅导书来帮助你解决这些问题吧!你不会再冥思苦想、一筹莫展了,因为她像一本专门为《新概念英语》第四册量身定做的辞典,更像一个不可多得的良师益友,随时陪伴在你左右。

《新概念英语名师精讲笔记》第四册最大的特色是学习板块清晰,知识全面,与课本完全同步,虽然不能作为一位名师当面教授课程,但她几乎把课堂上名师所要传授给同学们的知识点全部囊括其中了。她也像是一位最优秀的学生所做的详细的听课笔记。可以说,她是你学习《新概念英语》过程中不可或缺的一本重要的辅导用书。

这本书是每课一个章节,每一章节按:(一)重点和难点;(二)词汇;(三)课文详解;(四)核心语法等四个板块进行组织编排的。清晰醒目,让同学们在拿到这本书的那一刻就会对《新概念英语》第四册的内容和学习步骤有个如大纲般清晰的了解。根据老师们多年的课堂教学经验和教学步骤进行学习,你就可以以尽可能少的投入获得尽量多的知识,这是其他辅导丛书所无法比拟的。我们相信,这本书清晰的脉络将会带给你十足的学习热情和信心。

综上所述,对于为参加中考或公共英语一级和准备系统学习《新概念英语》教材的读者来说,这套《新概念英语名师精讲笔记》辅导丛书还是非常必要的。本书的主要特点在于:

- 强大的编写阵容,编写人员全部由新东方英语教师担任。
- 丰富的课文内容,多样的讲解形式。
- 七大板块的编排,形式科学、全面,设计合理,难易适中。
- 重点难点突出,有助于掌握课文要点,提高学习效率。
- 使用方便,既可自学,也可在课堂上使用。

基于以上特点,我们在本书的编写上考虑到按一般课时的讲解安排,使学生做到有条不紊、循序渐进地学完《新概念英语》第四册课本。

由于时间仓促,书中的不妥之处在所难免,敬请广大读者和英语同仁不吝批评指正。

编 者

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LESSON

1 Finding fossil man

本节重点和难点

- 并列定语从句

本课词汇

fossil ['fɒsl] *n.* 化石

【词组】 fossil botany 古植物学, 植物化石学 / fossil fuel (煤、石油、天然气等) 矿物燃料 / fossil ivory (史前时期海象或猛犸的) 化石牙 / fossil oil (石油的旧称) 矿油 / fossil remains (动物的) 化石遗体 / living fossil 活化石

fossil man ['fɒsl,mæn] *n.* 化石人

recount [ri'kaunt] *vt.* 描述

saga ['sɑ:ge] *n.* 萨迦(中世纪的北欧传说); 英雄传奇

legend ['ledʒənd] *n.* 传说

migration [mai'greiʃn] *n.* 迁居, 移居

【辨析】 immigration 是移居到说话人所在的国家里; emigration 是离开说话人所在的国家移居到别处去; migration 是单纯的迁移、移动, 没有明显的方向性。

anthropologist [ˌænθrə'pɒlədʒɪst] *n.* 人类学家

ancestor ['ænsəstə] *n.* 祖先

Polynesian [ˌpɒli'niziən] *adj.* 波利尼西亚的

Indonesia [ˌɪndə'niziə] *n.* 印度尼西亚

archaeologist [ˌɑ:kɪ'ɒlədʒɪst] *n.* 考古学家

flint [flɪnt] *n.* 火石

rot [rɒt] *v.* (使)腐烂

课文详解

1. We can read of things that happened 5,000 years ago in the Near East, where people first learned to write.

【译文】我们从书籍中可以读到5000年前近东发生的事情,那里的人最早学会了写字。

【用法】that 引导定语从句修饰 things, where 引导非限定性定语从句说明了前面的地点状语 in the Near East “在近东地区”。

2. But there are some parts of the world where even now people cannot write.

【译文】但直到现在,世界上仍有些地方,人们还不会书写。

【辨析】 part, part of

(1) part 表示“部分”时是可数名词,可以指人、事、物等的部分或局部。用单数时前面的不定冠词可以省略,表示“……的一部分”时,后面常跟介词 of, 即 part of。如: There is but one China and Taiwan is part of China. 只有一个中国,台湾是中国的一部分。

(2) part of 是“……的一部分”之意,单纯的 part of 后面只接单数名词,集合名词,因此

part of the students 应改为: some of the students。如: Part of the road is rough. 部分路面很不平。当 part of 前面有形容词修饰语时,后面可接复数名词,前面可加冠词;当 part of 前没有形容词修饰语时,通常不加冠词。如: A small part of the garden is covered with grass. 花园的一部分被草覆盖了。

- (3) 当 part of 用作主语时,其谓语动词的单复数形式取决于 of 后面的名词;名词是单数,动词就用单数;名词是复数,动词就用复数;如果是集合名词,视其意义而定动词单复数形式。如: Part of his money was gone. 他的一部分钱丢了。

3. The only way that they can preserve their history is to recount it as sagas—legends handed down from one generation of storytellers to another.

【译文】他们保存历史的唯一方法是将历史当作传说讲述,由讲述人一代接一代地将史实描述为传奇故事口传下来。

【用法】

- (1) 此句中,that 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 way (方式,方法)。way 为先行词的定语从句有三种表达方式:一种由 that 引导,还可以由 in which 引导或省略关系词。如: The way that we finally got the ball from the hole is very simple. 也可以说: The way (in which) we finally got the ball from the hole is very simple.
- (2) to recount it as sagas 放在系动词后作表语, it 指历史。
- (3) legends 作 sagas 同位语,其后的 handed down... another 为过去分词短语,作定语,修饰 legends。
- (4) hand down 亦作 hand on 或 pass down,意思是“传给(后人)”,均与 to 连用。如: We should hand down the revolutionary tradition from generation to generation. 我们应该把革命系统一代代传下去。
- (5) from one... to another (...) 从……到……。在此短语中,one 后所跟内容与 another 后所跟内容相同。由于语义明确,因此通常将 another 后所跟内容省略。如文中那样,在 another 后省略了 generation of storytellers。

4. These legends are useful because they can tell us something about migrations of people who lived long ago, but none could write down what they did.

【译文】这些传说是很有用的,因为它们能告诉我们以往人们迁居的情况。但是,没有人能把他们当时做的事情记载下来。

【用法】

- (1) because 引导原因状语从句,在这个从句中又含有一个 who 引导的定语从句修饰 people,后一个分句中 what 引导了一个宾语从句作 write down 的宾语。
- (2) ... but none could write down what they did.
none 没有,代词。既可用于来指人,也可用来指物;既可用于来指可数名词,也可用来指不可数名词。它往往受 of 引导的介词短语的限制,of 后可接可数名词或不可数名词。当 of 后为可数名词且在句中作主语时,其谓语动词多用复数,虽也可用单数;但为不可数名词时,其谓语动词只能用单数,如: None of the drivers have/has turned up. 司机们一个都没来。/None of the money was ever recovered. 一点钱都没有找回来。
此外,none of 后的名词或代词只能用于指 3 个以上的人或物,不能用来指两个以下的人或物。注意 none 与 no one 在使用中的不同: no one 中的 no 为形容词,one 为代词,多用来指人,其意为 not even one (连一个人也不/没有),因此语气较 none 要强。此

外,其后不能使用 of 引导的介词短语。用其作主语时,谓动词只能用单数,如: No one was killed in the battle. 在那次战斗中没有一个人牺牲。

在简略答语中, none 用来回答对数量的提问(即由 how many/how much 引导的疑问句),而 no one 用来回答对“谁”的提问(即由 who 引导的疑问句),比较:

{	How many books are there on the desk?
	桌子上有多少本书?
{	None.
	一本也没有。
{	Who is in the room?
	谁在屋子里?
{	No one.
	没人。

write down 写下,记下,动词+副词型短语,如: Make sure that you write down every word the speaker says. 务必把讲话人讲的每句话都记下来。/ You'd better write down the address before you forget it. 你最好把地址写下来,免得忘了。

5. Anthropologists wondered where the remote ancestors of the Polynesian peoples now living in the Pacific Islands came from.

【译文】人类学家过去不清楚如今生活在太平洋诸岛上的波利尼西亚人的祖先来自何方。

【用法】people 此处意为“民族,种族”(可数名词)。例如: The Chinese are a hard-working people. 中国人是勤劳的民族。动词词组 come from 意为“来自,出生于”,无被动语态。形容词 remote 此处的含义为“遥远的;寂静的”。例如: remote stars 遥远的星星; a remote village 远离尘嚣的村落。

6. The sagas of these people explain that some of them came from Indonesia about 2,000 years ago.

【译文】当地人的传说却告诉人们:其中有一部分是约在 2,000 年前从印度尼西亚迁来的。

【用法】动词 explain 通常与 to, about 连用,含义为“说明;阐明”。例如: He tried to explain to me about what he had said. 他努力想解释他的话的意思。[习惯用语] explain away 辩解,辩护; explain oneself 为自己的行为作说明(或解释),把自己的意思解释清楚。

7. But the first people who were like ourselves lived so long ago that even their sagas, if they had any, are forgotten.

【译文】但是,和我们相似的原始人生活的年代太久远了,因此,有关他们的传说即使有,如今也失传了。

【用法】

(1) who 引导的定语从句修饰 the first people。

(2) so... that 引导结果状语从句,表示“如此……以至于……”。如: There are so many people in the hall that I can't go in. 大厅里有这么多人,以致于我无法进入。

(3) if they had any 如果有的话,用作插入语,承上, any 后省略了 sagas。

8. So archaeologists have neither history nor legends to help them to find out where the first 'modern men' came from.

【译文】于是,考古学家们既缺乏历史记载,又无口头传说来帮助他们弄清最早的“现代人”是哪里来的。

【用法】neither... nor... 既不……也不……。

- (1) 为表示选择的关联连词,用来连接两个在语法功能上相同、在结构上对称的并列成分。用于连接并列主语时,谓语动词形式需同最邻近的主语(即 nor 后的主语)保持一致,如:Neither you nor she is wrong. 你和她都没有错。
- (2) neither... nor... 只用于肯定句式表达否定意义。用 neither... nor... 连接两个结构平行的句子(即将 neither 和 nor 分别置于两个句子的首位)时,主、谓语需倒装,如: The water is neither cold nor hot. 这水既不冷也不热。/Neither has he heard from her yet nor will he do so before long. 他至今未收到她的来信,最近也不会收到。

9. Fortunately, however, ancient men made tools of stone, especially flint, because this is easier to shape than other kinds.

【译文】然而,幸运的是,远古人用石头制作了工具,特别是用燧石,因为燧石较之其他石头更易成形。

【用法】句中“fortunately”为独立成分,类似用法还有: happily, luckily, etc., 有时还可说成: fortunately for sb. 结构。例如: Happily (for him), his second mother was kind to him. 幸运的是,他的继母对他很好。

10. They may also have used wood and skins, but these have rotted away.

【译文】他们也可能用过木头和兽皮,但这类东西早已腐烂殆尽。

【用法】句中 may have done 结构表示对过去事情的肯定推测,还可用 must/might have done, 详见语法精析。请注意副词 also 的用法:一般放在 be 动词后,行为动词前;位于由两部分或两部分以上动词组成的谓语结构中时,放在第一个助动词后。例如: I am also hungry. 我也饿了。/He has also known the news. 他也已经知道这个消息了。

11. Stone does not decay, and so the tools of long ago have remained when even the bones of the men who made them have disappeared without trace.

【译文】石头是不会腐烂的,因此,尽管制造这些工具的人的骨头早已荡然无存,但远古时代的石头工具却保存了下来。

【用法】so 引导结果状语从句,when 引导的时间状语从句中含有一个 who 引导的定语从句。

核心语法

→ 并列定语从句

所谓并列定语从句,是指两个或两个以上的定语从句通过并列连词 and, but, or 连接,来共同修饰同一个先行词。请看例句:

Greater expense does not always equal a better gift. I would much rather receive a gift that was unique or that I knew my friend had put some thought into rather than something that cost a lot of money but that I didn't need or want. I would much rather receive something that made me laugh, made me reminisce, or fit my personality than something that cost a lot but that I will just throw in my closet and forget about. (礼物并不是价格越高就越贵重,我倒希望收到的礼物是很别致的,或是我知道朋友为我精心准备的,而不是花费很多却不是我所想要或需要的。我希望的是能够让我开心、让我回味过去时光,或是适合我口味的礼物,而不是价格不菲、看完之后随手就扔到储藏室、抛在脑后的礼物。)

LESSON

2

Spare that spider

本节重点和难点

- 关系代词的用法
- 关系副词的用法
- 限制性和非限制性定语从句

本课词汇

beast [bi:st] *n.* 兽, 牲畜; 凶残的人

census ['sensəs] *n.* 调查, 普查

acre ['eikə] *n.* 英亩

content ['kɒntent] *n.* 内容, 目录

[kən'tent] *adj.* 满足的

课文详解

1. Why, you may wonder, should spiders be our friends?

【译文】你可能会觉得奇怪,为什么蜘蛛会成为我们的朋友呢?

【用法】

- (1) 情态动词 should 表示惊奇或怀疑等感情色彩,通常译成“竟然”、“怎么会”等。例如: It is strange that he should be our teacher. 真奇怪,他竟然是我们的老师。/Should he come tomorrow? 他明天怎么会来?
- (2) you may wonder 作插入语使用。

2. Insects would make it impossible for us to live in the world; they would devour all our crops and kill our flocks and herds, if it were not for the protection we get from insect-eating animals.

【译文】要不是人类受一些食虫动物的保护,昆虫就会使我们无法在地球上生存下去,它们会吞食我们的全部庄稼,杀死我们成群的牛羊。

【用法】

- (1) 该句是典型的 if 引导的与过去情况相反的条件句的虚拟语气。例如:
 - a. You would have missed the train if you had not hurried.
 - b. If the flowers had been planted earlier, they would have been in bloom for the garden party last week.
 - c. If he had not been promoted, he would never have remained with the company.

注意:

对现在虚拟 ⇨ if + 过去时, I would do...

对过去虚拟 ⇨ if + 过去完成时, I would have done...

对将来虚拟 ⇨ if + should/were to do, I would do...

(2) if it were not for... 可看作是固定结构, 意思是“要不是……”。

(3) we get from insect-eating animals 为省略了关系代词 that 的定语从句, 修饰 the protection。由于 the protection 在定语从句中充当逻辑上的宾语, 这个时候可以省略关系代词 that。

3. We owe a lot to the birds and beasts who eat insects but all of them put together kill only a fraction of the number destroyed by spiders.

【译文】我们要十分感激那些吃昆虫的鸟和兽, 然而把它们所杀死的昆虫全部加在一起也只相当于蜘蛛所消灭的一小部分。

【用法】

(1) who eat insects 为定语从句, 修饰先行词 the birds and beasts。

(2) the number destroyed by spiders 中的 destroyed by spiders 为动词的过去分词作后置定语。the number 和动词 destroy 为逻辑上的动宾关系。

(3) owe... to... 为……感激……, 把……归功于……。此短语中的 to 为介词, 因此其后应使用名词、代词等, 而不能使用动词不定式。此外, 动词 owe 通常不用于进行时态, 如: If I have improved in any way, I owe it all to my wife. 如果说我有一些进步, 完全归功于我的妻子。

4. Spiders never do the least harm to us or our belongings.

【译文】蜘蛛丝毫不危害我们和我们的财物。

【用法】

(1) never... the least...

least 与 never, not, no, without 等否定词连用, 以加强否定语气, 具有相同用法的形容词还有 slightest, remotest, faintest 等:

I haven't the least idea where she is. 我根本不知道她在哪儿。

He didn't have the slightest interest in what you had said. 他对你所说的话丝毫不感兴趣。

I haven't the faintest idea how that happened. 我一点都不知道那事是怎么发生的。

I haven't the remotest idea where he is. 我根本不知道他在哪里。

(2) do harm to sb./sth. 与 do sb./sth. harm 均表示“对某人/某物造成损害”。其中 do 为双宾语动词, harm 为不可数名词。当直接宾语(harm)置于 do 后时, 在 harm 与间接宾语之间需使用介词 to, 如: It does more harm to you than good. 这对你害多益少。/ Smoking does harm to one's health. 吸烟有害健康。

5. Spiders are not insects, as many people think, nor even nearly related to them.

【译文】与许多人认为的相反, 蜘蛛不是昆虫, 甚至与昆虫一点联系都没有。

【用法】

(1) as many people think 为定语从句, 先行词为前面整个句子, as 为关系代词, 译为“正如, 就像”, as 引导的定语从句可放句首、句中及句尾。如: Rose as you know, is a good girl. = Rose is a good girl, as you know. = As you know, Rose is a good girl. 正如你所知道的, 罗丝是个好姑娘。

(2) nor even nearly related to them 甚至几乎与它们毫无关系。这是一个由 nor 引导的省略句, 省略了 are spiders。完整的句子为: nor are spiders even nearly related to them

(注意,使用完整句子表达时,由于否定词用于句首,因此主语同谓语动词需构成倒装形式)。当上下文语义明确时,nor 后经常使用省略形式。

6. One can tell the difference almost at a glance, for a spider always has eight legs and an insect never more than six.

【译文】人们几乎一眼就能看出二者的差异,因为蜘蛛都是8条腿,而昆虫的腿从不超过6条。

【用法】

- (1) at a glance 固定词组,意思为“立刻,(只)看一眼”。
- (2) for 这里为连词,表示原因,引导原因状语从句。

7. How many spiders are engaged in this work on our behalf?

【译文】有多少蜘蛛正在为了我们而忙碌着?

【用法】

- (1) on behalf of 或 on someone's behalf 代表(某人),引申为“为了……的利益”。
On behalf of my roommates and myself I thank you. 我代表室友和我自己向您表示感谢。/Ken is not present, so I shall accept the prize on his behalf. 肯不在场,因此我将代表他领奖。/My lawyer is acting on my behalf and also on behalf of my mother. 我的律师将代理我,也代理我的母亲,处理一切事务。
- (2) 动词词组 be engaged in sth. 意为“从事于,忙于”。如:We are engaged in looking for jobs. 我们正忙于找工作。

8. One authority on spiders made a census of the spiders in a grass field in the south of England.

【译文】一位研究蜘蛛的权威对英国南部一块草坪上的蜘蛛作了一次调查。

【用法】

- (1) on 意为“关于”或“在……方面”。例如:This article is on law. 这篇文章是关于法律的。
- (2) make a census of 固定词组,意思为“对……作调查”。

9. ... that is something like 6,000,000 spiders of different kinds on a football pitch.

【译文】这就是说,在一个足球场上约有600万只不同种类的蜘蛛。

【用法】something like (=about) 修饰具体的数字时表示“大约,大概”,其他情况下则表示“有点像”的意思:It cost something like ten dollars. 这花了大约十美元。/We have something like two hundred people studying here. 在我们这里学习的人大概有二百人。/Your coat is something like mine. 你的大衣有点像我的。

10. Spiders are busy for at least half the year in killing insects.

【译文】蜘蛛至少有半年忙于吃昆虫。

【用法】该句的基本结构为 be busy in doing sth., 其中 in 可省略,意为“忙于……”。如:We are busy in doing our homework. 我们正忙于做作业。

11. It is impossible to make more than the wildest guess at how many they kill.

【译文】他们消灭了多少昆虫,我们简直无法猜测。

【用法】

- (1) It 为形式主语,其后的动词不定式短语 to make... kill 为逻辑主语。
- (2) make a guess at sth. 猜测某事;make a wild guess at sth. 不着边际地猜测某事。
- (3) more than 意为“万分,非常,无以名状”。如:We were more than happy to see you. 见

到你我们非常高兴。

(4) how many they kill 是一个名词性从句,作介词 at 的宾语。

12. It has been estimated that the weight of all the insects destroyed by spiders in Britain in one year would be greater than the total weight of all the human beings in the country.

【译文】据估计,在英国蜘蛛在一年里消灭的昆虫的重量超过了这个国家人口的总重量。

【用法】句子中的 It 为形式主语,其后的连词 that 引导的从句即 that the weight of... in the country 为逻辑主语。英语中,某些动词(如 believe, estimate, know, say 等)后可以跟随由 that 或 whether 引导的宾语从句。如文中的句子,变成主动语态为: People have estimated that the weight of... in the country. 变成被动语态时,这类由 that 或 whether 引导的宾语从句可提前作主语而整句变为: That the weight of... in the country has been estimated. 由于此类被动语态的主语往往太长,为使全句保持平衡,常常使用形式主语 it 代替 that 或 whether 从句,而将该从句置于用了被动语态的动词之后,如: It was not known whether he was in the classroom. 不知道他是否还在教室。本例句中 whether 引导的从句为逻辑主语,而 it 为形式主语。文中 destroyed by spiders in Britain in one year 为过去分词短语,作定语,修饰 insects。

核心语法

一、关系代词的用法

1. 引导定语从句的关系代词有:

先行词指人: who, whom;

先行词指物: which;

先行词指人或物均可: that, whose。

下面一一详细介绍这些词的用法。

先看两个简单句:

The woman is a famous dancer and she lives next door. 这位女士是一名著名的舞蹈演员,她就住在我家隔壁。

上述两个简单句有一个“重复元素”: 这里的 she 就指代 the woman, 两句之间有个交叉点, 而通过这个交叉点建立起两句之间的关系, 所以定语从句也称为关系从句(relative clause)。我们现在要用 she lives next door 来作定语修饰 the woman, 以告诉对方哪个 woman 是舞蹈演员。而在定语从句中, 代指人的关系词用 who。前面说过关系词既有代词的作用又还起着连词的作用, 因此, 上句可改写成: The woman is a famous dancer who lives next door. 而定语从句一般紧跟在它所修饰的名词后边。因此, 上句又可进一步改写成: The woman who lives next door is a famous dancer. 到此, 一个标准的定语从句制造完毕! 关系词 who 既指代 the woman, 同时又在从句中作成分——从句的主语。

更多例句:

a. Friendship is a very difficult thing. It is hard to handle. It creates many different problems. In fact I would say that friendship is as hard to handle as love is, or even marriage. Of course I am not talking about easy-come-easy-go friendship. I'm talking about friends who care deeply about each other, who support each other, who make life worth living. I'm talking about friends who you can share almost everything with.

b. Anger is a thief who steals away the nice moments.

c. He who is not handsome at twenty, nor strong at thirty, nor rich at forty, nor wise at

fifty, will never be handsome, strong, rich, or wise. 一个人若 20 岁不俊美、30 岁不健康、40 岁不富有、50 岁不明智, 那么他将永远不会拥有这些。

d. There is this difference between happiness and wisdom: the person who thinks himself the happiest man really is so; but the person who thinks himself the wisest is generally the greatest fool. 幸福与智慧区别于此: 认为自己是最为幸福的, 他真的就最幸福; 而认为自己最智慧的, 却往往是最大的傻瓜。

e. The world is a book, and those who do not travel read only one page. 世界犹如一本书, 而那些从不出门旅行的人仅仅读了这本书的一页。

2. who 和 whom 的区别

(1) who 在定语从句中可作主语、宾语或表语, 但 who 之前不可用介词(如不能说 with who, 而是 with whom)。

a. I like the people who I work with. 我很喜欢同我一起工作的那些人。(who 作介词 with 的宾语。)

b. I like the people with whom I work.

c. I'm talking about friends who you can share almost everything with. 我说的是那些可以分享一切的朋友。

d. I'm talking about friends with whom you can share almost everything.

e. I think you should stay faithful to the person who you're married to. 我认为你应该对你的配偶忠诚。

f. I think you should stay faithful to the person to whom you're married.

(2) whom 在定语从句中不能作主语, 但可作宾语或表语。

a. A rich person is not one who has the most, but is one who needs the least. (不用: ... one whom has...) 一个富有的人, 不是因为他拥有最多, 而是因为他需要最少。

b. Only the people _____ have the patience to do simple things perfectly will acquire the skill to do difficult things easily. (只有有耐心圆满完成简单工作的人, 才能够轻而易举地完成困难的事。)

A. whom

B. who

正确答案: B

3. 表示人或物的所有关系, 我们用 whose。它的作用就如同物主代词 my, your, her, his, their, our 一样, whose 后边要接名词。whose 既可指人也可指物。“whose + 名词”在从句中可作主语、动词宾语或介词宾语。

请看例句:

I know a friend. His brother is a pop singer. 可以把这两个简单句改写成一个复合句: I know a friend whose brother is a pop singer. whose 代替了 his, 指人 friend。又如: These children sit in a schoolroom. Its windows are all broken. 改写成: These children sit in a schoolroom whose windows are all broken. whose 代替了 its, 指物 schoolroom。

a. When I looked through the window, I saw a girl whose beauty took my breath away. (作主语, whose 指人 a girl)

b. It was a meeting whose importance I did not realize at the time. (作动词宾语, whose 指事物 a meeting)

c. Atlas (in Greek mythology) was a kneeling man on whose shoulders the world rested. (作介词宾语, whose 指人 a kneeling man)

4. 先行词指物，用关系代词 which

We are studying sentences. They contain adjective clauses. 同样道理，我们用 which 代替 they，来指代 sentences，告诉对方我们正在学习什么类型的句子。

We are studying sentences which contain adjective clauses. 我们正在学习带有形容词从句的句子。

which 可以指代单个名词：

a. Anger is a wind which blows out the lamp of the mind. 愤怒是吹灭心灵之灯的风。

b. Perhaps it is human to appreciate little that which we have and to long for that which we have not. 或许“不惜已获，贪求不得”是人类的共同弱点吧。（先行词是 that，which 指单个词。）

which 可以指代一个短语：

c. He likes climbing mountains, which is a good exercise. （先行词是主句的一部分 climbing mountains.）

which 可以指代前面整个句子：

d. Tom was late.

That surprised me.

Tom was late, which surprised me.

e. He tore up my photo, which upset me. （主句 He tore up my photo 作 which 的先行词。）

f. She wore her swimming things in the office, which shocked her boss a great deal.

g. He ran all the way from the station, which I thought was incredible(难以置信).

5. that 可以指代人，也可以指代物

that 既可指人，也可指物；that 不用在非限制性定语从句中；that 不能用于介词后边，这同 who 一样。

The world _____ we live is made up of matter.

A. in which B. in that C. which

正确答案：A

上句也可以说成：

The world that/which we live in is made up of matter.

在下列情况中最好用 that: (重点记忆)

(1) 当先行词既有人又有物时，用 that。

The writer and his novels that the article deals with are quite familiar to us.

(2) 先行词为指物的 all, little, few, much, none, the first 时，用 that。

a. All that glitters is not gold.

b. This book contains little that is useful.

c. There is not much that can be done.

d. As long as you stand up to the difficulties, there are none that cannot be overcome.

只要你勇敢地去面对困难，就没有什么克服不了的！

(3) 先行词是不定代词 something, anything, nothing, everything 时，一般用 that。

a. Is there anything that I can do for you?

b. Greater expense does not always equal a better gift. I would much rather receive a gift that was unique or that I knew my friend had put some thought into rather than something that cost a lot of money but that I didn't need or want. I would much rather receive something that made me laugh, made me reminisce, or fit my personality than something that cost a lot but that I will just throw in

my closet and forget about. (礼物并不是价格越贵就越好, 我倒希望收到的礼物是很别致的, 或是我知道朋友为我精心准备的, 而不是花费很多却不是我所想要或需要的。我希望的是能够让我开心、让我回味过去的时光、或是适合我口味的礼物, 而不是价格不菲、看完之后随手就扔到储藏室、抛在脑后的礼物。)

(4) 先行词被 any, only, all, every, no, some, much, few, little, 序数词, 最高级, the only, the one, the very, the right, the last 修饰时, 用 that.

- a. Tell us all things that you know.
 - b. There is no difficulty (that) they can't overcome.
 - c. The only thing that we should do is find our way home.
 - d. The very problem that I want to solve is like this.
 - e. He is the only man _____ can speak four foreign languages in our company.
- A. that B. which C. who D. whom

正确答案: A

6. 在从句中作宾语的关系代词可以省去

上述关系代词 who, whom, which, that 若在定语从句中用作宾语, 我们往往可以省去关系代词。例如:

- a. Tina likes the present which I gave her for her birthday.
- b. Tina likes the present that I gave her for her birthday.
- c. Tina likes the present I gave her for her birthday.
- d. I like the people who I work with.
- e. I like the people I work with.
- f. I'm talking about friends who you can share almost everything with.
- g. I'm talking about friends you can share almost everything with.

二、关系副词的用法

在英语中, 引导定语从句的关系副词主要有 when, where, why, 它们在从句中分别作时间状语、地点状语和原因状语。

1. when 的用法

(1) 先行词指时间

when 引导限制性和非限制性定语从句, 其先行词须是表示时间的名词, 如 day, year, time 等。when 可用 on which 来替换。

- a. I'll never forget the day when I met you.
- b. I'll never forget the day on which I met you.
- c. April Fool's Day is that special day of the year when you should play a joke on someone! Children's favorites are to put salt in the sugar bowl for Dad's morning coffee or put chalk on a desk chair at school so the teacher gets a white backside! But remember, if you play a joke after 12 noon, you are the April Fool!
- d. We will put off the outing until next week, when we won't be so busy.
- e. March 10, 1876 was the day when (=on which) the first complete sentence was sent over a telephone.

f. The day may soon come when we don't bother to go to office but just work at home.

(2) 关系副词 when 在从句中作时间状语

当心: 表示时间的先行名词, 若定语从句不是缺状语, 而是缺少主语或宾语, 要用 which 或 that 来引导, 因为用 when 来引导定语从句的前提条件是: when 在其引导的定语从句中作时间状语。