

新天地高职高专英语规划教材  
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Reading and Writing Course Three

# 读 写 教 程 3

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### 内 容 提 要

本书共有十个单元, 每个单元都有一个独立的主题, 有 Text A 和 Text B 两篇课文。课文选材广泛、内容丰富, 集知识性、趣味性为一体; 课后有词汇、语法、翻译、写作等讲解和训练内容, 以阅读为核心开展各项技能的训练, 旨在提高学生的读、写、译综合能力。

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## 前 言

《新天地高职高专英语》是一套供高等专科学校非英语专业学生使用的英语教材。本套教材是根据教育部高等教育司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》设计和编写的，并充分考虑了近年来高校扩招、学制缩短等影响因素，编写原则是“以应用为目的，实用为主，够用为度”，要达到的目的是：培养学生掌握必需的、实用的英语语言知识和技能，具有阅读和翻译与本专业有关的英文资料的初步能力，并为进一步提高英语的应用能力打下一定的基础。

《新天地高职高专英语》是依据当代语言学、应用语言学以及外语教学理论和研究的成果，本着以学生为中心和主体、以教师为主导的理念，以提高学生的听、说、读、写、译等实际交际应用能力为目的，并结合高职高专学生的英语基础水平和实际情况而编写的。全书以培养学生实际运用英语的能力为目标，突出教学的基础性和实用性。

本套教材分为《读写教程》、《听说教程》和《综合教程》三个系列。

《读写教程》共有四册，每册均有十个单元。每单元围绕一个主题进行选材和编写。选材真实地道，所选文章的题材和体裁具有多样性、新颖性和实用性，其内容和语言富有趣味性和时代性。课文部分包括课文 A 与课文 B 两篇课文。课后的练习紧紧围绕课文内容，包括阅读练习、词汇、语法、翻译和写作等，重在培养学生综合运用语言的能力。本册的写作部分旨在巩固学生的语法知识，提高学生的基本写作能力。

《听说教程》也有四册，每册也有十个单元。每个单元的主题与《读写教程》基本一致，都由五个部分组成，即语言训练、听力训练、听说训练、口语训练和趣味欣赏。《听说教程》以基本的听说训练为主，要求学生能听懂日常交际和业务活动中的语言清晰、结构简单、语速一般的英语会话与陈述，且理解准确；能在日常交际与业务活动中进行简单的口头交流。建议在教学过程中，课外以听为主，课内以说为主，听说结合，培养学生的英语会话能力。在具体的教学活动中，任课教师可以根据学生水平和教学进度等实际情况有选择地使用教材内容。《听说教程》配有光盘。

《综合教程》也有四册，分别与对应册数的《读写教程》和《听说教程》相配套，也是十个单元，是读写、听说能力训练的继续，旨在进一步提高学生的综合能力。该书附有对应册数的《读写教程》和《听说教程》中所有练习题的答案以及课文译文和听说部分的录音文字材料；还有题型与高等学校英语应用能力考试完全一致的训练题，意在让学生熟悉题型、提高水平，为以后参加 A、B 级考试打好基础。

天，碧空白云；地，绿水青山。新世纪展现在我们面前的是日新月异的新天地。我们用“新天地”冠名这套教材，是希望《新天地》这朵小花能在新天地里绽放，迎接新世纪大学英语教学的满园春色。

我们力争这套教材能体现出国内外英语教学理论和研究的成果，为国内提供一套反映时代气息、符合新世纪要求、适合高职高专学生使用的英语教材。我们期望这套教材能为广大高等专科学校师生所接受，能为莘莘学子英语水平的提高尽绵薄之力。

本书为《读写教程》第 3 册，编写人员还有：金启军、李耸、马明、董春武、王立婷、郭晓洋、高志英、刘春阳和韩忠军等。

由于水平所限，这套教材的不妥、疏漏之处在所难免，为使之不断完善，衷心希望广大师生在使用过程中提出宝贵的改进意见。

《新天地高职高专英语规划教材》编委会

2006 年 2 月



# Contents

<b>Unit 1 Feelings</b>	<b>1</b>
Text A The Best Kind of Love	1
Text B The Age of Thrills	14
<b>Unit 2 Population</b>	<b>21</b>
Text A Who Has a Population Problem?	21
Text B The Silver Tide Comes in	33
<b>Unit 3 Life and Death</b>	<b>39</b>
Text A See You in the Morning	39
Text B A Final Goodbye	49
<b>Unit 4 Pollution</b>	<b>55</b>
Text A Noise Pollution	55
Text B To Protect Our Water	65
<b>Unit 5 History</b>	<b>70</b>
Text A American Myth of the West	70
Text B Wedding Traditions in the West	83
<b>Unit 6 Education</b>	<b>90</b>
Text A Pupils at a Small Country School Win Poetry Prizes	90
Text B Undergraduate (College) Years Within American Education System	103
<b>Unit 7 Internet</b>	<b>110</b>
Text A Wired School Show Their Worth	110

Text B Network Designer Tim Berners-Lee .....	121
<b>Unit 8 Advertising .....</b>	<b>128</b>
Text A History of Advertising .....	128
Text B The Impact of Advertising .....	137
<b>Unit 9 Media .....</b>	<b>144</b>
Text A Mobile TV .....	144
Text B Shooting from the Lip .....	156
<b>Unit 10 Mystery .....</b>	<b>162</b>
Text A Unlocking the Secrets of Long Life .....	162
Text B Dinosaur Tales .....	172
<b>Glossary .....</b>	<b>177</b>
<b>Phrases &amp; Expressions .....</b>	<b>196</b>

# Unit 1

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## Feelings



### Text A

#### The Best Kind of Love

I have a friend who is falling in love. She honestly claims the sky is bluer. Mozart moves her to tears. She has lost 15 pounds and looks like a cover girl.

"I'm young again!" she shouts joyfully.

As my friend talks about her new love enthusiastically, I've taken a good look at my old one. My husband of almost 20 years, Scott, has gained 15 pounds. Once a marathon runner, he now runs only down hospital halls. His hairline is receding and his body shows the signs of long working hours and too many candy bars.

When my friend asked me "What will make this love last?" I ran through all the obvious reasons: commitment, shared interests, unselfishness, physical attraction, communication. Yet there's more. We still have fun. Spontaneous good times. Yesterday, after slipping the rubber band off the rolled up newspaper, Scott flipped it playfully at me; this led to an all-out war. Last Saturday at the grocery, we split the list and raced each other to see who could make it to the checkout first. Even washing dishes can be a blast. We enjoy simply being together.

And there are surprises. One time I came home to find a note on the front door that led me to another note, then another, until I reached the walk-in closet. I opened the door to find Scott holding a "pot of gold" (my cooking kettle) and the "treasure" of a gift package. Sometimes I leave him notes on the mirror and little presents under his pillow.

There is understanding. I understand why he must play basketball with the guys. And he understands why, once a year, I must get away from the house, the

kids — and even him — to meet my sisters for a few days of nonstop talking and laughing.

There is sharing. Not only do we share household worries and parental burdens — we also share ideas. Scott came home from a convention last month and presented me with a thick historical novel. Though he prefers thrillers and science fiction, he had read the novel on the plane. He touched my heart when he explained it was because he wanted to be able to exchange ideas about the book after I'd read it.

There is forgiveness. When I'm embarrassingly loud and crazy at parties, Scott forgives me. When he confessed losing some of our savings in the stock market, I gave him a hug and said, "It's okay. It's only money."

There is sensitivity. Last week he walked through the door with that look that tells me it's been a tough day. After he spent some time with the kids, I asked him what happened. He told me about a 60-year-old woman who'd had a stroke. He wept as he recalled the woman's husband standing beside her bed, caressing her hand. How was he going to tell this husband of 40 years that his wife would probably never recover? I shed a few tears myself. Because of the medical crisis. Because there were still people who have been married 40 years. Because my husband is still moved and concerned after years of hospital rooms and dying patients.

I guess our love lasts because it is comfortable. No, the sky is not bluer: it's just a familiar hue. We don't feel particularly young: we've experienced too much that has contributed to our growth and wisdom, taking its toll on our bodies, and created our memories.

We ask for no more.

(584 words)

#### New Words

**joyfully**/'dʒɔɪfʊli/ *adv.*

with joy or delight 欢喜地, 快乐地, 高兴地

**enthusiastically**/in,θju:zi'æstikli/ *adv.*

eagerly or with great interest 热心地; 热情地

**marathon**/'mærəθən/ *n.*

[C] a cross-country footrace of 26 miles, 385 yards (41.3 kilometers) 马拉松赛跑

**hairline**/'heəlain/ *n.*

[C, U] the outline of the growth of hair on the head, especially across the front 发际

**recede**/'ri:si:d/ *v.*

move back or away from a limit, point, or mark  
倒退, 后退

**candy**/'kændi/ *n.*

[C, U] something rich, sweet made with sugar and often flavored or combined with fruits or nuts 糖果



- obvious**/'ɒbvɪəs/ *adj.* easily seen or understood; quite clear 明显的; 清晰的
- unselfishness**/'ʌn'selfɪʃnɪs/ *n.* [U] the state or condition of having no concern for oneself 无私
- communication**/kə'mjuːni'keɪʃn/ *n.* ① [U] the exchange of thoughts, messages, or information, as by speech, signals, writing, or behavior 交流, 沟通 ② (pl.) 1) ways of sending information, especially using radio, telephone or computers 通讯方式, 通讯系统 2) ways of traveling and sending goods, such as roads, railway, etc. 交通方式, 交通工具
- spontaneous**/spɒn'teɪnjəs/ *adj.* happening without apparent outside causes 自发的, 自然产生的
- slip**/slɪp/ *v.* cause to move in a smooth, easy, or sliding motion 使顺利滑动
- band**/bænd/ *n.* [C] a thin strip of flexible material used to encircle and bind one object or to hold a number of objects together 带, 带子  
*v.* tie, bind, or encircle with or as if with a band (用带) 捆扎, 缠绕
- flip**/flɪp/ *v.* strike quickly or lightly; flick 轻拍, 轻击; 轻弹
- playfully**/'pleɪfʊli/ *adv.* with fun or humorously 开玩笑地
- all-out**/'ɔ:l'au/ *adj.* using all available means or resources 竭尽全力的, 不择手段的
- grocery**/'grəʊsəri/ *n.* [C] a store selling foodstuffs and various household supplies 杂货店
- split**/splɪt/ *v.* break, burst, or rip apart with force 撕开, 劈开
- race**/reis/ *v.* compete in a contest of speed 赛跑
- checkout**/'tʃekaut/ *n.* [C] place of checking out, as at a hotel, library, or supermarket (超级市场等的)收款处, 付款处
- blast**/blɑːst/ *n.* [C] a highly exciting or pleasurable experience or event, such as a big party 喧嚣的聚会, 狂欢
- walk-in**/'wɔ:kɪn/ *adj.* large enough to admit entrance 宽敞得可以进出的
- pot**/pɒt/ *n.* [C] any of various usually domestic containers made of pottery, metal, or glass 罐, 壶

<b>kettle</b> /'ketl/ <i>n.</i>	[C] a metal pot, usually with a lid, for boiling or stewing 水壶
<b>nonstop</b> /'nɒn'stɒp/ <i>adj.</i>	made or done without stopping 不间断的; 不歇的
<b>household</b> /'haʊshəʊld/ <i>adj.</i>	of, relating to, or used in a family 家庭的
<b>parental</b> /pə'rentl/ <i>adj.</i>	of, relating to, or characteristic of a parent 为人父(母)的
<b>convention</b> /kən'venʃən/ <i>n.</i>	[C] a formal meeting of members, representatives, or delegates 会议
<b>historical</b> /his'tɒrɪkəl/ <i>adj.</i>	of or relating to the character of history 历史上的; 有关历史的
<b>thriller</b> /'θrɪlə/ <i>n.</i>	[C] one that thrills, especially a sensational or suspenseful book, story, play, or movie 惊险读物
<b>fiction</b> /'fɪkʃən/ <i>n.</i>	① [U] books and stories about imaginary events and people 小说 ② [C, U] a report, story, or explanation that is not true 虚假之事
<b>embarrassingly</b> /im'bærəsɪŋli/ <i>adv.</i>	uneasily or uncomfortably 尴尬地; 困窘地
<b>confess</b> /kən'fes/ <i>v.</i>	disclose (something damaging or inconvenient to oneself); admit 坦白; 承认
<b>savings</b> /'seɪvɪŋz/ <i>n.</i>	[U] money saved 存款, 储蓄金
<b>sensitivity</b> /'sensɪ'tɪvɪti/ <i>n.</i>	[U] the quality or condition of being sensitive 敏感性
<b>stroke</b> /strəʊk/ <i>n.</i>	[C] a sudden loss of brain function caused by a blockage or rupture of a blood vessel to the brain 中风
<b>weep</b> /wi:p/ <i>v.</i>	shed tears as an expression of emotion 流泪, 哭泣
<b>recall</b> /rɪ'kɔ:l/ <i>v.</i>	remember; recollect 回想; 回忆
<b>caress</b> /kə'res/ <i>v.</i>	touch or stroke in an affectionate or loving manner 爱抚
<b>shed</b> /ʃed/ <i>v.</i>	cause to pour forth 流出, 涌出
<b>hue</b> /hju:/ <i>n.</i>	[C, U] a particular gradation of color; a shade 色彩; 色调
<b>particularly</b> /pə'tɪkjʊləli/ <i>adv.</i>	to a great degree; especially 特别地, 尤其
<b>toll</b> /təʊl/ <i>n.</i>	[U] the amount or extent of loss or destruction, as of life, health, or property, caused by a disaster 代价

## Phrases & Expressions

<b>fall in love</b>	suddenly begin to love 突然开始爱上
<b>take a look at</b>	turn one's eyes in 看, 注视
<b>run through</b>	read or examine quickly 快速地看; 浏览
<b>roll up</b>	make into or form a roll 卷起; 裹起
<b>make it</b>	succeed in reaching, esp. in time; succeed 及时抵达; 成功
<b>get away from</b>	escape from 逃脱
<b>present sb. with sth.</b>	offer or give something as a gift to somebody 给某人颁发...; 赠送某人...
<b>stock market</b>	place for dealing in stocks and shares 股票 (或证券) 市场
<b>contribute to</b>	help to bring about a result, etc. 有助于; 促进
<b>take its toll</b>	be accompanied by loss, injury, etc. 造成损失 (或伤害等)
<b>ask for</b>	seek to obtain something from somebody 请求, 要求



## Notes

1. My husband of almost 20 years, Scott, has gained 15 pounds. Once a marathon runner, he now runs only down hospital halls. 这两句中包含两个同位语结构, 分别是 my husband of almost 20 years 和 Scott 以及 once a marathon runner 和 he.
2. Not only do we share household worries and parental burdens — we also share ideas. Not only 放在句首时, 其后的主谓结构需要部分倒装。例如: Not only does Bill teach school, but he writes novels.

## Exercises



## Comprehension of the Text

### I. Answer the following questions.

1. How many years has the author been married?
2. Is the author satisfied with her marriage?
3. What has happened to the author's husband in the past years?
4. Why does the author have to escape from her family for a few days every year?

5. What has made the love between the author and her husband last?



## Vocabulary

### II. Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from Text A that match the meanings in the column on the right. The first letters are already given.

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. c _ _ _ _    | touch or stroke in an affectionate or loving manner |
| 2. w _ _ _      | shed tears as an expression of emotion              |
| 3. o _ _ _ _    | easily seen or understood; quite clear              |
| 4. h _ _ _ _ _  | of or relating to the character of history          |
| 5. e _ _ _ _ _  | uneasily or uncomfortably                           |
| 6. s _ _ _      | break, burst, or rip apart with force               |
| 7. r _ _ _ _    | move back or away from a limit, point, or mark      |
| 8. e _ _ _ _ _  | eagerly or with great interest                      |
| 9. s _ _ _      | cause to pour forth                                 |
| 10. s _ _ _ _ _ | the quality or condition of being sensitive         |

### III. Fill in each of the blanks (空格) in the following sentences with the words given in the box. Change the form where necessary.

household	recall	obvious	particularly	communication
spontaneous	fiction	split	sensitivity	enthusiastically

- Contrary to classical music, which follows formal European traditions, jazz is \_\_\_\_\_ and free-form.
- The researchers noted that the \_\_\_\_\_ of the mothers was important to the general health of their children.
- It is \_\_\_\_\_ that he made a wrong decision even though he doesn't want to admit it.
- Afternoon is the best time for learning material that you want to \_\_\_\_\_ days, weeks or months later.
- We build more computers to hold more information, to produce more copies, but have less \_\_\_\_\_.
- The names of American superstars like Michael Jordan have become a \_\_\_\_\_ word all over the world.
- I think the article would be easier to read if you \_\_\_\_\_ it up into sections.
- After having a baby, American men work longer hours, \_\_\_\_\_ if the child is a boy.
- Anna was reading a piece of science \_\_\_\_\_, completely lost to the outside world.
- The football fans cheered \_\_\_\_\_, holding up banners and shouting slogans as the game began.



**IV . Replace the underlined phrases in the following sentences by choosing one from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).**

1. Critics believe that these reforms will lead to a decline in educational standards.  
A) result from                      B) bring up                      C) result in                      D) take the lead
2. We will take a look at the beginning of his administration in our next program.  
A) glance at    B) pay no attention to  
C) stare at    D) turn our eyes in
3. The headmaster presented each of the graduates with a notebook.  
A) asked                      B) named                      C) returned                      D) gave
4. It has rained for ten days, which will take its toll on the local economy.  
A) ring a bell                      B) do damage                      C) put off                      D) do good
5. Whenever I am bored, I just want to leave the office and get away from it all.  
A) escape to                      B) recover from                      C) escape from                      D) retire to
6. People marry for love, but they seem more likely to fall in love with people with whom they have something in common.  
A) love suddenly                      B) love gently                      C) love properly                      D) love greatly
7. We had to run through the paper again in order to correct any spelling mistakes.  
A) look for                      B) scan                      C) rewrite                      D) pull through
8. I had hoped to attend the lecture, but I found at the last minute that I couldn't make it.  
A) produce                      B) develop                      C) obtain                      D) succeed
9. The main aim of its trade policy is to contribute to the country's social and economic development.  
A) bring about                      B) agree with                      C) lie in                      D) make up
10. If I am not available when you come to my office, ask for my secretary.  
A) answer for                      B) call for                      C) allow for                      D) seek for

**V . Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with a suitable preposition or adverb.**

1. The young boy rolled \_\_\_\_\_ his sleeves and began to work in the kitchen.
2. As soon as he saw the fire, he called 119 to ask \_\_\_\_\_ help.
3. At the closing ceremony, the mayor presented the winner \_\_\_\_\_ a silver cup.
4. The old lady was moved \_\_\_\_\_ tears at the splendid view of the Great Wall.
5. Research finds that men fall \_\_\_\_\_ love much more quickly than women do.
6. It is dangerous for you to get away \_\_\_\_\_ the sidewalk during rush hour.
7. Something as simple as taking the stairs instead of a lift can contribute \_\_\_\_\_ a healthier lifestyle.
8. Runners ran \_\_\_\_\_ the city center near famous buildings like the Capitol.
9. Simon's years of study finally lead \_\_\_\_\_ the most important discovery in the field.
10. Gathering together in our hometown, we went to see the old school and take a look back

our schooldays.



## Word Building

The suffix (后缀) *-ance* is used to form nouns meaning nature, state, action or behavior. For example:

Verb	Suffix	Noun
perform	-ance	performance

VI. Now please write down the noun forms ending with the suffix *-ance* and their Chinese meanings.

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. avoid _____       | 2. appear _____    |
| 3. attend _____      | 4. accept _____    |
| 5. annoy _____       | 6. convey _____    |
| 7. significant _____ | 8. important _____ |



## Grammar

### there be 结构

#### 1. there be 结构的意义及形式

there be 结构的基本句式为: there be + 主语 + 地点(时间)状语, 表示“某处(某时)存在(有)某人(某物)”。其中 there 是引导词, 本身无词义; be 是谓语动词, 其后面的名词是主语, 两者“数”上必须保持一致。此外, 还有以下形式。

- (1) there 可和 live, lie, come, stand, exit, remain, happen 等表示存在、状态的动词连用。例如:

There once lived an old fisherman in a village by the sea.

在海边的一个小村庄里曾经住着一位老渔夫。

There stands a big tree on the top of the mountain.

山顶耸立着一棵大树。

There came shouts for help from that river.

从河那边传来了求救声。

There lies a large tree in front of our office.

我们的办公室前有一棵大树。

- (2) there 可和情态动词连用, 使存在的状态更加具体化、形象化, 描述的气氛多样化。例如:

There may be 3,500 students in our school.

我们学校大概有 3500 名学生。

There must be some mistakes.

这里肯定有一些错误。

There ought to be no trouble.

应该没有什么麻烦。

- (3) there 可和 seem to be, appear to be, happen to be, be likely to be 等连用,表示“碰巧有”“可能有”等。例如:

There happened to be an old friend of mine in the factory.

在这家工厂碰巧有一位我的老朋友。

There seems to be something wrong with it.

它可能出了一些故障。

- (4) there be 结构可以后接状语、定语从句、不定式结构或-ing 分词和-ed 分词结构。例如:

There are many reasons for animals dying out.

动物的灭绝有许多原因。

There are always new things to be discovered.

总有新事物等着被发现。

There were many people in the street watching the film.

大街上有不少人在看电影。

## 2. there be 结构的主语

在 there be 结构中,主语(名词或名词短语)之前常用泛指、不确定意义的限定词,如 a, some, all 等,不用 the, this, that, your, our 等限定。例如:

(误)There is the cat in the room.

(正)There is a cat in the room. (屋里有只猫。)

## 3. there be 结构的谓语

- (1) 在 there be 结构中,谓语动词 be 在人称和数上应与其后的主语保持一致。主语是不可数名词或单数可数名词时用 is, 若为复数时用 are。例如:

There is some milk in the bottle.

瓶里有些牛奶。

There is a pen on the desk.

桌上有支笔。

There are some children under the tree.

树底下有一些孩子。

- (2) 当 there be 结构中有两个或两个以上主语时,谓语动词 be 应与邻近的主语在“数”上保持一致,即“就近原则”。例如:

There is a pen and two pencils in the box.

盒子里有一支钢笔和两支铅笔。

There are three girls and a boy behind the house.

屋后有三个女孩和一个男孩。

## 4. there be 结构的状语

在 there be 结构中,介词短语多数在主语之后,但若强调地点时,也可将介词短语放在句首。例如:

On the wall there is a map.

墙上有张地图。

## 5. there be 结构的否定句形式

there be 结构是一种常见的表示“存在”的句型,但是,该结构不表示“存在”意义的现象又广见于书面语及口语,它以否定句的形式出现,用于对某一具体行为和抽象概念的否定。其惯用结构一般有以下三种。

### (1) There is + no + Noun + in doing something.

① 其中名词为表示“利弊”“用途”的抽象名词。例如:

There is no good in arguing.

争论是没有好处的。

There is no use in doing it.

做它没有用。

② 其中名词为表示“价值”“意义”的抽象名词。例如:

There is no sense in waiting here.

在这里等没有意义。

There is no point in doing so.

那么做没有价值。

注:此结构中的介词可以省略。例如:

There is no use asking her — she doesn't know anything.

问她没用——她什么都不知道。

### (2) There is + no + doing something.

① 其中的 do 大多是表示“转述”“认知”等意义的动词,如: tell, say 和 know 等,其后一般接疑问句。例如:

There is no saying what may happen.

不好说可能会发生什么。

There is no knowing when we shall meet again.

不知道我们何时才能再次见面。

② 其他动词,其意义相当灵活。例如:

There is no holding back the wheel of history.

历史的车轮无法阻挡。

Once she starts talking, there is no stopping her.

她一旦开口说话,就没人能让她打住。

There is no joking with him.

千万别跟他开玩笑。

### (3) There is + no + Action Noun. 此结构的含义相当于 It's impossible/unnecessary to do something. 例如:

There is no hurry about it.

这件事不用着急。

There is no question of his honesty.

他的诚实不容置疑。



以上三种结构除用于陈述句外,尚可见于疑问句。例如:

Is there any use in discussing the matter further?

继续讨论这件事情有什么用吗?

Is there any hurry about it?

这件事情不必着急吧?

**Ⅶ. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.**

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden a tree about twenty meters high.  
A) were                      B) lived                      C) stood                      D) lay
2. There \_\_\_\_\_ two apples, one orange and one banana on the table.  
A) is                          B) are                          C) stands                      D) has been
3. There are a lot of people \_\_\_\_\_ for the bus to come.  
A) waiting                      B) to wait                      C) waited                      D) is waiting
4. What a pity, my new computer doesn't work. \_\_\_\_\_ must be something wrong with it.  
A) It                          B) There                          C) This                          D) That
5. \_\_\_\_\_ appeared to be a war between his heart and his mind.  
A) There                      B) It                              C) Where                      D) What
6. There is no use \_\_\_\_\_ a lot without \_\_\_\_\_ anything.  
A) to talk, do                      B) talked, doing  
C) talking, being done                      D) talking, doing
7. — Are there \_\_\_\_\_ shops near here?  
— No, there are \_\_\_\_\_ shops near here.  
A) some, not                      B) some, any                      C) any, not                      D) any, no
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is not necessary for you to have told her about the bad news.  
A) There                      B) It                              C) That                          D) This
9. \_\_\_\_\_ evidence that more and more Chinese people go abroad to study or work.  
A) It being                      B) It is                          C) There is                      D) There being
10. About twenty-three centuries ago, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) there lived in Greece a great thinker who called Aristotle  
B) a great thinker lived in Greece calling Aristotle  
C) lived there in Greece a great thinker called Aristotle  
D) there lived in Greece a great thinker named Aristotle



**Translation**

**Ⅷ. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. 我真想摆脱学习上的全部烦恼。
2. 由于交通堵塞,我无法准时赴会。