

精读

INTENSIVE
READING

COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语

精解精析

3

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大学英语(精读)精解精析

第三册

主 编	李 平	
副主编	李加忠	冷文彦
	滕延江	杨清波

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前 言

《大学英语(精读)精解精析》是与《大学英语》(精读修订本)相配套的学习用书。

本书编写目的:指导学生运用相应方法掌握教材,并在有限的学时内,最大限度地提高学习效率与自主学习的能力。

本书编写原则:突出教材重点,找准难点,认定特点,实行讲练结合,以利于举一反三。

全书共4册,每册10单元(与教材匹配),每单元包括:重点词汇讲解、重点短语讲解、同义词语辨析、课文语篇与难点、句型结构与翻译、汉译英提示、阅读材料注释与译文、同步练习与答案八大部分,其共有特点是:

一、单元项目设置:博采众长而有所创新,体例编排上集参考书与工具书为一体,以便于学习与查找。

二、词汇处理:从重点词汇、重点短语、重点同义词语等三方面筛选立项,各配以简明地道、涵盖广泛的例句,以强化词汇学习力度。

三、句子处理:从语法、句法、句型转换、汉译等不同角度,有针对性地解释长句、难句及其他相关的疑难,并适当配以改错练习,使句子理解与句型掌握落到实处。

四、语篇处理:通过课文内容归纳、提系语段、篇章结构的分析,刻意从内容与形式有机结合方面,开拓学生阅读理解与写作行文思路,以达到触类旁通的目的。

五、汉译英练习作业的处理:从汉译英同义基本句型、关键词语、多式译法等方面,根据需要作出1~3项提示,以使具体问题条理化、综合化,并趋向理论化。

本书的出版是集体智慧的结晶。在此要特别感谢尚英、由丽萍、张春华、李秀梅、王海燕、王希明、黄宝峰、吴绍猛、于洋的热情参与,共同执笔完成阅读材料的翻译工作。

本书全体编写人员诚恳希望广大同学把书用好,同时对书内失误提出修改意见。

编 者

1999年6月

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Unit One

A Brush with the Law

重点词汇讲解

circumstance	due	commit	regard	confirm	charge
conduct	dismiss	award	release	case	dare

1. circumstance *n.* (常用复数)

(1) the logical surroundings of an action (周围的)情况,形势

— *Under no circumstances* must a soldier leave his post.

士兵在任何情况下都不得擅离自己的岗位。

— The result was the best that could be expected *in the circumstances*.

这是在此情形下有望出现的最好的结局了。

【说明】与 *circumstance* 并用的介词用 *in* 或 *under* 均可。

(2) one's state of affairs 状况,境况(尤指经济状况)

— His financial *circumstance* is from bad to worse. 他的经济每况愈下。

— He lives in *good/easy (bad/difficult) circumstances*. 他生活优裕(贫困)。

【常见搭配】owing to exceptional circumstances 由于特殊情况 under almost any circumstances 几乎在任何情况下 if circumstances permit 如果情况允许的话 in the event of unexpected circumstances 万一出现意外情况

2. due *adj.*

(1) expected or supposed (to happen, arrive, etc.) 预计

— He *was due* (to arrive) in London tomorrow. 他预计明天到达伦敦。

— Their first baby is *due* in January. 他们的第一个孩子预产期在1月份。

(2) caused by, owing to, because of 由于

— His absence *was due to* illness. 他因病缺席。

— *Due to* his bad temper, most people avoid him. 因为他脾气坏,多数人都躲着他。

【说明】① *due to* 在传统英语中只可用作表语,但用作状语的情况已为人们所接受,相当于 owing to。② 注意它与 *thanks to* 的区别。*thanks to* 只能作状语,不能作表语,意为“亏得,幸亏,由于”。例如: *Thanks to* you, I was saved from drowning. 幸亏你,我才没有

淹死。③due to 后面若跟 that 从句领先接 the fact。例如: His love of literature was *due to the fact that* his mother read poetry to him when he was a child. 他对文学的爱好是由于他母亲从小就给他朗读诗歌的缘故。

(3) that ought to be paid 应付的

—Money is *due (to)* him for his work. 他做了事, 应该付给他钱。

—The rent *becomes/falls due* next week. 下周该付房租了。

(4) proper 适当的

—After *due* consideration, he decided to accept the position.

经过适当考虑之后, 他决定接受这个职位。

—He handled the matter with *due* care. 他处理这事很谨慎。

3. commit vt.

(1) to do (sth. wrong, bad, foolish, or unlawful) 做; 犯

—...wandering with intent to *commit* an arrestable offence 四处游荡, 企图作案

—They *committed* horrible crimes against the Chinese people.

他们对中国人民犯下了令人发指的罪行。

【常见搭配】commit suicide/an error/murder 自杀(犯错, 杀人)

(2) deliver, hand over for safekeeping 把……交托给, 把……委托给

—The insane man was *committed* to an asylum.

那个精神失常的人被送进精神病院。

—He *committed* his child to the care of a nursery. 他把孩子交给托儿所照看。

【常见搭配】commit sth. to paper/writing (the fire/the flames, memory/remembrance)

把……记下来(烧掉/牢记)

(3) to promise (esp. oneself, one's property etc.) to a certain opinion, course of action, or a cause 表态; 保证

—He wouldn't *commit* himself on any issue. 他不愿在任何问题上表态。

—I have *committed myself* to help/helping him. 我已保证要帮助他。

【派生词】commitment n. 犯罪; 交托(看管或保管); 许诺, 承诺

4. regard vt. & n.

(1) vt.

①to consider 看作, 认为, 考虑

—We *regard* him as among our Friends. 我们把他看作朋友。

②to look at; to observe 注视, 凝视

—He *regarded* me with curiosity. 他好奇地凝视着我。

③pay attention to 注意

—None *regarded* her screams. 没人注意到她的尖叫。

④have relation to 与……有关

—Your argument does not *regard* the question we're discussing.

你的论点与我们正在谈的问题无关。

(2) *n.*

① *consideration* 考虑

—We should not always act merely from a *regard* to ourselves.

我们做事不应该总是只考虑自己。

—He has no *regard* for the feelings of others. 他毫不顾及别人的感情。

② *observation* 注视

—He looked at me with reproachful *regard*. 他用责备的眼光看我。

③ *attention; care* 注意

—More *regard* must be paid to safety on the roads. 应多注意交通安全。

④ *relation; connection* 关系

—His remarks have special *regard* to the question at issue.

他的话与争论中的问题特别有关系。

⑤ *respectful good will* (复数) 问候

—Please give my kind *regards* to your father. 请代我向你父亲问好。

【派生词】 *regardless* *adj.* 不顾虑的; 不重视的; 不关心的 *regarding* *prep.* 关于

【常用短语】 as regards = with regard to 关于 in this regard 在这一点上 without regard to/for 不顾, 不考虑 hold sb. in high/low regard 尊敬(藐视)某人 regardless of 不管, 不顾, 不注意

5. *confirm* *vt.*

(1) to strengthen 使……更坚固(坚强, 坚定)

—Your behavior has only *confirmed* me in my opinion of you.

你的行为反而使我对你的看法更加坚定。

(2) to prove to be true or correct 证实

—This *confirms* my suspicions 这证实了我的疑心。

(3) to give formal approval to 批准, 认可

—The treaty was *confirmed* by the congress. 国会批准条约生效。

(4) to repeat the assertion of (eg a statement, an order for goods) so as to make it more definite or certain 确定

—They want us to *confirm* when we will be arriving 他们要我们确定到达的时间。

【派生词】 *confirmation* *n.* 证实, 批准, 确定 *confirmative* *adj.* 确定的; 批准的 *confirmed* *adj.* 坚定的; 根深蒂固的

6. *charge* *vt. & n.*

(1) *vt.*

① to publically accuse someone of doing sth illegal or bad 指责; 指控

—They *charged* him with dishonesty. 他们指责他不诚实。

【同义词】 *accuse*

② to ask in payment 收费

—He *charged* me fifty dollars for his services. 他向我收取了 50 美元的服务费。

—Storage will be *charged* on each piece of baggage remaining at stations over 24 hours. 每件行李在车站存放 24 小时以上将收取寄存费。

③to give as a duty or responsibility 使承担任务或责任

—He is *charged with* heavy responsibilities. 他肩负重任。

—The law *charges* the policeman *with* keeping order. 法律赋予警察维护秩序的责任。

【同义词】assign

④to rush (as if) in an attack 进攻, 袭击; 冲

—The soldiers *charged* the enemy. 士兵们进攻敌人。

【说明】在此意义上 charge 可作不及物动词。

(2) *n.*

①[C] accusation 指责; 指控

—A *charge* of burglary was entered against him. 他被指控犯盗窃罪。

【常见搭配】bring/make/lay a charge against sb. 控告某人

【常用短语】on a charge of 以……的罪名

②cost, price 费用, 价格

—It can be obtained *on* very reasonable *charges*. 用很低的价钱就能买到它。

—The gallery is open to the public *without charge*. 美术馆免费向公众开放。

【常用短语】at one's own charges 自费 free of charge 免费 the charge for the service 服务费

③[U] position of care, control or responsibility for a person, group or organization 看管, 主管, 职责

—We gave him *charge of* our children. 我们请他照管我们的孩子。

—Arresting criminals are *the charge of* the police. 逮捕罪犯是警察的职责。

【常用短语】take charge of = be in charge of 负责 in/under the charge of = in/under one's charge 由……负责

④[C] attack 袭击, 冲锋

—He was killed while leading the *charge* at the battle.

他在战斗中带头冲锋时牺牲了。

7. conduct *v. & n.*

(1) *vt.*

①to carry out 实施; 进行; 处理

—I wanted to *conduct* my own defence in court. 我想在法庭上作自我辩护。

【常见搭配】conduct an experiment/an investigation/a business/propaganda/a lesson in English/negotiations 做实验(进行调查/经商/做宣传/用英语授课/进行谈判)

【同义词】execute

②to behave (esp. oneself) 为人, 表现

—He *conducted* himself well at the party. 他在晚会上表现很好。

【常见搭配】conduct oneself in a gracious manner/with dignity/like a gentleman 举止(文雅/庄重/似绅士一般)

③to lead or guide 带领,引导,指挥

—I was *conducted* over a school. 我被带领着参观了一所学校。

—They *conducted* me into the conference room. 他们把我领进会议室。

【常见搭配】conduct an orchestra/a campaign/a class in English literature 指挥乐队(指挥一场战役/教英国文学课)

④to act as the path for electricity, heat, etc 导(电,热等)

—Copper *conducts* electricity better than other materials do.

铜的导电性能比其他材料好。

(2) *n.* U

①direction of the course of (a business, activity, etc.) 处理,经营

—The judge's bias had affected the *conduct* of the case.

法官的偏见影响了该案的审理。

②behavior 行为,品行

【说明】作名词时 conduct 读作[ˈkɒndʌkt]。

【常见搭配】good conduct 好的品行 proper/improper conduct 正当(不正当)的行为

【派生词】conduction *n.* U 传导;导电

8. dismiss *vt.*

(1)to reject (a case, an appeal, etc) 驳回(诉讼、上诉等)

—The magistrate *dismissed* the case after fifteen minutes.

15 分钟后,法官就驳回了对我的指控。

—The defending lawyer asked that the charge against his client be *dismissed*.

辩护律师要求驳回对其当事人的指控。

(2)to refuse to consider (a subject or idea) seriously 不再考虑

—You'd better *dismiss* such thoughts from your mind. 你最好打消这些想法。

—The question cannot be lightly *dismissed* as a dream.

不可轻率地把这个问题当成空想而不予考虑。

(3)to send away or allow to go 让……离开

—The teacher *dismissed* the class as soon as the bell rang. 铃声一响,老师宣布下课。

(4)to remove from job 解雇,免职

—He was *dismissed* from the service for his careless behavior.

他因玩忽职守而被免职。

【同义词】fire, sack

【派生词】dismissal *n.* 驳回,不予考虑;解雇,免职

9. award *vt. & n.*

(1) *vt.* to give esp. as the result of an official decision 授与;判给

—The prize was *awarded* to me for excellence in French. 我因法语成绩优异而获奖。

—He was *awarded* his damages by the court. 法院判给他损失赔偿费。

【同义词】grant, confer

(2) *n.*

① sth, esp. a prize or money, given as the result of an official decision 奖(品)

—He won the third *award* of \$250. 他获得 250 美元的二等奖。

② judgement or final decision, esp. of arbitrators 判决; 裁决

—The *award* for the oratorical contest was made by a jury of nine professors.

演讲比赛的裁决由 9 位教授组成的评判委员会作出。

10. release *n. & vt.*

(1) *n.*

① a setting free; a letter or message that sets someone free 释放(证书); 解放

—She went to the kidnappers to beg for her son's *release*.

她去乞求绑架者释放她的儿子。

—Lincoln proclaimed the *release* of the slaves. 林肯宣布解放奴隶。

—The governor of prison was signing *releases*. 监狱长正在签署释放证书。

② publication, circulation 发行(物)

—The film is scheduled for midsummer *release*. 那部影片定于仲夏发行。

③ relief 解除, 免除

—This medicine will give you *release from* pain. 这药会解除你的痛苦。

(2) *vt.*

① to set free 释放; 解放

—He was *released* on parole. 他被假释了。

② to make available for people to buy or see 发行; 发布

—The new trade figures have just been *released*. 新的贸易统计数字刚刚发布。

③ to relieve 解除, 免除

—Death at last *released* her *from* pain. 死神终于解除了她的痛苦。

【常见搭配】*release sb. from* anxiety/duty/his debt/his promise 解除某人的忧虑(下班/豁免某人欠款/使某人不必履行诺言)

11. case *n.* [C]

(1) all the facts and arguments that support the opinions or claims of one side in a disagreement, legal question etc. (争论或诉讼中支持某一方的)事实 and 论点; 陈述

—The agent made a good *case* for buying insurance.

这位代理商把购买保险的好处说得头头是道。

—Despite long-winded argument, he failed to make out his *case*.

尽管长篇大论, 他还是未说明他有理。

【常用短语】*put the case for* sb./sth. 为某人(某事)辩护 *state one's case* 陈述情况或理由 *have no case* 无话可辩

(2) a lawsuit 诉讼(案)

—He sued the newspaper, but lost the *case*. 他起诉那家报纸,可是败诉了。

【常见搭配】file/bring a case against sb. 起诉某人 bring the case before the court 将此案提交法院处理 withdraw/drop a case 撤回诉讼 win/gain a case 胜诉

(3) a set of events needing inquiry or action by the police 案件

—He reported the *case* to the police. 他向警方报了案。

—They began at once to investigate the *case*. 他们立即开始调查此案。

【常见搭配】a case of theft/burglary/murder/robbery/rape 偷窃(夜盗/杀人/抢劫/强奸)案

(4) an example 事例,实例;病例;患者

—A very few *cases* of cholera are now reported. 现在极少听到霍乱病例的疫报。

—He brought forward numerous *cases* in illustration. 他提出大量实例以资说明。

【常见搭配】an acute/advanced case 急性病(晚期病症) a chronic/mild/hopeless case 慢性病(轻度病症/绝症)

【说明】case 在此义项上既可以指某种病,又可以指该病的患者。

(5) a particular occasion or situation 情况,状况

—If you do so, you'll make your *case* worse. 如果这么干,你的处境将更为不利。

—What's the practice in such *cases*? 这些情况下的惯例是什么?

【常用短语】in any case 无论如何 in case 如果,假若万一……;以防,免得 in case of 如果;万一 in the case of 就……来说;至于 in this/that case 若是这(那)样的话 in no case 决不 in nine cases out of ten 十之八九;很可能 the case 事实;现实;情况 a case in point 恰当的例子 just in case 以防万一(用于表示很小的可能性)

12. dare v.

(1) to be brave enough or rude enough (to do sth. dangerous, difficult, or unpleasant) 敢;胆敢

—I don't *dare* to tell him. 我不敢告诉他。

—Don't you *dare* speak to me like that again. 看你还敢这样对我说话不!

(2) to challenge 挑战

—I *dare* you to jump off that wall. 我谅你也不敢从那堵墙上跳下来。

—I didn't want to do it, but he *dared* me (to). 我不想干这件事,但他激我(去干)。

(3) (作情态助动词)胆敢

—How *dare* you arrest me! 你们还敢逮捕我!

—He wanted to come, but *daren't*. 他想来,却不敢来。

(4) be brave enough to face 敢于面对;敢于承担(风险)

—We will *dare* any hardship and danger. 我们敢于承担任何艰险。

【说明】dare 作主动词用,其后不定式可带 to,也可以不带 to。但在 *daren't* 或 *dare not* 之后须接不带 to 的不定式。在主语为单数的一般现在时句子中,若后接带 to 的不定式用“dares”。若后接不带 to 的不定式,或是不接任何成分时用 *dares* 或 *dare* 均可。

如 I don't think she *dare/dares*. 我认为她不敢。

【常用短语】I *dare* say (= I *daresay*) 我想;恐怕

重点短语讲解

take one's time	turn out	as a result	report to
arm with	call on	(not) stand a chance	find sb. guilty
revolve around	turn against		

1. take one's time not hurry 不着急;不慌不忙

—As it was a fine day and I was in no hurry, I was *taking my time*,...

由于天气晴朗,眼下又无急事,我便慢悠悠地……

—He always *took his time* in eating his meals. 他吃饭总是不慌不忙地。

—You can *take your time* to pay the debt you owe me. 你欠我的钱可以慢慢还。

2. turn out

(1) come to be known (that); prove (eventually) to be 原来是;证明是

—It *turned out* there had been a lot of petty thefts in the area...

事情原来是这样的,在这一地区发生了很多小的扒窃案……

—The plan *turned out* a failure. 这项计划结果归于失败。

(2) produce as the result of labor 生产出;产生

—Our school has *turned out* many great scholars. 我们学校产生了许多伟大学者。

—The factory can *turn out* 500 cars a day. 那家工厂一天能生产 500 辆汽车。

(3) expel; drive out 驱逐

—If you don't behave, you will be *turned out*. 假若你行为不端,你将被驱逐。

(4) turn inside out; empty 翻出

—I've *turned out* all the drawers in my desk. 我已翻遍写字台的所有抽屉。

(5) be present at; appear 到场;出现

—The whole village *turned out* to welcome us. 全村的人都出来迎接我们。

3. as a result (of) 作为(……的)结果;因此,所以

—As a result, I wanted to appear cool and unconcerned with the incident.

所以我想装出一副冷漠的,对这一事件满不在乎的样子。

—He was late as a result of the snow. 他因下雪而迟到。

4. report to

(1) announce that one has arrived and is ready for duty, work etc. 报到,复命

—I was officially charged and told to *report to* Richmond Magistrates' court the following Monday. 我受到正式指控,并通知我下周一到里士满地方法庭受审。

—When you have finished this work, *report yourself to* the manager.

当你结束这项工作时,要向经理复命。

(2) make a complaint about sb. to 向……告发、控告某人

—He *reported* the boy to the head teacher for making a noise.

他向校长告发这男孩吵闹。

5. arm with supply, or provide with, weapons etc, as a precaution or defence 用……武装上

—We went along that Monday *armed with* all kinds of witness.

我们星期一出庭的时候带上了各种各样的证人。

—He *armed himself with* a big stick. 他手持大棒作为武器。

—He set out *armed with* a raincoat and an umbrella. 他带着雨衣雨伞出发了。

6. call on

(1) ask (sb) to do sth; invite; appeal to 请(某人)做某事

—But he was never *called on* to give evidence. 但他却未曾被请求作证。

—The chairman *called on* the representative of that country to address the meeting.

主席请那个国家的代表在会上讲话。

(2) visit 拜访

—*call on* friends 拜访朋友

(3) use 使用

—She would have to *call on* all her strength if she was to open the door.

她要想把门打开得使出全身的力气不可。

7. (not) stand a chance not have a possibility or opportunity; be unlikely to do sth. (没)有可能; (没)有机会

—The poor police had never *stood a chance*. 可怜警察一直没有胜诉的可能。

—He *stands a good chance of* being chosen. 他很可能被选上。

8. find sb. guilty 判某人有罪

—There is every chance that he will be *found guilty*. 他很可能被判有罪。

—The jury *found him guilty of* murder. 陪审团判定他犯有杀人罪。

9. revolve around/about have as its center or main topic or concern; move in circles around 以……为主; 环绕, 围绕

—A baby's life *revolves mainly around* its parents. 婴儿主要围绕在父母身边生活。

—This is the point around which discussion now *revolves*.

这一点是目前讨论的中心议题。

—The earth *revolves both round* the sun and on its own axis. 地球既公转又自转。

10. turn against (cause to) oppose, be hostile to (使)反对; (使)与……敌对

—He had the distinct impression that everyone was *turning against* him.

他明显地感觉到人人都在跟他作对。

同义词语辨析

1. sometime, sometimes, some time, oftentimes

(1) **sometime** 副词, “在某个时候, 日后”, 用来指过去或将来的某一不确定时间。另外, 它还用作形容词, 意为“从前的”。

—It happened *sometime* last month. 这事发生在上个月的某个时候。

—I hope to see you *sometime* next year. 我希望明年某一时候再能见到你。

—Miss Lee, a *sometime* pupil of our school, is now a teacher here.

李小姐是本校从前的一个学生,如今是这里的一位教员了。

(2) *sometimes* 只作副词,意思是“有时,不时”。

—It is *sometimes* very difficult to find an exact translation for a very common expression. 有时一个很普通的说法,却很难找到准确的译法。

—He is *sometimes* in Paris, *sometimes* in London. 他有时在巴黎,有时在伦敦。

(3) *some time* “若干时候,一段时期”,一般指很长时间。

—She stayed in England for *some time* last year. 去年她在英国呆过一个时期。

—The solution may be *some time* in arriving. 可能要过一些时候才有解决办法。

(4) *oftentime(s)* “经常”,用于口语中,等于 *often*。

2. *circumstance, environment, surroundings*

(1) *circumstance* 指某种事件或动作发生时的“情况”;也指“境况,生活状况”,通常用复数形式。

—He described the *circumstances* of the accident in detail.

他详细地描述了这次事故的情况。

—Bad weather is a *circumstance* that we cannot control.

恶劣的天气是一个我们无法控制的情况。

—Smith was at the time in easy *circumstances*. 史密斯当时经济宽裕。

(2) *environment* “环境”的总称,与 *circumstance* 不同的是它更强调围绕着某一特定的人或物,而且往往着重对那人或物的影响。

—*Environment* exercises a far greater influence on living beings than heredity.

环境对于生物的影响远远超过遗传。

—The house itself is not particularly to my mind, but I like its *environment*.

这房子本身并不特别合我的心意,但我喜欢它周围的环境。

(3) *surroundings* “周围事物,环境”,与 *environment* 区别在于它只指具体的物质的东西,范围较窄,而且总是复数形式。

—You don't see animals in their natural *surroundings* at a zoo.

在动物园看不到在天然环境中生活的动物。

—The students live happily in their beautiful *surroundings*.

学生们在这样优美的环境里过得很快活。

3. *award, reward*

(1) *award* “授予(奖章、奖金等)”,后面可接双宾语。

—The judges *awarded* the prize to her/awarded her the prize. 评判员向她授奖。

—He was *awarded* his damages by the court. 法院判给他损失赔偿费。

(2) *reward* “酬报,酬谢”,只能以人或人的行为作宾语,如果说明以何为报酬需用“with”引出。

—Such deeds of self-sacrifice cannot be adequately *rewarded* with money.

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