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Oriental English
东方英语学习丛书

◎ 主编 张建成

新概念英语

自学指南

第3册

与实战

A LEARNER'S BOOK
OF NEW CONCEPT
ENGLISH

東方出版社



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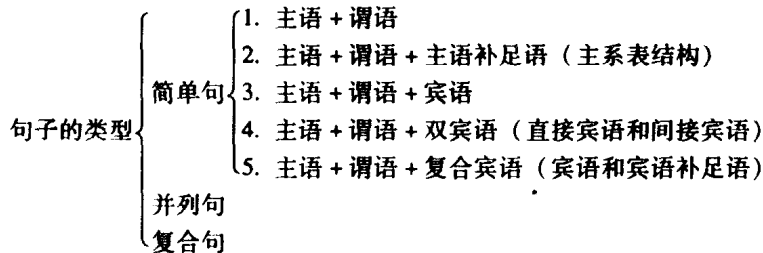
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LESSON 1

A puma at large 逃遁的美洲狮

语法 简单句，并列句，复合句

英语句子按其结构的复杂程度可分为简单句、并列句和复合句。



一、简单句

1. 简单句是英语中最基本的句子单位，一般有一个限定动词、一个主语和一个谓语，如：

One child is missing. 一个小孩失踪了。

(主语) (谓语)

但可以用连词 *and* 将两个或两个以上的动词合并为一个简单句，如将 “We sang all night. We danced all night. 我们唱了一夜。我们跳了一夜。” 合并为：We sang and danced all night. 我们一整夜又唱又跳。

2. 根据动词后所使用的不同成分，简单句可有 5 种基本句型。

(1) 主语 + 动词：

My head aches. 我头疼。

(2) 主语 + 动词 + 主语补足语：

Mike is clever/an architect. 迈克很聪明/是一名建筑师。

(3) 主语 + 动词 + 直接宾语：

My little brother enjoyed that game. 我弟弟喜欢那种游戏。

(4) 主语 + 动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语：

The firm gave me a watch. 那家商行赠给我一块手表。

(5) 主语 + 动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语：

They made me monitor. 他们使我成为班长。

二、并列句

1. 几个简单句连接起来构成并列句。在并列句中不存在单独的主句和从属于它的从句；各小句根据上下文的要求按逻辑次序排列，但各小句都同等重要并独立存在。我们常常把并列句中的各小句看成是并列主句。

2. 可采用下列任何一种方式构成并列句：

(1) 用分号：

We fished all day; we didn't catch a thing. 我们钓了一整天的鱼，我们一条也没钓到。

(2) 用分号，后面跟一个连接副词（短语），如 *however*, *above all*, *in addition*, *as far as* 等。

We fished all day; however, we didn't catch a thing. 我们钓了一整天的鱼，然而我们一条也没钓到。

(3) 用并列连词，如 *and*, *but*, *so*, *yet* 等，前面常加逗号：

We fished all day, but (we) didn't catch a thing. 我们钓了一整天的鱼, 但是(我们)一条也没钓到。

三、复合句

1. 英语里很多句子是复合句, 书面语尤其如此。复合句的构成方法可以是把简单句连接在一起, 但复合句的各个组成部分并非同等重要(此点与并列句不同), 其中总有一个独立小句(或称“主句”)和一个或一个以上的从属小句(或称“从句”); 主句往往可以独立存在。

2. 复合句的构成方法:

(1) 用连词将从句与主句连接起来:

The alarm was raised (主句) as soon as the fire was discovered (从句). 一发现起火, 警报器就响了起来。

If you're not good at figures (从句), it is pointless to apply for job in a bank (主句). 如果你不擅长于计算, 向银行求职就毫无意义。

(2) 用动词不定式或分词结构。它们是非限定性动词, 是短语而不是从句, 但它们构成复合句(而非简单句)的一部分。之所以如此是因为它们可以用从句的形式表现出来。

To get into a university you have to pass a number of examinations. 进入大学你必须通过一系列考试。(= if you want to get into a university... 如果你想上大学的话……)

Seeing the door open, the stranger entered the house. 那个陌生人看见门开着就进了屋子。(= When he saw the door open... 当他看见门开着……)

3. 从句可分为以下3种:

(1) 名词性从句:

He told me that the match had been cancelled. 他告诉我比赛取消了。

(2) 形容词从句:

Shopping centers which are very crowded are not very pleasant. 那些拥挤的商场令人感到不很愉快。

(3) 副词从句:

However hard I try, I can't remember people's names. 不管我怎样用心, 还是记不住人们的名字。

词汇

give [gɪv] (gave [geɪv] given ['gɪvn]) *vt.* ① 送给; 给予 ② 授予; 赐予 ③ 传授; 传递 ④ 交给; 托付 ⑤ 举行; 举办 ⑥ 发布(命令)

【词组】give away ① 赠送; 捐献 ② 泄露 / give back ① 归还 ② 恢复 / give in ① 交上 ② 屈服 / give off 放出; 释放 / give oneself away 泄露; 露马脚 / give oneself up 投降; 自首 / give out 分发; 放出 / give up 停止; 放弃 / give way (to) ① 给……让路 ② 被……代替 / give oneself to 专心于; 迷恋

【词语辨析】give, donate, bestow

give “送给”, 常用词, 将某物送给某人, 如: He gave me a handbook.

donate “给予”, 常指公开给予或捐赠, 如: He donated a large sum of money to the college.

bestow “赠给”, 把某物作礼物赠给别人, 如: I have bestowed a watch on the boy.

leave [li:v] *v.* ① 离去; 出发 ② 留下; 剩下 ③ 遗留; 遗忘 ④ 把……交给; 委托

【词组】leave about 乱扔; 乱放 / leave alone 听任; 不理睬 / leave behind 留下; 忘记带 / leave for 动身到某处 / leave go (of) 放开 / leave out 遗漏; 省略 / leave off 停止; 中断 / leave off doing / leave over 留下; 剩下

n. ① 许可; 同意 ② 准假; 假期

【词组】ask for leave 请假 / ask leave to do 请求同意做…… / have one's leave to do 经某人同意做……

【提示】

① leave 表示“让, 听任, 使处于某种状态”时, 后可跟复合宾语, 结构为:

- { leave sth. (sb.) + 形容词 使某人或某物处于什么状态
- { leave sb. + 名词 使某人成为某某人
- { leave sb. to do sth. 让某人做某事
- { leave sb. (sth.) doing sth. 让某人或某物继续某种动作行为
- { leave sth. done 使某事被做

His illness has left him very weak. 他的病使他非常虚弱。

She left the child an orphan. 她使那孩子成了孤儿。

The teacher left them to work out the problem by themselves. 老师让他们自己解决那个问题。

Don't leave her waiting outside. 不要让她在外面等。

He left the job half-finished. 他把活干了一半就不干了。

② leave sb. (sth.) with sb. 表示“把……托付给(留给)”。例如:

He left the sick child with his grandma. 他把生病的孩子托给祖母。

{ She left the boy with 200 dollars. 她为那个男孩留下了200美元。

{ = She left 200 dollars to the boy.

③表示“把某物留在或忘在某地了”要用 leave sth. + 介词短语结构。例如:

She left the key in the car. 她把钥匙忘在车里了。

{ I left my dictionary in the classroom. 我把词典忘在教室里了。

{ I forgot my dictionary in the classroom. (误, 这种用法不可用 forget)

【辨析】leave, permission, permit

leave *n.* “许可, 准假”, 尤指工作中批准请假。如: You have my leave to stay away from the office tomorrow. 我允许你明天不来上班。

leave 还可指“假期”。如: a sick leave 病假

permission *n.* “许可”, 指一般意义上的同意、允许。如: May I have permission to use this car? 我可以用这辆汽车吗?

permit *n.* “许可证”, 指有关部门发的许可证, 有合法的含义。如: Many migrant workers in Shanghai have no work permits. 在上海的许多民工没有务工证。

complain [kəm'pleɪn] *v.* 抱怨: The students complained about too much written work. 学生们抱怨笔头作业太多。He complained of being short of reading materials. 他抱怨缺少阅读材料。

【派生】complaint *n.* 抱怨; 控告

【词组】complain of (about)

本短语表示“抱怨”, 不同 for 连用。例如:

{ Many people complain for the rising price. (误)

{ Many people complain of (about) the rising price. (正) 很多人抱怨物价上涨。

语法练习

单选题

- _____ by the Chinese people is a well-known historic fact.
 - The worlds first compass was invented
 - That the worlds first compass was invented
 - What the worlds first compass was invented
 - Which the worlds first compass was invented
- It has been well-known _____ electricity is a form of energy.
 - it
 - what
 - all
 - that

3. The fact _____ the earth and the moon attract each other is only one example of a very general law called the law of universal gravitation.
A. that B. which C. / D. it
4. The reason _____ we say that gases are something like liquids is due to the fact that they take on the shape of their containers.
A. why B. that C. of which D. which
5. That's the best film _____ I have ever seen.
A. which B. that C. who D. whom
6. The ground _____ is in constant motion and in constant change.
A. we stand on B. on that we stand C. on we stand D. we stand
7. The real problem with pollution is the way _____.
A. about which people think their environment B. which people think about their environment
C. people think about their environment D. that people think their environment
8. _____ we call a machine is really a kind of tool that can do work for man.
A. When B. That C. What D. Which
9. Metals in general are good conductors, _____ nonmetals are insulators.
A. when B. while C. and D. thus
10. _____ air has weight, it exerts force on any object immersed in it.
A. Because B. For C. Since D. While
11. Water is not a solid, _____ it changes its shape to fit the thing holding it.
A. because B. for C. since D. while
12. In fact, machines cannot do anything _____ men control them.
A. on condition that B. otherwise C. if D. unless
13. _____ it is given a program, a computer can gather a wide range of information for many purposes.
A. Once B. Unless C. Only D. While
14. Some kinds of substances are better for certain purposes _____.
A. than other kinds of matter were B. than other kinds of matter does
C. than are other kinds of matter D. than do other kinds of matter
15. But building a clean air is easier said _____.
A. than do B. than doing C. than done D. than it was done
16. We don't expect to die young, and so we think more of _____ we shall live than _____ we may die.
A. how... when B. what... when C. when... when D. how... how
17. He never reads as much as _____ of the class.
A. what required B. what is required C. that required D. it required
18. The sea was less smooth than _____.
A. what hoped B. what was hoped C. it hoped D. that hoped
19. He smoked more cigarettes than _____ good for him.
A. do B. does C. are D. is
20. I took as much luggage _____ was allowed.
A. that B. which C. what D. as
21. He was late for school, _____ was usual with him.
A. that B. what C. as D. it
22. How can you talk to such a woman _____ she is.
A. as B. that C. who D. like
23. My typewriter is not the machine _____ it was.
A. than B. as C. that D. which

24. The girl _____ we spoke of is Mary.
A. who B. / C. what D. as
25. Just as the sun is the center body of the solar system, _____ the nucleus is the core of the atom.
A. as B. thus C. so D. like
26. Everything in the world, no matter _____ different it may seem from other thing, is made of molecules.
A. what B. how C. which D. where
27. Air is all around us. _____ we are on earth, we are surrounded by air.
A. Wherever B. Whatever C. However D. Whenever
28. Water evaporated more and more quickly _____ the temperature grew.
A. when B. while C. with D. as
29. Just as the tree is the unit of a forest and the book the unit of a library, _____ the molecule is the unit of matter.
A. as B. thus C. like D. so
30. The problem of _____ to select as the president of the university has not been disposed of.
A. what B. whom C. which D. how
31. The girl is unusual _____ she is good at everything.
A. in how B. where C. in which D. in that
32. We'll help you _____ we can.
A. as far as B. the same as C. as long as D. as well as
33. _____ the flood, they would have finished the work on time.
A. In spite of B. In case of C. Because of D. But for
34. The oil production in this area this year is expected to double _____ of 1997.
A. that B. it C. one D. what
35. I'm lucky _____ I've been given a chance to do it.
A. in that B. with that C. for that D. at that
36. Not a day passes _____ it rains.
A. for that B. but that C. in that D. with that
37. _____ quite recently, he didn't get into touch with me.
A. Before B. From C. Until D. Since
38. _____ the epidemics which water-born disease can cause are understood, water supplies are organized to prevent them.
A. For now B. Ever since C. Now that D. By now
39. He seems a foreigner, _____ in fact he is.
A. what B. that C. so D. as
40. His article, _____ I have just read, is very instructive.
A. that B. which C. what D. as
41. All of them seek _____ shade they can find.
A. whichever B. wherever C. whatever D. whenever
42. People often think of dust _____ it were a big nuisance.
A. as B. as if C. even if D. like
43. Small _____ the stars appear, they are really large bodies.
A. although B. since C. as D. while
44. Light travels in straight lines _____ it is travelling in air medium.
A. as much as B. as far as C. the same as D. as long as
45. The worlds stand-by _____ is still coal.
A. as far as power goes B. as much as power

LESSON 2

Thirteen equals one 十三等于一

语法

一、现在进行时、一般现在时表示习惯性的动作

1. 一般现在时表示经常发生的、习惯性的动作 (action) 或者是存在的状态 (state)。

She prefers riding to driving. 她喜欢骑车而不喜欢开车。

He doesn't work hard. 他工作不努力。

He often goes to the gym. 他经常去体操房。

这一用法常和一些表动作频率的时间副词连用:

(1) 表示肯定的频度副词有: always, frequently, usually, sometimes, generally, occasionally, often 等。

(2) 表示否定的频度副词有: never, seldom, rarely 等。

(3) 表示否定的程度副词有: scarcely, hardly, barely 等。

(4) 表示频度的副词短语有: once a week, twice a year, on alternate days 等。

不过, 在应用上述这些副词时, 要注意以下几点:

(1) 它们在句子中的位置通常是: 在 be 动词后、实义动词前。

{ He is always late. 他总是迟到。

{ He always goes to school by bike. 他总是骑自行车去上学。

(2) 上述否定副词不能再与否定助动词如 don't 等连用。

{ He doesn't seldom come late. (误)

{ He seldom comes late. 他很少迟到。

(3) 这些副词一般放在否定助动词前, always 除外。

The history lectures sometimes aren't interesting. 历史课有的时候没有意思。

His wife complains that he { doesn't sometimes listen to her. (误)

{ sometimes doesn't listen to her. 他的妻子抱怨他有时不听她的。

He doesn't always leave before 6 o'clock. Sometimes he works until 7 o'clock. 六点之前他往往不会离开。有时他会工作到七点。

(4) 注意否定频度副词 never, seldom, rarely 和否定程度副词 hardly, scarcely, barely 用法的区别。

He scarcely attends class. (误) → He rarely attends class. 他几乎不上课。

Because of his hearing loss, he scarcely hears me when I speak. 由于失聪, 当我说话的时候, 他几乎什么也听不到。

2. 现在进行时常与 always, forever, continually, constantly 连用, 往往表示意想不到或使人不愉快的事。

Jack is always borrowing money and forgetting to pay you back. 杰克总是借钱不还。

He's continually asking me for money. 他不断地向我要钱。

My wife is forever looking for her keys. 我的妻子永远也找不到她的钥匙。

How come Joe is always groaning about things? 为什么乔总是唠叨这些事情。

这类表示不断重复动作的非确定频度的副词有 always, constantly, continually, frequently, forever, hardly, ever, never, often, rarely, repeatedly 等。

二、非确定频度副词的位置

1. 英语中频度副词不少, 说明“经常的程度”。它们表示的频度可以用下表表示:

频繁程度	频度副词	举例
100%	always	He is <u>always</u> like that. 他总是那样。
	usually	I <u>usually</u> get up at six. 我通常六点起床。
	often	He is <u>often</u> late. 他常常迟到。
	frequently	They were <u>frequently</u> in debt. 他们常常负债。
	normally	I <u>normally</u> go to bed early. 我通常睡得早。
	sometimes	<u>Sometimes</u> we are quite busy. 有时我们相当忙。
	occasionally	She came only <u>occasionally</u> . 她只是偶尔到这里来。
	seldom, rarely	{ Barking dogs <u>seldom</u> bite. 爱叫的狗很少咬人。(谚语) He <u>rarely</u> left his room. 他很少离开他的房间。
	hardly ever	It <u>hardly ever</u> snows here. 这儿几乎从不下雪。
	almost never	They <u>almost never</u> quarrelled. 他们几乎从不吵架。
0%	never	Truth <u>never</u> grows old. 真理永远不会过时。(谚语)

2. 除了上面这些最常用的频度副词，还有一些其他相近的副词：

We don't see much of each other. 我们不常见面。

They meet regularly on Friday. 他们经常礼拜五见面。

Generally we don't work at weekends. 一般说来我们周末不工作。

She is constantly changing her mind. 她老是改变主意。

They are continually on the go. 他们老是忙忙碌碌。

3. 频度副词通常放在谓语前面 (a)，系动词 be 的后面 (b)，或情态动词、助动词和主要动词之间 (c)：

a. He often does this. 他常常这样做。

She seldom writes to us. 她很少给我们写信。

They occasionally come to see us. 他们偶尔来看我们。

b. She is always like that. 她总是那样。

He was rarely late. 他很少迟到。

They were never happy together. 他们在一起从来没快活过。

c. Lost time is never found again. 失去的时间再也找不回来。(谚语)

They have hardly ever quarrelled. 他们几乎从未吵过架。

We may never see each other again. 我们可能永远不会再见面。

4. sometimes 有时还可放句首或句末，甚至放在动词后面：

Sometimes we're busy and sometimes we're not. 有时我们很忙，有时不忙。

Every man is a fool sometimes, and none at all time. 人会一时发傻，但不会老是发傻。(谚语)

She likes sometimes the one and sometimes the other. 她有时喜欢这一个，有时又喜欢那一个。

5. never 放在句首时，后面句子要倒装：

Never will we bow the knee to hegemonism. 我们永远不会向霸权主义屈膝。

6. 句子副词常可放在句首，或插在句子中间：

Luckily, I have read the book before. 幸好我以前看过这本书。

Strangely, I've never seen that program. 说也奇怪，我从未看见过这个节目。

However, not everybody agreed. 但不是所有的人都同意的。

She was not, however, aware of the circumstances. 但她对情况并不清楚。

I thought, perhaps, you were expecting someone. 我想你或许是在等人。

词汇

have [hæv] *v.* ①有；拥有 ②吃；喝 ③使；让 ④得到 ⑤从事；进行 ⑥体会；经受 *aux.*（与过去分词连用）已经；曾经

【词组】have back 要回；收回/have on 穿着；戴着/have to/have go to 不得不/have to do with 与……有关

【辨析】have, own, possess

have *v.* “有，具有”，普通用语。如：They have a son and a daughter. 他们有一子一女。

own *v.* “有，拥有”，指自然地或合法地拥有某物，使某物完全处于某人控制之中。如：Smith owns the factory in the district. 史密斯拥有本区的那家工厂。

possess *v.* “有，拥有”，强调法律的含义。从下面例句中可以看出其与 own 的区别：A husband and wife own a piece of land, but legally only the husband possesses it. 一对夫妻拥有一块土地，但从法律上讲只有丈夫拥有它。

possess 还可用来指具有某种特性、品质、权利和功能。如：possess the noble qualities 具有崇高品质
The state possessed the power to exclude or admit them. 政府有权拒绝或接纳他们。

look [luk] *v.* ①看；注视（与 at 连用）②看起来；好像 ③朝向；面向：The building looks west. 大楼朝西 *n.* ①看；注视 ②神情；眼色：A serious look passed over his face. 他脸上显出一副严肃的神色。③外表；外貌：The famous actor kept his good looks even in old age.

【词组】look after 照料/look back（与 on, to 连用）回想；记起 look down on 轻视；看不起/look forward to doing 盼望；期待/look in 顺便看望；短暂访问/look into 窥视；浏览；观察/look on（常与 as 连用）旁观；看做（= look upon）/look out 注意/look over 翻阅；浏览/look through 仔细研读；温习/look to 注意/look up 在书中查到/look up to 尊敬/look sb. up and down 上下打量

【辨析】look at, see

look at “看”，指有意识地看，强调动作本身。如：Please look at the picture. 请看图片。

see *v.* “看见”，指用眼睛看到，不涉及有意无意这一因素，强调动作的结果。如：I looked and looked, but saw nothing. 我看了又看，但什么也看不到。

recognize ['rekəɡnaɪz] *vt.* ①认识；认出；辨认：recognize an old acquaintance ②承认；认可：recognize this new government 承认这个新政府 ③认清；认识到

【用法】recognize 是及物动词。

(1) 表示“辨认，认出（曾见过的人或物）”。例如：

I recognized him without difficulty. 我毫不费力地认出了他。

She has changed so much that I can hardly recognize her. 她变化那么大，我几乎认不出来了。

(2) 表示“认可，承认（government, country, theory），认识到”，结构为：

recognize sth.
recognize sb. to be
recognize sb. as
recognize + that 从句

They don't recognize the new government. 他们不承认新政府。

I recognize her to be cleverer than I am. 我承认她比我聪明。

They recognized him as the best student in the class. 他们承认他是班上最好的学生。

He recognized that he had made mistakes. 他承认他犯了错误。

We recognized that we have to overcome many difficulties. 我们认识到必须克服许多困难。

【提示】recognize 表示“认出（熟悉的人或物），认识到（某种价值，合法性，真实性）”，为非延续性动词；而 know 则表示“认识”，为延续性动词。比较：

I have recognized him for many years.（误）

I have known him for many years.（正）我认识他多年了。

练习及答案

语法练习

一、单选题

- Fibers of hair and wool are not continuous and must normally be spun into thread _____ woven into textile fabrics.
A. as are they B. when to be C. that they are D. if they are to be
- Marlin is a young man of independent thinking who is not about _____ compliments to his political leaders.
A. paying B. having paid C. to pay D. to have paid
- He didn't show up at the party yesterday. He _____ in the lab.
A. must be busy working B. must be busy to work
C. must have been busy working D. would have been busy working
- By the time she is 50 years old, she _____ an inmate of the prison for over half of her life.
A. would have been B. will be
C. will have been D. would be
- There was a knock at the door. It was the second time someone _____ me that evening.
A. to have interrupted B. would have interrupted
C. had interrupted D. to interrupt
- This was the second time that they _____.
A. had fished up sunk ammunition B. fished up sunk ammunition
C. did fish up sunk ammunition D. were fishing up sunk ammunition
- It _____ for over a month and the downpour had damaged many houses.
A. rained heavily B. had been raining cats and dogs
C. has been raining heavily D. has rained cats and dogs
- When we reached, the coach had not arrived yet, so we _____.
A. had not hurried B. needn't have hurried
C. didn't need to hurry D. needn't hurry
- What if you _____ a tiger in the street?
A. meet B. has met C. had met D. met
- When eleven o'clock came and he still hadn't arrived, I began to wonder if he _____ an accident.
A. had had B. had C. would have D. should have
- By the time you arrive in London, we _____ in Europe for two weeks.
A. shall stay B. have stayed C. will have stayed D. have been staying
- The Managing Director said that improving relations with the association would not be easy, but that they _____ to try.
A. would have decided B. decide
C. have decided D. had decided
- He has been writing the essay the whole morning and he still _____.
A. has B. is C. has been D. does
- By five o'clock this evening the spaceship _____ eleven times round the world.
A. has been travelling B. will have traveled
C. has traveled D. will travel
- Our modern civilization must not be thought of as _____ in a short period of time.
A. being created B. having created

- C. having been created D. creating
16. Whatever the causes, English at the end of the 20th century is more widely spoken and written than any other language _____.
A. ever was B. had ever been
C. has ever been D. would ever be
17. By the year 2010, scientists probably _____ a cure for cancer.
A. will be discovering B. are discovering
C. will have discovered D. have discovered
18. From the tears in Nedra's eyes we can deduce that something sad _____.
A. must have occurred B. would have occurred
C. should have occurred D. might be occurring
19. My pain _____ apparent the moment I walked into the room, for the first man I met asked sympathetically: "Are you feeling all right?"
A. must be B. had been
C. must have been D. had to be
20. The ambassador heard that _____ at his post a year longer.
A. he be staying B. him to stay
C. he would be staying D. he will have stayed
21. Exploration of the Solar System is continuing, and at the present rate of progress all the planets _____ within the next 50 years.
A. will have been contacted B. will have contacted
C. will be contacted D. will contact
22. "What do you think of the boxing match last night?"
"I really _____ think Jackson _____."
A. don't... has won B. didn't... would win
C. didn't... wins D. don't... wins
23. Between 1897 and 1919, at least 29 motion pictures in which artificial beings were portrayed _____.
A. had produced B. have been produced
C. would have produced D. had been produced
24. Greater efforts to increase agricultural production must be made if food shortage _____ avoided.
A. is to be B. can be C. will be D. has been
25. I apologize if I _____ you, but I assure you it was unintentional.
A. offend B. had offended
C. should have offended D. might have offended
26. In this experiment, they are wakened several times during the night, and asked to report what they _____.
A. had just been dreaming B. have just been dreaming
C. are just dreaming D. had just dreamt

二、把句末括号内的副词放在句中适当的位置

1. You can get help from us. (always)
2. He is able to skate in winter. (hardly)
3. The foreign guests were received by the students. (warmly)
4. I don't know him well. (enough)
5. She has been to Beijing. (never)
6. There are five new words in the text. (only)
7. We've got a reply from them. (just)