

Handbook of Modern English Course (J.R)

主审 赵国杰
主编 万筱群

现代英语教程

精

读

学习手册

1

江西高校出版社

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学习手册 1

A Handbook of Modern English Course (IR)

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前 言

《现代英语教程(精读)学习手册》第1册系为配合《现代英语教程》精读教材(江西高校出版社出版,赵国杰总主编)第1册而精心编写的教学参考书。

《现代英语教程(精读)学习手册》在内容编排上与《现代英语教程》精读教材的内容同步,其主要内容有:Ⅰ. **Phrases and Expressions from Text A**,除了列出课文(A)中的词组和短语外,主要是通过例句进一步说明该词组和短语的用法;Ⅱ. **Notes to Text A**,先列出被注释的句子或短语等,并给出相应的汉语译文,对背景知识作适当介绍,并对被注释的内容中的重点词或词组通过例句说明它们的用法,对常用的同义词或同义词词组进行适当的辨异分析;Ⅲ. **Useful Phrases and Expressions from the Exercises**,列出了练习中出现的常用词组和短语;Ⅳ. **Grammar Review**,凡是教材中出现的语法复习内容,都作专项讲解;Ⅴ. **Writing**,只给出一篇范文,其写作内容与练习中的写作内容相似,旨在通过模仿范文,使学生能够独立完成教材中的作文;Ⅵ. **Notes to Text B**,其主要内容与 **Notes to Text A** 相同。

本书由万筱群任主编,朱竹芳、窦炽、沈友华任副主编,赵国杰教授任主审。本书主要编委有方新柱、刘迎春、沈惠娟、洪建华、黄姣玲。全书由万筱群设计样例和统稿。

本书的编著出版,得到了江西高校出版社领导的大力支持,更得到了魏文清副编审的具体指导,为此,谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。

疏阙之处,谨请识者指正。

编 者

1999年6月

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Unit One

Text A

A Special Physical Examination

一次特殊的体验

Anonymous

a bolt from blue

I. Phrases and Expressions From the Text

1. a bolt from (the) blue

something completely unexpected and very unpleasant 晴天霹雳, 意外(或不幸)事件

例: 1) The news of the accident came as *a bolt from the blue*. 这次事故的消息传来犹如晴天霹雳。

2) To Jack, his father's death in the car accident seemed like *a bolt from the blue*. 对于杰克来说, 他父亲在这次车祸中死了, 这简直就像晴天霹雳。

2. in all fairness

honestly speaking, fairly 平心而论

例: 1) *In all fairness*, he is a good teacher. 平心而论, 他是位好教师。

2) *In all fairness*, Jack is very brave. 平心而论, 杰克非常勇敢。

3. be in love with

having a strong feeling of fondness for another person, esp. between people of the opposite sex. 恋爱, 爱上某人

例: 1) The young couple *are in love with* each other. 这对青年在热恋中。

2) Tom *is in love with* Jean. 汤姆和简在谈恋爱。

note: be in love with 表示状态; 和某人谈恋爱。

fall in love with 表示过程; 陷入爱河, 爱上某人

4. out-of-date

not generally used at a given date, not modern, old fashioned 废弃的, 过时的, 它的反义词是 up-to-date, 最新的

例: 1) This is an *out-of-date* book. 这是本过了期的书。

2) This news is *out-of-date*. 这则新闻已经过时了。

3) Many new words in English will become *out-of-date* in the future. 英语中许多新词将来都会过时(废弃)。

5. take a quick and sharp look at

to have a quick and sharp look at, or look at something quickly and sharply 迅速而敏锐地看……

例: 1) When I came into the room, the old man put down his book and *took a quick and sharp look at* me, then asked me to sit beside him. 当我走进房间, 老人放下书, 迅速而敏锐地看了我一眼, 然后叫我坐在他身边。

2) After *taking a quick and sharp look at* my passport, the custom officer let me go. 海关官员迅速查看了一下我的护照,然后让我走了。

6. **take off**

to remove (a garment)—antonym, put on 脱掉(衣物)反义词为 put on(穿上……)

例: 1) *Take your hat off*, please. 请脱掉帽子。

2) After coming into the room, the lady *took her coat off*. 这位女士一走进房间就脱掉了外衣。

7. **draw a conclusion**

to make or get a decision by reasoning 得出结论,作出结论

例: 1) People *draw different conclusions* even from the same facts. 即使从这些相同的事实中人们也会得出不同的结论。

2) We *drew the same conclusion*. 我们得出同样的结论。

8. **shout at**

to give loud cry (of), speak or say something very loudly at sb. 大声喊叫,冲着某人吼叫

例: 1) Don't *shout at* me! 别对我嚷嚷!

2) You shouldn't *shout at* the boy, he was only three years old. 你不应该对这孩子大喊大叫,他才3岁。

9. **get off**

to stop riding (a bicycle, horse, chair etc.) 从……下来

例: 1) They *got off* the bus and walked home. 他们下了公共汽车步行回家。

2) The boy *got off* the horse and ran toward his mother. 这男孩下了马向他妈跑去。

10. **hold out**

to extend 伸出

例: 1) He *held out* his hand in friendship. 他友好地伸出双手。

2) Please *hold out* your hand and grasp the rope. 请伸出你的手拉住绳子。

11. **give a pat on one's shoulder**

an expression of praise or satisfaction for something done 轻拍某人的肩膀表示抚慰(或赞同)

例: 1) The old man *gave a pat* on the boy's shoulder and told him not to worry about his mother. 老人拍拍小孩的肩膀,叫他别为他母亲担心。

2) My father *gave a pat on my shoulder* and asked me to sit down. 父亲拍了拍我的肩膀叫我坐下。

12. **take a breath**

to have a breath breathing fresh air 呼吸,吸口气

例: 1) Every morning I open the window to *take a breath* of fresh air. 每天早晨我都打开窗子呼吸新鲜空气。

13. **stretch out**

to spread out, to straighten (the limbs or body) to full length 伸出……

例: 1) My brother *stretched out* his arms and embraced me tightly. 我哥哥伸出双臂紧紧地拥抱我。

2) They *stretched out* their hands and picked some bananas. 他们伸手摘了些香蕉。

14. **devote...to ...**

coat

to give wholly or completely to 把……奉献给……, 把……专用于……

例: 1) Comrade Lei Feng has *devoted* all his life to serving the people. 雷锋同志把他毕生精力都奉献给了为人民服务事业。

2) I don't think we should devote any more time to this problem. 我想我们不应该再把时间花在这个问题上。

II. Notes to the Text A

1. Anonymous

(of a person) with name unknown, (of a piece of writing) without writer's name 无名者的, 佚名的, 匿名的

例: The text A Special Physical Examination is anonymous. 一次特殊的体检一文出自无名氏之手。

It is unpleasant to receive anonymous letters. 收到匿名信真是件不快的事。

2. One day a young man named Jim received an enlistment notice in which he was told to undergo the physical examination the next day. (L.3) One day a young man whose name was Jim received an enlistment notice to inform him of undergoing the physical examination the next day. 一天, 一位名叫吉姆的青年接到一张应征入伍的通知, 要他第二天做体格检查。

1) a. name *n.* 姓名, 名字 *v.* 命名, 取名

例: The baby's name is Tom. 这孩子叫汤姆。

Let's name the baby John. 让我们把这孩子命名为约翰。

构成短语:

b. name after 随……命名, 以……的名字命名

例: The girl was named Jean after her grandma. 这女孩随她奶奶的名字命名简。

c. name as 任命为, 指定为

例: He was named as sale manager. 他被任命为销售部经理。

d. Name for (Am. E) 与 name after 同义

例: We name the boy for his father.

= We name the boy after his father. 我们以这孩子父亲的名字给他取名。

2) undergo *v.*

to experience (esp. suffering or difficulty) 经历、经验、忍受、接受

例: The old man had to undergo a surgical operation the next day. 这位老人第二天得接受外科手术。

辨异: undergo 与 experience

a. undergo *v.* 表示 pass through (通过) 或 experience (经历、遭受) 等意义时, 一般不用于被动语态

b. experience *v.* 表示 "to feel, suffer, or know, as an experience" 经历、体验、感受。 *n.* 表示 "经验" 时为不可数, 表示 "经历" 时为可数。

例: The technical innovation has undergone many test. 这项新技术已经通过了多种测试。

He has much experience in teaching. 他教学经验丰富。

undergo an experience of... 经历……

He has *experienced* many difficulties in doing this job. 在做这项工作中他遇到了许多困难。

3. **He was troubled so much that he couldn't get to sleep all the night** (L.5) He felt so worried that he couldn't get to sleep the whole night. 他感到非常焦虑以致于他整个晚上都无法入睡。

1) **trouble** *v.*

to cause (someone) to be anxious, nervous, worried, etc. 使烦恼, 使苦恼

n. difficulty, worry, anxiety, annoyance, etc. 困难, 烦恼, 苦恼

例: May I trouble you to shut the window. 请把窗关上。

I have trouble starting the car. 我启动不了这辆车。

构成短语:

fish in troubled waters 混水摸鱼

ask/look for trouble 自寻烦恼

take trouble 不辞辛苦

4. **Suddenly to his great joy a good idea crossed his mind** (L.11) Suddenly, a good idea occurred to him and made him feel great happy. 突然, 一个好主意掠过他们的脑海, 使得他十分高兴。

1) **to his great joy** the preposition "to" is often followed by some emotional nouns to express one's feeling. 介词 "to" 常接表示情感的名词构成短语。

例: to one's satisfaction 令某人高兴的……

to one's surprise 令某人吃惊的……

2) **cross one's mind**

(of idea) occur to one (指念头, 想法) 掠过某人脑海

A strange thought *crossed my mind*. 我脑中掠过一个奇怪的想法。

构成短语:

cross out 删掉

cross off 除掉

例: Let's *crossed* his name *off* the list. 让我们把他的名字从名单上除掉。

I'd like to *cross out* the sentence. 我想删掉这个句子。

5. **He was led into a large room where he found an aged medical officer sitting behind a large writing-desk, busy looking through the sheets of paper carefully.** (L.13) He was led into a large room where he found an old medical officer who was sitting behind a large writing-desk and was busy looking through the sheets of paper carefully. 他被领进一个很宽敞的房间里, 有一位上了年纪的军医正端坐在一张大写字台的后面, 忙着仔细地查看一大叠表格。

1) **an aged medical officer**, an old medical officer, 一位上年纪的军医, **aged** 过去分词作形容词, 在此作前置定语。

例: an aged teacher/scientist/woman 一位上了年纪的老师/科学家/妇女

2) **look through**

examine, look over carefully, 翻阅, 查看

例: I spent the whole morning *looking through* the students' exercises. 我花一上午时间查看学生的作业。

6. **"And I'd best try not to be paid attention to by that old fellow," with the thought, he hurried-**

ly found a seat to sit down on and took out an out-of-date newspaper, pretending to read it.

(L.16) When he thought that he had better try not to be found a seat to sit down on and took out an old edition newspaper and pretended to read it. 他一想到他最好别让那位老军医注意到他,他赶忙找了个位子坐下,展开一张过了期的报纸佯装读了起来。

1) "I'd best"

equals the same structure as "I'd better" 最好

例: I thought I *had better/best* go now. 我想我最好现在就走。

2) pay attention to

to give one's attention to 注意到……

例: You should *pay more attention to* your writing. 你应多多注意你的书写。其被动形式如下:

a) 以 attention 作主语

例: *Attention* should be *paid to* even the smallest detail. 哪怕最小的细节也得注意。

b) 以 pay attention to 被看作是复合及物动词, to 后接一名词作宾语,而在被动语态中,该名词则作主语。

例: It was quite obvious that the matter had never been *paid attention to*. 很显然,此事压根儿就没有被引起注意。

7. But to Jim's great surprise, no sooner had he seated himself on the chair than he heard the doctor murmuring to his assistant: "Finished! That lad is quite up to the standard". (L.24)

But to Jim's great surprise, as soon as he sat down on the chair, he heard the doctor murmuring to his assistant "It's over, that fellow is very health and he has already passed the examination." 但是,使吉姆感到大为惊讶的是,他刚一坐下就听见医生在低声告诉他的助手:“行了,那小伙子完全合格。”

1) no sooner...than... 刚……就……, —……就……

例: I had *no sooner* lain down *than* the telephone rang. 我刚躺下,电话铃就响了。

No sooner said *than* done. 说到做到。

2) no sooner ... 一句为倒装句,在英语中,以 never, hardly, little, scarcely, no sooner, not only, not until, in no way, on no account, under, no circumstances 等含有否定意义的状语或连接词开头时,为了强调句子通常要倒装。

例: *No sooner* had he finished the talk than a man stood up and asked him a question. 他的讲话刚结束,就有人站起来向他提了个问题。

In no way can this problem be solved. 这个问题完全无法解决。

Never have I heard of such a thing. 我从未听过这样的事。

3) seat

n. a place for sitting, the part on which one sits, 座位 v. to cause or help to seat. 就坐

例: He *seated* himself near the window. 他在窗户边坐下。

In the room there are only *seats* for ten people. 这房间只有 10 个人的座位。

构成短语:

have / take a seat 就坐

in the driver's seat 负责、控制

8. **But I don't think it necessary for us to do that.** (L. 35)然而我认为我们已经没有必要再认真给你做检查了。

在英语中,以 *think, believe* 等动词引导的宾语从句,从句中的否定格式往往前置。

例: *I don't think you are right.* 我认为你错了。

He *didn't* believe that Tom had told the truth. 他相信汤姆没说出真相。

9. **Besides, you were found reading the newspaper just now, and we are certain you are a man of intelligence, In a word, we have no doubt that you are perfect in mind and body.** (L.41)还有,我发现你刚才在读报纸,我们确信你是个智力正常的人,总而言之,我们毫不怀疑地认为你身心完全健康。

1) **besides**

a. in addition, further more 另外,还有

例: *I don't want to go, besides, I'm tired.* 我不想去,还有,我太累了。

b. as well as 除……之外(还)……与 *except* (means "but not") 除……之外,进行比较

例: *All of us passed besides John.* 除约翰之外,我们大家都通过了考试(John 通过了)。

All of us passed except John. 除约翰之外,我们大家都通过了考试(John 没通过)。

2) **be certain**

be sure 肯定,确信

例: *I'm certain that you are right.* 我肯定你是对的。

3) **in a word**

in short, in brief 总而言之

例: *In a word, let's learn from each other.* 总之,让我们互相学习。

10. **With those words the medical officer stretch out both hands to Jim, and Jim could do nothing but bold them in his own** (L.46) 说完这席话,老军医向吉姆伸出双手,吉姆也只好将老人的双手握住。

1) **nothing but**

just only 就是,只是

例: *We could do nothing but sit there and hope.* 我们除了坐等之外,毫无办法。

2) **but** 有时与 *except* 意思相同,特别是在 *every, any, no* 以及含有这些词的复合词如 *everywhere, anything, nobody, nothing, all, none* 等词后面更是如此,当 *but* 后面紧跟动词时,我们一般用不带"to"的动词不定式。

例: *Everybody has arrived but / except Simon.* 除了西蒙之外,别人都已经到了。

11. **Jim was so moved that his eyes were full of tears.** (L.49) 吉姆(被老人充满激情的话)感动的热泪盈眶。

1) **so...that** 如此...以致

例: *We were so moved that we all shouted "Long live the people!"* 我们是如此感动以致我们都高呼“人民万岁”!

Tom did so well that he was praised by his parents. 汤姆干得不错,受到他父母的称赞。

2) **be full of**

be filled with 充满……

注意,不管 fill 用于主动语态还是被动语态,fill 的宾语都应该是所装的容器,所装材料要放在介词 with 之后作句子的状语,而在 be full of 结构中 full 是形容词,其主语是容器,所装材料要放在介词 of 之后。

例: The bottle is full of water.

The bottle is filled with water.

Tom filled the bottle with water.

12. At this news his girl friend nearly went mad. (L.51)一听到这个噩耗,他的女友几乎要发疯了。

1) at this news

on hearing this news 一听到这个消息

例: At the news her mother burst into tears. 听到这消息她母亲放声大哭。

2) go mad 发疯

这是“系动词 + 形容词”构成系表结构,这里“go”是系动词,后接形容词,意为“变得”,此类动词还有 turn, become, run, come, turn green. 等等。

例: When spring comes, leaves turn green. 春天来了,树叶绿了。

13. This old man was no other than the medical officer who had given Jim the health check. (L. 58)这位老人不是别人,而是为吉姆体检的军医。

no other than 有时也用 none other than 正是,就是(加强语气)

例: It was no other than my sister. 这正是我的妹妹。

注意比较: She was the just girl I have been looking for the whole morning. 她就是我找了一早上那个女孩。

III. Useful Phrases and Expressions from the Exercises

1. point out 指出 [Ex. IV. 1. 10)]

2. tear...into little bits 把……撕成碎片 [Ex. IV. 2. 2)]

3. result in 导致……结果 [Ex. IV. 2. 3)]

4. deal with 处理,对付 [Ex. IV. 2. 4)]

5. press conference 新闻发布会 [Ex. IV. 3. 5)]

6. undergo 经历,经受,忍受 [Ex. IV. 4. 1)]

7. knock down 撞倒 [Ex. V. 2. 1)]

8. make no doubt 毫无疑问 [Ex. IV. 1. 1)]

9. upset 不安 [Ex. VII. 1. 2)]

10. decade 10 年 [Ex. VII. 1. 10)]

11. It is high time that... 该是做……的时候了,“that”引导的从句常用虚拟语气 [Ex. VII. 1. 2)]

12. pass through 通过,穿过 [Ex. VII. 2. 11)]

13. switch off 关掉,拉闸门 [Ex. X. L. 2.]

14. prevent...from... 防止……,预防…… [Ex. X. L. 3.]

15. share...with... 和某人分享某物 [Ex. X. L. 4.]

16. fall asleep 入睡,睡着[Ex. X. L. 5.]

17. be out of the question 有问题[Ex. X. L. 15.] 注意比较:be out of question 无问题

18. take...for granted 想当然[Ex. X. L. 19.]

IV. Grammar Review (Tenses and Voices)

时态和语态(I)

Voice 语态

1) 语态是动词的一种形式,用来说明主语和谓语之间的关系。英语动词有两种语态—主动语态(The active voice)和被动语态(The passive voice),主动语态表示主语是动作的承受者。在此我们重点讲解被动语态。

被动语态由“be 的相应形式 + 动词-ed 形式”构成。被动语态的时态由 be 有变化表示,列表如下:

a. 常见一般动词被动语态的各种时态形式:

	一般现在时	进行时态	完成时态
现在	am is given are	am is being given are	have has been given
过去	was were given	was were being given	had been given
将来	shall will be given	_____	shall will have been given
过去将来	should would be given	_____	should would have been given

b. 带情态动词的被动语态由“情态动词 + be + v. + ed”构成

例: The boy *might be raised* in a single parent family. 这孩子可能是由单亲家庭抚养的。

c. 动词的非谓语形式也有被动形式。

2) 各种句型的主动语态和被动语态的转换

a. SVO 句型

例: We *grow* wheat in this area. (主动)

Wheat *is grown* in this area. (被动)

b. SVOiOd 句型

例: They *have offered* her a job. (主动)

He *has been offered* a job. (被动)

A job *has been offered* to her. (被动)

c. SVOC_o 句型

例: He *told* me not to touch the red button. (主动)

I *was told* not to touch the red button. (被动)

适用于上述 SVOC_o 句型的动词还有 call, consider, declare, find, keep, leave, like, make, prefer, think, want 等。

d. 用 It + be + (v. + ed) + that……结构来表示被动形式, 谓语动词有 admit, believe, expect, find, know, note, prove, report, say, see, state, stress, suggest 等。

例: People *say* that Peter has quit his job. (主动)

It *is said* that Peter has quit his job. (被动)

Peter *is said* to have quit his job. (被动)

e. 短语动词的被动形式

在英语中, 常见的短语动词有三类: v. + prep. v. + adv. v. + adv. + prep. 它们转换成被动语态时, 通常看作一个整体, 后面的介词或副词不能拆开或省略。

例: This topic *has been talked about* for years.

The meeting *has been put off* till next week.

The accident *was checked up on* yesterday.

V. Writing

Dear,

A short note to tell you that I've moved to the following place:

Bally Down Int'l Corp.

4479S, 134th place Bldg. B

Seattle, U.S.A.

Best Regard!

(signature)

Sean Tyler

VI. Notes to the Text B

1. No one paid much attention to a young Swiss gentleman who was traveling in Italy in 1859. (L.

1) 1859 年, 当一位年轻的瑞士人正在周游意大利时, 谁也没过多去注意他。

注意区分 Swiss 与 Swede:

Swiss a. 瑞士人的, 瑞士的

 n. 瑞士人(单复数同)

Switzer n. 瑞士人(单复数不同)

Switzerland n. 瑞士(欧洲)

Swede n. 瑞典人

Swedish a. 瑞典的, 瑞典人的, 瑞典语的

Sweden n. 瑞典(欧洲)

2. He set up headquarters in a little church not far away. (L. 10) 他在不太远的一个小教堂里设

立指挥中心。

set up 成立,建立,设立

例: They *set up* a committee to investigate it. 他们成立了一个委员会来调查此事。

They decided to *set up* a fund for the poor students. 他们决为贫困学生设立一项基金。

3. **He made use of anyone who came along.** (L.11) 他请所有过路的人们给予帮助。

make use of 利用,使用

例: We must *make good use of* our time. 我们要很好地利用时间。

They began to consider how to *make full use of* their natural resources. 他们开始考虑如何充分利用自然资源。

4. **The more he thought of it, the more he felt that something must be done.** (L.26) 他越想越觉得应该为此做些工作。

The more... , The more... , 越... , 越...

例: *The more, the better.* 越多越好。

The harder you work, the more you'll learn. 你越努力,就学得越多。

5. **It should be planned to take in many nations.** (L.28) 这个组织应该考虑到允许许多国家参与进来。

take in

to include 吸收,包括,采纳

例: We plan to *take in* more new party members. 我们计划吸收更多新党员。

6. **It was to look into the idea of an international society.** (L.49) (这个委员会)负责观察国际社会的反应。

look into

to examine the meaning or causes of ... 研究,调查,了解

例: We will *look into* this matter together. 我们将一起调查此事。

They often came to our school to *look into* the students' difficulties.

他们常到我们学校来了解同学们的困难。

7. **Later it was everywhere called the red cross society.** (L.57) 后来,全世界都称之为红十字会。
the Red Cross Society. 国际红十字会组织

8. **No man has deserved it more than the founder of the Red Cross.** (L.61) 没有人比杜南—红十字会的创始人更应获得这份荣誉。

1) **deserve.** be worthy of 值得,应受

例: Such bad behavior *deserves* a beating. 做这种不好的事该打。

Tom *deserved* to win because he was the best one. 汤姆会胜利因为他是最好的。

Unit Two

Text A

Communication

通讯

I. Phrases and Expressions from the Text

1. communicate

share or exchange (news, opinion, etc.) 交流(消息,观点等)

例: 1) Have you *communicated* with your parents? 你和你父母交换过意见吗?

2) We often *communicated* with each other by telephone. 我们通常通过电话来相互进行交流。

2. all over the world

the whole world, across the world 全世界,世界各地

例: 1) We have friends *all over the world*. 我们朋友遍天下。

2) Jack likes travel and he almost travels *all over the world*. 杰克喜欢旅游,他几乎游遍了整个世界。

3. make decisions

make can be used with a noun instead of a verb alone.

to make decisions = to decide. 作出决定

例: 1) She has *made* a good *decision* this time. 这次她作出了正确的决定。

2) Let's *make* our own *decisions*. 让我们自己来作决定吧。

4. in some cases

in some circumstances 在某些情形下

例: 1) *In some cases*, time is money. 在某些情形下,时间就是金钱。

2) *In some cases*, only good intention is not enough. 在某些情形下,仅仅有个好的企图是不够的。

5. as a result of

because of, therefore 作为……的结果,由于

例: 1) I was late *as a result of* the heavy snow. 由于大雪我迟到了。

2) I was singled out for praising by my teacher *as a result of* my hardworking. 由于我努力工作,被老师单独点出来表扬。

II. Notes to the Text A

1. An international soccer match comes into the home of everyone with a television set. (L.4) 有了电视,国际足球赛能进入千家万户。