

大学英语导学

GUIDE TO COLLEGE ENGLISH

| 第14辑 |

拒绝搭讪

Postcard from China

Mobile Phones: For or Against?

词汇含义两极性拾趣

怪不怪?十月开始过圣诞

Yao Ming: A life in Two Worlds

DOES ADDING MORE RAM TO YOUR COMPUTER MAKE IT FASTER?

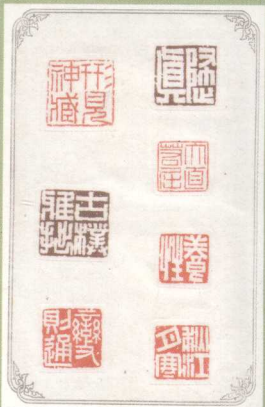
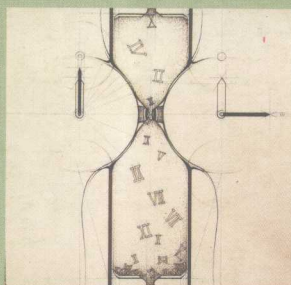
AMERICANS KNOW LITTLE ABOUT CHINA

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It's Never Too Late to Clear up the Past

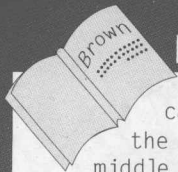
Several years ago, while attending a communication course, I experienced a most unusual process. The instructor asked us to list anything in our past that we felt ashamed of, guilty about, regretful for, or incomplete about. The next week he invited participants to read their lists aloud. This seemed like a very private process, but there were always some brave souls in the crowd who would volunteer. As people read their lists, mine grew longer. After three weeks, I had 101 items on my list. The instructor then suggested that we find ways to make amends, apologize to people, or take some actions to right any wrongdoing. I was seriously wondering how this could ever improve my communications, having visions of alienating just about everyone from my life.

The next week, the man next to me raised his hand and volunteered this story:

"While making my list, I remembered an incident from high school. I grew up in a small town in Iowa. There was a sheriff in town that none of us kids liked. One night, my two buddies and I decided to play a trick on Sheriff Brown. After drinking a few beers, we found a



几年前我参加了一个关于沟通的课程，期间经历了一件十分不寻常的事情——老师让我们把过去那些令自己感到羞愧、内疚、遗憾和不完美的事情列在一张单子上。接下来那个星期的课堂上，他要求学员们大声朗读自己单子上的内容。这似乎是一件很隐私的事情，但总是有一些勇敢的人主动请缨。听着别人读他们的单子，我的单子也变得越来越长。三个星期以后，我的单子上就有了101件事情。接着，老师建议我们想一些办法去弥补，去道歉，或者采取行动纠正自己做过的错事。我觉得非常纳闷，做这些怎么能提高我的沟通能力呢？脑中还想着这样做会疏远了所有人。



IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO CLEAR UP THE PAST

can of red paint, climbed the tall water tank in the middle of town, and wrote, on the tank, in bright red letters: Sheriff Brown is an SOB. The next day, the town arose to see our glorious sign. Within two hours, Sheriff Brown had my two pals and me in his office. My friends confessed and I lied, denying the truth. No one ever found out.

"Nearly 20 years later, Sheriff Brown's name appeared on my list. I didn't even know if he was still alive. Last weekend, I dialed the information booth in my hometown back in Iowa. Sure enough, there was a Roger Brown still listed. I dialed his number. After a few rings, I heard, 'Hello?' I said, 'Sheriff Brown?' Pause. 'Yup.' 'Well, this is Jimmy Calkins. And I want you to know that I did it.' Pause. 'I knew it!' he yelled back. We had a good laugh and a lively discussion. His closing words were, 'Jimmy, I always felt badly for you because your buddies got it off their chest, and I knew you were carrying it around all these years. I want to thank you for calling me...for your sake.'"

Jimmy inspired me to clear up all 101 items on my list. It took me almost two years, but became the springboard and true inspiration for my career as a conflict mediator. No matter how difficult the conflict, crisis or situation is, I always remember that it's never too late to clear up the past and begin resolution.

又过了一个星期，坐在我边上的男子举起手，讲了自己的故事：

“列单子时，我想起读高中时发生的一件事。我在爱荷华州的一个小镇上长大。镇上有个警长，孩子们都不喜欢他。一个晚上，我和两个伙伴决定给布朗警长来个恶作剧。几瓶啤酒下肚之后，我们找来一桶红油漆，爬上镇中心那个高高的水箱，在上面写下了几个又红又亮的字：布朗警长是狗娘养的。第二天，整个镇上的人纷纷跑来看我们的杰作。不到两个小时，我们三人就被带进了布朗警长的办公室。我的伙伴承认字是他们写的，我却撒了谎，没说实话。从来没有谁知道我也有份儿。

“将近20年之后，布朗警长的名字出现在我的单子上。我甚至不知道他是否还在这个人世间。上个星期，我把电话打到了爱荷华州我家乡所在的小镇上，问了查询台。没错，电话簿里有一个名叫罗杰·布朗的人。我打了他的号码。几声岭响之后，我听到有人说：‘你好。’我说：‘布朗警长吗？’停顿了一会儿。‘是我。’‘我是吉米·卡尔金斯。我想告诉你那件事我也有份儿。’沉默。

“我早就知道了！”他喊道。我们都大笑起来，然后热烈地交谈。挂电话之前他说：‘吉米，我一直在为你担心，因为你的同伴能够忘掉这件事，而你，这些年来一直把它压在心里。我要谢谢你给我打电话……为了你自己。’”

吉米的故事激励着我去解决我单子上所列的101件事。这花了我几乎有两年的时间，但我也因此受到真正的启发，并以此为契机，成就了自己作为矛盾调解员的事业。无论我遇到的冲突、危机和情势有多严重，我都时刻记着：只要你行动起来去解决已经发生的问题，永远都不算晚。



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GUIDE TO COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语导学 4

GUIDE TO COLLEGE ENGLISH

Culture and history have always held a very important position in exchanges between the people of the two nations, which are further pushed forward by the Culture Year jointly launched by China and France from 2003 to 2005.

Under the Culture Year program, from Oct. 2003 to July 2004, the French public were invited to enjoy more than 300 events that presented, as comprehensively as possible, the immense cultural heritage of the "Middle Kingdom".



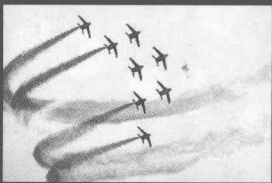
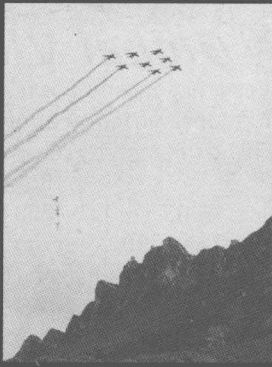
The Chinese people have their turn now to appreciate and admire the French civilization in the Culture Year of France from Oct. 2004 to July 2005.

An electro-laser concert by French musician Jean Michel Jarre was staged at the front gate of Wumen Gate of the Forbidden City on Oct. 10, kicking off the French Culture Year, jointly advocated by leaders of China and France.

Chinese President Hu Jintao and French President Jacques Chirac extended congratulatory letters to each other for the opening cultural gala for the 40th forging anniversary of the Sino-French diplomatic ties.

In President Hu's letter, he said France is a great country with a long-standing history and splendid, glorious civilization, and the French people are the great people full of great creativity. The French Culture Year in China will not only epitomizes the French superb achievements in the culture field, but also highlights the French people's innovative mind and spirit.

He noted that the China-France Culture Year, as a very important



event in the annals of cultural exchange of the two nations, is of great significance to increase the mutual understanding of their people, and promote exchange between the Oriental and Western civilizations.

The French Culture Year, with concerted efforts by both sides, will surely leave the people of both nations a wonderful and everlasting memory same as the Chinese Culture Year already concluding this July.

President Chirac, in his letter, said the Chinese Culture Year has scored a great success, which offered an excellent opportunity for the French people to better understand cultural treasures of ancient China as well as the advantages and charm of modern China. Now the French people have learned more about and had more affection for China.

The French Culture Year opened in China successfully thanks to the support of the Chinese government and business circle of the two sides, which was just a specific embodiment of the two nations' willingness to enhance bilateral ties, he acknowledged.

Chirac sincerely hoped that all these exchange activities could help establish a new partnership between the two sides, and more close contact between the two countries and their people.

On October 9 to 10, five major kick-off events of the French Culture Year, with the theme of "Romance, Innovation and People-oriented", took place in Beijing. Besides Jarre's concert, there were "Exhibition on the Life of Charles de Gaulle", "French Design Art Show", "French Impressionistic Painting Show" and "China-France Swordplay Contest". From October on, more than 200 cultural activities will be held in succession in major Chinese cities.



- ① China and United States reached agreements on Monday that the six-party talks framework should be continued and one-China policy be followed.

中美双方于本周一就继续六方会谈框架和坚持一个中国政策达成协议。

- ② China and Japan will hold talks next Monday in Beijing on the dispute over the East China Sea, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Zhang Qiyue said Tuesday.

中国外交部发言人章启月星期二表示，中日双方下周一将在北京就东海争议举行会谈。

- ③ Nearly 100 Chinese riot police have just left Beijing for Haiti Sunday on a six-month UN peacekeeping mission.

大约100名中国维和警察防暴队于星期日离开北京赴海地，执行一项为期6个月的维和任务。

- ④ A spokesman for China's central authorities said Wednesday that Taiwan regional leader Chen Shui-bian's "easing tension" remarks in his Oct. 10 speech are false words.

中国中央政府一名发言人星期三表示，台湾地区领导人陈水扁在10月10日讲话中表示要“缓解两岸关系”是欺骗性的话语。

- ⑤ Militants piled more pressure on Washington's military allies in Iraq, seizing a Polish woman and holding a Japanese man under threat of death.

武装分子又给在伊拉克的美国军事盟友们施加了更大的压力，他们绑架了一名波兰妇女以及威胁要处死一名日本人质。

- ⑥ Three earthquakes with magnitudes ranging from 5.9 to 6.8 struck on Oct. 23 evening in Niigata prefecture, about 250 kilometres (150 miles) north of Tokyo.

10月23日晚东京以北大约250千米（即150英里）的新泻县发生了3次规模为里氏5.9到里氏6.8不等的地震。

- ⑦ Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat prepares to leave his Ramallah compound for the first time in more than two years for urgent medical treatment in Paris.

巴勒斯坦领导人阿拉法特即将前往巴黎接受紧急治疗，这是两年多来他首次离开拉姆安拉的官邸。

- ⑧ US President George W. Bush and Senator John Kerry exchanged sharp barbs on Oct. 28 as the attacks became more and more personal just five days before the election.

在距总统大选只剩5天的10月28日，美国总统布什和参议员约翰·克里之间进行越来越尖锐的人身攻击。

1. 长城:

the Great Wall

2. 故宫:

Imperial Palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties

3. 颐和园:

the Summer Palace

4. 天坛:

the Temple of Heaven

5. 周口店“北京人”遗址:

Zhoukoudian Ruins of Peking Man

6. 承德避暑山庄与周围寺庙:

the Mountain Resort and Its Outlying Temples in Chengde

7. 曲阜孔府、孔庙、孔林:

Temple of Confucius, Cemetery of Confucius and Kong Family Mansion in Qufu

8. 秦始皇陵:

Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor

9. 明清皇家陵寝:

Imperial Mausoleums of Ming and Qing Dynasties

10. 拉萨布达拉宫:

the Potala Palace in Lhasa

11. 苏州古典园林:

Classical Gardens of Suzhou

12. 武当山古建筑群:

Ancient Architectural Complex in Wudangshan Mountain

13. 青城山都江堰:

Qingchengshan—Dujiangyan Irrigation Project

14. 皖南古村落:

Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui—Xidi and Hongcun

15. 丽江古城:

the Ancient City—Lijiang

16. 平遥古城:

the Ancient City—Pingyao

17. 莫高窟:

Mogao Caves

18. 龙门石窟:

Longmen Grottoes

19. 云冈石窟:

Yungang Grottoes

20. 大足石刻:

The Dazu Rock Carvings

The Gift of Love

闲情逸致

If I am able to speak the languages of human beings and of angels, but do not have love, I am a noisy gong or a clanging bell. And if I have prophetic powers, ^{can predict future} and understand all secrets and all knowledge, and if I have all faith needed to move mountains, but do not have love, I am nothing. If I give away everything I have, and even give up my body to be burned—but do not have love, it does me no good.

Love is patient and kind; love is not jealous or conceited or proud; love is not ill-mannered or selfish or irritable; love does not keep a record of wrongs; love is not happy with evil, but is happy with the truth. Love bears all things, believes all things, hopes all things and endures all things.

Love builds up. Let all that you do be done in love.

Love never ends.

The Love of God

^{do sb good}
As high as the sky is above the earth,
so great is his love for those who fear him.

As far as the east is from the west,
so far does he remove our sins from us.

As kind as a father is to his children,
so the Lord is kind to those who fear him.

He knows what we are made of;
he remembers that we are dust.

As for humans, their days are like grass;
they flourish like a flower of the field;
for the wind passes over it, and it is gone,
and no one sees it again.

But the Lord's love for those who honor him
lasts forever,
and his goodness endures for all generations,
to those who keep his covenant,
and remember to do his commandments.

戒律 圣经

文化背景：《圣经》(The Bible) 是全世界发行量最大的一本书，也是西方社会家喻户晓、世代相传的不朽之作。《圣经》由《新约》和《旧约》两部分组成。其统一性、纯洁性及启发性对整个西方文明史有深远影响。仅以莎士比亚的作品为例，其中“上帝”一词出现70多次，引用《圣经》的句子更是多达2000多处。莎翁在文学上的巨大成就与他从小对《圣经》耳熟能详不无关系。以上所选的文章和诗歌分别摘自《新约》和《旧约》。《爱的颂歌》(The Gift of Love) 及《神之爱》(The Love of God) 充分体现了“爱”这一《圣经》主题。选文中所用的修辞手法诸如排比、明喻和借喻等，都值得我们学习、欣赏。

(张玲 选编)

9 大学英语导学

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大家都知道, “too...to...” 这个结构既可表示肯定义, 又可表示否定义, 两种含义截然相反。例如:

(a) He is **too old to** work for his bread. 他年纪太大, 不能挣钱糊口了。

(b) I am only **too pleased to** help you. 我很乐意帮助你。

“too...to...” 在(a)句中的含义为“太……以至于不能……”, 有人用这个框架来套(b)句, 就会有“我太高兴了以至于不帮助你”这样不符合逻辑的笑话。其实, “too...to...” 结构在(b)句中要按肯定含义来理解。这种一个结构在不同语境中呈现含义两极性的现象会给我们的理解和翻译造成不少障碍, 初学者常常把握不准。但只要见多了, 还是能够借助语

境来区分的。为了帮助大家更好地把握含义两极性

现象, 笔者在此将所搜集到的具有含义

两极性的几个词和短语做个

简要介绍。

词汇含义两极性拾趣

◇ 徐朝晖

1. table

(a) Research groups prepare the draft bills **tabled** by parliamentary representatives. 研究小组预备了议员们列入议程的草案。

(b) The Congress **tabled** a bill last month. 国会上个月搁置了一个议案。

(A)句是table一词的英国英语用法, 表示“把……列入议事日程”, 而(b)句中的table则指“推迟讨论或搁置”, 属美国英语用法。虽然table一词看似再简单不过, 但要理解它在上述两个例句中的含义, 似乎还得从Parliament (常指英国国会) 和Congress (美国国会) 着手才行。

2. gloat

(a) The prisoner **gloated** over others' misfortunes. 那个囚犯对别人的不幸幸灾乐祸。

(b) The mother **gloated** over her baby's smiling face. 母亲心满意足地看着孩子的笑脸。

gloat一词既可表示“幸灾乐祸地注视”, 又有“心满意足地看”之义。不加分析的话, 就容易曲解上述两个例句中该词的含义。

3. visitation

(a) The famine was looked upon as a **visitation** of God for people's sins. 该场饥荒被认为是上帝对民众所犯罪行的谴责。

(b) The timely rain which had long been hoped for was greeted by the tribe as the **visitation** of God. 这场盼望已久的及时雨被该部落的人当作上

天的恩赐来对待。

visitation一词既可指“大降的福”，又可指“天降的祸”，福兮祸兮，真得好好琢磨一番。

4. commencement

(a) What is your plan at the **commencement** of the new academic year?
新学年伊始，你的学习计划是什么？

(b) Will your school invite your parents to attend your **commencement** next month? 你们学校会邀请你的父母参加你下个月的毕业典礼吗？

commencement一词既可指“开始”，又可指“结束（毕业典礼）”。

此外，有些常见的插入语也常带有两极含义，在理解和翻译它们时需要特别小心谨慎，要联系语境才不至于出差错。

5. to crown all

(a) **To crown all**, we breezed off all the seven gold medals in the table tennis tournament this year. 更令人高兴的是，我们囊括了今年乒乓球锦标赛的所有七项冠军。

(b) **To crown all**, even his parents failed to understand him. 更糟糕的是，即使是他的父母也不理解他。

to crown all表示“更令人高兴的是”，还是“更糟糕的是”，逻辑分析和判断会告诉我们正确答案。

6. as luck would have it

(a) **As luck would have it**, the drowning man caught hold of a piece of plank blown toward him by a sudden gust. 碰巧/很幸运的是，那个快要淹死的人抓住一块被阵风吹向他的木板。

(b) **As luck would have it**, there was a sudden gust when the fire broke out. 当火灾发生时，不巧/不幸正遇上一阵大风。

as luck would have it是“幸运”还是“不幸”，是“碰巧”还是“不巧”，还得视上下文而定。

看了上述这些例子，我们不禁会问：词汇含义两极性现象产生的原因是什么？笔者认为可能是由语言误用引发的。虽然用错了，久了也就被人们所接受和认可，故而也就能在语言的漫长演变中得以存活下来，成为一种约定俗成的独具特色的语言现象。类似的例子在汉语中也可以找到。如：

(a) 他越解释，我越糊涂。

(b) 难得糊涂。

(a)句中“糊涂”指“不明事理，对事物的认识模糊或混乱”，而

(b)句中“糊涂”是褒义词，有“大智若愚”的含义。

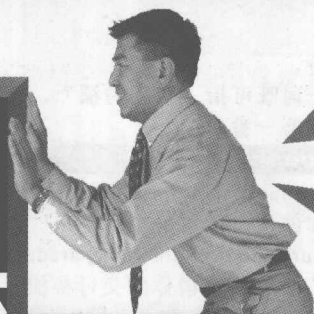
这种情况的出现有时会给我们带来不必要的麻烦（如歧义现象），但同时也丰富了英语的语言现象。只要我们牢记“逻辑至上”的原则，紧密结合语境，就不难正确理解和掌握它们了。

大学英语

表示

强调

的方法



强调英语句子中的某一成分，可用的方式多种多样，现将它们归纳如下。

◇ 俞秀红

1. 用助词do表示强调，如：

He did accomplish the task in time. 他的确准时完成了任务。

Do be careful! 务必要小心！

2. 用反身代词表示强调，如：

You yourself heard the explosion quite clearly. 你是非常清楚地亲耳听到爆炸声的。

Tom is all right himself, but his wife is badly hurt. 汤姆自己倒还好，但他的妻子却伤得很厉害。

3. 用形容词very, single等表示强调，如：

You are the very man I am looking for. 你正是我要找的人。

I will not make one single concession. 我绝不做任何一点让步。

4. 用副词very, only, even, too等表示强调，如：

He drank it to the very last drop. 他把它喝得一干二净。

Only in this way can we succeed. 只有用这样的方法我们才能成功。

He didn't answer even my letter. 他甚至连我的信都不回。

5. 用cannot...too/over..., Cannot...more等“否定加否定”结构表示强调, 如:

I can't agree with you more. 我非常同意你的看法。

I cannot recommend the film too strongly. 无论我怎样竭力推荐这部电影也不嫌过分。

I am not unfaithful to you. 我对你无比忠诚。

6. 用短语in every way, in no way, by all means, by no means, only too, all too, but too, in heaven, in the world, in hell, on earth, under the sun, ever, the hell等表示强调, 如:

Nobody under the sun would say that. 确实没有人会那样说。

Who ever told you a thing like that? 究竟是谁这么跟你说的?

Who the hell do you think you are anyway? 你究竟认为你是什么人?

The news was only too true. 这消息确实是事实。

How on earth did you find out about it? 你到底是怎么发现它的呢?

7. 用倒装句表示强调, 如:

A very capable young man he is! 他的确是个很有能力的年轻人!

In wine is the truth. 酒后吐真言。

8. 用强调句型表示强调, 如:

It was the teacher who encouraged me. 是老师给了我勇气。

It was yesterday that we went to the town. 就是在昨天我们去了镇里。

9. 用带-ly的程度副词表示强调, 如:

I absolutely love peaches. 我非常喜欢桃子。

I'm definitely leaving. 我真的得走了。

Many people greatly admire English gardens. 许多人非常欣赏英式花园。

“除……外”

表达法种种

◆ 周淑瑾

一、except, except for, but均有“除……之外，都……”的意思，表示从整体中扣除这一部分 (not including, without)，语气是否定的。

1. except

(1) 被排除的部分是属于同类的人或物。如：

He answered all the questions except the last one. 除了最后一题，他回答了所有的问题。

(2) 不可放在句首。如果在句首，即使是指同一类的人或物，也要用 except for。如：

Except for John, the whole class passed the test. 除了约翰，全班人都通过了考试。

(3) 可以跟介词短语。如：

I can take my holidays at any time except in August. 除了八月份之外，我什么时候都可以休假。

He rarely went anywhere except to his office. 除了去办公室之外，他很少去什么地方。

(4) 可以跟不定式。如：

The windows were never opened

except to air the room for a few minutes in the morning. 除了早上开几分钟给房间通风外，窗户从来不开。

(5) 当谓语动词是do (常见搭配是 do everything/nothing/anything, everything/nothing/anything to do) 时，except后的不定式中的to可以省略。如：

He will do anything except lend you money. 除了借你钱外，他什么都可以做。

She has everything to do every day except cook. 除了做饭之外她每天什么都能做。

(6) 可以跟从句。如：

I know nothing about him except that he lives next door. 我对他一无所知，只知道他住在隔壁。

This suit fits me well except that the trousers are too long. 这套装很适合

我，只是裤子太长了。

I know nothing about it except what I have read in the papers. 除了在报上读到的以外，我对这件事一无所知。

2. except for

被排除的部分不是属于同类的人或物，可放在句首或句末。如：

Except for one old lady, the bus was empty. 除了一位老妇人之外，公共汽车空荡荡的。

The room was bare of furniture except for a few chairs. 除了几把椅子外，房间里什么家具也没有。


3. but

通常用在 no, all, nobody,

anywhere, everything等（复合）不定代词之后，或用在疑问词who, where, what之后，后接名词、代词或介词短语等（在这些词之后也可以用except），不可放在句首。如：

Who but John would say that? 除了约翰之外，谁还会那么说？



 二、besides, in addition, in addition to的意思是“除……之外，还有”，着重强调“另外还有”。

1. besides

（1）用于肯定句时，与except的意思完全不同，可放在句首或句末。如：

Besides these honours, he received a sum of money. 除了这些荣誉，他还得了一笔钱。

I have five other books besides this. 除这本以外，我还有五本别的书。

（2）有时在否定意义句中，besides与except的意思相同，意为“除……之外（不再有）”。

He has few friends besides us. 除了我们，他几乎没有别的朋友。

We have no other dictionaries besides these. 除了这些辞典外，我们没有别的辞典了。

2. in addition (to)

意为“除……之外还有，此外”，可放在句首或句末。若该结构后有宾语，要加to；若该结构后没有宾语，则不加to。如：

We saw a Mickey Mouse cartoon in addition to the cowboy movie. 除了牛仔影片外，我们还看了一部米老鼠卡通片。

Aunt Mary gave us sandwiches and a bag of cookies in addition. 此外，玛