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# 许国璋 《英语》

第4册

词汇、语法掌中宝

北京外国语大学  
蒋风霞 主编

石油工业出版社

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# 前 言

许国璋《英语》自面世以来,已被越来越多的英语爱好者奉为学习英语的优秀宝典。实践证明,它的确为广大的英语学习者提供了一个从英语入门,到全面提高英语听、说、读、写、译水平的最佳途径。

为了方便广大英语爱好者的学习,我们特意编写了这套“许国璋《英语》词汇、语法掌中宝”丛书,作为“21 世纪英语掌中宝”系列丛书的一个组成部分。非常感谢许国璋老先生精心编著的这套教材,如此,也才有本书的面世。“许国璋《英语》词汇、语法掌中宝”丛书从词语用法、补充例句、语法知识、词组短语、词语辨析、谚语俚语、联想记忆等角度,帮助广大英语学习者对许国璋《英语》的课文词汇和语法,进行精炼化、系统化的学习和记忆。各词条有以下栏目:

**【补充例句】** 相关词条常用、常考或特殊例句

**【词语用法】** 动名词、动词不定式用法,不规则动词的过去式、过去分词与现在分词,特殊名词的复数形式

**【语法知识】** 虚拟、倒装、省略、一致用法等

**【词组短语】** 常用词组和短语,特殊用法,固定搭配

**【词语辨析】** 易混近义词和同义词的含义异同、用法区别、搭配区别

**【谚语俚语】** 日常学习和生活中常用的谚语、俚语

**【联想记忆】** 词语前缀、后缀,词根派生,词性变化,同义词、近义词以及反义词的对

## 比记忆

本丛书各栏目丰富、实用,让考生在实践中领会、理解,从而记忆词汇,活用语法。本丛书小巧便携,帮助读者跨越词汇、语法的记忆关和运用关。

在本书的编写过程中,我的教学工作甚为繁重,余风萍,董锴作为副主编,代我做了不少工作,在此特向他们表示谢意。杨汀兰,杨德宏,张霞,张雪雁,陈智勇,陈三毛,苏艳芳,温艳红,邓旭,陆鹰,叶玉昆,李利民,温纪平,戴立琛,周祝慈,杨松霞,马献伟,方晓东,文寨军,邓立荣,孔庆善,朱志坚,黄凯,唐庆丽,马瑞林,周勤,高春勇,梅姝娥,张志华,马瑞娟,王玲,徐康宁,蔡凤霞,马新建,唐翠云,韩艳辉,王贺轩,丁莉,王玮,杨联平,苏勇,刘庆祥,时巨涛,杨庆云,吴广谋,赵春明,马自立,邓丰第,李廉水,曾舒青,彭守义,彭霞,王丽洁,周义顺,宋亚伟,宋四虎,刘瑛,李振通等人为搜集、提炼、整理、校对词条做了大量工作,在此,特向他(她)们表示衷心的感谢。

由于作者水平有限,本书虽经反复修改、审校,但仍可能有不妥或疏漏之处,恳请广大读者和同仁批评、指正,以使本书更加完善,更好地为考生服务。

编 者

记于北京外国语大学

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# Lesson One



**TEXT** Mother

**GRAMMAR** Sentences of Unreal Condition

## WORD LIST

**stove** [stəʊv] *n.* 炉子, 火炉; 加热器

**start** [stɑ:t] *n.* 开端, 起点; 启程, 动身; 开始, 着手; 优先权, 优先地位; (因吃惊等) 跳起, 惊起 *v.* 出发, 动身; 开始, 着手; 创始, 创办; 发动, 使开始; 惊起, 跳起

【词组短语】 **awake with a start** 惊醒 **start off** 出发, 动身; 开始从事 **start out** 出发, 动身 **start up** 创办, 发动 **with a start** 猛地, 吃惊地 **give sb. a start** 吓了某人一跳 **start for** 动身往某处 **from start to finish** 从头到尾 **at the very start** 一开始 **start from scratch** 白手起家 **get a start** 开始

**shawl** [ʃɔ:l] *n.* 披肩, 围巾

**upturn** [ˈʌptɜ:n] *vt.* 往上翻; 好转, 改进

**brow** [braʊ] *n.* [常 *pl.*] 眉毛; 额头

**choose** [tʃu:z] *vt.* (chose [tʃəʊz], chosen [ˈtʃəʊzn]) 选择, 挑选; 决定, 情愿

【词组短语】 **choose to do sth.** 决定做某事 **can not choose but** 只好 **pick and choose** 挑三拣四



【词语辨析】choose 是普通用语。指根据自己的主观喜好和判断力进行选择,不一定是精选;其后面接不定式,有要、愿意的意思。elect 指在一定范围内,按一定的法律或规章制度,用投票或其他方式选举出代表或负责人,也可指为某一任务而选择合适的人员。pick 较口语化,有时含有很随意地挑选之意。select 一般指经过认真地考虑之后,从众多的人或物中选出最满意的。

path [pɑ:θ] *n.* 小路,小径;路线;轨道,轨迹;途径,路径

【词语辨析】path, way, road. 这三个词都有“路”的意思。path 通常指田野、林间被人或动物踩成的小路。way 是“道路”,最普通的和最常用的用语,可引申为“方式”。如: I'll do the experiment in a new way. 我将用一种新的方式做这项实验。road 常常指通车辆的方阔平坦的大路,还可作比喻用。如: There is no royal road to science. 在科学上是没有平坦的大路可走的。

periodic ['piəri.ədɪk] *adj.* 周期性的 (happening at regular intervals)

jail [dʒeɪl] *n.* 监狱 *v.* 监禁某人

distribute [dɪs'trɪbjʊt] *vt.* 分发,分送;分布

【补充例句】The doctors distributed the medicines to the people in the flood area.

医生给受水灾地区的人们分发药品。

【词组短语】distribute sth. to/among 把某物分给/发给...  
distribute sth. over 把某物撒在

leaflet ['li:flɪt] *n.* 传单;散页印刷品;小册子 *v.* (向...)散发传单

gendarme ['ʒɑ:ndɑ:m] *n.* 宪兵 (a soldier who has the duties of a policeman)

alarm [ə'lɑ:m] *n.* 惊恐/吓,忧虑;警报,报警器,闹钟 *vt.* 使惊恐,使担心;向...报警

【词组短语】be alarm at 惊讶于 give/raise the alarm 拉



## Lesson One

响报警笛 alarm the police 向警察报警

first-class *adj.* 头等的

problem ['prɒbləm] *n.* 问题, 难题; 思考题, 习题

【词组短语】no problem 没有关系, 不成问题

【词语辨析】problem 指较重大且难解决的问题; question 为常用词, 指有疑问、需回答的问题。issue 指双方争执不下的问题。

peddler, pedlar ['pedlə] *n.* 小贩

dismiss [dis'mis] *vt.* 开除, 解雇; 解散/遣送; 不考虑

【补充例句】If you're late again, you'll be dismissed from your job.

如果你自己迟到, 你将被解雇。

【词组短语】be dismissed from 开除, 解雇

【联想记忆】dismissal *n.* 解雇, 开除

gossip ['gɒsɪp] *n.* 流言蜚语; 爱说长道短的人 *vi.* 搬弄是非, 说长道短

【补充例句】He pays no attention to gossip.

他对别人的闲话全然不顾。

【联想记忆】gossipy *n.* 聊闲天的信

inspiration [ˌɪnspe'reɪʃən] *n.* 鼓舞, 感激; 灵感, 妙计

simply ['sɪmpli] *adv.* 简单地, 简明地; 朴素地, 朴实地; 单纯的, 直率的; 头脑简单的

weight [weɪt] *n.* 重量, 体重, 重力; 负担; 重要性, 影响力; 砝码, 秤砣; 权, 权数 *vt.* 加重量于, 使变重

【词组短语】carry weight 有分量, 有影响 throw one's weight about/around 滥用权势, 耀武扬威

roughly ['rʌfli] *adv.* 粗野地

curse [kɜ:s] *v.* 诅咒, 咒骂 *n.* 诅咒, 咒语

【词组短语】becursed with 因...而遭受不幸, 为...所苦  
cursesb. for (doing) sth. 因...而诅咒某人  
put/lay a curse on sb. 诅咒某人

ought [ɔ:t] *aux. v.* 应当, 应该

【语法知识】①“ought to + 原形动词”表示按道理应当做

某事。②“ought to have + 过去分词”表示“本来应该做了的事,而实际上却没有做”的含义,这种虚拟语气含有责备之意。

devil ['devl] *n.* 魔鬼;家伙,恶人

【联想记忆】devilish *adj.* 邪恶的,恶毒的,残忍的 *adv.* 很,非常  
devilment *n.* 恶作剧,开玩笑

load [ləud] *v.* 装载,装满;使负担 *n.* 负荷,负担,装载量

【补充例句】Giving lessons to 10 students is a fairly light teaching load.

给十个学生上课教学负担很轻。

【词组短语】a load of 一担,一车;许多,大量 [*pl.* loads of]  
a load of rubbish 胡说八道 load up 装上,装满  
load up... with 把...装满...

【词语辨析】load 指人、动物、船只、车轮,飞机等负荷运送的东西,也借喻精神上的负担;burden 指比所能负担的分量多,尤指精神上的负担

wipe [waip] *v. n.* 擦,抹,揩;擦干,擦净

【补充例句】You must try to wipe out the memory of these terrible events.

你必须努力忘记这些可怕的事情。

【词组短语】wipe out 擦净,清除,除去;彻底摧毁,消灭

sweat [swet] *n.* 汗 *v.* (使)出汗;努力工作

【联想记忆】sweaty *adj.* 汗淋淋的,汗渍的

porridge ['poridʒ] *n.* 粥,麦片粥

【词组短语】do porridge 坐牢,服刑

password ['paswɜ:d] *n.* 暗语;口令

peep [pi:p] *v.* 窥看,偷视 *n.* 一瞥,偷看

light [lait] *n.* 光,光线;灯光;光源 *v.* 点燃;照亮;(使)发光  
*adj.* 明亮的;轻的;愉快的;淡色的;清淡的

【词组短语】bring to light 揭露 make light of 轻视,藐视  
set light to 点着了;使着火 throw/cast light on/upon 阐明解释,阐明 light up 点燃,照亮;激发;容光焕发 in (the) light of 考虑到,鉴于,由于 the good/bad light 在光线好/

不好的地方

packet ['pækɪt] *n.* 小包; 小包裹

breast [breɪst] *n.* 胸脯, 乳房

jacket ['dʒæki:t] *n.* 短上衣, 夹克(衫); 外罩

noodle ['nu:dl] [*pl.*] 面条

flare [fleə] *vi.* (火焰) 闪耀, (短暂地) 烧旺; 突发, 突然发怒  
(或激动) *n.* 闪光信号, 照明弹

【词组短语】flare up 火焰突然变旺; 突然发怒; (疾病) 复发

thoroughly ['θʌrəli] 彻底地; 透彻地

scatter ['skæɪtə] *v.* 驱散, 使分散; 散布, 传播

【词语辨析】scatter 表示朝不同方向离散, 扩散; broadcast 字面意义为撒种子, 也可表示把某物公之于众; dispel 指一物使另一物分散、消失; disperse 指把一些单个物体或组成部分散开; disseminate 只用作比喻, 指新闻、思想理论、教义等的传播; dissipate 指使云、雾、疑虑等完全消失, 也可表示把精力、钱财等浪费掉。

boss [bɒs] *n.* 老板, 上司, 头儿 *vt.* 指挥, 对... 发号施令  
*adj.* 主要的, 为首的; 极好的, 第一流的

【词组短语】boss sb. around 对... 发号施令

【联想记忆】bossy *adj.* 爱发号施令的; 专横的 bossily  
*adv.* 专横地

regularly ['regjuləli] *adv.* 经常地

revelation [ˌrevɪ'leɪʃən] *n.* 被揭示的真相, (惊人的) 新发现;  
揭示, 透露, 显示

reveal [ri'vi:l] *vt.* 展现, 显示, 泄露, 揭露

【补充例句】Her smile revealed her even teeth.  
她微笑时, 露出了整齐的牙齿。

【词语辨析】reveal 指把隐蔽、隐瞒的事物、事情(如事实, 缺点罪行等)揭示出来; betray 指因疏忽大意而无意中透露出某事的真相; discover 指发现本来存在但不为人知的事或物; disclose 揭露, 泄露, 指使别人知道原本秘密的事。

## IDIOMS AND EXPRESSIONS

be used to, (get used to, become) used to

to have always or often experienced something so that you're accustomed to or familiar with it: 习惯于; They *were not used to* walking very long distances. 他们不习惯于走远路。

She's still getting *used to* her new Honda Accord. 她正熟悉她的新本田雅阁轿车。 I'll never become *used to* how light it is here in the evenings. 我决不会习惯这里晚间的轻松。

to get down to business 开始做(谈)正经事

to begin to give serious attention to; begin working seriously: 开始认真考虑或对待; 开始认真做(工作): He needs to *get down to* some serious learning. 他需要沉下心来认真学习。 Don't you think it's time you *got down to* your work? 你们不觉得该干些正事了吗?

to use something against somebody 利用某事攻击某人

to burst out 冲口而出

a packet of 一包; 一捆

It has got round that... (某事)已被传开了

(of news or information) to spread out: (消息)传开: Rumors of the black box deal soon *got round*. 关于黑箱交易的传闻很快传开。 It must not *get around* that the old man has lung cancer. 这个老人有肺癌的消息不能传出去。

to look upon... as... 认为; 把...当作(regard as)

## PROPER NAMES

Maxim Gorky ['mæksim'gɔ:ki] 马克西姆·高尔基

Pavel ['pɑ:vəl] (俄, 人名) 巴威尔

Yegor Ivanovich [je'gɔ:i'vɔ:nəvitʃ] (俄罗斯人名及父名)

叶戈尔·伊凡诺维奇

## GRAMMAR

### Sentences of Unreal Condition

(1) 英语动词有三种不同的语气(mood), 表示说话者的不同意图。不同语气用动词的不同形式(有的还借助句法形式)来表示。

● 陈述语气: 用来陈述事实, 有肯定、否定、疑问、感叹等形式。

● 祈使语气: 用来表示请求、命令或劝告等。

● 虚拟语气: 表示说话人的一种愿望、建议、命令、要求, 或表示一种非真实的假设、料想, 或不可能实现的与事实相反的愿望。

(2) 虚拟语气在(虚拟)条件句的用法。

● 表示与现在事实相反, 谓动词的主要形式如下表:

条件从句	主 句
动词过去式(be 的过去式 一般用 were)	would/should/could/ might+动词原形

If everyone in the country *knew* first aid, many lives *would be saved*. (意即: Not everyone knows first aid, so many lives are not saved.)

If I *had* time I *would write* to him. (意即: As I have no time, I don't write to him.)

What *would* you *do* if you *were* John?

If fewer cash crops *were grown*, more food *could be produced* and there *would be* less or no starvation.

I'd come too if I *had* time to spare.

If the peasants *could farm* the land themselves, food production *would be* much higher.

What *would* you *do* if someone *was selling* drugs?

● 表示与过去事实相反,谓语动词的主要形式如下表:

条件从句	主 句
had + 过去分词	would/should/could/ might + have + 过去分词

If the hurricane *had happened* during the day-time, there *would have been* more deaths. (意即: The hurricane didn't happen during the day-time, so there were not many deaths.)

If *I had seen* him this morning, I *would have asked* him about it. (意即: I didn't see him this morning, so I didn't ask him about it.)

No doctors *would have noticed* the tiny teeth marks of the snake on your skin. (省略了条件句。= If the snake had bitten you, a doctor would not have noticed the tiny teeth marks of the snake on your skin.)

● 表示与将来事实可能相反,谓语动词的主要形式如下表:

条件从句	主 句
动词过去式,或 should + 动词原形,或 were to + 动词原形	would/should/might + 动词原形

If we *won* this match, we *would be* top!

If it *should rain*, the crops *would be saved*. 如果天天下雨,庄稼就有救了。

If it *were to snow* tomorrow, they *would not go out*. 如果明天下雪,他们就不外出。(可能性较前种形式更小。)

★● 如果条件句中含有一个助动词、情态动词、动词 be 或 have,我们常把 if 省略,但从句要用倒装语序,把这些字放在句首。如:

*Were I you*, I *shouldn't do* that. 我要是你,我不干那事。

She *might have come* *had she not been* so busy. 要不是那么忙,她是可能来的。

*Should it rain, the crops would be saved.* 如果天下雨, 庄稼就有救了。

★● 错综时间条件句(或称混合时间条件句)。

有时,从句与主句在时间上不一致,从句与过去事实相反,主句与现在事实相反(A);或从句与现在事实相反,主句与过去事实相反(B);或从句用虚拟语气,主句用陈述语气(C)。如:

A. If I *had worked* harder, I *would make* more progress. 如果我以前更努力点,我现在的进步就会更大。

B. If you *were* in better health, we *would have allowed* you to join us in the work. 如果你身体好一些,我们就让你和我们一起干这工作了。

C. "If I *had missed*," said William Tell, "and *had shot* too low, I *was going to use* this arrow on you." "万一我没射中,"威廉·泰尔说,"或者射得太低了,我就打算用这支箭射你。"

It is not likely to happen, but if it *should*, we *need to be well-prepared*.

(3) 虚拟语气在名词性从句或状语从句中的用法。

● 在 suggest(建议), insist(坚持), demand/require/request(坚决要求), order(命令)等动词后的宾语从句中,其构成是:主句+(that)+主语+(should)+动词原形。如:

I suggest you *ask* Mr Wu.

I suggest Tom *visit* the bookshop right away.

I insist that you *give* me my money back.

A group was formed to demand that the bus company *should change* its unfair practices...

I demanded that Bob(*should*) *go* there at once.

She instructed in her will that if that *were to* happen, all the money *should to* an organization for helping the blind called "Helping Hand".

suggest 作“表明,暗示”,insist 作“坚持说”时,宾语从句的谓语动词不用虚拟语气,而用陈述语气。如:

On the boy's pale face there was a half-smile that seemed to suggest that he *was* happy to have given his life

for his country. 男孩苍白的脸上露出一丝笑容,好像在说:他很高兴为祖国献出了自己的生命。

What he said suggested that he *would like* to go with us. 他所说的话暗示他想同我们一道去。

But my father insists that a job on a plane is not quite safe.

The Arab insisted that he *had not seen* the camel. 那个阿拉伯人坚持说他没有看见过骆驼。

● 在 wish(希望)后的宾语从句中。

○ 现在:(that)主语+动词过去时(be 一般用 were,第一、三人称单数也可用 was)。如:

I wish the weather *were* better.

I wish we *were* on holiday.

○ 过去:(that)主语+had+过去分词。如:

I wish I *had passed* the exam the other day. 我那天考试及格就好了。

○ 将来:(that)主语+would/could/should/might+动词原形。如:

I wish we *could* go to the seaside today.

● 在 would rather/had rather/prefer 等后面的宾语从句中。

○ 现在、将来:(that)主语+动词过去式。如:

I'd rather they *had* some fairly quiet and peaceful music. 我宁愿他们来点稍微宁静和平的音乐。

I(would)prefer they *didn't serve* too many dishes. 我宁愿他们少做几个菜。

○ 过去:(that)主语+had+过去分词。如:

I'd rather you *had come* yesterday. 我宁愿你昨天来。

● 在 Would you mind if...句型中,表示请求许可,从句用虚拟语气,谓语动词一般用过去式。如:

Would you mind if I *smoked* in the office next door?

比较:Do you mind if I smoke? (陈述语气)

● 在 It's(high) time that...句型中,从句用虚拟语气,谓语动词一般用过去式或 should+动词原形。如:

It's time I *went* and *picked up* my little girl from school.



## Lesson One

It's high time(that) we *left*.

● 在 It is a pity/shame(that)…句型中,表示“真遗憾……”,从句用虚拟语气,谓语动词可用过去式,也可用 should+动词原形;也可用陈述语气,叙述事实。如:

It's a pity I *didn't think of* it early.

It is great pity that he *should be* so conceited. 真遗憾他会这样自高自大。

Pity we *live* so far from the sea.

It's a pity you *missed* the sports meeting last week.

What a shame you *didn't* win. 你没赢,真可惜。

● 在 It seems/looks as if/though…句型中,表示“仿佛……”、“好像……”从句用虚拟语气时,不论主句谓语动词是现在时还是过去时,凡从句谓语动词与主句谓语动词同时发生,则从句谓语动词用过去时,be 一般用 were;从句谓语动词在主句谓语动词之前发生,则从句谓语动词用过去完成时。也可用陈述语气,叙述事实。如:

He acted as if he *were* a real engineer.

All the children looked at me strangely as though I *were* mad.

So it looks as if she *meant* to return.

He ate up all the dishes very quickly as though he *had been* hungry for several days.

She looks as though she *is* in need of a rest. (陈述语气)

He makes it seem as if this *is* one of the most delicious meals that he has ever enjoyed. (陈述语气)

It looks as if it *hasn't been washed* following the instructions. (陈述语气)

● 在 It is/was suggested (requested/desired/ordered 等)that…和 It is necessary(important/strange/natural 等)that…的主语从句中,其构成是:(that)主语+(should)+动词原形。如:

It has been suggested that the land *should be shared* equally among the peasants.

It is necessary that we *should use* good learning methods and form good living habits.