

钻研《新概念英语》

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

啃课文——《新概念英语》

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主编 潘章仙



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啃课文——《新概念英语》

(3)

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致 同 学

当我读大学的时候,连着考了两次四级都没过,每次都考了四十几分,时间花了不少,书也没少读,题也没少做,就是没效果,很灰心。我的一个师兄英语学得很好,我就向他请教。他听了我的情况后说:“你现在的的问题是读文章的时候并不知道自己读没读懂。”我说:“好像文章的意思也大概读懂。”他说:“问题就出在这‘大概’里,我说的懂不是模模糊糊的懂,是真懂。随便拿来一篇四级文章,只要你能把每个单词在句子中的成分都能说出来,你肯定就能考过四级,考研英语也是同样的道理。”我说:“真的?”他说:“那当然,中国大多数学不好英语的问题就出在这。”后来他拿一篇文章考我,反复地问,这个词作什么成分?那个词作什么成分?这时我才发现很多词汇和结构在句子中的作用在我的脑海里从来就是似是而非的。

后来我接受了他的劝告,但我没有去读四级题,而是把《新概念》和《大学英语·精读》的每篇课文都从语法的角度分析了一遍,然后进行翻译。此后,功力大增,不但轻松过了四级,在英语上没费多大力气就考上了研究生。这也就成了本书创作的动因。

本书正是为那些在中高级英语考试中屡战屡败,屡败屡战并试图通过英语来改变自身命运的人编写的。目前考研英语通过最低分数线的比率仅为 $1/4 \sim 1/5$,四级通过率由从前的 $30 \sim 40\%$ 下降至 $20 \sim 30\%$,都充分暴露了同学们英语基础薄弱这一根本问题。通过做题来打英语基础不是一个明智的做法!考试好像是一把尺子,是为测量水平,而不是为提高水平而设计的。提高英语水平的必由之路是读透课文,啃课文最长英语功夫了。新概念第四册抠透,考研没有问题。大学英语第四册不说全部弄明白,只要真正弄明白五课,四级一般没问题。

大家在使用本书的时候,要注意从语法和语义(翻译)两个角度对课文进行透彻钻研。下面我来谈谈这两方面的重要性。

第一、语法对中国人英语的重要性。目前很多人学英语忽视语法,其实语法是外国人学英语的捷径,尤其是考虑到中国人学英语的现实情况。中国英语教学分为大学英语和专业英语教学两种情况。一般来讲学专业英语的人毕业后,其英语一般能够达到一个理想水平,但学大学英语的同学实力与他们相比明显不足。说起原因来,并不复杂——大学英语 200 个学时,专业英语 1000 个学时。而且入学时两者的水平就有差距。如果你不肯面对这个现实,就不能够采取最切合实际的方法,不能采用最切合实际的方法就不能取得良好的结果。语法是为提高人们学习语言的效率而总结出来的语言规律。在中文的语言环境下,学英语忽视语法实在是不明智之举。所以同学们在读课文的时候,总是先问自己一下这个词在句子里作什么成分。最初的阶段必须强制自己这样做,尤其是到了不容易理解的地方。随着熟练程度的提高,尤其是遇到比较简单的句子,可以省略这一步。但请大家注意,即使是水平很高的英语教授,遇到难的句子时也要进行句子语法分析。

作文在四级考试中得 8 分以下,在考研英语里得 10 分以下,主要问题是同学的基本语言水平太差,基本的语法词汇太差。这种同学提高作文水平最需要的不是学写作文而是要狠抓课文的语法分析。有一次一个同学找我改作文,我一看,里边通篇都是基本语法和词汇错误,大量的标点符号错误。我说:“如果你把我当成你的朋友,当成一个可以信赖的人,你就信我一句话。你现在不要去写作文,去把大学英语前四册和新概念二、三册彻底读懂,把每个词汇的句子成分都分析一下,然后再写作文。”过了半年,这个同学又来找我,说他四级考了个优秀,正准备用这个方法考研

呢。

第二、翻译对中国人学英语的重要性。对课文的理解很多同学目前处于“只言片语的水平”。有的同学很坦率,问:“老师,阅读英语是不是用只言片语的汉语来理解英语?”根据我的体会,同学在考试的时候,由于时间有限,所谓的阅读理解在很大程度上是用只言片语的汉语来理解英语。但平时读精读课文时,绝对不可如此,必须用准确、完整和通顺的汉语理解英语,其实质上就是翻译。由于我们国内的英语教学过分地强调了英语思维的问题,忽视了翻译的教学。但结果却不理想,有几个人形成了英语思维?中国人学英语的几十年的实践证明翻译是非英语专业的同学提高自己的英语水平的捷径。

本书没有像同类书籍那样肆意展现编写者自己的“才能”,东拼西凑地进行过多的引申和发挥。目前中国学生读课文的主要问题是消化不良的问题,治疗消化不良,不是让他们吃得更多,应该少吃,嚼细。我们认为只要对课文本身进行深入地钻研,读懂,啃透,就足以达到我们学好英语的目的。很多同学的实际情况是看似学了很多东西,什么都不精,什么都不透。有一次我去听一个老师的课,同学们的反映是讲得很精彩。但一问你们学会了多少,同学说,由于自己水平低,什么都没学会。这样的老师在我眼里就是最糟糕的老师,至于读书,道理也是一样的。根据我自身的经验,对于课文不必“旁证博引”,一定要钻精研透,在此基础上读熟,如能成诵则更佳。

本书对课文的讲解的顺序分为四部:①原文→②译文→③分析→④讲解。

① 原文:即课文原文,逐句排列。

② 译文:为对原文的准确理解和汉语表达,是我们是否读懂课文的标志。如果遇到比较简单的句子,经自己的努力就可以译出和书中所给译文水平相当的译文,可不必看下面的分析和讲解。故在本书中译文直接排列在原文后。如果你译不出来,说明你没有读懂课文,请读下面的“分析”和“讲解”。

③ 分析:是对原文句子成分的分析。

④ 讲解:指对于原文语言点的讲解,和对语法分析的补充。

使用本书时,个人可以根据自己情况,交替选择使用下面四种模式中的一种:①→②;①→②→③;①→②→④;①→②→③→④。

中国社会正处于转型期,生活在转型期社会中的人们的心态的一个很大特点就是浮躁。就学英语而言,有的人今天试一个方法,明天换另外一个方法,到头来,还是一场空。真理总是很朴素的,学英语的方法也同样是朴实无华的。我还是重申我一贯坚持的观点:中国人学英语不走弯路就是捷径。希望大家能够理解我作为过来人创作本书的用心。

王若平 于北京

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Lesson 1 A puma at large 逃遁的美洲狮

标题: A puma at large

译文: 逃遁的美洲狮

讲解: at large 逍遥自在, 行动自如, 此处意为“逃遁的”。

1. Pumas are large, cat-like animals which are found in America.

译文: 美洲狮是一种体形似猫的大动物, 发现于美洲。

第一层: Pumas are large, cat-like animals which are found in America.
主 系 定 表 定语从句

讲解: cat-like *adj.* 长得像猫一样的, 修饰 animals.

第二层: which are found in America.
主 谓 状

讲解: 此从句修饰 animals, 所以谓语用复数形式; 翻译要点: 被发现在美洲 → 发现于美洲。(译文)

2. When reports came into London Zoo that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London, they were not taken seriously.

译文: 当伦敦动物园接到报告说, 在伦敦以南 45 公里处发现一只美洲狮时, 这些报告并没有受到重视。(被动语态的句子在译成汉语时是否变为主动语态视情况而定。)

第一层: When reports came into London Zoo that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London, they were not taken seriously.
状语从句 主 谓 状

讲解: 主句中的 they 指 reports; take sth. seriously 重视, 把...当回事, 认真考虑, 此处用的是被动语态。

第二层: When reports came into London Zoo that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London,
引 主 谓 宾 同位语从句

讲解: 报告传到动物园 → 动物园接到报告(译文); come into 进入, 传到。

第三层: that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London,
引 定 主 谓 状

讲解: that 引导的从句是 reports 的同位语从句, 用于进一步说明报告的内容; spot *v.* 看出, 发现; had been spotted 是被动语态的完成时。

3. However, as the evidence began to accumulate, experts from the Zoo felt obliged to investigate, for the descriptions given by people who claimed to have seen the puma were extraordinarily similar.

译文: 可是, 随着证据越来越多, 动物园的专家们感到有必要进行一番调查, 因为凡是声称见到美洲狮的人们所描述的情况竟出奇地相似。

第一层: However, as the evidence began to accumulate, experts from the Zoo felt obliged to investigate, for the descriptions given by people who claimed to have seen the puma were extraordinarily similar.
状 状语从句 主 定 谓 状语从句

讲解: feel obliged to do sth. 相当于 be obliged to do sth., 意思是“感到有责任、有必要做某事”, feel 作系动词。

第二层: as the evidence began to accumulate,
引 主 谓 宾

讲解: as 关联词, 在此引导时间状语从句; evidence *n.* 证据; accumulate *v.* 积聚, 积累, 不定式 to accumulate 作 began 的宾语。

第二层: for the descriptions given by people who claimed to have seen the puma were extraordinarily similar.
引 主 定 定语从句 系 状 表

讲解: given by people 是后置定语, 修饰 the descriptions, given 是过去分词, 此处可扩展为从句 that were given by people.

第三层: who claimed to have seen the puma
主 谓 宾

讲解: claim *v.* 声称; to have seen the puma 是不定式 to see 的完成时态; claim 是及物动词, 不定式短语 to have seen the puma 作它的宾语。

4. The hunt for the puma began in a small village where a woman picking blackberries saw “a large cat” only five

yards away from her.

译文: 搜寻美洲狮的工作是从一座小村庄开始的。那里的一位妇女在采摘黑莓时看见“一只大猫”，离她仅5码远。

第一层: The hunt for the puma began in a small village where a woman picking blackberries saw “a large cat” only
主 谓 状 定语从句
five yards away from her.

讲解: hunt *n.* 搜寻。

第二层: where a woman picking blackberries saw “a large cat” only five yards away from her.
引 主 谓 宾 状

讲解: picking blackberries 是现在分词短语作后置定语, 修饰 a woman, 可改写为 who was picking blackberries.

5. It immediately ran away when she saw it, and experts confirmed that a puma will not attack a human being unless it is cornered.

译文: 她刚看见它, 它就立刻逃走了。专家们证实, 美洲狮除非被逼得走投无路, 否则是决不伤人的。

第一层: It immediately ran away when she saw it, and experts confirmed that a puma will not attack a human
主 状 谓 状语从句 连 主 谓 宾语从句
being unless it is cornered.

讲解: it 指 puma; and 连接两个并列句; 这里的 experts 指的是动物学家们; confirm *v.* 证实。

第二层: when she saw it,
引 主 谓 宾

讲解: she 指 the woman who saw the puma.

第二层: that a puma will not attack a human being unless it is cornered.
引 主 谓 宾 状语从句

讲解: attack *v.* 进攻, 伤害; human being 人类, 人。

第三层: unless it is cornered.
引 主 谓

讲解: unless *conj.* 除非, 引导的是条件状语从句; corner 作名词时, 意思是“角落”, “困境”, “绝路”, 此处作及物动词, 意思是“使走投无路, 使陷入困境”。

6. The search proved difficult, for the puma was often observed at one place in the morning and at another place twenty miles away in the evening.

译文: 事实上搜寻工作很困难, 因为常常是早晨在甲地看到那只美洲狮, 晚上却在 20 英里外的乙地发现它的踪迹。

第一层: The search proved difficult, for the puma was often observed at one place in the morning and at another place
主 系 表 状语从句
twenty miles away in the evening.

讲解: prove *v.* 证明, 证实, 此处作系动词, 但与 is 的差别在于: is 只表示状态, 而 prove 告诉我们一个过程, 即搜寻美洲狮的工作开始以后人们才发现很困难; 类似的动词还有: look, turn, feel 等。如: You look fine today. The leaves turn red in autumn. She doesn't feel good today.

第二层: for the puma was often observed at one place in the morning and at another place twenty miles away
引 主 谓 状 状 连 状 状
in the evening.
状

讲解: for 引导原因状语从句; observe 此处与 find 意思相同, 即“发现”; 注意句中的地点状语 at one place 和 at another place, 时间状语 in the morning 和 in the evening 形成对照, 说明逃遁的美洲狮行影无踪。

7. Wherever it went, it left behind it a trail of dead deer and small animals like rabbits.

译文: 无论它走到哪儿, 它总会留下一串死鹿以及死兔子之类的小动物。

第一层: Wherever it went, it left behind it a trail of dead deer and small animals like rabbits.
状语从句 主 谓 状 宾 定

讲解: behind it 作状语, 它之所以提到宾语之前, 是为了使句子结构更紧凑; like 相当于 such as, 意思是“诸如”。

第二层: Wherever it went,
状 主 谓

讲解: wherever *adv.* 无论哪里。

8. Paw prints were seen in a number of places and puma fur was found clinging to bushes.

译文: 在许多地方看见了爪印, 灌木丛中也发现了粘在上面的美洲狮毛。

分析: Paw prints were seen in a number of places and puma fur was found clinging to bushes.
主 谓 状 连 主 谓 主补

讲解: paw prints were seen in a number of places 在许多地方看见了爪印,翻译要点:爪印在许多地方被看见→在许多地方看见了爪印(译文); and puma fur was found clinging to bushes 灌木丛中也发现了粘在上面的美洲狮毛(这是一个由 and 连接的并列句; clinging 现在分词,此处现在分词短语作主语 puma fur 的主语补足语。)

9. Several people complained of "cat-like noises" at night and a businessman on a fishing trip saw the puma up a tree.

译文:有人抱怨说夜里听见了“像猫一样的叫声”;一位商人去钓鱼,看见那只美洲狮在树上。

分析: Several people complained of "cat-like noises" at night and a businessman on a fishing trip saw the puma up a tree.
定 主 谓 定 宾 状 连 主 定 谓 宾
宾补

讲解: complain of 抱怨,埋怨;此处的 cat-like 与本文中第一句出现的 cat-like 有所不同,第一句强调的是体形,这里强调声音像猫叫一样; up a tree 是宾补,修饰 the puma。

10. The experts were now fully convinced that the animal was a puma, but where had it come from?

译文:专家们如今已完全肯定那只动物就是美洲狮,但它是从哪儿来的呢?

第一层: The experts were now fully convinced that the animal was a puma, but where had it come from?
主 谓 状 谓 宾语从句 连 状 谓 主 谓

讲解: The experts were now fully convinced 专家们如今已完全肯定, be convinced 原意是“被说服去相信某事”,翻译时改译为主动态,即“专家们完全肯定”; but 连接的是表示转折的并列句。

第二层: that the animal was a puma,
引 主 系 表

讲解: that the animal was a puma 那只动物就是美洲狮(文中 was 用斜体,是为了强调这个动物确实是个美洲狮。)

11. As no pumas had been reported missing from any zoo in the country, this one must have been in the possession of a private collector and somehow managed to escape.

译文:由于全国动物园没有一家报告丢了美洲狮,因此那只美洲狮一定是某位私人收藏家收养的,不知怎么被它逃出来了。

第一层: As no pumas had been reported missing from any zoo in the country, this one must have been in the possession of a private collector and somehow managed to escape.
状语从句 主 系

讲解: 指示代词 this 视情况可译为“那个”; 主语 this one 指 the puma; must(情态动词) + have been (现在完成时态)表示对某事比较肯定的猜测; in the possession of 为...所有; manage to do sth. 成功地做某事,文中 managed to escape 的主语是前面的 this one, to escape 作 managed 的宾语。

第二层: As no pumas had been reported missing from any zoo in the country,
引 主 谓 主补

讲解: as 由于,引导的是原因状语从句; missing 现在分词,此处现在分词短语作 pumas 的主语补足语。

12. The hunt went on for several weeks, but the puma was not caught.

译文:搜寻工作进行了好几个星期,但始终未能逮住那只美洲狮。

分析: The hunt went on for several weeks, but the puma was not caught.
主 谓 状 连 主 谓

讲解: go on 持续进行。

13. It is disturbing to think that a dangerous wild animal is still at large in the quiet countryside.

译文:想到在宁静的乡村里有一头危险的野兽继续逍遥流窜,真是令人担心。

第一层: It is disturbing to think that a dangerous wild animal is still at large in the quiet countryside.
形主 系 表 主

讲解: disturbing adj. 令人担心的,令人不安的; it 是形式主语,真正的主语是不定式 to think 及其所带的宾语从句; to think 想到。

第二层: that a dangerous wild animal is still at large in the quiet countryside.
引 定 主 系 状 表 状

讲解: 此从句作 think 的宾语; dangerous adj. 危险的; wild animal 野兽; quiet adj. 宁静的; countryside n. 乡村。

Lesson 2 Thirteen equals one. 十三等于一

标题: Thirteen equals one.

译文: 十三等于一

讲解: equal *v.* 等于。

1. Our vicar is always raising money for one cause or another, but he has never managed to get enough money to have the church clock repaired.

译文: 我们教区的牧师总是为各种各样的事筹集资金,但始终未能筹足资金把教堂的钟修好。

分析: Our vicar is always raising money for one cause or another, but he has never managed to get enough money to have the church clock repaired.
主 谓 状 谓 宾 状 连 主 谓 状 谓 宾

讲解: vicar *n.* 牧师; raise money 筹钱,这里的现在进行时表示过去一段时间一直在进行的动作,可译为“总是”; for 为了,因为; but 在这里连接两个并列句; repair *v.* 修理; have the church clock repaired,这里运用了词组 have sth. done,即 have + 名词 + 过去分词,意为“对某事予以处理”,文章中的意思是“把教堂的钟修好”。

2. The big clock which used to strike the hours day and night was damaged many years ago and has been silent ever since.

译文: 教堂的钟很大,以前不分昼夜打点报时,但在很多年前遭到毁坏,从此便无声无息了。

第一层: The big clock which used to strike the hours day and night was damaged many years ago and has been silent ever since.
定 主 定语从句 谓 状 连 系 表
状

讲解: damage *v.* 破坏,损坏, was damaged 这里用的是被动语态; and 连接两个主语相同的谓语“was damaged”和“has been silent”; silent *adj.* 安静的; ever since 从此(一般用于完成时)。

第二层: which used to strike the hours day and night
主 谓 宾 状

讲解: which 引导定语从句修饰 the big clock, which 在从句中作主语; used to do sth. 过去常常做某事,注意这里的 to 是动词不定式,后接动词原形,要与 be used to (介词) doing sth. 相区别,意为“习惯于做某事”; strike *v.* 打,去,罢工,此处意为“时钟敲响报时”,它既是及物动词,也是不及物动词,作及物动词时如: The clock has just strike three. 钟刚敲过三点。 day and night 昼夜。

3. One night, however, our vicar woke up with a start: the clock was striking the hours!

译文: 一天夜里,我们的牧师突然被惊醒了,大钟又在“打点”报时了!

第一层: One night, however, our vicar woke up with a start: the clock was striking the hours!
状 状 主 谓 状 解释分句

讲解: however *adv.* 连接副词,然而,但是; wake up 醒来; with a start 由于受到惊动,惊醒了。

第二层: the clock was striking the hours!
主 谓 宾

讲解: 这是一个解释性分句,放于冒号之后,对 start 作具体说明。

4. Looking at his watch, he saw that it was one o'clock, but the bell struck thirteen times before it stopped.

译文: 他一看表,才1点钟,可是那钟却一连敲了13下才停。

第一层: Looking at his watch, he saw that it was one o'clock, but the bell struck thirteen times before it stopped.
状 主 谓 宾语从句 连 主 谓 状 状语从句

讲解: looking at his watch 是现在分词短语,在句中做时间状语,表示看表的动作 look at 与主语 he 之间是主动关系; 这里的 strike 是不及物动词。

第二层: that it was one o'clock,
引 主 系 表

讲解: that 引导的是 saw 的宾语从句。

第三层: before it stopped.
引 主 谓

讲解: 这是由 before 引导的时间状语从句; 这句话照字面翻译是“那钟在停下之前敲了13下”,但出于中文通顺

起见,最好译为:那钟敲了13下才停。

5. Armed with a torch, the vicar went up into the clock tower to see what was going on.

译文:牧师拿着一支电筒走上钟楼去看究竟发生了什么事情。

第一层: Armed with a torch, the vicar went up into the clock tower to see what was going on.
 状 主 谓 状 状

讲解: armed with 此处意为“拿着,带着”,而 arm oneself/sb. with sth. 原意为“武装,装备”,此处过去分词短语作状语,动作 arm with 与主语 the vicar 之间是被动关系,因此,状语中是用现在分词还是过去分词,取决于动作与主语之间是主动还是被动关系; go 后的 up 和 into 都表示动作的方向; to see what was going on 是不定式短语作目的状语。

第二层: what was going on.
 主 谓

讲解: 关系代词 what 在从句中作主语; 此从句作 see 的宾语; go on 发生(多用于进行时态)。

6. In the torchlight, he caught sight of a figure whom he immediately recognized as Bill Wilkins, our local grocer.
译文: 借着电筒光,他看见一个人,并且马上认出那是本地杂货店店主比尔·威尔金斯。

第一层: In the torchlight, he caught sight of a figure whom he immediately recognized as Bill Wilkins, our local grocer.
 状 主 谓 宾 定语从句

讲解: torchlight n. 电筒光,这是一个复合词,由 torch + light 构成; catch sight of 看见; figure n. 人,人影; immediately adv. 马上,立刻; recognize as 认出是; grocer n. 杂货商。

第二层: whom he immediately recognized as Bill Wilkins, our local grocer.
 引 主 谓 宾 同位语

讲解: 此从句为修饰 figure 的定语从句; our local grocer 作为 Bill Wilkins 的同位语,具体说明他的职业。

7. “Whatever are you doing up here Bill?” asked the vicar in surprise.
译文: “你究竟在这上面干什么,比尔?”牧师惊讶地问。

第一层: “Whatever are you doing up here Bill?” asked the vicar in surprise.
 宾语从句 谓 主 状

讲解: in surprise 惊奇地。

第二层: “Whatever are you doing up here Bill?”
 宾 谓 主 谓 状 呼语

讲解: 此从句为直接引语,作 asked 的宾语(我们通常习惯于用双引号表示直接引语,但有些人也用单引号表示); whatever 用于疑问句中,用以加强 what 的语气,意为“究竟什么”,在口语中常用; up 在这里表示方向; Bill 是名字,在这里用作称呼语。

8. “I’m trying to repair the bell,” answered Bill.
译文: “我想把这口钟修好,”比尔回答说。

第一层: “I’m trying to repair the bell,” answered Bill.
 宾语从句 谓 主

第二层: “I am trying to repair the bell,”
 主 谓 宾

讲解: 此从句为直接引语,作 answered 的宾语; try to do sth. 试着做某事,要与 manage to do sth. 相区别。

9. “I’ve been coming up here night after night for weeks now.”
译文: “好几个星期了,我天天夜里到钟楼上来。”

分析: “I’ve been coming up here night after night for weeks now.”

 主 谓 状 状

讲解: come up 上来; 这里的现在完成进行时表示过去一段时间一直在进行的动作。

10. You see, I was hoping to give you a surprise.”
译文: 嗯,我是想让你大吃一惊。”

分析: You see, I was hoping to give you a surprise.”

 插入语 主 谓 宾

讲解: you see 在此句中为插入语,多用于口语中; hope to do sth. 希望/想做某事,用过去进行时表示“一直希望”; you 为 give 的间接宾语, a surprise 为 give 的直接宾语。

11. “You certainly did give me a surprise!” said the vicar.
译文: “你确实使我大吃一惊!”牧师说。

第一层: “You certainly did give me a surprise!” said the vicar.
 宾语从句 谓 主

第二层: “You certainly did give me a surprise!”
 主 状 谓 宾

讲解: certainly *adv.* 当然, 确实。did 作为助动词, 在这里是为了加强 give 的语气。

12. "You've probably woken up everyone in the village as well."

译文: "也许同时你把村里所有的人都吵醒了。"

分析: You have probably woken up everyone in the village as well.
主 谓 状 谓 宾 定 状

讲解: wake up sb. 把某人叫醒; as well 同时, 并, 也。

13. Still, I'm glad the bell is working again."

译文: "不过, 钟又能报时了, 我还是很高兴的。"

第一层: Still, I 'm glad the bell is working again."
状 主 系 表 宾语从句

讲解: still *adv.* 不过。

第二层: the bell is working again.
主 谓 状

讲解: 此从句作 be glad 的宾语。

14. "That's the trouble, vicar," answered Bill.

译文: "问题就在这里, 牧师," 比尔回答说。

第一层: "That's the trouble, vicar," answered Bill.
宾语从句 谓 主

第二层: "That 's the trouble, vicar,"
主 系 表 呼语

讲解: 此从句作 answer 的宾语; that 在这里指代钟在凌晨一点敲 13 下这一事实。

15. "It's working all right, but I'm afraid that at one o'clock it will strike thirteen times and there's nothing I can do about it."

译文: "不错, 钟是能报时了, 但是, 恐怕每到 1 点, 它总要敲 13 下, 对此我已无能为力了。"

第一层: "It 's working all right, but I 'm afraid that at one o'clock it will strike thirteen times and there's nothing I can do about it."
主 谓 状 连 主 系 表 宾语从句

讲解: but 连接两个并列从句。

第二层: that at one o'clock it will strike thirteen times and there is nothing I can do about it.
引 状 主 谓 状 连 谓 主 定语从句

讲解: 此从句作 be afraid 的宾语; and 在这里连接两个并列从句。

第三层: I can do about it.
主 谓 介 宾

讲解: 此从句修饰 nothing 作定语; 由于 nothing 是不定代词, 所以引导词 that 可以省略; can *v.* 情态动词, 能。

16. "We'll get used to that, Bill," said the vicar.

译文: "大家慢慢就习惯了, 比尔," 牧师说。

第一层: "We'll get used to that, Bill," said the vicar.
宾语从句 谓 主

第二层: "We 'll get used to that, Bill"
主 谓 宾 呼语

讲解: get used to doing sth. 习惯于做某事, 相当于 be used to doing sth.; that 指代钟在凌晨一点敲 13 下这个事实。

17. "Thirteen is not as good as one, but it's better than nothing."

译文: "13 下是不如 1 下好, 但总比 1 下也不敲强。"

分析: "Thirteen is not as good as one, but it 's better than nothing."
主 系 定 表 连 主 系 定 表

讲解: as good as 为形容词的原级, 意为“与…一样好”; be better than 为形容词的比较级, 意为“比…更好”; but 连接两个并列从句。

18. Now let's go downstairs and have a cup of tea."

译文: 来, 咱们下楼去喝杯茶吧。"

分析: Now let 's go downstairs and have a cup of tea."
状 谓 宾 宾补 连 谓 宾

讲解: let sb. do sth. 让某人做某事, 这里必须用动词原形 do; go downstairs 走到楼下; have a cup of tea 喝杯茶。

Lesson 3 An unknown goddess 无名女神

标题: An unknown goddess

译文: 无名女神

讲解: unknown *adj.* 无名的, 未知的, 这是一个由前缀(prefix)“un-” + 词根(root)known 组成的派生词, “un-”为否定前缀; goddess *n.* 女神, 由 god 变化而来, “-ess”是表“女性”的后缀, 如: actor 男演员, actress 女演员; waiter 男侍者, waitress 女侍者。

1. Some time ago, an interesting discovery was made by archaeologists on the Aegean island of Kea.

译文: 不久以前, 在爱琴海的基亚岛上, 考古工作者有一项有趣的发现。

分析: Some time ago, an interesting discovery was made by archaeologists on the Aegean island of Kea.

讲解: discovery *n.* 发现; was made 是被动语态; archaeologist *n.* 考古学家; by archaeologists 为被动语态中的 by 短语, 表示动作的执行者, 即考古学家是这次有趣发现的发现人; Aegean island of Kea 爱琴海的克亚岛, 位于希腊半岛东南方的海域。

2. An American team explored a temple which stands in an ancient city on the promontory of Ayia Irini.

译文: 一个美国考古队在阿伊亚·依里尼海角的一座古城里考察了一座庙宇。

第一层: An American team explored a temple which stands in an ancient city on the promontory of Ayia Irini.

讲解: explore *v.* 考察, 勘探; temple *n.* 庙宇。

第二层: which stands in an ancient city on the promontory of Ayia Irini.

讲解: 此从句修饰 temple 作定语从句, 指明庙宇的位置; stand *v.* 直立, 站立, 此处意为“在某处, 位于”; ancient *adj.* 古代的; promontory *n.* 海角。

3. The city at one time must have been prosperous, for it enjoyed a high level of civilization.

译文: 这座古城肯定一度繁荣过, 因为它曾享有高度的文明。

第一层: The city at one time must have been prosperous, for it enjoyed a high level of civilization.

讲解: at one time 一度, 从前; 这一词组要与另一相似词组相区别, at the time 在那时; must have been 是对过去的推测(参见本册第1课第11句的讲解); prosperous *adj.* (经济上)繁荣的, 昌盛的。

第二层: for it enjoyed a high level of civilization.

讲解: for *conj.* 因为, 由于, 引导原因状语从句(注意 for 表示原因时往往不放在句首); it 指这座城; civilization *n.* 文明。

4. Houses — often three storeys high — were built of stone.

译文: 房子一般有3层楼高, 用石头修建。

分析: Houses — often three storeys high — were built of stone.

讲解: often three storeys high 作 houses 的插入语, 补充说明当时房屋的一般高度, storey *n.* 楼层, 其复数形式为 storeys, 美语中也可作 story, 与作“故事”解的 story 同形, 复数形式为 stories; were built of 是被动语态, build 意为“建造”时, 直接在后面加建造物作直接宾语。如 build a house, 但若意为“用…构筑”, 则用词组 build sth. of / out of sth., 并常用被动态。如: The school is built of wood. 该校校舍系木造。

5. They had large rooms with beautifully decorated walls.

译文: 里面房间很大, 墙壁装饰华丽。

分析: They had large rooms with beautifully decorated walls.

讲解: with beautifully decorated walls, 介词短语作定语, 修饰 large rooms; decorate *v.* 装饰, 装潢, 此处为其过去分词形式, 作 walls 的定语; 此短语可扩展为从句 with walls that were beautifully decorated.

6. The city was even equipped with a drainage system, for a great many clay pipes were found beneath the narrow streets.

译文: 城里甚至还安装了排水系统, 因为在狭窄的街道底下发现了许许多多陶土制作的下水管道。

第一层: The city was even equipped with a drainage system, for a great many clay pipes were found beneath the narrow streets.
 主 谓 状 谓 宾 状语从句

讲解: was even equipped with 为被动语态, equip (with) sth. 装备, 配备, 如: equip the soldiers with weapons 以武器装备军队; drainage *n.* 排水。

第二层: for a great many clay pipes were found beneath the narrow streets.
 引 定 主 谓 状

讲解: for 的用法同第3句; a great many 很多的, 修饰可数名词; clay *n.* 粘土, 陶土; pipe *n.* 水管; beneath *prep.* 在...下面。

7. The temple which the archaeologists explored was used as a place of worship from the fifteenth century B. C. until Roman times.

译文: 考古工作者考察的这座庙宇从公元前15世纪直至罗马时代一直是祭祀祈祷的场所。

第一层: The temple which the archaeologists explored was used as a place of worship from the fifteenth century B. C. until Roman times.
 主 定语从句 谓 主补 状

讲解: as a place of worship 作主语 temple 的补足语, as *prep.* 作为, 当作; worship *n.* 崇拜; from...until..., 从...直至...; B. C. 是 Before Christ 的缩略词, 意为“公元前, 耶稣降生以前”; Roman times 罗马时代, 指古罗马(约公元前200~公元400)时期, 那时罗马人在欧洲建立了帝国。

第二层: which the archaeologists explored
 宾 主 谓

讲解: 此句修饰 the temple 作定语。

8. In the most sacred room of the temple, clay fragments of fifteen statues were found.

译文: 在庙中最神圣的一间殿堂里发现了15尊陶制雕像的碎片。

分析: In the most sacred room of the temple, clay fragments of fifteen statues were found.
 状 主 谓

讲解: the most sacred 是 sacred (*adj.* 神圣的, 宗教的)的最高级, 必须加 the; fragment *n.* 碎片; statue *n.* 雕像, 塑像。

9. Each of these represented a goddess and had, at one time, been painted.

译文: 每一尊雕像代表一位女神, 而且一度上过色。

分析: Each of these represented a goddess and had, at one time, been painted.
 主 谓1 宾 连 谓2 状 谓2

讲解: each *pron.* 每个(人, 组...); these 指那15尊雕像; represent *v.* 代表; and 连接两个并列的谓语 represented 和 had been painted; had been painted 被动语态的过去完成时, 表示上色这一动作发生在“过去的过去”, 即发现庙宇(已过去)这动作以前的动作。

10. The body of one statue was found among remains dating from the fifteenth century B. C.

译文: 其中一尊雕像的躯体是在公元前15世纪的废墟中发现的。

分析: The body of one statue was found among remains dating from the fifteenth century B. C.
 主 定 谓 状

讲解: body *n.* 躯体, 身体, 与后一句的 head 相对应; among *prep.* 在...当中/中间; remains *n.* 遗物, 遗迹, 废墟; date from 追溯到, 文中用现在分词短语作定语, 修饰 remains, 相当于定语从句 that could date from the 15th century B. C.

11. Its missing head happened to be among remains of the fifth century B. C.

译文: 而那身首异处的脑袋却意外地在公元前5世纪的废墟中发现了。

分析: Its missing head happened to be among remains of the fifth century B. C.
 主 谓 状 定

讲解: missing *adj.* 丢失的, 失去的, miss 的现在分词形式, 已具有形容词性质, 作定语修饰 head; happen to do sth. 碰巧, 意外, 恰巧做某事, 相当于 do sth. by chance. 如: happen to meet him in the street, 而 happen 还有另一词义: 发生, 相当于 take place. 如: I do not know what had happened.

12. This head must have been found in Classical times and carefully preserved.

译文: 她的脑袋一定是在古希腊时代就被人发现, 并受到了精心地保护。

分析: This head must have been found in Classical times and carefully preserved.
 主 谓1 状 连 状 谓2

讲解: Classical times 指古希腊, 古罗马时代; preserve *v.* 保护。

13. It was very old and precious even then.

译文:即使在当时,它也属历史悠久的珍奇之物。

分析: It was very old and precious even then.
主 系 状 表 连 表 状

讲解: it 指雕塑的头部; precious *adj.* 珍贵的; even then 即使在当时。

14. When the archaeologists reconstructed the fragments, they were amazed to find that the goddess turned out to be a very modern-looking woman.

译文:考古工作者把这些碎片重新拼合起来后,惊奇地发现那位女神原来是一位相貌摩登的女郎。

第一层: When the archaeologists reconstructed the fragments, they were amazed to find that the goddess turned out to be a very modern-looking woman.
状语从句 主 谓 主补

讲解: amaze *v.* 使(某人)惊奇,常用于被动态中; to find 及它所带的宾语从句做主语 they 的补语。

第二层: When the archaeologists reconstructed the fragments,
引 主 谓 宾

讲解: reconstruct *v.* 修复,这是由前缀 re-(意为“再,又”) + 词根 construct(建造,构成)组成的派生词。

第二层: that the goddess turned out to be a very modern-looking woman.
引 主 谓 主补

讲解: that 在此引导宾语从句,作 find 的宾语; turn out to be sb./sth. 原来是..., to be... woman 在此作主语 goddess 的补足语; modern-looking *adj.* 相貌摩登的,这是一个由形容词和-ing 分词构成的复合词,相似的还有 ordinary-looking 相貌平平的, good-looking 相貌好的。

15. She stood three feet high and her hands rested on her hips.

译文:她身高3英尺,双手放在髋部。

分析: She stood three feet high and her hands rested on her hips.
主 谓 状 连 主 谓 状

讲解: stand *v.* 直立,站立,此处意为“高度为”(与本课第二句中 stand 相区别)。如: He stands six foot two. 他身高六英尺二英寸; and 在此连接两个并列句; rest 通常为名词,意为“休息”,但此处为动词,意为“停放,放置”; hip *n.* 屁股,臀部。

16. She was wearing a full-length skirt which swept the ground.

译文:她身穿一条拖地长裙。

第一层: She was wearing a full-length skirt which swept the ground.
主 谓 定 宾 定语从句

讲解: 本句中的过去进行时表示当时的穿着状态; full-length *adj.* (裙衣)拖地长的。

第二层: which swept the ground.
主 谓 宾

讲解: 此从句修饰 skirt 作定语从句; sweep *v.* 扫,打扫。

17. Despite her great age, she was very graceful indeed, but, so far, the archaeologists have been unable to discover her identity.

译文:尽管上了年纪,但体态确实优美。不过,考古工作者至今未能确定这位女神的身份。

分析: Despite her great age, she was very graceful indeed, but, so far, the archaeologists have been unable to discover her identity.
状 主 系 状 表 状 连 状 主 谓

讲解: despite *prep.* 尽管,不管,相当于 in spite of,两者后加名词作为让步状语; graceful *adj.* 优雅的; but 连接两个具有转折关系的并列句; so far 至今,常用于完成时态中; able *adj.* 有能力做某事的,加上否定前缀“un-”转为其反义词: unable, 常用于词组 be able/unable to do sth.; identity *n.* 身份。

Lesson 4 The double life of Alfred Bloggs 艾尔弗雷德·布洛格斯的双重生活

标题: The double life of Alfred Bloggs

译文: 艾尔弗雷德·布洛格斯的双重生活

讲解: double *adj.* 双重的, 两倍的。

1. These days, people who do manual work often receive far more money than people who work in offices.

译文: 如今, 从事体力劳动的人的收入一般要比坐办公室的人高出许多。

第一层: These days, people who do manual work often receive far more money than people who work in offices.

讲解: “far more money than...” 的结构中, more... than... 为表示比较级的结构, far 修饰比较级表示不定度量, 常见的其它修饰词还有 a little, a bit, much, a lot, 表示不同的程度。如: The sun is much bigger than the earth. I feel a little better today. 等等; than 短语在句中作比较状语。

第二层: who do manual work

讲解: 此句在文中作 people 的定语从句; manual *adj.* 体力的, 手工的。

第二层: who work in offices.

讲解: 此从句修饰 people, 作定语从句, 与上一个定语从句相对应。

2. People who work in offices are frequently referred to as “white-collar workers” for the simple reason that they usually wear a collar and tie to go to work.

译文: 坐办公室的人之所以常常被称作“白领工人”, 就是因为他们通常是穿着硬领白衬衫、系着领带去上班。

第一层: People who work in offices are frequently referred to as “white-collar workers” for the simple reason that they usually wear a collar and tie to go to work.

讲解: frequently *adv.* 时常地, 频繁地; be referred to as 相当于 be called, 而 refer to 意为“提及, 谈到”; white-collar workers 作主语 people 的补足语, white-collar workers 脑力劳动者或白领工作者, 而体力劳动者则被称为 blue-collar workers, 蓝领工人; for *prep.* 表原因。

第二层: who work in offices

第二层: that they usually wear a collar and tie to go to work.

讲解: that 引导的从句是 the reason 的同位语, 补充说明原因的内容; collar *n.* 衣领; tie *n.* 领带; to 引导的不定式作主语 they 的目的状语。

3. Such is human nature, that a great many people are often willing to sacrifice higher pay for the privilege of becoming white-collar workers.

译文: 许多人常常情愿放弃较高的薪水以换取做白领工人的殊荣, 此乃人之常情。

第一层: Such is human nature, that a great many people are often willing to sacrifice higher pay for the privilege of becoming white-collar workers.

讲解: such 指示代词, 放于句首起强调作用, 后面要用倒装语序, 在此相当于形式主语, 真正的主语为后面的从句; human nature 人性, 亦可解释为“人之常情”。

第二层: that a great many people are often willing to sacrifice higher pay for the privilege of becoming white-collar workers.

讲解: that 引导主语从句, 作真正的主语, 即 such 指代的对象; be willing to do sth. 愿意做某事; sacrifice *vt.* 牺牲, 献出; for *prep.* 表目的; privilege *n.* 好处, 特权, 特殊的荣幸。

4. This can give rise to curious situations, as it did in the case of Alfred Bloggs who worked as a dustman for the