新概念英语实力提升系列丛书

新版念证

教材全解(第四册)

薛 冰 李咏琳 李玉技 主 编





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前言

《新概念英语》系列教材的经典性早已不言而喻。作为战斗在一线的新东方老师,在培训过数十万名《新概念英语》学员之后,我们一直在思考一个问题:《新概念英语》这套教材究竟是如何深深地吸引着中国的学生?经过深入研究,我们惊喜地发现《新概念英语》这套教材除了具备一般教材的所有特点之外,还有一个非常显著的特点——与中国现在的考试紧密相关。当我们发现这一点时,那感觉简直是欣喜若狂,因为我们终于找到了《新概念英语》这套教材多年以来一直焕发勃勃生机的原因。经过教学实践的无数次尝试,同时也是在西安交通大学出版社领导及编辑的鼓励下,我们这些新东方老师集体创作了《新概念英语教材全解》系列丛书,本套丛书共4册,分别与《新概念英语》1—4册对应。针对广大英语学习者的学习特点和习惯,本习题集以课文为单元,采取一课一练、同步互动的形式进行编排,习题涵盖了课文中所有需要掌握的重要语法、词汇和语音知识,以及相关的阅读写作知识。不仅有助于学习者对教材内容进行理解,还可以有效地衡量学习者对重要知识点的掌握程度。

我们在学习《新概念英语》之前,首先要给自己定位,认清自己的水平、需求。比如,如果没有基础或基础薄弱,想要从头开始或想要纠正语音,那么可以选择第一册。如果想考四级,但是语法薄弱,可以学习第二册。如果想考六级,或是雅思、托福等国外考试,可以学习第三册。如果想做到写文章流利或参加 GRE、GMAT 等考试,可以选择第四册。一般情况下,二册的熟练掌握加上自己的努力就足够让你在高考、PETS 二三级、CET4 中脱颖而出。定位准确,才能做到目标明确,才能有信心,才能有切实的收获。

在此只想告诉所有的英语学习者,只要你选定《新概念英语》教材,扎扎实实地学好每课强调的重点,应对各种考试不在放下。

本书的主要特别之处:

- 1. 强大的编写阵容,编写人员全部由新东方英语老师担任;
- 2. 试券题例编排科学, 题型设计合理, 题量适中;
- 3. 试题内容丰富,许多试题选自各类考试历年真题;
- 4. 重点难点突出,有利于掌握课文要点,提高学习效率;
- 5. 实用方便,既可自测,也可在课堂上使用,提供参考答案。

最后祝愿所有英语学习者在学习过程中,一步一个脚印地朝着自己的既定目标奋进!由于时间仓促,书中的不足之处在所难免,敬请广大读者和英语同仁不吝批评指正。

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1 Finding fossil man 发现化石人

● 课文注释

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5,000年前近东发生的事情,那里的人最早学会了写字。

【用法】动词词组 read of 的意思是"读到关于……的信息或情况等"。read of 在一定程度上可与 read about 互换使用,但 read about 通常指"读到/获悉有关情况"。此外,使用 read about 时 read 后可用 all,much,a little 等词说明"读到/获悉一般情况",而使用 read of 时 read 后则不能使用类似的词。如:I read of the death of the famous writer in this morning's newspaper. 我从今早的新闻得知那位著名作家的死讯。/ The visitor read about a little of that city. 参观者对那个城市略有所知。

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, a 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。如果 part of 前没有形容词修饰语通常不加冠词。如:A small part of the garden is covered with grass.花园的一部分被草覆盖了。当 part of 用作主语,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数形式。如:Part of his money was gone.他的一部分钱丢了。
 - (3) 表示某一事物的一部分时, part of 与 a part of 基本相同。特别是在 part of 后面跟单数名词,前面的冠词可以省略的情况下,在不指明或不明白的哪一部分时通常不用 a part of.如: Part(A part) of the books have arrived. 一部分书已经到达了。/Part of the trouble is that I can't remember where I parked the car. 造成麻烦的部分原因是我现在记不起来把汽车停在哪里了。(不能说: * A part)
- 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】他们保存历史的惟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而传下来。

- 【用法】(1) 本句中 way (方式,方法)为先行词,此时定语从句有三种表达式:一种由 that 引导,还可由 in which 引导或省略关系词。
 - (2) to recount it as sagas 将其作为英雄故事讲述。to recount ... another 为动词不定式短语,在句子中作表语,用来说明主语 way(办法)的情况。应注意动词不定式结构作表语同 be to do 结构,即在 be 动词后用一个动词不定式结构作复合谓语之间的不同:前者用来说明主语的内容,而后者则用来表示主语"计划或安排好做"之意,即句子主语为该动词不定式的逻辑主语比较: We are to send more peole to do this work 我们打算派更多的人做这项工作。(to send ...

1

动词由主语 We 做出)

The task is to need more people to do. 这项任务需要多的人来做。(to need...动作对主语 task 进行说明)

- (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。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"一个……到另一个(……)"。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。

【辨析】history and story

history 有关某个民族、国家或某一特定方面"历史": For the first time in our country's history we have a woman prime minister. 这是我国历史上第一位女首相。

story 有关某个或某些人的"故事": Last night he told me an interesting story about grandfather. 昨晚他给我讲了一个有关我爷爷的有趣的故事。

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】people and peoples

- (1) (泛指)"人,人们" (= men and women),集体名词,作主语时,谓语动词用复数。如: Most people think so.大多数人这样想。
- (2) 与定冠词连用时其含义为"人民(群众)"。如: Abraham Lincoln spoke of "government of the people, by the people, and for the people."亚伯拉罕·林肯谈到"民有,民治,民享"的政府。
- (3) 作"民族,种族,(某国的)国民"解时,是可数名词,其复数形式为 peoples。使用时,必须有形容 词修饰。(a people, peoples, etc.)此时意为 a nation, a race...如: The English-speaking peoples 使用英语的(各)民族(指英、美、加拿大等)。/All the peoples in China love peace.中国各族人民都热爱和平。/The Chinese people are an industrious people.中国人民是勤劳的民族。
 - (4) 在口语中常指"家族,家人,亲属(尤指父母)祖先"作主语时,用复数谓语,常与物主代词或名词 所有格连用,这是一种比较古老的用法。如: My people have lived here for generations. 我家住 在这里已好几代了。
 - (5) 用来指某一阶层、地区、团体、行业的"人,人员"。如: The library people gave me a lot of help. 图书馆的人给了我许多帮助。

【用法】none/none of 可用作代词和副词。

- I. pron.
- (1) 作代词表示"没有任何东西或人,一个也不(没有)"。如: You can't have an apple because there are none in the house. 你吃不上苹果了,因为家中一个也没有。
- (2) "none of +名词(代词宾格)复数或不可数名词"常用在句首或需要否定意义的地方,表示"……中无论哪一个都不(没有)"。如: None of them came. 他们当中一个也没有来。/None of the money is mine. 这笔钱没有一点是我的。
- (3) none 或 none of... 作主语时,谓语动词可以用单数形式,也可以用复数形式。如果强调"一个也不(没有)",谓语动词多用单数形式。如: She tried on ten hats, but none of them were attractive. 她试戴了 10 顶帽子,但全不漂亮。
- (4) 有关的习语:

- ▲ none but 表示"除……以外谁也不(没有),只有"。如: None but a brave man would attempt such a thing. 只有勇敢的人才能做出这样的事。
- ▲ none the less 表示"虽然如此,依然"。如: He has faults, none the less he is the best student of the class. 他有缺点,但仍不失为这班上最好的学生。
- ▲ none other than 作"(不是别人)就是"解。如: The new arrival was none other than the President. 刚到达的那个人就是总统。

II . adv .

- (1) 用在"none+定冠词+比较级"的结构中,表示"绝不,毫不"解。如: I am none the better for it. 我 绝非因此而好一点。
- (2) none 后跟 so, too 表示"一点也不"。如: He is none so wise. 他不怎么聪明。
- 注: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 wang apples in that box? 盒子有多少苹果?

None.一个也没有。

Who have gone out? 谁出去了?

No one. 没人。

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亚人的祖先来自何方。

【用法】(1) wonder and wander

- 1) wonder [ˈwʌndə] (= ask oneself a question, want to know) "不知道,想知道",表示推断,常用句型"wonder whether / if / who / when / where / what / why + 从句或 to 不定式": She wondered what the child liked.她想知道这孩子喜欢什么。/ They wondered whether to visit California first or to go directly down to Mexico.他们不知道是先去加利福尼亚,还是直接去墨西哥。
- 2) wander['wondə]表示"漫游、闲逛(walk aimlessly)": The lost child was wandering the streets.迷路的孩子在街上流浪。
- (2) now living... Islands 为现在分词短语,作定语,修饰 peoples.
 - (3) 动词词组 come from 意为"来自,出生于",无被动语态。
 - (4) 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。
 - (5) peoples 民族。注意 people 可以作为"民族"使用,加"s"表示不同的民族。
- 6. 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) the first people 最初的人类,指原始人类。

- (2) like ourselves 像我们自己这样,指现代人。
 like 是介词,经常与单数名词构成短语(like + a/an + 名词),在句子中起状语的作用: He cried like a baby 他哭得像个婴儿。/ She treated me like a mother 她像母亲一样对待我。
- (3) so long ago that...太久远了以至于……。so... that...引导结果状语从句。表示"如此……以致于"。There are so many people in the hall that I can't go in.会堂里有这么多人,以致我无法进入。
 - so 一般用来修饰形容词或副词,修饰名词时结构应为"so+adj.+ α +单数可数名词"或"so+any/much/(α) little/(few)+复数可数名词/不可数名词"。 so that

- 1)为的是,使得 I'll give you all the facts so that you can judge for yourself. 我把所有的事实都给你,为的是让你做出自己的判断。
- 2)结果是,以致如: Every body lent a Land, so that the work was finished ahead of schedule 人人 尽力以致工作提前完成。
- (4) if they had any 如果有的话,用作插入语,承上, any 后省略了 sagas.
- (5) long and a long time
 - 1) long 用作名词时仅用于疑问句和否定句中,除非它有 too, enough, ago 等修饰及固定短语 before long(不久): I can't stay for long. 我呆不了多久。/Were you there for long? 你在那儿呆得时间久吗? /You've been sleeping too long/long enough. 你睡得时间太长了/够长了。/They came back before long. 他们很快就回来了。
 - 2) a long time 主要用于肯定句,但也可用于疑问句; I'm sorry I'm late. You must have been waiting a long time.对不起,我迟到了。你一定等了好长时间吧。/ He waited a long time before the train arrived.他等了好久火车才到。

比较:

Has she been here long/a long time? 她来这儿很久了吗?

I haven't been here for a long time. 我好久没有来这里了。

I haven't been here for long. 我来这里不久。

7. So archaeologists have neither history nor legends to help them to find out where the firstmodern 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...只用于肯定句式中表达否定意义。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 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。
- 8. Fortunately, however, ancient men made tools of stone, especially, 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隧石,因为隧石较之其他石头更易成形。

- 【用法】(1) 句中"fortunately"为独立成分,类似用法还有: happily, luckily。有时还可说成: fortunately for sb.结构。例如: Happily(for him), his second father was kind to him.幸运的是,他的继父对他很好。
 - (2) make...of 用……制成。比较 make from 与 make of, 当原来的材料有完全变化时,用 from;当 只加以简单的变化,用 of,如: Paper is made from wood. 纸是用木材做成的。/ some jam made from the fruit in our garden 用我们花园里的水果制成的某种果酱

【辨析】ancient and old

ancient 指很久以前发生的,或者在很久以前就存在的。如: Jerusalem is an ancient city. 耶路撒冷是一座古城。

old 形容人或动物年老,东西陈旧,指生命已近于结束,或存在、应用或某种关系已经维持了相当长的时间。如: We are old friends. 我们是老朋友。

【辨析】tool and instrument

tool 是指可以拿在手中并用来干活的"工具";另外,还可用作比喻: The computer is an indispensable

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tool in many businesses. 在许多商务活动中电脑是一种不可或缺的工具。

a tool box(工具箱), a set of tools(一套工具)

instrument 是指用来干复杂微妙的科学工作的"工具、仪器";另外,还指乐器: an optical instrument (光学仪器), a surgical instrument(手术器具), an instrument of torture(刑具), a musical instrument(乐器)

【辨析】stone and rock

stone 通常表示体积很小,可以搬动或投掷的石块: To his surprise, the box was full of sand and stones. 使他吃惊的是,那盒里装满了沙石。

the Stone Age(石器时代), stone carvings(石雕), scoop up stones(搅起石块), a famous stone bridge (一座著名的石桥), a house built of stone(石头建成的房子)

rock 表示"岩石"时为不可数名词;表示"石头"时常指那些体积很大、人力难以搬动的巨石,为可数名词: If there had not been a hard layer of rock beneath the soil, they would have completed the job in a few hours. 如果土层下面没有坚硬的岩石,他们早在几个小时内就完成这项工作了。/Try as she would, she could not lift the rock.不管她怎么努力,也举不起这块石头。

molten/liquid rock(熔岩), a fault in the rock (岩层中的断层), cut through hard rock at great depths (钻透深处坚硬的岩石), as firm/solid as a rock 坚如磐石

other kinds 其他种类。承上省略了其后的 of stones,即指其他(种类的)石头。

9. 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贻尽。

- 【用法】(1) may + 动词的现在完成时结构用来表示讲话人从目前的角度仍认为过去某事曾发生过,但把握性不大,通常含有"或许/也许发生……了"这样怀疑或推测的意味,如: The pupils may have done their exercises yesterday. 学生们也许昨天做完练习了。
 - (2) rot away 腐蚀殆尽,腐烂掉,动词+副词型短语,如: The paper has rotted away for centuries. 经过几个世纪,纸张已经腐烂。
 - (3) also 放在助动词后,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。如: I am also hungry. 我也饿了。/ She has also known the news. 她也已经知道这个消息了。
- 10. Stone does not decay, and so the tools of long ago have remained when even the bones of the man 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】when 尽管,从属连词,在此用来引导让步状语从句。在一定的语境中,when 除了可以引导让步状语从句外,有时还可以用来引导条件状语从句,表示"如果"、"只要"之意。这样使用时,多置于句末,如:Some of them will make trouble when nothing good is to be expected.即使什么好处都得不到,他们中的一些人也还是要捣乱的。(when 引导让步状语从句)/Turn off the switch when anything goes wrong with the machine.如果机器发生故障,就把开关关掉。(when 引导条件状语从句)

2 Spare that spider 不要伤害蜘蛛

● 课文注释

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) Why should...? 形式的疑问句往往用来表达"不能理解"的含义,如: Why should it get colder when we go up a mountain? 爬山时为什么越往上越冷呢?

此外,这一结构有时也用来表示愤怒、生气,如: $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \textit{Give me a dollar.} \, \text{给我一美元.} \\ \textit{Why should } 1? \, \text{ 凭什么} . \end{array} \right.$

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。如: It is strange that she should be our neighbour. 真奇怪,她竟然是我们的邻居。Should he leave tomorrow? 他明天怎么会离开?

- (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】英语中的条件从句(conditional clause)可分为真实条件从句(conditional real clause)和非真实条件从句(conditional unreal clause),它们主要是由 if 来引导。

为了更好地理解后面讨论的非真实条件从句,我们先回顾一下 if 引导的真实条件从句。

真实条件从句所表示的假设是可能发生或实现的。在实际应用中有两种情况:

- (1) 表示一般现在的情况:
 - 1) Oil floats if you pour it on water.
 - 2) Paper can be burned if it is put on fire.
- (2) 表示将来可能发生的情况:
 - 1) If it doesn't rain tomorrow, the sports meet will be held as scheduled.
 - 2) If I earn a big sum from the business, I will buy a house for my parents .

非真实条件从句,顾名思义,是用来描述说话人想象的、非真实的情景的,这些情景通常是不可能发生的,与客观实在相反的,或发生可能性极小,只表示说话者的一种主观愿望、假想和建议等等。非真实条件从句表示对现在、过去、将来的事实进行虚拟时,主句和 if 从句中的谓语动词形式列表如下:

表示虚拟的时间	if 从句谓语形式	主句谓语形式
现在	did or were	would (should, might, could) + do
过去	had done or had been	would(should, might, could) + have done(been)
将来	were to(should)+do	would (should, might, could)+do

这就是虚拟语气的三种基本形态:

- (1)与现在事实相反:
 - 1) If I were in your shoes, I would act differently.
 - 2) If I had enough money, I would run a company of my own.

- 1) You would have missed the train if you had not hurried.
- 2) If the flowers had been planted earlier, they would have been in bloom for the garden party last week.
- 3) If he had not been promoted, he would never have remained with the company.
- (3)与将来事实相反:
 - 1) If I should win the lottery, I would buy a car.
 - 2) If he were to come here, how would you tell him about this?

掌握上述虚拟语气的三种基本形态,分别牢记在不同时间(现在、过去、将来)情况下的非真实条件虚拟句中 if 从句和主句谓语动词的对应形式,是学习非真实条件句虚拟语气其他变化形式的基础。所以,一定要对 应记牢,不可混淆。其实,从上面的例子来看,我们会发现:非真实条件从句的谓语时态比真实条件句的时 态向"过去"方向推进了一层。

对现在虚拟 二 if+过去时, I would do...

对过去虚拟 二> if + 过去完成时, I would have done...

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

3. We owe a lot to the birds and beasts who eat insects but all of them put together kill only 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消灭的一小部分。

- 【用法】(1) 句中的 them 指的是 the birds and beasts who eat insects; put together 是过去分词短语,用来修饰 them,即 that are put together. 名词词组 a fraction of 意为 a small part of,即"一小部分",如:

 She's careful with her money, and spends only a fraction of her earnings. 她用钱谨慎,只花了所赚的钱的小部分。
 - (2) 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。

I haven't the slightest idea what you're talking about. 我一点也不知道你在说些什么。

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 may 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

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- 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 甚至也几乎与它们毫无关系,为省略句,省略了 are spiders. 完整的句子为: nor are spiders even nearly related to them(注意,使用完整句子表达式,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. 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 law-yer 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 job. 我们正忙于找工作。
- 7. 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】on 意为"关于"或"在……方面"。例如: This article is on law. 这本书是关于法律的。

8....that is something like 6,000,000 spiders of different kinds on a foot 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) 修饰具体的数学时表示"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。
- 9. 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。

10. 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 为形式宾语,其后的动词不定式短语 make ... kill 为逻辑主语。how many they kill 为一名词性从句,作介词 at 的宾语。
 - (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) the wildest + noun. the wildest 多用于修饰 guess, dream, imagination, speculation, thought, fantasy, hope, estimate, 原义是"最无边际的或最大胆的猜测、猜想、推测、想象、梦想、希望等", 但通常只是一种修辞手段用于加强语气;该结构多与 beyond 连用: They are wild with joy, for the results have gone beyond their wildest hopes. 他们喜出望外,因为其结果他们连想都没想过。

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

【译文】据估计,在英国被蜘蛛毁灭的昆虫的重量要比这个国家所有人的重量还要大很多。

【用法】句子中的 It 为先行词,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 that 或 whether 引导的宾语从句。如文中的句子,构成主动语态为: People have estimated that the weight of... in the country.构成被动语态时,这类由 that 或 whether 引导的宾语从句可提前做主语而整句变为: 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,常常使用先行词 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.

3 Matterhorn man 马特霍恩山区人

♦ 课文注释

1. Modern alpinists try to climb mountains by a route which will give them good sport... and the more difficult it is, the more highly it is regarded.

【译文】现代登山运动员总想找一个能够给他们带来运动乐趣的路线来登山。他们认为,道路越艰险越带 劲。

- 【用法】(1) the more difficult..., the more highly...为形容词/副词比较级结构 the more..., the more... (越……越……)的典型用法,用来表示两个变化的发生。
 - (2) way and route
 - 1) way 是表示"路,道"的最常见的用法,即可指"特定的路",又可指无形的"路线": Which way do you usually go to school? 你上学通常走哪条路? / He asked me the way to London.他向我打听去伦敦的路。/ There was a lorry blocking the way.有一辆卡车挡着道呢。
 - 2) route 多指海上和空中的"航线",有时也指从一地到另一地的"路线": They managed to discover a new trading route across the Atlantic. 他们设法发现了一条横跨大西洋的新的贸易路线。/ the main shipping routes across the Atlantic 横跨大西洋的主要船运线/The climbers tried to find a new route to the top of the mountain. 登山者们试图找到一条去山顶的新路线。
 - (3) 动词词组 regard sth. highly 意为"把……看得很高或很重"。如: I have always regarded him highly. 我总是把他看得很高。
- 2. In the pioneering days, however, this was not the case at all.

【译文】然而,在登山运动的初期,全然不是这种情况。

- 【用法】(1) In the pioneering days 在初创时期。这里指登山运动的初创期。
 - (2) This is not the case. 意为"情况并非如此"。
- 3. The early climbers were looking for the easiest way to the top, because the summit was the prize they sought....

【译文】早期登山者所寻找的是通往山顶的最方便的途径,因为顶峰才是他们寻求的目标。

- 【用法】(1) to the top 为介词短语,作 way 的定语,即"到达顶峰的路"。they sought 为定语从句,修饰 prize,其间省略了关系代词 which/that,即"他们所追求的目标"。
 - (2) the way to 含义为"通往……的路"。如: Can you tell me the way to the nearest hospital? 你能告诉我通往最近的医院的路怎么走吗?
- 4. It is true that during their explorations they often faced difficulties and danger of the most perilous nature, equipped in a manner which would make a modern climber shudder at the thought, but they did not go out of their way to court such excitement.

【译文】确实,在探险中他们经常遇到惊心动魄的困难和危险,他们装备之简陋足以使现代登山者一想起来就胆战心惊。但是,他们并非故意寻求这种刺激。

- 【用法】(1) It 在句子中作形式主语, that 引导的从句(从 that 至 at the thought)作句子的逻辑主语, true 为表语。equipped 构成的过去分词短语表示句子主语 they 的状态,补全应为 they were equipped in a manner...。equipped in a manner... at the thought 为过去分词短语,作原因状语,修饰 faced,意即"他们用足以使现代登山者一想起来就胆战心惊的简陋装备武装自己"。
 - (2) face 面对,遇到,与 be faced with (面对)相比,前者更加强调动作,而后者则更注重状态。
 - (3) be equipped 通常与 with 搭配。例如: They are equipped with the best machines. 他们配备有最好的机器。
 - (4) go out of the / one's way to do 表示①特地干(make a special effort),不怕麻烦(地)干(take the

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