

Learn English  
All in One

# 新 英语教程 一本通

朱盛柏 编著

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All in One*



中国矿业大学出版社

China University of Mining and Technology Press

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新英语教程一本通 / 朱盛柏编著. —徐州:中国矿业大学出版社, 2018.1

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5646 - 3696 - 8

I. ①新… II. ①朱… III. ①科学技术—英语—教材  
IV. ①G301

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2017)第 217243 号

书 名 新英语教程一本通

编 著 朱盛柏

责任编辑 仓小金

出版发行 中国矿业大学出版社有限责任公司  
(江苏省徐州市解放南路 邮编 221008)

营销热线 (0516)83885307 83884995

出版服务 (0516)83885767 83884920

网 址 <http://www.cumtp.com> E-mail: cumtpvip@cumtp.com

印 刷 江苏凤凰数码印务有限公司

开 本 787×1092 1/16 印张 31.25 字数 780 千字

版次印次 2018 年 1 月第 1 版 2018 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

定 价 58.00 元

(图书出现印装质量问题,本社负责调换)

谨以此书

系情和寄望予最亲爱的刘奕辰，望您青胜于  
蓝，蒸蒸日上。不负众望，早日成才。

## 编者的话

本书专为英语初学者更全面深入地学习英语而编写,本书以新的理念、新的方法和新的教程,三位一体,三者同时发力,为读者打开学习英语的突破口,跨进英语殿堂,使读者从每个单词、每个句子、每个课文,做到一次完成,一生不忘,熟则爱,不再视英语为畏途,对英语的兴趣和信心有增无减,三者将产生一加一加一大于三的功效,达到事半功倍的效果。本教程简单易懂,一些无机会进入正规学校、由家庭教师或培训班老师指导的学生,也可助你进入英语的殿堂。

目前市面上的英语教材图快求成,教材越编越厚,动辄几十万字,学生负担重,英语入门难,许多同学对英语失去兴趣和信心而放弃。坚持学习者,虽取得好成绩,但多用强记突击、冲刺、强化等方法,不但对学习不利,结果等于给学习者吃摇头丸,堵塞了学习的道路,许多学生说英语考完就还给老师了,有的离校就忘了,前功尽弃,浪费了个人时间和精力,也浪费了国家资源。

本教程目的是培养读者终生能力,方法是反复练习,一次完成。读者根据自己记忆能力,需下多大功夫,就下多大功夫,如需读一百遍能终身不忘,决不可读九十九遍,五百遍比一百遍强。本教程少而精,但语言含量大。因外语学习是学习技能的问题,不是学习知识的问题。技能是通过反复练习取得的,熟则生巧。古人讲:学如猛将用兵,鏖战一场,一鼓作气,一战而胜。本书中内容多来自名著、名家之手,文字精准优美,最为初学者精读、精练所需。只要功夫做到,花时间越多功效越明显,欲速则不达。饭要一次煮熟,夹生饭再烧多少次,只能底焦里生,成不了熟饭。学好英语的人,都有这样的经验,即使几十年后,拼一个单词,读一个句子,只要听起来顺耳,读起来顺口,几乎百分之百不会错。

本教程在编写过程中,参阅和采用国内外大量有关书籍和报刊,谨在此一并致谢。

由于编者水平所限,疏漏错误之处难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编著者

二〇一六年三月

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# 1 A Rich Father

John D. Rockefeller, the well-known millionaire, gave away millions, but he himself was very mean about small sums of money. One day he went to stay at a hotel in New York, and asked for the cheapest room in it. He said "I am staying here alone and only need a small room".

The manager showed him into a room and said, "This is our smallest and cheapest room", and added, "But why do you choose a poor room like this? When your son stays here, he always has our most expensive room. Yours is our cheapest."

"Oh, yes," said Rockefeller, "but his father is a rich man, mine isn't".

## 【生词和用法】

**rich** [ritʃ] *a.* 富的, 肥沃的, 昂贵的, 甘美的, 鲜艳的, 有意思的。

He must be very rich to buy all that land. 他把那块地全部买了, 必定很富。

However rich he may be (No matter how rich he is), he is not a gentleman. 不论他多富, 他也不是君子。

Our country is rich in minerals. 我国矿产丰富。

The conflicting interests between the rich and the poor is inevitable. 贫富间的利益冲突是不可避免的(形容词前+the, 当名词用, 如 the rich = the rich people, 语法上叫形容词名词化)。

He is poor in money but rich in knowledge. 他虽穷但博学。

He is too greedy after riches. 他太贪钱财。

Riches have wings. 财富不常。

I would not do such a thing for all the riches of the world. 即使可以得到全世界的财富, 我也不愿做这种事。

**know** [nəʊ] *v. n.* 知道, 了解, 认识, 牢记, 精通, 识别, 知情。

I know him (to be) for a German. 我看出他是德国人。

I don't know the writer, but I know of him. 我不认识这个作家, 但我听说过他。

I know him only to say hello to. 我和他不过是打招呼的朋友。

History knows only two kinds of war, just and unjust. 历史上只有两类战争, 正义战争和非正义战争。

You ought to have known better. 你本来就应该更懂些。

He never knows fear. 他从不知道害怕。

He certainly knows better than to tackle such problems by himself. 他很明白不能独自解决这类问题。

You ought to know better than to trust her. 你应当明白她这人不能相信。



I know better than to do such a thing. 我不会做那样的蠢事。

There is no knowing (It is impossible to know) when we shall meet again. 不知何时我们再相见。

There is your host, you had better make yourself known to him. 那边就是你的主人, 他最好向他做一番自我介绍。

They are twins and it is almost impossible to know one from the other. 他们是孪生兄弟, 旁人几乎无从辨认。

Tell me all you know in connection with that matter. 把你所知道的和那事有关的都告诉我。

His wrath knows no bounds. 他怒不可遏。

As far as I know he is honest. 就我所知, 他是诚实的。

He is known by the company he keeps. 从他所处朋友可知他的为人如何。

I know not in what words to thank you for all your favours. 我不知如何感谢你对我照顾。

注 1: “know”作“认识(某人)”解, “know of”作“知道有(某人)”解: 如: I know of him, but do not know him (personally). 我知道他, 但不认识他(本人)。

注 2: have known 跟宾语和不定式时, 不定式可带 to, 也可不带 to, 如: I have known him (to) say this before. 我已知道他从前说过这事。

注 3: never knew 和 have never known 跟宾语和不定式时, 不定式不带 to, 如: I never knew him say this before. 我不知道他以前说过这事。

I have never known him say this before. 我从不知道他以前说过这事。

注 4: 假如 have known, never knew 和 have never known 改为被动语态, 那不定式必须有 to。

He has been known to say this before.

He was never known to say this before.

He has never been known to say this before. 人们从不知道他以前说过这事。

注 5: 假如 have known, never knew 和 have never known 的宾语是不定式 be, 则不定式 be 必须带 to, 如: I have known him to be too busy to study. 我已知道他太忙, 不能学习。

I have never known him to be too busy to study. 我从不知道他太忙不能学习。

I never knew him to be too busy to study. 我不知道他太忙不能学习。

注 6: 下面第一句用 I know it, 第二句用 I know。

He is going to get married and I know it. 他就要结婚, 我知道此事。

When his sister said that he was going to get married, I said “Yes I know”. 当他姐姐告诉我说他就要结婚时, 我说“好, 我知道了”。

**millionaire** [miljə'neə] *n.* 百万富翁。

He was born a millionaire. 他生而为百万富翁。

**millionairess** [miljə'neəris] *n.* 女百万富翁。

**show** [ʃəʊ] *v. n.* 表示, 陈列, 告知, 引导, 证明, 出现, 表演, 似若。

The man was an impostor and so I showed him the door. 这人是骗子, 所以我斥责他

(赶他出门)。

He has spent all his money but has nothing to show for it. 他花尽所有的钱,但没有一件事可以夸耀的。

He showed that he was annoyed. 他显出烦恼的样子。

His fear showed in his eyes. 在他眼中可以看出他的恐惧。

You have given the whole show away. 你已把整个事情暴露了。

I wish he wouldn't talk and give the show away. 我希望他不会失言。

He didn't offer even a show of resistance. 他甚至未做出抵抗的样子。

The sun has shown itself above the horizon. 太阳已露出在地平线上。

He has shown that he is worthy of confidence(He has shown himself to be worthy of confidence). 他已表现出他是值得相信的。

The beggar could not speak but begged in dumb show. 这乞丐不会讲话,用手势求乞。

It will show at a glance. 它一看就明白。

If you are a gentleman you must show yourself such. 假如你是个君子,你必须表现出君子的样子。

He is a friend only in show. 他只是一个面子上的朋友。

I don't like to make a show of myself before strangers. 我不喜欢在生人面前炫耀自己。

Warships are not built to be made a show of. 军舰不是造来展览的。

A dark shirt will not show the dirt. 黑衬衫不显脏。

Ought we to show ourselves at Madame Li's reception? 我们应当出席李夫人的招待会吗?

注 1:注意以下句子的区别:

I showed him the door. 我赶他出门。

I showed him to the door. 我陪他到门口。

I showed him the room. 我引他看房子。

I showed him into the room. 我引他进入这房子。

He showed me out. ① 他赶我出去,② 他陪我出去。

注 2:I'll show you how to do it, 我将告诉你如何做这事。此句中 how 不能省去。How to do it = the way how to do it, the way 做 show 的直接宾语。how to do it 修饰 the way。

I'll show you to do it. 我将叫你去 做这事(此句 to do it 是宾语 you 的补语, you 和补语 to do it 有逻辑上的主谓关系)。

## 【辨义和解意】

What's the difference among ask(要求), beg(祈求) and request(请求)?

The difference among ask, beg and request is as follows:

To wish to have something is the common idea comprehended in these terms. Asking

is peculiar to no rank or station; the master asks of the servant, the servant asks of the master; the parent asks of the child, the child asks of the parent. Begging marks a degree of dependance which is peculiar to inferiors in station; we beg that which we think is of importance; a poor man begs the assistance of one who is able to afford it. To ask therefore requires no effort; but to beg is to ask with importunity. Asking carries with it an air of superiority; begging that of submission; requesting has the air of independence and equality. Men of good breeding tender their requests with moderation and discretion, they request nothing but what they are certain can be conveniently complied with.

## 【语法】

学英语要词不离句、句不离章,句子是中心,抓住中心,带动两头,可以更容易突破难点。通常从三个角度看句子,可以把句子看得更清楚;即按句子成分、按句子功能、按句子结构与关系等三个角度来看句子。

### (1) 按成分看句子可分为

① 主句+谓语。如:I work 我工作, You play 你玩耍。每句由两个词构成,一个作主语,一个作谓语,意思完整,缺一个字意思便不完整,不能成句子。

主语是动作的执行者,以上二句中,I 是 work 的执行者, you 是 play 的执行者。谓语是主语发出的动作, work 是 I 发出的动作, play 是 you 发出的动作,句子除了主要成分外,还可以加一些附属成分进行修饰或补充说明,使句子更生动,具体。如 I work hard all day, 我整天努力工作。You play happily every day, 你每天愉快地玩。Hard 和 happily 分别修饰 work 和 play,说明 work 和 play 的程度和状况,叫程度状语, all day 和 every day 是说明 work 和 play 的时间,叫时间状语。这些附属成分,又叫次要成分,没有次要成分,句子的意思完整,照样可以成立。

② 主语+系动词+表语。如:He is a student. 他是个学生。此句如没有 He, 只有 is a student, 是个学生,意思不完整,不能成为句子。如没有 is, 只有 He a student, 他和学生两词没有关系,也不能成句子。用 is 把两个词联系起来:“他是个学生”,意思便完整了,便是一个句子。如果没有 a student, 只有 He is 意思不完整,他是什么……,必须有一个词来说明主语的身份或状况,这就叫表语,又叫主语补语,所以主语、系动词、表语缺一便不成句子。

③ 主语+谓语+宾语。如:I have a book. 我有一本书,此句中主、谓、宾三个成分也是缺一不可。

④ 主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语。如:I gave him a book. 我给他一本书。

此句中 I 是动作 gave 是的执行人,为主语, gave 是 I 发出的动作,是谓语, him 是承受动作(gave)的对象,叫宾语,关于人的宾语叫间接宾语, a book 也是承受动作(gave)的对象,也是宾语,关于事物的宾语叫直接宾语。通常间接宾语在前,直接宾语在间接宾语之后,如果将间接宾语放在直接宾语之后,则须在间接宾语前加 to, 如 I gave a book to him.

在分析此句时,还要知道 gave 是过去时态,表示说话前 gave 这一动作已发生了,如果用现在时态 give,则表示习惯性动作,如 I give him a book every time when I see him. 我每次见到他,都给他一本书,每次见到他就给,说明是习惯性动作,应用一般现在时态,看一个

句子时,都要搞清楚这些变化和变化的原因,汉语里没有这些变化,把这些差异弄清,学习就不困难了。

⑤ 主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补语。如:We call him Li Ming,我们叫他李明。又如:He is Li Ming, We call him Li Ming,他是李明,我们叫他李明。

在第一句中 He 主语, Li Ming 是主补(表语)。

在第二句中 him 是宾语,所以 Li Ming 就成了宾补。

可是在逻辑上 him 和 Li Ming 也是主谓关系,因为“他是李明”(主语和表语关系)。所以“我们叫他李明”(他和李明是逻辑上的主表关系)。宾语+补语,又叫复合宾语(注意不可和双宾结构相混)。复合宾语和双宾结构的区别很明显。如:

I call him Li Ming(he is Li Ming 意思通顺,所以是复合宾语)

I gave him a book(he is a book 这个意思不通,因 a book 不是 him 补语,而是 gave 的直接宾语),所以要区别是复合宾语还是双宾,只要在宾语和宾补间加上“is”,意思合理便是复合宾语。如是双宾,在间接宾语和直接宾语间加个“is”意思肯定不通。

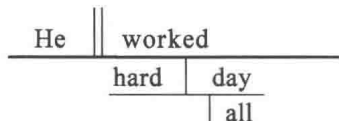
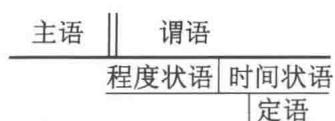
⑥ There+be+主语,这是主语+谓语的特殊形式。它比主语+谓语多了一个引导词 There,这里的 be 也不是系动词,而是实义动词,表示“存在”的有,而且放在主语的前面。如:

There is a book on the table,桌上有一本书。

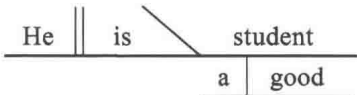
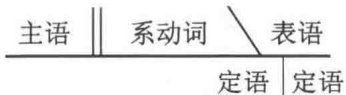
There are two books on the table,桌上有两本书。

Be 要根据主语的数变化, a book, 用 is, two books, 用 are。把句子的成分和它们的功能弄清楚,对理解整个句子的意思非常重要。这里我介绍一种图解法,可以帮助读着分析清楚句子的成分和意思。一个成分,有时候难以分清,在图解中往往要换好几个地方,才能找到它准确的地方、作用和意思。有时在脑中思索会含糊过去,在图解中是一点也含糊不得的,现简单介绍如下:

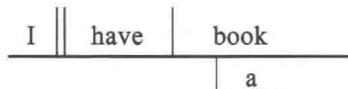
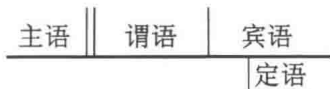
① 主+谓+状 He worked hard all day.



② 主+系+表 He is a good student.



③ 主+谓+宾 I have a book.



④ 主+谓+间宾+直宾 I gave him an English book yesterday.

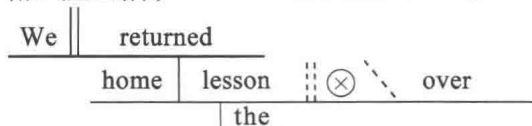


⑤ 主+谓+宾+宾补 We call him Li Ming.

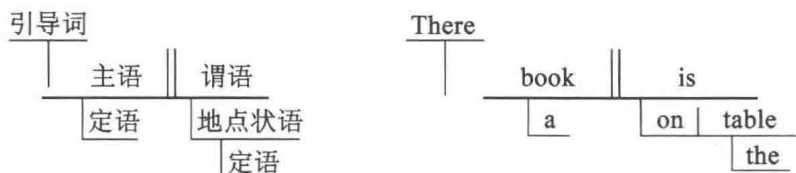


附：独立结构

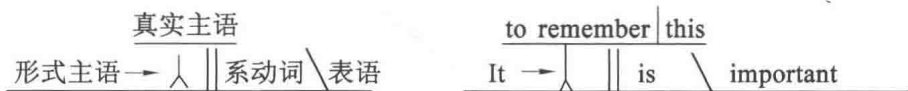
The lesson over, (独立结构); we returned home.



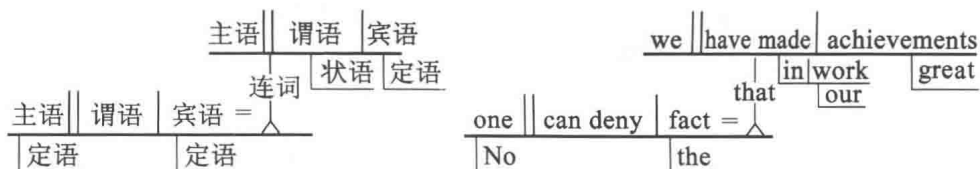
⑥ 引导词+主+谓 There is a book on the table.



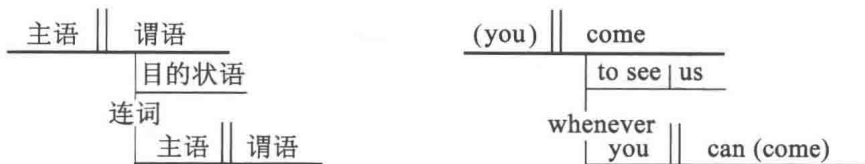
⑦ 形式主语+系+表语+真实主语 It is important to remember this.



⑧ 主+谓+宾+同位语从句 No one can deny the fact that we have made great achievements in our work. 无人能否认我们工作中已取得伟大成就这一事实。



⑨ 主+谓+从属连词+状语从句 Come to see us whenever you can. 你什么时候能来看我们。



(2) 按功能看, 句子可分为

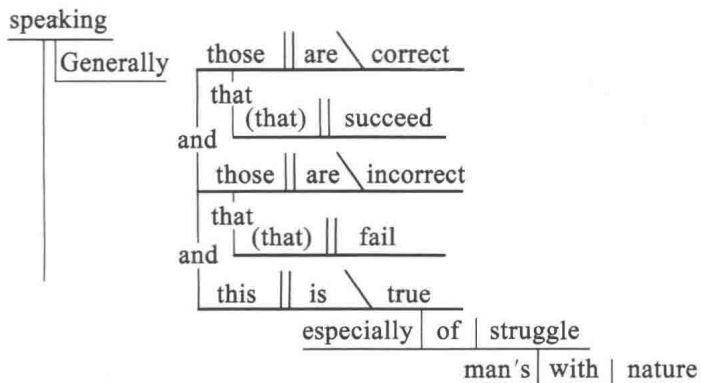
- ① 陈述句: He is a student.  
 ② 疑句句: Is he a student?  
 ③ 祈使句: Sit down! Be a good student! 要做个好学生!  
 ④ 感叹句: What a good student he is! 他是多好的学生啊!

(3) 按句子结构和句子间的关系看, 句子有

- ① 简单句: He is a student. He and she are students.  
 ② 并列句: He is a student and she is a worker.  
 ③ 复合句: He studied English when he was in primary school. 他上小学时就学英语。  
 有时句子错综复杂, 既有并列句, 又有复合句, 互相交错, 这时要把各分句关系理清, 才能准确理解句子的具体内容, 如:

Generally speaking, those that succeed are correct, and those that fail are incorrect, and this is especially true of man's struggle with nature. 一般说来, 成功的人就是正确的, 失败的人就是不正确的, 特别是人类对自然界的斗争更是如此。

此句, 要首先理清, 它是个由三个分句构成的并列句, 它们是 those... are correct, and those... are incorrect and this is true... 然后再理清, 第一和第二个分句中, 又各有一个从句: that succeed... 和 that fail... 分别由两个关系代词 that 引导的定语从句, 各自修饰自己的前述词: 第一个 those 和第二个句 those. 这些文字说明令人糊涂, 用图解法就清楚了。



## 【课后练习】

(1) 熟背和默写课文和本课所有的单句, 学习小组成员分工负责检查, 错一个单词扣一分, 错一句扣五分, 直到没有错误, 获得满分, 每周复习一次, 抽查已学内容和单句。

(2) 用以下词组造句。

give away, ask for, show... into ..., like this, no matter how, rich in, greedy after, in connection with, as far as, too... to, in accordance with, know of, know one from the other, show him the door, show him to the door, be worthy of

(3) 将以下汉语译成英语。

① 他把那块地全部买下来, 必定很富, 但他无论多富, 也不是君子, 就我所知, 他太贪财了, 他还不诚实, 他金钱上富有, 知识上贫穷, 另外看他所处的朋友, 就知道他的为人了, 他的一些朋友下了监牢 (be put into prison), 而且他们都是面子上的朋友, 这就是我所知道关于

他的一切。

(4) 用汉语和英语解释 ask, beg 和 request 的意思和区别。

英语句子按成分区分有几种句型,请举例说明。

以上作业只是样板。课文中每个单词,每个短语,每个句子,都要同样熟练地拼写、读、背、分析和灵活运用。

## 2 She Would Do More

Tom was playing at Bob's house. When it was time to go home, it started to rain. Mrs. Jones, however, gave Tom Bob's raincoat and galoshes.

"Don't take so much trouble, Mrs. Jones!" said Tom politely.

"I am sure your mother would do as much for Bob", she replied.

"My mother would do more," said Tom. "She would ask Bob to stay to supper".

### 【生词和用法】

**trouble** ['trʌbl] *v. n.* 打扰、扰乱、恳求、劳苦、烦心、争执、艰难。

Don't trouble about it. (Don't trouble yourself about it) 不要为它烦恼。

He came with a troubled countenance. 他来时面带忧色。

May I trouble you to shut the door? 能否麻烦你把门关上。

He is over head and ears in trouble. 他深陷烦恼中。

I don't trouble myself with (about) such matters. 我不干这种事。

I will not trouble you with any more requests. 我不会再有任何事要求麻烦你。

You need not be at the trouble of doing it yourself. 你无须费心亲自去做。

May I trouble you for some money? 能不能麻烦你借我点钱?

He caused her much trouble. 他给她造成很多烦恼。

He brought me into serious trouble. 他使我陷入严重困难中。

He bore all the troubles of his life. 他忍受生活中的一切劳苦。

She brought trouble on her household. 她使她的家庭陷于困难。

I have caused you so much trouble on my account. 为了我使你很为难。

He is a constant trouble to his friend. 他使他的朋友经常受累。

Their life is full of trouble. 他们的生活充满烦恼。

I will spare you further trouble. 我将不再打扰你。

Would it give you too much trouble to do so? 做这样的事使你太费心么? (注意此句并非 too...to 结构, to do so 是真实主语。判断标准是整体意思。)

I have been subjected to a great deal of trouble. 我曾受过很多困难。

I have much trouble to keep out of debt. 要免除债务我有很大困难。

But the trouble is, it is impossible for me to ask him. 但困难是, 我去求他是不可能的。

All my trouble went for nothing. 我的所有心机都白费了。

He had all his trouble for nothing. 他的一切烦恼都是无谓的。

It has saved me trouble (spares me much trouble). 它省去了我许多麻烦。

All my trouble was in vain. 我的一切辛苦都是徒劳的。

Some dishes are enjoyable to eat but a great trouble to prepare. 有些菜很好吃, 但做起



来相当麻烦。

It is asking for trouble to associate with criminals. 与罪犯为伍是自找麻烦。

Labour troubles cost the country enormous of sums last year. 劳资纠纷去年损耗了国家大量资金。

Troubles never come singly. 福无双至、祸不单行。

Never trouble trouble, till trouble troubles you. 麻烦不来找你, 你别找麻烦。(烦恼找你没办法, 总别自去找烦恼。)

**注 1:** Take trouble 作效劳、努力照应、辛劳解时, Trouble 只可用单数, 不可用复数, 但作困难解时可用复数, Trouble 前不可有 The, 但 Take the trouble to do... 里必须有 the, 如:

He dislikes to take trouble. 他怕麻烦。

He was good enough to take trouble. 他很好, 愿意效劳。

He was good enough to take the trouble to open the door. 他很好不怕麻烦去开门。

He was as well rewarded for his troubles as (he was rewarded) for his trouble. 他为了他的种种困难, 正像为了他的努力一样, 得到了充分的回报。(就是他不曾白费力气, 也不曾白辛苦。)

**注 2:** The trouble is that we have not enough money left. 麻烦的是我们没有留下足够的钱。谈话中 Trouble 前的 the 可以省去, 改作 Trouble is that...

**more** [mə:, mɔə] *n. a. adv.* 更多、更大、再、格外、额外。

Nations are not to be judged by their size any more than individuals. 国家正如个人一样, 不能以体积大小判断。

Have you any more bread? 你还有面包吗?

I have some more. (a little more, plenty more, not much more, no more) 我还有一些(还有一点, 还有很多、不大多了, 没有了)。

This work is more than a woman can. 这工作不是妇女所能胜任。

It will not be ready for ten days more. 它再过十天也不一定能做好。

The beauty of the place is more than I can describe. 这地方的美景非我所能描写。

It is more a poem than a picture. 与其说它是一幅画, 不如说是首诗。

No more of that! 停止!

He more than hesitate to promise that. 他一点不犹豫地答应了这事。

Even ants and bees are so industrious, how much more so ought we mankind to be! 蚂蚁和蜂蜜尚且这样勤劳, 我们人类更应该怎样的勤劳呢! (注意 how much 置句首, ought we 倒装。)

His terror is much more serious than his wounds. 他的恐惧比他的伤更加严重。

He is no more than a policeman. 他不过是个警察罢了。

He is no more. 他死了。

He is no more a god than we are. 他跟我们一样不是神。

I fear I shall see my friend no more. (shall never see my friend more) 我恐怕我再也不能见到我的朋友了。

I am happy to see you once more. 我很高兴再次和你相见。