

Notes to C. E. Eckersley's

ESSENTIAL

ENGLISH

《基础英语》

注释

2

外语教学与研究出版社

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《基础英语》注释

(二)

Notes to C. E. Eckersley's
Essential English
for Foreign Students

朱次櫛 注释

外语教学与研究出版社

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《基础英语》注释(二)

朱次榴 注释

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说 明

1. 《〈基础英语〉注释》是专为自学艾克斯利 (C. E. Eckersley) 所编的《基础英语》(Essential English) 的人而编写的。
2. 注释的内容包括:
 - 1) 生词注释
 - 2) 语法及重点词汇用法注释
 - 3) 难句译注
3. 这一套《注释》汲取了原书教师手册的精华, 并加进了注者本人使用此书进行教学的点滴经验。考虑到自学者各方面的需要, 注释力求详尽周到。但由于注者学力有限, 疏漏谬误之处仍在所难免。谨请读者批评指正。

朱 次 榴

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Lesson 1 第一课

The Priestleys' House

普里斯特利一家的住宅

词 汇

afraid [ə'freɪd] <i>a.</i>	害怕, 恐怕
along [ə'lɒŋ] <i>prep.</i>	沿着
awake [ə'weɪk] <i>a.</i>	醒的
bake [beɪk] <i>v.</i>	烘烤
blanket ['blæŋkɪt] <i>n.</i>	毯子
blind [blaɪnd] <i>a.</i>	瞎的, 盲目的
bookcase ['bʊkeɪs] <i>n.</i>	书橱, 书箱
bottle ['bɒtl] <i>n.</i>	瓶子
bowl [bəʊl] <i>n.</i>	碗, 钵, 缸
cafe ['kæfeɪ, kə'feɪ] <i>n.</i>	咖啡馆
carpet ['kɑ:pɪt] <i>n.</i>	地毯
chat [tʃæt] <i>v.</i>	聊天
composer [kəm'pəʊzə] <i>n.</i>	作曲家
continue [kən'tɪnju:] <i>v.</i>	继续
copy ['kɒpi] <i>n.</i>	(书刊等的一)册, 本
curtain ['kɜ:tɪn] <i>n.</i>	窗帘
die [daɪ] <i>v.</i>	死亡
dish [dɪʃ] <i>n.</i>	碟子
eiderdown ['aɪdədaʊn] <i>n.</i>	鸭绒被
excuse [ɪks'kju:z] <i>v.</i>	原谅
favourite ['feɪvərɪt] <i>a.</i>	特别喜爱的
fill [fɪl] <i>v.</i>	装满, 充满
fireplace ['faɪəpleɪs] <i>n.</i>	壁炉
floor [flɔ:] <i>n.</i>	地板
furniture ['fɜ:nɪtʃə] <i>n.</i>	家具
greet [gri:t] <i>v.</i>	迎接, 欢迎
grow [ɡrəʊ] <i>v.</i>	生长

hall [hɔ:l] <i>n.</i>	门厅, 过道
hers [hɜ:z] <i>pron.</i>	她的(东西)
hung [hʌŋ] <i>v.</i>	挂, 吊
impossible [im'pɒsəbl] <i>a.</i>	不可能的
in-law [in'lə:]	(用于复合词, 如
sister-in-law	嫂子, 弟媳)
join [dʒɔin] <i>v.</i>	加入, 与某人在一起
knock [nɒk] <i>v.</i>	敲门
lamp-shade ['læmpʃeɪd] <i>n.</i>	灯罩
lavatory ['lævətəri] <i>n.</i>	盥洗室, 厕所
lawn [lɔ:n] <i>n.</i>	草坪
loyal ['lɔiəl] <i>a.</i>	忠诚的
marry ['mæri] <i>v.</i>	结婚
mine [main] <i>pron.</i>	我的(东西)
nonsense ['nɒnsəns] <i>n.</i>	废话
nowadays ['naʊədeɪz] <i>adv.</i>	现今, 现在
oak [oʊk] <i>n.</i>	栎木
oil-painting ['ɔil'peɪntɪŋ] <i>n.</i>	油画
ours ['aʊəz] <i>pron.</i>	我们的(东西)
path [pɑ:θ] <i>n.</i>	小路, 小径
pie [paɪ] <i>n.</i>	馅饼
prefer [pri'fɜ:] <i>v.</i>	宁愿, 更喜欢
properly ['prɒpəli] <i>adv.</i>	(口语)完全地
pudding ['puɪdɪŋ] <i>n.</i>	布丁(西餐中一种松软的甜点心)
pyjamas [pə'dʒɑ:məz] <i>n.</i>	(复数)睡衣裤
reply [ri'plai] <i>n.</i>	答复
rose [raʊz] <i>n.</i>	玫瑰花
shake [ʃeɪk] <i>v.</i>	摇动
shave [ʃeɪv] <i>v.</i>	刮脸
sheet [ʃi:t] <i>n.</i>	床单
shook [ʃuk] (shake 的过去时)	
sideboard ['saɪdbɔ:d] <i>n.</i>	餐具柜
smile [smaɪl] <i>n.</i>	微笑
smooth [smu:ð] <i>a.</i>	平整的
soap [səʊp] <i>n.</i>	肥皂

splendid ['splendid] <i>a.</i>	(口语)好极了
theirs [ðeəz] <i>pron.</i>	他们的(东西)
upstairs [ʌp'steəz] <i>adv.</i>	楼上
velvet ['velvɪt] <i>n.</i>	天鹅绒
visit ['vɪzɪt] <i>v.</i>	访问, 拜访
water-colour ['wɔ:tə,kələ] <i>n.</i>	水彩画
week-end ['wi:k'end] <i>n.</i>	周末, 周末假期
welcome ['welkəm] <i>a.</i>	受欢迎的
whichever [wɪtʃ'evə] <i>pron.</i>	无论哪个, 无论哪些

语法 (Grammar)

1. 名词型的物主代词:

在第一册的第七课里, 我们已经学过形容词型的物主代词。在这一课里, 我们将学习名词型的物主代词。形容词型的物主代词修饰名词, 故其后可以跟名词; 而名词型的物主代词本身就代替名词, 其后不能再跟名词。现先将相应的人称代词, 形容词型的物主代词及名词型的物主代词列表对照如下, 以便记忆:

人称代词	形容词型的物主代词	名词型的物主代词
I	my	mine [maɪn]
you	your	yours [jɔ:z]
he	his	his [hɪz]
she	her	hers [hɜ:z]
we	our	ours ['aʊəz]
they	their	theirs [ðeəz]

注: 名词型的物主代词 *its* 不常用, 故未列入表中。

名词型的物主代词相当于名词, 在句中可作主语, 表语, 及物动词的宾语和介词的宾语用。试看课文中如下的句子:

- 1) I love roses, and *ours* haven't been good this year.

(第2页) 我喜欢玫瑰花, 可是今年我们的(玫瑰花)却一直长得不好。

(注: *ours* = *our roses*, 作主语)

- 2) I don't think Lizzie's cakes are any better than *yours*.

(第4页)我看莉齐做的糕点, 不见得比你做的(糕点)好多少。

(注: *yours* = *your cakes*, *than yours* = *than your cakes (are)*.)

yours 在 *than* 带领的表示比较的从句中做主语, 后面动词 *are* 省略。)

- 3) The cake we had at tea was one of *hers*; *mine* are never as good as *hers*.

(第4页)茶点上我们吃的糕点就是她做的; 我做的永远比不上她做的好。

(注: *one of hers* = *one of her cakes*, *hers* 做介词 *of* 的宾语。 *mine* = *my cakes*, 做主语。 *as good as hers* = *as good as her cakes (are)*,

hers 在 *as* 带领的从句中做主语, 动词 *are* 省略。)

- 4) His ideas about grammar are better than *mine*, but when it's a question of ideas about cakes, *mine* are better than *his*. (第4页)论语法, 他的见解比我的高明, 论糕点, 我的见解却比他的高明多啦。

(注: *better than mine* = *better than my ideas (are)*, *mine* 在 *than* 带领的从句中做主语, 动词 *are* 省略。

mine = *my ideas*, 作主语。 *better than his* = *better than his ideas (are)*, *his* 在 *than* 带领的从句中做主语, 动词 *are* 省略。)

- 5) The cafe is not *his* yet; when it is *his*, Susan will marry him. (第4页)咖啡馆还不是他的; 当咖啡馆是他的时候, 苏珊就会跟他结婚。

(注: 这句的两个 *his* 都做表语。)

- 6) *Ours* is quite a big house. (第4页)我们这幢房子相当大。

(注: *ours* = *our house*, 做主语。)

- 7) You can take a bath at a quarter to eight; I have *mine* at seven, and my wife and Margaret have *theirs* in the evening. (第6页)你可以在(早上)七点三刻洗澡, 我七点洗, 我的妻子和(女儿)玛格丽特晚上洗。

(注: *mine* = *my bath*, 做动词 *have* 的宾语。 *theirs* = *their baths*, 做动词 *have* 的宾语。)

另外请注意, 下列句子中名词型物主代词的习惯用法:

- 1) He is an old friend of *mine*. (第1页)他是我的一位老朋友。

(注意: 不能说 *an old friend of me*。)

- 2) Margaret has gone to a party at the house of a friend of *hers*. (第3页)玛格丽特到她的一位朋友家去聚会去了。

(注意: 不能说 *a friend of her*)

最后应注意的是, 形容词型或名词型的物主代词 *its* 和 *it is* 的缩写形式之间的区别, 虽然两者在发音上是相同的。例如:

It's a long way to Tipperary. 去 Tipperary 很远。

(注: Tipperary [ˌtɪpəˈreəri], 为南爱尔兰的一个郡, 在 Munster [ˈmʌnstə] 省。)

2. 过去完成时:

在第一册里我们已学过了现在完成时, 例如:

1) I have had my car for a year. 我这车已买了一年了。

2) Hob hasn't done his homework. 霍布没有做家庭作业。

现在完成时是由 have (has) + 过去分词构成的; 而过去完成时则是由 had + 过去分词构成的。在这一课里有这样一些句子是用过去完成时的:

1) I gave her the flowers that I *had bought* for her. (第2页)

我把我给她的花给了她。

2) There was an oil-painting that I *hadn't seen* before. (第3页)

有一张以前我没见过的油画。

3) I *had expected* to see John Priestley and Margaret. (第3页)

我本想见见约翰·普里斯特利和玛格丽特的。

4) I *had brought* a box of chocolates for her (Margaret); ... (第3页)

我给她(指玛格丽特)带了一盒巧克力糖; ……

5) ... but they told me Margaret *had gone* to a birthday party. (第3页)

……但是他们告诉我玛格丽特去参加庆祝生日的聚会去了。

6) After we *had chatted* for a little time, Mrs. Priestley went to see about the dinner. (第3页) 我们聊了一会之后, 普里斯特利太太就去做晚饭去了。

7) Did you know that Lizzie *had left* us? (第3页) 你知道莉齐离开我们了吗?

8) She got a letter (about a month ago) to say that her sister-in-law *had died*. (第3页) (大约一个月以前) 她接到一封信说她的嫂子死了。

9) When we *had finished* dinner, Susan took the dishes from the dining-room to the kitchen. (第5页) 我们吃完晚饭后, 苏珊就把碟子从餐厅拿到厨房去了。

10) After a quarter of an hour or so, Mrs. Priestley came to tell us she *had made* the coffee. (第5页) 大约一刻钟之后, 普里斯特利太太来告诉我们说咖啡已经做好了。

关于过去完成时的具体用法, 请见第二课语法注释。

难句译注

1. He lives in a very nice house. (第1页)他住在一幢很不错的房子里。

(注:英国人在口语里常爱用“nice”一词,表示赞许,如: a very nice cake.)

2. It (The house) is called “The Pines” and is about ten miles from London. (第1页)那幢房子取名为“松林”,离伦敦大约有十英里。

(注:“to be called ...”是一句型,意为“取名为……,叫做……,名叫……,称为……”。“to be ... (miles) from ...”:“离……有……远”。)

3. There is a big garden all round it, and I went in at the garden gate and walked along the path to the front door. (第1页)房子四周是个大花园,我从花园的大门进去,沿着花园小径走到房子门前。

(注:“it”指“house”;“round”介词;“gate”指花园围墙的进口,“door”指房子的进口。“went in”中的“in”是副词,要重读,“along ...”介词短语,意为“沿着……”。)

4. There is a smooth lawn in front of the house with beds of roses in it.

(第1—2页)房前有一片刈得很齐整的草坪,草坪里点缀着玫瑰花圃。

(注:“it”指“a smooth lawn”,“with beds of roses in it”,介词短语做定语,定“lawn”。“bed”:花床,花圃,又如: the bed of a river 河床, the bed of the sea 海底。)

5. Mr. Priestley opened it (the door) and, with a smile and some words of welcome, shook hands with me, and we went into the hall.

(第2页)普里斯特利先生开了门,一边笑着说了些表示欢迎的话,一边和我握手,然后我们一起步入门厅。

(注:“with ...”这一介词短语,做状语,表示伴随的动作。“hall”指一进门过的过道,即门厅。“to shake hands with me”:与我握手。请注意“hands”用复数。)

6. What beautiful roses! (第2页)多么美丽的玫瑰花啊!

(注:这是一个缩简的感叹句,完整的形式应是: What beautiful roses (these are)! 试与陈述句 “These are beautiful roses.” 相比较。强调名词 (roses) 时,感叹句用 “what” 开头。强调形容词 (beautiful) 时,感叹句以 “how” 开头,如: How beautiful these roses are! 这些玫瑰花多美丽啊!)

7. How kind of you to bring them! (第2页)带这些花来,你真太客气了!

(注: 这是一个缩简的感叹句, 完整的形式应是 *How kind (it was) of you to bring them!* “kind” 是形容词, 故句首用 “how” 来强调它。)

8. Mr. Priestley and I went into the sitting-room and sat down in armchairs in front of the fire, for it was a rather cold day and I was very pleased to see the bright fire burning in the fireplace. (第2—3页) 普里斯特利先生和我走进起居室, 坐在壁炉前的扶手椅里, 因为那天相当冷, 看到壁炉里的火熊熊地烧着, 我感到很高兴。

(注: 英国人的习惯是把别人放在自己之前, 以示谦恭, 如: Mr. Priestley and I. “for” 是个并列连接词, 说明为什么坐在壁炉前……。)

9. Their sitting-room is quite a big room, about 25 feet long by 15 feet wide. (第3页) 他们的起居室是个相当大的房间, 大约有二十五英尺长, 十五英尺宽。

(注: “quite a big room”: 注意 “quite” 在冠词 “a” 之前。 “by” 介词, 表示面积, “about 25 feet long by 15 feet wide”, 说明房间的大小。)

- 10 Mrs. Priestley plays the piano beautifully. (第3页) 普里斯特利太太钢琴弹得好极了。

(注: “beautifully” 用在口语里表示赞赏。 “play” 这个动词有下面这样一些搭配:

play the piano 弹钢琴

play football 踢足球

play cards 打牌

play some Chopin 弹几首肖邦的乐曲

Chopin [ˈtʃoʊpiːn] 肖邦 (1810—49), 波兰作曲家和钢琴家。)

11. three or four bookcases filled with books (第3页) 三、四个装满了书的书柜。

(注: “filled with books”: 过去分词短语做定语, 定 “bookcases”。)

12. Mrs. Priestley returned with the roses in a bowl, which she put on the table, and a few minutes later Susan came in with tea and a very nice cake.

(第3页) 普里斯特利太太捧着放在钵里的玫瑰花回来, 把花放在桌上。几分钟后, 苏珊把茶和一块很好的糕端了进来。

(注: “with” 介词, 在这里意为 “带着”。英语里的介词 “with”, 在译成汉语时, 常常得用动词来表达, 如: She returned with roses. 她捧着玫瑰花回来了。 She came in with tea. 她端着茶进来了。)

13. I had expected to see John Priestley and Margaret. (第3页)

(注: 译文参见语法注释。“had expected to see: 表示未能实现的愿望。)

14. She got a letter about a month ago to say that her sister-in-law had died. (第3页)

(注: 译文参见语法注释。这句话里的不定式“to say ...”为定语, 定“a letter”。“that ...”为名词从句, 做动词“say”的宾语。)

15. “Take no notice of Charles,” said Mrs. Priestley with a smile. (第4页)
普里斯特利太太微笑着说: “别理会查理。”

(注: “Charles”是普里斯特利先生在家里的昵称。“to take notice of ...”: 注意到……否定式为“to take no notice of ...”)

16. They say love is blind; it seems to me he can't taste, either. (第4页)人们说爱是盲目的; 我看他还不会品味呢。

(注: “they”在这里并不代替任何人, 而是泛指, 等于“people(say)”.)

17. It's bad luck about Lizzie, isn't it? (第4页)莉齐真倒霉, 是吧?

18. I'm afraid Susan will go, too, before long. (第4页)恐怕苏珊不久也会走的。

(注: “I am afraid (that) ...”是个句型。before long = soon, 不久, 用不了多久。)

19. He is trying to buy a cafe in the High Street. (第4页)他正在想办法把高街的一家咖啡馆买下来。

(注: “to try to do sth.”, 是个句型, 意为: “设法做某事”。“He”指“Joe Marsden [dʒou 'mɑ:zdn] 乔·马士顿。)

20. I am pretty sure Susan will marry him and go to help him to run the cafe. (第4页)我相信苏珊一定会跟他结婚, 并去帮助他开咖啡馆的。

(注: “to be sure (that)”, 是个句型, 意为: “确信, 对...有把握”。“pretty”, 副词, 意为“相当地”。“run”: 管理, 经营, 开设。“to help sb. (to) do sth.”, 是个句型, 意为: “帮助某人做某事”, “to”可省。)

21. It will make things difficult for my wife. (第4页)苏珊一走, 我爱人就够呛。

(注: “it”指前句所说的苏珊将结婚去帮助她丈夫开咖啡馆一事。“to make things difficult for sb.”意为: 使某人感到事情很难办。

“things”复数, 指情况, 局面, 例如:

Things are getting worse and worse. 情况越来越糟。

Things are getting better. 情况在好转。)

22. It's almost impossible, nowadays, to get help in the house.

(第4页)如今家里想请个佣人几乎没门儿。

(注:“it”是语法上的主语,真正的主语是“to get help in the house”。

“nowadays”一词常用于将现在的情况与过去相比时。)

23. We went to the dining-room, a pleasant-looking room with a Persian carpet on the floor, a dark oak dining-table, six chairs and a sideboard. (第4页)

我们到了餐厅,餐厅看上去挺不错;地板上铺着波斯地毯,有一张深色的栎木餐桌,六把椅子和一个餐具柜。

(注:“a pleasant-looking room”是同位语,进一步说明“the dining-room”。“with ...”这一介词短语做定语,定“room”。)

24. A red lampshade gave a warm colour to the room, and an electric fire kept it comfortable while we had dinner. (第4页)红色的灯罩给餐厅增添了温暖的色调,而电热器在我们吃饭时使餐厅变得很舒适。

(注:“to keep it comfortable”:“it”指“room”,做动词“keep”的宾语,“comfortable”,形容词,做宾语的补足语。)

25. Susan drew the brown velvet curtains across the windows as it was now quite dark outside, and we sat down to dinner, a very English one — roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, roast potatoes, and cabbage grown in their own garden, followed by apple-pie with thick cream and sugar. (第4—5页)由于外边天已经相当黑了,所以苏珊把棕色的天鹅绒窗帘拉上了。我们坐下来吃晚饭,这是一顿地道的英国饭——烤牛肉和约克郡布丁,烤土豆,他们自己园子里种的洋白菜,最后是加了稠奶油和糖的苹果饼。

于外边天已经相当黑了,所以苏珊把棕色的天鹅绒窗帘拉上了。我们坐下来吃晚饭,这是一顿地道的英国饭——烤牛肉和约克郡布丁,烤土豆,他们自己园子里种的洋白菜,最后是加了稠奶油和糖的苹果饼。

(注:“to draw ... across ...”:把……从一边拉到另一边以盖住……,即拉上……。“to sit down to a meal (breakfast, lunch, dinner)”:坐下来吃饭(早饭、午饭、晚饭)。“Yorkshire [ˈjɔ:kʃə] pudding”:约克郡布丁,并非甜点心,而是一种略带烤肉咸味的食物,由面粉、牛奶、鸡蛋等调制成一种糊状物。它放在烤肉叉下与肉一起烤,故此有烤肉的咸味。“cabbage grown in their own garden”:“grown ...”,过去分词短语,做定语,定“cabbage”。“followed by ...”过去分词短语,意为:“最后一道是……”英国人吃西餐,最后一道是甜食。)

26. Come along upstairs to your bedroom. (第6页)请跟我一起上楼到你的寝室去。

(注:“come along”邀请别人跟自己一道来时说的话)

27. There is running water in your room and you can wash there or go to the

bathroom, whichever you prefer. (第6页)你房间里有自来水,你可以在那里洗,也可以到洗澡间去洗,随你便。

(注: whichever = no matter which 不管哪一个。这里 “whichever” ...” 所带领的从句是个非限定性的定语从句,关系代词 “whichever” 的先行词不是某个单个的名词,而是前面的两句话 “you can wash there or (you can) go to the bathroom”。 “whichever” 在从句中又做动词 “prefer” 的宾语。prefer = like better, 更喜欢。)

28. Put on the electric fire and warm your pyjamas before putting them on.

(第6页)打开电热器烘一下你的睡衣裤然后再穿上。

(注: “put on” 或 “put ... on” 是个句型, “on” 是个副词, 例如:

to put on the electric fire 打开电热器

to put on your pyjamas 穿上睡衣裤

“before putting on”: “before” 介词, 后跟动名词短语

“putting ... on”)

29. There are sheets and three blankets on your bed, and my wife has put a hot-bottle in it, but if you are not warm enough there is an eiderdown here.

(第6页)你床上有床单和三条毯子。我爱人在你被窝里放了一个暖水袋。如果你感到还不够暖和, 这里还有一条鸭绒被。

(注: “a hot-water bottle” 是一种由金属、瓷器或橡皮做成的容器, 内装热水, 放在被窝里可以取暖, 相当于烫婆子或暖水袋。 “if ...” 状语从句, 说明条件。)

30. That will give you time to get properly awake, shave and have a bath before breakfast if you feel like it. (第6页)这样你就有时间完全醒来, 刮脸 如果你愿意, 吃饭前还可以洗个澡。

(注: “if you feel like it” 中的 “it” 指 “having a bath before breakfast”。

注意: “feel like” 中的 “like” 是个介词, 后面跟名词或动名词, 例如:

I don't feel like going for a walk now.

现在我不想去散步。)

Lesson 2 第二课

Comments on Lesson 1

对第一课的说明

词 汇

aunt [a:nt] <i>n.</i>	姨母, 婶母
belong [bi'lɒŋ] <i>v.</i>	属于
cousin ['kʌzn] <i>n.</i>	堂表兄弟姐妹
drawing ['drɔ:ɪŋ] <i>n.</i>	图画
familiar [fə'miljə] <i>a.</i>	熟悉的
grandfather ['græn(d)fɑ:ðə] <i>n.</i>	祖父
grandmother ['græn(d)mʌðə] <i>n.</i>	祖母
guest [gest] <i>n.</i>	客人
land [lənd] <i>n.</i>	土地
lost [lɒst] <i>v.</i> (lose[lu:z] 的过去分词)	失去
pair [peə] <i>n.</i>	一对, 一双
silly ['sili] <i>a.</i>	傻的
successful [sək'sesful] <i>a.</i>	成功的
widow ['widəʊ]	寡妇

语 法 (Grammar)

1. 过去完成时的用法:

- 1) 用来表示过去某一时刻已经完成的动作, 例如:

When Olaf came to the house, Hob *had eaten* all the cakes.

当奥列夫到那家时, 霍布已经把所有的糕点都吃完了。

By the time that we got to the cinema, the film *had begun*.

我们到电影院时, 电影已经开演了。

- 2) 用于以过去时转述在直接引语中用现在完成时所说的事情, 例如:

“I *have bought* some flowers for Mrs. Priestley; here they are.”
 (引号里为直接引语, 动词 “have bought” 为现在完成时.)
 I gave her the flowers that I *had bought* for her.