

《新编大学英语》

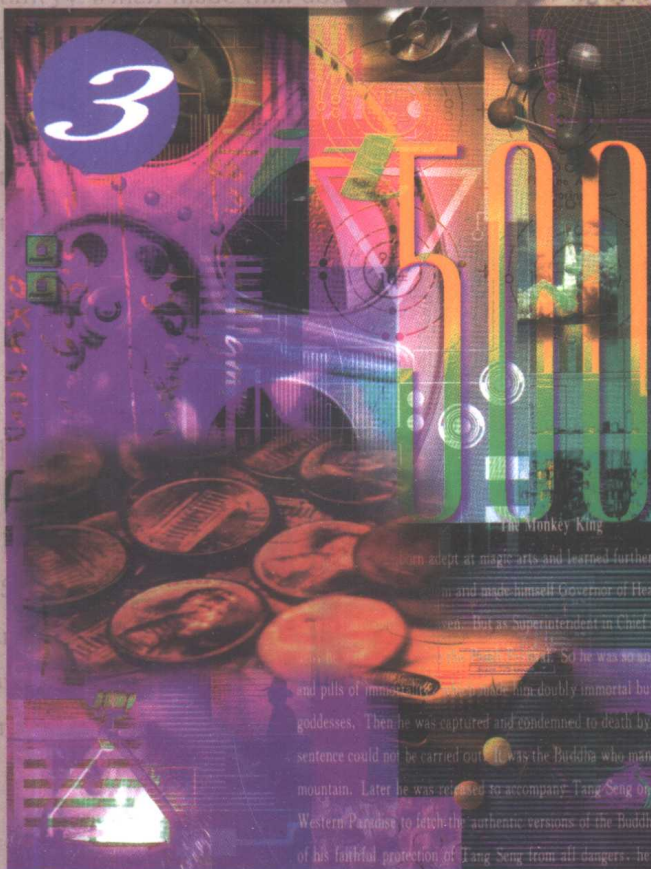
A GUIDE TO NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

学习指南

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二、阅读详解

Why the Tortoise's Shell Is Not Smooth

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A GUIDE TO *NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH*

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3

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前 言

《新编大学英语》是由浙江大学主编、外语教学与研究出版社出版发行的一套大学英语新模式系列教材。这套教材以国家教育部审定批准的新《大学英语教学大纲》为总指导原则,采用“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”编写。该教材选材新颖、题材多样、内容丰富、趣味性强,尤其是练习形式生动活泼,打破陈旧框框,能充分调动学生参与语言实践活动,激发学生的学习兴趣,培养学生应用语言的能力。《新编大学英语》的出现,将极大地促进和推动我国大学英语教学与教材的改革。

《〈新编大学英语〉学习指南》是为《新编大学英语》教材配套的系列学习辅导书,主要供学生使用。该系列学习辅导书一共六册,分为1~6级,每册12单元。根据每单元内容的设置和学生自学的需要,《〈新编大学英语〉学习指南》每一单元分为六个部分。这六个部分是:

1. 语言精要:这部分概括列出每单元的重点单词、重点词组和语法结构,使学生在深入学习各项内容之前,对重点内容有初步了解,使学习有针对性。

2. 课文主题:这部分简要介绍每单元中各篇课文的概要。每篇概要的写作形式各异,丰富多彩,使学生在了解本单元概要的同时,学习有关文章概要的写作方法。

3. 阅读详解:这部分是讲解的重点,分为两种形式:详解和一般性注解。对课内阅读文章作详解,内容包括词、词组、句子、习语和搭配等,每个语言知识点均配例句和译文,以帮助学生准确地掌握重点。一般性注解主要针对课后阅读文章,对一些语言现象作简明扼要的讲解,以帮助学生正确理解文章。

4. 佳句背诵:不同的民族有着不同的语言与文化,语言不同,表达方式迥异,常造成学习外语的障碍,而学习、收集和赏析好的句子是学习语言的有效方法之一。本部分将从每单元的各篇文章中,精选出5个佳句,使学生在理解和背诵佳句的同时,提高阅读能力与欣赏水平。

5. 练习解答:该部分对所有练习以及小测验进行解答。除了给出参考答案之外,还对测验部分的练习作了注释性讲解。

6. 参考译文:该部分提供每单元课内外阅读文章的全部译文,以便学生对照自学,也可以帮助学生做翻译练习。

本系列学习辅导书第3册由陶峻、余非、叶朝成担任总主编,刘德珍、卞励担任主编,肖丰年、王晓军、曾绪担任副主编。具体编写分工为:第1单元:罗良功;第2单元:刘东霞;第3单元:黄小勇、周霜艳;第4单元:胡冰霞、卞励;第5单元:王晓军;第6单元:肖芬;第7单元:李婧、刘德珍;第8单元:何谨然、武月琴;第9单元:胡钢;第10单元:肖丰年;第11单元:李从庆、叶朝成;第12单元:曾绪、鄢家利、石发林;自测详解:刘德珍。全书由余非、刘德珍、卞励、肖丰年、王晓军负责统稿工作。

本书中课文主题部分由美籍语言学专家Dennis Hagen先生和Janet Hagen女士审校;课文阅读文章参考译文部分由武汉工业大学程晏萍教授审校。对于各位专家、教授的无私奉献和辛勤劳动,在此表示由衷的敬佩和诚挚的谢意!

鉴于编写时间仓促,加之编者水平所限,书中难免有疏漏和不妥之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

2000年3月

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Unit 1 Myths and Legends

语言精要

重点单词: eloquent invitation mischief murmur
preparation famine

重点词组: at the thought (of) in approval of let oneself go
rest assured (that)

语法结构: adj. + n. -ed 构成的复合形容词

一、课文主题

Why the Tortoise's Shell Is Not Smooth

Once upon a time, all birds were invited to a feast in the sky. This was known by Tortoise, who was very eager to go to the feast and have a good meal. But he had no wings, how could he go to the sky? He worked out an idea and went to the birds. Every bird knew the mischievous Tortoise was cunning and ungrateful, but, because of his sweet tongue, they came to believe he was a changed man. Tortoise made two splendidly colorful wings with the feather given to him by the birds and flew together with the birds to the sky. In the sky, he was taken as the king of the birds and ate all the best part of the food and wine while the birds could only eat the leftovers. So they were so angry as to choose to fly home on an empty stomach. They took back their feather lent to Tortoise. Then Tortoise had to jump down to the ground and had his shell broken into pieces. Though the bits of shell were stuck together, his shell was not smooth anymore.

Beauty and the Beast

Once there was a very rich merchant who had three sons and three daughters. The youngest daughter, named Beauty, was beautiful and sweet and her sisters were jealous of her. Later the merchant lost all his money and Beauty had to do all housework. One

day when her father was out and lost in the snow forest, a beast saved him. Just when the merchant picked a rose in the Beast's garden for Beauty, he was caught by the Beast and was to put to death. But hearing of Beauty, the Beast was interested and asked the merchant to take Beauty to his place. When Beauty arrived and stayed at the Beast's palace, she came to know the Beast was indeed good-natured and agreed to be his wife. Just at that moment, the Beast became a handsome prince.

The Monkey King

Monkey was born adept at magic arts and learned further skills so that he organized all monkeys into a kingdom and made himself Governor of Heaven and Great Saint. Later he was summoned to Heaven. But as Superintendent in Chief of the Heavenly Peach Garden, he was not invited to the Peach Festival. So he was so angry as to eat all the peaches and pills of immortality, which made him doubly immortal but infuriated all the gods and goddesses. Then he was captured and condemned to death by the Jade Emperor, but the sentence could not be carried out. It was the Buddha who managed to shut him in a magic mountain. Later he was released to accompany Tang Seng 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 dangers, he was enlightened and made God of Victorious Strife by a heavenly committee.

The First Beginning

This is an oral story attributed to an Indian tribe. Long long ago, there was no man on the earth and the Sun God felt quite lonely, so he ordered his two children, the War God Hero Twins, to go into the fourth womb of Mother Earth to bring the people out into his light. The Hero Twins 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 the latter why they came down here, and all people were happy to go out into the daylight. Then after days of wandering about, they came out from the fourth womb of Mother Earth and stood into the light of Father Sun. They became the first Indians, the Hohokam.

二、阅读详解

Why the Tortoise's Shell Is Not Smooth

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.

句中 broken now and again by singing 是过去分词短语作定语, 修饰 low voices, 相当于 which were broken now and again by singing. as each woman and her children told folk stories 为时间状语从句。

now and again: 时而, 偶尔

e. g. He prefers to go to concert *now and again*. 他偶尔喜欢去听音乐会。

e. g. In the medical field, there are *now and again* some sharp criticisms of this practice. 这种做法在医学界不时地受到尖锐的批评。

2. Suddenly the murmuring stopped and all eyes turned to their favorite and most skillful storyteller.

murmur: (v.) 嘟囔

e. g. A breeze *murmured* in the forest. 森林里微风沙沙作响。

e. g. It's a secret. I *murmur* it to you. 这是秘密, 我悄悄告诉你。

turn to: 转向

e. g. He *turned to* the stranger, looking puzzled. 他转向那位陌生人, 满脸疑惑。

e. g. Mary rose and went away without even *turning to* her mother and saying good-bye. 玛丽连转身向她母亲说一声再见都没有, 就站起来走开了。

turn to... (for)... 求助

e. g. Many people *turn to* the government *for* support. 许多人向政府寻求帮助。

3. They were very happy and began to prepare themselves for the great day.

prepare oneself for: 使自己对……有所准备

e. g. The soldiers are *preparing themselves for* the enemy's another attack. 士兵们正在准备迎战敌人的再一次进攻。

e. g. *Prepare yourself for* a nasty shock. 有一件令人十分震惊的事, 你要有所准备。

4. Tortoise saw all these preparations and soon discovered what is all meant.

preparation: (n.) 准备

e. g. That you finished all necessary *preparations* was the key to your success. 完成所有必要的准备工作是你成功的关键。

e. g. This is an international game, you should do mental *preparations* for it. 这是场国际比赛, 你要作好思想准备。

5. Nothing that happened in the world of the animals ever escaped his notice.

句子 that 引导出一个定语从句来修饰不定代词 nothing. 在英语里, 用于修饰不定代词如 nothing, anything, something 等的定语从句只能由 that 引导。

escape: (v.) 逃避, 没有被……注意

e. g. At first, some useful details in the experiment *escaped* the students' observation.

起初, 实验中一些有用的细节没有被学生们发现。

e. g. I know she is a famous writer, but her name has *escaped* me. 我知道她是一个著名作家, 可我一时想不起她的名字了。

6. As soon as he heard of the great feast in the sky his throat began to itch at the very thought.

at the thought(of): 一想起

e. g. Her face became flushed and her heart rate rose *at the thought of* her first date.

一想起她的第一次幽会, 她就脸颊通红, 心跳加快。

e. g. *At the thought of* the lost goods, the manager prompted the shipping company for further information. 一想到失踪的货物, 经理就催促船舶公司提供新的信息。

at the idea of: 一想到

e. g. They become very excited *at the idea of* an outing on Saturday. 一想到星期六出游, 他们就非常激动。

very: (adj.) (与 this, the 或 my, your 等连用以加强语气) 正是这个, 正是所要的, 恰好

e. g. This is the *very* kind of opportunity I'm thirsty for. 这正是我渴望的那种机会。

e. g. There was once a battle on this *very* spot. 正是在这个地方曾经发生过一场战斗。

7. There was a famine in those days and Tortoise had not eaten a good meal for two moons.

famine: (n.) 饥荒

e. g. *Famine* is caused by flood. 饥荒是由于水灾引起的。

e. g. Red Cross sent supplies to those who suffered from *famine*. 红十字会给遭受饥荒的人发必需品。

8. That's the story.

口语中常用, 相当于汉语中的“事情的原委是这样的”

e. g. He has got no powerful background, but won a great success. *That is the story.* 他没有强大的背景, 却取得了很大的成功。事情正是如此。

e. g. He was worried about his shelter for winter. *That's the story.* 事情的原委是这样, 他正在为自己过冬的住处犯愁呢。

9. If we allow you to come with us you will soon begin your mischief.

- e. g. What *mischief* are you up to? We are in class. 你们在捣什么鬼? 我们是在上课。

mischievous; (adj.) 恶作剧的, 淘气的

e. g. That little boy always wears a *mischievous* look. 那个男孩总是带着一副淘气的神情。

10. We know you of old.

of old: 从前, 很久前

e. g. We've seen this film *of old*. 我们很久前就看过这部电影了。

e. g. His tricks have been seen through *of old*. 他的把戏早被人们识破了。

11. Rest assured, I promise I will not cause you any trouble.

rest assured (that): 放心

e. g. *Rest assured that* we will keep the news secret. 请放心, 我们会对这个消息保密的。

e. g. You may *rest assured that* this method is more effective in scientific research. 这一方法在科学研究中更有效, 你对此尽可放心。

make sure that: 使确定

e. g. *Make sure that* everything is ready. 要保证一切准备好。

12. Tortoise stood up in his many-colored plumage and thanked them for their invitation. many-colored (多彩的) 是由形容词加后面缀以-ed 的名词构成的复合形容词。这是英语中一种常用的构词法。

e. g. I felt quite afraid when I saw a *single-eyed* man appear in front of me in the dark street. 在黑暗的街道上, 我看见一个独眼男人出现在我面前, 感到非常害怕。

e. g. Every one knows that the *bare-headed* man is one of the famous Chinese physicists. 每个人都知道那个秃头的人是中国一个著名的物理学家。

invitation; (n.) 邀请

e. g. I declined the *invitation* to have dinner with him. 我婉谢了与他共进晚餐的邀请。

e. g. Rose received the *invitation* to Jack's wedding. 露丝收到了参加杰克婚礼的邀请。

13. 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.

eloquent; (adj.) 雄辩的, 有说服力的

e. g. It is essential that a lawyer should be *eloquent*. 律师必须善于雄辩。

e. g. Facts are *eloquent* proof. 事实是最有力的证明。

eloquence; (n.) 雄辩

e. g. Facts speak louder than *eloquence*. 事实胜于雄辩。

in approval of: 对……赞成, 批准……

e. g. All participants at the meeting raised their hands *in approval of* this proposal.

所有与会者都举手赞成这一提议。

e. g. The villagers laughed *in approval of* what Tom had done for that old woman.

村民们都大笑起来, 对汤姆为那个老太婆所做的事情表示赞许。

approve (of); (v.) 赞成, 称许

e. g. All people *approved of* the views in the president's statement. 所有的人都赞同总统在声明中的观点。

14. He began to eat and the birds grumbled angrily among themselves.

grumble; (v.) 抱怨, 发牢骚

e. g. Knowing that movie star would not attend the evening party, all the audience *grumbled* among themselves. 听说那位电影明星不来参加晚会, 观众们都私下抱怨起来。

e. g. Everywhere in the factory, I heard the workers *grumbling* over their low pay. 在工厂的每个地方, 我都听到工人们在抱怨他们收入太低。

15. They chose to fly home on an empty stomach.

choose to; (v.) (在多种选择中) 选定, 愿意

e. g. After graduation, he *chose to do* business rather than do research work. 毕业后, 他选择了做生意, 而不是搞研究。

e. g. I don't *choose to say* anything about it right now. 我现在不想对此发表任何意见。

on a...stomach: (肚子) 处于……状态

e. g. After work, he continued to do an odd job *on an empty stomach*. 下班后, 他又空着肚子继续打一份零工。

e. g. The tortoise planned to return home from the great feast *on a full stomach*. 乌龟打算在这个盛宴上吃得饱饱地再回家。

16. When all seemed ready he let himself go.

let oneself go: 让某人自己自由移动下降, 让自己尽情(忘乎所以)

e. g. That airforce officer got his parachute ready and *let himself go*. 那名空军军官准备好降落伞, 纵身一跳。

e. g. At the party he felt so happy as to *let himself go*. 在晚会上, 他高兴得忘乎所以。

let go: 放开, 释放

e. g. Don't *let go* of the rope! 抓住绳子!

17. Tortoise's wife sent for him and he gathered all the bits of shell and stuck them together.

stick: (v.) 粘贴, 钉住

e. g. You have to *stick* a stamp on the envelope before you get the letter sent. 发信前, 你一定要在信封上贴上邮票。

e. g. The broken pieces of the page were *stuck* together in a good way. 那页的碎片被粘好了。

Beauty and the Beast

1. She was as beautiful as she was sweet, and her two sisters were consumed with jealousy.

句中 as...as... 表示“同……一样达到某种程度”, “与……等同”。第二个 as 是连词, 有时第二个 as 也可用作介词。

e. g. She is as good an actress as she is a singer. 她当演员和当歌手一样出色。

be consumed with: 为……所吞噬, 比喻心中充满(仇恨, 妒嫉等)

jealousy: (n.) 忌妒, 妒嫉。其形容词为 jealous, 常用作 be jealous of sth. /sb.

2. But she soon grew accustomed to it...

grow 一词在句中作系动词, 意为“变得”。

grow accustomed to sth. 变得习惯于……。

注意比较短语 be accustomed to sth. ; 习惯于……。

3. Her sisters, on the other hand, stayed in bed till noon and were annoyed that Beauty was not as miserable as they were.

句中 on the other hand (另一方面) 作为一个连接短语插在主谓语之间。

be annoyed that: 对……颇为生气。其他搭配有 be annoyed with sb., be annoyed at/about sth., be annoyed to do.

4. I need nothing, but if you could bring me a rose, I would be most appreciative.

句中 but 是连词, 用以连接两个句子。

appreciative: (adj.) 感激的, 赏识的。常用结构有: be appreciative of sth. 。

5. ...but she thought she had better ask for something so as not to appear to be criticizing her sisters' greed.

句中的宾语从句中 so as not to...greed 充当 ask for something 的结果状语。

so as to do: 以致于……, 后接不定式, 接从句时常用 so that.

6. "I shall die of the cold or be eaten by wolves and never see my dear children again," he reflected sadly.

die of: 死于(疾病, 寒冷, 饥饿等)。

reflect: (vi.) 沉思, 考虑。接宾语时常用作 reflect on/upon sth.。

7. He entered only to find a large fire burning in the fireplace and a table set with delicious food.

only 与不定式连用时常表示否定或出人意料的结果。

burning in the fireplace 与 set with delicious food 分别充当动词 find 的两个宾语即 a large fire 和 a table 的补语。

set: (vt.) 放置, 摆放。与该意义相关的常用短语有 set sth. before sb. (把……摆放在某人面前), be set with (摆放着……) 等。

8. The next morning he was astonished to find a brand new suit of clothes laid out for him and a fresh breakfast awaiting him.

be astonished to do: 对……感到惊讶, 震惊。除接不定式外, 其后还可与其他形式搭配, 如: be astonished at sth., be astonished that... 等。

brand new 是形容词短语, 意为“崭新的”。

a suit of: 一套(衣服)。

lay sth. out: (为便于使用) 展开(某物)。

9. But the merchant begged the Beast not to kill him for the sake of his children.

beg sb. to do: 乞求某人做……。

for the sake of: 看在……的份上, 为了……的缘故, 为了……的利益。有时也用作 for one's sake。

10. Then you must ask her to come here in place of you.

in place of: 代替, 有时也用作 in one's place。

11. However you will not depart empty-handed.

depart: (vt.) 离开, 分手。其名词为 departure。

12. And he related his adventure with the Beast.

relate: (vt.) 叙述, 讲述(故事, 经历等)。

13. Oh, the Beast intends to fatten me before he kills me.

intend to do: 打算做……。同义短语有 mean to do。

14. The grief-stricken merchant was thus forced to leave his daughter and return home.

grief-stricken 是由名词 grief(悲伤, 忧伤)加动词 strike(打击, 攻击)的过去分词构成的复合形容词, 意为“极其忧伤的”。

类似结构的形容词有很多, 如 poverty-stricken(贫穷的), man-made(人造的), heart-broken(心碎的)等。

15. ...and the shelves were lined with all the books that she loved.

be lined with: (沿某物)把……排成行。

16. With all this magnificence, I don't suppose the Beast will eat me soon.

句中 with 引出的介词结构表示原因。

suppose: (vt.) 认为, 猜想

17. I wish I could consent to marry you.

wish 后接宾语从句, 一般用虚拟语气。

consent: (vi.) 同意, 允许。常接不定式, 也接介词 to 引导的宾语, 即 consent to do (同意做某事), consent to sth. (同意某事)。

18. She awoke in tears.

句中 in tears 意思是“眼泪汪汪”, “哭泣”, 充当 awake 的状语, 表伴随状态。

19. ...and, instead of the hideous beast, she saw one of the most handsome princes that she had ever laid eyes on.

hideous: (adj.) 丑陋的, 可怕的。

lay one's eyes on sth. 意为“看见”。

20. He thanked her for putting an end to the horrible spell that had been cast over him by a wicked witch.

put an end to sth. 意为“结束”, 相当于 bring an end to sth. 或 bring sth. to a close.

cast: (vt.) 扔, 投掷。句中 cast over sb. 意为“把……罩到某人身上。”

wicked: (adj.) 邪恶的, 缺德的。

21. Beauty, you have made a wise choice because you have chosen virtue over beauty.

over 在句中作介词, 相当于 instead of, 意为“而不是”。

22. You who are so consumed by envy and jealousy, you will be transformed into two statues of stone but still retain your reason.

句中 You who... jealousy 与紧随其后的 you 形成同位语关系, 其中 who 引导的定语从句修饰第一个“you”。

be consumed by: 被……吞噬, 心中充满仇恨、忌妒等不好的东西。

transform...into...: 把……转变成……。reason: (n.) 理性, 思维能力。

The Monkey King

1. Monkey was born from an egg which had been fertilized by the wind as it lay on the peak of a mountain in Ao-lai on the eastern side of the Ocean.

句中 which 引导一个定语从句修饰 an egg, 这一定语从句中又包含了一个时间状语从句 as it lay on the peak of a mountain in Ao-lai on the eastern side of the Ocean.

fertilize: (vt.) 使受精; 使受孕。

2. He became unbelievably adept at magic arts and learned further skills from a Taoist Immortal who among other things named him Discoverer of Secrets, taught him to change