

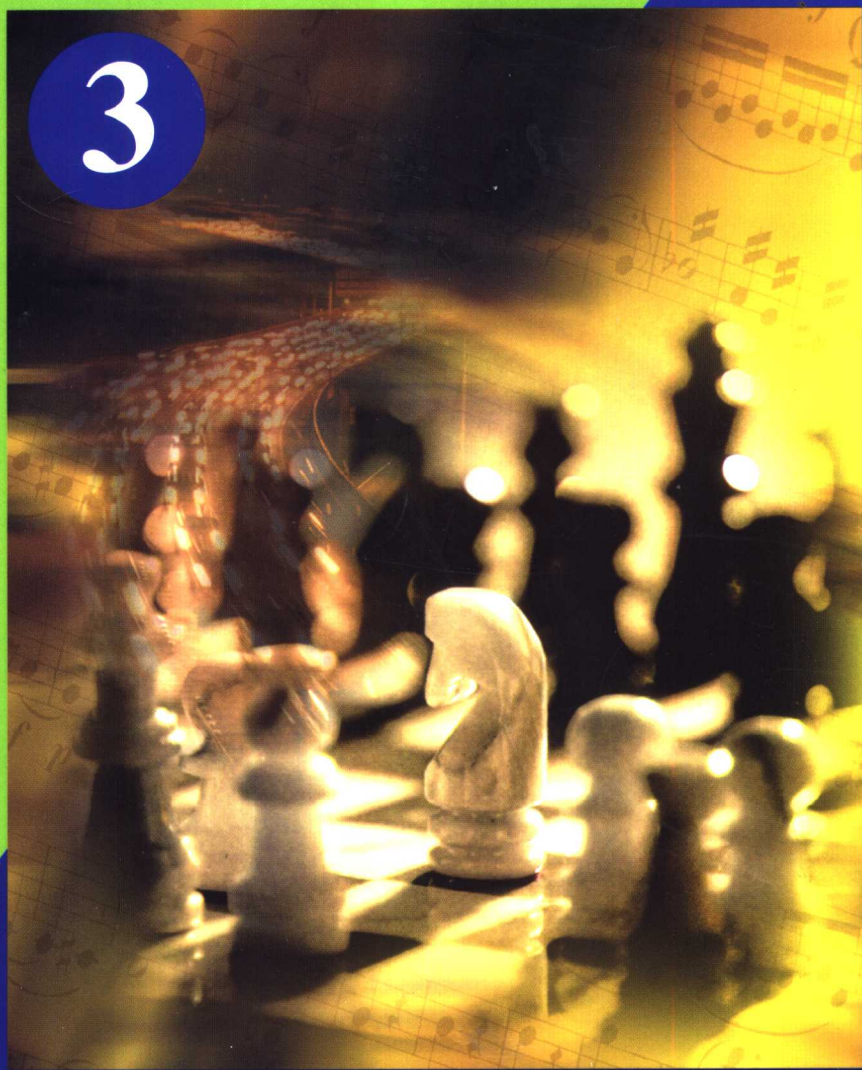
新编大学英语

自学辅导用书

主 编 徐秋梅

副主编 郑 征 刘国政

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外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

新编大学英语

自学辅导用书

(第三册)

主 编 徐秋梅

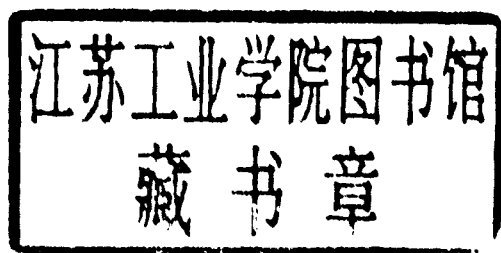
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前 言

为了帮助同学们更好地学习和掌握《新编大学英语》这套教材,湖北省大学外语教学研究会组织湖北省部分高等院校教学经验丰富的教师编写了这套丛书。

本套丛书根据《新编大学英语》配套的学生学习辅导用书,根据《大学英语教学大纲》的要求,本着以学生为主体的原则,对教材中所设计的相关知识点,进行重点释义,以便让学生更好地学习和掌握该教材。而且,学生在学习语言知识的同时,能大幅度的提高自己的听、说、读、写、译等语言应用能力。本套丛书既注意培养学生的综合能力,又突出针对考试的训练,使学生为今后参加各类考试打下坚实的基础。

本套丛书共有四分册。本分册是与教材第三册配套的第三分册,,共有 12 单元,每单元分为 9 个部分:

- I. Brief Introduction:主要针对每单元的主题给出中英对照的简介。
- II. Tips for Oral Practice:提出口语活动中所需的语言材料:如 Words and Expressions, Idioms and Quotations 及 Patterns。
- III. Vocabulary and Notes for In-Class Listening:对学生在课内听力中可能感到困难的单词进行注音、释义及词性说明;对一些词组和语言难点进行解释,以帮助同学们扫除语言障碍,提高听力水平。
- IV. Background Knowledge:针对课内外各篇阅读材料给出简明的背景知识介绍。
- V. Key Words and Expressions:根据《大学英语教学大纲》中的四级词汇表,将阅读材料中的重点词汇逐一注出词性、释意,列出派生词,反义、同义或近义词,给出搭配及构词法,并适当举例说明。
- VI. Explanations to the Language Points:对课文中出现的难点和重点,进行较为详尽的解释。
- VII. Additional Exercises:针对《大纲》及教材对教学的要求,编出了相关模拟题供同学们课后进行自主练习。
- VIII. Key to Exercises and Explanations:对听力、课内外阅读及自编练习给出了较为详尽的答案和讲解(包括听力的文字材料)。
- IX. Translation to the Reading Passages:对课内及课外阅读材料给出了参考译文。

本书在编与过程中得到《新编大学英语》主编、浙江大学应惠兰教授无私的大力帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢和敬意。

鉴于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中难免有疏漏和不妥之处,敬请批评指正。

编 者
2002 年 6 月

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Unit 1 Myths and Legends

I. Brief Introduction

几乎在每一种文化中都有许多神话、传奇、寓言和民间传说,它们向男女老少、有文化的或没文化的人们传递着不同的信念、风俗习惯和寓意,同时也以简单巧妙的方式提出某些普遍的真理,因而成为各文化的宝贵财富,教育着人们,将人们团结到共同的信仰周围。

所有的动物、植物或人——想像中的或现实中的——常被赋予某种特殊的力量,在得到力量的同时,这些人或事物也具有了精神上的意义。

据说,中国和古希腊、罗马是神话传奇故事的两大宝库。在中国,凤凰、龙、麒麟和乌龟都被视作圣物,象征着智慧、长寿或坚不可摧、无往不胜的力量,而古希腊也有一系列与各神相联系的神话,诸神控制着芸芸众生的命运,比如宙斯、阿波罗等。

Almost in all cultures there are many myths, legends, fables and folktales transmitting beliefs, customs, and moral principles to people young or old, men or women, literate or illiterate. They present universal truths in a simple but elegant way. And so they become cultural treasures that educate and unite people around common beliefs.

Animals, plants and people — both imaginary and real — were often attributed with special powers that gave them a spiritual significance.

China and ancient Rome and Greece, it is said, are the two greatest resources of myths and legends. In ancient China, for example, phoenix, dragon, unicorn and tortoise were regarded as sacred creatures that symbolized various characteristics including wisdom, longevity, indestructibility and power. The ancient Greeks developed a complex system of myths related to hundreds of gods and goddesses that were said to control the fate of all men and women, such as Zeus, Apollo.

II. Tips for Oral Practice

1. Words and Expressions

moral *n.* 寓意

superstition *n.* 迷信

fable *n.* 寓言

folklore *n.* 民间传说

imaginary *adj.* 想像的

sacred *adj.* 神圣的

symbolic *adj.* 象征性的

supernatural *adj.* 超自然的

universal *adj.* 普遍的

fairy tale 童话故事

2. Idioms and Quotations

a cat's paw 猫爪子;(喻)被他人用作工具的人

cook one's goose (喻)彻底挫败

cherish a serpent in one's bosom 怀里揣着一条毒蛇;(喻)养虎遗患

drop the other shoe 采取人们预料中的连续行动

eat no fish 诚实可靠(或忠诚于政府)的人

Count one's chickens before they are hatched. 小鸡未孵,急数鸡数;(喻)过早乐观

Once bitten, twice shy.

一朝被蛇咬,十年怕井绳。

Empty vessels make the most noise. 一瓶不满,半瓶晃荡。

3. Patterns

once upon a time 从前

long, long ago 很久很久以前

The story goes that... 话说……

to have a moral 有寓意

It is said/rumored that... 据说/谣传……

III. Vocabulary and Notes for In-Class Listening

Listening I

retriever /rɪ'tri:və/ *n.* 一种用于寻回猎物的猎犬

pup /pʌp/ *n.* 小狗,幼狗

be heavy with 怀有身孕

take off 出发

show up 出现,露面

I didn't know whether I should send her out there. 我不知道应不应该把狗放出去(寻回猎物)。

Listening II

preacher /'pri:tʃə/ *n.* 传教士,牧师

the Reverend /'revərənd/ 对牧师的尊称

roast /rəʊst/ *v.* 烤

shed tears 流眼泪

yell /jel/ *v.* 大喊大叫,嚎叫

damned /dæmd/ *adj.* (俗)该死的

carve /kɑ:v/ *v.* 雕刻,铭刻,切

Don't you touch them. 你千万不要碰它们(鸭子)。

The ducks tasted so good that she kept on tasting them until she had eaten them all up, every bit of them. 鸭子的味道实在是太好了,她不停地品尝,直到最后把两只鸭子都吃光了,一点儿也没剩。

Damned if you'll get either one of these. 你死也别想得到它们中的任何一个。(传教士听信女儿的话,以为父亲要割他的耳朵。其中的 either one of these 是说牧师自己的耳朵,而在父亲听来却以为是两只鸭子的。)

Listening III

sleek /sli:k/ *adj.* (皮毛)柔软发亮的

peer /piə/ *v.* 盯着看

keep...free of... 使……没有……

in no time 很快,不久

Quick as a flash the cat seized it with his good paw and knocked it on the head with his wooden one. 就在一刹那间猫用它的完好的爪子抓住老鼠,然后用另一只绑有木头的爪子打在老鼠头上。

IV. Background Knowledge

Why the Tortoise's Shell Is Not Smooth

This text is a legend. One day all the birds were invited to a feast in the heaven. The cunning tortoise was eager to have a good dinner, but without wings, how could he go? With his sweet tongue, the tortoise managed to persuade the birds into agreeing to help him to go to the feast. In the feast he played a trick on the birds and ate the best part of the food, which made the birds very angry. At last he got punished and was left with no wings to fly home. Thus, he had to jump down from the sky, crashed to the ground and broke his shell into pieces. Fortunately, a doctor gathered all bits of his shell and stuck them together, but the tortoise's shell is not smooth any longer.

The story tells us that honesty is the best policy. If you deceive others, it's deceiving yourself.

Beauty and the Beast

This is a fable whose moral is that a good heart deserved another.

There was once a rich merchant who had six children, three sons and three daughters, of which the youngest girl, named Beauty, was beautiful, sweet and kind and her sisters were jealous of her. One day the merchant lost all his money and came down in the world, so Beauty had to do all the housework. When later they were told their money was found, the elder daughters asked for jewelries while Beauty only asked for a rose. The merchant set out to take back his properties only to find they were lost again and he himself also lost in a snow forest. Fortunately, he was saved by a Beast and warmly treated. He chanced to find beautiful roses in the Beast's garden and picked a rose for Beauty. The Beast got very angry and wanted to put

him to death. But the story of Beauty moved the Beast and he asked the merchant to take Beauty in place of him. Beauty arrived and stayed at the Beast's palace, and came to realize that the Beast was indeed good-natured and promised to be his wife. Just at that moment, the Beast became a handsome prince. The story is very similar to the story of the Cinderella.

The Monkey King

The story is derived from one of the four famous classics in China. Monkey King was born adept at magic arts and organized all monkeys into a kingdom in which he was made Governor of Heaven and Great Saint. Later he was summoned to Heaven and made Superintendent in chief of the Heaven Peach Garden. One day he was so angry at not being invited to the Peach Festival as to eat up the peaches and pills of immortality, which infuriated all the gods and goddesses. Then he was captured and condemned to death by the Jade Emperor, but he could not be killed because of the pills and peaches and therefore was jailed under a mountain. Later he was released to accompany Tang Seng, a famous monk of that time on his great pilgrimage to the Western Paradise to fetch the authentic versions of the Buddha's teachings. Just because of his faithful protection of Tang Seng from all sufferings and hardships and dangers, he was enlightened and made God of Victorious Strife by a heavenly committee.

The story expresses a desire for a supernatural man who fears no authorities or powers and struggles for the right and good.

The First Beginning

This is an oral story from an Indian tribe. Long, long ago there was no man on earth and the Sun God ordered his two children, the War God Hero Twins, to go into the fourth womb of Mother Earth to bring the people out into the light. The two children managed to go into the earth and found the people, the priests of North, South, East and West, and the Corn Priest. The Hero Twins told them their intentions of the mission and all people were happy to go into daylight. Then after days of wandering about, they came out and stood in the light of Father Sun. They were the first Indians, the Hohokam.

V. Key Words and Expressions

murmur *v.* 喃喃自语, 咕哝, 低语

e.g. He murmured in his sleep. 他在梦中喃喃自语。

近义词: whisper, grumble, complain

cunning *n. & adj.* 狡猾(的), 狡诈(的)

e.g. a cunning old fox 一只狡猾的老狐狸

He showed a great deal of cunning in getting what he wanted.

他在得到他想得到的东西的时候显得极为狡猾。

近义词: sly, tricky, crafty, deceitful

ungrateful *adj.* 忘恩负义的;不领情的

e.g. Don't be so ungrateful. 别这么忘恩负义。

He is really ungrateful. I've done so much for him, but he's given me no thanks.

他真的很忘恩负义,我为他做了那么多事,他却一点儿不领情。

mischievous *adj.* 调皮的,恶作剧的;危害的,有害的

e.g. a mischievous boy/look 淘气的男孩/调皮的样子

a mischievous letter/rumour 害人的信/谣言

failing *n.* 缺点

e.g. We all have our little failings. 我们都有自己的小缺点。

近义词: fault, shortcoming, weakness, imperfection

派生词: failure *n.* 失败

eloquent *adj.* 雄辩的,善辩的

e.g. A lawyer must be eloquent. 律师必须能言善辩。

delectable *adj.* 美味的,宜人的

e.g. What delectable food you cook! 你做的饭真好吃!

近义词: delicious, tasty, delightful

派生词: delectation *n.* 享受,娱乐

grumble *v.* (暗地)表示不满,抱怨

e.g. The employees are all grumbling about the company's refusal to increase their pay.

所有的雇员都暗地里抱怨公司拒绝给他们加薪。

搭 配: grumble about/at/over sth. 为某事发牢骚

appreciative *adj.* 感激的,赏识的

搭 配: be appreciative of

reflect *v.* 沉思,考虑

e.g. I must reflect on what answer to give. 我得考虑如何应答。

搭 配: reflect on/upon sth.

派生词: reflection *n.* 反射,反省

reflective *adj.* 反射的,思考的,沉思的

banish *v.* 消失,消除

e.g. banish care 消除烦忧

比 较: vanish

近义词: eliminate, remove, delete, get rid of

adept *adj.* 熟练

搭 配: adept in sth. 和 adept in/at doing sth.

e.g. adept in photography 擅长摄影

delete *v.* 删除,消去

e.g. delete words from a letter 删除信中的字句

delete his name from the list of members 把他的名字从会员名单中去掉

infuriate *v.* 使狂怒

e.g. infuriating words 令人发怒的话语

distill *v.* 蒸馏

搭 配:distill A into B 或 distill B from A 把 A 蒸馏成 B 或从 A 中提取 B

e. g. They are distilling wine into brandy. 他们正把葡萄酒蒸馏成白兰地。

confine *v.* 限制,限于……范围之内

e. g. I wish the speaker would confine himself to the subject. 我希望讲话者不要离题。

Please confine yourself/your remarks to the subject under discussion.

请不要离开正在讨论的话题。

convey *v.* 运输,运送

e. g. convey ideas/views/feelings 传达思想/见解/感情

refrain (from) *v.* 控制,抑制

e. g. Please refrain from smoking in this room. 本房间禁止吸烟。

enlighten *v.* 开发,启导

e. g. Can you enlighten me on the subject? 就这个问题,你能启发我一下吗?

the enlightened days 启蒙的时代

ritualize *v.* 仪式化

派生词:ritual *n.* 仪式

spit *v.* 吐

e. g. He spat at that man. 他向那人吐唾沫。

搭 配:spit at/on/upon sb./sth.

befoul *v.* 弄脏

e. g. befoul one's clothes 弄脏衣物

at the (very) thought of 一想起……

e. g. Her face became flushed and her heart beat fast at the thought of her first date.

一想起她的第一次幽会,她就满脸通红,心跳加快。

at those words 一听到……

at the idea of 一想到……

rest assured (that) 放心(一般用于祈使句)

e. g. Rest assured that we will keep the news secret. 尽可放心,我们会对此消息保密的。

in approval of 赞成,同意

e. g. All the people present raised their hands in approval of the proposal. 所有出席的人都举手赞成这项提议。

jump to one's feet 站起来,一跃而起

e. g. On seeing a snake, he jumped to his feet and ran away. 他一看到蛇就一跃而起跑开了。

slowly but surely 稳扎稳打地

e. g. Slowly but surely, his skill in piano is improving. 他弹钢琴的技巧正在稳步提高。

be consumed with ……折磨,占据(人心)

e. g. I was consumed with sorrow after his death. 他去世后我非常悲伤。

be consumed with hatred/envy 充满仇恨/嫉妒

for the sake of... 为了……的利益,为……起见

e. g. for the sake of convenience 为方便起见

in place of 代替

e. g. Won't you go in place of me? 你能替我去吗?

近义词组: instead of, rather than

consent to 同意, 允许(后接名词或不定式皆可)

e. g. Her father reluctantly consented to the marriage. 她父亲勉强同意了她的婚事。

He consented to the proposal. 他同意了这项提议。

put an end to 结束

e. g. put an end to a meaningless argument 结束一场毫无意义的争论

at will 随心所欲, 随意地

e. g. You may come and go at will. 你可随意来去。

behave oneself 守规矩, 行为检点

e. g. Can't you make your boy behave himself? 你不能让你的小孩守点儿规矩吗?

conform to 遵守

e. g. conform to rules and regulations 遵守各项规章制度

近义词组: comply with, abide by

much to one's anger 令……生气的是

e. g. (much) to one's joy/surprise/excitement 令……高兴/惊奇/激动的是

take revenge on 报复

e. g. Man may destroy the balance of nature, but from time to time, nature takes a terrible revenge on man. 人类可以破坏自然界的生态平衡, 但自然界会不时地痛加报复。

with certainty 确定

e. g. I can't say with certainty where I shall be next week. 我不能确定下星期将在何处。

be entitled to 有权利

e. g. All the students in our school are entitled to use these instruments in the lab.

我校所有学生都有权使用实验室里的这些仪器。

of one's own accord 自动地, 自愿地

e. g. The children were all tired and went to bed of their own accord. 孩子们都累了, 自动地上床睡觉了。

at the request of 应……之要求

e. g. at the request of the manager 谨照经理的吩咐

rest with 在于, 归属于

e. g. The final decision does not rest with me, I must discuss it over with the board of directors. 我没有决定权, 必须和董事会商量。

VI. Explanations to the Language Points

Why the Tortoise's Shell Is Not Smooth

1. (L. 1) The distant sound of low voices, broken now and again by singing, reached Okonkwo from his wives' huts as each woman and her children told folk stories. 在远处的小屋里, 奥康瓦的妻子们正和各自的孩子讲着民间故事, 低低的话语声不时地被歌声打断, 一起传到了奥康瓦的耳边。

其中 broken now and again by singing 是 sound 的定语, as each... 是时间状语从句。

wives 暗示出奥康瓦的妻子不止一个,在很多的印地安部落还保持一夫多妻的制度。now and again 不时,偶尔,如:The practice of cloning received sharp criticisms now and again from various social aspects. 克隆行为不时地会遭到来自社会各方面的严厉批评。

2. (L. 34) None of the birds had heard of this custom but they knew that Tortoise, in spite of his failings in other areas, was a widely traveled man who knew the customs of different peoples. 鸟儿们谁也没听说过这个习俗,但他们知道,尽管乌龟在其他方面不怎么样,但他却到过许多地方,知晓不同民族的风俗习惯。

in spite of 表示让步关系, who 所引导的是一个定语从句。that 所引导的是 know 的宾语从句, none of... 后可接可数名词复数, 谓语动词用单、复数均可; 接不可数名词时, 谓语动词一般为单数形式。

3. (L. 39) His speech was so eloquent that all the birds were glad they had brought him, and nodded their heads in approval of all he said. 他的口才是如此之好, 所有的鸟儿都很庆幸把他带来了, 并对他所说的一切点头称是。

本句是一主从复合句, so... that... 中 that 引导结果状语从句, glad 后接原因状语从句。“he said”为定语从句。in approval of, 赞同。

4. (L. 68) Parrot promised faithfully to deliver the message, and then flew away smiling to himself. 鹦鹉满口答应一定把这个口信带到, 然后窃笑着飞走了。

句中 promised 和 flew 为并列谓语动词。smiling to himself 是现在分词短语, 作伴随状语。

Beauty and the Beast

1. (L. 3) She was as beautiful as she was sweet, and her two sisters were consumed with jealousy. 她美丽又可爱, 她的两个姐姐为此而妒火中烧。

as... as 引出同级比较。

2. (L. 18) Of course, Beauty did not need the rose, but she thought she had better ask for something so as not to appear to be criticizing her sisters' greed. 当然, 美女并不需要玫瑰, 但她想还是要点什么, 否则似乎是在责怪姐姐们的贪婪。

so as to 引出目的状语, 如: He studied very hard so as to enter a good university.

某些动词通常与动词不定式的进行时搭配构成复合谓语, 如: seem, appear, be supposed to, happen, come 等。

3. (L. 43) Little do you know how that rose will cost your unhappy father his life. 你不知道这支玫瑰是如何用你不幸父亲的生命换来的。

由于 little 位于句首, 所以该句用了倒装。英语中当否定或半否定词位于句首时, 句子需要倒装。如: not, never, hardly, scarcely 等。

The Monkey King

1. (L. 42) But the Buddha laughed at his claim to have crossed the whole universe in one bound and showed him that the mountain where he had pissed was but the base of one of the Buddha's fingers and that he had not even escaped from the palm of the Buddha's hand. 佛祖嘲笑他自称能一个筋斗穿越整个宇宙的说法, 并向他表明他撒尿的那座山, 只不过是佛祖的一个手指的根部, 他根本就未曾离开过佛祖的掌心。

to have crossed ... 动词不定式的完成时, 在句子中作 his claim 的定语, laughed 和 showed 为并列谓语动词, that the mountain... 和 and that he had... 为并列宾语从句。

2. (L.66) Tang Seng answered that if Monkey was indeed enlightened, the helmet would have gone of its own accord. 唐僧回答说, 如果悟空确实脱胎换骨了, 紧箍儿会自动消失。

would have gone... 为过去将来完成时, 注意与虚拟语气相区别。

The First Beginning

1. (L.8) Because they are oral, rather than written, it is impossible to tell the stories with the same reality they had for ancient people. 因为这些故事只是口头的流传, 而非文字记载, 因此流传下来的故事不可能同祖辈们讲述的一模一样。

本句为主从复合句。句中 it 为形式主语, 指代不定式 to tell..., 同时, they had for ancient people 为定语从句, 省略了 as, 因为所修饰的先行词中有 the same 一词, 所以应由 as 引出。rather than 而不是。

2. (L.62) However, despite my thoughts, the decision must rest with my younger brothers, the South Priest, the East Priest, and the West Priest. What they say, let it be thus. 但是, 尽管我有这个想法, 决定权还在于我的兄弟们——南方神父、东方神父和西方神父。就按他们说的办吧!

despite 引导的是让步状语从句, it 是形式宾语, 指 what they say。

VII. Additional Exercises

Directions: Choose the most appropriate word or phrase to complete each of the following sentences.

- We feasted all evening _____ the best food and drink.
A. on B. with C. to D. of
- John is very _____ if his girlfriend talks to another man.
A. cautious B. curious C. envious D. jealous
- The audience _____ with laughter at his jokes.
A. groaned B. grumble C. roared D. murmured
- I can't say _____ whether I will come tomorrow.
A. for certainty B. with certainty
C. with a certainty D. to certainty
- The company _____ 50 dollars for the delivery of the goods.
A. condemned B. blamed C. charged D. scolded
- A nurse has many duties to _____ in caring for the sick.
A. achieve B. complete C. fulfill D. finish
- Where did you _____ your knowledge of Chinese history?
A. contain B. obtain C. retain D. sustain
- All students must _____ to the rules.
A. abide B. comply C. conform D. obey