在占《新概念英语》 有开 NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

啃课文——〈〈新概念英语〉〉



钻研《新概念英语》

啃课文——《新概念英语》

(4)

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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,中国大多数人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1/4~1/5,四级通过率由从前的30~40%下降至20~30%,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。而且人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,个人可以根据自己的情况,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 Finding fossil man 发现化石人

标 题: Finding fossil man

译 文:发现化石人

讲解: fossil man 化石人。

1. We can read of things that happened 5,000 years ago in the Near East, where people first learned to write.

译 文:我们从书籍中可以读到 5000 年前近东发生的事情,那里的人最早学会了写字。

第一层: We can read of it things that happened 5,000 years ago in the Near East, where people first learned to write.

讲解: read of 读到,和 read about 意思相同。

第二层: $\frac{\text{that happened}}{\pm}$ $\frac{5,000 \text{ years ago}}{\hbar}$ $\frac{\text{in the Near East, where people first learned to write.}}{\hbar}$

讲解: that 引导的句子作为先行词 things 的定语从句, that 在从句中作主语;同时在这个定语从句中有一个由where 引导的定语从句来说明前面的地点状语 in the Near East,在近东地区。

第三层: where people first learned to write.

2. But there are some parts of the world where even now people cannot write.

译 文: 但直到现在,世界上仍然有些地方,那里的人们还不会书写。

第一层: But there are some parts of the world where even now people cannot write.

讲 解:在 there be. . . 结构的句子中,there be 作为句子的谓语,而句子的主语置后。

第二层: where even now people cannot write.

讲解: where 引导的句子作为修饰先行词 some parts 的定语从句。

- 3. The only way that they can preserve their history is to recount it as sagas legends handed down from one generation of storytellers to another.
- 译 文:他们保存历史的惟一办法是将历史当作传说讲述,由讲述人一代接一代地将史实描述为传奇故事口头流传下去。
- 第一层: The only way that they can preserve their history is 定语从句 基语从句 表 to recount it as sagas legends handed down from one generation of storytellers to another.
- 讲解: the only way 在此句中译为"惟一的方法"; 动词不定式 to recount it as sagas 放在系动词后作为表语; saga 英雄故事, 破折号后的文字是 sagas 的同位语, 是对 sagas 的说明; hand down 把…往下传, handed down... 是过去分词短语, 在这里作为 legends 的后置定语; handed down from one generation to another 代代相传。

第二层: that they can preserve their history 定

讲 解:that 引导的从句是修饰先行词 way 的定语从句,这里可译为"他们保存历史的惟一方法"。

- 4. These legends are useful because they can tell us something about migrations of people who lived long ago, but none could write down what they did.
- **译** 文:这些传说是很有用的,因为它们能告诉我们以往人们生存的情况。但是,没有人能把他们当时做的事情记载下来。
- 讲 解: write down 记载下来; but 是连词,连接两个并列的句子,表转折; what 引导的从句作 write down 的宾语。
- 第二层: because they can tell us something about migrations of people who lived long ago, 定语从句
- 讲解: because 是连词,引导一个原因状语从句; migration 是动词 migrate 的名词形式,意为"迁居"; 这是一个原因状语从句。译文:"这些传说之所以是有用的,是因为它们能告诉我们以往人们迁居的情况"; 在这个状语从句中,还有一个 who 引导的定语从句,修饰 people。
- 第二层: what they did. 實
- 讲解: what 是关系代词,在从句中作宾语; they 指代前面的 people who lived long ago; 整个句子作 write down的宾语,可译为"把他们当时做的事情记载下来"。
- 第三层: who lived long ago,
- 讲 解:这个定语从句修饰 people,表示"生活在很久以前的人们"。
- 5. Anthropologists wondered where the remote ancestors of the Polynesian peoples now living in the Pacific Islands came from.
- 译 文:人类学家过去不清楚如今生活在太平洋诸岛上的波利尼西亚人的祖先来自何方。
- 第一层: Anthropologists wondered where the remote ancestors of the Polynesian peoples now living in the Pacific Islands came 宾语从句 from.
- 讲 解: anthropologist n. 人类学家; wonder v. 迷惑不解; where 引导的从句作 wondered 的宾语。
- 第二层: where the remote ancestors of the Polynesian peoples now living in the Pacific Islands came from. 定 重
- 讲解: remote adj. 遥远的, 久远的; ancestor n. 祖先; Polynesian n. 波利尼西亚人; Pacific n. 太平洋; island n. 岛屿; where 引导的宾语从句中, 有一个 of 介词短语作定语, 修饰 ancestors; 而在这个介词短语中, 又有一个现在分词短语 living in the Pacific Islands 作后置定语,修饰 the Polynesian peoples, 翻译成中文时, 后置定语须提前, 所以这里的主语可译为"如今生活在太平洋诸岛上的波利尼西亚人的祖先"。
- 6. The sagas of these people explain that some of them came from Indonesia about 2,000 years ago.
- 译 文: 当地人的传说却告诉了人们: 其中有一部分是大约在2000 年前从印度尼西亚迁来的。
- 第一层: The sagas of these people explain that some of them came from Indonesia about 2,000 years ago. 宾语从句
- 讲 解: of these people 是后置定语,修饰 the sagas, 这里可译为"当地人的传说"; explain v. 解释, 说明; that

引导的从句作 explain 的宾语。

第二层: that some of them came from Indonesia about 2,000 years ago.

讲 解: Indonesia n. 印度尼西亚; some of them 指代前文讲的波利尼西亚人的祖先。

- 7. But the first people who were like ourselves lived so long ago that even their sagas, if they had any, are forgotten.
- 译 文: 但是,和我们相似的原始人生活的年代太久远了,因此,有关他们的传说即使有如今也失传了。
- 第一层: But the first people who were like ourselves 定语从句 who were like ourselves 定语从句 who were like ourselves that even their sagas, if they had any, 定语从句 状语从句 状语从句
- 讲解: the first people 原始人; who 引导的定语从句修饰 the first people; 在此句中有一个 so... that... 的结构, 意为"如此…以致于…",引导结果状语从句。例: I'm so tired that I can not walk any longer. 我如此累以致于不能再走了。

第二层: who were like ourselves 表

讲解:在who引导的定语从句中,关系代词who在句中作主语; like ourselves 是介词短语,放在系动词后作表语。

讲解: even adv. 甚至,即使;that 引导的是一个结果状语从句,而在这个从句中,又有一个 if 引导的条件状语从句。

第三层: if they had any, 宴

讲解:在if引导的条件状语从句中, they 指代 the first people。

- 8. So archaeologists have neither history nor legends to help them to find out where the first "modern men" came from.
- 译 文: 所以,考古学家们既缺乏历史记载,又无口头传说来帮助他们弄清最早的"现代人"是从哪里来的。
- 第一层: So archaeologists have 更 neither history 京 定 legends 定 to help them to find out where the first "modern men" 大 came from.
- 讲解:archaeologist n. 考古学家; neither... nor... 既不…也不…, 用来连接并列成分。例:Neither he nor I am a student. 他不是一个学生,我也不是。I like playing neither basketball nor football. 我既不喜欢打篮球,也不喜欢踢足球。find out (经研究或询问) 获知。

第二层: where the first "modern men" came from. 定 语

讲解: where 引导的从句作 find out 的宾语。

- 9. Fortunately, however, ancient men made tools of stone, especially flint, because this is easier to shape than other kinds.
- 译 文: 然而,幸运的是,远古人用石头制作了工具,特别是用燧石,因为燧石较之其他石头更易成形。
- 第一层: Fortunately, however, ancient men made tools 案 of stone, especially flint, because this is easier to shape 状语从句

than other kinds.

- 讲解: ancient adj. 古代的; be made of 用…制造,注意与 be made from 的区别:组成前者的原材料没有经过化学变化,后者则发生了化学变化。例: The desk is made of wood. The paper is made from wood. 在此句中,远古人用石头制作工具,石头并没有发生化学变化,所以用 of。flint n. 燧石; shape v. 成形。
- 第二层: $\frac{\text{because}}{3}$ $\frac{\text{this}}{\pm}$ $\frac{\text{is}}{\$}$ $\frac{\text{easier}}{\$}$ $\frac{\text{to shape}}{\$}$ $\frac{\text{than other kinds.}}{\$}$
- 讲解: this 指代 flint; than other kinds 是比较状语, 意为"燧石较之其他石头更易成形"。
- 10. They may also have used wood and skins, but these have rotted away.
- 译 文: 他们也可能用过木头和兽皮, 但这类东西早已腐烂殆尽。
- 分析: They may also have used general wood and skins, but these have rotted away. 實 if these have rotted away.
- 讲解: they 指代原始人; may have done 是对过去事情的猜测,意为"他们也可能用过木头和兽皮"; but 连接两个并列的句子,表转折; these 指代木头和兽皮; rot away 腐烂殆尽。
- Stone does not decay, and so the tools of long ago have remained when even the bones of the men who made them have disappeared without trace.
- 译 文: 石头是不会腐烂的。因此,尽管制造这些工具的人的骨头早已荡然无存,但远古时代的石制工具却保存了下来。
- 讲 解: decay v. 变坏。 腐烂。
- 第二层: so the tools of long time ago have remained 定 调
- 讲 解:so引导结果状语从句;remain v. 保存,保持。
- 第二层: when represent the bones of the men who made them represent the bones of the men representation without trace. The representation of the men representation without trace.
- 讲解: when 引导时间状语从句; of the men 作后置定语,修饰 the bones; who 引导的定语从句修饰 the men; without trace 没有痕迹。
- 第三层: who made them 宾
- 讲解:关系代词 who 在句中作主语; them 指代 tools。

Lesson 2 Spare that spider 不要伤害蜘蛛

标 题: Spare that spider 译 文: 不要伤害蜘蛛

1. Why, you may wonder, should spiders be our friends?

译 文: 你可能会觉得奇怪,蜘蛛怎么会是我们的朋友呢?

第一层: Why, you may wonder, should spiders be our friends? 宾语从句

讲 解: wonder v. 好奇, 惊奇; you may wonder 在这里作为疑问句的插入语。

第二层: Why, should spiders be our friends? 表

讲解: why 引导的从句作 wonder 的宾语。

2. Because they destroy so many insects, and insects include some of the greatest enemies of the human race.

译 文: 因为它们能消灭那么多的昆虫, 其中包括一些人类的大敌。

第一层: Because they destroy so many insects, and insects include greatest race. The some of the greatest race. The some of the greatest race.

讲解: include v. 包括;这是一个由 and 连接两个简单句的句子,其中 because 引导的是原因状语从句,说明前一个句子;在后半句中,some of the greatest 是前置定语修饰 enemies, of the human race 则是后置定语修饰 enemies。

第二层: $\frac{\text{Because}}{\text{引}}$ $\frac{\text{they}}{\text{i}}$ $\frac{\text{destroy}}{\text{i}}$ $\frac{\text{so many}}{\text{c}}$ $\frac{\text{insects,}}{\text{c}}$

讲 解: because 引导原因状语从句; they 指蜘蛛。

- Insects would make it impossible for us to live in the world; they would devour all our crops and kill our flocks and herds, if it were not for the protection we get from insect-eating animals.
- 译 文: 要不是人类受一些食虫动物的保护,昆虫就会使我们无法在地球上生活下去,昆虫会吞食我们的全部 庄稼,杀死我们的成群的牛羊。
- 第一层: Insects would make it 所文 impossible for us to live in the world; they would devour all our crops and 读 if it were not for the protection we get from insect-eating animals.

讲解: devour v. 吞食; flocks and herds 成群的牛羊; 此句由两个分句构成,前一句中的 it 是形式宾语,真正的宾语是 to live in the world; 而后一句中包含一个条件状语从句。

第二层: if it were not for the protection we get from insect-eating animals. 定语从句

讲 解:这是一个由 if 引导的非真实条件状语从句,were 表示虚拟语气。

第三层: we get from insect-eating animals.

讲解:此句修饰 protection,是定语从句。

- 4. We owe a lot to the birds and beasts who eat insects but all of them put together kill only a fraction of the number destroyed by spiders.
- **译 文:** 我们要十分感谢那些吃昆虫的鸟和兽,然而把它们所杀死的昆虫全部加在一起也只相当于蜘蛛所消灭的一小部分。
- 第一层: We owe a lot to provide a lot to p
- 讲解: owe to 应归功于; a fraction of 一小部分; put together 和 destroyed by spiders 分别作修饰 them 和 the number 的后置定语。
- 第二层: who eat insects
- 讲解: who 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 the birds and beasts,它在句中既是引导词同时又在定语从句中作主语。
- 5. Moreover, unlike some of the other insect eaters, spiders never do the least harm to us or our belongings.
- 译 文:此外,蜘蛛不同于其他食虫动物,它们丝毫不危害我们和我们的财物。
- 讲 解: moreover 在此作为上下句的连接词; belong v. 属于; belongings n. 财物。
- **6.** Spiders are not insects, as many people think, nor even nearly related to them.
- 译 文: 许多人认为蜘蛛不是昆虫, 甚至与昆虫豪无关系。
- 讲解: nor conj. 也不; be related to 跟某人、某事、或某物有关系。
- 第二层: as many people think,
- 讲 解: as 在此是引导词, 引导一个比较状语从句。
- 7. One can tell the difference almost at a glance, for a spider always has eight legs and an insect never more than six.
- 译 文:人们几乎一眼就能看出二者的差异,因为蜘蛛都是8条腿,而昆虫的腿从不超过6条。
- 第一层: One tell the difference almost at a glance, than six. the difference almost at a glance, the difference than six. the difference almost at a glance, the difference than six.
- 讲解: glance n. 瞟,瞥, at a glance 乍一看,一眼(就能看出)。
- 第二层: for a spider always has eight legs and an insect never more than six. 素 集 ま 状 実
- 讲解: for 引导的是一个原因状语从句,在这个从句中,有两个由 and 连接的简单句,后一个简单句是一个省略句,省略了谓语 has,而 six 后也省略了 legs,以避免重复。
- 8. How many spiders are engaged in this work on our behalf?
- 译 文: 有多少蜘蛛在为我们效力呢?

- 分 析: $\frac{\text{How many spiders}}{\text{定}} \stackrel{\text{spiders}}{\text{i}} \stackrel{\text{are engaged in}}{\text{i}} \stackrel{\text{this work on our behalf?}}{\text{c}}$
- 讲解: be engaged in 忙于; on one's behalf 对某人有利。
- 9. One authority on spiders made a census of the spiders in a grass field in the south of England, and he estimated that there were more than 2,250,000 in one acre; that is something like 6,000,000 spiders of different kinds on a football pitch.
- 译 文:一位研究蜘蛛的权威对英国南部一块草坪上的蜘蛛作了一次调查,他估计每英亩草坪里有 225 万多只蜘蛛。这就是说,在一个足球场上约有 600 万只不同种类的蜘蛛。
- 第一层: One authority on spiders 面 a census of the spiders 面 a grass field in the south of England, and the estimated 面 that there were more than 2,250,000 in one acre; that is something like 6,000,000 spiders of different 宾语从句 kinds on a football pitch.
- 讲 解: authority n. 权威; on spiders 是后置定语修饰 authority; census n. 统计数字,调查; estimate v. 估计; and 连接两个并列的简单句。
- 第二层: that is something like 6,000,000 spiders of different 根 in one acre; that is something like 6,000,000 spiders of different 根 in one acre; 相 in one acre; has a creation acre.
- 讲 解: acre n. 英亩;在这个宾语从句中, 2,250,000 后省略了 spiders,而 that 引导的同位语从句是对 more than 2,250,000 in one acre 的说明,使读者更加明确其含义。
- 第三层: that is a something like 6,000,000 spiders of different kinds on a football pitch. 表
- 讲解: football pitch 足球场; that 在从句中作主语; 在此句的状语成分中, of different kinds 是后置定语修饰spiders。
- 10. Spiders are busy for at least half the year in killing insects.
- 译 文: 蜘蛛至少有半年忙于吃昆虫。
- 分析: Spiders are busy for at least half the year in killing insects.
- 讲解: be busy (in) doing sth. 忙于做某事。
- 11. It is impossible to make more than the wildest guess at how many they kill, but they are hungry creatures, not content with only three meals a day.
- 译 文:它们一年中消灭了多少昆虫,我们简直无法猜测,而它们还是吃不饱的动物,不满足于一日三餐。
- 第一层: It is impossible to make more than the wildest guess at how many they kill, but they are hungry creatures, 表 not content with only three meals a day.
- 讲解: make guess at 对某事做猜测; be content with 对某事、某人、某物感到满意; 此句由 but 连接两个句子,表转折;在前一句中, it 是形式主语, to make more than the wildest guess at how many they kill 才是真正的主语。
- 第二层: how many they kill,

- 讲 解:thev 指代蜘蛛;how many 后省略了宾语 insects;此句作为 make guess at 的宾语从句。
- 12. It has been estimated that the weight of all the insects destroyed by spiders in Britain in one year would be greater than the total weight of all the human beings in the country.
- 译 文:据估计,在英国蜘蛛一年中所消灭昆虫的重量超过了这个国家人口的总重量。
- 第一层: $\frac{It}{\Re \Xi}$ has been estimated that the weight of all the insects destroyed by spiders in Britain in one year would be greater 主语从句 than the total weight of all the human beings in the country.
- 讲解: estimate v. 估计; it 在句中是形式主语, 真正的主语是后面的主语从句。
- 第二层: that the weight of all the insects destroyed by spiders in Britain in one year would be 表 than the total weight of all the human beings in the country.
- 讲 解: destroyed by spiders 是过去分词短语作 insects 的后置定语; than the total weight 是一个比较状语。

Lesson 3 Matterhorn man 马特霍恩山区人

- 标题: Matterhorn man
- 译 文: 马特霍恩山区人
- 讲解: Matterhorn 马特霍恩峰 (阿尔卑斯山之一)。
- 1. Modern alpinists try to climb mountains by a route which will give them good sport, and the more difficult it is, the more highly it is regarded.
- 译 文:现代登山运动员总想找一条能够给他们带来运动乐趣的路线来攀登山峰。他们认为,道路愈艰险愈带 劲儿。
- 讲解: alpinist n. 登山运动员; route n. 路线; and 连接前后两个句子, 句中的 it 指代 route, 在句中有一个 the more... the more... 的结构,表示"越…,就越…"。例: The harder you work, the more you will learn.
- 第二层: which will give them good sport,
- 讲 解:引导词在句中作主语; them 为间接宾语, good sport 为直接宾语。
- 2. In the pioneering days, however, this was not the case at all.
- 译 文: 然而,在登山运动的早期,全然不是这种情况。
- 分析: In the pioneering days, however, this was not the case at all. 表
- 讲解: pioneer v. 开辟, 倡导; n. 先锋, 开辟者; in the pioneering days 在初创时期; (not) at all 根本 (不), 是对否定的强调; be the case 事实正是如此, be not the case 事实并非如此。
- The early climbers were looking for the easiest way to the top, because the summit was the prize they sought, especially if it had never been attained before.
- 译 文:早期登山者所寻找的是通往山顶的最方便的途径,因为顶峰——特别是前人未曾到过的顶峰——才是他们寻求的目标。
- 讲解: the way to 去…的路。
- 讲 解: because 引导的是一个原因状语从句; summit n. 顶峰。
- 第三层: they sought,
- 讲解: sought 是 seek 的过去式, 意为"寻找"。

- 第三层: if it had never been attained before. 状
- 讲 解: it 指代 summit; attain v. 到达; if 引导的是一个条件状语从句。
- 4. It is true that during their explorations they often faced difficulties and dangers of the most perilous nature, equipped in a manner which would make a modern climber shudder at the thought, but they did not go out of their way to court such excitement.
- **译 文:**确实,在探险中他们经常遇到惊心动魄的困难和危险,而他们装备之简陋足以使现代登山者一想起来 就胆战心惊。但是,他们并非故意寻求这种刺激。
- 第一层: It is true that during their explorations they often faced difficulties and dangers of the most perilous nature, 主语从句 equipped in a manner which would make a modern climber shudder at the thought, but they did not go out of their way to court such excitement.
- 讲 解: it 是形式主语, 真正的主语是后面的主语从句。
- 第二层: that during their explorations they often faced difficulties and dangers of the most perilous nature, equipped 東 in a manner which would make a modern climber shudder at the thought, but they they their way 定语从句 to court such excitement.
- 讲解: exploration n. 探险; perilous adj. 危险的; equip v. 装备; faced 和 equipped 在句中是两个并列谓语; go out of one's way 特地; court v. 追求。
- 第三层: which would make a modern climber shudder at the thought,
- 5. They had a single aim, a solitary goal the top!
- 译 文: 他们只有一个目的, 惟一的目标——顶峰!
- 6. It is hard for us to realize nowadays how difficult it was for the pioneers.
- 译 文:我们今天很难想象昔日的登山先驱们是多么艰苦。
- 第一层: It is hard for us to realize nowadays how difficult it was for the pioneers. 主
- 讲《解:it 为形式主语,真正的主语是不定式短语 to realize nowadays how difficult it was for the pioneers。
- 第二层: $\frac{\text{how}}{\text{引}} \frac{\text{difficult}}{\text{表}} \stackrel{\text{it}}{\text{\frac{z}{2}}} \frac{\text{was}}{\text{x}} \frac{\text{for the pioneers.}}{\text{tt}}$
- 讲解: how 引导的从句作 realize 的宾语。
- 7. Except for one or two places such as Zermatt and Chamonix, which had rapidly become popular, Alpine villages tended to be impoverished settlements cut off from civilization by the high mountains.
- 译 文:除了策尔马特和夏蒙尼等一两个很快出了名的地方外,阿尔卑斯山山区的小村几乎全是高山环抱、与世隔绝的穷乡僻壤。