

全国高职高专公共英语教材

2

高职高专

NEW CENTURY COLLEGE ENGLISH COURSE

新世纪英语教程

总主编 刘世伟



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

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新世纪英语教程 2

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前言

《新世纪英语教程》由全国高职高专英语教材编写组编写,供招收高中毕业生、中专毕业生和职高毕业生的三年制高等职业院校和高等普通专科学校的学生以及英语自学者使用。

《新世纪英语教程》根据教育部高等教育司《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》,按照建构主义学习理论编写,贯彻听说领先的原则,重在培养学生实际使用英语进行交际的能力,同时培养学生较强的阅读能力,并兼顾写作、翻译等各项能力的发展,使学生具备以英语为工具,捕捉和获取所需信息的能力,为学习各种专业英语打下坚实基础。

本套教材共分四册,同时配有学习指导、同步练习、电子教案和学习光盘。教材语言材料大部分选自原文,具有较强的思想性、科学性、知识性、趣味性和实用性。第一、二册的内容以共核英语语言为主(Common Core English)为主,第三、四册适当增加科普内容的比例。学生学完第三册后可以达到《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》所规定的B级要求,学完第四册后可以达到《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》所规定的A级要求。编排体例采用主题教学(Theme-based)模式:从不同侧面围绕一个激发学生兴趣和思考的共同主题,把听说读写译等各种技能的训练合理安排在一个单元内,教学活动包括:听力理解、交际技巧、课文选读结合主体预演和课文理解、阅读技巧、快速阅读、翻译训练、应用写作等,从而将教与学有机结合,课内外连成一片,使学生真正做到听得懂、说得出口、用得活。

教材每册有8个单元,每单元有听力、交际技巧、课文选读(分为Text A和Text B)和课文理解、阅读技巧、翻译技巧、实践与提高几个部分。听力部分旨在培养学生的听力理解能力。交际技巧以诗歌朗读作为热身练习,过渡到日常会话,重在培养学生的交际能力。课文选读有两篇意义相关、语言结构相同的课文,为实践与提高提供了阅读、写作和翻译各项练习的中心材料。阅读技巧着重讲清并解决一个阅读方面的难题。翻译技巧讲解翻译的基本问题,主要是语言结构和短语、习语的练习。实践与提高则强调对阅读、写作和翻译各种技能的培养,包括两篇快速阅读和一篇完型填空,内容与课文相近但难度稍浅,旨在培养学生快速获取信息的能力。写作技巧从课文选读重点句型的模仿入手,重在掌握日常应用文的写作。每单元提供的练习形式多且数量大,教师可根据教学的实际情况进行取舍。

本套教材每册的教学课时建议为72课时,每个单元的教学课时为8课时,另外每4个单元后有一个复习材料,每个复习材料的教学课时为4课时。

本套教材承英国东伦敦大学语言中心高级讲师,英国文化教育委员会理事 Amanda Maitland 女士,美国阿拉巴马州立大学教育学院 Louise Lee 博士审阅并提出宝贵修改意见,在此一并表示感谢。

由于时间仓促,书中疏漏之处在所难免,请读者与专家指正。

高职高专英语教材编写组

2005年1月

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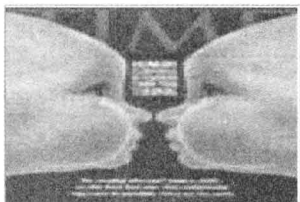
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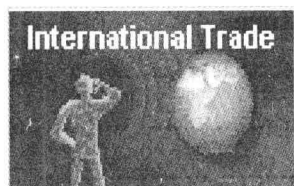
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Unit One

THE THINGS UNKNOWN TO YOU

Reading Selection

Text A

PRE-READING TASK

1. *Have you heard that homing pigeons can send a message to a certain destination over a long distance?*
2. *How does a homing pigeon find its way back?*
 - A. *By feeling the magnetic pull.*
 - B. *By figuring out the angle of the sun.*
 - C. *By making a map of the sights, smells and sounds they receive.*
 - D. *By using all the means above or more.*
3. *Do you think that a homing pigeon is an intelligent bird? Why / Why not?*

How Does a Homing Pigeon Find Its Nest?

It's known to all that homing pigeons are very intelligent birds, considering that a 1-pound bundle of feathers has better navigational equipment in it than the newest jet plane. A homing pigeon taken to a strange place can almost find its way home, even if its coop is several hundred miles away. But how? It's what scientists are eager to know.

There are a few clues. Tests have shown that a pigeon does not need to memorize its route back to its home. Pigeons have been taken away from their nests blindfolded and asleep. They have even been placed on rotating tables to confuse their sense of direction. Yet when they were set free, almost all the pigeons needed only a few experimental sharp turns before flying straight to homes. Pigeons have also traveled home after clouded contact lenses were put on their eyes. It proves they don't rely on



The First National Winner of the U.S. in 1995, in 2 weeks he flew 551 miles.



The Second National Winner of the U.S. in 1995, in 3 weeks she flew 810 miles.

(The best racing pigeons of the United States in 1995)

good eyesight to decide on a flight plan.

So how do they do it? Magnetism may be part of the answer. The entire earth is covered with a magnetic field. The North Pole attracts magnetic material, like compass needles, and the South Pole repels magnetic material. Researchers have found tiny pieces of magnetic material in Pigeons' neck muscles. A pigeon might feel a pull toward north in its neck and compare it with the magnetic pull it feels in its coop. The difference in pull could tell it which direction to find.

However, it seems clear that more than magnetism is involved. Researchers tied small bar magnets around the necks of some homing pigeons and then set them free. The bar magnets had a strong magnetic field—strong enough to prevent the magnetic pull of the earth. If the pigeons had been directed only by the magnetism of the earth, they would have been confused.

That's exactly what happened to some of the pigeons. If it was a cloudy day, the pigeons that flew got lost. If it was a sunny day, they could find their way home. Therefore it is possible for them to navigate by the sun and by magnetism.

There are still more possibilities. Researchers in Italy plugged the nostrils of some pigeons and then set them free. The birds had some difficulty in getting home, which suggests that smell might be involved. Other tests have shown that pigeons can detect tiny changes in the gravity of the earth. They can also sense a much wider range of light and sound than people can. Any or all these abilities may help pigeons return to their nest.

It's mysterious how homing pigeons use all these senses. Are they born with a magnetic map of the earth? Do they figure out the angle of the sun? How do they make a map out of the sights, smells and sounds they receive? And finally, where in those little birds' brains is all that knowledge kept?

The mystery is far from being settled.

PRE-READING TASK

1. *Have you heard that some animals can help scientists predict earthquakes?*
2. *How do you explain the mystery?*
3. *It is no use saying they are born with the sense. Can you give some reasons?*

How Do Animals Know When an Earthquake Is Coming?

Scientists who try to predict earthquakes have got some new assistants recently—animals.

That's right. It is animals that help scientists to predict earthquakes. Scientists have begun to catch on to what farmers have known for thousands of years. How do animals know when an earthquake is coming? Scientists are working hard at this subject though some consider it no use making researches on it.

Animals often seem to know in advance that an earthquake is coming, and they show their fear by acting in strange ways. Before a Chinese earthquake in 1975, snakes awoke from their winter sleep early only to freeze to death in the cold air. Cows broke their halters and tried to escape. Chickens refused to enter their coops. All of the unusual behaviors, as well as physical changes in the earth, warned the Chinese scientists that an earthquake was coming. They moved people away from the danger area and saved thousands of lives.

It's necessary that scientists learn exactly which types of animal behaviors predict earthquakes. Of course it's not an easy job. First of all, not every animal reacts to the danger of an earthquake. It was just before a California earthquake in 1977 that an Arabian horse became very nervous and tried to break out of its stall but the horse next to it remained perfectly calm. It's also difficult at times to tell the difference between normal animal restlessness and "earthquake nerves." A zoo keeper once called earthquake researchers to say that his puma had been acting strangely. It turned out that the puma had an upset stomach!

It's also necessary for scientists to find out exactly what kind of warnings the animals receive. They know that animals can sense far more

of the world than humans do. Many animals can see, hear, and smell things that people do not even notice. Some can detect tiny changes in gravity, or the magnetism of the earth. It's possible that this sense helps animals to predict the earthquake.

A good example of this occurred with a group of dogs. They were shut up in an area that was being shaken by a series of tiny earthquakes. It's well-known that several small earthquakes often come before or after a large one. Before each earthquake a low booming sound was heard. Each boom causes the dogs to bark wildly. Then the dogs began to bark during a silent period! A scientist who was recording the earthquake looked at his machine. It was acting as though there were a loud noise, too. The scientist realized that the dogs had reacted to a booming noise. They also sensed the tiny earthquake that followed it. The machine recorded both, though people felt and heard nothing.

In this case there was an instrument to monitor what the dogs were sensing. Many times, however, our instruments record nothing out of the ordinary, even though the animals know an earthquake is coming. The animals might be sensing something we don't yet know how to measure, or they might be sensing something we do measure but do not recognize as a warning. It is a job for future scientists to discover what animals can sense and to learn how they know it is a danger signal.

Word List

1. homing /'houmɪŋ/ *adj.* (指鸽子)有归巢性能的
2. considering /kən'sɪdərɪŋ/ *prep.* 就……而论, 如果从……着眼的话
3. bundle /'bʌndl/ *n.* 包袱, (一)包, (一)捆
4. navigational /nævi'geɪʃənəl/ *adj.* 航行的, 航海的, 引航的
5. jet /dʒet/ *n. & v.* 喷射 *adj.* 喷气式的
6. coop /ku:p/ *n.* 鸟笼, 鸡笼; 小屋, 拘留所
7. clue /klu:/ *n.* 线索, 暗示; 思路
8. blindfold /'blaɪndfəʊld/ *v.* 蒙住(眼睛) *n.* 眼罩
9. rotate /rou'teɪt/ *v.* 转动, 旋转
10. confuse /kən'fju:z/ *v.* 使混乱, 使糊涂

11. contact /'kɒntækt/ *n.* 接触, 联系 *v.* 使接触, 与……联系
12. lens /lenz/ *n.* 透镜, 晶状体 contact lenses 隐形眼镜
13. prove /pru:v/ *v.* 证明, 检验; 原来(是), 证实(是)
14. flight /flaɪt/ *n.* 飞行, 航程; (鸟)能飞的距离; 班机
15. magnetism /'mæɡnɪtɪzəm/ *adj.* 磁性, 磁力; 磁学
16. entire /ɪn'taɪə/ *adj.* 完全的, 全体的
17. magnetic /mæɡ'netɪk/ *adj.* 磁性的; 能吸引的
18. pole /pəʊl/ *n.* 磁极
19. compass /'kʌmpəs/ *n.* 罗盘, 指南针 (plur.) 圆规
20. repel /rɪ'pel/ *v.* 排斥; 拒绝; 击退
21. muscle /mʌsl/ *n.* 肌肉; 体力
22. involve /ɪn'vɒlv/ *v.* 卷入; 涉及, 包括
23. bar /bɑ:(r)/ *n.* 条, 棒, 栏; 酒吧 *v.* 禁止, 阻挡
24. magnet /'mæɡnɪt/ *n.* 磁铁, 磁石; 吸引物
25. direct /dɪ'rekt/ *v.* 指引, 指导, 指挥; 导演 *adj.* 直接的, 直率的, 直系的
26. navigate /'nævɪɡeɪt/ *v.* 驾驶, 航空, 引航
27. plug /plʌɡ/ *n.* 塞子, 插头 *v.* 塞住, 堵住
28. nostril /'nɒstrɪl/ *n.* 鼻孔
29. detect /dɪ'tekt/ *v.* 察觉, 侦查, 探测
30. range /'reɪndʒ/ *n.* 范围, 限程 *v.* 排列, 延伸; 把……分类, 在……范围内变化
31. figure /'fɪɡə/ *n.* 外形, 图形, 形状; 数字 *v.* 演算, 描绘, 表示
32. mysterious /mɪs'tɪəriəs/ *adj.* 神秘的, 玄妙的, 难解的
33. mystery /'mɪstəri/ *n.* 神秘, 奥秘; 神秘的事物
34. predict /prɪ'dɪkt/ *v.* 预言, 预示
35. awake /ə'weɪk/ *adj.* 醒着的, 醒悟的 *v.* 唤醒, 醒悟
36. halter /'hɒlɪtə(r)/ *n.* 缰绳, (马)笼头
37. escape /ɪs'keɪp/ *n.* 逃避, 逃跑; 出口 *v.* 逃走; 避免
38. behavior /bɪ'heɪvjə/ *n.* 行为, 举止
39. react /rɪ'ækt/ *v.* 起反应, 起作用; 反抗
40. California /kælɪ'fɔ:niə/ *n.* 加利福尼亚(美国州名)
41. stall /stɔ:l/ *n.* 马厩, 畜栏; 货摊
42. perfectly /'pɜ:fɪktli/ *adv.* 完善地, 完全地

43. normal /'nɔ:ml/ *adj.* 正常的, 正规的 *n.* 正规, 常态
44. restlessness /'restlɪsnɪs/ *n.* 焦躁不安
45. puma /'pju:mə/ *n.* 美洲豹, 美洲狮
46. upset /ʌp'set/ *v.* 使不适, 使心烦; 扰乱, 颠覆 *n.* 混乱, 翻倒
47. occur /ə'kɔ:/ *v.* 发生, 出现
48. boom /bu:m/ *n.* 隆隆声; 繁荣 *v.* 发隆隆声; 兴隆
49. bark /bɑ:k/ *n.* 犬吠声; 树皮 *v.* 吠, 咆哮; 剥树皮
50. instrument /'ɪnstrəmənt/ *n.* 仪器, 工具; 手段
51. recognize /'rekəɡnaɪz/ *v.* 认可, 承认; 具结

Idioms and Expressions

1. a bundle of 一捆……, 一包……
2. set free 释放
3. decide on 决定
4. the North Pole 北极
5. the South Pole 南极
6. compare...with 与……比较
cf. compare...to 把……比作
7. have some difficulty (in) doing sth. 做某事有困难
8. rely on 信赖, 依靠
9. a wide range of 范围很广的
10. be born with 生而具有, 天生就有
11. figure out 想出, 计算出
12. catch on 理解, 领会
13. make researches on 对……进行研究
14. in advance 预先, 事前; 在前头
15. at times 有时, 时常
16. shut up 关闭, 密封; 住口

Word Derivation

1. navigate—navigation—navigational
2. direct—direction—directly
3. attract—attraction—attractive
4. detect—detection—detective
5. magnet—magnetic—magnetism
6. possible—possibly—possibility
7. mystery—mysterious—mysteriously
8. nerve—nervous—nervously
9. rest—restless—restlessness—restlessly
10. entire—entireness—entirely



Notes to the Text

① It's known to all that homing pigeons are very intelligent birds, considering that a 1-pound bundle of feathers has better navigational equipment in it than the newest jet plane. 大家知道，一只一磅重的信鸽有比最新式的喷气式飞机更好的引航设备，就这一点说，信鸽是很聪明的鸟儿。

句中：considering that...=if one takes into account the fact that..., considering后跟 that引导的名词从句，在句子中作状语。又如：

The bridge is still in good condition, considering that it was built a thousand years ago. 这座桥是1000年以前修的，从这一点说，现在的状况算不错的了。

② Pigeons have been taken away from the nest blindfolded and asleep. 鸽子在熟睡时被蒙上眼睛带到离巢很远的地方。

过去分词 blindfolded和形容词 asleep构成短语作状语，表示方式和伴随情况。又如：

After their trip to the moon, the astronauts returned to the earth, safe and sound. 到月球旅行之后，宇航员安然无恙地返回到地面。

③ A pigeon might feel a pull towards north in its neck and compare it with the magnetic pull it feels in its coop. 鸽子可能感到在其颈部有一种朝北的引力，并与它在笼子里所感到的磁力作比较。

前一个it指 a pull toward north，后一个 it 指 a pigeon。

④ Before a Chinese earthquake in 1975, snakes awoke from their winter sleep early only to freeze to death in the cold air. 在1975年中国的一次地震前，蛇从冬眠中很早苏醒过来，不料却冻死在寒风里。

only+不定式作状语，一般表示与预料相反的结果。如：

Last week he went to see Rosa only to find her out. 上星期他去看罗莎，不料却发现她外出了。

⑤ It turned out that the puma had an upset stomach. 原来是美洲豹的胃不太舒适。

turn out 结果是，原来（情况）是，其后可接名词、副词、形容词、不定式或从句等。

如：

Everything turned out well. 结果是事事顺利。

It turned out to be a fine day. 结果那天是个晴天。

⑥ It is a job for future scientists to discover what animals can sense and to learn how they know it is a danger signal. 发现动物感觉到了什么，搞清动物怎样辨认出危险信号，这是未来科学家的任务。

句首的 It 是形式主语，for future scientists to discover what animals can sense and to learn how they know it is a danger signal 为动词不定式的复合结构，是句子的实际主语。



Exercises for Reading Comprehension

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Do you think homing pigeons are very intelligent birds? Why/Why not?
2. A pigeon needs to memorize its route back to its home, doesn't it?
3. Could the pigeons fly home after they were taken away blindfolded or asleep or with clouded contact lenses on their eyes?
4. Which pole of the earth attracts magnetic material and which pole of the earth repels magnetic material?
5. Is the compass here a device with a needle that points north or a device for drawing circles?
6. What's the use of the tiny pieces of magnetic material in a pigeon's neck muscles?
7. What happened to some of the pigeons if it was a cloudy day?
8. What experiment did researchers in Italy make?
9. Who can also sense a much wider range of light and sound than people?
10. What's the mystery about pigeons?
11. What help scientists to predict earthquakes?
12. Have scientists begun to realize that animals know in advance that an earthquake is coming?
13. How do animals show their fear when an earthquake is coming? Give some examples.
14. Do you think it easy for scientists to learn exactly which types of animal behavior predict earthquakes?
15. Who once called earthquake researchers, saying that a puma had been acting strange-

ly?

16. Was this a signal of a coming earthquake?
17. Why do we say that animals sense far more of the world than human beings?
18. Why did the dogs bark before or after a large earthquake, even during "a silent period"?
19. Animals can sense something that people can't measure or don't regard as a warning, can't they?
20. What's the job for future earthquake scientists?

II. Find words in the text which mean approximately the same as the following, using the given letter as a clue.

1. draw towards or drawn by unseen forces
2. cover the eyes of sb. so that he cannot see
3. mix up in the mind
4. discover or recognize that sth. is present
5. sudden, strong shaking of the earth's surface
6. cause sth./sb. to become connected or concerned
7. sth. whose cause or origin is hidden or impossible to explain
8. control or direct the course of (a ship or a plane, etc.)
9. say or tell in advance
10. uneasiness

a _____
b _____
c _____
d _____
e _____
i _____
m _____
n _____
p _____
r _____

III. Complete the sentences with the given expressions, and change the form where necessary.

a wide range of	be born with	catch on (to)	compare...with
compare...to	decide on	have some difficulty(in)	
make researches on	set free	turn out	

1. The Company has developed _____ new products to meet the demand of the market.
2. After he had an interview with many applicants, he _____ Mr. Harris to act as his general manager.
3. Although he _____ figuring out the difficult mathematical problem, he tried every means and finally worked it out.
4. Things _____ to be the same as the professor had seen in advance.
5. If you _____ Marx's works _____ Hegel's, you'll find many differences.

6. Historians often _____ the rivers _____ the cradles of mankind.
7. The homing pigeons _____ from their home 300 miles away, and two days later most of them flew back to their nest.
8. I'm afraid I can't _____ what Prof. Bradley has taught because of my poor English.
9. The researchers are trying to find out whether some animals _____ the sense to predict earthquakes or have learned it later.
10. The scientist _____ the subject for more than ten years, and finally he put forward a new theory and was rewarded the Nobel Prize.

IV. Complete the following passage by using appropriate words listed below, and be sure to use the correct forms for verbs and proper singular or plural forms for nouns.

ability	blindfold	compass	confuse	direction
mysterious	nest	prove	sense	researcher

Pigeons aren't the only animals with a homing (1) _____. Many other birds also find their (2) _____ easily, and bees can seek their nests, too. It is said that lost dogs and cats can find their way home though it is very far. It has been (3) _____ that people may have a homing (4) _____. Some (5) _____ in England once (6) _____ a group of schoolboys and drove them into the country, making many (7) _____ turns. When the cars stopped, the boys were asked to point out the (8) _____ of their homes. It was (9) _____ that an unusually large number of them did so, even though they had no way of knowing where they were. Can you find your way out without a (10) _____ if you get lost?

Language Structure

The Use of "It" ("It" 的用法)

I. 代词it (Pronoun)

① 用作人称代词，代替前文所提到的事物或说话人心目中的事物。如：

It's what scientists are eager to know.

这正是科学家所急于知道的事情。(It 指前文的问题 But how?)

It proves that they don't rely on good eyesight to decide on their flight plan.

这证明它们并不依赖眼力来决定其飞行计划。(It 指上文的试验。)

The difference in pull could tell it which way to fly.

不同的引力能使鸽子辨别应该飞哪一条路线。(it指上文出现的 pigeon。)

② 用以代替指示代词 this 或 that。如：

—What's this? —**It's a pigeon.**

—这是什么? —这是一只鸽子。

—Whose compass is that? —**It's mine.**

—那是谁的指南针? —那是我的。

③ 用来表示时间、天气、季节、距离等等。如：

It's high time we had to solve the problem.

是我们解决这一问题的时候了。

If it was a sunny day, the pigeons could find their way home.

如果天晴, 它们能找到回家的路。

It was several hundred miles away to the pigeon's coop.

到鸽子笼有几百英里之遥。

II. 先行词 it (Anticipatory)

① 作形式主语, 代替由不定式、动名词或从句等表示的实际主语。

It is necessary for scientists today to learn exactly which types of animal behavior predict earthquakes. 今天的科学家有必要准确地知道哪些类型的动物习性能预示地震。

It's no use crying over spilt milk. 牛奶已泼, 哭之无益。

It's mysterious how homing pigeons use all these senses. 信鸽怎样使用所有这些感官还是个谜。

② 作形式宾语, 在带有复合宾语的句子中, 当宾语是不定式、动名词或从句时, 常用it作形式宾语, 其词序是:

主语+谓语+it+宾语补足语+实际宾语(即不定式、动名词或从句)

They found it difficult to cope with the situation. 他们发现很难应付这种局势。

The scientist is working hard at this subject though some people consider it useless making researches on it. 虽然有人认为研究该专题没有什么用处, 这位科学家仍然致力于该专题的研究。

Do you think it strange that a 1-pound bundle of feathers has better navigational equipment in it than the newest jet plane? 一只一磅重的鸽子有比最新式的喷气式飞机更好的引航设备, 你觉得这件事奇怪吗?

III. 构成断裂句(Cleft Sentence)

在断裂句中, it表示强调, 本身无词义。如: