

新概念英语

(第三册)

课堂笔记

新概念英语学习中心 编

中国石化出版社

[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

新概念英语课堂笔记. 第3册/新概念英语学习中心编.
北京: 中国石化出版社, 2009
ISBN 978-7-5114-0096-3

I. 新… II. 新… III. 英语 - 自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 179442 号

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中国石化出版社出版发行

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北京科信印刷厂印刷

全国各地新华书店经销

*

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 19 印张 442 千字

2009 年 11 月第 1 版 2009 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

定价: 30.00 元

Preface

前言

《新概念英语》堪称经典,教材中的文章语言优雅、凝练,句型工整又富于变化。教材着重分析句子之间内在的逻辑关系,使学习者认识到句型的精练、优美、实用与可模仿性,从而将其有机地运用于英语的使用之中,并进一步扩充讲解词汇、短语及语法的实战运用。

《新概念英语课堂笔记》这套丛书共4册,分别与《新概念英语》1—4册相对应,在内容和难度上环环相扣、循序渐进,但同时又各具特色、自成一体。本书采取分课讲解与课文互动的编写形式。全书主要由课文注释、核心语法和课后答案等内容组成。课文讲解部分选取课文中具有一定难度的句子,进行详尽地分析,从而帮助学习者充分理解教材内容;核心语法部分对课文中所涉及的重要词法和句法进行了说明阐释,同时引用《新概念英语》教材中的素材作为实例说明,为提高学习者的阅读理解和写作水平打好基础;课后答案部分为大家提供了课后练习的参考答案,既有助于查疑补缺,又可以扩展相关知识。此外,本书还对英语学习中常用常考的重要单词和相关词组进行分析讲解,对容易混淆的重要词汇进行辨析,有效地扩大学习者的词汇量。另外,本书还可以作为青年朋友学习和掌握基础英语语法和词法的工具书。

呈现在读者面前的这套《新概念英语课堂笔记》丛书,集新东方教师十余年新概念英语教学精粹,结合骨干教师多年教学经验,一气呵成,颇具特色。注重巩固基础,循序渐进,最终达到英语能力的全面拓展与提高。本套书真正体现教学研究的最新成果,最终帮助读者朋友真正提高英语水平!

由于时间仓促,书中错误或疏漏之处在所难免,诚请读者斧正。

编者

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Lesson 1 A puma at large 逃避的美洲狮

课文注释

1. Pumas are large, cat-like animals which are found in America.

【译文】美洲狮是一种体形似猫的大动物，产于美洲。

【用法】*cat-like* 为派生词，由词根(名词)+后缀(-like)构成。后缀-*like* 表示“像……似的”、“有……特征的”：*ladylike* 像妇女一样；*dreamlike* 如梦似的；*dog-like* 像狗一样的。

2. When reports came into London Zoo that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London, they were not taken seriously.

【译文】当伦敦动物园接到报告说，在伦敦以南 45 公里处发现美洲狮时，这些报告并没有受到重视。

【用法】

(1) *that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London* 是同位语从句，作 *reports* 的同位语，进一步说明报告的内容。

(2) 主句中的代词 *they* 指前面时间状语从句中的主语 *reports*。

(3) *take something seriously* 把……看得很重要，如：*He always takes the teacher's advices seriously.* 他总是认真对待老师的意见。

3. However, as the evidence began to accumulate, experts from the Zoo felt obliged to investigate, for the descriptions given by people who claimed to have seen the puma were extraordinarily similar.

【译文】可是，随着证据越来越多，动物园的专家们感到有必要进行一番调查，因为凡是声称见到过美洲狮的人们所描述的情况竟是出奇地相似。

【用法】

(1) ① *oblige* 只作及物动词用时，作“迫使，不得不”解，但强迫意味较弱，必要性的意味较强，且常用于被动式。如：*The law obliges parents to send their children to school.* 法律迫使父母送孩子上学受教育。

② 它还作“施惠”解，意指使别人因自己的帮助或效劳而感谢或感到高兴。如：*He obliged me with a detailed account of the trip which I had missed.* 我没有参加那次旅行，承他好意，把详细情况告诉了我。

③ *oblige* 常用于被动语态中，套语“感谢”。如：*We shall be much obliged if you will kindly lend us your truck.* 你们如能把卡车借我们用一用，我们将非常地感谢。

④ *oblige* 做不及物动词，表示“做某事表示好意”。如：*Will you oblige with a song?* 请唱一首歌，好吗？

(2) *the description given by people* 中的 *given by people* 为过去分词短语作定语，修饰 *description*。*description* 常与动词 *give* 或 *make* 搭配使用，在所描述的人或物

前使用介词 *of*: *give/make a description of sth./sb.* 对某事、某人进行描述,如:
She gave a description of the battle. 她对战况作了描述。

- (3) *who claimed to have seen the puma* 中的 *who* 引导一定语从句,修饰其前的 *people*。*to have seen* 为动词不定式的完成时结构,表示动词不定式的动作发生在谓语动词 *claimed* 前。

4 ...experts confirmed that a puma will not attack a human being unless it is cornered.

【译文】专家证实,除非被逼得走投无路,美洲狮是不会伤人的。

【用法】

- (1) 此处 *will* 不是用来表示将来时的助动词,而是用来表示习惯性或动作特征的情态助动词,通常表示“就”、“就会”、“总是”之意,如:*He will sit for hours reading.* 他常常接连坐上几小时看书。
- (2) 本句是一个含有宾语从句的复合句,*that* 引导的从句作 *confirm* 的宾语,而该宾语从句又包括一个由 *unless* 引导的条件状语从句。
- (3) *unless it is cornered* 为一条条件状语从句,意即“除非它被逼得走投无路”。一般来说,*unless* 为 *if...not* 之意,但语气较 *if...not* 重。在 *unless* 引导的从句中要使用现在时形式,而非将来时形式,如:

I will not go unless I hear from him. 如果他不通知我,我就不去。

此外,使用 *unless* 的句子含有“如果 *B* 未阻止, *A* 就会发生”之意,而不可用其表示“由于 *B* 未发生而 *A* 才发生”之意的句子,如:*I'll agree with you, if you don't stick to that point.* 如果你不坚持那点,我就同意你的看法。句子中的 *if...not* 结构,不可用 *unless* 取代。

- (4) *corner* 作动词时

① *corner* 用作及物动词时,指“逼入一个角落,使陷入困境”。如:*That question cornered me.* 那问题把我难住了。*The escaped prisoner was cornered at last.* 那逃犯最终被迫陷入绝境,无法逃脱。

② *corner* 用作不及物动词时,指“(车)拐弯”。如:*My car corners even in bad weather.* 我的车即使在恶劣的天气下也能顺利拐弯。

5 ...and at another place twenty miles away...

【用法】句中 *twenty miles away* 为定语,置后修饰 *place*。在英语中,一些常见的表示地点或时间的副词可用来置于名词之后作定语修饰这一名词,如:

表地点: *the house ahead* 前面的房子 *the conclusion below* 下面的结论

表时间: *the plan last year* 去年的计划

6. Wherever it went, it left behind it a trail of dead deer and small animals like rabbits.

【译文】无论它走到哪儿,一路上总会留下一串死鹿及死兔子之类的小动物。

【用法】

- (1) *wherever* 相当于 *to/at any place* “到/在任何地方”,在本句中引导地点状语从句,如:*They explored northward or wherever.* 他们朝北或到任何地方勘探。

wherever 也可以引导让步状语从句,相当于 *no matter where* 无论何地,如: *We will go wherever the Party directs us.* 党叫我们到哪里,我们就到哪里。

(2) *leave sth. behind* 把……留在身后;忘带;在……之后;造成,产生,如: *We went out for a walk and left the mess behind us at home.* 我们出去散步,把一片混乱留在家中。

7. Paw prints were seen in a number of places and puma fur was found clinging to bushes.

【译文】在许多地方看见了爪印,灌木丛中也发现了粘在上面的美洲狮毛。

【用法】*number* 可以用作名词,及物动词和不及物动词。

【辨析】*a number of, the number of*

(1) *a number of* 作“一些,许多”解。其后接可数名词复数,谓动词多为复数,且常和 *good, large, small, certain, considerable, great* 连用。如: *A number of new products have been successfully trial-produced.* 许多新产品已试制成功。

(2) *the number of* 意为“……的数目”是特指,后面接可数名词复数,但谓动词要用单数。如: *The number of the students is five hundred.* 学生的数目是五百。

8. Several people complained of 'cat-like noises' at night and a businessman on a fishing trip saw the puma up a tree.

【译文】有人抱怨说夜里听见了“像猫一样的叫声”;一位商人在钓鱼,看见那只美洲狮在树上。

【用法】

(1) *complain* 报怨;诉苦。作不及物动词用时,常见用法如下: *complain about/of* 报怨/埋怨; *complain to sb. about/of* 向某人抱怨/埋怨。如: *She complained of his carelessness.* 她抱怨说他粗枝大叶。

作及物动词使用时,通常为 *complain that* 从句(即后跟宾语从句)结构,如: *She complained that he did not work hard.* 她抱怨他工作不努力。

(2) *up a tree* 作宾语补足语,说明 *puma* 的状况。

9. The experts were now fully convinced that the animal was a puma.

【译文】专家们如今完全肯定那只动物就是美洲狮。

【用法】

(1) *convince* 使……深信,常见用法有: *convince sb. of...* 使某人深信……; *convince sb. + that...* 使某人深信……,如: *This convinced me that he is honest.* 这使我相信他确实是诚实的。

句中 *were now fully convinced that...* 为被动语态结构,相当于 *convinced themselves that...*,即“使自己充分认识到……”之意。

(2) 此处 *was* 用斜体,含强调之意,意即“确定是”,需重读。

10. As no pumas had been reported missing from any zoo in the country, this one must have been in the possession of a private collector and somehow managed to escape.

【译文】由于全国的动物园没有一家报告丢了美洲狮,因此这只美洲狮一定是某位私人收藏者豢养的,不知怎么设法逃了出来。

【用法】

- (1) 形容词 *missing* 是由动词 *miss* 发展而来,意为“丢失的”(lost, not to be found), 如: *He is said to be missing.* 据说他失踪了。
miss 与 *lose* 都可作“丢失”解,但其用法不同,如:我的书丢了。我们可以说: *My book is missing.* (不可以用 *missed*) 或者 *My book is lost.*
- (2) *in the possession of sb.* (= *in sb's possession*) 是被动形式,表示“被某人占有或控制(*possessed by*)”;它的主语只能是“某物”。另外, *in possession of sth.* 是主动形式,表示“占有或控制某物(*possess*)”;它的主语只能是“某人”。*This golden watch is in my possession.* 这块金表是由我收藏的。
- (3) *somehow* 表示“通过某种手段(*by some means*),以某种方式(*in some way*);由于某种原因、不知怎么地(*for some reason unknown*)”: *We must get the work finished somehow by tomorrow morning.* 我们必须设法在明天早上以前把工作做完。
- (4) *manage* 表示“设法”时,其后用不定式: *manage to do sth.* 含有“成功(设法)做成某事”之意,不可用其表达“设法做某事而未做成”之意的句子,如不可说: *He managed to pass the examination but failed.* 而应说: *He tried to pass the examination but failed.*

11. It is disturbing to think that a dangerous wild animal is still at large in the quiet countryside.

【译文】想到在宁静的乡间有一头危险的野兽仍在出没,真令人担心。

【用法】

- (1) 这是 *it* 作形式主语的简单句,其真正主语是不定式短语,本句可改为: *To think that a dangerous wild animal is still at large in the quiet countryside is disturbing.* 英语中规定,不定式(短语)做主语时,往往将其移至谓语动词之后, *it* 作形式主语。如: *It is better to die on one's feet than to live on one's knees.* 站着死胜于跪着生。
- (2) *at large* (= *not kept within walls, fences, etc., free*) (危险的人或动物)逍遥法外的,未被捕的,自由自在的: *the smuggler at large* 仍逍遥法外的走私犯

核心语法

句子的类型

一、简单句

1. 主语+谓语
2. 主语+谓语+主语补足语(主系表结构)
3. 主语+谓语+宾语
4. 主语+谓语+双宾语(直接宾语和间接宾语)
5. 主语+谓语+复合宾语(宾语和宾语补足语)

二、并列句

将几个简单句连接起来构成并列句。在并列句中不存在单独的主句和从属于它的从句;各小句根据上下文的要求按逻辑次序排列,但各小句都同等重要并独立存在。我们常常把并列句中的各小句看成是并列主句。

三、复合句

1. 英语里很多句子是复合句,书面语尤其如此。复合句是把简单句连接在一起,但复合句的各个组成部分并非同等重要(此点与并列句不同),其中总有一个独立小句(或称“主句”)和一个或一个以上的从属小句(或称“从句”);主句往往可以独立存在。

2. 复合句的构成方法:

① 用连词将从句与主句连接起来。

② 用动词不定式或分词结构构成。它们是非限定性动词,是短语而不是从句,但它们构成复合句(而非简单句)的一部分。之所以如此是因为它们可以用从句的形式表现出来。

课后答案

摘要写作

1. Reports—London Zoo—puma spotted—45 miles south of London
2. Similar in nature
3. Woman picking blackberries saw it first
4. Puma moved from place to place
5. Left trail of dead deer—small animals
6. Paw prints—puma fur found as well
7. ‘Cat-like noises’—heard at night
8. Animal seen up a tree
9. Now experts convinced—really was a puma

Summary

The reports received by London Zoo that a puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London were similar in nature. A woman picking blackberries saw it first, but the puma moved from place to place, leaving a trail of dead deer and small animals. Paw prints and puma fur were found as well. ‘Cat-like noises’ were heard at night and the animal was seen up a tree. Now experts were convinced that animal really was a puma.

词汇

spotted	seen, recognized 发现
accumulate	pile up, gather, heap, collect 积累
obliged to	bound to 必须
claimed	stated 声明
extraordinarily similar	surprisingly alike 十分相似
immediately	at once, instantly 立即
convinced	sure 确信

作文

Mrs. Stone had spent the whole morning picking blackberries in the countryside near her

home. It was nearly lunch time, so she decided to return home for lunch. She was just picking up her basket when she heard a noise in the bushes. Then she saw an animal which *looked like a cat*. She knew it was not a cat because it was so large. The animal suddenly turned round to look at her and she thought it was going to *come towards to her and perhaps attack her*. She dropped her basket and *screamed loudly*. Hearing the sound, *the animal disappeared into the bushes*, after which Mrs. Stone picked up her basket and ran all the way home. She told her neighbours that she *had seen a puma in the countryside*, but they did not believe her. She also telephoned the police but they *didn't believe her either*.

关键句型

Simple, Compound and Complex Statements

简单句,并列句和复合句

A. Simple statement 简单句

只有一个谓语结构的独立分句叫做简单句,是英语中最小的句子单位。

The work was finished well. 这工作完成得很好。

B. Compound statement 并列句

并列句包含两个或两个以上的主谓结构,各分句之间是并列关系,通常用并列连词来引导,常见的并列连词有: and, or, yet, however, but, for, so, therefore, while, whereas (然而), in addition 等。

The clock was old, yet it was in excellent condition. 这个钟老了,然而它仍处于完好的状态。

C. Complex statement 复合句

一个分句不能独立存在,而是依附于另一分句,

成为后者的一部分,这就构成了复合句。其中,不能独立存在的句子称为从句(subordinate clause),带有从句的分句称为主句(main clause)。复合句包括:主语从句,宾语从句,定语从句,状语从句,同位语从句等。常见的从属连词有:when, where, who, after, before, until, what, which, because 等。

The question is whether it is proper to do that.
问题是那样做是否合适。

难点

—prepositions at the end of sentences 介词放在句尾
在下列情况下,介词可以放在句尾:

A. 在 wh-(what, when, where, why, who, etc.) 引导的特殊疑问句中,介词可以置于句尾;

Who(m) are you talking about?

B. 某些关系从句中,介词可放于句尾:

a. 在由关系代词 that, whom, which 引导的定语从句中,介词可以后置于句尾,这时关系代词可以省略;

This is the film (which/that) I told you about. 但关系代词位于介词后作宾语,则不能省略。

This is the film about which I told you.

另外,只有关系代词 which 和 whom 可以跟在介词后面,介词之后不能用 that。

This is the film about that I told you. (×)

b. 介词宾语作为关系代词放在从句的句首,则该名词从句以介词结尾。

I wonder what are you looking for.

练习

- A
1. at/for look at 看; look for 寻找
 2. to go to some place 去……地方,如: go to museum 去博物馆
 3. to send a letter to sb. 给某人寄信
 4. in be born in 出生于……
 5. on depend on 依靠,依赖

- B
1. He is the man we have heard so much about.
 2. The shelf you put those books on has collapsed.
 3. Who (m) did you receive a letter from?
 4. This is the road we came by.
 5. Where is the pencil you were playing with?

多项选择题

理解

1. d 2. a 3. c

结构

4. c 5. d 6. b 7. d 8. d

词汇

9. c 10. b 11. b 12. a

Lesson 2 Thirteen equals one 十三等于一

课文注释

1. Our vicar is always raising money for one cause or another, but he has never managed to get enough money to have the church clock repaired.

【译文】我们教区的牧师总是为各种各样的事筹集资金,但始终未能筹集到足够的资金把教堂的大钟修理一下。

2. The big clock which used to strike the hours day and night was damaged many years ago and has been silent ever since.

【译文】教堂的大钟过去日夜报时,但在许多年前遭到破坏,从此便无声无息了。

【用法】

(1) *used to* + 动词不定式

(2) *strike (struck, struck)* 敲,击,在这里表示“*tell the time by striking the bell*”; *strike the hours* 表示“报时”,如: *The clock is striking four.* 钟在敲四点。

3. One night, however, our vicar woke up with a start.

【译文】可是一天晚上,我们的教区牧师被突然惊醒。

【用法】*start* 表示由于突如其来的恐惧或惊异而身体颤动,甚至跳跃,即“惊跳、惊起”。

surprise “使……惊奇或诧异”,只表示一种心理状态,没有任何动作,一个感到吃惊的人通常会在很短时间内一动不动,眼神会显得呆滞。如: *I woke up from the bad dream with a start.* 我从恶梦中惊醒。

4. armed with a torch

【译文】拿着电筒

【用法】*armed with a torch* 是过去分词短语作伴随状语,其逻辑主语与主句主语一致,都是 *the vicar*,因而将其省略。

5. In the torchlight, he caught sight of a figure whom he immediately recognized as Bill Wilkins, our local grocer.

【译文】借着电筒的光,他看到一个人影,马上认出那是本地杂货店店主比尔·威尔金斯。

6. “Whatever are you doing up here Bill?” asked the vicar in surprise.

【译文】“比尔,你究竟在这上面干什么?”牧师惊奇地问道。

【用法】*what* 与 *what ever*

whatever (或 *what ever*) 是强调形式,在语气上要比 *what* 强得多:

What are you doing, Bill? 比尔,你在干什么?

What ever are you doing, Bill? 比尔,你究竟在干什么?

7. "I've been coming up here night after night for weeks now."

【译文】“几星期来,我夜复一夜地来到这里。”

【用法】*after* 表示重复,意即“(一个)接(一个)(*following*)”的意思:

day after day(一天又一天) *failure after failure*(一次又一次的失败)

8. You certainly did give me a surprise!

【译文】你确实使我大吃一惊!

【用法】*Do-*强调句

(1) 放在谓语动词前,以加强语气和感情色彩。与祈使句连用则常常使邀请听起来更礼貌、诚恳或友好。它们后面的谓语动词必须用原形。*did* 用于一般过去时。

You do wear pretty today! 你今天穿得的确漂亮! *Do be cautious!* 务必小心!

(2) 用来加强对比,例如,表示真与假、现在与过去、惯例与例外的对比:*I don't take much exercise now, but I did play basketball quite a bit when I was young.* 我现在不太锻炼了,但我年轻时的的确确经常打篮球。

9. ...there is nothing I can do about it.

【译文】我对此无能为力。

【用法】本句还可以改写为:*I can do nothing about it. I can do about it* 是一个省略了连接词 *that* 的定语从句,修饰 *nothing*。在 *nothing, anything, something, everything* 等之后的关系代词只能是 *that*, 并且 *that* 通常都可以省略。如:*There are something you can do for me.* 有些事情你可以为我做。

10. "Thirteen is not as good as one,..."

【译文】“13 不如 1 好,……”

【用法】*as good as* 和……一样好,形容词比较级用法,如:*Her work is as good as his.* 她的工作和他的一样好。

但将其作副词短语修饰动词或形容词时,其意义通常为“和……几乎一样”、“实际上等于”,当然全句意义也就未必表示好的或所希望的事物,如:*We are as good as defeated.* 我们差不多失败了。

核心语法

一、一般现在时表示习惯性的动作

一般现在时表示经常发生的、习惯性的动作(*action*)或者是存在的状态(*state*)。这一用法常和一些表动作频率的时间副词连用:

(1) 表示肯定的频度副词有:*always, frequently, usually* 等。

(2) 表示否定的频度副词有:*never, seldom, rarely* 等。

(3) 表示否定的程度副词有:*scarcely, hardly, barely* 等。

(4) 表示频度的副词短语有:*once a week, twice a year, on alternate days* 等。

二、频度副词的位置

1. 英语中频度副词不少,说明“经常的程度”。它们表示的频度可以用下表表示:

频繁程度	频度副词	举例
100%	<i>always</i>	<i>He is always like that.</i> 他总是那样。
	<i>almost never</i>	<i>They almost never quarrelled.</i> 他们几乎从不吵架。
0%	<i>never</i>	<i>Truth never grows old.</i> 真理永远不会过时。(谚语)

2. 除了上面这些最常用的频度副词,还有一些其他相近的副词:

We don't see much of each other. 我们不常见面。

3. 频度副词通常放在谓语前面(a),系动词 *be* 的后面(b),或情态动词、助动词和主要动词之间(c):

a. *He often does this.* 他常常这样做。

b. *She is always like that.* 她总是那样。

c. *Lost time is never found again.* 失去的时间再也找不回来。(谚语)

4. *sometimes* 有时还可放句首或句末,甚至放在动词后面:

Sometimes we're busy and sometimes we're not. 有时我们很忙,有时不忙。

Every man is a fool sometimes, and none at all time. 人会一时发傻,但不会老是发傻。(谚语)

5. *never* 放在句首时,后面句子要倒装:

Never will we bow the knee to hegemonism.

我们永远不会向霸权主义屈膝。

6. 句子副词常可放在句首,或插在句子中间:

However, not everybody agreed. 但不是所有的人都同意的。

She was not, however, aware of the circumstances. 但她对情况并不清楚。

课后答案

摘要写作

1. Church clock—striking hours woke vicar up
2. One o'clock
3. Clock struck thirteen times
4. Vicar—clock tower
5. Took torch with him
6. Saw Bill Wilkins—local grocer
7. Bill—trying to repair the bell
8. Had succeeded—repairing it—but one o'clock—thirteen times
9. Vicar—pleased
10. Offered grocer a cup of tea

Summary

At one o'clock in the morning, the church clock striking the hours woke the vicar up as it

struck thirteen times. The vicar went into the clock tower, taking a torch with him. He saw Bill Wilkins, the local grocer there and Bill explained he was trying to repair the clock but hadn't succeeded because at one o'clock it struck thirteen times. However, the vicar was pleased the bell was working and offered the grocer a cup of tea.

词汇

vicar	priest, pastor 牧师
repaired	fixed, mended, remedied 修理
damaged	broken, destroyed, ruined 毁坏
silent	quiet, still 无声的
with a start	in surprise 吃惊地
caught sight of	see suddenly 看见

作文

a possible answer

A sticky business

We were used to hearing our church bell striking the hours in our small village. For as long as anyone could remember, the bell had struck the hours day and night. However, one night the church bell remained silent and the next morning we saw that the clock had stopped at exactly one a. m. Our clock was clearly destroyed, but no one could explain how this had happened.

Armed with a torch, our vicar climbed into the church tower to see what was going on. He heard a loud buzz as he went to the clock and in the torchlight he found it had been invaded by bees. He was lucky they didn't bite him! He shone his torch into the great bell and saw that it was full of wax and honey. No wonder it wasn't working!

A bee keeper was called in to cope with the situation. He immediately removed the queen bee to one of his bee hives and the other bees followed. The clock was cleaned and was soon working again. We not only enjoyed hearing it strike the hours day and night, but enjoyed eating the honey as well.

书信写作

我们给朋友写信,通常用下列句子开头:

1. It was very nice to hear from you.
2. It's been a long time since I heard from you.
3. Forgive me for not answering your letter before now.
4. I am sorry you've been ill and hope you're feeling better now.
5. I have not written before as I had missed your address.
6. I hope you received my last letter.

关键句型

the present continuous and simple present 现在进行时和一般现在时

A. Present continuous 现在进行时

现在进行时表示说话时正在进行的动作;也可表示事先计算、安排好的活动,除在上下文中意思清楚外,通常需要一个表示时间的状语,

这种用法只限于某些动词,如 go, come, leave, start, arrive 等,如:

They are leaving for Nanjing early tomorrow morning. 他们明天一早就动身去南京了。

B. Simple present 一般现在时

①表示经常习惯性的动作或状态:

Class begins at eight every day. 每天 8 点上课。

②表示客观真理或公认事实:

The sun never rises in the west. 太阳永远不会从西边升起。

C. always, constantly, continually, forever 等表示频度的副词常常与一般现在时连用,表示动作状态的经常发生;如果它们与现在进行时连用,则表示动作的重复发生,并含有一定的感情色彩。

He always comes late for school. 他上学经常迟到。(客观叙述)

He is always coming late for school. 他上学总是迟到。(有点儿不满)

The following sentences from the text tell us what is happening now:

1. Whatever are you doing up here, Bill?
2. I'm trying to repair the bell.
3. I'm glad the bell is working again.
4. It's working all right.

难点

—phrases with in 含有 in 的短语

1. "Whatever are you doing up here, Bill?" asked the vicar in surprise.
(吃惊地,表方式)
2. Please write in ink, not in pencil.
(write in ink/in pencil 用墨水/铅笔写,表工具)
3. We have a great deal in common. (有共同之处)
4. The swimmer seemed to be in difficulty, but he managed to reach the shore in the end.
(in difficulty 处于困境,表状态;in the end 最终)
5. I didn't feel well so I spent the day in bed. (在床上,表地点)
6. We have received fifty applications in all. (总计)
7. The thieves were disturbed and left in a hurry.
(匆忙地,表方式)
8. I can't borrow any more money; I'm already in debt. (负债,表状态)

9. Mary's in love with a sailor. (在恋爱, 表状态)

10. He didn't realize that he was in danger. (处境危险, 表状态)

11. The little boy was in tears. (哭泣, 表状态)

介词 in 的用法非常广, 既可以表示状态, 也可以表示时间、地点、工具或方式等, 下面是含有介词 in 的常用短语:

in public 公开地; in secret 秘密地;
in fun 开玩笑地; in earnest 认真地;
in despair 失望地; in horror 恐惧地;
in pain 处于痛苦中; in doubt 怀疑;
in fashion 流行; in trouble 有麻烦;
in essence 本质上; in short/conclusion 总之;
in fact 事实上; in ruins 荒废;
in vain 徒劳地; in time 及时;
in general 一般说来; in addition 另外;
in sight 视线内; in on 参预;
in English 用英语。

练习

1. very quickly→in a hurry 急匆匆地
2. eventually→in the end 最终
3. to be seen→in sight 看得见
4. with a pen→in ink 用墨水写; with a pencil→in pencil 用铅笔写
5. which they share→in common 有共同之处
6. crying→in tears 哭泣

多项选择题

理解

1. d 2. b 3. c

结构

4. b 5. d 6. b 7. c 8. a

词汇

9. b 10. a 11. a 12. c