

环球雅思国际英语丛书

英语全能

新概念

敏锐听 脱口说 透彻读 流畅写 精湛译

精讲与应用

张艳 张晓飞 梁琦 编著

英语
精通

英语
飞跃

英语
实践

英语
入门

最新版

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3

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内 容 简 介

本书针对最新版《新概念英语(3)》编写,共分3个单元,60章。每章从词汇、句型、语法入手挖掘《新概念英语(3)》的课文内涵,并辅以精心选择的各类考试真题、句子翻译和文化背景阅读,巩固和增强学习效果。本书旨在帮助读者扩大词汇量,掌握句型,了解语言表达的多样性,学会美化英语语言,提高写作能力,提高英语综合应用水平。

本书适合于准备托福、雅思、大学英语六级考试的考生,准备提高写作水平的学习者,以及有相当的英语水平、希望流利运用英语的学习者。

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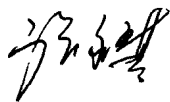
《新概念英语》是风靡中国多年的“圣经级”经典英语教材，历久弥新。为其撰写学习辅导书非一人所能，非能人莫干。

本套《英语全能新概念精讲与应用》的创作团队荟萃了著名的“环球雅思连锁学校”的年轻精英。这伙令人刮目相看的年轻人激情充沛、文华洋溢，既焕发着朝气蓬勃的时代语言气息，又传承了博大精深的语言文化积淀。作为学校“英语全能新概念讲师团”的骨干成员，他们深受学员喜爱，被誉为“跳着桑巴舞上课的经典语言传道士”。

市面上曾偶有一两本关于《新概念英语》教程的学习指导，但都局限于单纯的练习或单一的技法教授，未脱离“教本位”思想。本套丛书汲取经验教训，出版前就以“试读本”方式收集了百余位学生的使用反馈，结合本校广大学员对《新概念英语》的学习心得，百般迎合学习心理，着重巩固学员在学习《新概念英语》中的薄弱环节。

本套丛书的撰写历时一年，经数位一流教师呕心沥血反覆修改。而今面世，凝结了活跃在当今全国教学舞台上的一流新概念英语教师对《新概念英语》的深刻理解和精华表述，将“精讲为主体，练习为应用，阅读为补充”的三部曲贯彻始终。对希望通过学习《新概念英语》应对各种英语过级、出国考试，提高英语阅读和实用写作能力的学习者来说，不愧为一套事半功倍的宝典！

借此衷心感谢这些沉迷于解构英语美文的老师们，没有他们的痴迷，就没有本套辅导书的诞生。希望他们的心血之作能引领广大学员进入美妙的英语新境界！



环球雅思连锁学校总校校长

2003年12月

学习指导

深入学习 快速提高

教材特点

《新概念英语(3)》面向中级水平的英语学习者,在新概念系列教材中起推进提高的作用,旨在从理解、说、读、写、译几个方面全面提高学生的语言应用能力。无论是课文中词汇量的增加,课文选材的多样性,还是长句的灵活运用,都充分体现了这一点。

本辅导书结构

❖ 词汇扩展

单词历来是英语学习的基础。《新概念英语(3)》的单词逐渐从基本词汇向高级词汇、专业词汇过渡。因此,本册辅导书注重挖掘每一个单词包含的信息量,包括单词的词性扩展、短语搭配、近义词反义词联想、词根词缀记忆和单词的文化内涵。要求每个学习者在熟背基本词汇的基础上,牢记其扩展和应用部分,熟悉单词的文化背景,灵活运用英语构词法记单词,触类旁通,举一反三。

❖ 课文精讲

《新概念英语(3)》的课文难度遵循“从易到难形成阶梯”的原则。难度承上启下,句式愈发多样,短语习语愈发多种,语法愈发深入,文化背景愈发丰富。因此,“课文精讲”是本册辅导书的重中之重。我们精心摘选出文中包含重要语法点或经典句型的句子,着力讲解。内容避繁就简,完全配合学习者实际应用,使其“一点就透,一看就会,一用就灵”。

❖ 中阶语法练习

为巩固《新概念英语(2)》的语法学习成果,本册辅导书第一个单元仍然保留了语法练习,但在难度上有所提升,主要训练动词时态、连词和介词搭配等较难的语法点。

❖ 长句翻译

翻译最能训练外语综合应用能力。我们依据课文知识点,给每一章安排了10个英汉双向互译句,并提供参考答案,指出做这类练习的基本思路。在选材上,我们特意汇集了许多实际生活中的常用句,便于大家做口语练习;较长的句子则完全根据课文中的长句编撰,在难度上严格遵循“由易到难,逐课推进”的原则。

为达到理想的练习效果,建议大家在做题时先联想原句和课文中哪个知识点有关,构建基本句型,找出贴切的词语,组词成句,再对照参考答案找出自己的错误所在,然后回到“课文精讲”部分找出相关知识,加以巩固。

❖ 考题实测

本书每章都有6道与《新概念英语(3)》水平相当的考试真题,权威又实用。这些题紧扣课文知识点,让学习者以教材为基础,综合学习而不固于一隅。对准备参加英语水平测试的人而言,这一部分无疑有助于提高实战水平;对于不参加过级考试的学习者,这也是很好的能力测试内容。

❖ 拓展阅读

本书所选阅读文章选材新、内容全、紧扣知识点、富有趣味性。大多数学习者可以在没有译文的帮助下理解文章大意。但是,在这一阶段,我们要求学习者“精读”文章,掌握其中包含的每一个知识点。

实践步骤可以这样:先通读文章,再找出不熟悉的词和短语,自己粗略翻译,最后对照译文。这些文章均摘自原版书刊,宜读宜背。谙熟其写作方式后,对提高写作水平也不无裨益。

学习目标

本册辅导书旨在综合提高学习者的英语水平,帮助学习者建立起个性化的科学学习方法。如果学习者能一丝不苟地遵照我们的指导,兢兢业业地学习,一定会克服英语学习的诸多难题,长足进步。

No pain, No gains! 老生常谈却是真理。

祝每位学习者猛进!

英语全能新概念讲师团全体成员

使用说明

词条

本书词条基本上由词目、词性、释义、例句和例句译文构成，部分词条还包括相关词组、派生词、近义词、反义词，以及单词辨析。

拼写和标点

本书中凡涉及英、美两种单词拼写方法或标点符号用法的，为便于学习《新概念英语》的学习者阅读，均采用英式习惯。比如，表示单位的“米”和“升”拼做 *metre* 和 *litre*，文字中的第一层引用使用单引号等。

符号

I 方括号【】内是学科用语或修辞用语：

【口】	口语	【昵】	昵称
【婉】	委婉语	【谚】	戏谑语
【喻】	比喻	【贬】	贬义
【英】	英国用法	【律】	法律
【美】	美国用法	【摄】	摄影

II 圆括号（）内是可有可无的或注释文字，也有不规则动词的过去式、过去分词，不规则名词的复数形式。

词性

词性的缩写表示如下：

adj.	adjective	形容词	num.	numeral	数词
adv.	adverb	副词	prep.	preposition	介词
art.	article	冠词	pron.	pronoun	代词
conj.	conjunction	连词	v.	verb	动词
int.	interjection	感叹词	modal v.	modal verb	情态动词
n.	noun	名词	aux. v.	auxiliary verb	助动词

词义

本书多数词目包含多个词义。为方便读者配合《新概念英语》教材学习，本书将教材单词表中的释义列在最前面，教材以外的扩展性词义列在其后。

译文

本书中所有译文仅供读者理解所用。

版式说明

Word explanations 词汇扩展

词目	词性	英文例句
① rapture	n.	
狂喜 词义		He is gazing in/ with <i>rapture</i> at the girl he loved. 他喜不自胜地注视着心爱的姑娘。—— 例句译文 I'm in <i>raptures</i> about my new job. 我对新工作喜不可言。
rapturous	adj.	
兴高采烈的, 欢天喜地的		派生词、近义词、 反义词或相关词组 give sb. a <i>rapturous</i> welcome 热情洋溢地欢迎某人 a <i>rapturous</i> look 欣喜若狂的神情

Explanations of the text 课文精解

现代社会的交通工具越来越发达。你对于交通工具的发展有什么看法, 它们带来的仅仅是速度和舒适吗? 还有别的吗? —— 课文引言

① It is almost impossible to take your mind off the journey. —— 课文原句或短语
想摆脱旅途的困扰是很难的。—— 句子译文

点评 it 是句子的形式主语, 真正的主语是 to take your mind off the journey 这一不定式短语。take one's mind off sth. 表示“把某人的注意力从某物移开”。

✓ Don't take your mind off the project.
不要把注意力从这个项目上移开。 } 知识点应用
举例

知识点分析

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UNIT 1

Chapter 1 A puma at large 逃遁的美洲狮

Word explanations 词汇扩展

① spot

v.

【口】发现，看出

He was the first to *spot* the danger. 他是第一个发觉险情的人。

预先认准 We *spotted* the winner of the beauty contest the moment she appeared.
她一出现，我们就认准她将在选美比赛中获胜。

玷污 His trousers were *spotted* with mud. 他的裤子上有泥渍。
n.

点子，斑点

a black skirt with white *spots* 黑底白点的裙子

地点，场所

the tourist *spots* 观光旅游胜地

The police were on the *spot* within five minutes.

警察在5分钟内便到达现场。

② evidence

n.

【律】证据 Can you produce *evidence* of local corruption? 你能拿出地方官员贪污的证据吗?
根据，证明

Have you any *evidence* for this statement? 你这种说法有根据吗?

Absence of *evidence* is not evidence of absence. 拿不出证据并不能证明当时不在场。
call sb. in *evidence* 传某人出庭作证

③ accumulate

v.

积累，堆积

Dust soon *accumulates* in rooms that are not cleaned.

房间不打扫很快就积满灰尘。

True poetry *accumulates* meaning every time it is read.

真正的好诗每读一遍都会有新的含意。

n.

积累

the steady *accumulation* of knowledge 不断积累知识

④ oblige

v.

(以道义、法律或体力)强迫，迫使(常用做被动语态)

In certain countries parents are *obliged* to send the children to school.

在某些国家，法律强制父母送子女上学。

使感激 We are *obliged* to you for dinner. 感谢你请我们吃饭。

使成为必要

Your carelessness *obliges* firmness on my part.

你那粗枝大叶的作风使我不得不对你严格。

- 5 hunt** n.
 打猎 a fox *hunt* 猎狐
 搜寻 a treasure *hunt* 觅宝
 v.
 追猎 This game is being *hunted* to the verge of extinction. (game 此处译为“猎物”) 这种猎物不断被捕杀, 现已濒临灭绝。
 Don't always *hunt* after fame and wealth. 不要总追名逐利。
 寻找 She's *hunting* a job here and there. 她在到处找工作。
- 6 corner** v.
 将…逼人困境, 使…走投无路
 The question *cornered* him. 这问题把他难住了。
 Some beggar children *cornered* us for coin. 一些小叫化硬缠着我们讨钱。
 n.
 困境 He's in a bit of a *corner* just now regarding money. 他眼下经济有点儿拮据。
 I was told that he was to put (drive/ force) me into a *corner*. 听说他要整我。
- 7 cling** v. (过去式 *clung*, 过去分词 *clung*)
 紧紧抓住 (不放)
 The frightened child *clung* to his mother. 受惊的小孩紧紧抱住他母亲。
 坚持 After so many years, those immigrants to the city still *cling* to their small-town values. 那么多年了, 来这个城市的移民还墨守他们的小城镇价值观。
 萦绕不散 The odor *clung* the room. 那个气味充斥着房间挥散不去。
- 8 convince** v.
 使确信, 使信服
 She is *convinced* of his innocence. 她确信他是无辜的。
 convinced adj.
 确信的, 信服的
 She didn't look *convinced*, but said nothing. 她看上去没有信服, 但不做声。
- 9 disturb** v.
 打扰, 扰乱
 Heavy truck traffic *disturbed* the neighbourhood.
 重型卡车的来来往往扰乱了这一带的安宁。
 Don't *disturb* yourself to get supper for us. 别麻烦, 不用为我们张罗晚饭了。
 disturbance n.
 打扰, 骚乱
 quiet the *disturbance* at the street corner 平息街角处的骚乱
 disturbed adj.
 心理不正常的
 a *disturbed* and backward child 心理畸形、智力低下的孩子
 烦恼不安的
 He was *disturbed* at recalling the sight. 一回想起那情景, 他就忐忑不安。
 disturbing adj.
 引起烦恼的, 令人不安的
 The news from the front is very *disturbing*. 来自前线的消息令人极为不安。

Text explanations 课文精讲

你去动物园看过猛兽吧。如果有一天你突然得知你所在的城市或乡镇、社区或乡村有一只逃窜的老虎或狮子,会有何感想?你周围的生活会发生什么变化呢?

1 at large

点评 意为“(罪犯、野兽等)自由的,未被控制的;大多数,整个”。

✓ The escaped murderer is still at large. 逃逸的杀人犯仍逍遥法外。

✓ The people in the world at large want peace. 世界上多数人渴望和平。

本文标题意指“逍遥自在的美洲狮”。

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

美洲狮是一种体形似猫的大动物,产于美洲。

点评 本句是由关系代词 which 引导的一个定语从句,用来修饰先行词 animals, which 在从句中作为主语。类似的句型有:

✓ He spoke to me in a tone which I don't at all like.

他说话的语气我一点儿也不喜欢。

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

当伦敦动物园接到报告说,在伦敦以南45英里处发现一只美洲狮时,这些报告并没有受到重视。

点评 1 mile = 1.609 km. 换算成我们熟悉的计量单位,读者对该距离就有了把握。

表示“伦敦以南45英里”,用 forty-five miles south of London.

表示“离伦敦45英里”,用 forty-five miles away from London.

take sth. seriously 意为“认真对待某事,把…当回事”。

✓ take one's responsibilities seriously 认真对待自己的职责

本句中 when 引导时间状语从句,when 在此做连词,表示“当…时,每当”。

✓ When we were that age, we used to have a lot of fun.

我们在那个年纪时曾有过许多开心的事。

✓ When he goes to town, he (always) visits his aunt. 他每次进城都会去拜访姑姑。

这里 that 引导同位语从句,用于解释说明 reports 的内容。此类抽象名词还有 report, announcement, fact, rumor 等。

✓ The announcement that a new airport was to be built nearby aroused immediate opposition.

附近要建机场的通知立即遭到大家的反对。

4 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.

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所描述的情况竟是出奇地相似。

点评 as 此处表示“随着…”。

✓ As time went on, their hopes began to wane. 随着时间的消逝，他们的希望开始变得渺茫。
介词 for 引导原因状语从句，表示“直接理由”，即对某一情况说明原因。

✓ We hurried for it was getting dark. 我们加快速度，因为天快要黑了。

✓ It must be very late, for the streets are quite deserted. 天已很晚，因为街上已经没有行人了。
for 与 because 的区别：

I for 的语气较 because 弱。

II because 的位置比较灵活，既可位于主句之前，也可位于其后；而 for 的位置比较固定，只可位于主句之后。

- 5 The hunt for the puma began in a small village where a woman picking blackberries saw 'a large cat' only five yards away from her.

搜寻美洲狮的工作是从一座小村庄开始的，那里的一位妇女在采摘黑莓时看见一只“大猫”，离她仅5码远。

点评 1码=0.9144米。where 在此相当于 in which，用来限定 village。

✓ Could you please show me the house where Shakespeare once lived?

请问莎士比亚故居怎么走？

picking blackberries 是一种省略的用法，补充完整即为... a woman saw 'a large cat' only five yards away from her when she was picking blackberries。

- 6 ... and experts confirmed that a puma will not attack a human being unless it is cornered.

……专家证实，美洲狮除非被逼得走投无路，否则是决不会伤人的。

点评 that 在此引导宾语从句，做 confirm 的宾语，这种用法较为普遍。此外，what, who, why, which, when 等引导的从句都可以做宾语。

✓ We never doubt that he is honest. 我们从不怀疑他的诚实。

✓ I can't imagine what made him act like that. 我不知道是什么使他这般行事。

✓ Nobody can tell when she will arrive. 没有人知道她几时会到。

unless 在此引导条件状语从句，表示“除非”。

✓ We won't be able to reach the top of the mountain unless it stops raining.

除非雨停，否则我们不能爬上山顶。

✓ They couldn't afford to live in such an expensive apartment unless they were rich.

除非他们有钱，否则他们住不起这么昂贵的公寓。

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

无论它走到哪儿，一路上总会留下一串死鹿以及死兔子之类的小动物。

点评 wherever 表示“无论在哪里”，相当于 no matter where。

✓ He goes wherever he pleases. 他爱上哪儿就上哪儿。

✓ He thinks of us, wherever he is. 他无论在哪儿，都惦记着我们。

whenever, whichever, whatever 都有类似的用法，分别表示“无论何时”，“无论哪个”，“无论什么”。

✓ He smiles whenever he sees her. 他一见她就笑。

✓ Whichever he chooses, they won't be pleased. 不管他选哪个，他们都会不高兴。

✓ Whatever the reasons, we cannot tolerate this disloyalty.

无论理由是什么，我们都不能容忍这种背信弃义的行为。

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

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。

点评

辨析 a number of 和 the number of

a number of 表示“许多，若干”，后接可数名词的复数形式。做主语时，其谓语动词要用复数。

✓ Quite a number of people have applied for this job.
相当多的人申请这一工作。

the number of 表示“…的数量”，后可接可数名词的复数形式。但做主语时，其谓语动词要用单数。

✓ The number of tourists to that place is limited.
去那儿旅游的人数量有限制。

find 意为“发现，找到”。同 look for, search 相比，find 更强调找到的结果。

✓ They searched everywhere, and finally found the lost child.

他们到处找，终于找到了那丢失的孩子。

“find sb./sth. + 形容词或分词”结构表示发现某人（某物、某事）时，某人（某物、某事）当时的状态。

✓ The girl was found dead (dying, injured) in the morning.

早晨有人发现这女孩已经死了（奄奄一息，受了伤）。

注意：英文中多用被动语态，但翻译时常译为主动语态。

9 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.

由于全国动物园没有一家报告丢了美洲狮，因此那只美洲狮一定是某位私人收藏家豢养的，不知怎么设法逃出来了。

点评 as 在此引导原因状语从句，通常表示已知的或显而易见的原因，多放在主句之前。as 和 because, since 相比语气最弱。

✓ As Chile is a long, narrow country, the temperature varies considerably from north to south.

由于智利是一个狭长的国家，它的气温从北到南变化很大。

must 后跟不带 to 的动词不定式的一般式、进行式或完成式，表示肯定的推测。

✓ He must understand what we mean. 他肯定明白我们的意思。

✓ He must be working late at the office. 他肯定在办公室工作到很晚。

✓ You must have been disappointed. 你肯定很失望。

in the possession of 表示“为…所有”。

in possession of = possess 表示“持有，拥有”。

✓ My old house is in the possession of an old lady now.

我那所老房子现已归一位老太太所有。

✓ Before leaving this country, you must be in possession of a valid passport.

你必须持有有效护照才允许出国。

Intermediate grammar exercises 中阶语法练习

用适当的连词填空。

when for as because whatever

- _____ Harry entered, John was reading.
- I can't tell you what she looks like, _____ I have never met her.
- The teacher is very strict with us, simply _____ he wants us to make rapid progress.
- Just _____ we left the house, it began to rain.
- _____ he did, no one paid any attention to him.

Test related exercises 考题实测

- Helen was much kinder to her youngest child than she was to the others, _____ of course, made others jealous.
 - who
 - that
 - what
 - which
- The mere fact _____ most people believe nuclear war would be madness does not mean that it will not occur.
 - what
 - which
 - that
 - why
- Doing your homework is a sure way to improve your test scores, and this is especially true _____ it comes to classroom.
 - when
 - since
 - than
 - until
- I've already told you that I'm going to buy it, _____.
 - however much it costs
 - how much does it cost
 - however does it cost much
 - no matter how it costs
- Mary's score on the test is the highest in her class; she _____ have studied very hard.

(a) may

(b) should

(c) must

(d) ought to

6 _____ energy under the earth must be released in one form or another, for example, an earthquake.

(a) Accumulated

(b) Gathered

(c) Assembled

(d) Collected

Sentence translation 长句翻译

C-E Translation 汉译英	E-C Translation 英译汉
① 我一眼就看出她是个美国人。	① The beautiful lady wore a silk dress that clung to her figure.
② 那位影星没有露面。	② She cannot convince herself that the movie star she loves committed suicide on April Fools' Day.
③ 亨利债台高筑。	③ There were unrest in the country at large in the 1960s.
④ 猫把老鼠逼入死角。	④ No visitors who come to Beijing would fail to see the Great Wall.
⑤ 我们说服了经理不乘飞机改乘火车。	⑤ Monday morning found Tom miserable.

Extensive reading 拓展阅读

Unbelievable as it sounds, rain of fish did actually occur in 1817, at Appin, Scotland, it consisted of a downpour of small herrings (青鱼). A feat that nature repeated in 1830, at Islay, in Argyllshire. Some sixty years ago there was a shower of small frogs in the west of England and in 1900 a thunderstorm brought down more of the creatures near Liverpool even this doesn't exhaust the marvels of nature, for many other curious effects have been connected with rainfall. For example, there was a shower of red rain in 1608 at Aix, during which large red drops of liquid were on the cemetery and the walls of the church. Needless to say, this 'shower of blood' was not taken lightly by the frightened inhabitants. Red rain has been recorded many times since then, for instance at Vienna and in Italy in 1901, in Cornwall and Hamburg in 1902, and in England in 1903. The explanation probably lies in the fact that large quantities of algae (海藻) were brought down by the rain. Algae are tiny plants measuring less than one-thousandth of an inch in diameter—the simplest forms of vegetable life.

Black rain is another oddity that has visited the British Isles. In 1862, four showers of black rain fell in Scotland. They were probably the result of volcanic dust brought to earth from the higher atmosphere. Yellow rain has also been recorded and pollen is suspected of being the coloring agent.

While such curiosities of nature are startling, they all have natural explanations. The herrings—and small ones at that—were probably picked up by a waterspout at sea. The frogs probably enjoyed a similar experience as a result of a whirlwind, either from a swamp or from a meadow. In any event, no rainstorms of fish or frogs have been recorded far from either seacoasts or swampland.