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透视 英文写作的 秘密

中国人民大学 田育英◎主编

Reading makes a full man; conference a ready man;
and writing an exact man.

Francis Bacon（培根，英国哲学家、作家和科学家）

Clear thinking makes clear writing.

John Langan（《美国大学英语写作》畅销书作者）

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前言

P R E F A C E

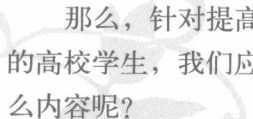
随着全球化的不断深入,英语已经发展成世界语,成为当今世界的通用语。如今无论走在世界的哪个角落,不会讲当地的语言,可能不会构成太大障碍,但是不会说英语,则寸步难行。英语如此普及,不仅对不会讲英语的人是个挑战,就是对以英语为母语的人也形成了压力。近些年来,英语国家推广学习外语就是一个例证。非英语国家英语的普及,首先在就业方面对只讲英语的年轻人构成巨大的挑战,因为原来一些要求懂英语的人承担的工作岗位,现在可以被非英语国家会讲英语的人取代。21世纪的第一个10年即将过去,在未来的世界中,英语会更加普及,所以,我们现在无论怎样认识英语的重要地位都不为过。

学好英语不仅要能说还要会写。然而,能写会写对语言的要求更高。现在不少同学每当提笔写英语作文时,都感到很困难,认为自己既缺乏词汇又没有漂亮的句型,望而生畏。实际上,如果很少写作,即使用母语写作,也会出现同样的问题。

因此,学习英语写作首先要克服畏惧心理。提高英语写作水平就像提高我们的母语写作水平一样,要一步步做起。阅读、体会、模仿和实践都是必不可少的环节。书到用时方恨少。只有写起来,才会认识到读的必要和重要。以读带写,以写带读是本书编写的重要指导原则之一。对范文的体会、模仿是一种更有效的阅读,看得出好文章,才能写得出好文章,因为会写的人更会读。体会范文的修辞技巧、模仿写作手法都是学习写作之必须。

目前在图书市场上有关写作的书不少,但是还未见到类似以读带写这样的写作教材,所以,学生的需要与市场上的空白是作者编写本书的主要出发点。这本教材是针对那些迫切希望提高英语写作能力的学生编写的,可通用于大学英语和英语专业本科生,也适合各类考生使用。

那么,针对提高英语写作水平这个问题,特别是对那些已经有一定英语基础的高校学生,我们应该读些什么,怎样品读他人的文章?如何模仿,且仿写些什么内容呢?



这本教材选材视角与众不同,新颖独到,贴近学生,符合学生的需要。新的全球化发展的形势要求我们的学生能用外语讲或写出中国发生的事情。但是很多教材却很少有选自与我们现实生活密切相关的内容,这种差异会使学生在输出语言时感到更加困难。本书选材注意从各个方面为学习写作的同学提供可借鉴的资料。全书依据不同内容分为三部分即上、中、下三篇。上篇的取材来自社会热点内容,如:汶川地震、北京08年奥运会、志愿者精神以及发生在网络上的一件趣事。中篇包含生活中最常见的一些话题,如:金钱与幸福、工作、成功、时间的意义等。这些话题不仅取材适时,且论点独特,思想鲜明,更能引发我们的思考。从作文角度来说,编者认为这些文章最值得我们学习的地方是这些话题与我们日常生活密切相关,为我们的写作提供素材,而且其准确的遣词造句、清晰的逻辑条理以及对主题层层深入剖析的技巧方法也都可以借鉴到我们的写作中去。下篇与我们的考试联系密切,包含国内考试的各种常见形式,如:标题型作文、看图、图表以及信函等形式,这些范文能为我们开阔思路,提高我们对考试类型作文的写作能力。此外,值得一提的是还有两篇范文是出自两位才华横溢的教师之手,读者可从中体会怎样把一个普通的话题写出彩来。在信函这一课里,作者收录了一封措辞十分考究的信,与其他信函相比,我们可以从中体会语言的 formal 与 informal 之间的区别。作者相信认真品读这些作品,定能收到事半功倍的效果。

其实,在我们日常英语阅读中不乏可圈可点的好文章,但是由于缺乏写作指导,学生在阅读时常常忽略那些写得精彩的句子和修辞技巧。在本书中,作者有意将每一课书设计为一个模拟写作课堂,一次写作课上所要涉及的内容,如:篇章分析、结构解读、写作技巧、修辞手法、思维拓展、措辞准确、提升用词水平以及品读仿写等都涵盖在每一课书内。作者希望读者不进课堂也能提高写作水平。本书中的“范文点评”部分对每一篇范文的结构、句型、修辞等都作了分析;“英语写作思维图式”部分试图用图来描述文章的结构,以帮助读者透视文章的谋篇布局技巧,文章的阐述方式和论证方法有一定之规,但也是因人而异的。仔细揣摩品味,都会有不同的感受。修辞方面,本书特别安排了句式多样性栏目,对范文中精彩句型作了介绍。在“句子的多样性”与“激发创新思维方法”两个栏目中,有时内容上有一些交叉,因为有些技巧既属于修辞方法也属于文章的铺序手段,例如:对比、比较和类比,在一些经典文章中,这些手法都是十分常用的。

词汇是语言的最基本元素,不懂语法,还能表达简单意思,但是没有词汇,就无法表达任何意义。有的学生词汇量不少,但是能灵活使用的却很有限,原因很多,在此不一一分析。现在许多研究推举以记忆词块的方式记忆单词。那么,

什么是词块？词块是真实交际中以高频率出现的大于单词的语言现象。简言之，就是常与一个词同时出现或使用的词语，如：principal source of income, the reason accounting for the worldwide attention。这样的词语融合了语法、语义和语境的优势，形式较为固定，有利于解决用词不准确、表达不顺畅等问题。

为了帮助学生提高用词水平，本书每一课都安排了“改变记忆方式，记词组、学单词，丰富写作词汇”这样的栏目，在这个栏目里，作者列出了应该以词块形式记忆的短语，如：a proof of the positive role of globalization（验证了全球化的积极作用），improve their livelihood standards（改善生活水平），best represent the mindset of the Chinese people（最好地表明了中国人的精神状态），改变记忆单个单词的方法，取而代之以词块的形式记忆单词，可以大幅度提高记忆的有效性。

在这个栏目的下面，还有一个提升用词能力的栏目。这个栏目也是针对不少学生认为自己的用词水平很一般而设立的，很多学生认为自己提笔写作都是用一些很简单的词，作者认为这和所表达内容的信息含量有直接的关系。作者在选注词时，尽量避开了内容含量少的词汇，将所注释的词汇聚焦在中级英语水平范畴，其例句也经过精挑细选，做到所选例句的内容能贴近现实写作，对学生有直接的参照意义，是能说会用的必备词汇，作者认为这些词汇能够部分地满足读者提高英语写作水平的需要。

仿写部分包括三个方面：句子与段落的仿写和经典句型背诵与仿写，读者可根据自己的兴趣选择练习。在读的基础上练习写是比较有效的提高写作能力的方法之一。但是我们知道，读就不容易，写更要花力气，这个环节是本书最重要的环节，没有写就不能提高写作水平，简单的造句不能解决写作问题，阐述一件事情、论证一个观点也要有思维框架，所以要先从模仿入手，体会英语写作的真谛。因此，同学们一定要克服畏难情绪，坚持练习。

在本书编写过程中，得到了很多人的大力支持和帮助。在此特别要感谢的是朱晓姝教授、刁克利教授、张玉荣、郝彩虹、初萌、王建华、张锦等老师，他们向本书作者提供了素材和很多很好的建议。作者向李夏、莫苛、潘奇凡、王玉琪、方莹馨、史美娜、陈元婕、张浣琚、凌祺、温煦坤、范乐乐等表示深深的谢意，他们为本书作了部分翻译和点评工作、为这本书的出版发行做了贡献。一并致谢的还有高岳、鞠明达、吕鹏健、王宇飞、王瑞清、王志辉、刘天欣、钱镛、田晓、刘立中、陈成静、佟宝俊、田奕彬、胡瑞、杨隽、郭强、张学梅、齐力、李正新、孙明意、张洪、李珊等。

由于水平所限，疏漏错误在所难免，敬请读者不吝指正。

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上篇

社会热点短文点评 与结构修辞分析

Unit One Games that Won Hearts and Minds

得人心的奥运会

Unit Two Show of Public Spirit a Good Omen for China

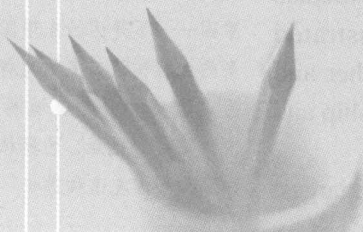
公共精神的表现吉兆中国未来

Unit Three Volunteers Mirror Society

志愿者实映社会

Unit Four A Smile Shows the Face of China

一个微笑彰显中国面貌



Unit One

Games that Won Hearts and Minds 得人心的奥运会

Essay highlights 精彩视点

- ◎ 学习创新观点: Being creative in a common point of view

列举事实, 进行论证

- ◎ 学习拓展文章: Ways to develop the essay

开门见山, 表明观点 | 列举事实, 拓展论证 | 引用心得, 结束文章

- ◎ 掌握修辞方法: Being rhetorical

名词词组的并列使用 | 同位语的运用 | 同义词的运用 | 对比的运用

- ◎ 学习如何激发思维: Being creative in the expression of ideas

比较和对比的运用

- ◎ 掌握词块, 提升用词能力: Being accurate by chunks

a near-perfect success 近于完美的成功 | the online community 网络社区

Evaluation and comments 范例赏析与点评

(1) The Beijing Summer Olympic Games proved to be a near-perfect success, not because the host country harvested the most gold medals and the second largest collection of all medals but because the Games perfectly illustrated the Olympic goals of being “faster, higher and stronger” and the ideals of “peace, friendship and progress”.

(2) The Beijing Games witnessed the largest number of new world records being set as compared with the previous Games and the least

(1) 作者以醒目的标题“得人心的奥运会”点明了本文的中心思想。作者以开门见山的方式说明这一近乎完美的运动会成功的原因——不是因为东道国收获了最多的金牌和第二多的奖牌, 而是因为这次奥运会完美地阐述了“更快, 更高, 更强”的奥林匹克目标和“和平, 友谊和进步”的理想。

(2) 作者在第二段以“北京奥

number of drug scandals in recent memories.

(3) It was attended by all Olympic Movement members except Brunei — 204 countries and regions — and drew the largest number of athletes ever — 16,000 in total.

(4) The Games was exciting for so many wonders and miracles it has generated, including the opening ceremony that “beats all superlative adjectives,” the amazing haul of eight gold medals American swimmer Michael Phelps netted in the Water Cube and the unbelievable records of 9.69 seconds and 19.30 seconds Jamaican Usain Bolt set for 100m and 200m respectively at the Bird’s Nest.

(5) The Games was also inspiring and touch-ing for its many impressive stories.

(6) The spectators were moved to tears as 33-year-old gymnast Oksana Chusovitina from Germany beat rivals about half her age to win the women’s vault silver medal. She said she wanted to win prizes to help her 9-year-old son who was suffering from leukemia.

(7) The audience were also touched by the tenacious South African Natalie du Toit, the first amputee to compete in the Summer Olympic Games finals, who finished 16th in women’s 10 kilometer marathon swim.

(8) Robina Muqimyar from Afghanistan, who braved the gender taboo in her country to come to Beijing for the Games, won the hearts of the spectators as well as the online community even though she finished only last among 85 in the women’s 100m.

(9) What best illustrated the Olympic spirit of promoting friendship was the embrace of Russian sharpshooter Natalia Paderina and Georgian marks woman Nino Salukvadze, who won women’s 10m air pistol silver and bronze

运会见证了与以前比赛相比最多的新的世界记录的产生和记忆中最少的药物丑闻”的事实来论证主题。

witness 见证，目睹。注意 witness 后带有两个并列宾语 the largest number 和 the least number。

(3) 在第三段中作者以“本届运动会参加国家最多”继续论证这为什么是一个得人心的奥运会。Brunei /'bru:nei/ 文莱；draw 吸引；athlete 运动员。

(4) 创奇迹最多是作者 在第四段中着重说明的观点。

(奥运会令人兴奋于它所创造的如此众多的惊喜和奇迹，这包括使得所有最漂亮的形容词黯然失色的开幕式，美国游泳运动员菲尔普斯在水立方取得的令人惊奇的八枚金牌的结果，以及在鸟巢中，由牙买加运动员尤塞恩·博尔特分别在田径100米和200米中创造的不可思议的9.69秒和19.30秒的纪录。)这段里的同义词 wonder and miracle 成对使用是一种修辞技巧，generate 产生，生成；beat all superlative adjectives 使得所有形容词失效。

(5) 文章从这里进入第二个层次，作者在下文一一列举此次运动会众多令人鼓舞和感动的故事。touching 令人感动的。

(6) 第一个感人的故事是来自德国的体操运动员。spectators 观众；gymnast 体操运动员；rival 对手；vault 鞍马；leukemia 白血病。

medals respectively, at the medal-awarding ceremony. Their countries were involved in military conflicts at the time.

(10) Beijing, the host city, won intangible medals during the 17-day tournament. The glitch-free proceedings of the Games; the absolute safety from any accidents or terrorist incidents; the clean air and convenient transportation; the charming smiles of volunteers full of youthful vigor; all won praises and congratulations for the city.

(11) And the Games demonstrated another major function — promoting mutual understanding of different countries and regions. Tens of thousands of athletes, journalists, government officials and tourists from other countries saw a real China completely different from what they had learned from previous media reports. The white clouds dotting the blue sky over a city of modern and ancient architectural wonders were probably the most symbolic of the facts that beat the pre-Games prejudice against China.

(12) Seeing is believing. Just as journalist Andy Bull of London's *Guardian* newspaper said after he came to Beijing to cover the Games: "As a first-time visitor to China, all my knowledge of it is based on received information: from books, news reports, films and TV. The more second and third-hand coverage we get, the more our perceptions are pushed away from the truth ... My idea of it (Beijing) couldn't be more out of date. Modern China is presenting itself to the world, and we have to take it as we find it."

By Liu Shinan (China Daily)

(7) 第一个残疾运动员参加奥运会的决赛; *tenacious* 顽强的; *amputee* 被截肢的人; *marathon* 马拉松。

(8) 来自阿富汗的女运动员冒着该国性别歧视的风险前来参加奥运会。 *taboo* 禁忌。

(9) 作者用What句型承上启下, 指出俄罗斯和格鲁吉亚运动员在两国交战时刻相互拥抱所体现的奥运会精神。 *promote* 促使, 增进; *embrace* 拥抱; *sharpshooter* 神枪手; *the medal-awarding ceremony* 颁奖仪式; *military conflicts* 军事冲突。

(10) 北京获得无形的奖牌是这段的主题句。接下来的三个名词词组列举了三个事例来论证所获得无形奖牌的内容。 *intangible medals* 无形的奖牌; *glitch-free* 无失误; *terrorist incidents* 恐怖事件。

(11) 作者从增进了解是奥运会主题之一这个角度对文章进行总结。奥运会使得众多运动员、新闻工作者和政府官员了解了中国, 消除了偏见。 *prejudice* 偏见。

(12) 作者在全文结尾处以一个生动的例子与本文的标题“赢得人心”做了一个很好的呼应。 *coverage* 报道; *perceptions* 看法。

Map of ideas 英语写作思维图式

全文总体框架	文章各部分框架	文章的细节安排
Introduction	提出观点即全文的主旨 Games proved to be a near-perfect success	not because ... but because ... illustrated Olympic goals and ideals
Body parts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set the largest number of new world records 2. Be attended by almost all Olympic Movement members 3. Generate many wonders and miracles 4. Generate many inspiring and touching stories 5. (Beijing) won intangible gold medals 	<p>The Largest number of world records The least number of drug scandals</p> <p>204 countries and regions 16,000 athletes</p> <p>Opening ceremonies American swimmer Michael Phelps netted eight gold medals Jamaican Usain Bolt set the unbelievable records of 9.69 seconds and 19.30 seconds</p> <p>Germany 33-year-old gymnast Oksana Chusovitina the tenacious South African Natalie du Toit Afghanistan Robina Muqimyar the embrace of Russian sharp shooter Natalia Paderina and Georgian marks-woman Nino Salukvadze</p> <p>The glitch-free proceedings of the Games the absolute safety from any accidents or terrorist incidents the clean air and convenient transportation the charming smiles of volunteers full of youthful vigor</p>
Conclusion	promoting mutual understanding of different countries and regions	saw a real China beat the pre-Games prejudice against China Seeing is believing

Rhetorical highlights —— variety of sentence patterns 修辞亮点——句式的多样性

1 名词词组的并列使用

Beijing, the host city, won intangible medals during the 17-day tournament. The glitch-free proceedings of the Games; the absolute safety from any accidents or terrorist incidents; the clean air and convenient transportation; the charming smiles of volunteers full of youthful vigor; all won praises and congratulations for the city.



点睛之笔

在本文中，作者使用了大量的名词词组，从而使得内容很丰富，意义表达很完整充实。如：

the glitch-free proceedings of the Games

the absolute safety from any accidents or terrorist incidents

the clean air and convenient transportation

the charming smiles of volunteers full of youthful vigor

2 同位语的运用

The audience were also touched by the tenacious South African Natalie du Toit, the first amputee to compete in the Summer Olympic Games finals, who finished 16th in women's 10 kilometer marathon swim.



点睛之笔

在此句中，the first amputee to... 是前面 the tenacious South African Natalie du Toit 的同位语，是对Natalie这名运动员的进一步说明和介绍。同位语的使用使得句子更加简洁，意义更加严谨。

3 同义词的运用

The spectators were moved to tears as 33-year-old gymnast Oksana Chusovitina from Germany beat rivals about half her age to win the women's vault silver medal. She said she wanted to win prizes to help her 9-year-old son who was suffering from leukemia. The audience were also touched by the tenacious South African Natalie du Toit, the

first amputee to compete in the Summer Olympic Games finals, who finished 16th in women's 10 kilometer marathon swim.



点睛之笔

在这两段中，作者使用了两对同义词/词组：一组是 spectators 和 audience 表示观众，另一组是 to be moved to tears 和 to be also touched by。用意义相同或相近的一对词语表达同一个意义，这也是英语修辞技巧之一。

4 对比的运用

The Beijing Games witnessed the largest number of new world records being set as compared with the previous Games and the least number of drug scandals in recent memories.



点睛之笔

作者在本句中运用了一对意义相反的形容词即 the largest number of 和 the least number of 使意义鲜明，给读者留下深刻印象。

Generate creative ideas — comparison and contrast 激发创新思维的方法——比较和对比的运用

比较和对比是说明与议论文中的一个重要写作手段。比较常指两种事物的相同点的比较，而对比则常指两种事物差异的比较。通过比较和对比的手段，作者可以使自己的论点阐述得更加清楚、明确，使论证更加有力，同时还可使文章不空洞或抽象。例如：

Seeing is believing. Just as journalist Andy Bull of London's Guardian newspaper said after he came to Beijing to cover the Games: "As a first-time visitor to China, all my knowledge of it is based on received information: from books, news reports, films and TV. The more second and third-hand coverage we get, the more our perceptions are pushed away from the truth ... My idea of it (Beijing) couldn't be more out of date. Modern China is presenting itself to the world, and we have to take it as we find it."



Memorize in chunks and enrich your vocabulary 记词块、学单词，改变记忆方式，丰富写作词汇

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. The Beijing Summer Olympic Games | 北京夏季奥林匹克运动会 |
| 2. proved to be a near-perfect success | 证明近于完美的成功 |
| 3. the host country | 东道国 |
| 4. gold medals | 金牌 |
| 5. the Olympic goals of being "faster, higher and stronger" | "更快、更高、更强"的奥林匹克目标 |
| 6. the ideals of "peace, friendship and progress" | "和平、友谊和进步"的理想 |
| 7. as compared with the previous Games | 与以往奥运会比较 |
| 8. the opening ceremony | 开幕式 |
| 9. beats all superlative adjectives | 使得所有最高级别的形容词失色 |
| 10. the Water Cube | 水立方 |
| 11. the unbelievable records of 9.69 seconds | 不可思议的9.69秒的纪录 |
| 12. at the Bird's Nest | 在鸟巢 |
| 13. beat rivals about half her age | 打败比她年龄小一半的对手 |
| 14. to win the women's vault silver medal | 获女子鞍马银牌 |
| 15. suffering from leukemia | 患白血病 |
| 16. to compete in the Summer Olympic Games finals | 参加夏季奥林匹克决赛 |
| 17. braved the gender taboo in her country | 冒着国内性别歧视的风险 |
| 18. the online community | 网络社区 |
| 19. bronze medals | 铜牌 |
| 20. the medal-awarding ceremony | 颁奖仪式 |
| 21. be involved in military conflicts at the time | 卷入军事冲突 |
| 22. the host city | 东道主城市、举办城市 |
| 23. win intangible medals | 赢得无形的金牌 |
| 24. The glitch-free proceedings of the Games | 一帆风顺的奥运会 |
| 25. promoting mutual understanding | 促进相互理解 |
| 26. beat the pre-Games prejudice against China | 彻底戳穿了奥运会前对中国的偏见 |
| 27. Seeing is believing. | 眼见为实。 |



记句子学单词、丰富写作词汇和句型

1

The Beijing Summer Olympic Games proved to be a near-perfect success, not because the host country harvested the most gold medals and the second largest collection of all medals but because the Games perfectly illustrated the Olympic goals of being “faster, higher and stronger” and the ideals of “peace, friendship and progress”.

北京夏季奥运会证明取得了近乎完美的成功，不是因为东道国收获了最多的金牌和第二多的奖牌，而是因为这次奥运会完美地阐释了“更快、更高、更强”的奥林匹克目标和“和平、友谊和进步”的理想。

harvest ['hɑ:vɪst] *n. v.* 收获, 收割, 获得, 收成, 结果, 成果

Plum growers are expecting a bumper harvest this year. 李子种植商期待今年的丰收。

The company is now reaping the harvest of careful planning. 该公司现在正在收获认真规划后的丰收。

In advance of our knowledge, we harvest many pleasures. 我们在提高知识水平的同时，收获了很多乐趣。

collection [kə'lekʃən] *n.* 收藏, 征收, 搜集品, 捐款, 收集来的总和

The party got a collection of different personalities. 这个团体汇集了不同个性的人。

Have you seen her CD collection — it's enormous! 你见过她的CD收藏吗？真是太庞大了！

illustrate ['ɪləstreɪt] *v.* 阐明, 举例说明, 图解, 加插图于

The following examples illustrate how this operates in practice. 以下例子说明在实践中是如何操作的。

This illustrates a fundamental weakness in the system. 这表明了系统中的主要缺陷。

2

The Beijing Games witnessed the largest number of new world records being set as compared with the previous Games and the least number of drug scandals in recent memories.

与以前奥运会相比，北京奥运会见证了最多的新世界记录的产生和记忆中最少的药物丑闻。

witness ['wɪtnɪs] *v. n.* 目击, 为……作证, 证明; 表明, 证人, 目击者, 证据, 证词

This old auditorium has witnessed many ceremonies. 这座旧礼堂见证了许多仪式。

Several residents claim to have witnessed the attack. 一些居民声称目击了这次袭击。

scandal ['skændl] *n.* 丑行, 丑闻, 诽谤, 耻辱, 流言蜚语

It is a scandal for a city official to take tax money for his own use. 城市官员收取税金供己使用, 这是丑闻。

The college has recently been involved in a drugs scandal. 该大学最近被卷入毒品丑闻。

3

The Games was exciting for so many wonders and miracles it has generated, including the opening ceremony that “beats all superlative adjectives,” the amazing haul of eight gold medals American swimmer Michael Phelps netted in the Water Cube and the unbelievable records of 9.69 seconds and 19.30 seconds Jamaican Usain Bolt set for 100m and 200m respectively at the Bird’s Nest.

奥运会令人兴奋于它所创造的如此众多的惊喜和奇迹, 包括使得所有最高级别最漂亮的形容词黯然失色的开幕式, 美国游泳运动员迈克·菲尔普斯在水立方取得的令人惊奇的八枚金牌的结果, 以及在鸟巢中由牙买加运动员尤塞恩·博尔特分别在田径100米和200米中创造的不可思议的9.69秒和19.30秒的纪录。

generate ['dʒenə.reɪt] *v.* 造成, 生成, 形成, 创造; 引起, 导致; 酿成

The program would generate a lot of new jobs. 该计划将产生大量新的就业机会。

Tourism generates income for local communities. 旅游业为当地创造了收入。

Completing the project on time and under budget generated a feeling of pride and accomplishment among the team. 按时并在预算内完成项目使得这个团队中产生了一种自豪感和成就感。

haul [hɔ:l] *v. n.* 用力拖拉, 拖, 拉; 捕获物, 努力得到的结果, (尤指) 一网捕获的鱼量

They got a bumper haul of fish. 他们捕获了满满一网的鱼。

The gang escaped with a haul worth hundreds of pounds. 盗贼携带价值数百英镑的赃物逃脱了。

Somehow we managed to haul the boat out of the water and onto the bank. 我们不晓得怎么把小船拖出水拉上岸的。

net [net] *n. v.* 网, 网络, 网状物, 净利, 实价; 用网捕, 净赚, 得到

The company has recently netted several large contracts. 该公司最近签订了几个大合同。

I was netting around \$64,000 a year. 我一年大约净赚64000美元。

4

The spectators were moved to tears as 33-year-old gymnast Oksana Chusovitina from Germany beat rivals about half her age to win the women’s vault silver medal.

当33岁的德国体操运动员阿克萨金娜击败比她年龄小一半的对手获女子鞍马银牌时, 观众们都感动得哭了。