

SECOND EDITION [第二版]

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

新编大学英语

综合辅导 4

主 编：徐秋梅
汪火焰



外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS
北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编大学英语(第二版)综合辅导. 4 / 徐秋梅, 汪火焰主编. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2007.1

ISBN 978-7-5600-6346-1

I. 新… II. ①徐… ②汪… III. 英语—高等学校—教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 011179 号

出版人: 于春迟

选题策划: 张荣婕

责任编辑: 付分钗

封面设计: 孙莉明

版式设计: 付玉梅

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 中国农业出版社印刷厂

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 17.75 词汇手册: 3.625

版 次: 2007 年 7 月第 1 版 2007 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5600-6346-1

定 价: 25.90 元 (附赠《词汇助记与段落诵读手册》一本)

* * *

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前言

1. 编写简介

本书为《新编大学英语》(第二版)主教材的同步学生辅导用书,共分四级,每级配有独立成册的《新编大学英语(第二版)词汇助记与段落诵读手册》。

2. 编写宗旨

本书紧密围绕教材编写,旨在对学生进行全程能力型导学与针对性训练,使其在学习后能够加深对教材的理解和掌握。力求使阅读教学与写作教学、口语教学以及四、六级备考紧密结合起来,以读促写、提高读写水平、促进学生口语表达的积累,为其顺利通过四、六级考试及口语考试奠定坚实的基础。

3. 编写特色

- **准备活动** 主要为导入本单元课文的学习而设计:充分挖掘教学材料提供的内容素材和语言素材,提炼出课文中的重点句型与表达方式,配有例句演示;同时拓展与课文内容相关的小知识,旨在让学生更多了解本单元的主题,尽快顺利地过渡到课文的学习。
- **课文讲解** 注重对文章主题、语篇结构、写作特点及修辞手段的分析与介绍,突破了单纯的词汇及语法讲解的局限,旨在提高学生的思维分析能力。
- **四、六级新题型演练** 以新题型为载体、以单元话题为依托精心设计而成,旨在将课本学习与四、六级考试有机结合。
- **《词汇助记与段落诵读手册》** 内含词汇讲解与精彩段落赏读两项内容,方便学生查阅及记忆单词,同时有助于学生养成背诵的良好习惯,培养英语语感、丰富语句应用,为学生作文提供语言素材。

4. 编写队伍

我们在全国范围内组织了一批长期从事大学英语教学、现正教授《新编大学英语》(第二版)的颇具经验的教师联合编写了本套教辅。各级的编写单位及成员如下:

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组织编写这套《新编大学英语》(第二版)的学生辅导用书是一次新的尝试,内容量大,涉及面广,欠妥之处在所难免,欢迎广大教师和学生在使用过程中给予批评指正,帮助我们不断完善这套辅导用书。

《新编大学英语(第二版)综合辅导》编写组

2006年3月

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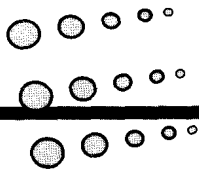
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Unit

1

Leisure Activities



第一部分 准备活动

一、热身训练

有关幽默的表达方式

entertain humor 享受幽默

flash a smile 笑容一闪

laugh to fall out of one's chair

笑得前仰后合

tell a joke 讲笑话

have a better sense of humor

更有幽默感

typical jokes 典型的笑话

a form of entertainment

一种娱乐形式

double meanings 双重意思

★ A person who can **entertain humor** can enjoy life better.

★ Mike is not an emotional person. He only **flashed an unnoticed smile** when he heard the good news.

★ He was the only one **laughing to fall out of his chair** after hearing **the joke told** by the English teacher.

★ It's better for parents to cultivate their children to **have a better sense of humor** to deal with the obstacles (障碍) in their future life.

★ Those **typical jokes** sometimes still have the effective results as those new creative ones.

★ Playing games on the net is another **form of entertainment** for those who haven't realized that computers are only tools for us.

★ A lot of words in English have **double meanings** or more.

二、拓展知识

★ 小知识 1

笑话与幽默

笑话 (joke), 是读着就笑或刚刚读完就笑的文字, 笑完就过去了。幽默 (humor) 则不然, 幽默是读后越想越要笑的东西, 并且包含了许多耐人寻味的哲理。笑话里包含了幽默, 较俗。相比较而言, 幽默更含蓄高雅一些, 因此人们就把自己写的东西称为“幽默”。幽默是个外来词, 来源于英语的“humor”。

★ 小知识 2

什么使人发笑?

Do you often laugh? Have you ever thought why you laugh? There are several reasons why people laugh.

- 1) People laugh to express mastery over anxiety. 人们在做某件事之前很紧张, 如: 面试、很重要的考试等, 但一旦完成了这件事, 人们就会非常轻松地笑, 这表明人们控制了忧虑和紧张。
- 2) People laugh as a release for their normally repressed drives. 心理学家弗洛伊德认为每个人都在控制某些基本的、不容于社会的本能行为, 笑话可以给人们在正常情况下抑制的冲动提供一条突然释放的出路。
- 3) People laugh to release energy after a crisis. 有过危险经历的人们在幸存下来后谈论他们的经历时, 常语中带笑。
- 4) People sometimes laugh in time of sorrow. 人们在悲伤时笑是因为不愿相信难堪的现实。
- 5) People laugh to break tension. 笑有时还是打破紧张气氛的好方法。
- 6) A sense of humor is a result of the mastery of human relations. 良好的幽默感可以显示出与他人的和谐关系。



第二部分 阅读活动

In-Class Reading

Entertaining Humor—What's Funny?

一、课文导读

本文是一篇描写幽默的议论文, 主要论述了幽默的构成、形式及作者对幽默的看法。

从古至今, 从国内到国外, 当人们听到一个有趣的故事或事件时都会情不自禁地发笑。但人与人却是有差别的。有些人听完一个笑话, 可以马上领会其内涵而笑, 而有些人却一脸茫然, 不知所云。有些人不仅喜欢笑话, 而且还可以讲得绘声绘色, 但有些人却不知如何开口。那么有什么办法来提高自己的幽默感呢?

在这篇文章里, 作者介绍了幽默的三个组成部分: 背景 (SETUP)、故事情节 (BODY) 和妙语 (PUNCH LINE)。这三部分如果任何一部分没有交代清楚都不可能达到幽默的效果。随后, 作者介绍了五种不同形

式的幽默形式：滑稽剧、中国的相声、文字游戏、双关语和一语双关，并举例让读者享受到了这五种幽默形式。最后作者指出，尽管在幽默过程中会出现一些带有色情和低俗的语言，但那不是幽默之过，幽默能长久继续下去并能给人们带来快乐。

二、文化背景知识



“Lab”: Labrador retriever 拉布拉多猎犬

拉布拉多猎犬，原产地加拿大，体高56—62cm，体重25—34kg。据说它的起源是来自拉布拉多半岛沿岸，由于那儿的水产业让它做找寻流失于海中的渔网或渔具等工作，所以和人有密切的关系。拉布拉多猎犬后来经反复混血，减轻了体重，便被用来当拾回猎物的狗(retriever)。

拉布拉多猎犬的毛色有黑色、黄色及数量较少的巧克力色等三种。它富有知性、柔顺和训练进度快等特点，这种狗除了家养外，还可作为导盲犬、警犬和猎犬等。



Chinese cross-talk 中国相声

相声分三种：单口相声、对口相声和群口相声。单口相声是一个人表演，对口相声是一智（喂）一愚（捧）俩人表演，群口相声是三人或三人以上的相声表演。

三、篇章结构分析

There are three parts in this passage.

(Para. 1—4) Introduction

Topic Sentence: Humor is universal. Not only human beings have a sense of humor, so do animals.

Para. 1—3: Human beings' sense of humor varies.

Para. 4: Even animals have a sense of humor.

Part 1

(Para. 5—12) Body

But what really makes people laugh? We can get there are three parts in a joke which have the same importance. And then the writer tells us five types of humorous stories by giving us a lot of examples which make us laugh.

Para. 5: Typical jokes and humorous stories have a three-part anatomy. They are SETUP, BODY and PUNCHLINE.

Para. 6—12: There are five forms of humor: slap-stick, Chinese cross-talk, a play on words, puns and double-entendres. The writer gives interesting examples to further explain the five forms.

Part 2

Part 3

(Para. 13) Conclusion

Though people can find suggestive or vulgar language frequently used in humor, it is not humor that should be blamed. Humor is alive and will persist as there are a lot of funny things happening around us everyday.

四、课文内容分析

Entertaining Humor—What's Funny

Para. 1 The joy of laughing at a funny story is universal, probably as old as language itself.

But, what is it that makes a story or a joke funny?

本文开头讲到了幽默的普遍性。

用但是来直点主题。在文章开始用提问的方式来点明主题是写作中常用的方法，目的是为了吸引读者的注意。为了得到答案，读者往往会继续读下去。

Para. 2 As one who has enjoyed humor since I first recognized it, I've made an attempt to explain and discuss humor with students in such diverse cultures as Latin America and China. I've done some serious thinking about funny stories. It has been a labor of love!

为了回答第一段的问题（幽默故事或笑话使人发笑的原因），作者与来自不同国家的学生进行了探讨，并想了些滑稽有趣的故事。这么做纯粹是出于个人爱好。

Para. 3 Why is it that several students in a class will fall out of their chairs laughing after I tell a joke while the rest of the students look as if I've just read the weather report? Obviously some people are more sensitive to humor than others.

And, we recognize that some people tell jokes very well while others struggle to say something funny. We've all heard people say, "I like jokes, but I can't tell one well, and I can never remember them."

Some people have a better sense of humor than others just as some people have more musical talent, mathematical talent, etc. than others. A truly funny person has a joke for every occasion, and when one is told, that triggers an entire string of jokes from that person's

经过观察，作者发现了不同的人对幽默有不同的感觉。有些人听完一个幽默故事会笑得前仰后合，这是因为这些人比其他人更有幽默感。

除了听，还有讲。有些人擅长讲幽默故事，而有些人如何努力也没法幽默。

作者在此做了比较。认为幽默是种天分，就如同那些有音乐和数学天分的人一样。天分是会使人受益的。那么，这样一些真正具有幽默感的人有什么样的优势呢？他们往往更受欢迎

memory bank. A humorless person is not likely to be the most popular person in a group. It is reasonable to say that the truly humorous individual is not only well liked, but is often the focus of attention in any gathering.

迎，在聚会时常常可以控制局面。

这段话的每句话都衔接紧密，连贯性强。

Para. 4 Even some animals have a sense of humor.

My wife's mother often visited us for extended stays. She normally didn't like dogs, but she fell in love with Blitzen—a female Lab we had, and the relationship was mutual. Even when young, Blitzen would tease Grandma by very selectively carrying one of her bedroom slippers into the living room where Grandma sat in her favorite, comfortable chair. Blitzen pranced just beyond the reach of Grandma until Grandma was tempted to leave her chair to get the slipper from Blitzen. When Grandma left her chair, Blitzen would quickly jump into the chair, **flashing her Lab smile** from sparkling brown eyes which clearly said, "Aha, I fooled you again."

那么幽默是否是人类的专利呢？否。第一句话表达了本段的主题：有些动物同样也有幽默感。

要想证明自己的观点是正确的，其中的一种最佳方法就是举例。作者在这里举了一个有趣的狗与人的故事，说明有些动物也有幽默感。

拟人手法的运用使得故事更加生动有趣。

Para. 5 Typical jokes or humorous stories have a three-part anatomy that is easily recognized.

First is the SETUP (or setting), next is the BODY (or story line), and these are followed by the PUNCH LINE (an unexpected or surprise ending) which will make the joke funny if it contains some humor.

Usually all three parts are present, and each must be clearly presented. It helps if the story/joke teller uses gestures and language which are well known to the audience.

段首点出了主题句：典型的笑话或幽默有明显的三部分组成。

其后，作者指出了构建幽默的三部分并简单地进行了说明。只用了简单的说明是因为读者很容易理解所说的内容，如果多说会显得啰唆。

幽默的三部分同等重要，如果讲述者能融入手势和语言，效果会更好。

这一段对那些不会讲幽默故事的人应有很大的启发，知道了这些基本的知识可以有助于讲述的效果。

Para. 6 Humor, as a form of entertainment, can be analyzed in order to discover what makes a funny story or joke seem funny. Here, for example, are some of the

了解了构建幽默的要素，下面该谈谈幽默有哪些形式了，对形式的了解同样有助于我们的幽默感。这一段

most common types of humor.

They range from the most obvious humor to the more subtle types.

Para. 7 "SLAP-STICK" is the most obvious humor. Its language is simple, direct, and often makes fun of another person or group.

Slap-stick was and is the technique of the stand-up comedian and the clown. It appeals to all ages and all cultures.

Nearly every English-speaking comedian in this century has used the following joke in one form or another. One man asks another, "Who was that lady I saw you with last night?" The other replies, "That was no lady, that was my wife." The humor lies in the fact that the second man is saying that his wife is not a lady. In other words, she is not a refined woman. The joke is no less funny because it is so often used. The audience knows in advance what will be said, because it is classic humor, and any audience values it even more because of its familiarity.

Para. 8 Chinese "cross-talk" is a special type of slap-stick in which two Chinese comedians humorously discuss topics such as bureaucrats, family problems, or other personal topics.

Cross-talk can be heard anywhere from small village stages to the largest Beijing theatres, and to radio and television. It is clearly a traditional form of humor well understood by Chinese people.

Para. 9 A PLAY ON WORDS is not so obvious as slap-stick, but it is funny because of misused or misunderstood language.

My favorite example is the story of three elderly gentle-

是第二部分的主题段。

有些幽默是显而易见的，有些是较含蓄的，最后一句是主题句。

从这一段开始的五段，文章谈到了幽默的五种形式，对每种形式进行了解释和举例。

(第一种幽默形式)首先是“滑稽剧”的特点。

其次是对“滑稽剧”下定义。

举例说明“滑稽剧”。

(第二种幽默形式)中国“相声”的定义。

由于语言的不同，作者没有举例，但通过相声在中国传播的广度，我们可以知道相声在中国是很受欢迎的。

(第三种幽默形式)“文字游戏”的定义及特点。

举例(1)说明了误听词闹的笑话。

men traveling by train in England. As the train slowed for a stop the first man asked, "Is this Wembley?" "No," said the second, "It's Thursday." "So am I," said the third man. "Let's stop for a beer." We know that older people often do not hear things clearly, so the misunderstanding of both Wednesday (for Wembley) and thirsty (for Thursday) makes a nice setup for the punch line delivered by the third man.

Para. 10 The famous Chinese cartoonist and humorist Ding Cong is a master of word play. In one of his funny cartoons, a teacher says, "How come you completely copied somebody else's homework?" The young student replies, "I didn't completely copy it. My name on the page is different." In another classic Ding Cong cartoon, an irritated father asks, "Tell me, what's one plus two?" The son says, "I don't know." The impatient father then says, "For example, you, your mother, and I altogether are how many, you idiot?" The son proudly answers, "Three idiots." Whether these stories are cartoons or jokes, told by a slap-stick comedian or a cross-talking team, they appeal to people everywhere as funny stories because they have a note of reality to them, and the unexpected **punch line** is quite funny.

Para. 11 PUNS are even more subtle forms of word play. They use the technique of similar sounding words or alternative meanings of the same word.

Puns are thought by some critics to be the lowest form of humor, but I disagree with this. Puns require more subtle and sophisticated language skills than most humor forms, but even the very young can use them in their simpler forms.

For example, the "riddle" or trick question often uses a pun in the setup, the story line, or, more often, the punch line. Puns are the first type of humor I learned, and at about 5 years of age I remember hearing the following

举例(2)说的是中国有名的漫画家丁聪,他是幽默高手。在他的漫画中配的文字总让人感到语言的魅力。这一魅力就是妙语(punch line)。妙语是幽默中的精华或高潮。

(第四种幽默形式)“双关语”的特点及定义。

由于人们对这种形式有不同看法,作者表达了自己的看法,认为这是一种更微妙、更需复杂语言技能的幽默。在汉语中我们常可以看到这种形式,它需要人们对各种知识的理解。

举例说明“双关语”,儿童尤其喜欢这种形式的语言变换。

riddle. One person asks, "What is black and white and red all over?" The other person usually cannot answer the riddle, so says, "I give up. What is the answer?" The riddler replies, "A newspaper." This is the obvious answer if one knows that "red" is pronounced the same as "read" in English, but the meanings are clearly different.

Para. 12 DOUBLE ENTENDRES (French for double meanings) are special variations of puns in which words or phrases have double meanings. Frequently the two meanings are very different, and one is quite proper while the second is often, but not always, vulgar. I like the somewhat mild story of a school teacher and a principal of a high school who are concerned because some boys and girls have been seen kissing on the school playground. The teacher says to the students, "The principal and I have decided to **stop kissing** on the school playground." Hearing some laughter, she senses her message was not altogether clear, so she adds, "What I mean to say is that there will be no more kissing going on **under our noses**." This clarification, of course, does nothing to correct the first statement and the double meaning of the joke becomes even more laughable.

Para. 13 Some professional humorists think too much of today's humor is not very intelligent or sophisticated. They dislike the suggestive or vulgar language used too frequently, and they feel that most humorists are not very creative.

It is true that some of today's humor is rather shocking, but I don't think humor is to be blamed for that. Humor is alive and well, and it will persist simply because there are funny things happening every day. Some humorous people see and hear these funny things and are able to make them into funny, entertaining jokes and stories.

“一语双关”的定义及与“双关语”的区别。

"The principal and I have decided to stop **you** kissing on the school playground" 因为省略了 **stop** 和 **kissing** 之间的 **you**, 这句话就有了两种理解。

- 1) 校长和我决定阻止你们在学校操场接吻。
- 2) 校长和我决定不在学校操场接吻。

"under our noses" 有两种意义, 文字本身的意义是“在我们的鼻子底下”, 引申意义是“当着某人的面, 公开”。

由于有这样两种意义, 学生听了才会大笑。

本文的总结。作者在结尾处谈到了专业人士的担心, 那就是越来越多的色情和低俗文字出现在幽默中, 这将有损幽默的健康性。

但作者认为那不是幽默本身的错, 同时对这样一种大众的娱乐形式表现出极大的信心。

本文结构清晰，有条理，连贯性好。开篇提出问题，吸引读者的注意，通过分析幽默的组成部分和幽默的形式来帮助读者提高幽默感。本文最值得推崇的是作者引用了大量的幽默例句来说明自己的观点，既有概括，又有细节的支撑，读者不仅理解了作者的观点，同时又欣赏到了许多幽默故事，使人感到这才是在谈论幽默。

文章文字简单，易于理解，多样化的句型使文章更加简洁，简单的语言运用让本文和幽默真正成为了一种大众化的娱乐。

五、难点解析

1. as 的用法

【课本句】 (I. 4) **As** one who has enjoyed humor since I first recognized it, I've made an attempt to explain and discuss humor with students in such diverse cultures **as** Latin America and China. 我是第一次辨识出幽默便喜欢上它的人，因此我曾试图跟学生议论和探讨幽默。这些学生文化差异很大，有来自拉丁美洲的，也有来自中国的。

【解析】 在此句中，第一个as是介词，意为“作为，当作”，第二个as是连词，与such连用构成such...as，意为“像……这样的，诸如……这类”。

—I want to speak to you **as** your father/friend. 我想作为父亲/朋友和你谈一谈。

—Adults should accept adolescents **as** an equal. 成年人应该视青少年为同等的人。

以上两句话中的as都是介词。

—Musical instruments include such things **as** trumpets, violins and pianos. 音乐器材包括像小号、小提琴和钢琴这样的乐器。

—Such a disaster **as** her car being stolen had never happened before. 像她的汽车被盗这类祸事以前从未发生过。

以上两句话中的as作为“such...as”这一用法的一部分，作连词用。

2. help的用法

【课本句】 (I. 36) It **helps** if the story/joke teller uses gestures and language which are well known to the audience. 如果讲故事或说笑话的人使用听众都熟悉的手势和语言，则有助于增强效果。

【解析】 help常用的意思是“帮助，救助”，在这句话中，help的意思是make it easier for something to happen。这句话是从句套用。“It **helps** if the story/joke teller uses gestures and language”包含一个由if引导的让步状语从句，“which are well known to the audience”是定语从句，修饰“gestures and language”。

—The medicine only **helps** for a short period of time. 这种药只在短时间内有效。

—Leaders all over the world agree that stiffer measures **help** to fight against terrorism. 世界各国的领导一致认为强硬的措施有助于打击恐怖活动。