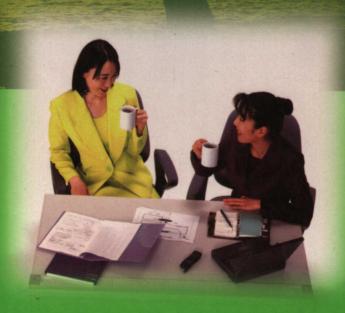


(非英语专业用)



ENGLISH

新编成人高等学校英语教材编写组 编





上海外语教育出版社 Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press

### 新编成人高等学校教材



(非英语专业用)

## ENGLISH

#### 新编成人高等学校英语教材编写组 编

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《新编成人高等学校教材:英语》是一套为21世纪成人高校非英语专业学生编写的基础英语教材。

原《成人高校英语》教材由广东高等教育出版社出版,1988年发行试用本,1994年作了首次修订,1997年作了第二次修订。其正式本于1999年由江西高校出版社出版,后来再次修订充实。该教材以零为起点,共3册,各配有教学参考书和教学磁带。它是根据原教育部颁发的成人高等学校(三年制)英语教学大纲、参考国家教委审定的大学英语教学大纲中的教学改革的精神与方法编写而成的。它先后为全国20多个省市的高校所采用,反映良好。

然而,随着新世纪的到来,我国对成人外语教学等提出了更高要求。为了适应新形势发展的需要,根据教育部最新颁发的高职高专和成人高等教育英语课程教学基本要求,吸取现代外语教学理念和国内外多层次外语教学的先进经验与方法,在原有教材的基础上,我们重新编写了一套富有时代特色的成人高等学校基础英语教材。

我国成人高等教育的教学目标是培养高级应用型人才,其英语教学应贯彻"应用为主,够用为度"的方针,既要培养学生具备必要的英语语言基础知识,也应强调培养学生运用英语进行有关涉外业务工作的能力。所以,本教材重视英语语言基础教学,以培养学生实际运用语言的能力为目标,突出教材内容的实用性和针对性。

本教材共4册,各册配有教学参考书和录音磁带。

第一册是预备级,教学对象是已掌握 500 个英语单词和一定英语语言知识的学生。本册以听说为主,通过情景会话和交际功能教学,组织学员进行有效的听说训练,并复习基本语音、语调、词类及其用法,掌握动词的 5 种基本时态和句子的基本结构。

第二册以综合培养学生的各项语言技能和应用能力为主,除了训练学生的听说技能外,也要求学生掌握一些基本的语言知识和语法结构。

第三册和第四册在进行听、说、读、写、译等综合训练的同时,侧重培养学生阅读、翻译和写作的技能,各册设置了指导性写作(Guided Writing)、应用文写作(Practical Writing),或写作训练(Writing Practice)。

本教材在编写上充分考虑了成人学习英语的特点,教学从基本知识、基本技能入手,内容由浅入深、循序渐进,具有阶段性和灵活性,适应多层次教学的需要。同时,遵循实用性、思想性、科学性、知识性、趣味性和可操作性等相结合的原则,选材力求内容新颖、语言规范、文辞优美,并将功能教学与情景教学引入教材,方便学生学以致用。

本教材经过一年多酝酿,认真构思、精心设计,于2002年春季着手编写,至2005年12月完成。主要供各类成人高等学校非英语专业教学使用,也可作高等职业技术学院和成人自学的教材。

本教材由几十位教学经验丰富、治学严谨的资深教授和中青年骨干教师精心编写而成,他们分别来自:南昌大学、江西师范大学、江西师大职业技术学院、江西农业大学、江西财经大学、华东交通大学、上海政法学院、浙江财经学院、江西教育学院、江西制造职业技术学院、南昌市教育学院、江西工业职业技术学院、南昌高等专科学校、南昌工程学院、江西电力职业技术学院、江西外语外贸职业技术学院、蓝天学院、井冈山学院等。

限于编者的水平与经验,加之时间匆促,教材中定存在疏漏和不足之处,热诚欢迎读者批评指正。

编者 2006年5月

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第三册是一本综合性教程, 宗旨是在进行听、说、读、写、译训练的同时, 侧重培养学生阅读、翻译和写作的技能。所以, 本书的编排由 3 个阶段组成, 各阶段有不同的教学内容和侧重点。全书共 10 课, 约 70 学时。主要组成部分如下:

#### 一、结构

第一阶段(第一课至第四课)安排了语法方面的内容。结合课文从句型入手, 采用表格的形式叙述其结构,帮助学生理解和记忆,提高写作能力。

第二阶段(第五课至第七课)安排了翻译技巧方面的内容,讲述翻译的原则、方法及基本技巧。许多例句都是名言佳句,既是翻译的精品,也是修辞的范文。根据成人学习英语的特点,从英汉语言比较的角度来教授翻译技巧。

第三阶段(第八课至第十课)安排了阅读技能方面的内容。介绍快速阅读的方法,如何确定文章或段落的中心思想、识别段落模式、猜测词义等方面的技能,以提高阅读能力。以上3个阶段相对独立,但又相互关联。

二、**课文**: 课文主要选自英美原著,酌情增删。选材注重内容新颖、语言规范、文辞优美、题材多样。

课文之前设有Before You Read是学习课文前的准备活动,旨在激发学习兴趣,鼓励学生多开口。课文注释简要介绍了有关的英美文化背景知识,或针对课文中的疑难点与惯用法予以说明和翻译。

三、词汇:本册共出现850余个生词,180余个词组和短语,这些词语绝大多数是常用词,少数是次常用词。

四、构词法:设置在第一至第七课,并配有猜词练习。其目的是帮助学生掌握一些常用的词根、前缀和后缀,了解现代英语的构词方法,扩大词汇量,提高猜词能力,为下一阶段的学习奠定基础。

五、交际功能:依据课文内容选编了语言功能(Functions)26 种,并配有操练题。功能是课文中语言点的运用、延伸和扩展,它与课文内容互相联系彼此呼应,但也有相对的独立性。它旨在引导学生通过句型和词汇转换练习,学会运用

多种结构和不同的词汇,来表达思想,举一反三,增进交际能力。

六、应用文写作(Practical Writing): 内容包括明信片、贺卡、告示、海报、便条、请柬和电子邮件的写法,以及信封、信函、名片和个人简历的格式和书写方法等。

七、练习: 为提高学生的语言技能,设置了多项练习:

- (一)课文练习: 包括 Reading Comprehension, Vocabulary and Structure, Translation, 以及 Guided Writing 等。
- (二)语言技能操练:在交际功能、语法结构、翻译实践、阅读技能和应用文写作等教程之后,均设置了Practice或Exercises。
- (三)阶段练习:将教学内容分成3个阶段讲授(Lessons 1-4, Lessons 5-7, and Lessons 8-10)。在每个教学阶段后,均设置了阶段练习(Revision Exercises)。
- (四)综合练习(Comprehensive Exercises), 共235 题。此练习从历届(1965—1997) 托福试题(TOEFL)和我国历届(1980—2001)硕士研究生入学试题中选出符合本册教 学内容和要求的题目,分类编成,并附有答案。这些练习有助于学生复习和深化 理解已学的知识,增强语言的运用能力,供参考使用。

八、附录: 提供"词组和短语"及"词汇表",便于查阅。

参加本教材第三册编写的有:江西师范大学职业技术学院胡国湘(主编)、南昌大学何天汉(副主编)、江西农业大学郦国兴(副主编)、江西财经大学黄乃圣(副主编)、江西工业职业技术学院秦三川、南昌大学吴丽敏等。

参加原教材第三册编写的有: 胡国湘(主编)、何天汉(副主编)、南昌大学颜振培(副主编)、南昌大学朱仲瑾、江西师范大学刘传骅、鄅国兴、南昌大学赵立秋、江西师范大学余富斌等。

本教材第三册承蒙上海外国语大学博士生导师李维屏教授、上海交通大学张彦斌教授、江西师范大学英国专家 Douglas John Lamb 和南昌大学新西兰专家 Lan Hooker 审阅,并得到上海外语教育出版社领导和编辑同志们的大力支持和帮助,在此表示衷心感谢。

编者 2006年5月



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	II. Generalization 概括 III. Conclusion 结论	
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# Lesson One

Text

A Special Physical Examination

**Functions** 

I. Certainty and Uncertainty 肯定和不肯定

II. Generalization概括

III. Conclusion 结论

**Word Formation** 

Derivation 派生 (3): Roots 词根 (1)

Grammar

The Tense and Voice of Non-Finite Verbs 非谓语动词的体和态

**Practical Writing** 

Notices and Posters 告示与海报



#### **A Special Physical Examination**

#### **Before You Read**

- 1. Do you take a physical examination regularly? How long ago did you last undergo a careful check?
- 2. Would you join the army if you received an enlistment notice?
- 3. Will you feel proud of yourself if you have a friend with noble ideas and brave acts?

After the Second World War had begun, Jim, a young man living in San Francisco, received an enlistment notice in which he was told to undergo a physical examination.

Jim wasn't a coward and he hated the Fascists deeply. However, he wouldn't join the army. Why? It was all because he was in love with a beautiful girl and he would not be separated from her. "If I could find a way to make the doctor believe there are some defects in my body," he thought, "I would avoid being sent to serve in the army. But how?" He thought and thought. Suddenly, to his great joy, a good idea came to him.

The next morning Jim went to the hospital. He was led into a large room where he found an old medical officer sitting behind a desk, busy looking through some papers carefully. "It must be the chief doctor," Jim thought to himself, "and I'd best try not to be paid attention to by him." With that thought, he hurriedly found a seat and took out an out-of-date newspaper, pretending to read it.

A few minutes later, Jim heard his name called. He knew it was his turn to be examined. When Jim came up to the doctor, the old man raised his head slowly from his papers and took a quick and sharp look at him. Then in a whisper he ordered Jim to put down his newspaper on the table and take off his clothes at once. Of course Jim had to do it. He was then told to sit down on a chair in a corner. As soon as he seated himself on the chair, he heard the doctor murmuring to his assistant, "Finished! That lad is quite up to the standard."

"How can you draw such a conclusion like that before you give me a careful check? It's too rash!" Jim shouted at the doctor. "Don't be angry, young man! Put on your clothes, and then I'll explain it to you," the doctor said calmly.

After a while, the doctor said to Jim in a kind voice, "My boy, you said we didn't examine you carefully, didn't you? But I don't think it necessary for us to do that. When I whispered to you to put down the newspaper and take off your clothes, you did it as I told you. It shows you have good ears. Then when you were asked to go and sit on the chair in the corner, you did that too. It shows you are not nearsighted. Besides, you were reading the newspaper just now, so we are sure you are a man of intelligence. Taking everything into consideration, we have no doubt that you are perfect in mind and body. Now I'm glad to say you've passed the physical examination; that is to say, you'll be a glorious soldier." Jim nodded. "I want you to be a good fighter and fight for the justice and freedom of human beings!" said the old man in an inspiring voice. Jim was so moved that his eyes were full of tears.

Half a year later, Jim was killed in a battle on the Pacific Ocean. At this news his girl-friend nearly went mad. She rushed down to the shore and stood there, looking out to the boundless ocean. She kept weeping, while calling her lover's name. "Don't be like that, my dear." It was an old man's trembling voice. "Your Jim died a real man. He gave his life to people all over the world. It is right that we should be proud of him ..." saying this, the father was chocked with emotion. His only regret was that he had never let Jim know who he was. This old man was none other than the medical officer who had given Jim the health check.

#### NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

enlistment /ɪn'lɪstmənt / n. 征募;服(兵)役 undergo /ˌʌndə'gəʊ/ vt. 接受;经受 underwent /ˌʌndə'went/, undergone /ˌʌndə-'gɒn/

undergo a physical examination

接受体格检查 physical /ˈfizɪkəl/ a. 体格的;身体的 coward /ˈkauəd/ n. 懦夫;胆小鬼 hate /heɪt/ vt. 憎恨;厌恶



deeply /'di:pli/ ad.	深深地
join /dʒɔɪn/ vt.	参加
join the army	参军
separate /'sepereit/ vt.	少年 使分离;分开
	更分离;分五 5分开(分离)
be separated from defect /di'fekt/ n.	
	缺点;不足之处
body /'bpdɪ/ n.	身体
avoid /əˈvɔɪd/ vt.	避免;防止发生
serve /s3:v/ vi.	服务; 服役
hospital /'hospitəl/ n.	医院
lead /li:d/ vt.	带领
led /led/, led	
medical /'medikəl/ a.	医学的;医疗的
medical officer	(军)医官
chief $t \le a$ .	主任的; 首席的
attention /ə'ten $\int \partial n / n$ .	注意; 留心
pay attention to	注意
seat /si:t/ n.	座位, 使坐下
pretend /pri'tend/ vi.	假装
examine /ıg'zæmın/ vt.	检查;诊察
raise /reiz/ vt.	抬起
sharp /∫ɑ:p/ a.	敏锐的; 机警的
whisper /'hwispə/ n.; vi.	低语; 耳语
in a whisper	低声地
chair /t∫eə/ n.	椅子
corner /'kɔːnə/ n.	角;角落
murmur /ˈmɜːmə/ vi.	低语
lad /læd/ n.	男孩; 小伙子
standard /'stændəd/ n.	标准
up to the standard	符合标准; 合格
conclusion /kənˈkluːʒən/ r	
draw a conclusion	得出结论
check $/t \int ek/n$ ; $vt$ .	检查
health check	体格检查
rash $\frac{1}{a}$ .	草率的
shout /\sut/ vi.	呼喊;喊叫
calmly /ˈkɑːmlɪ/ ad.	镇静地;沉着地
ear /19/ n.	换 <del>即地</del> ;九有地 耳朵
_	
nearsighted /'niəsaitid/ a.	近视眼的

human /hju:mən/ a. 人的;人类的 besides /bi'saidz/ ad. 而且; 此外 intelligence / In tell d z ans / n. 智力; 理解力 doubt /daut/ n. 怀疑; 疑问 perfect /'ps:fikt/ a. 完美的; 极好的 glorious /'glo:riəs/ a. 光荣的 nod /npd/ vi. 点头 fight /fait/ vi. 打仗:战斗 fought /fo:t/, fought fighter / faitə/ n. 战士 justice /'d3Ast1s/ n. 正义:公平 freedom / fri:dəm/ n. 自由 being /bi:ɪn/ n. 人;生命 human being Y inspire /in'spare/ vt. 鼓舞;激励 tear /tiə/ n. 眼泪 full of tears 充满泪水 kill /kɪl/ vt. 杀死 battle /'bætal/ n. 战斗;战役 mad / mæd / a. 发疯的 go mad 发疯 rush /ras/ vi. 冲;奔 boundless / baundlis/ a. 无边无际的 boundless ocean 一望无际的海洋 weep /wi:p/ vi. 哭泣;流泪 wept /wept/, wept tremble /'trembal/ vi. 发抖 trembling voice 颤抖的声音 real /riəl/ a. 真的; 真正的 choke /tsouk/ vt. 使哽塞; 使窒息 regret /ri'gret/ n. 懊悔:悔恨 emotion /i'məu(ən/ n. 感情;激动 be in love with (跟……) 恋爱 out-of-date 过时的 take everything into consideration 考虑到所有情况 that is to say 就是说;即 give one's life to 为……贡献自己的生命

不是别人(或他物)而正是……

none other than ...



### PROPER NOUNS

Fascist / fæsist/

法西斯分子

Pacific Ocean, the

太平洋

Second World War, the 第二次世界大战

San Francisco /sænfræn'sɪskəu/ 旧金山市 (美国西临太平洋之港市)

#### MOTES

1. It was all because he was in love with a beautiful girl and he would not be separated from her. 这完全是因为他正热恋着一位美丽的姑娘,而不愿和她分离。

- a. 句中 because 引入表语从句。be in love (with)恋爱,相爱。又如:
  Tom and Mary are in love with each other. 汤姆和玛丽在谈恋
- b. he would not be 中 would 表示意愿。又如:
  I wouldn't let any trouble come to you. 我不愿让你碰到任何麻烦。
- c. 注意动词 separate 常和 from 连用。又如:
  Separate your things from mine. 把你的东西和我的分开。
- 2. If I could find a way to make the doctor believe there are some defects in my body ... I would avoid being sent to

爱。

句中谓语都是虚拟语气, 动词 avoid 后要求跟 名词或动名词做宾语, 此处 being sent 是动名 词的被动形式。

serve in the army. But how? 如果我能找到一个让医生相信我身体有某些缺陷的办法就好了……那样,我就可以避免被送去服兵役。可是该怎么办呢?

3. Suddenly, to his great joy, a good idea came to him. 突然, 他想到一个好主意, 不禁大喜。

to one's joy 使(某人)感到高兴。这是介词短语,置于句首表示强调。介词 to + 名词或代词的所有格形式 + 表示感情色彩的名词,是一种惯用法。又如:

to one's surprise 使(某人)感到惊奇 to one's satisfaction 使(某人)感到满意

4. He was led into a large room where he found an old medical officer sitting behind a desk, busy looking through some papers carefully. 他被领进一个大房间,在那儿,



他看到一位老军医官正坐在写字台后面,忙着仔细审阅一些 文件。

句中 busy looking through ... 是形容词短语,用作状语。busy 表示"忙于做某事"时,常要求其后接 v-ing。又如:

He is busy writing. 他正忙于写作。

5. ... and I'd best try not to be paid attention to by him. ······我最好设法别让他注意到我。

a. had best 的用法,相当于 had better。又如:

I thought I had best have your opinion first. 我认为最好还是先征求你的意见。

b. not to be paid attention to 是动词不定式 被动结构,用作 try 的宾语,第二个 to 是介词,其逻辑宾语为句中的主语。

6. ... to sit down on a chair in a corner. ······坐到房间角落 里的椅子上。

in a corner 在房间角落内,而 at/on/round a (the) corner 则指街道转角处,应注意区别。

7. Finished! That lad is quite up to the standard. 体检完了, 那个小伙子完全合格。

a. quite 表示"相当"或"完全"之意。

b. up to 胜任, 适于。又如:
He is not up to his work. 他不能胜任工作。
be up to the standard 符合标准

8. How can you draw such a conclusion like that before you give me a careful check? It's too rash! 你还没有给我仔细检查,怎么就能得出这样的结论来呢? 太草率啦!

draw a conclusion 得出结论。同样意义 的短语有: come to a conclusion, reach a conclusion, arrive at a conclusion.

9. But I don't think it necessary for us to do that. 但我认为我们没有必要那样做。

句中it是形式宾语,真正的宾语是动词不定式复合结构 for us to do that, 形容词 necessary 是宾语补足语。当动词后带有复合宾语,而其中一个宾语是从句、不定式或动名词时,通常要把形式宾语 it 放在原来的宾语位置上,而把真正的宾语放到宾语补足语的后面。又如:

I made it quite clear to you that I was not coming. 我向你清楚表示过我是不会来的。

- 10. Taking everything into consideration, we have no doubt that you are perfect in mind and body. 考虑到所有情况,毫无疑问,你的身心都很健全。
- a. 句中taking everything into consideration 用作插入语,并起连接上下文的作用。
  - b. 句中的 that 引导出同位语从句,用以阐述名词 doubt 的具体内容。
- 11. ... nearly went mad. ······凡 乎疯了。
- 向中 go 是"变成"之意,又如: The engine went dead. 机器不转了。 My poor Henry, your hair has gone quite white! 我可怜的亨利,你的头发全变白
- 12. She kept weeping, while calling her lover's name. 她不停地哭泣, 呼唤着恋人的名字。

keep doing (sth.) 不断地(做某事)。又如: She keeps looking from side to side. 她 不断环顾左右。

Letters kept coming in. 信件不断寄来。

13. Your Jim died a real man. 你的吉姆壮烈牺牲。

句中 die 用作连系动词,其后的名词用作表语。又如:

He died a rich man. 他去世时是个富翁。

14. It is right that we should be proud of him ... 我们该为他感到骄傲才对……

句中it是形式主语,that引导出主语从句, 因主句句型的要求,主语从句中谓语动 词用虚拟语气。

15. His only regret was that he had never let Jim know who he was. 他唯一的遗憾是他一直没有让吉姆知道他是谁。

句中连词 that 引出表语从句。who he was 是表语从句中所包含的宾语从句。

- 16. This old man was none other than the medical officer who had given Jim the health check. 这位老人不是别人,正是曾经给吉姆检查身体的那位军医官。
- a. 句中 none other than 表示加强语气,意为 "不是别人,恰是……"。又如:

  It was none other than my old friend Jones.

  那不是别人,正是我的老朋友琼斯。
- b. 句中who had given Jim the health check 是定语从句,修饰 officer。



Read aloud and learn by heart:

#### I. Certainty and Uncertainty 肯定和不肯定

- 1. Are you sure/certain?
  - Yes (No), I'm (not) sure/certain.
  - No, I'm not too sure of it.
  - Yes, I've no doubt about that.

I believe
I have no doubt
2. I'm sure/certain
There is no doubt
It's certain/clear

There is no doubt
It's certain/clear

3. I'm not sure \{\begin{aligned} \text{why she keeps weeping.} \\ \text{where he was killed.} \end{aligned}

I doubt  $\left\{ {\begin{array}{l} {whether} \\ {if} \end{array}} \right\}$  he'll give me  $\left\{ {\begin{array}{l} {a\ good\ job.} \\ {a\ careful\ check.} \end{array}} \right.$ 

#### II. Generalization 概括

In a (one) word,
In sum,
In short,
All things considered,
Taking everything into consideration,

I don't believe him.
I agree with you.
you are perfect in mind and body.