

Second Edition

第二版

总主审：尹富林

主 编：黄 浩 褚羞花

NEW HORIZON  
COLLEGE ENGLISH

新视野大学英语

3



自学辅导



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



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# 前 言

《新视野大学英语(第二版)自学辅导》为《新视野大学英语 读写教程》(第二版)的同步配套辅导丛书,共分四册。本套丛书是根据《大学英语课程教学要求》和最新《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》的相关要求以及学生自主学习的需要编写而成,宗旨是为使用《新视野大学英语 读写教程》(第二版)的学生解决学习中的一些实际问题,使其对教材有更全面、更透彻的理解,并能够更有效地使用教材。

## 一、本套丛书的内容

本套丛书共分四册,每册由十个单元组成,包括以下部分:

1. 背景知识。此部分对 Section A、B 中的文化背景和历史事件等略加点评,以便学生对课文作者的思想、写作风格及课文内容有更好的了解。
2. 重点词语助记。词条一般都含有例句和搭配,有的还有相似词辨析。有的单词提供了构词、扩展、同义词和反义词,可以帮助学生记忆单词。
3. 课文阅读自测。在本部分中,编者针对课文内容设计了练习题,帮助读者在精读课文之前对课文内容有所了解。同时,本部分还可以作为快速阅读训练,对提高学生的阅读能力有一定的帮助。
4. 重点句型详解。在课文重点、难点的分析中,着重篇章层次的理解和分析,为顺利阅读课文提供语法和理解方面的保障。
5. 课文结构分析。通过对文章结构的分析,结合对作者的写作风格、行文思路的了解,让学生从篇章层面上更好地理解课文内容。这对写作也起到一定的启发作用。
6. 课文参考译文。
7. 练习参考答案。
8. 同步强化训练。为了便于自测,每单元后配有一个同步自测练习,主要包括课文重要内容和与四级考试相应的完型填空和阅读真题,以期达到从课文向大学英语四级考试的过渡。



## 二、本套丛书的特点

1. **配套使用,有效补充。**本套丛书与主教材《新视野大学英语 读写教程》(第二版)1—4册配套使用,每个单元都与主教材保持一致,大部分练习也与主教材保持一致,重在拓宽知识和促进理解。
2. **重点突出,循序渐进。**本套丛书遵循主教材的内容安排,由浅入深,循序渐进地设置练习。每项练习都针对明确的语言点和语法点。
3. **条理清晰,针对性强。**本套丛书虽然遵循主教材内容的安排,但考虑到学生的实际知识水平,对一些地方进行了必要的增删和梳理,使得条理清晰,结构合理,便于学生自学和复习。

本套丛书由南京工业大学尹富林教授审定,南京工业大学教务处领导给予了大力支持和帮助。在此,作者表示衷心的感谢。

对于本套丛书中出现的不当与疏漏之处恳请专家同行与读者不吝指正。

编者

2010年1月

# 目 录

<b>UNIT 1</b> .....	1
Background .....	1
Section A .....	1
Section B .....	17
同步强化训练一 .....	29
<b>UNIT 2</b> .....	38
Background .....	38
Section A .....	38
Section B .....	53
同步强化训练二 .....	63
<b>UNIT 3</b> .....	72
Background .....	72
Section A .....	72
Section B .....	88
同步强化训练三 .....	100
<b>UNIT 4</b> .....	107
Background .....	107
Section A .....	107
Section B .....	120
同步强化训练四 .....	128
<b>UNIT 5</b> .....	138
Background .....	138
Section A .....	138
Section B .....	150
同步强化训练五 .....	159

<b>UNIT 6</b> .....	168
Background .....	168
Section A .....	168
Section B .....	181
同步强化训练六 .....	190
<b>UNIT 7</b> .....	200
Background .....	200
Section A .....	200
Section B .....	213
同步强化训练七 .....	223
<b>UNIT 8</b> .....	231
Background .....	231
Section A .....	231
Section B .....	246
同步强化训练八 .....	258
<b>UNIT 9</b> .....	268
Background .....	268
Section A .....	268
Section B .....	283
同步强化训练九 .....	294
<b>UNIT 10</b> .....	302
Background .....	302
Section A .....	302
Section B .....	313
同步强化训练十 .....	321



# Unit 1

## Background

### 1. The September 11th disaster

The September 11th attacks (often referred to as 9/11, pronounced *nine-eleven*) were a series of coordinated suicide attacks by Al-Qaeda upon the United States on September 11, 2001. On that morning, 19 Al-Qaeda terrorists hijacked four commercial passenger jet airliners. The hijackers intentionally crashed two of the airliners into the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center in New York City. Both buildings collapsed within two hours, destroying nearby buildings and damaging others. The hijackers crashed a third airliner into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia, just outside of Washington, D.C. The fourth plane crashed into a field near Shanksville in rural Somerset County, Pennsylvania, after some of its passengers and flight crew attempted to retake control of the plane, which the hijackers had redirected toward Washington, D.C. There were no survivors from any of the flights.

### 2. Franklin stove (Section B)

During Franklin's times in colonial America, the severe winters would make it extremely cold in people's houses. So many colonists built open fires inside their homes but this was dangerous and harmful to the welfare of both families and their dwellings. Franklin invented the iron furnace stove, which was known as the Franklin stove.

## Section A

## Love Without Limitations

### 一、重点词语助记

#### New Words

**delivery** *n.* 分娩; 递交; 送货

【搭配】 on delivery 送达时, 交货时; take delivery of 接受 (购物等的) 送达

【例句】 With the help of the nurses, my sister's delivery of the baby was unexpectedly easy. 在护士的帮助下, 我姐姐的分娩意想不到地顺利。

Try to remember: the next postal delivery is at 3:30. 要记住, 下一次邮递时间是 3 点 30 分。

【扩展】 deliver *vt.* 交付, 送递 (信件); deliverance *n.* 拯救, 分娩

**unload** *vt.* 卸下 (货物)

【构词】 un + load

【搭配】 unload cargo 卸货; unload a gun 退子弹

【例句】 It will take the workers two hours to unload the whole truck. 工人们需要两个小时才能卸完这车货。

【扩展】 unloader *n.* 卸货机

【反义词】 load *vt.* 装载

**code** *vt.* 把……编码 *n.* 代码, 代号; 密码

【搭配】 a telegraphic code 电报电码

【例句】 We need an expert to help us understand the coded messages. 我们需要有个专家帮我们破译这些密码电报。

This is a new code book. 这是本新号码簿。

【扩展】 color-coded *a.* 带色标的, 带色码的

**whistle** *v.* 吹口哨

【搭配】 whistle a song/tune 用口哨吹支曲子; whistle to sb. 向某人吹口哨 (以引起对方注意); whistle in the dark 借吹口哨壮胆, 故作镇定

【例句】 He whistled happily as he walked along. 他一边走一边愉快地吹着口哨。

Her fine words had been so much whistling in the dark. 她的豪言壮语都是虚张声势。

【扩展】 whistle-blower *n.* 告密者

**wreck** *n.* 疲惫的人, 健康状况差的人; 残骸

【搭配】 nervous wreck 精神崩溃

【例句】 She's been a complete wreck since her illness. 她病了一场以后元气大伤。

They thought of buying the house as a wreck, doing it up, then selling it. 他们想将这房子当作破烂买下, 然后稍事修补, 再卖出去。

【扩展】 wreckage *n.* 残害; wrecked *a.* 喝醉的, 疲惫不堪的; wrecker *n.* 破坏者

**disguise** *n.* 伪装物; 伪装, 假扮 *vt.* 伪装, 假扮

【构词】 dis + guise (*n.* 外表)

【搭配】 disguise sb. (as sb./sth.) 假扮……, 伪装……; in disguise 伪装 (物)

【例句】 His opinions are just liberalism in disguise. 他的看法不过是改头换面的自由主义思想而已。

The criminal disguised himself as a fisherman and escaped in a boat. 那罪犯假扮渔民, 坐船逃走了。

【扩展】 disguisedly *ad.* 假扮地, 掩饰地; disguisement *n.* 假扮, 掩盖; disguiser *n.* 伪装者, 假扮者

**penetrate** *v.* 穿透, 渗入 *vt.* 看穿

【搭配】 penetrate (into/through/to) sth. 穿过, 进入

【例句】 The sun's radiation penetrates the skin. 太阳的辐射能透进皮肤。

Our eyes cannot penetrate the darkness. 我们的眼睛在黑暗中什么也看不见。

【扩展】 penetrating *a.* 锐利的, 响亮的, 深刻的; penetration *n.* 穿透, 渗透; penetrative *a.* 能穿透的, 深入的

**agreeable** *a.* 令人愉快的, 令人满意的; 可接受的

【构词】 agree + able (形容词结尾)

【搭配】 agreeable to sth. 欣然同意……; agreeable to sb. 对……可以接受的

【例句】 Are you agreeable to her plan for a picnic on Sunday? 你们同意她星期天去野餐的计划吗?

Li Ming is easy-going among his acquaintances, and has a most agreeable style of conversation. 李明待人随和, 谈话的风格令人非常愉快。

【扩展】 agree *v.* 同意, 赞成; agreeably *ad.* 愉悦地; agreement *n.* 协议, 契约

**vacant** *a.* 茫然的, 失神的; 空的, 未被占用的

【搭配】 a vacant look/stare 呆滞的目光

【例句】 Mary was looking around with a vacant look on her face. 玛利四处张望, 脸上露出茫然之色。

It was said that in every major city there are more vacant buildings than homeless people. 据说在每个大城市里, 空闲的房子比无家可归的人多。

【扩展】 vacancy *n.* 空缺, 空间; vacantly *ad.* 空虚地, 空白地

**grasp** *vt.* 明白; 抓住, 抓紧

【搭配】 grasp a chance/an opportunity 毫不犹豫地抓住机会; grasp at sth. 尽力抓住某物

【例句】 A short opening paragraph enables the readers to quickly grasp what the article is about. 简短的开头能使读者很快明白文章的内容。

I am ready to grasp any opportunity to expand the business. 我准备抓住任何机会把生意做大。

【扩展】 grasping *a.* 贪婪的, 贪心的; graspingly *ad.* 贪婪地; graspingness *n.* 贪婪

【同义词】 seize *vt.*

【辨析】 **grasp** 指把某物紧紧地抓在手中不放。在引申用法中, 该词指完全、透彻地理解那些很难理解的东西。**seize** 通常表示突然地、强行地“抓住”, 其引申意义可指抓住抽象的东西, 通常表示抓住那些一闪即逝的或尽力躲闪、逃避的东西。该词有时也可指通过偷袭去抓获。

**quiver** *vi.* 颤抖

【搭配】 quiver with anger 气得发抖

【例句】 The memory of that day made her quiver with anger. 一想到那天的事她就气得发抖。

【扩展】 quivery *a.* 颤抖的, 震动的

【同义词】 tremble *vi.*

【辨析】 **quiver** 表示像琴弦那样快速、微弱而又连续不断地颤抖; 有时也可表示由于情绪紧张而引起的颤抖。**tremble** 专门用于表示人体轻微的、迅速的振动, 特别是当人激动或



怯懦的时候 (由于惊吓、激动、寒冷、疲惫) 不自觉地发抖。有时用于物, 指因外界事物作用而颤动。

**pledge** *vt.* 保证, 承诺 *n.* 承诺; 协定

【搭配】pledge to do sth. 保证做……; sign/take the pledge 发誓戒酒; pledge sth. (to sb./sth.) 正式承诺

【例句】The government pledged their support for the plan. 政府保证支持这项计划。

Management has given a pledge that there will be no job losses this year. 资方保证今年不会削减工作职位。

【扩展】pledgor *n.* (法律) 设定质权者; pledger *n.* 抵押者

**blossom** *vi.* 发展, 成长, 繁盛; 开花

【搭配】in blossom 开花; blossom (into sth.) 发展成, 长成

【例句】Their friendship blossomed into love. 他们的友情变成了爱情。

The trees are in blossom. 树上开着鲜花。

【扩展】blossomy *a.* 花盛开的

**reckon** *vt.* 想, 认为

【搭配】reckon sth. (at sth.) 估算, 估计; reckon on sth. 指望, 依赖; reckon sth. up 统计, 合计; reckon without sb./sth. 没考虑到; reckon with sb./sth. 重视, 认真处理

【例句】I reckon it's a good thing. 我想这是桩好事。

It was generally reckoned a success. 大家都认为那是一次成功。

【扩展】reckoning *n.* 估计, 计算

【辨异】reckon 与 believe 这两个词都有“认为”的意思, **reckon** 指认为某事是真实的或对某事有自己的看法。believe 后面常接名词、代词或 that 从句, 接 that 从句时常表示“认为”的意思。

**sheer** *a.* 完全的, 十足的

【搭配】sheer away/off (from sth.) 急转, 急拐 (避开某物)

【例句】The concert was sheer delight. 这场音乐会是一次十足的享受。

I only agreed out of sheer desperation. 我一时情急才同意的。

【扩展】sheerly *ad.* 全然地, 完全地; sheerness *n.* 全然, 极薄

**merry** *a.* 愉快的, 高兴的

【搭配】make merry 行乐, 宴乐; the more the merrier (东西) 多多益善, (人) 越多越热闹

【例句】Merry Christmas to all my classmates. 祝我班上的同学圣诞快乐。

【扩展】merrily *ad.* 高兴地, 愉快地; merriment *n.* 欢乐, 欢笑

**drain** *vt.* 使筋疲力尽, 使疲劳; 使排走, 使流出

【搭配】drain sth. (from/out of sth.)/drain sth. (away/off) (使) 流走, 流出; drain sb./sth. (of sth.) 使 (精力、金钱等) 耗尽

【例句】I have played for two hours without a break and felt physically drained. 我一口气连续玩了两个小时, 感到精疲力竭了。

The area will have to be drained before it can be used for farming. 这块地在用来种庄稼之前得先把水排干。

【扩展】 drainage *n.* 排水, 放水; drained *a.* 精疲力竭, 无精打采; drainable *a.* 可排出的, 可排干的; drainer *n.* 排水器, 滤水器

**exhaust** *vt.* 使精疲力竭

【搭配】 exhaust sb. to do sth. 做……使某人精疲力竭; exhaust a subject/topic, etc. 详尽无遗地论述某主题/话题等

【例句】 Caring for little baby can exhaust you physically and mentally. 照看婴儿会使人身心疲惫。

【扩展】 exhausted *a.* 疲惫不堪的; exhausting *a.* 使人精疲力竭的; exhaustion *n.* 精疲力竭; exhaustive *a.* 全面的, 彻底的

**knit** *vt.* 编织

【搭配】 knit sb. sth. 给某人织……; knit together (使人、物或想法) 紧密结合; well/closely/tightly, etc. knit 紧密结合的; knit your brows 紧皱眉头 (表示忧虑、思索等)

【例句】 I'm knitting a sweater for my daughter. 我在给我女儿织毛衣。

My elder sister knit me a pair of socks. 姐姐给我织了一双袜子。

【扩展】 knitting *n.* 编织物

**costume** *n.* 服装; 戏装

【搭配】 a costume drama 古装戏; costume jewellery 人造珠宝饰物

【例句】 The dancers were all in national costume. 跳舞的人都穿着民族服装。

**restrain** *vt.* 克制, 抑制

【搭配】 restrain sb. from doing sth. 阻止某人做……; restrain yourself (from) 克制自己……

【例句】 I couldn't restrain my tears. 我禁不住流下了眼泪。

【扩展】 restrained *a.* 克制的; restraint *n.* 克制, 抑制

**erect** *a.* 直立的, 竖直的 *vt.* 建造, 架设

【例句】 She held her head erect. 她昂着头。

It is an imposing town hall, erected in 1918. 这是建于1918年的气势宏伟的市政厅。

【扩展】 erection *n.* 建造, 竖立; erectness *n.* 直立, 垂直; erectly *ad.* 直立地, 垂直地

**index** *n.* 索引; 标志

【例句】 It's a lot quicker if we use the index. 我们如果查索引会快很多。

This may be taken as an index of economic growth. 这可以视为经济增长的标志。

【扩展】 index finger *n.* 食指; indexation *n.* 指数化

**bonus** *n.* 额外得到的东西, 意外的好处; 奖金, 红利

【搭配】 added bonus 没有预料到的好事; no-claims bonus 无索赔奖励 (一种减少保费的汽车保险优惠)

【例句】 People who stay more than two years in the job receive a special bonus. 从事这个工作超过两年者会得到一项特别津贴。

**pray** v. 祈祷

【搭配】 pray for 祈盼, 祈祷; pray to 向……祈祷; pray that 强烈地希望, 祈求

【例句】 I prayed that my sight might be restored. 我祈祷我的视力能恢复。

John prays to God every night. 约翰每晚都向上帝祈祷。

【扩展】 prayer n. 祈祷文

## Phrases and Expressions

**track down** 追踪到, 追查到

【例句】 The police have so far failed to track down the attacker. 警方至今未能追捕到攻击者。

**pick on** 找茬, 欺负

【例句】 Why are you always picking on me? 你为什么老是和我过不去?

**tell on** 告发

【例句】 Promise not to tell on me! 答应我, 别告发我!

**work out** 找出答案, 解决

【例句】 It took us some time to work out what was causing this. 我们花了些时间才找到引发这问题的原因。

**on one's own** 独自地, 独立地

【例句】 I did it on my own. 我自己干了这件事。

**hit/strike home** 被领会

【例句】 She could see that each of her inferences hit home. 她能够意识到她的每一个推断都能被领会。

**reckon with** 考虑; 面对; 对付

【例句】 If we treat him badly we will have his family to reckon with. 如果我们对她不好, 他家里人就要来对付我们。

**call on/upon (sb. to do sth.)** 要求 (某人做某事)

【例句】 We are calling upon you to help us. 我们恳求你的帮助。

**lead up to** 作为……的先导, 引起

【例句】 In the weeks leading up to graduation we did very little. 在毕业前的几周里, 我们几乎无所事事。



**end up doing sth.** 以……结束

【例句】 Whenever we go out for dinner with Mary, she always ends up paying the bill. 我们每次外出和玛丽吃饭，最后总是她埋单。

**get (sb.) through** (帮某人) 度过难关

【例句】 Her kindness got us through those awful days. 她的善良使我们熬过了那些可怕的日子。

## 二、课文阅读自测

- What was the writer's duty when she was in her childhood?
  - going out and playing
  - accompanying her brother at day time
  - taking her brother wherever she went
  - playing games with other kids
- What do we know about the father from the passage?
  - He was strict with his children.
  - He taught his children practical things.
  - He was patient and well understood others.
  - He was a navy officer.
- In what way is Jimmy essential to his neighborhood now?
  - He helps collect mails for the neighbors.
  - He delivers milk to his neighbors.
  - He takes care of kids in the neighborhood.
  - He makes no trouble to his neighbors.
- What does the sentence "This hit home..." in Line 40 mean?
  - This beat home.
  - My home was attacked.
  - My families were hurt.
  - I understood this to be true.
- All these incidents or events make clues to develop the passage EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Jimmy's brain damage at birth
  - The death of my parents
  - The September 11th disaster
  - My family's absence from the birth party
- When my father died, Jimmy was a wreck. He just \_\_\_\_\_ the fact.
- Jimmy came and lived with me for a while since he didn't \_\_\_\_\_ without my father.
- He has lived in my parents' house for 11 years with many different people \_\_\_\_\_ him.
- I had a party for Jimmy's birthday but none of our family could join us because of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Through the story, the writer managed to convey the message that we can overcome difficulties with \_\_\_\_\_.

### 三、重点句型详解

1. **My brother, Jimmy, did not get enough oxygen during a difficult delivery, leaving him with brain damage, and two years later I was born.** (L1~L2) 我哥哥吉米出生时遇上难产, 因为缺氧导致大脑受损。两年后, 我出生了。

【详解】本句是由 **and** 连接两个分句构成的并列句。leaving him with brain damage 为现在分词短语作结果状语修饰第一个分句。现在分词或现在分词短语作结果状语通常放在句子的后半部分, 一般会有逗号同前面的句子成分隔开。

【例句】The old scientist died all of a sudden, leaving the project unfinished. 那位老科学家突然去世了, 留下了未竟的事业。  
She turned off the lamp, (thereby) seeing nothing. 她熄了灯, 什么也看不见了。

2. **Accompanying my growing up was always “go out and play and take your brother with you”.** (L3~L4) 伴随我成长的, 是“到外面去玩, 把你哥哥也带上”。

【详解】此句为倒装句。句中直接引语部分是句子的主语, 其自然语序是 “Go out and play and take your brother with you” was always accompanying my growing up. 句末的 my growing up 是动名词复合结构, 在句中作 accompanying 的宾语。副词 always 与进行时态连用时, 往往表达了说话者强烈的感情色彩。如在本句中, 作者表达了在成长时期所面临的那种无奈。可与进行时态连用, 具有相同功能的副词或短语还有 constantly, continually, forever, all the time 等。

【例句】Our teacher is always selflessly helping those students from poor mountainous areas. (赞扬) 我们的老师总是无私地帮助那些来自贫困山区的学生。  
My wife is always/forever finding fault with me. (不满) 我妻子老是对我鸡蛋里挑骨头。  
Worrisome thoughts are constantly whirling in their minds. (烦恼和无奈) 令人烦恼的想法老是在他们脑海里萦绕。

3. **I couldn't go anywhere without him, so I urged the neighborhood kids to come to my house for some out-of-control kid-centered fun.** (L4~L6) 不带上他, 我是哪里也去不了的。因此, 我怂恿邻居的孩子到我家来, 尽情地玩孩子们玩的游戏。

【详解】本句是一个主从复合句, 从 so 一直到句末为从属连词 so 引导的结果状语从句。句中介词 without 与前面主句中 not 形成句子的双重否定。双重否定指一个句子中有两处否定 (含具有否定意义的词汇), 双重否定通常表达了更强的肯定意义。

【例句】We can do nothing without energy. 没有能量, 我们一件事也做不成。  
He will start for Beijing without fail. 他一定会动身去北京。  
There is no train that does not stop here. 每次列车都在这里进站。  
Neither could theory do without practice, nor could practice do without theory. 理论没有实践不行, 实践没有理论也不行。

**4. I was in charge outside where I administered justice by tracking down the parents of the kids who picked on my brother, and telling on them.** (L9~L11) 我则负责外面的事, 找到那些欺负我哥哥的孩子们的父母, 告他们的状, 为我哥哥讨回公道。

【详解】 此句是一个主从复合句。句中 where 引导地点状语从句修饰主句。其中 by 引导的介词短语作方式状语修饰地点状语从句。注意 by 的宾语是由 and 并列了两个动名词短语构成。

**5. Usually very agreeable, he now quit speaking altogether and no amount of words could penetrate the vacant expression he wore on his face.** (L18~L20) 通常, 他是一个令人愉快的人, 现在却一言不发, 无论说多少话都不能透过他木然的脸部表情了解他的心事。

【详解】 本句为并列主从复合句。句中 (that) he wore on his face 是一个定语从句修饰第二个分句的宾语 the vacant expression; 位于句首的 usually very agreeable 为形容词短语作让步状语修饰第一个分句。形容词或形容词短语作让步状语时, 其功能相当于一个让步状语从句。

【例句】 Large or small (=No matter how large or small they are), all countries are equal. 国家无论大小, 一律平等。

Eighty years old (=Although she is eighty years old), she is still very active. 虽然她的年纪已经 80 岁了, 但她仍然还非常活跃。

**6. I hired someone to live with him and drive him to work, but no matter how much I tried to make things stay the same, even Jimmy grasped that the world he'd known was gone.** (L20~L23) 我雇了一个人和他住在一起, 开车送他去上班。然而, 不管我怎么努力地维持原状, 吉米还是认为他熟悉的世界已经消失了。

【详解】 该并列主从复合句由 but 连接两个分句构成。no matter how much I tried to make things stay the same 为第二个分句的让步状语从句, 其中 stay the same 作该从句的宾语补足语。句中的 even 是副词作定语, 修饰第二个分句的主语。一般而言, 副词修饰名词时, 通常放在名词后面, 前置的情况不多 (如本句)。

【例句】 We've all been naughty sometimes—even Mummy! 我们都有顽皮的时候, 连妈妈也是这样!

Even the younger children enjoyed the concert. 甚至连较小的孩子也喜欢这场音乐会。

Only she could come. 只有她会来。

Her life abroad was colorful. 她在国外的生活丰富多彩。

I met her on my way home. 我在回家的路上遇见了她。

**7. When you have any mail to be picked up or your dog needs walking, he is your man.** (L34~L35) 如果你有邮件要收, 或有狗要遛, 他就是你所要的人。

【详解】 your dog needs walking 为时间状语从句中的并列分句, 其中 walking 是由及物动词构成的动名词, 在本句中以主动语态表示被动意义, 相当于 your dog needs to be walked。to walk a dog 的意思是“遛狗”。在及物动词 need, want, deserve, require, bear, take (需要) 等动词后面, 既可以使用动词不定式的被动形式作宾语, 也可以用动名词的主动形式表示被动意义作宾语。

**【例句】** This article needs correcting (to be corrected). 这篇文章需要修改。  
 This method deserves recommending (to be recommended). 这个方法值得推荐。  
 The scandal won't bear thinking of (to be thought of). 这种诽谤不值一提。  
 The naughty boy wants spanking (to be spanked). 这个调皮的孩子需要打屁股来管教。

**8. In fact, caring for someone who loves as deeply and appreciates my efforts as much as Jimmy does has enriched my life more than anything else ever could have. (L37~L39)** 事实上关照像吉米这样一个深爱又感激我的人, 更加丰富了我的生活, 其他任何东西都不能与之相比。

**【详解】** 此句为主从复合句。caring for someone who loves as deeply and appreciates my efforts as much as Jimmy does 为动名词短语作本句的主语, 其中由 who 引导的定语从句中的 deeply 后面省略了与下文相同的比较状语从句 as Jimmy does。句末的 than anything else ever could have 是一个比较状语从句, 修饰主句, 该状语从句后面省略了与主句相同的部分, 即 enriched my life。

**9. I called on my faithful friends to help make it a merry and festive occasion, ignoring the fact that most of them were emotionally drained and exhausted. (L43~L45)** 我邀请了我的好友, 请他们来帮忙把宴会弄得热闹些, 增加点欢快气氛, 没去理会他们多数人在情感上都有些疲惫这一事实。

**【详解】** 这是一个主从复合句。从 ignoring 直至句末为现在分词短语作伴随状语修饰主句, 其中关系代词 that 引导了一个定语从句修饰 ignoring 后的宾语 the fact。句中 to help make it a merry and festive occasion 是动词不定式短语作宾语补足语, help 的后面省略了小品词 to。在动词 help, go, come 和 run 的后面, 可以省略小品词 to, 直接用另一个动词原形。

**【例句】** Can I help carry the case for you? (help to carry) 我能帮你抬箱子吗?  
 I'll go see my mother. (go to see) 我要去看我的母亲。  
 Come have a drink with us. (come to have) 请来和我们一起喝一杯。

**10. The evening led up to the gifts and then the chocolate cake from his favorite bakery, and of course the ceremony wasn't complete without the singing. (L49~L51)** 那天晚上, 我们先是送礼物, 然后是切从他喜欢的面包店里买来的巧克力蛋糕, 当然还唱了“生日歌”, 否则宴会就不算完整了。

**【详解】** 本句由 and 并列两个分句构成。the gifts and then the chocolate cake from his favorite bakery 为并列名词性短语作第一个分句的谓语动词词组 lead up to 的宾语, 其中 from his favorite bakery 为介词短语作定语修饰 the chocolate cake。lead up to 在本句的意思是“作为……的先导”。

**【例句】** In the weeks leading up to graduation I did very little. 毕业前的几周里, 我几乎无所事事。  
 The book describes the trial and the events leading up to it. 本书叙述的是这次审判以及导致其发生的一系列事件。