



新概念英语

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

全真课堂

王长喜 王秋红 主编

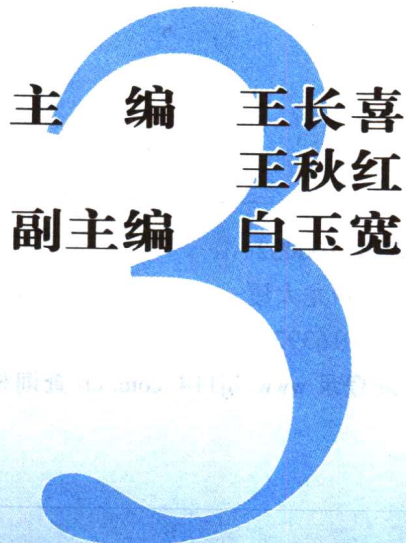
特色介绍

- ☀ 联想记忆，迅速扩大词汇量
- ☀ 纵横精析，透彻理解长难句
- ☀ 句型锤炼，打造说写硬功夫
- ☀ 画龙点睛，巧攻语法大难关
- ☀ 背景介绍，逾越语言文化沟
- ☀ 名言警句，妙语连珠显神通



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新概念英语 全真课堂



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好书作舟 名师导航

饱览英语世界美好风光

《新概念英语》是一套好书，让全球无数英语爱好者爱不释手；新编《新概念英语》更是一套好书，让中国百万学子受益匪浅。

喜好旅游的人都会感慨：没有导游的旅游是没有灵魂的旅游；喜好读书的人都深有体会：没有高师指点的读书更是没有灵魂的读书。

好书在手，高师在哪里？别急！他们已来到你的身边，并将随你走过一段美好的人生旅程，伴你领略英语世界的美好风光，引领你到达英语学习的灿烂巅峰。

优秀的教师懂得学生究竟应该学什么，应该怎么学，怎样才能引导学生学会有价值的知识。我们都推崇 Gethin 教授的语言教育理念：语言是学会的，不是教会的；我们更坚信我们的学子顽强的学习精神：只要能得到正确的引导，他们必定能到达语言学习的最高境界。那就让我们开始我们的航程吧！别忘了带上你的好心情，语言学习本来就其乐无穷。

在此套辅导丛书的编写过程中，我们始终一贯地坚持了几条重要的原则：

一、寓教于乐的原则

兴趣乃学习之母。没有任何人愿意去做自己不喜欢做的事，而一旦你热爱上一件事情，又大可不必头悬梁、锥刺股，逼着自己去“持之以恒”。所以我们十分注意呵护你的兴趣，哪怕是给出一个小小的例句，也尽可能使它饶有兴趣。我们还精选了大量趣味横生的谜语、游戏、幽默、笑话，以激发和保持你对英语学习的眷恋。另外，丰富的背景知识介绍也大大增强了书中内容的趣味性。

二、方法先导的原则

人的能力中最重要的是学习能力。学习能力主要包括学习方法和学习习惯两个方面。方法用多、用熟了，就会自然成为习惯。作为教师，我们认为我们最重要的使命就是让学生把学习的方法学到手，并养成良好的学习习惯。所以，无论是词汇学习，难句分析，还是语法讲解，我们都力图引导学生理清一种思路，掌握一种方法，以达到最佳的学习效率。在词汇学习方面，我们以“王长喜词汇串联记忆”理念为基础，对课文中的所有重点词汇都进行了拓展，按照特定的逻辑顺序大量列举了这些词的搭配词语、固定短语、同义与反义词语及衍生词语等，以帮助学生大面积

获得词汇，达到以一记百的效果。难句解析则主要采用结构解剖的方法，帮助学生深入理解并牢固掌握英文常用句式的句架结构，既有利于学生对英文表达的准确理解，也有利于句型的模仿套用，形成语感，提高自主表达的能力。此外，我们也非常注重学生阅读能力的培养，在书中因地制宜地介绍了许多实用的阅读方法和技巧，这样就使全书形成一个“三位一体”的完整的方法体系，可以引导学生在学习中既能见“木”，也能见“林”。

三、便于自学的原则

丛书编写的主要目的是辅助学生的自学。所以，在内容的编写上，都力求满足学生的自学需求，以利于学生自学能力的培养。我们结合每一位老师的教学实践，收集了许多只有真实课堂才会涉及的材料，经过整理，使其更具条理性和可珍藏性。例如文化背景知识和课文讲解中的“联想记忆”等内容，教师在课堂上往往是星星点点地讲出来的，经过我们认真的梳理，如同把一堂课的听课笔记系统整理后呈现给了你。

四、全面提高的原则

健康的语言学习应该包括听、说、读、写、译各种技能的培养；任何一个方面都不可偏废。尽管我们觉得学生有条件获得听力、口语、写作等其他学习材料，但还是尽量在本书中为学生提供各方面的语言材料，以促进学生语言能力的综合提高。

作为一种“书面课堂”，这套丛书虽然具有非常强的逻辑性、条理性、系统性和完整性，但也不可避免地具有其局限性。不过你不必着急，“长喜英语”免费网络视频课堂会为你弥补这一不足。

好书即是良师益友。一本真正的好书能够引领你进入一个全新的境界。让我们一起来分享这份用老师辛勤的汗水浇灌出的甘甜果实吧！

东方欲晓，莫道君行早。踏遍青山人未老，风景这边独好！

编者

2003年7月于北京

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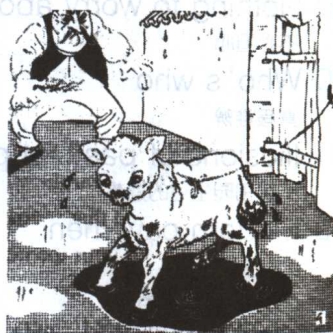
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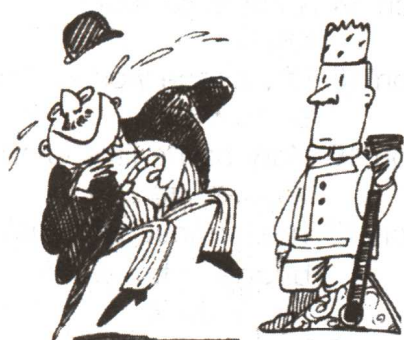
'ate like kings'

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the little black lamb was
almost white



a Russian might fail to see anything amusing

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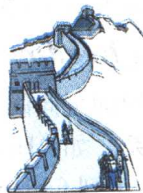
wives assume their husbands will put things right

Lesson 1 A puma at large

逃遁的美洲狮

There is no royal road to learning.

做学问无捷径可走。



Directions

导学

※四级 □六级 ○六级后

重点词汇 Key words

※evidence ※oblige ※accumulate ※convince ※disturb

关键句型 Key structures

- 1/ It immediately ran away **when she saw it**, and experts confirmed that... unless it is cornered.
- 2/ The search proved difficult, **for** the puma was often observed at one place in the morning and...
- 3/ ... and puma fur was found **clinging to bushes**.
- 4/ ... this one **must have been** in the possession of private collector and...
- 5/ **It is disturbing to think that...**

语法焦点 Grammar focus

When **reports** came into London Zoo **that a wild puma had been spotted...** (同位语从句)

1. 分隔式同位语从句

为了使句型平衡,不至于头重脚轻,有时同位语从句可以放到句子的末尾。

An idea came to him that he might write to her to ask more information about the matter.

他想他也许可以写信向她询问有关此事的详细情况。

I got **information** from my friend **that there will be a marvelous American movie "Unchanged melody"**. 我从朋友那儿得知,一部精彩的美国影片“人鬼情未了”将上映。

2. 同位语从句与定语从句的区别

a. 同位语从句相当于名词,与前面名词是同位关系,是前面名词内容的具体表述;定语从句相当于形容词,对先行词起修饰、描述与限制作用。

b. **that** 在同位语从句中不作任何成分,仅起连词作用;在定语从句中为关系代词,充当一定的成分。

c. **that** + 完整句子 → 同位性质; **that** + 不完整句子 → 定语从句。例:

The fact **that he succeeded in the experiment** pleased everybody. (同位语从句,连词 **that** 不作任何成分)

The fact **that we talked about** is important. (定语从句,关系代词 **that** 作宾语)

d. **when, where, why** 引导定语从句时,分别指前面先行词所表示的时间、地点、原因,否则,为同位语从句。例:

I still remember the day **when he was killed**. (定语从句)

I have no idea **when he was killed**. (同位语从句)

The question where we should go has not been discussed. (同位语从句)

Do you know the question why he was late? (同位语从句)

You have no idea how worried I was. (同位语从句)

阅读技巧 Reading skills — Signal words (语篇标识词)

语篇标识词可向读者暗示文章内容之间的关系。巧识文章中的标识词,从而可以把握文章的思路及转承关系。如“However, as the evidence began to accumulate...”中的 however 承上启下,起转折作用。又如:见到 furthermore, more than that, likewise, moreover, in addition, what is more 等词,就可断定,作者的话还没有说完或作者还想要进一步表达自己的观点,把话说清楚,说透彻;见到 as a result, because, therefore, consequently, for, for this reason, as, thus, so 等词语,就可以分辨出前后的因果关系,把握文章的脉络,了解作者观点;见到 all, in all, in summary, in conclusion, therefore, to sum up, in short, in brief, to conclude, in a word, finally, to put it in a nutshell, consequently, thus, so 等词语,就可以预计作者会总结文中阐述的主要观点和看法。

背景知识

Background knowledge



—Puma (美洲狮)

Puma “美洲狮”, 又称作 cougar 或 mountain lion, 与狮, 虎, 豹一样, 都属于猫科兽。它体形很大, 皮呈棕色, 产于美洲西北部以及南美洲的山区。而 jaguar “美洲虎”, 则产于中美洲, 皮有斑点; leopard “豹”, 产于非洲及南亚地区, 皮为黄色且有斑点。

Vocabulary

词汇

1. **spot** [spɒt] *v.* ①to see, find 发现 ②recognize 看出, 认出

典型范例 Did you spot the errors? 你发现错误了吗?

I spotted the well-known film star the moment he appeared.

那位电影明星一出现, 我就认出他来。

近义表达 ► **find** *v.* 找到, 发现: 指找到丢失的东西或发现以前没有的东西, 例:

Have you found the book you lost? 你丢失的书找到了吗?

discover *v.* 发现, 找出来: 指发现已存在而我们不知道的东西。例:

Columbus discovered America. 哥伦布发现了美洲。

detect *v.* 探知, 发现, 侦破, 觉察, 同 find out, discover。主要指把故意隐藏起来的東西通过细心观察之后找出来。多用于侦破坏事, 如发现盗贼, 阴谋, 小毛病等。例:

This police officer's job is to detect fraud. 这位警官的工作是查明诈骗案。

The dentist could detect no decay in her teeth. 牙医在她的牙齿上找不到蛀蚀的地方。

2. **evidence** ['evidəns] *n.* 证据, 根据

典型范例 There wasn't enough evidence to prove him guilty. 没有足够的证据证明他有罪。

联想记忆 ► **proof** *n.* 证明: Have you any proof that you're the owner of the car? 你能证明你是车主吗?

witness *n.* 证人: God is my witness. 老天作证。

confirmation *n.* provide evidence for the truth 证实

We are waiting for confirmation of the news. 我们正等着落实这个消息。

3. accumulate [ə'kju:mjuleit] *v.* 积累, 积聚, 堆积

典型范例 My savings are accumulating interest. 我的存款在累积利息。/Dust and dirt soon accumulate if a house is not cleaned regularly. 房间如果不经常打扫, 灰尘和污物很快就堆积起来了。

近义表达 ▶ amass *v.* gather together or collect sth., esp. in large quantities 大量收集

amass a fortune 聚财 /They amassed enough evidence to convict him on six charges. 他们积累了足够的证据证明他犯有六项罪行。

pile up: increase on quantity 堆集

Evidence was piling up against him. 对他不利的证据越来越多。

4. oblige [ə'blaɪdʒ] *v.* to make necessary for someone to do something 迫使, 责成

典型范例 You are not obliged to answer these questions, but it would make our task easier. 你不必回答这些问题, 但是如果你回答了, 会使我们的工作更容易些。

固定搭配 ▶ be/feel obliged to do sth. 觉得有必要做

I feel obliged to say sorry to him. 我觉得有必要对他说道歉。

5. hunt [hʌnt] *v.* 打猎

典型范例 go hunting 去打猎 /November is a good time to hunt deer. 十一月是猎鹿的好时机。

固定搭配 ▶ hunt down 追获, 追获, 找寻到

The police hunted down the escaped prisoner. 警察追捕逃犯。

Professor Jones hunted down the written manuscript in the library. 琼斯教授在图书馆找到了作者的手稿。

hunt for 找寻: He is hunting for a new job. 他正在另找工作。

联想记忆 ▶ chase (after)

He chased (after) the burglar but couldn't catch him. 他追赶那个夜盗但是没能追上。

go after 追捕, 追逐, 试图追求

A communist by no means goes after individual interests. 一个共产主义者决不追求个人利益。

run after 追逐, (尤指女人) 追求异性: The dog was running after a rabbit. 狗正在追一只兔子。

She runs after every handsome man she meets. 她追求她见到的每个漂亮男子。

6. human being *n.* 人, 人类

典型范例 a human being (泛指) 人 /human beings 人类

近义表达 ▶ humans 人类 /the human race 人类 /mankind ①人类 ②男性, 男子 /womankind 女性, 女子 /man 人类: Man is mortal. 人都是会死的。

7. corner ['kɔ:nə] *v.* 使走投无路, 使陷入困境

典型范例 The escaped prisoner was cornered at last. 逃犯最后被逼得走投无路。

That question cornered me. 那个问题把我难住了。

固定搭配 ▶ drive/force/put sb. into a corner 使陷入困境

She was driven into a corner by the interviewer. 面试的人把她问得无言以对。

be in a tight corner 陷入困境

She'll need luck to get out of a tight corner like that. 她只有交了好运才能摆脱那样的困境。

8. **trail** [treil] *n.* a trail of 一串, 一系列

典型范例 The tourists left a trail of litter everywhere they go. 游客所到之处都留下一串垃圾。

His telephone call interrupted my trail of thought. 他的电话打断了我的思路。

联想记忆 ▶ **a chain of**; series of connected things 一连串, 一系列

a chain of mountains/a mountain chain 山脉

a chain of supermarkets/a supermarkets chain 连锁超级市场

a chain of events, ideas 一系列事件, 一连串想法

a series of 一连串, 一系列, 连续的事物(件)

a series of good harvest 连年的丰收 / a series of stamps 一套邮票/a series of brilliant leaders 连续出现的一批卓越领导人/a new series of readers for students of English 一套新的英语学习读物

9. **print** [print] *n.* 印痕

联想记忆 ▶ fingerprints 指纹, 指印 footprints 足迹, 脚印

10. **cling** [kliŋ] *vi.* ①become attached to sth. 依附, 粘住②紧挨, 依恋于③坚持

典型范例 The smell of smoke clung to his clothes for a long time. 衣服上的烟味长时间去不掉。

The shy child clung to her mother. 这个腼腆的孩子非常依恋她母亲。

She clung to the hope that he was still alive. 她还抱定他仍活着的希望。

固定搭配 ▶ **cling to** 依附, 依靠, 坚持

cling to principles/rules/opinions/beliefs/theories/choices/decisions/plans

坚持/(遵守)原则/规则/意见/信念/理论/选择/决定/计划

11. **convince** [kən'vins] *v.* make sb. feel certain; cause sb. to realize 使...信服, 使...明白

典型范例 ▶ What she said convinced me that I was mistaken. 她所说的话使我认识到我错了。

固定搭配 ▶ **convince sb. of sth.** 使某人相信某事

How can I convince you of his honesty? 我怎样才能使你相信他是诚实的?

convince sb. to do sth.; persuade sb. to do 说服

What convinced you to vote for them? 是什么使得你投他的赞成票?

be convinced that; be firm in one's belief 坚信, 确信, 深信

I'm convinced that she is telling the truth. 我相信她说的是实话。

12. **somehow** ['sʌmhaʊ] *adv.* 不知怎么搞的, 不知什么原因, 反正

典型范例 ▶ Somehow, I know he'll succeed. 不知怎么, 我就知道他成功。

I dislike him somehow. 我反正不喜欢他。

联想记忆 ▶ **somewhat** *adv.* 一点点(后面一般跟形容词)

She is somewhat sad. 她今天有一点点忧伤。

something of; to some degree 到达某种程度; 一点点(后面一般跟名词)

He is something of an expert on antiques. 在某种程度上, 他是一位古玩专家。

13. **disturb** [dis'tɜ:b] *v.* ①cause to worry 使不安, 使烦恼②打扰

典型范例 ▶ The dream so disturbed him that he could not sleep. 那个梦扰得他不能入睡。

I am sorry to have disturbed you. 对不起, 打扰你了。

链接词汇 ▶ disturbing *adj.* 令人不安的

These are disturbing symptoms. 这是些令人不安的征兆。

Text

课文

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

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

结构分析 ▶ 复合句, when 引导时间状语从句。其中, 连接词 that 引导的分隔式同位语从句, 对先行词 report 作进一步说明。

典型例句 ▶ A saying goes that practice makes perfect. 俗话说熟能生巧。

语汇注释 ▶ **take sth. seriously**; deal with sth. seriously 郑重对待, 认真对待

You can't take her promises seriously, she never keeps her words.

你不能拿她的话太当真, 她从来不信守诺言。

联想记忆 **take sth. lightly** 草率处理, 草率对待

take sth. for granted 认为某事是当然的, 认为某事是不成问题的

It must be taken for granted that he'll do the work well. 他能做好这项工作理所当然的。

take sth. into account 仔细考虑

We must take the boy's illness into account. 我们必须认真考虑男孩的病情。

2. *However, as the evidence began to accumulate, experts... felt obliged to investigate, for...*

参考译文 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, 因为凡是声称见到美洲狮的人们所描述的情况竟出奇的相似。

结构分析 ▶ 并列复合句, for 连接两个并列句。As 引导原因状语从句, given by people 为过去分词短语作定语修饰 descriptions, who 引导定语从句修饰 people。

语汇注释 ▶ ① **claim to do/claim to have done/claim that**: 宣称, 声称, 自称

She claims to be related to the Queen. / She claims that she is related to the Queen. 她自称与皇后有亲戚关系。

He claimed to steal the car. 他声称要去偷那辆车。

He claimed to have stolen the car. 他声称偷了那辆车。

② **for** 与 **because, as, since** 的区别

* **for** 如同 **but, and** 一样, 是并列连词, 连接的是两个并列的分句, 表示推断的理由, 对前面分句的内容加以解释或说明。例:

The days were short, for it was now December. 天变短了, 因为已是 12 月了。

* **because** 语气最强, 只有它才能回答 **why** 的问句; 它可与强调词 **only, just** 连用; 它可用在 **It is... that** 强调句型中。这都是 **as, for, since** 三个词所不具备的特点。例:

It was because I missed you that I came all the way to see you. 正因为我想你所以远道来见你。

You shouldn't get angry just because some people speak ill of you. 你不该就因为有人说你坏话而生气。

MAF14/08

* since 表示人们已知的事实,所以常译成“既然...”。例:

Since you are free tonight, why not drop in and play chess with me? 既然你今晚有空,为何不顺便来与我下棋呢?

* as 所引出的理由在说话人看来已经很明显,不须用 because 加以强调。例:

I returned home late as I had to walk all the way home. 我回家晚因为我一路步行。

3. *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.*

参考译文 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草莓时看见“一只大猫”,离她仅五码远。

结构分析 ▶ 关系副词 where 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 a small village, where 相当于 in which; picking blackberries 为现在分词短语作后置定语,修饰 a woman, 相当于定语从句 who was picking blackberries。

4. *It immediately ran away when she saw it, and experts confirmed that a puma will not attack a human being unless it is cornered.*

参考译文 她刚看见它,它就立刻逃走了。专家们证实,美洲狮除非被逼得走投无路,否则是决不伤人的。

结构分析 ▶ 并列连词 and 连接的并列句。when 引导时间状语从句, that 引导宾语从句, unless it is cornered 作条件状语从句。

语汇注释 ▶ ① It immediately ran away when she saw it 还可表达成:

After having been observed, it immediately ran away. 或 On being observed, it immediately ran away.

② unless: 常与 if... not 互换,例:

Come tomorrow unless I phone/if I don't phone. 如果我不打电话,你明天就来。

然而,这只是两者有时在逻辑意义上一致,它们有时并不能互换。严格地说,unless 意为 except, on condition that 或 only if... not, 比单用 if... not 语气重。因此,课文中这句话可转换成:

Pumas never attack a human being except when they are cornered. 又如:

Unless he receives my letter, he would phone me. (十有八九他收不到。)

If he did not receive my letter, he would phone me. (他也许会收到信。)

I shall not go to the party unless I receive his invitation. (我本来不打算去,但是如果接到邀请,我还是会去的。)

I shall not go if I don't receive his invitation. (我本打算去,但是如果接不到邀请就不去。)

5. *The search proved difficult, for the puma was often observed at one place in the morning and...*

参考译文 事实上搜寻工作很困难,因为常常是早晨在甲地看到那只美洲狮,晚上却在 20 英里外的乙地发现它的踪迹。

结构分析 ▶ 并列连词 for 连接的并列句。

典型例句 ▶ She must have gone out early, for she had not shown up at breakfast. 她一定是一早就出去了,因为她吃早饭时不在。

语汇注释 ▶ prove(系动词): 证明是, 结果是, 原来是; 用法为:

prove + adj./prove + n./prove + to be

His advice did prove sound. 他的劝告的确是正确的。

I imagined it would prove a very easy task. 我想这件工作很容易做。

The new typist proved to be useless. 那台新打字机结果毫无用处。

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

参考译文 无论它走到哪儿, 身后总会留下一串死鹿以及兔子之类的小动物。

结构分析 ▶ wherever 引导让步状语从句, it(主) left(谓) behind it(状) a trail of dead deer and small animals(宾) like rabbits(定)。

语汇注释 ▶ ① **leave behind** 留下(不带走), 遗忘(没拿); 遗留, 留下

Oh dear! The bag has been left behind the bus. 糟了! 那个包忘在车上了。

Don't leave me behind! 别丢下我一个人!

It left behind a long train of problems and difficulties. 这件事留下一连串的问题和困难。

The storm left a trail of destruction behind. 那场风暴留下了破坏的痕迹。

② 词尾为-ever 的 wh-词(如: **wherever, whatever, whenever, however**) 可以与“no matter + wh-词(如: **no matter where/no matter what/no matter when/no matter how**) 换用, 引导让步状语从句。例:

Wherever/No matter where he is, he will be thinking of you. 不论他在哪里, 他都会想到你。

Whatever/No matter what happens, you must be calm and quiet. 不论发生什么情况, 你都必须镇静。

Whichever/No matter which plan you adopt, you will encounter difficulties. 不论你采取哪个计划, 你都会遇到困难。

Whoever/No matter who rings, tell him I'm out. 不管谁打电话来, 告诉他我出去了。

I'll discuss it with you whenever/no matter when you like to come. 你无论什么时候来, 我都愿意和你讨论这问题。

However/No matter how loudly you shout, you won't be heard. 不管你多么大声喊, 都没人会听见你。

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

参考译文 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。

结构分析 ▶ 连词 and 连接两个并列句, clinging to bushes(现在分词短语作主语补足语)。

语汇注释 ▶ **a number of**: some/several 一些

联想记忆 ▶ 表示“许多, 大量的”, 用 a large number of/considerable numbers of/very many; the number of 表示“…的数量”, 例:

A large number of people have applied. 许多人都申请了。

The number of books stolen from the bookstore is large. 从书店偷走的书籍数量很大。

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

参考译文 有人抱怨夜里听见了“像猫一样的叫声”; 一位商人去钓鱼, 看见那只美洲狮在树上。

结构分析 ▶ 连词 and 连接两个并列句。介词短语 on a fishing trip 作定语修饰 businessman; 介词短语 up a tree 作宾补。

语汇注释 ▶ ① **complain of/about/at; complain that**: 抱怨, 诉苦

If he isn't complaining about one thing he's complaining about another. 他不是抱怨这件事, 就是抱怨那件事。

She complained loudly of having been kept waiting. 她大声抱怨说一直在等。

She complained that the exam was too hard. 她抱怨说考试太难了。

联想记忆 **murmur at/about/against** 对…抱怨;咕哝(指声音低,别人听不清)

They murmured at/against the treatment they had received. 他们抱怨所遭到的待遇。

He even never murmured about the difficulty of the task. 他甚至从未抱怨这项任务的艰难。

moan about 抱怨(指不断地抱怨,甚至为了一些小事情)

Why do people always moan about the weather? 人们为什么总是抱怨天气?

make a fuss about/over; complain strongly 大声抱怨

She is making an awful fuss about the high rent. 她在大声抱怨租金太高。

② a businessman on a fishing trip: a business man who fishes for pleasure 外出钓鱼游玩的商人

9. *As no pumas had been reported missing from any zoo in the country, this one must have been in the possession of...*

参考译文 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收养的,不知怎么设法逃走了。

结构分析 as 引导原因状语从句,missing from any zoo in the country 为现在分词短语作主语补足语;to escape 为不定式作及物动词 manage 的宾语;must + have + 过去分词表示对过去情况比较肯定的推断,“一定…”。

典型例句 I must have left my glasses in the library. 我一定是把我的眼镜忘在图书馆了。

He must have lost his way. 他一定是迷了路。

He must not have been sick. 他(那时)肯定没生病。

语汇注释 ① **be in the possession of (sb.) = be in one's possession**; belong to 属于,为…所有,例:
The house is in my father's possession. /The house is in the possession of my father.
这所房子为我父亲所拥有。

联想记忆 (sb.) be in possession of (sth.): own (人作主语,含主动的意思)如:

They are in possession of a big orchard. 他们有一座大果园。

② **manage to do** 设法(终于)完成(某件困难的事)

It was very dirty, but he managed to clean it. 虽然很脏,但他还是想办法打扫干净了。

In spite of these insults, he managed not to get angry. 他虽然受到这些污辱,但还是克制住没有生气。

manage for 设法得到;How did you manage for money? 你怎样设法弄到钱?

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

参考译文 想到在宁静的乡村里有一头危险的野兽继续逍遥流窜,真令人担心。

结构分析 It (形式主语) is(系)disturbing(表)to think that (不定式及其所带宾语从句作真正的主语)。

典型例句 It is happy to think that her husband loves her so much. 一想到她丈夫如此爱她,她就感到非常幸福。

It is terrible for the villagers to think that there is a tiger nearby. 村民们一想到附近有一只老虎就很害怕。

Extra Bonus

额外收获

the lion's share

意为“最大的部分;绝大部分;最好的部分”(the largest or best part of sth. when it is divided)。本习语源出于《伊索寓言》中的故事。狮子在其他动物的帮助下,杀死了一只鹿,狮子要获取猎物的四分之三。

Of course you will want the lion's share of the profit as you have done most of the work.

这件工作的大部分都是你做的,当然你要取最大部分利润。

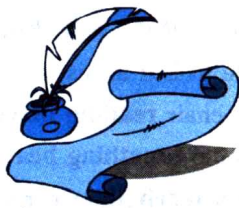
As usual, the lion's share of the budget is for defense. 预算的最大一部分照例用于国防。

[lion 为英国国徽,因此,(the old) British Lion 为英国的别称。]

see the lion

意为“游览名胜”(to go sight-seeing)。

Lion 为“名胜”。因为凡是游览伦敦的人必定去看伦敦塔的狮子,狮子乃成为伦敦名胜的象征,因此产生本习语。而“show sb. the lions”则为“带领某人游览名胜”。



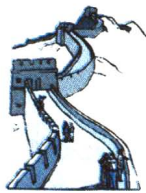
Lesson 2

Thirteen equals one

十三等于一

Nothing seek, nothing find.

没有追求,就没有成就。



Directions

导学

※四级 □六级 ○六级后

重点词汇 Key words

equal raise torchlight

- 1/ Our vicar is **always** raising money for one cause or another, but...
- 2/ Looking at his watch, he saw... , but the bell struck thirteen times **before it stopped**.
- 3/ Still, I'm glad **the bell is working again**.
- 4/ Thirteen is not **as good as** one, but it's better than nothing.
- 5/ **Let's go** downstairs and have a cup of tea.

语法焦点 Grammar focus

——Looking at his watch, he saw... (分词短语作伴随状语)

1. **Looking at his watch**, he saw that it was one o'clock.

现在分词短语作状语,表伴随情况,相当于由 and 连接的两个并列句或并列谓语,所以该句深层结构为:He looked at his watch and (he) saw that it was one o'clock. 又如:

He sat in the chair **reading newspapers**. = ... and (he) read newspapers. 他坐在椅子上读报。

He ran up to me **breathing heavily**. 他气喘吁吁地向我跑来。

2. **Armed with a torch**, the vicar went up into the clock tower to see what was going on.

过去分词短语作状语,表伴随情况。与现在分词短语一样,也相当于由 and 连接的两个并列句或并列谓语,只是现在分词表示主动意义,过去分词表示被动意义。所以该句深层结构为:

The vicar was armed with a torch and (he) went up into the clock tower to see what was going on.

又如:

Mary came out of the room, **followed by her dog**. = ... and (she) was followed by her dog.

玛丽从房间里走出来,她的狗跟在后面。

He was **gazing into the distance**, **fascinated by the beautiful evening glow**. 他凝视着远方,被美丽的晚霞迷住了。

Peter went to work, **burdened with worries**. 彼得心事重重地上班去了。

阅读技巧 Reading skills

——巧猜生词 (1)

通过生词后面的定语从句猜测词义。例:

Psychophysiology is a science which deals with the relationship between mind and body.

首先,先行词限定的是一门科学,然后 which 引导的从句解释是什么样的科学,涉及到脑与身体关系,由此,推断出 psychophysiology 的词义为:“心理生理学。”另外,根据构词法 psycho(心理) + physiology(生理学)也可以猜测出词义。