新概念英语

名师牆出筆记

第三册



一线名师,担当至编;

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授课精华,倾情奉献;

一本在手,考试无忧; @

真题考点,一网打尽! @

《新概念英语》学习 用定 经
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(第三册)

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。在系列丛书的编写中,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》第三册量身定做的辞典,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》第三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)额外收获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》第三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,你就可以用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,对于为参加大学四级、六级、专四、公共英语三级和准备系统学习《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。
- 四大板块的编排,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》第三册课本。

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。

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LESSON

1 A puma at large

本节重点和难点

- ●"使动用法"的及物动词
- · 动词-ed 或-ing 派生的两类形容词
- "定语从句"和"同位语从句"的用法
- it 作形式主语的句型

本课词汇

puma ['pju:mə] n. 美洲狮

spot [spot] vt. 发现

【用法】在动词 spot 后,可用现在分词作宾补,如:Arthur spotted his son selling ice cream in a snack bar. (亚瑟看见他的儿子在快餐店里卖冰激凌。)

take...seriously 认真对待某事,重视 evidence ['evidens] n. 1. 形迹,迹象 2. 根据,证据 accumulate [ə'kju:mjuleit] wt. 积累,累积 oblige [ə'blaidʒ] wt. 迫使

hunt [hant] vt. 1. 追猎,猎取,获取 2. 追赶,搜索 vi. 1. 打猎,猎食 2. 搜寻 n. 打猎

blackberry ['blækbəri] n. 黑莓

human being 人类

corner ['kəmə] n. 角(落),(街道)拐角 vt. 逼人困境

【词组】round/around the corner 即将到来的; 行将发生的;在近处的/turn the corner 在街角 转弯;好转;渡过难关

【辨析】in the corner 在拐角的里面;on/at the corner 在拐角的外面

trail ['treil] n. 痕迹,残迹

【词组】blaze a/the trail (在森林中)在树上刻出指路的标志;开辟道路/hit the trail 出发;立即走开/in trail 成一列纵队地/off the trail 失去踪迹(或线索);迷失;出轨;离题/on the trail 寻找;找到踪迹(或线索)

print [print]n. 印痕

cling [klin](clung[kln], clung)vi. 依附, 缠住

【词组】cling on to 紧紧抱住;死抱不放

【用法】cling on 后接位置; cling on to 指紧紧抓住,以防跌落或分离等; cling to 指"坚持"、"依恋"、"依靠"。

convince [kən'vins] ut. 使信服

【词组】be convinced (of) 深信;确信/convince sb. of sth. 使某人承认;使某人信服

【用法】使人相信的内容,可由 of 引导的短语或 that 引导的从句表示,如: This convinced me of his honesty. /This convinced me that he was honest. 这使我相信他确实是诚实的。

somehow ['samhau] adv. 不知怎么地 disturb [dis'te;b] vt. 使不安,使烦恼



1. Pumas are large, cat-like animals which are found in America.

【译文】美洲狮是一种体形似猫的大动物,产于美洲。

【用法】cat-like 为派生词,由词根(名词)+后缀(-like)构成。后缀-like 表示"像……似的"、"有……

特征的":lady-like 像妇女一样;dream-like 如梦似的;dog-like 像狗一样的。

【联想】cat-like 这个词可以类推:child-like, woman-like, ghost-like。

2. When reports came into London Zoo that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London, they were not taken seriously.

【译文】当伦敦动物园接到报告说,在伦敦以南 45 公里处发现美洲狮时,这些报告并没有受到重视。

【用法】(1) that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London 是同位语从句,作 reports 的同位语,进一步说明报告的内容。

- (2) 主句中的代词 they 指前面时间状语从句中的主语 reports。
- (3) take something seriously 把……看得很重要,如: He always takes the teacher's advices seriously. 他总是认真对待老师的意见。
- (4)如果把中文的译文拿出来对照便会发现,中文的语言习惯喜欢用人或者是有生命的东西作主语;而英文则更加注重事情的发展和效果,因此常用没有生命的物体作主语。如:"我不感到这有什么奇怪",按中文语序硬译为 I didn't regard it as odd。比较一下课本中出现的一个更加符合英文思维的句子: It didn't strike me as odd. 语序迥然相异,这些要靠细心研读方可体会。

【词汇】spot 这个单词不管是动词还是名词,意思总和"点"有关系:

- ①作为动词可以理解为"在很宽广的地方看到一点"或者"突然看到一样东西"
- 如:He spotted his friend in the crowd. 他从人群里认出了他的朋友。
- ②作为名词可以理解为"现场"或"斑点"

The leopard cannot change his spots. 江山易改本性难移(狗改不了吃屎)。

take sth. seriously 认真对待……(= deal with sth. seriously)

He didn't take my warning seriously. 他没把我的警告当成一回事。

He was startled at the story being taken seriously. 这个传闻被信以为真,他感到很吃惊。

【反义】take sth. lightly 对某事草率处理

【联想】spotless adj. 洁白无瑕的,诚实的; immaculate adj. 清洁的,没有污点的

3. However, as the evidence began to accumulate, experts from the Zoo felt obliged to investigate, for the descriptions given by people who claimed to have seen the puma were extraordinarily similar.

【译文】可是,随着证据越来越多,动物园的专家们感到有必要进行一番调查,因为声称见到过美洲狮的人们所描述的情况竟是出奇地相似。

【用法】(1)as 引导的方式状语、同级比较状语、原因状语及插入语

- ① Just as the earth circles around the sun, so the moon revolves around the earth. 正如地球绕着太阳转,月亮也绕着地球转。
 - (just as... so 引导方式状语)
- ② Steve taught himself to play the piano as quickly as he had once learned the harmonica. 像当初自学口琴一样,史蒂夫很快也自己学会了弹钢琴。 (as 引导同级比较状语)
- ③ As is known to all/As is common knowledge, Prof. Wang is tied to a schedule that leaves little time for personal life. 众所周知,王教授的工作日程排得满满的,几乎没有个人的时间。
 (as 引导的插入语,常用不完整句式)
- ④ 而课文里的 as 可以看成引导原因状语从句,包括此句: As no pumas had been reported missing from any zoo in the country, this one must have been in the possession of a private collector and somehow managed to escape.
- (2) the description given by people 中的 given by people 为过去分词短语作定语,修饰 description。 description 常与动词 give 或 make 搭配使用,在所描述的人或物前使用介词 of give/make a description of sth./sb,对某事、某人进行描述,如:She gave a description of the battle. 她对战况作了描述。

- (3) who claimed to have seen the puma 中的 who 引导定语从句,修饰其前的 people。 to have seen 为动词不定式的完成时结构,表示动词不定式的动作发生在谓语动词 claimed 之前。
 - (4) because 与 for 的区别:

because 表示直接原因,语气较强,回答由 why 引出问句,可以位于主句前或主句后,位置灵活。而 for 引导的是并列分句,对前面的分句加以解释,补充说明推断的理由,语气较弱,只能位于后半句。

Bill knew that he would be able to reach the South Pole, for there were no more mountains in sight. 比尔知道他能到达南极,因为前面已看不见山脉了。

This hasn't been easy because I own over a thousand books, = Because I own over a thousand books, this hasn't been easy. 这个并不容易,因为我有一千册书。

(5) since as because 的区别:

because 语气最强, since 次之, as 最弱。 since 与 as 表示的原因多为既成事实,强调引起的后果。 而 because 强调原因,该原因多为别人不知的事实。

Since/As your children have grown up, you needn't work as hard any longer. 既然孩子都已经长大了,你不必再那么努力工作了。

另外 because 引导的从句可以带 just、only 等修饰语,也可用于 not because..., but because 结构。

Just because his diet was too strict, he had to reward himself occasionally by eating some chocolate. 正因为他的减肥食谱要求太严格,他不得不偶尔吃些巧克力,犒赏一下自己。

(6) descriptions given by people 和后句的 woman picking blackberries

这两个短语都是由定语从句演变而来,前者原型为"descriptions which were given by people",后者原型为"woman who picked blackberries"。

这种句式有两个好处:

- ① 与定语从句比较,分词结构跟在名词后面,不但衔接更加紧凑,而且轻便简练,使文字干净利落。英语文章要力求凝练、言简意赅。
- ② 能够避免句型的重复。如果我们把 descriptions given by people 还原成定语从句,整句话就变成: for the descriptions which were given by people who claimed to have seen the puma were extraordinarily similar,短短一句话出现两次定语从句,是不是相当呆板乏味?注意:写文章除了要考虑单词使用的多样化,也不能忽视句型的多样化。一篇好文章会相当注重句式的选择和调整,交错运用多种句式,使文章有张有弛,波瀾起伏,从而达到更为理想的表达效果。

例:我找到了通向那片森林的小道,而这片森林是我曾经梦见过的。

试比较两种译法:

I found a path which led to the forest which I dreamed of.

I found a path leading to the forest which I dreamed of.

孰高孰低,一目了然。

【词汇】evidence

n. 证据(不可数名词):an important piece of evidence 一件重要的证据。

vt. 证明,表明: The popularity of sport on campus can be evidenced by the growing numbers of students taking part in swimming. 参加游泳的学生不断增加,这就证明学校里体育大受欢迎。

oblige

- ① oblige 作"迫使,不得不"解,但强迫意味较弱,必要性的意味较强,且常用于被动式。如: The law obliges parents to send their children to school. 法律要求父母送孩子上学受教育。
- ②它还作"施惠"解,即使别人因自己的帮助或效劳而感谢或感到高兴。如,He obliged me with a detailed account of the trip which I had missed. 我没有参加那次旅行,承他好意,把详细情况告诉了我。
 - ③oblige 常用于被动语态中,套语"感谢"。如:I shall be much obliged if you will kindly lend us

your truck. 你们如能把卡车借我一用,我将非常感谢。

④oblige 作不及物动词,表示"做某事表示好意"。如:Will you oblige with a song? 请唱一首歌好吗?

claim vt. 声称,主张,断言

They claimed to have discovered a cure for cancer.

They claimed that they had discovered a cure for cancer.

他们声称找到了一种治疗癌症的方法。

【联想】vid-,vis-看见:

visa 签证: visage 容貌外貌; visible 可以看见的; invisible 隐形的; visionary 有远见的,空想的; visualize 想象; envisage 面对,正视; provident 有先见之明的; improvise 即席而作

4. The hunt for the puma began in a small village where a woman picking blackberries saw a 'large cat' only five yards away from her.

【译文】搜寻美洲狮的工作是从一座小村庄开始的。那里的一位妇女在采摘黑莓时看见"一只大猫",离她仅五码远。

【用法】关系副词 where 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 a small village, where 相当于 in which, picking blackberries 为现在分词短语作后置定语,修饰 a woman,相当于定语从句 who was picking blackberries。

5. It immediately ran away when she saw it, and experts confirmed that a puma will not attack a human being unless it is cornered.

【译文】她刚看见它,它就立刻逃走了,专家证实,除非被逼得走投无路,美洲狮是不会伤人的。

- 【用法】(1)此处 will 不是用来表示将来时的助动词,而是用来表示习惯性或动作特征的情态助动词,通常表示"就"、"就会"、"总是"之意,如, He will sit for hours reading, 他常常接连坐上几小时看书。
- (2)本句是一个含有宾语从句的复合句, that 引导的从句作 confirm 的宾语, 而该宾语从句又包括一个由 unless 引导的条件状语从句。
- (3) unless it is cornered 为条件状语从句,意即"除非它被逼得走投无路"。一般说来,unless 为 if...not 之意,但语气较 if...not 更重。在 unless 引导的从句中要使用现在时形式,而非将来时形式,如:

I will not go unless I hear from him. 如果他不通知我,我就不去。

此外,使用 unless 的句子含有"如果 B未阻止,A 就会发生"之意,而不可用其表示"由于 B未发生而 A 才发生"之意的句子,如:I'll agree with you,if you don't stick to that point. 如果你不坚持那点,我就同意你的看法。句子中的 if...not 结构,不可用 unless 取代。

【词汇】corner

① corner 用作及物动词时,指"逼入一个角落,使陷入困境"。如:That question cornered me. 那问题把我难住了。The escaped prisoner was cornered at last. 那逃犯最终被逼人绝境,无法逃脱。

Some beggars cornered us for money. 一群乞丐硬缠着我们要钱。

② corner 用作不及物动词时,指"(车)拐弯"。如:My car corners even in bad weather. 我的车即使在恶劣的天气下也能顺利拐弯。

③corner 的词组:

drive sb. into a tight corner 把某人逼入死角

be politically/financially/emotionally cornered 陷入了政治/经济/感情危机

6. Wherever it went, it left behind it a trail of dead deer and small animals like rabbits.

【译文】无论它走到哪儿,一路上总会留下死鹿及死兔子之类的小动物的痕迹。

【用法】(1) Wherever 相当于 to/at any place"到/在任何地方",如: They explored northward or wherever. 他们朝北或到任何地方勘探。

Wherever 也可以引导让步状语从句,相当于 no matter where(无论何地),如:We will go wherever

the Party directs us. 党叫我们到哪里,我们就到哪里。

- (2) leave sth. behind 把……留在身后;忘带;在……之后造成、产生。如:We went out for a walk and left the mess behind us at home. 我们出去散步,把一片混乱留在家中。
 - (3) leave behind it a trail of 分离现象平衡句子

变换语序的作用一般有两个:起强调作用或使句子平衡。如果把 behind it 移至句子末尾,给人感觉句子前面部分很长,收尾却十分仓促,难免会给人一种头重脚轻的感觉,读起来毫无美感可言。而把 behind it 挪到句子中间,感觉句子首尾就平衡了,句型也优美了许多。这样的例子在《新概念英语》第三册中比比皆是,例如第7课:

Jane cooked their dinner in the microwave oven and, without realizing it, cooked her fiance's wallet as well.

作者这里就是把 without realizing it 这个地点状语提前,目的也是避免句子的头重脚轻。可见,我们平时作文的时候,千万不能墨守成规,盲目遵循常规语序,在必要的时候不妨将句子语序进行灵活调整,效果会更好。例如:"把一大袋装有糖和巧克力的包放在桌子上",一般语序是 put a bag full of sweets and chocolates on the desk,但宾语太长,让人感觉头轻脚重,改成 put on the desk a bag full of sweets and chocolates 感觉就好多了。

【词汇】trail

①这个单词万变不离其宗,"一长条"的感觉:

战士一边走一边滴血 a trail of blood

游客一边走一边丢垃圾 a trail of litter

The car raced past, leaving a trail of dust. 汽车疾驰而过, 扬起一路灰尘。

②也可用作动词:她的长裙拖在身后 her long dress is trailing on the floor

【联想】tr-;trace 痕迹;track 人、兽的足迹,车辆轨迹;travel 旅行;trip 旅行;trek 徒步旅行,艰苦跋涉;tread 踩,踏;trudge 步履艰难地走;tramp 流浪汉,踏步走

7. Paw prints were seen in a number of places and puma fur was found clinging to bushes,

【译文】在许多地方看见了爪印,灌木丛中也发现了粘在上面的美洲狮毛。

【用法】number可以用作名词、及物动词和不及物动词。

【分析】found cliniging to bushes 是现在分词短语作主语 puma fur 的主语补足语。起补足语作用的分词结构常见于 see、hear、notice、watch、keep、find、get、have、feel、smell 等词之后。

如:Do you see something burning? 你看到什么东西在燃烧吗?

同样,过去分词也可以用于这些结构中,如:

The lost car was found abandoned off the highway. 人们发现丢失的汽车被抛弃在公路之外。

现在分词和过去分词的使用主要取决于宾语和分词所表示的动作之间是主动还是被动关系。另外,在上述动词后还可以使用不带 to 的动词不定式,但意义有所不同。使用不带 to 的动词不定式时,通常表示经历所动作的全过程,使用现在分词时,一般表示动作正在发生。

如:I heard her sing a song 我听到她唱了一首歌。

I heard her singing a song. 我听到她正在唱歌。

【词汇】a number of the number of

a number of 作"一些,许多"解。其后接可数名词复数;谓语动词多为复数,且常和 good、large、small、certain、considerable、great 连用。如: A number of new products have been successfully produced. 许多新产品已生产成功。

the number of 意为"……的数目",是特指,后面接可数名词复数,但谓语动词要用单数。如:The number of the students is five hundred. 学生的数目是五百。

8. The experts were now fully convinced that the animal was a puma.

【译文】专家们如今完全肯定那只动物就是美洲狮。

【用法】(1)convince 使……深信,常见用法有:convince sb. of 使某人深信;convince sb. +that...使某人深信……,如:This convinced me that he is honest. 这使我相信他确实是诚实的。

句中 were now fully convinced that...为被动语态结构,相当于 convinced themselves that...,即"使自己充分认识到……"之意。

believe convince
(太主观)

know

understand
I see

In my opinion
to my knowledge
personally
as far as I know

【词汇】convince vt. 使信服,说服

I convinced him of my honesty. 我使他相信我的真诚。

He was convinced to withdraw his candidacy. 他被说服退出竞选。

【词缀】vinc-,vict-征服:

victor 胜利者; victorious 胜利的; victory 胜利

As no pumas had been reported missing from any zoo in the country, this one must have been in the possession of a private collector and somehow managed to escape.

【译文】由于全国的动物园没有一家报告丢了美洲狮,因此这只美洲狮一定是某位私人收藏者豢养的,不知怎么设法逃了出来。

【用法】(1)形容词 missing 是由动词 miss 发展而来,意为"丢失的"(lost, not to be found),如:He is said to be missing. 据说他失踪了。

miss 与 lose 都可作"丢失"解,但其用法不同,如:"我的书丢了。"可以说: My book is missing. (不可以用 missed)或者 My book is lost,

这里的 missing 也是形容词作主语补足语,再例如:

He was found dead. 他被发现已经死了。

The room is kept clean. 房间被保持得很干净。

- (2) in the possession of sb. (= in sb's possession)是被动含义,表示"被某人占有或控制(possessed by)";它的主语只能是"某物"。另外, in possession of sth. 是主动含义,表示"占有或控制某物 (possess)";它的主语只能是"某人"。如: This golden watch is in my possession. 这块金表是由我收藏的。
- (3) somehow 表示"通过某种手段(by some means),以某种方式(in some way),由于某种原因,不知怎么地(for some reason unknown)": We must get the work finished somehow by tomorrow morning, 我们必须设法在明天早上以前把工作做完。
- (4) manage 表示"设法"时,其后用不定式: manage to do sth. 含有"成功(设法)做成某事"之意,不可用其表达"设法做某事而未做成"之意,如不可说: He managed to pass the examination but failed. 而应说: He tried to pass the examination but failed.

【词汇】somehow adv. 以某种方式,通过某种途径

somewhat 有点

anyway 无论怎样,反正

I felt somewhat uneasy in front of the strangers. 面对陌生人我感到有点不自在。

It doesn't make much difference, because we are going to be late anyway. 这没多大关系,我们反正都要迟到了。

anyway 也可用于在叙述中改变话题,可与 anyhow 互换使用:

Well, anyhow/anyway, shall we go on to the next point now? 好吧,不管怎样,现在我们谈谈下一个要点吧。

【辨析】possess、have、hold、own、keep、enjoy 这些动词均有"有,具有,持有"之意。

possess:较正式,指拥有或占有并能加以控制与支配,强调其归属;也指具有某种品质、才能、特点或性能等。

have:常用词,可指任何情况下的"具有",无论是物质的或精神的。

hold:指拥有并保持财产及持有见解等,暗示不让别人拿走或占有。

own:不及 possess 正式,多指所属关系,强调所有权,不管所属物是否在物主手中。

keep:指长时间地保有、保存某物,防止别人占去,强调安全和感情上的依附。

enjoy:指享有某种权利或长处,带有欣赏或喜爱的情感。

10. It is disturbing to think that a dangerous wild animal is still at large in the quiet countryside,

【译文】想到在宁静的乡间有一头危险的野兽仍在出没,真令人担心。

【用法】(1)这是 it 作形式主语的简单句,其真正主语是不定式短语,本句可改为: To think that a dangerous wild animal is still at large in the quiet countryside is disturbing. 英语中规定,不定式(短语)作主语时,往往将其移至谓语动词之后,it 作形式主语。如: It is better to die on one's feet than to live on one's knees. 宁肯站着死决不跪着生。

(2) at large(= not kept within walls, fences, etc.)(危险的人或动物)逍遥法外的,未被捕的,自由自在的: the smuggler at large 仍逍遥法外的走私犯。

【词汇】disturb vt. 令人不安,打扰

①disturbing adj. 令人不安的: The statistics of young people smoking look disturbing. 关于年轻人吸烟的数据很令人不安。

disturbingly adv. 令人不安地: There is a disturbingly large number of young people with a university diploma who can't speak standard Chinese. 有很多年轻人虽然有大学文凭却不会说标准的中文,这很令人不安。

②比较一组表示"令人心烦焦虑"的同义词:

disturb/dismay/distress/agitate/disquiet/confuse/confound

disturb 令人不安,打扰

We were rather disturbed by the way the company tried to cover up the truth.

我们对这家公司试图掩盖事实的做法感到不安。

dismay 令人沮丧

Don't let the accident dismay you. 不要为这个事故感到沮丧。

distress 令人难过

It distresses me that she has left home like this. 她那样离家出走使我很难受。

agitate 使人不安,使人焦虑

The news agitated him; he kept walking up and down. 这消息令他不安,他不停地踱来踱去。

disquiet 令人焦虑不安

The bad news disquieted us. 这个坏消息使我们很不安。

confuse 使人迷惑不解

All the people talking at the same time confused the child. 所有人同时说话把这孩子弄糊涂了。 confound 使人迷惑,使人震惊

His new ideas completely confounded himself. 他的新想法使他自己很迷惑。

【调汇】at large

(1)贬义:(指危险的人或动物)逍遥自在的

Two of the escaped prisoners are still at large. 两个逃犯仍然逍遥法外。

(2)中性,自由不受约束 free without control

The teacher absent, the students are at large.

班主任走了同学们自由了。

(请思考:本文的 at large 更多指哪一项呢?)

(3)整个,全部

There has been unrest in the country at large. 国内到处都有骚乱。

11. 核心语法

同位语从句

同位语从句就是在复合句中作名词的同位语的名词性从句。

(1)同位语从句的功能

同位语从句对名词进一步解释,说明名词的具体内容,一般由 that 引导,有时也可以由 wh-疑问副词或疑问代词引导。同位语从句对前面的名词作进一步说明,常接同位语从句的名词有; news、fact、story、problem、question、evidence/proof、opinion/idea、suggestion/proposal、order、understanding、hope、conclusion等

例如:

- ① The king's decision that the prisoner would be set free surprised all the people. 国王释放罪犯的决定使所有人都感到吃惊。
- ② The order that soldiers should stay still is given by the general. 上将命令士兵要原地不动。
- ③ The question when he will resign is yet to be decided. 他什么时候辞职的问题需要做出决定。
- (2) 同位语在句子中的位置

同位语从句有时可以不紧跟在它所说明的名词后面,而是被别的词隔开。

例如:

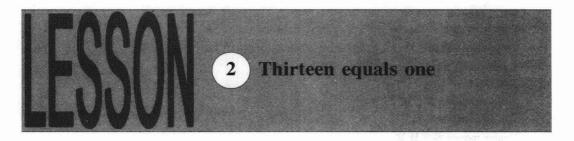
He got the news from Mary that the sports meeting was put off. 玛莉告诉他运动会被推迟了。

The news got round that a variety show would be presented at our local cinema by the P. and U. Bird Seed Company. 消息传来说 P&U 鸟食公司将在本地电影院演出歌舞杂耍。

- (3)同位语从句与定语从句的区别
- ① 定语从句中的 that 既代替先行词,同时也在从句中作某个成分(主语或宾语),而同位语从句中的 that 是连词,只起连接主句与从句的作用,充当句中任何成分。
- ② 定语从句是形容词性的,其功能是修饰先行词,对先行词加以限定,描述其性质或特征;同位语从句是名词性的,其功能是对名词进行补充说明。例如:

The news that he told me is that Tom would go abroad next year. 他告诉我的消息是汤姆明年将出国。(第一个 that 引导的从句是定语从句, that 在从句中作宾语)

The news that Tom would go abroad is told by him. 汤姆将出国的消息是他讲的。(同位语从句, that 在句中不作任何成分)



本节重点和难点

- "动词-ed 形式"和"动词-ing 形式"作状语
- ●"现在完成进行时"的用法
- "as+形容词/副词+as"表示比较的句型



equal ['i:kwəl] vt. 等于

【词组】equal to 等于;敌得过;能胜任 vicar ['vikə] n. 牧师 raise money 筹款,募捐 torchlight [ˈtottʃlait] n. 手电筒的光 catch sight of 看见,看到



1. Thirteen equals one.

【译文】十三等于一。

【联想】equal adj. 平等的,相等的

【词根】equ-相等:equality 平等;equator 赤道;equivocal 模棱两可的

注意意思引申:I am not equal to you. (我配不上你。)

2. Our vicar is always raising money for one cause or another, but he has never managed to get enough money to have the church clock repaired.

【译文】我们教区的牧师总是为各种各样的事筹集资金,但始终未能筹集到足够的资金把教堂的 大钟修理一下。

【用法】(1)be always doing sth. 还可以说 be forever/continually doing

解释:现在进行时的一个特殊用法:现在进行时常与频度副词 always、continually、constantly、forever 连用,表示赞许、不耐烦等感情色彩。

He is always boasting. 他老是吹牛皮。(厌烦)

He is always thinking of his work. 他老是想着他的工作。(赞许)

My father is continually losing his keys. 我爸爸老是弄丢钥匙。

(2)one...or another"这样或那样的":

With a little skill one can usually solve the problem in one way or another.

稍稍用一点技巧,你通常可以用某种方式解决问题。

For one reason or another, the meeting was postponed.

由于某些原因,会议被推迟了。

You knew that when you were out in practice you would inevitably error at one time or another.

你知道在你行医期间,说不定什么时候就会不可避免地出错。

If you work hard, you can get one reward or another.

只要你努力工作,你就能得到某种回报。

【词汇】raise vt.

(1)提高,升起
raise price 提高价格
raise one's head 拾头

(2)养育

raise children 养育孩子 raise cattle 养牛

(3) raise money 筹集钱款
raise doubts 引起怀疑
raise one's spirits 使人振奋
raise the roof 大怒后的感觉
raise one's eyebrows at sth. 感到惊讶

3. One night, however, our vicar woke up with a start.

【译文】可是一天晚上,我们的教区牧师被突然惊醒。

【用法】start 表示由于突如其来的恐惧或惊异而身体颤动,甚至跳跃,即"惊跳、惊起"。surprise "使……惊奇或诧异",只表示一种心理状态,没有任何动作,一个感到吃惊的人通常会在很短时间内一动不动,眼神会显得呆滞。如:I woke up from the bad dream with a start. 我从恶梦中惊醒。

【词汇】start n. 吃惊,源于动词 startle vt. 使大吃一惊

(2) awake/awaken/wake/waken

【辨析】①awake 意为"弄醒",常用作不及物动词,可与 wake 换用。awake 还可作形容词"醒着的"。

如:The patient was wide awake all night. 这个病人整夜没睡。

- ②waken 是"弄醒"的意思,多用于文学作品。
- ③awaken 意为"弄醒",多用于书面语和被动式,还可用于比喻说法。

如:I was awakened/wakened by a loud noise. 我被一声巨响惊醒。

4. Looking at his watch, he saw that it was one o'clock...

【译文】他一看表,才一点钟……

【用法】Looking at his watch 在这里是现在分词作时间状语。

现在分词短语作状语,表示时间,一般要位于句首。

如:Reading the letter, she burst out crying. 读了那封信,她放声大哭。

5. Armed with a torch, the vicar went up into the clock tower to see what was going on.

【译文】牧师拿着一支电筒走上钟楼想去看看究竟发生了什么事。

【用法】Armed with 过去分词短语作状语,表示方式。

He returned to Guangzhou that winter, disguised as a merchant. 那年冬天,他扮作商人回到广州。
Armed with the new machine, a search party went into the cave hoping to find buried treasure. 搜索队带上新型机器,深入洞穴希望能找到深埋的宝藏。

【词汇】arm n. 胳膊;v. 以……为武装;带着

They were armed with sticks and stones. 他们以棍子和石块为武器。

Don't worry. I'm armed with an umbrella. 别担心,我带着雨伞呢。

be armed to teeth 武装到牙齿

the armed forces of a country 国家的武装力量

【联想】disarm v. 解除武装; arms 武器

6. In the torchlight, he caught sight of a figure whom he immediately recognized as Bill Wilkins, our local grocer.

【译文】借着电筒光,他看见一个人,马上认出那是本地杂货店店主比尔·威尔金斯。

【辨析】catch sight of 和 see 不同:前者更强调动态,后者强调静态。

7. "Whatever are you doing up here Bill?" asked the vicar in surprise.

【译文】"比尔,你究竟在这上面干什么?"牧师惊奇地问道。

【用法】(1) what 与 whatever

whatever(或 what ever)是强调形式,在语气上要比 what 强得多:

What are you doing, Bill? 比尔, 你在干什么?

Whatever are you doing, Bill? 比尔, 你究竟在干什么?

(2) vicar 英国圣公教(the Church of England)教区牧师; pastor 基督教牧师; missionary 派往国外的基督教传教士; minister 基督教新教的牧师; priest 基督教教士,英国圣公会牧师,罗马天主教神甫,东正教祭司; padre [非正式]基督教随军牧师; chaplain 在医院、学校、监狱及监狱中的基督教传教士

(3)in 的用法

- ① 与表达惊奇、恐惧、失望或生气等感情色彩的名词搭配连用; in surprise; in astonishment; in alarm; in embarrassment; in amazement; in despair; in dismay; in anger; in disappointment; in anxiety; in fear and trembling(提心吊胆)
- ② 表达"以、用";用于语言、书写材料、色彩或声音等方面: in English; in pencil; in ink; in a few words; in such a high voice; in oil; in red; in code
- ③ 用于状态、情况或处境:in trouble;in difficulty;in bed;in a hurry;in debt;in love with sb.;in tears;in good order;in good repair;in good health;in poor health;in the bad mood;in the good mood;in haste;in a favor of excitement;in poverty; in luxury; in progress; in a dilemma; in a tight corner; in action; in an emergency; in bonds; in chains; in charge; in collision; in commission; in danger; in debt; in deep water(s); in demand; in despair; in dispute; in doubt; in employment; in exile(在流放); in high spirits; in isolation
 - 8. "I've been coming up here night after night for weeks now."

【译文】"几星期来,我夜复一夜地来到这里。"

【用法】after表示重复,意即"(一个)接(一个)":

day after day 一天又一天; failure after failure 一次又一次的失败; week after week 一周又一周; year after year 一年又一年; car after car 车来车往

The train stopped station after station. 火车一站接一站地停。

9. "Thirteen is not as good as one, but it's better than nothing."

【译文】"13不如1好,但总比一下也不敲强。"

【用法】as good as"和……一样好",形容词比较级用法,如:Her work is as good as his. 她的工作和他的一样好。

但将其作副词短语修饰动词或形容词时,其意义通常为"和······几乎一样"、"实际上等于"。如: We are as good as defeated. 我们差不多失败了。

The merchant as good as promised the orphan boy, that he would adopt him.

这个商人实际上就是同意收养这个孤儿了。

The clock is as good as useless. 这个钟实际上就等于废物一件。