

A Handbook of Modern English Course (J.R)

主审 赵国杰
主编 宋志勤

现代英语教程

精

读

学习手册

2

江西高校出版社



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学习手册 2

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主 审	赵国杰			
主 编	宋志勤			
副主编	廖晓冲	李 雄	于洪颖	
编 委	郑长贵	付 涛	吴希娟	
	洪良俊	徐 红	何其亮	

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前言

《现代英语教程(精读)学习手册》第2册系为配合《现代英语教程》精读教材(江西高校出版社出版,赵国杰总主编)第2册而精心编写的教学参考书。

《现代英语教程(精读)学习手册》在内容编排上与《现代英语教程》精读教材的内容同步,其主要内容有:Ⅰ. **Phrases and Expressions from Text A**,除了列出课文(A)中的词组和短语外,主要是通过例句进一步说明该词组和短语的用法;Ⅱ. **Notes to Text A**,先列出被注释的句子或短语等,并给出相应的汉语译文,对背景知识作适当介绍,并对被注释的内容中的重点词或词组通过例句说明它们的用法,对常用的同义词或同义词词组进行适当的辨异分析;Ⅲ. **Useful Phrases and Expressions from the Exercises**,列出了练习中出现的常用词组和短语,通过适当举例来说明它们的用法;Ⅳ. **Grammar Review**,凡是教材中出现的语法复习内容,都作专项讲解;Ⅴ. **Writing**,只给出一篇范文,其写作内容与练习中的写作内容相似,旨在通过模仿范文,使学生能够独立完成教材中的作文;Ⅵ. **Notes to Text B**,其主要内容与 **Notes to Text A** 相同。

本书由宋志勤任主编,副主编有廖晓冲、李雄、于洪颖三同志,赵国杰教授任主审。本书主要编委有徐红、付涛、郑长贵、洪良俊、吴希娟、何其亮。本书由宋志勤设计样例和统稿。

本书的编著出版,得到了江西高校出版社领导的大力支持,更得到了魏文清副编审的具体指导,为此,谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。

疏阙之处,敬请识者指正。

编者

1999年6月

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Unit 1

Text A

The Value of Friendship

友谊的价值

I. Phrases and Expressions from the Text

1. to share with 分享, 分与, 分派

- a. Mary *shared* her chocolate bar *with* her friend. 玛丽和她的朋友分享巧克力。
- b. I'll *share with* you some insights on how to handle objections. 我将同你谈谈我对如何处理不同意见的几点见解。
- c. He *shared* the office *with* his brother. 他和他弟弟共用一间办公室。

2. from time to time 时常

- a. *From time to time* we visit my uncle's farm. 我时常走访我叔叔的农场。
- b. Statesmen are bound to make mistakes *from time to time*. 政治家也会偶尔犯错误。
- c. She made me promise to write to her *from time to time*. 她要我保证经常给她写信。

3. down in the dumps 抑郁的, 沮丧的

- a. After he crumpled the car fender he was really *down in the dumps*. 他撞弯汽车防护板, 心情十分沮丧。
- b. She's a bit *down in the dumps* because she's got to take her exams again. 她因为要补考, 有点不愉快。
- c. I was feeling very *down in the dumps* one day because my boy friend said my hair looked a mess. 有一天, 我的男朋友说我的头发乱糟糟的, 我心里难受极了。

4. to make a difference 很重要, 有关系

- a. A person's appearance *makes a difference* in how others judge him. 一个人的外表会影响别人对他的判断。
- b. Exercise can *make a big difference* to your state of health. 锻炼身体可以大大改善你的健康状况。
- c. It *makes no difference* what you say after you are found guilty. 查出你有罪后, 你说什么也无济于事。

5. to cope with 应付, 对付

- a. Mother could not *cope with* all the housework and two sick children. 全部家务和两个生病的孩子都得靠母亲来料理, 她应付不了。
- b. I can't *cope with* such a pile of work this weekend. 这个周末我可干不完这么一大堆活。
- c. Computers will help government *cope with* workloads, which are beginning to overwhelm some offices. 计算机将有助于政府一些部门处理堆积如山的工作。

6. **to rely on** 依靠, 信赖

- a. The firm *relies heavily on* banking and post office services. 这家公司对银行业和邮电服务的依赖性很强。
- b. They can not be *relied upon* to offer support or advice. 别指望他们提供支持和建议。
- c. The success of this project *relies on* everyone making an effort. 这一工程项目的成功有赖于大家的努力。

7. **to shy away from** 避开

- a. Some women who *shy away from* a discussion group will feel freer to chat in a sewing class. 有些羞于参加小组讨论会的妇女在缝纫培训班上聊起天来却自由自在。
- b. He never *shies away from* hard work. 他干起活来从来都不会拣轻怕重。
- c. They *shied away from* buying a horse when they realized how much it would cost to keep it. 当他们认识到养马花销太大, 就不想买马了。

8. **to confide in** 向某人吐露

- a. The girl *confided in* no one, but she kept a diary. 那位女孩不向任何人吐露心思, 而是把心里话记在日记里。
- b. She is nice but I don't feel I can *confide in* her. 她很可爱, 但我觉得不能对她推心置腹。
- c. You can *confide in* me, my dear, your affairs will be kept private. 亲爱的, 跟我说说心里话, 我会为你保守秘密的。

9. **to bottle up** 拟制, 控制

- a. He managed to *bottle up* his anger. 他尽力克制自己的怒火。
- b. I had to *bottle up* my emotions. 我不得不控制自己的感情。
- c. If only she would allow herself to cry, instead of *bottling* everything up. 但愿她把苦水都哭出来, 而不是把什么都憋在心里。

10. **to deprive somebody of** 剥夺

- a. They were *deprived of* a normal childhood by the war. 战争使他们失去了正常的童年生活。
- b. The children were *deprived of* supper. 没有让那些小孩吃晚饭。
- c. Worrying *deprived him of* sleep. 焦虑使他失眠。

11. **to be destructive to** 破坏

- a. The gales *were very destructive to* the crops. 大风对庄稼的破坏很大。
- b. That policy *is destructive to* the economy. 那项政策对经济有破坏作用。
- c. Such a habit *is destructive to* the morals of youth. 这样的习惯损害青年人的道德。

12. **to associate with** 与……交往, 联系

- a. Do not *associate with* bad companions. 不要交上了坏同伴。
- b. Jim's father didn't think he *associated with* the right sort of people. 吉姆的父亲认为他跟一些不三不四的人来往。
- c. She spent her adolescence *associating with* criminals. 她少年时代曾与一些不法之徒鬼混。

13. **to gravitate toward (or to)** 被吸引

- a. The attention of the audience *gravitated to* the stage as the lights dimmed. 灯光渐弱, 观众的注意力都被吸引到舞台上。

b. In their search for work, people are *gravitating toward* cities. 人们寻找工作时,总是往城里跑。

c. These women *gravitate toward* foods that are cheaper. 这些妇女总是拣便宜的食品买。

14. to adapt to 使适应

a. They soon *adapted* themselves to city life. 他们很快就适应了城市生活。

b. Can you *adapt* your way of working to the new job? 你能否调整一下工作方式以适应新工作?

c. But one of the striking facts of nature is the ability of living things to *adapt* themselves to practically any environment on earth. 地球上生物适应环境的能力是大自然的一大奇迹。

15. to focus on 注重, 集中

a. That campaign *focused on* economic issues. 那一次活动集中讨论经济问题。

b. Tonight's program *focuses on* the way that homelessness affects the young. 今晚的节目重点介绍无家可归对年轻人的影响。

c. We didn't *focus on* any specific area; we just talked generally about the problem. 我们没有重点探讨某一方面,仅仅对这一问题泛泛而谈。

II. Notes to Text A

1. **People who have close friends naturally enjoy their company.** (有至交者,自然就享有友情之乐。)① 这是一个带定语从句的复合句。② 句子中动词 **enjoy** 表示“享受……的乐趣”,例如: The children *enjoyed* their visit to the museum. (孩子们享受参观博物馆所带来的乐趣。) Everyone can *enjoy* the benefits brought about by information society. (人人均可享受信息社会带来的好处。) Although it had *enjoyed* sales growth since 1995, its outlook for 1999 was not as encouraging. (自从 1995 年以来公司的销售额都有增长,但是,1999 年的前景却不那么令人乐观。)③ 名词 **company** 表示“陪伴,友情”,不可数,又如: The old woman was grateful for her *company*. (那位老人家很感激她的陪伴。) His dog provided the old man with *company* during the long winters. 老人的狗陪他度过了一个又一个漫长的冬天。) The two friends finally parted *company*. (那两位朋友最后断交了。)④ **company** 还可以表示“同伴”,此时与 **companion** 同义。但两词有差异。前者不可数,后者有单复数。例如: You are known by the *company* you keep. (近朱者赤,近墨者黑。) The twins were *companions* in work and play. (那对双胞胎工作娱乐形影不离。)

2. **Of equal importance are the concrete emotional benefits they derive.** (同样重要的是他们在精神上也得到实惠。) 此句为全倒装句。在叙述性和描述性的书面语体中,表示地点状语的介词短语置于句首常常引起倒装。例如: Under the tree was sitting a little boy. (树下坐着一位小男孩。) 应注意在这类倒装句中,地点状语后跟的是 come, lie, sit, stand, walk 等不及物动词时,整个动词放在主语之前,不需助动词 do 或 did。例如: On the bed lay a sick old lady. (床上躺着一位生病的老太太。) Round the corner came a No. 10 bus. (一辆 10 路公共汽车从拐角处转过来。)

3. **The elderly approach their advanced years with optimism and an interest in life.** (中老年人会

怀着乐观精神和生活情趣步入晚年。)①**elderly** 为形容词,加上定冠词 *the* 转类为名词,通常与动词的复数形式搭配使用。例如:There are some special recreational programs for the *elderly*. (有些适合中老年人的特别娱乐节目。)The *elderly* are adequately cared for. (中老年人得到了恰当的照料。)英语中不少形容词有类似的用法。可表示一类人。例如:the *sick*(病人), the *poor*(穷人), the *rich*(富人), the *blind*(盲人), the *dead*(死人), the *unemployed*(待业人员)。
②**advanced** 为形容词,修饰人时,表示“年事已高的”。例如:His grandfather lived to the *advanced* age of 90 years. (他祖父活到 90 岁高龄。) **advanced** 一词还有“先进的,发达的,高级的”等词义。例如:the *advanced* teaching methods(先进的教学方法), the *advanced* countries(发达国家), the *advanced* English class(高级英语班)。

4. ...**evidence is accumulating that indicates men rarely make close friends.** (越来越多的事实表明男人很难交上亲密朋友。)①**that** 从句是名词 *evidence* 的同位语从句。同位语从句通常紧跟在一个名词之后,进一步说明这个名词的内容。又如:The broken window was evidence *that* a burglary had taken place. (窗户被弄破就可以证明有人入室盗窃。)The jam on his face was evidence *that* he had been in the kitchen. (他脸上的果酱就是他到过厨房的证据。)常跟 **that** 从句作同位语的名词还有:answer, belief, conclusion, decision, discovery, doubt, explanation, hope, idea, information, knowledge, news, opinion, possibility, probability, problem, principle, promise, proof, report, rumor, statement, thought, understanding, truth 等。同位语从句主要由 *that* 引导,有时也可由 *whether*, *how*, *why*, *where*, *when* 引导。例如:My original question, *why* he refused it, has not been answered. (我原先的问题,他为什么拒绝,仍然没有得到回答。)②**evidence** 表示“证据”,它与 *proof* 同义。但 **evidence** 指供判断真假的依据,尤其指法庭上的言证或物证。为不可数名词。**proof** 是证实事物真实性的材料,有单复数形式。例如:What *evidence* do you have to justify your claim? (您有什么证据来证明您的索赔要求是合理的?) Car companies make lots of claims about their cars. At Nissan, we do more—we offer proof(s). (汽车公司对自己的汽车赞不绝口,在日产公司,我们做得更多,我们还提供证据。)

5. **People choose some friends because they are fun to be with; ...** (人们选择某些朋友是因为与他们相处觉得有趣。)动词不定式短语 *to be with* 在句子中充当状语,修饰形容词 *fun*。又如:She's nice to talk to. (和她谈话令人愉快。)Machines can perform many tasks, which are impossible to do by hand. (许多人工不能干的事情机器可以干。)应注意上述例句中的动词不定式后不需要再加宾语了。课文中动词不定式短语在句子中充当状语修饰形容词的句子还有:These positive outlooks are vital to cope successfully with the crises inherent in these two stages of life. (这种积极的人生态度,对于卓有成效地克服上述两个人生阶段中固有的心理危机至关重要。)所不同的是动词不定式后加了宾语。

6. **It is perfectly acceptable to select friends for special qualities as long as there is a balanced giving and taking that is mutually satisfying.** (选择有特性的人为友,应予以认可,只要奉献与索取保持平衡,双方满意即可。)①此句为多从复合句。连词 *as long as* 引导条件状语从句, *that* 引导出定语从句。②**as long as** 常用来提出条件,例如:You may borrow the book *as long as* you keep it clean. (只要你别把书弄脏,就可以借去。)You can take my car *as long as* you don't smash it up. (你可以用我的车,只要别给我撞烂了就行。)③句子中的动词不定式 *to select* 充当主语, *it* 为先行主语。课文中类似的句子还有:Because friendships enhance our lives, it is

important to cultivate them. (培植友谊十分重要, 因为友谊可以提高生活的价值。) It is normal to befriend people who have similar lifestyles, …… (生活方式相似的人互交朋友是正常的现象。)④在谈论一般活动时, 句子主语不用动词不定式, 而常用带 -ing 的形式, **giving** 和 **taking** 就属于此例。又如: ……**sharing** the happiness of the occasion with friends intensifies our joy. (与朋友分享其乐, 更添一分欢乐。) ……**unburdening** our worries and fears to compassionate friends alleviates the stress. (向富有同情之心的朋友倾诉担心害怕的事情可以使苦闷减轻。)

III. Useful Phrases and Expressions from the Exercises

1. down in the dumps 抑郁的, 沮丧的[IV-1-(3)]
2. make a difference 很重要, 有关系[IV-1-(4)]
3. cope with 应付, 对付[IV-1-(5)]
4. confide in 向某人吐露[IV-1-(7)]
5. adapt ... to 使适应[IV-1-(8)]
6. deprive ... of 剥夺[IV-1-(10)]
7. unburdened ... to 吐露, 表白[IV-3-(1)]
8. bottle up 拟制, 控制[IV-3-(2)]
9. relies on 依靠, 信赖[IV-3-(3)]
10. shy away 避开[IV-3-(4)]
11. has focused on 注重, 集中[IV-3-(5)]
12. has been associated with 与……交往, 联系[IV-3-(6)]
13. were deprived of 剥夺[IV-3-(7)]
14. share ... with 分享, 分与, 分派[IV-3-(8)]
15. were adapted ... to 使适应[IV-3-(9)]
16. gravitate toward 被吸引[IV-3-(10)]
17. keep company 陪伴[IV-4-(6)]
18. making of him 他的发展[IV-4-(9)]
19. draw up a program 拟订计划[VII-1-(13)]
20. personal status 个人状况[VIII]
21. marital status 婚姻状况[VIII]
22. educational experiences 学历[VIII]
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24. name in full 姓名[VIII]
25. present address 现地址[VIII]
26. permanent address 常住地址[VIII]
27. take pride in 以……为自豪[IX]
28. to a great extent 在极大程度上[X]

IV Grammar Review

反意疑问句又称附加疑问句,它由一个陈述句和一个简略式的疑问句构成。一般有两种结构:

1. 陈述句谓语用肯定式 + 疑问句谓语用否定式

例如:He's absent a lot, isn't he? (他经常旷课,对吗?)

2. 陈述句谓语用否定式 + 疑问句谓语用肯定式

例如:She didn't go to school, did she? (她没有去上学,对吗?)

使用反意疑问句应当注意如下几点:

(1) 当陈述句的谓语为系动词、助动词或情态动词时,疑问句部分要求重复这些动词。

例如:This is a computer, isn't it? (这是计算机,对吗?)

She will be twenty tomorrow, won't she? (她明天满 20 岁,对吗?)

He can't lift the big box, can he? (他举不起那个大箱子,是不是?)

(2) 当陈述句的谓语为行为动词(包括 have to 和 used to)时,疑问句部分要求用助动词 do 的相应形式引起。

例如:They didn't go to Beijing yet, did they? (他们还没有去北京,是吗?)

Peter had to work late, didn't he? (彼得要学习到很晚,是吗?)

She used to live in Shanghai, didn't she? (她在上海住过,对吗?)

(3) 当陈述句的谓语为 am 时,疑问句部分要用“Aren't I?”,不能用“Am not I?”或“Ain't I?”。

例如:I am interested in popular songs, aren't I? (我对通俗歌曲感兴趣,不是吗?)

(4) 当陈述句部分已经有表示否定含义的词(hardly, never, no longer, nobody, nothing, rarely, scarcely, seldom 等)时,疑问句部分应当用肯定形式。

例如:Birds rarely build nests in our garden, do they? (鸟很少在我们的花园里筑巢,是吗?)

Nothing can stop him now, can it? (现在没有什么能够阻止他了,是吗?)

(5) 当陈述句部分的主语是指代人的合成词 anyone, anybody, everyone, everybody, no one, nobody 时,疑问句部分主语要求用 they。

例如:Everybody is having a good time, aren't they? (大家都很高兴,对吗?)

No one left here early this morning, did they? (早晨没有谁离开过这里,是吗?)

(6) 当陈述句部分的主语是指代事物的合成词 anything, everything, nothing, something 时,疑问句部分的主语要求用 it。

例如:Everything is ready, isn't it? (一切准备就绪,对吗?)

Something should be done, shouldn't it? (应当采取点措施,对吗?)

(7) 祈使句的反意疑问句情况较特殊,疑问句部分通常都用 will 引起,且用肯定式。但用 let's 表示第一人称的祈使句,疑问句部分的主语用 we,谓语用 shall; 而 let us, let me 表示第二人称的祈使句,疑问句部分主语用 you,谓语用 will。

例如:Pass the book to me, will you? (把书递给我,好吗?)

Let's sing a song, shall we? (我们一起来唱支歌,好吗?)

Let us do it by ourselves, will you? (让我们自己干,好吗?)

Let me have a try, will you? (让我试一试,行吗?)

V. Writing

A resume:

L. FRANCES ROSEN

1703 Salisbury Road

Baltimore, MD 21201

Position desired: Director of Public Relations

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

1985 – present Manager, Corporate Communications, Regent Chemical Corporation, Baltimore.

Duties: Responsible for employee magazine and other publications, communications with stockholder, general publicity, and media relations.

1978 – 1985 Assistant Director of Public Relations, Marchand Manufacturing Company, Arlington, Virginia. Duties: Handled PR correspondence, news releases, preparation of reports to stockholders, institutional promotion (including advertising and special brochures). Also responsible for instituting and directing a school and community relations program, which included the development of educational materials, speaking before various groups, and representing the company at most civic affairs. Reasons for leaving: Professional and financial advancement afforded by a larger organization.

1975 – 1978 Editor and publisher of Periscope (employee magazine), Marchand Manufacturing Company. Duties: Directed a staff of five in producing the magazine and distributing it to employees and others. Also, upon request, assisted various department heads in preparing new-product information releases.

1973 – 1975 Administrative assistant to the director of publicity, Marchand Manufacturing Company. Duties: Secretarial and office management; composing drafts of news release and other publicity; and writing routine letters and reports for the director's signature.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Member of the Baltimore Advertising Club, National Public Relations Association, Baltimore Women Executives Club, and the Board of directors, Baltimore Symphony Orchestra. Frequent speaker at public relations conventions and contributor of articles on public relations and management communications to various trade publications.

EDUCATION

1. A.B. degree, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, 1973, with a major in journalism.
2. I have taken graduate courses (evenings) in journalism, public relations, and management communications at the University of Baltimore and Georgetown University.
3. While at the University of Virginia, I was editor in chief of Daily Cavalier for one year and a member of Gamma Theta Pi. I was selected the outstanding student in the School of Journalism upon graduation.

PERSONAL PHILOSOPHY

I am deeply committed to the concept that public relations is essentially educating—that is, educating people in favor of one's organization—and embraces seven basic groups: the local community, employees, customers, suppliers, stockholders, the financial community, and the general public. While I believe that those who engaged in public relations have the main responsibility for developing and enhancing a positive image in the eyes of the public, I feel strongly that their end objective should be company growth in terms of sales and profits.

REFERENCES

References, including Regent Chemical Corporation executives, will be supplied on request.

VI. Notes to Text B

1. I would never say anything about a friend that I wouldn't say to her face. (我从来不在朋友背后讲我当她的面不说的话。) **to one's face** 表示“当面地,公开地”。例如: You are telling me lies **to my very face**. (你当着我的面在撒谎。) Peter criticized the supervisor **to her face**. (彼得公开地批评了管理员。)
2. We come up with observations we could very rarely share with the friend in question. (我们观察到一些情况,而这些情况又不能让我们议论着的朋友知道。) ① **come up with** 表示“发现、想出、提出”,例如: Scientists will have to **come up with** new methods of increasing the world's food

supply. (科学家们不得不拿出增加世界粮食供应的新方法。) I hope you can *come up with* a better plan than this. (我希望你能想出一个比这个更好的计划。) ② **in question** 表示“在考虑之中, 在讨论之中; 有争议的”。例如: If neither party has much experience in the manufacture of the product *in question*, it may not be practical to fix the loss allowance at the start. (如果任一方都没有足够的生产协议中之产品的经验, 一开始就要确定损失额度可能不切合实际。) The book *in question* is out of print. (该书已绝版。)

3. **But you listen to Anne lament her miserable love life and this gets to you, her friend.** (但当你听到安妮悲伤地诉说她不幸的爱情生活的时候, 作为她的朋友, 你总会有所触动。) ① 不带 *to* 的动词不定式 **lament** 在句子中作宾语补足语, 表示“哀悼, 哭诉”。又如: The widows of the men killed in the explosion *lamented* their loss. (那些寡妇为她们在爆炸中丧生的丈夫们痛哭。) **lament** 还有“惋惜”之义。例如: We *lamented* his absence. (我们对他的缺席表示惋惜。) ② 能够接宾语 + 不带 *to* 的动词不定式的常见动词有: let, make, have, feel, see, watch, notice, help. 例如: I heard the captain gave John a serious warning after the match. (我听见队长在比赛结束后给约翰一次严重警告。) Heat makes gases expand. (加热可以使气体膨胀。) Make him stop hitting me. (叫他别再打我。) ③ **to get to** 在句子中表示“影响, 触动”, 又如: The noise really *gets to* me. (噪音确实影响了我。) Her sad story was really *gets to* me. (她的悲惨经历的确打动了我。)

④ **her friend** 是 *you* 的同位语 (appositive)。同位语可以提供界定性的细节信息, 通常对前一同位成分说明和补充。同位语运用得当, 可以使句子简练。例如: Mr. Hill, **my favorite professor**, has received a Distinguished Teacher Award. (我最喜欢的教授希尔先生获得“杰出教师奖”。) 这个句子可用从句来表述: Mr. Hill, **who is my favorite professor**, has received a Distinguished Teacher Award. (我最喜欢的教授希尔先生获得“杰出教师奖”。) 比较两个句子, 后句尽管也是个好句子, 但不如前句简练。一般来说, 用同位语替代从句不仅能使句子简练, 而且不失其完整性。例如: Even a brief visit to Greece, **which is a modern gateway to the glory of the past**, gives you a profound sense of the roots of our civilization. (即使对希腊这一通往辉煌过去的现代门户作一短暂的参观, 都将对了解人类文明史的起源具有深远的意义。) 显然, “which is” 在句子中是多余的, 有了 “which is” 朗读起来也不流畅。改为下列句式要好得多。Even a brief visit to Greece, **a modern gateway to the glory of the past**, gives you a profound sense of the roots of our civilization. (即使对希腊这一通往辉煌过去的现代门户作一短暂的参观, 都将对了解人类文明史的起源具有深远的意义。) 又如: You are Peter Smith, the computer engineer, aren't you? (你是计算机工程师, 彼得·史密斯对吗?) 这个句子就不宜用从句来替代名词性同位语了。

4. **……it soothes me to talk about a friend who is really screwed up.** (谈谈情绪真正紧张不安的朋友, 自己的紧张情绪可以得到缓解。) ① 动词不定式短语 **to talk about a friend** 在句子中充当主语, *who* 引起的从句为定语从句。② 动词 **soothe** 表示“使(痛苦、疼痛)缓和或减轻, 使(情绪或神经)平静、安慰”, 例如: This medicine can *soothe* your sore throat. (这种药可以缓解你的喉疼。) She put on cream to *soothe* her sunburn. (她涂上护肤霜来减轻晒痛。) His sympathetic manner seemed to *soothe* their hurt feelings. (好像他的同情使她们受伤的感情得到了安慰。) ③ **screw up** 在句子中表示“情绪紧张”, 又如: Her divorce *screwed her up* so badly that she had to go to a shrink. (离婚对她的打击太大, 她不得不住进了精神病医院。) Starting a new job always

screws me up for the first few days. (开始干一项新工作的最初几天我总是情绪紧张。) screw up 还有“搅乱,弄糟,伤害;振作”等义。例如: We couldn't go on holiday because he screwed up all the arrangements. (他把所有安排都搅乱了,我们无法去度假。) Lifting those boxes really screwed up my back. (搬那些箱子的确扭伤了我的腰。) Her face was screwed up with fear. (她害怕得连脸都变形了。) He finally screwed up enough courage to try to dive. (他终于鼓起勇气尝试跳水。)

5. That was so typical of Susan, at the party. (在上次聚会上,苏珊出尽了风头。)形容词 typical 与 of 搭配使用,表示“特有的,具有……的特征的”。又如: He crushed the beetle deliberately, which is very typical of him. (他故意把甲虫碾碎,只有他才做得出来。) 这种句型在口语中常用。例如: That's generous of you. (你真大方。) That's very kind of you. (你真好。)

6. I got an extra rush of buddy-buddiness with Trish, and the chance to score a shot against Susan. (我与特里西多了一层亲热,趁此机会责备苏珊一番。) 句子中的 rush 表示情感的“一阵激动”。例如: A familiar rush overtook him each time the store announced a half-price special on expensive stereo equipment. (每次商店通告以半价出售高级音响,一股熟悉的暖流就涌上他的心头。) I had my first cigarette for a year and felt a sudden rush of dizziness. (我一年来抽头一支香烟,突然感到一阵头昏眼花。) score a shot 可以表示“射门得分”,但在句子中为比喻用法。动词 score 的含义为“严厉批评,责备”,主要为美式英语用,例如: The President scored the newspapers for their warmongering reporting. (总统严厉谴责新闻界的好战言论。) 名词 shot 的含义为“针对某人的话语,批评的言论”。例如: The speaker delivered a shot which went home, and silence and attention resulted. (演讲人的话语起了作用,人们静了下来,并专心听讲,干了。)

Unit 2

Text A

A Pair of Lifesavers

两位拯救他人生命的人

I. Phrases and Expressions from the Text

1. **a pair of** 一双, 一对, 一条
 - a. Dragonflies have *two pairs of wings*. 蜻蜓有两对翅膀。
 - b. *This pair of trousers* is not on sale. 这条裤子不出售。
 - c. *Two pairs of footsteps* sounded from the hall. 大厅里响起了两个人的脚步声。
2. **thanks to** 由于, 因为, 幸亏
 - a. *Thanks to* a good teacher, she passed the examination. 幸亏有位好老师, 她通过了考试。
 - b. *Thanks to* your help we were successful. 由于你的帮助, 我们成功了。
 - c. *Thanks to* your stupidity, we lost the game. 全是由于你太蠢, 我们才输了这场比赛。
3. **long since** 很久以前, 长久以来
 - a. Without the pacemaker, he might *long since* have died of heart failure. 要是没有起搏器的话, 他可能早就死于心力衰竭了。
 - b. He has *long since* been recognized as a great writer. 他久已被公认为是一位伟大的作家。
 - c. This kind of transistor radio has *long since* been short of in the market. 市场上这种晶体管收音机一直缺货。
4. **to go to** 颁发给, 有助于, 加起来等于
 - a. The Nobel Prize *went to* the Chilean poet. 诺贝尔奖金为那位智利诗人所得。
 - b. What qualities *go to* the making of a statesman? 具备什么素质才能做一个政治家?
 - c. Twelve inches *go to* the foot. 12 英寸等于 1 英尺。
5. **to transfer from... to...** 迁移, 调动, 转移
 - a. The dog has *transferred* its affection *from* John *to* its new master. 那狗已把它对约翰的感情转移给了新的主人。
 - b. He has been *transferred from* the Manchester branch *to* the London branch. 他已由曼彻斯特分公司调往伦敦分公司。
 - c. The soldier returned to his hometown by *transferring from* a train *to* a bus. 这个士兵从火车转乘汽车返回家乡。
6. **something of** 略微, 有几分, 在某种程度上
 - a. He has *something of* the Slav temperament. 他具有某些斯拉夫人性格。
 - b. Dr. James is a scholar and *something of* a philosopher. 詹姆斯博士是个学者, 并且是个不错的哲学家。