

《实用英语》(非英语专业)

同步精讲精练

A GUIDE TO LEARNING "PRACTICAL ENGLISH"

丛书主编●林之鹤 徐守勤

本册主编●赵 鹏

单 元 重 点

语 言 知 识

习 题 指 导

语 言 技 能

安徽教育出版社

第 3 册

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前 言

《〈实用英语〉同步精讲精练》(1~3册)是高教社出版的非英语专业《实用英语综合教程》(修订版)的同步辅导与学习用书。此套书是按照全国高职、高专英语教学的基本要求编写而成,为沟通教与学架起桥梁。每册按单元编写。每个单元由单元重点、语言知识、语言技能与习题指导四大板块组成。每个板块重点突出,难点解释清晰,语言技能说明详略得当,附有课文习题答案的习题指导能简扼地指点迷津。各个单元均有准确的词句解释和课文的参考译文,并针对教材内容辅以必要的背景知识和风土人情介绍,增添知识的丰富性和趣味性,以帮助大学生和具有相应水平的自学者在预习、复习和自测中更加全面、更加深刻地理解教材。

在策划编写过程中,我们得到全国高职、高专《实用英语》指导委员会主任委员孔庆炎教授的支持与鼓励,得到安徽省教科所高教研究室袁振发同志的支持,还得到了安徽教育出版社领导的重视和关心,在此一并致谢。

我国已经加入世贸组织,英语的重要性更是不言而喻,年轻的朋友,这套辅导用书是您学习英语的好帮手,是伴您走向成功的良师益友。

这套辅导用书从酝酿编写到完稿历时数年,然而限于我们的水平,欠妥之处恐难避免,尚望全国专家、广大师生与各位读者提出宝贵意见,以供我们今后不断修改,使之日臻完善。

编者

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Unit 1

单元重点 Key Points

词汇 语法

owe...to ignore seek out appeal to plunge into re-
present think up clear up fall into bring up set
down on purpose convert...into... on one's terms re-
sign forgive as though

It's the first time (that)... would rather

Conditional Clauses

语言知识 Language Points

● 难句详解

Text A

1. ...and I got to know people by the flowers I had to remember not to cut down, by the things stuck in the ground on purpose or by the things lost in the grass. ……通过那些我得记住不能砍掉的花,通过那些有意插在地里的或丢失在草地里的东西,我开始了解各种各样的人。

① 此句中 I had to remember not to cut down 是省略了关系代词的定语从句,限定先行词 flowers 的所指对象。

② by the flowers... by the things... or by the things 三个介词短语构成平行结构 (Parallel Structure), 也称排比 (Parallelism), 从而达到了结构一致匀称、叙事生动有力的目的。

③ cut down: 砍倒。例如:

To widen the road, the farmers cut down some apple trees. 为了拓宽道路, 农民们砍掉了一些苹果树。

④ stuck in the ground on purpose 和 lost in the grass 都是过去分词短语作定语, 分别修饰它们前面的名词 things。stuck 是 stick 的过去分词, lost 是 lose 的过去分词。

⑤ on purpose: intentionally, not by accident 故意地, 并非偶然地。例如:

Did he break the glass on purpose? 他是故意打碎那个玻璃杯吗?

2. I also learned something about my neighbours in Louisville, Ky., by their preferred method of payment: by the job, the month—or not at all. 我还通过人们喜欢的支付方式——按工付酬, 按月付酬或干脆什么也不付, 对住在肯塔基州路易斯维尔的邻居们有些了解。

① 在 by their preferred method of payment 中, preferred 为过去分词作定语, 修饰 method。

② by: according to (sth), from the evidence of 根据, 按照。例如:

I could tell by the look on his face that he hadn't worked out the coded message. 一看他脸色我就知道他还没弄明白那个密码信息。

③ by the job, the month—or not at all 是对 payment 的解释说明, 意为 "They may pay sb by the job or by the month, or they may pay no money."。by: 以(某事物)为标准或单位(与 the 连用)。例如:

rent a car by the week 按周租用汽车

pay a worker by the hour 按小时付给工人报酬

sell eggs by the dozen 按打卖蛋

3. Mr. Ballou fell into the last category. 巴卢先生属于最后一种人。

① fall into; belong to 属于, be divided into(可)分为。例如:

The problems we faced fell into three types. 我们所面临的问题分属三种类型。

② the last category 指代前一句即第一段最后一句中提到的喜欢最后一类付款方式的人,即 those who didn't pay any money at all.

4. On another he was flat-out of checks. 另些时候,他支票上没钱了。

① 此处 another 指 another day.

② flat-out: using all one's resources 竭尽全力的,尽其所有的。此句含义为 "He exhausted all his money in his checks.", 或者为 "There was no money in his checks at all."

5. Still, except for the money, he was a nice enough old guy... 不过,如果不提钱,他倒是个很好的老头……

① still: *adv.* nevertheless, even so, 不过, 尽管如此。例如:

He has treated you badly; still, he's your brother and you should help him. 他对你不好, 不过, 他终归是你的兄弟, 你该帮他。

② except for: not including 不包括, 排除; if it were not for 如果不。例如:

She answered all the questions except for the last one. 除了最后一个问题, 所有的问题她都回答了。

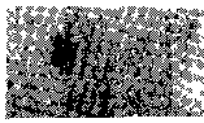
Except for her lack of experience, she would be the ideal person for the job. 她如果有经验, 就会成为这个工作的理想人选。

6. I kept a running total, but didn't worry about the amount too much. 我累计着总账, 但也不太在乎这笔钱。

① 此句中 total 和 amount 是同义词, 之后都省略了 of money.

② running 在此句中意为 "continuously added 不断增加的"。例如:

three years running 连续三年; running account 流水账



7. Grass was grass, and the little that was Mr. Ballou's didn't take long to trim. 无非是除草而已,而且巴卢先生院子里的那点草,修整起来不用花多少时间。

① that was Mr. Ballou's 是定语从句,修饰 the little; 而 the little 指前一分句中的 grass. little 在定冠词 the 之后,用作名词,意为 a small amount. 例如:

The little that I have seen of his homework was satisfactory. 他的家庭作业,就我所见的部分而言是令人满意的。

② trim: 整理,收拾,修剪。例如:

The barber trimmed father's hair and beard. 理发师为爸爸修剪了头发和胡子。

8. "I owe you," Mr. Ballou began. "but..." I thought I'd save him the trouble of thinking up a new excuse. "No problem Don't worry about it." "我还欠你钱,"巴卢先生开口说,"不过……"我想还是让他省了找借口的麻烦吧,就答道,"没关系。不用为此担心。"

① owe: have to pay, feel grateful, have (sth good) because of 欠(债,钱等),感激,归因于。例如:

He still owes for the goods he had bought last month. 他仍然欠上个月买东西的账。

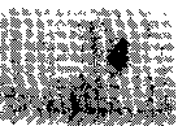
We owe a lot to our parents and teachers. 我们非常感激父母和老师。

She owes her success to good luck. 她把成功归功于运气好。

② think up: produce or invent by thinking 想出,虚构。例如:
Nobody can tell what he'll think up next. 谁也不知道他下次会想出什么花样来。

Some children can think up more funny games than their parents or teachers. 有些孩子能比父母或老师想出更多有趣的游戏。

③ "No problem." 是 "There's no problem." 的省略; 句末代词 it 指巴卢先生欠工钱这件事,即上句中巴卢先生主动提到的 "I owe



you.”。

9. It will be cleared up in a day or two. 过一两天,事情就可以搞清楚了。

① 句中 it 指代前句中提到的银行造成的差错“the mistake made by the bank in Mr. Ballou's account”。

② clear up; remove doubt about sth, solve sth 消除对某事的疑虑,解决某事。例如:

We should clear up our misunderstanding before we reach agreement. 要达成一致意见,我们必须先消除误会。

10. The idea of consciously seeking out a special title was new to me, but not without appeal. 有意识地找某一本专门的书,这想法对我来说挺新鲜,但也确实有吸引力。”

① but not without appeal 是双重否定,强调肯定;其真正的逻辑主语是前句中的 the idea of...。该省略句意为“The idea had its appeal to me.”这个想法对我有一定的吸引力。

② appeal: *n. / v.* 吸引(力), (使有)兴趣, (有)感染力。例如:

The game has lost its appeal to the children. 这游戏已不能引起孩子们的兴趣。

Do those novels appeal to you? 那些小说你喜欢吗?

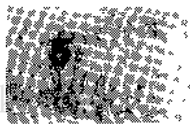
③ seek out: look for, find sb or sth 寻找,找到。例如:

We sought her out to tell her of her success. 我们找到她,告诉她成功了。

She sought out all the early writings of her father. 她找到了父亲早年所有的著作。

11. This is just what I've kept, the ones worth looking at a second time. 这就是我收藏的、值得看第二遍的书。

① 句中 ones 是替代词,用以指代上文提到的复数名词 books,避免重复;ones 与句中的名词性从句 what I've kept 所指相同,因此又是同位语。worth looking at a second time 是形容词短语作定语,修



饰 ones,也正是因为 ones 后有修饰限定的成分,其前面须用定冠词 the。而 one 则只能替代单数可数名词。例如:

I'm looking for a flat. I'd really like one with a garden. 我正在寻找一套住房,真希望能有一个带花园的。

— I'd like a pound of apples. —我要一磅苹果。

— Which ones? —哪种的?

— The red ones. —红的。

② worth doing sth 值得做某事。例如:

It isn't worth repairing the car. 这辆车不值得修了。

12. ... and I was plunged into the aching tragedy of the Holocaust, the extraordinary clash of good, represented by one decent man, and evil.我深深地沉浸到大屠杀悲剧的痛苦中,沉浸到由一个体面人所代表的善与恶的猛烈冲击中。

① the aching tragedy 和 the extraordinary clash 引导的两个名词性短语是平行结构,同时作谓语动词的宾语。其中 aching tragedy 意为“the tragedy that makes me sad 让我心痛的悲剧”;aching 是分词作定语,修饰 tragedy,使句子更简洁。

ache; suffer from a continuous dull pain. (fig) make sb sad,例如:

It makes my heart ache to see her suffer. 看到她受罪我感到痛心。

② represented by one decent man 是过去分词短语作定语,修饰不可数名词 good(善)。

③ plunge into: enter a specific state, fall into suddenly and with force 陷入某一特定状态,突然有力地投入。例如:

He plunged deep into thought. 他陷入沉思。

He ran to the edge of the lake and plunged in. 他奔到湖边,纵身跳入水中。

④ clash: violent contact, serious disagreement 冲突,严重分歧。例如:

the clash of interests and cultures 利益和文化的冲突

⑤ represent; stand for 作为……的代表人物或象征。例如:

We choose a committee to represent us. 我们选出一个委员会来代表我们。

The rose represents England. 玫瑰花是英格兰的象征。

13. And I learned that summer that reading was not the innocent pastime I had assumed it to be, not a breezy, instantly forgettable escape in a hammock (though I've enjoyed many of those too.) 而且,那年夏天我懂得了读书并不是我一向认为的那种单纯的娱乐,也不是很快就会遗忘的那种躺在吊床上轻松悠闲的消遣(尽管我已多次这样享受过)。

① 此句中第二个 that 作为关系代词引导出宾语从句,直到句末。

② not the pastime... , not an escape... 是并列结构,两个名词 pastime 和 escape 都在宾语从句中作主语补足语。

③ I had assumed it to be 是省略了关系代词 that 的定语从句,修饰 pastime; 其中的代词 it 指代宾语从句中的主语 reading。

④ escape: 一般用单数形式,表示暂时逃避现实、消遣活动。例如:

He listens to music as an escape from the pressure of work. 他听音乐以缓解工作中的压力。

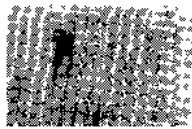
⑤ 在“I've enjoyed many of those too.”中,those 指代前一分句 pastime 和 escape, many 强调次数,因此该句意为“I've enjoyed this kind of pastime and escape for many times.”。

14. I discovered that a book, if it arrives at the right moment, in the proper season, will change the course of all that follows. 我发现,如果一个人在恰当的时刻,恰当的时节读到某一本书,那么这将会改变他的一生。

① 句中 that 引导从句,直到句末,作 discover 的宾语。

② if 引导的从句,作宾语从句中的条件状语;其中 it 指代名词 book。

③ 在 the course of all that follows 名词短语中 that follows 作定语



从句,修饰代词 all;此短语意为“all the rest of one's life”,实际指一个人读了某本书以后的一生。

Text B

1. I've loved it since I was just tall enough to see above the leaf as Mother sat doing letters. 从我刚长到在母亲坐着写信时我能看见桌面的时候,我就很喜欢这张写字台。

① 句中 it 指代第一句中提到的 my mother's desk, a mahogany secretary——母亲的那张红木写字桌。

② since 引导时间状语从句,而 as Mother sat doing letters 又是 since 状语从句中所含的另一个时间状语从句,其中 doing letters 是动词的-ing 形式(或称现在分词短语),表示伴随状态,是状语。

2. Years later, during her final illness, Mother reserved various items for my sisters and brothers. 多年以后,在母亲弥留之际,母亲把各种东西留给了我的兄弟姐妹。

① reserve; put aside or keep sth 保留,储备某物。例如:

Reserve your strength for swimming. 留点力气准备游泳吧。

② item; a single thing or article(of a set or in a list)一件物品,一项条款。

3. I sensed Mother communicating with this gift, a communication I'd craved for 50 years. 我感觉到母亲在用这件礼物与我交流,而这种交流我已渴盼了 50 年。

① sense; become aware, realize, feel 意识到,感觉到。例如:

Although she said nothing, I sensed (that) she didn't like my suggestion. 她虽然没说什么,但我已意识到她不喜欢我的建议。

② communicating 引出的分词短语作宾语补足语。communicate with sb; exchange ideas or information with sb, 交流思想,交换信息。例如:

They communicate with each other by telephone. 他们通过电话互通信息。

③ a communication I'd craved for 50 years 这个名词短语作 sense 的宾语,其中 I'd craved for 50 years 是定语从句,省略了关系代词 that, 修饰 communication。

④ crave: have a strong desire for 渴望得到。例如:

People all crave (for) a higher education. 人们都渴望接受高等教育。

4. My mother was brought up in the Victorian belief that emotions were private. Nice people said only nice things. 我母亲在维多利亚时代的信仰中长大,即认为感情是不能公开的。有教养的人只说有教养的话。

① bring up: raise and educate 抚养,教育,培养。例如:

She was brought up by her aunt. 她是由姑母抚养长大的。

He was brought up to respect authority. 他从小就受到要尊敬师长的教育。

② that emotions were private 是同位语从句,说明 the Victorious belief 的性质内容,因此关系代词 that 不能省略。

③ nice: pleasant, agreeable 令人愉快的(人或事物)。例如:

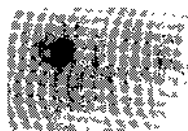
It's not nice to pick your ear. 掏耳朵很不雅观。

nice 指人时引申义为 well brought-up。

④ Victorian: 维多利亚女王时代的,旧式的。

Victoria 维多利亚女王(英国女王,1819—1901)在其当政时期(1837—1901),英国成了地跨五大洲的“日不落帝国”。殖民地面积 3350 万平方公里,相当于英国本土面积的 130 多倍。殖民地人口 3.935 亿,相当于本土人口的 8 倍。

5. And a gulf opened between us. I was "too emotional". She lived "on the surface". 我们之间横着一条鸿沟,我太感情用事,而她从不流露自己的情感。



① gulf (between A and B): area of difference, division (in opinions)。此处为比喻用法,指巨大差异或意见分歧。例如:

The gulf between the two generations cannot be bridged. 那两代人之间的鸿沟难以逾越。

② on the surface: not deeply or thoroughly, (习语)在表面上,在外表上。例如:

On the surface, she's a helpful person. 表面上看,她肯帮助人。

6. As years passed and I raised my own family, I loved the equilibrium Mother's visits brought to our home, her sense of humor, the way she sat at the piano and filled the house with music. 随着岁月流逝,我建立了自己的家庭,我喜欢母亲来我家时带来的平静,我喜欢她的幽默感,我热爱她坐在钢琴前使家里充满歌声。

① As 引导两个并列的时间状语从句,第二句中则可省略关联词 as。

② 主语中谓语动词 loved 有三个并列的宾语,即名词短语 the equilibrium..., her sense of... 和 the way...。

③ Mother's visits... home 和 she sat... music 都是定语从句,都省略了关系代词 that,分别修饰它们的先行词 the equilibrium 和 the way。

7. Forgive me, I wrote, for having been critical. 我写道,原谅我吧,我一直都很挑剔。

① 此句实际含义是“I wrote in the letter to ask Mother to forgive me for my having been critical.”。I wrote 作为插入句。

② forgive: 原谅,宽恕。例如:

Please forgive me for what I've said to you. 请原谅我对你说的话。

③ critical: finding fault, judging severely 挑剔的,吹毛求疵的。例如:

It's not wise to look on those things with a critical eye. 用挑剔的眼光去看待那些事情绝非明智之举。

8. At last I set my feelings down on paper. 最终, 我将自己的情感抒发在信中。

set down; write down, make a record of 写下, 记下。例如:

Why don't you set down all the good ideas on paper? 你为什么不将所有的好主意写在纸上呢?

9. In careful words, I asked her to let me know in any way she chose that she did forgive me. 我措辞谨慎, 请求她自行选择任何方式让我明白她确实原谅了我。

① in any way she chose 是方式状语, 其中含有省略了关系代词的定语从句(that) she chose。

② that 引导的从句作动词 know 的宾语, 其中助动词 did 用在动词原形之前, 表示强调。又如:

Do be patient! 一定要有耐心!

They do have enough food and drink. 他们确实有充足的食物和饮料。

10. Eagerness turned to disappointment, then resignation and finally, peace. 我的心情从急切变成了失望, 然后是无可奈何, 听之任之; 最终回归了平静。

① turn to; become, change to 变成, 转向。例如:

The snow turned to rain as the evening drew near. 当夜晚临近时, 雪停了, 又下雨了。

② resignation; patient acceptance or endurance 听任, 顺从, 心甘情愿。例如:

He accepts his fate with resignation. 他听天由命。

③此句中, 谓语动词后三个名词都作宾语, 构成并列结构, 达到抒情加深的目的。

11. ... we enjoyed a relationship on her terms—light, affectionate, cheerful. ……我们拥有一种按她的意愿维持的关系——轻松、友爱而且快乐。