

INTENSIVE

READING

钻研

《大学英语·精读》

精读课文——《大学英语·精读》

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主编 吴玉瑛 陈勇 潘章仙

College English

航空工业出版社

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考试中



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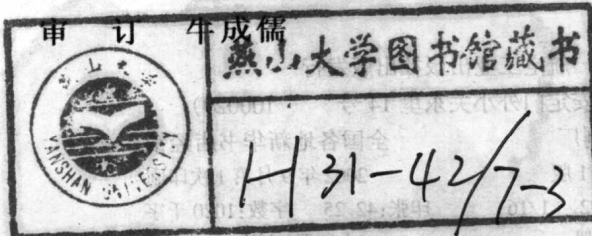
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主编 吴玉瑛 陈勇 潘章仙
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致 同 学

当我读大学的时候,连着考了两次四级都没过,每次都考了四十几分,时间花了不少,书也没少读,题也没少做,就是没效果,很灰心。我的一个师兄英语学得很好,我就向他请教。他听了我的情况后说:“你现在的问题是读文章的时候并不知道自己读没读懂。”我说:“好像文章的意思也大概读懂。”他说:“问题就出在这‘大概’里,我说的懂不是模模糊糊的懂,是真懂。随便拿来一篇四级文章,只要你能把每个单词在句子中的成分都能说出来,你肯定就能考过四级,考研英语也是同样的道理。”我说:“真的?”他说:“那当然,中国大多数学不好英语的问题就出在这。”后来他拿一篇文章考我,反复地问,这个词作什么成分?那个词作什么成分?这时我才发现很多词汇和结构在句子中的作用在我的脑海里从来就是似是而非的。

后来我接受了他的劝告,但我没有去读四级题,而是把《大学英语·精读》的每篇课文都从语法的角度分析了一遍,然后进行翻译。此后,功力大增,不但轻松过了四级,在英语上没费多大力气就考上了研究生。这也就成了本书创作的动因。

本书正是为那些在中高级英语考试中屡战屡败,屡败屡战并试图通过英语来改变自身命运的人编写的。目前考研英语通过最低分数线的比率仅为1/4~1/5,四级通过率由从前的30~40%下降至20~30%,都充分暴露了同学们英语基础薄弱这一根本问题。通过做题来打英语基础不是一个明智的做法!考试好像是一把尺子,是为测量水平,而不是为提高水平而设计的。提高英语水平的必由之路是读透课文,啃课文最长英语功夫了。大学英语第四册不说全部弄明白,只要真正弄明白五课,四级一般没问题。新概念第四册抠透,考研没有问题。

大家在使用本书的时候,要注意从语法和语义(翻译)两个角度对课文进行透彻钻研。下面我来谈谈这两方面的重要性。

第一、语法对中国人英语的重要性。目前很多人学英语忽视语法,其实语法是外国人学英语的捷径,尤其是考虑到中国人学英语的现实情况。中国英语教学分为大学英语和专业英语教学两种情况。一般来讲学专业英语的人毕业后,其英语一般能够达到一个理想水平,但学大学英语的同学实力与他们相比明显不足。说起原因来,并不复杂——大学英语200个学时,专业英语1000个学时。而且入学时两者的水平就有差距。如果你不肯面对这个现实,就不能够采取最切合实际的方法,不能采用最切合实际的方法就不能取得良好的结果。语法是为提高人们学习语言的效率而总结出来的语言规律。在中文的语言环境下,学英语忽视语法实在是不明智之举。所以同学们在读课文的时候,总是先问自己一下这个词在句子里作什么成分。最初的阶段必须强制自己这样做,尤其是到了不容易理解的地方。随着熟练程度的提高,尤其是遇到比较简单的句子,可以省略这一步。但请大家注意,即使是水平很高的英语教授,遇到难的句子时也要进行句子语法分析。

作文在四级考试中得8分以下,在考研英语里得10分以下,主要问题是同学的基本语言水平太差,基本的语法词汇太差。这种同学提高作文水平最需要的是学写作文而是要狠抓课文的语法分析。有一次一个同学找我改作文,我一看,里边通篇都是基本语法和词汇错误,大量的标点符号错误。我说:“如果你把我当成你的朋友,当成一个可以信赖的人,你就信我一句话。你现在不要去写作文,去把大学英语前四册彻底读懂,把每个词汇的句子成分都分析一下,然后再写作文。”过了半年,这个同学又来找我,说他四级考了个优秀,正准备用这个方法考研呢。

第二、翻译对中国人学英语的重要性。对课文的理解很多同学目前处于“只言片语的水平”。有的同学很坦率,问:“老师,阅读英语是不是用只言片语的汉语来理解英语?”根据我的体会,同学在考试的时候,由于时间有限,所谓的阅读理解在很大程度上是用只言片语的汉语来理解英语。但平时读精读课文时,绝对不可如此,必须用准确、完整和通顺的汉语理解英语,其实质上就是翻译。由于我们国内的英语教学过分地强调了英语思维的问题,忽视了翻译的教学。但结果却不理想,有几个人形成了英语思维?中国人学英语的几十年的实践证明翻译是非英语专业的同学提高自己的英语水平的捷径。

本书没有像同类书籍那样肆意展现编写者自己的“才能”,东拼西凑地进行过多的引申和发挥。目前中国学生读课文的主要问题是消化不良的问题,治疗消化不良,不是让他们吃得更多,应该少吃,嚼细。我们认为只要对课文本身进行深入地钻研,读懂,啃透,就足以达到我们学好英语的目的。很多同学的实际情况是看似学了很多东西,什么都不精,什么都不透。有一次我去听一个老师的课,同学们的反映是讲得很精彩。但一问你们学会了多少,同学说,由于自己水平低,什么都没学会。这样的老师在我眼里就是最糟糕的老师,至于读书,道理也是一样的。根据我自身的经验,对于课文不必“旁证博引”,一定要钻精研透,在此基础上读熟,如能成诵则更佳。

本书对课文的讲解的顺序分为四部:①原文→②译文→③分析→④讲解。

① 原文:即课文原文,逐句排列。

② 译文:为对原文的准确理解和汉语表达,是我们是否读懂课文的标志。如果遇到比较简单的句子,经自己的努力就可以译出和书中所给译文水平相当的译文,可不必看下面的分析和讲解。故在本书中译文直接排列在原文后。如果你译不出来,说明你没有读懂课文,请读下面的“分析”和“讲解”。

③ 分析:是对原文句子成分的分析。

④ 讲解:指对于原文语言点的讲解,和对语法分析的补充。

使用本书时,个人可以根据自己的情况,交替选择使用下面四种模式中的一种:①→②;①→②→③;①→②→④;①→②→③→④。

中国社会正处于转型期,生活在转型期社会中的人们的心态的一个很大特点就是浮躁。就学英语而言,有的人今天试一个方法,明天换另外一个方法,到头来,还是一场空。真理总是很朴素的,学英语的方法也同样是朴实无华的。我还是重申我一贯坚持的观点:中国人学英语不走弯路就是捷径。希望大家能够理解我作为过来人创作本书的用心。

王若平 于北京

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Unit One

序言

1. A young man finds that strolling along the streets without an obvious purpose can lead to trouble with the law.

译文：一位年轻人发觉，漫无目的地逛街也会带来涉及法律的麻烦。

第一层：A young man finds that strolling along the streets without an obvious purpose can lead to trouble with the law.
主 谓 宾语从句

第二层：(宾语从句) that strolling^① along the streets without an obvious purpose can lead to^② trouble with the law.
引 主 状 谓 宾

讲解：①strolling... 是 V-ing 分词短语作主语；stroll *vi.* / *n.* [U] 闲逛，漫步，stroll around 四处闲逛；stroll in 在...漫步。②lead to 导致，to 是介词。

2. One misunderstanding leads to another until eventually he must appear in court for trial...

译文：一种误解导致另一种误解，直到最后他必须在法庭上接受审判……

第一层：One misunderstanding leads to another until eventually he must appear in court for trial...
主 谓 宾 状语从句

讲解：misunderstanding *n.* [U] 误解，mis- 是表示否定的前缀。

第二层：(状语从句) until eventually^① he must appear in court^② for trial...
引 状 主 谓 状 状

讲解：①eventually *adv.* = at last, 最后。②in court 在法庭上，正在审理；out of court 在法庭外(的)，被驳回(的)；put / rule sth. out of court 不予受理，认为...不值得考虑。

Text

A Brush with the Law 与法律的一场小冲突

1. I have only once been in trouble with the law.

译文：我平生只有一次遇到过法律上的麻烦。

分析：I have only once^① been in trouble with^② the law.
主 谓 状 谓 宾

讲解：①only once 只有一次，仅一次，可放在句首、句中和句末，但 only once 放在句首时，句子要用倒装结构。如：Only once have I been to Guangzhou. 我只去过广州一次。②be in trouble with 和...有麻烦，with 表示“与...有关”。

2. The whole process of being arrested and taken to court was a rather unpleasant experience^② at the time, but it makes a good story now.

译文：被捕和出庭的整个过程在当时是一件非常不愉快的事，但现在倒成了一篇很好的故事。

分析：The whole process^① of being arrested and taken to court^② was a rather unpleasant experience at the time^③,
定 主 定 系 定 表 状

but it^④ makes a good story now.
连 主 谓 宾 状

讲解：①process *n.* [C] 过程，工序，in (the) process of sth. /doing sth. 在...的过程中；process 和 procedure 都可表示“过程”，但 process 多指用于生产或工业中的工艺，流程，也指相互关系的一系列活动，变化过程等，而 procedure 则强调做事的“过程”或“顺序”，如会议、调查等的程序。②take sb. to court 对某人提出诉讼；of being arrested and taken to court 作后置定语修饰 process。③at the time 相当于 at that time 在那时候。④it 指代 the whole process，即指被捕和出庭的整个过程。

3. What makes it rather disturbing was the arbitrary circumstances both of my arrest and my subsequent fate in

court.

译文: 这次经历令人可恼之处在于围绕着我的被捕以及随后庭上审讯而出现的种种武断专横的情况。

第一层: What makes it rather disturbing was the arbitrary circumstances^① both of my arrest and my subsequent^② fate in court.
主从句 系 定 表 定

讲解: ① circumstances n. [C] 情形, 情况; the arbitrary 作 circumstances 的前置定语, both of my arrest and my subsequent fate in court 作 circumstances 的后置定语; 同时, circumstance 常用于以下短语中: in/under the circumstances 在某种情形下。under/in no circumstances 无论如何也不, 决不; circumstance 常用复数表示“经济状况, 境遇, 家境”。如: in easy/good/flourishing circumstances 生活富裕, in needy/bad/reduced circumstances 经济拮据。② subsequent adj. 随后的, 用于 subsequent to ... 表示“继...之后”, 或 subsequent + n., 表示“在...之后, 接着”。如: subsequent events 随后发生的事件; subsequently adv. 以后, 后来。

第二层: (主从句) What^① makes it^② rather disturbing^③
主 谓 宾 宾补

讲解: ① what 引导主从句; ② it 指代前面的 process。③ disturbing adj. 令人烦恼的。如: a piece of disturbing news 一则令人困扰的消息。

4. It happened in February about twelve years ago.

译文: 事情发生在大约 12 年前, 其时正是 2 月。

分析: It happened in February about twelve years ago.
主 谓 状 状

讲解: it 指代前一段提到的经历。

5. I had left school a couple of months before that and was not due to go to university until the following October.

译文: 几个月前我中学毕业了, 但上大学要等到 10 月。

分析: I had left school a couple of^① months before that^② and was not due^③ to go to university until^④ the following October.
主 谓 1 宾 状 连 谓 2 宾 宾 状

讲解: ① a couple of 几个, 少数。② that 指代前一段提到的经历。③ due adj. 本文中指“预期的, 预定的”, 可用于短语 be due to do 中, 表示“预定做某事”。如: The ship is due at three o'clock. 船应在三点到达。Professor Smith is due to make a speech at seven tomorrow evening. 史密斯教授预定明天晚上七点演讲。due 还指“到期的, 应该付给的”, 用于 sth. is due 结构中。如: Your rent is due the day after tomorrow. 你的房租后天该付了。短语 be due to 也表示“起因于...”, 这里 to 是介词。如: His lateness was due to the storm. 由于下暴风雨他迟到了。due to 还可直接放在句首或句中, 表示“由于, 因为”。如: Due to the thick fog, the plane to Guangzhou will not set out until 9 A.M. . 由于大雾, 到广州的飞机到早上九点才起飞。④ not... until 直到...才。

6. I was still living at home at the time.

译文: 当时我还在家中居住。

分析: I was still living at home at the time.
主 谓 状 状

讲解: at the time 在那时。

7. One morning I was in Richmond, a suburb of London near where I lived.

译文: 一天早晨, 我来到里士满, 这里是伦敦的一个郊区, 离我住的地方不远。

第一层: One morning I was in Richmond, a suburb of London near where I lived.
状 主 谓 状 同位语 状 状从句

讲解: a suburb of London 作 Richmond 的同位语。was 为不及物动词, 表示“存在”, 不是系词。

第二层: (状语从句) where I lived.
引 主 谓

讲解: where 引导地点状语从句。

8. I was looking for a temporary job so that I could save up some money to go travelling.

译文: 我在寻找一份临时工作, 以便攒些钱去旅游。

第一层: I was looking for^① a temporary^② job so that I could save up some money to go travelling.
主 谓 宾 状语从句

讲解: ① look for 寻找。② temporary *adj.* 暂时的。

第二层: (状语从句) so that^① I could save up^② some money to go travelling^③.
引 主 谓 宾 状

讲解: ① so that 引导目的状语从句。② save up 储蓄, 储存, 和 set aside 是同义短语, 可用于以下两种结构中: save up to do sth. / save up for sth. ③ to go travelling 作目的状语。

9. As it was a fine day and I was in no hurry, I was taking my time, looking in shop windows, strolling in the park, and sometimes just stopping and looking around me.

译文: 由于天气晴朗, 当时又无急事, 我便慢悠悠地看看橱窗, 逛逛公园, 有时干脆停下脚步, 四处张望。

第一层: As it was a fine day and I was in no hurry, I was taking my time^①, looking in shop windows, strolling^②
状语从句 主 谓1 谓2 状 谓3

in the park, and sometimes just stopping and looking^③ around me.
状 连 状 谓4 连 谓5 宾

讲解: ① take one's time 慢慢来, 不着急。如: Please take your time and go over your report once again. 别慌, 把你的报告再检查一遍。② stroll *vi.* 闲逛, 漫步。其他与“走”有关的动词还有: hop *vi.* 单足跳行; limp *vi.* 一瘸一拐地走, 跛行; stagger *vi.* 蹒跚而行; step *vi.* 一步一步地走; stride *vi.* 阔步走, 大步流星地走。③ looking, strolling, stopping, looking 前省略了 was, 与 taking 一起并列作谓语。

第二层: (状语从句) As^① it was a fine day and I was in no hurry^②,
引 主 系 定 表 连 主 系 表

讲解: ① as 引导原因状语从句。② in no hurry 不着急。

10. It must have been this obvious aimlessness that led to my downfall.

译文: 现在看来, 一定是这种明显的毫无目的的游逛, 使我倒了霉。

分析: It must have been this obvious aimlessness that^① led to^② my downfall.
定 主 谓 宾

讲解: ① it must have been... that... 是强调结构, this obvious aimlessness 是被强调部分; must have been 是对过去的推测。② lead to 导致。

11. It was about half past eleven when it happened.

译文: 事情发生在 11 点半左右。

第一层: It was about half past eleven when it happened.
主 系 表 状语从句

讲解: it 作无人称动词的主语表示时间、气候、距离等。

第二层: (状语从句) when it happened.
引 主 谓

讲解: when 引导时间状语从句。

12. I was just walking out of the local library, having unsuccessfully sought employment there, when I saw a man walking across the road with the obvious intention of talking to me.

译文: 我在当地图书馆谋职未成, 刚刚走出来, 便看到一个人从马路对面过来, 显然是要来跟我说话。

第一层: I was just walking out of the local library, having^① unsuccessfully sought^② employment^③ there, when I saw
主 谓 状 谓 状 宾 状语从句
a man walking across the road with the obvious intention of talking to me.
状语从句

讲解: ① having unsuccessfully sought employment there 是现在分词短语作伴随状语, 相当于 I had unsuccessfully sought employment there. ② sought *vt.* 原形是 seek 寻找, 寻求。③ employment *n.* [U] 工作, 职业, be in/out of employment 有工作/失业; employment agency 职业介绍所 (收介绍费用); employment exchange 劳工介绍所 (政府机构, 并发放失业救济金)。

第二层: (状语从句) when I saw a man walking across the road with^① the obvious intention of talking to me.
引 主 谓 宾 宾补 状

讲解: with the intention of doing sth. 相当于 with intent to do sth. 有意图做某事。

13. I thought he was going to ask me the time.

译文: 我以为他要问我时间。

第一层: I thought he was going to ask me the time.
主 谓 宾语从句

讲解: I thought 我以为; 宾语从句前省略了引导词 that。

第二层: (宾语从句) he was going to ask me the time.
主 谓 间宾 直宾

讲解: me 作间接宾语, the time 作直接宾语。

14. Instead, he said he was a police officer and he was arresting me.

译文: 不料他说他是警官, 要逮捕我。

第一层: Instead^①, he said he was a police officer^② and he was arresting me.^③
状 主 谓 宾语从句1 连 宾语从句2

讲解: ① instead *adv.* 相反。② he was a police officer 和 he was arresting me 并列作 said 的宾语从句。

第二层: (宾语从句1) he was a police officer
主 系 表

讲解: a police officer 警察。

第二层: (宾语从句2) he was arresting me.
主 谓 宾

讲解: arrest *vt.* 逮捕, was arresting 进行时表示将来。

15. At first I thought it was some kind of joke.

译文: 起先我还以为这是在开玩笑。

第一层: At first^① I thought^② it was some kind of joke.
状 主 谓 宾语从句

讲解: ① at first 起先, 开始。② 宾语从句前省略了引导词 that。

第二层: (宾语从句) it^① was some kind of^② joke.
主 系 表

讲解: ① it 指代上文的 “he was arresting me”。② some kind of 某种, some 放在单数可数名词前表示不确定的某个人或某件事, 翻译成 “某一”。

16. But then another policeman appeared, this time in uniform, and I was left in no doubt.

译文: 但又一个警察出现在我的面前, 这次是位身着警服的, 这回使我确信无疑了。

分析: But then another policeman appeared, this time in uniform^①, and I was left in no doubt^②.
连 状 定 主 谓 状 连 主 谓 状

讲解: ① in uniform 穿着制服, in 表示 “穿着”, 相当于 “wearing”。如: in plain clothes 穿着便服, in red 穿着红衣服等; uniform *n.* 指警察、学生、军人穿的制服。如: a policeman's uniform 警服, school uniform 校服。② “I was left in no doubt” 意思是 “我完全明白了”; leave + sb. /sth. + 介词词组/形容词/过去分词, 表示 “使某人或某物处于某种状态”, “使某人或某物置于某处”。如: leave the book on the desk 把书放在桌上, leave the door open 让门开着, leave him angry 使他生气, be left in no doubt 确信无疑。

17. “But what for?” I asked.

译文: “为什么要抓我?” 我问道。

分析: “But what for?” I asked.
宾 主 谓

讲解: what for 相当于 for what reason are you arresting me.

18. “Wandering with intent to commit an arrestable offence,” he said.

译文: “到处游荡, 企图作案。” 他说。

分析: “Wandering^① with intent to^② commit an arrestable offence^③,” he said.
宾 主 谓

讲解: ① wander *vi.* 闲逛, 漫游, wander about 四处流浪/漂泊, wander from 偏离 (主题等), wander off 徘徊, 漂泊, 偏离 (主题等)。② with intent to do sth. 有意图做某事。③ commit offence 犯罪, commit 可

用于做坏事, 如 commit a crime/murder/suicide/a mistake/an error 犯罪/谋杀/自杀/犯错误/ 犯错误。

19. "What offence?" I asked.

译文: “作什么案?” 我问。

分析: “What offence?” I asked.
宾 主 谓

讲解: offence n. [U] 罪行, 冒犯, 不愉快的事情, cause/give offence to sb. 触怒某人, take offence at 对…生气。

20. "Theft," he said.

译文: “偷窃,” 他说。

分析: “Theft^①,” he said.
宾 主 谓

讲解: ① theft n. [C] 偷窃; steal vt. 偷窃; thief n. [C] 贼。

21. "Theft of what?" I asked.

译文: “偷什么?” 我追问。

分析: “Theft of what?” I asked.
宾 主 谓

22. "Milk bottles," he said, and with a perfectly straight face too!

译文: “牛奶瓶,” 他板着面孔说道。

分析: “Milk bottles,” he said, and with a perfectly^① straight face^② too!
宾 主 谓 连 状 状

讲解: ① perfectly 相当于 very, completely. ② straight face 板着脸。

23. "Oh," I said.

译文: “噢,” 我说。

分析: “Oh,” I said.
宾 主 谓

24. It turned out there had been a lot of petty thefts in the area, particularly that of stealing milk bottles from doorsteps.

译文: 事情原来是这样的: 在这一地区多次发生小的扒窃案, 特别是从门前台阶上偷走牛奶瓶。

第一层: It^① turned out^② there had been a lot of petty thefts in the area, particularly that of stealing milk bottles from doorsteps.
形主 谓 主谓从句

讲解: ① it 作形式主语, 真正的主语是 there 从句, 主语从句省略了引导词 that. ② turn out 结果是, 原来是, 证明是; 常用于以下三种句型: a) it + turns out + that 从句。如: It turned out that what he said was right. 原来他所说的是对的。b) turn out (to be) + adj. / n.。如: The play turned out (to be) successful/ a success. 这个戏剧结果很成功。c) as it turns out 多指“人们后来发现, 碰巧”。如: As it turned out, he was shouted down by the angry audience. 结果, 他被愤怒的人群哄了下去。

第二层: (主语从句) there had been a lot of petty^① thefts in the area, particularly that^② of stealing milk bottles from doorsteps.^③
谓 定 定 主 状 状 主 定

讲解: ① petty adj. 小的, 不重要的, petty cash 零用钱, 零星收支。② that 代替 the theft. ③ of stealing milk bottles from doorsteps 作后置定语, 修饰 that。

25. Then I made my big mistake.

译文: 接着, 我犯了一个大错误。

分析: Then I made^① my big mistake.
状 主 谓 定 宾

讲解: ① make a mistake 犯错误。

26. At the time I was nineteen, had long untidy hair, and regarded myself as part of the sixties' "youth counterculture".

译文：那时我年方19，留一头蓬乱的长发，自认为是60年代“青年反主流文化”的一员。

分析：At the time^① I was nineteen, had long untidy hair, and regarded myself as^② part of the sixties^③
状 主 系 表 谓1 定 定 宾 连 谓2 宾 宾补
“youth counterculture”.

讲解：① at the time 在那时。② regard oneself as 认为某人是，也可写成 regard oneself to be; regard ... as = consider (+名词、形容词、动词不定式、分词等的复合结构，不用as。)把...看作，认为...是。如：I regard her as my close friend. 我把她当成挚友。③ the sixties' 60年代的。

27. As a result, I wanted to appear cool and unconcerned with the incident, so I said, “How long have you been following me?” in the most casual and conversational tone I could manage.

译文：所以我想装出一副冷漠的，对这一事件满不在乎的样子。于是我尽量用一种漫不经心的极其随便的腔调说，“你们跟踪我多久啦？”

第一层：As a result^①, I wanted to appear cool and unconcerned with^② the incident, so I said, “How long have you been following me?” in the most casual and conversational tone^③ I could manage.
状 主 谓 宾 连 主 谓
宾语从句 状 定语从句

讲解：① as a result 因此，结果，可用于句首或句尾，也可用在句中，前后用逗号隔开，作插入语用；而 as a result of 是介词短语，意为“...后果”。如：She didn't work hard, as a result, she didn't pass the exam. 她不努力学习，结果考试不及格。Ten people died as a result of the accident. 由于事故是十个人死亡。② be unconcerned with 对...不担心，对...漠不关心。③ in the... tone 以...语气，I could manage 作定语修饰 tone。

第二层：(宾语从句) “How long have you been following me?”
引 谓 主 谓 宾

讲解：have been following 是完成进行时。

第二层：(定语从句) I could manage.
主 谓

讲解：定语从句前省略了关系代词 that。

28. I thus appeared to them to be quite familiar with this sort of situation, and it confirmed them in their belief that I was a thoroughly disreputable character.

译文：这样一来，在他们眼里，我就像是非常熟悉这一套的了，也使他们更加确信我是一个地地道道的坏蛋。

第一层：I thus appeared to them to be quite familiar with^① this sort^② of situation^③, and it confirmed^④ them
主 状 系 状 表 连 主 谓 宾
in their belief that I was a thoroughly disreputable character.
状 宾语从句

讲解：① be familiar with 熟悉...。② sort n. [C] 种类。③ situation n. [C] 情形。④ confirm vt. 使某人确信，用于 confirm sb. in sth.。如：The new evidence confirms me in my opinion that they are lying. 这个新证据使我坚信他们在撒谎。

第二层：(宾语从句) that I was a thoroughly^① disreputable^② character^③.
引 主 系 定 表

讲解：① thoroughly adv. 彻底地，完全地。② disreputable adj. 声名狼藉的。③ character n. [C] 人物。

29. A few minutes later a police car arrived.

译文：几分钟后，开来了一辆警车。

分析：A few minutes later a police car arrived.
状 主 谓

讲解：a few minutes later 几分钟后。

30. “Get in the back,” they said. “Put your hands on the back of the front seat and don't move them.”

译文：“坐到后面去，”他们说。“把手放到前排座位的靠背上，不准挪动。”

第一层：“Get in the back,” they said. “Put your hands on the back of the front seat and don't move them.”
宾语从句1 主 谓 宾语从句2

讲解：said 后面带了两个宾语从句。

第二层: (宾语从句1) "Get in the back,"
谓 状

讲解: get in 上车。

第二层: (宾语从句2) "Put your hands on the back of the front seat and don't move them."
谓1 宾 状 连 谓2 宾

讲解: on the back of the front seat 前排座位的靠背上。

31. They got in on either side of me.

译文: 他们分别坐在我的两边。

分析: They got in on either side of me.
主 谓 状

32. It wasn't funny any more.

译文: 这可再也不是闹着玩的了。

分析: It wasn't funny any more.
主 系 表 状

讲解: not any more 不再。

33. At the police station they questioned me for several hours.

译文: 在警察局, 他们审讯了我好几个小时。

分析: At the police station they questioned me for several hours.
状 主 谓 宾 状

讲解: question sb. 提问某人。

34. I continued to try to look worldly and au fait with the situation.

译文: 我继续装成老于世故, 对这种事习以为常的样子。

分析: I continued^① to try to look worldly^② and au fait^③ with the situation.
主 谓 宾

讲解: ① continue to do sth. 继续做某事, 也可写成 continue doing sth. ② worldly *adj.* 老于世故的。③ au fait *adj.* 熟悉的, 用于 be au fait with/to sth.。

35. When they asked me what I had been doing, I told them I'd been looking for a job.

译文: 当他们问我在干什么时, 我告诉他们我在找工作。

第一层: When^① they asked me what I had been doing, I told them I'd been looking for a job.^②
状语从句 主 谓 宾 宾语从句

讲解: ① when 引导时间状语从句。② I'd been looking for a job 作 told 的宾语从句。

第二层: (状语从句) When they asked me what I had been doing,
引 主 谓 宾 宾语从句

第二层: (宾语从句) I 'd been looking for a job.
主 谓 宾

讲解: look for 寻找; had been looking for 过去完成进行时。

第三层: (宾语从句) what I had been doing,
宾 主 谓

36. "Aha," I could see them thinking, "unemployed".

译文: "啊," 我可以想见他们在想, "果然是个失业的家伙".

分析: "Aha," I could see them thinking^①, "unemployed^②".
宾 主 谓 宾 宾补 宾

讲解: ① see sb. doing sth. 看见某人正在做某事。② unemployed *adj.* 失业的。

37. Eventually, I was officially charged and told to report to Richmond Magistrates' Court the following Monday.

译文: 最后, 我被正式指控, 并通知我下周一到里士满地方法庭受审。

分析: Eventually^①, I was officially charged^② and told^③ to report^③ to Richmond Magistrates' Court the following
状 主 谓1 状 谓1 连 谓2 宾 状

Monday.

讲解: ① eventually *adv.* = at last 最后。② charged 和 told 并列作谓语。③ report *vi.* 报告, 汇报, 用于 report to sb.。

38. Then they let me go.

译文: 随后他们让我离开。

分析: Then they let me go.
状 主 谓 宾 宾补

讲解: let sb. do sth. 让某人做某事。

39. I wanted to conduct my own defence in court, but as soon as my father found out what had happened, he hired a very good solicitor.

译文: 我想在法庭上作自我辩护, 但父亲知道这事后, 马上请了一位高明的律师。

第一层: I wanted to conduct my own defence in court, but as soon as my father found out what had happened, he hired a very good solicitor.
主 谓 宾 状 连 状语从句 主
谓 宾

讲解: conduct one's defence 自我辩护, 为自己辩护; conduct v. 处理, 主持。如: conduct a meeting/negotiation 主持会议/谈判; defence n. 辩护, 防护, in one's defence 辩护, in defence of... 保卫...

第二层: (状语从句) as soon as^① my father found out^② what had happened,
引 主 谓 宾语从句

讲解: ① as soon as 一...就。② find out 弄清, 查明。

第三层: (宾语从句) what had happened,
主 谓

讲解: what had happened 所发生的事情。

40. We went along that Monday armed with all kinds of witnesses, including my English teacher from school as a character witness.

译文: 我们星期一出庭的时候, 带了各种各样的证人, 其中包括我中学的英语老师, 作我人品的见证人。

分析: We went along that Monday armed with^① all kinds of witnesses, including my English teacher from school as a character^② witness.
主 谓 状 状 状 状 状 定
状

讲解: ① be armed with 配备, 以...武装起来。如: Mary was armed with a letter of introduction. 玛丽带了一封介绍信。② character n. 人品, 性格。

41. But he was never called on to give evidence.

译文: 但法庭没有叫他作证。

分析: But he was never called on^① to give evidence^②.
连 主 谓 状 谓 主补

讲解: ① call on/upon 要求, 用于 call on/upon sb. to do sth. 要求/请某人做某事, call off 取消。如: My teacher called on/upon me to tell her what had happened. 老师要我告诉她所发生的事。② evidence n. [U] 证据。

42. My "trial" didn't get that far.

译文: 我的“审判”没有进行到那一步。

分析: My "trial" didn't get that^① far^②.
主 谓 宾

讲解: ① that 相当于 so, 如此, 修饰形容词或副词。② far n. 程度。

43. The magistrate dismissed the case after fifteen minutes.

译文: 开庭 15 分钟, 法官就驳回了对我的指控。

分析: The magistrate dismissed the case after fifteen minutes.
主 谓 宾 状

讲解: dismiss the case 拒绝受理此案, 驳回此案; dismiss vt. 拒绝受理, 驳回; case n. [C] 案件。

44. I was free.

译文: 我无罪获释。

分析: I was free.
主 系 表

讲解: free adj. 自由的。

45. The poor police had never stood a chance.

译文: 可怜的警方败诉。

分析: The poor police had never stood a chance.
主 谓 状 谓

讲解: stand a chance 有机会, 有希望。如: I don't think she stands a chance of getting the job. 我认为她没有获得这份工作的希望。chance n. 希望, 机会, 还可用于句型 there is every chance that... 中, 表示“很可能...”。如: There is every chance that he may fail the exam. 他很可能考试不及格。

46. The solicitor even succeeded in getting costs awarded against the police.

译文: 我的律师甚至让法庭判决警方承担了诉讼费用。

分析: The solicitor even succeeded in getting costs awarded against the police.
主 状 谓 宾

讲解: get costs awarded 相当于 have costs awarded, “使得诉讼费被判给”; award vt. 判决。

47. And so I do not have a criminal record.

译文: 这样, 我的履历上没有留下犯罪记录。

分析: And so I do not have a criminal record.
连 状 主 谓 宾

讲解: criminal record 犯罪记录。

48. But what was most shocking at the time was the things my release from the charge so clearly depended on.

译文: 但当时最令人震惊的, 是那些明确无误导致宣布我无罪的证据。

第一层: But what was most shocking at the time was the things my release from the charge so clearly depended on.
连 主语从句 系 表 定语从句

讲解: 定语从句修饰先行词 the things, 省略了关系代词 that。

第二层: (主语从句) what was most shocking^① at the time^②
主 系 表 状

讲解: ① shocking adj. 震惊的。② at the time 在那时。

第二层: (定语从句) my release^① from the charge so clearly depended on^②.
主 定 状 谓

讲解: ① release n. [C] 释放。② depend on 依靠, 依赖。

49. I had the “right” accent, respectable middle-class parents in court, reliable witnesses, and I could obviously afford a very good solicitor.

译文: 我讲话的口音表明“我受过良好教养”, 到庭的有体面的中产阶级的双亲, 有可靠的证人, 还有我显然请得起一名很好的律师。

分析: I had the “right” accent, respectable^① middle-class parents in court, reliable^② witnesses, and I could obviously afford^③ a very good solicitor.
主 谓 定 宾 定 宾 状 宾 定 宾 连 主 谓

讲解: ① respectable adj. 值得尊敬的。② reliable adj. 可靠的。③ afford vt. 负担得起, 常用于 can/be able to afford sth. /to do sth.。如: I can afford (to buy) a car. 我买得起一辆车。

50. Given the obscure nature of the charge, I feel sure that if I had come from a different background, and had really been unemployed, there is every chance that I would have been found guilty.

译文: 从对我指控的这种捕风捉影的做法来看, 我肯定, 如果我出身在另一种背景的家庭里, 并且真的是失了业的话, 我完全有可能被判有罪。

第一层: Given^① the obscure^② nature of the charge, I feel sure that if I had come from a different background, and had really been unemployed, there is every chance that I would have been found guilty.
状 主 谓 宾语从句

讲解: ① given 是介词, “考虑到”, “就...而言”等, 相当于 considering, as far as ... is concerned 等, 连接 that 引导的从句或名词性短语作让步状语。如: Given that he is a child, the article is not bad. 考虑到他还是个孩子, 这篇文章已经写得不差了。Given his age, the achievement is amazing. 就他这个年龄而言, 这

成绩已经很了不起了。given 还可表示“如果有…，假定有…；在有…的情况下”等，这时 given 是过去分词，引出短语作状语。如：Given the opportunity, I'd come and see you. 如果有机会，我会来看你。
②obscure *adj.* 模糊的。

第二层：(宾语从句) $\frac{\text{that}^{\text{①}}}{\text{引}} \frac{\text{I}}{\text{主}} \frac{\text{had come from}^{\text{②}}}{\text{谓1}} \frac{\text{a different background}^{\text{③}}}{\text{状}}, \text{and had really been unemployed}^{\text{④}}, \text{there is every chance}^{\text{⑤}} \text{that I would have been found guilty.}$
主 定语从句 谓2 状 谓

讲解：① that 引导宾语从句。② come from 来自于。③ background *n.* [C] 背景。④ unemployed *adj.* 未雇佣的，失业的。⑤ chance *n.* [C] 可能，there is every chance that... 这一句型表示“很可能...”，也可写成 it is likely that... /chances are that...。

第三层：(定语从句) $\frac{\text{that}}{\text{引}} \frac{\text{I}}{\text{主}} \frac{\text{would have been found guilty.}}{\text{谓}}$

讲解：find guilty 宣判有罪；guilty *adj.* 有罪/过失的，内疚的，be guilty of 犯...罪，be guilty for/about 因...内疚。

51. While asking for costs to be awarded, my solicitor's case quite obviously revolved around the fact that I had a "brilliant academic record".

译文：当我的律师要求赔偿诉讼费时，他公然把辩护的证据建立在我“学业优异”这一事实上。

第一层： $\frac{\text{While asking for}^{\text{①}}}{\text{状}} \text{costs to be awarded, } \frac{\text{my solicitor's case}}{\text{主}} \frac{\text{quite obviously revolved around}^{\text{②}}}{\text{谓}} \frac{\text{the fact}}{\text{宾}} \text{that I had a "brilliant academic record".}$
同位语从句

讲解：① ask for 要求。② revolve around 以...为中心或主题，(使)旋转。如：The discussion now is revolving around whether we should go on with the project. 现在讨论的中心是我们是否该继续这个项目。The earth revolves around the sun. 地球围绕太阳转。

第二层：(同位语从句) $\frac{\text{that}}{\text{引}} \frac{\text{I}}{\text{主}} \frac{\text{had a "brilliant academic}^{\text{①}} \text{ record}^{\text{②}}}{\text{谓 定 宾}}.$

讲解：① academic *adj.* 学业上的。② record *n.* [C] 记录。

52. Meanwhile, just outside the courtroom, one of the policemen who had arrested me was gloomily complaining to my mother that another youngster had been turned against the police.

译文：与此同时，就在审判室外，一位抓我的警察正在沮丧地向我母亲抱怨，说是又一个小伙子要跟警察作对了。

第一层： $\frac{\text{Meanwhile}^{\text{①}}}{\text{状}}, \frac{\text{just outside the courtroom}}{\text{状}}, \frac{\text{one of the policemen}}{\text{主}} \frac{\text{who had arrested me}}{\text{定语从句}} \text{was } \frac{\text{gloomily complaining}^{\text{②}}}{\text{谓 状 谓}} \text{to my mother} \text{ that another youngster had been turned against the police.}$
状 宾语从句

讲解：① meanwhile *adv.* 同时；in the meanwhile 与此同时，for the meanwhile 暂时。② complain *vi.* 抱怨，控告，投诉，complain to sb. about/of sth. 向某人抱怨某事，complain to... about/of... 向...投诉...，complain of sth. 诉说。

第二层：(定语从句) $\frac{\text{who}}{\text{主}} \frac{\text{had arrested me}}{\text{谓 宾}}$

讲解：who 是关系代词，代替前面的先行词 one of the policemen。

第二层：(宾语从句) $\frac{\text{that}}{\text{引}} \frac{\text{another youngster}}{\text{主}} \frac{\text{had been turned against the police.}}{\text{谓 宾}}$

讲解：turn (sb.) against (sb. else or sth.) (使某人) 与其他人或物作对。如：What do you think has turned the students against the president? 你认为什么使得学生与校长作对？

53. "You could have been a bit more helpful when we arrested you," he said to me reproachfully.

译文：他带着责备的口气对我说，“我们抓你的时候，你本可以稍微帮点忙的。”

第一层： $\text{"You could have been a bit more helpful when we arrested you," } \frac{\text{he said to me}}{\text{主 谓}} \frac{\text{reproachfully.}}{\text{状 状}}$

讲解: reproachfully *adv.* 责备地, reproach sb. for 因...而责备某人, reproach sb. with 在...方面责备某人。

第二层:(宾语从句) “You could have been a bit more helpful when we arrested you,”
主 系 状 表 状语从句

讲解: could have done 本来可以做某事,但实际上没有做。如: You could have come here by bus. 你本可以乘公共汽车来这儿。

第三层:(状语从句) when we arrested you,
引 主 谓 宾

讲解: arrest *vt.* 逮捕。

54. What did he mean?

译文: 他说这话是什么意思呢?

分析: What did he mean?
宾 谓 主 谓

讲解: mean *vt.* 意思, 表示“...的, 意味着”。

55. Presumably that I should have looked outraged and said something like, “Look here, do you know who you’re talking to? I am a highly successful student with a brilliant academic record. How dare you arrest me!”

译文: 大概是说我本该显出愤愤不平的样子, 并说, “喂, 留神点, 你知道你在跟谁说话吗? 我是学业出众的高材生。你敢抓我!”

第一层: Presumably that I should have looked outraged and said something like, “Look here, do you know who you’re talking to? I am a highly successful student with a brilliant academic record. How dare you arrest me!”
状 宾语从句

讲解: that 引导的从句作宾语从句, 宾语从句前省略了 I meant。

第二层:(宾语从句) that I should have looked outraged and said something like, “Look here, do you know who you’re talking to? I am a highly successful student with a brilliant academic record. How dare you arrest me!”
引 主 系 表 连 谓 宾 宾语从句1
宾语从句2 宾语从句3

讲解: ① should have done 本来应该做某事, 但实际上没有做。如: You should have handed in your paper last Friday. 你本应该上星期五把论文交上来的。should not have done 本来不应该做某事, 但实际上做了。如: You should not have told this bad news to your mother. 你不应该把这坏消息告诉你妈妈。② outraged *adj.* 生气的。

第三层:(宾语从句1) Look here, do you know who you’re talking to?
插入语 谓 主 谓 宾语从句

讲解: look here 作插入语用。

第三层:(宾语从句2) I am a highly successful student with a brilliant academic record.
主 系 定 表 定

讲解: with a brilliant academic record 作后置定语, 修饰 student; academic record 学业记录。

第三层:(宾语从句) How dare you arrest me!
引 谓 主 谓 宾

讲解: dare do sth. 敢做某事。

第四层:(宾语从句) who you’re talking to?
宾 主 谓

讲解: talk to sb. 和某人讲话。

56. Then they, presumably, would have apologized, perhaps even taken off their caps, and let me on my way.

译文: 那样一来, 他们或许会向我道歉, 说不定还会脱帽致意, 让我离开呢。

分析: Then they, presumably, would have apologized, perhaps even taken off their caps, and let me on my way.
状 主 状 谓1 状 状 谓2 宾 连 谓3 宾
状

讲解: ① presumably *adv.* 或许。② would have done 是虚拟语气, 是对过去的假设, 意思是“或许会...”。③ apologized, taken off 和 let 并列作谓语。