

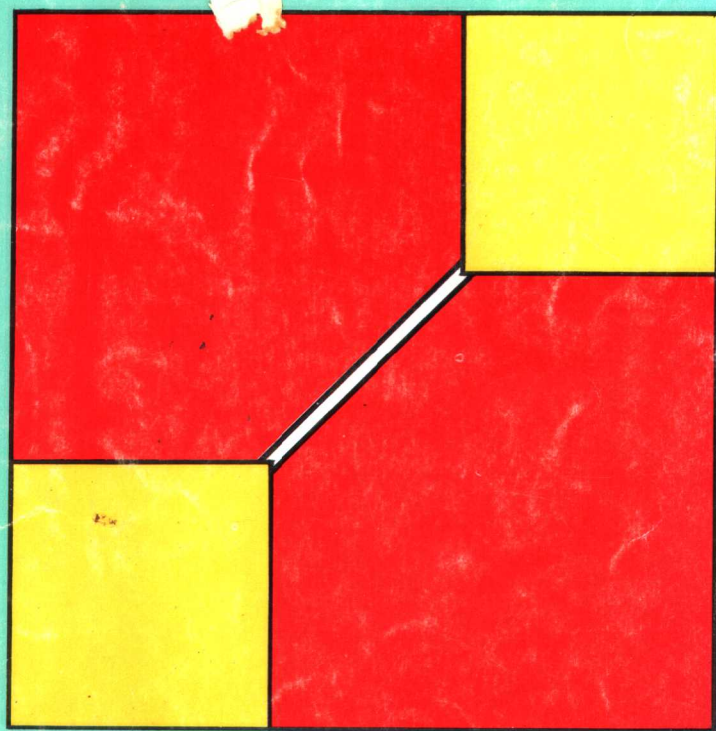
Guide to Comprehensive Course of

Practical English 2

实用英语综合教程

学习指南(2)

主 编 李荣轩 陈建生



中南工业大学出版社

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主 编：李荣轩 陈建生  
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主编 李荣轩 陈建生

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## 前 言

《实用英语综合教程》是一套供高等专科学校使用的英语教材。这套教材是根据国家教育委员会 1993 颁发的《普通高等专科学校英语课程教学基本要求》编写的，是一套全国专科学校通用的教材。教材中所有课文均来自国外书刊，其特点是语言地道、知识面广、作业量大、题型设计新颖，是一套具有一定难度的教材。学生要想完全依靠课堂教学来掌握书中的知识点，困难较大。为了帮助学生进行课后自学与复习，更好地理解课文，我系组织了一部分教学经验丰富的老师编写了这套教材的学习指南。

《实用英语综合教程学习指南》主要为使用《实用英语综合教程》的学生而编写，同时也可供教师作教学参考使用。对于自学本套教材的学生和成人高校的学生更有帮助，凭借《指南》完全可以自学英语，达到无师自通的目的。该书有以下特点：

1. 每课均有背景知识介绍，在学生学习课文之前，给学生提供一些有助于理解课文的线索。通过背景知识介绍，可以提高学生对课文的阅读兴趣和阅读速度。

2. 对课文中的关键词、词组、固定用法、语法、长句难句、历史事件、地理名词及人物作了详细的解释和说明。在词汇、词组、固定用法和语法解释之后均给予几个难易程度不同的例句，并附有汉语译文，有利于各种程度的学生自学，帮助学生掌握词汇用法和语法知识。

3. 给每课课文和练习提供参考答案。有利于学生自查，找出课文翻译和作业中的错误，帮助学生找出每课的学习差距，提高自学能力。

4. 本书提供三套考试自测题和两套三级过级题。通过自测题的测试，可以帮助学生发现每个学习阶段的差距。通过三级题的测试，学生可以熟悉三级题型，了解自己的英语水平。

本书对学生学好这套教材深有帮助。衷心希望同学们充分利用本书的引导和辅助，提高学习英语的能力达到掌握运用全套教材的水平。

李荣轩

1996.12.15

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# UNIT 1

## Text A

### Public Relations

#### I. Information Related to the Text

英语 Public Relations (缩略为 PR) 从字面上看可译为“公众关系”，但“公共关系”一词已经被人们在使用中约定俗成，所以也可译为“公共关系”。公共关系在我国简称“公关”，是指公司、机关等利用报刊、杂志、广播或电影等宣扬其目的和政策，以获得有利的舆论之活动，使自己与公众相互理解、相互适应的一种管理职能。

公共关系作为一门新兴的职业，首先是在美国兴起的。最早的公共关系活动，可以追溯到 1888 年的美国总统竞选活动。当时，面对社会各界公众对垄断资本的强烈不满，共和党和民主党的候选人都以反托拉斯为口号展开竞争，双方都力图树立公众利益代言人的形象，争得选票。这种有计划、有目的地争取公众、做公众的工作，正是公共关系活动的开端。1903 年，美国的一位名叫艾维·李的记者创立了第一家公共关系顾问公司，专门为企业和其他组织机构提供传播和宣传服务。如今，公共关系在美国受到高度的重视，美国所有的大企业和大公司都设有公共关系部，有数十家专业的公共关系公司。不少大学也开设了公共关系的课部和专业。公共关系已成为一种专门的学科和职业了。

不仅美国，世界各地不少国家也都设立了公共关系协会。跨国的国际公共关系公司也应运而生。

近些年，随着改革开放的浪潮，“公共关系”这一时髦词也在中国大地上广为流传。最开始的在深圳、广州一带，一些中外合资企业、主要是宾馆、酒家仿照海外模式设立公共关系部门。广州白天鹅宾馆是最早设立公共关系部门的企业。尔后，1986 年 9 月，深圳大学开设了公共关系必修和选修课。1986 年 11 月，上海市公共关系协会成立，这是我国大陆上第一家公共关系协会。1987 年 6 月，中国公共关系协会在北京成立。

#### II. Language Points

##### 1. the Declaration of Independence

The Declaration of Independence is one of the most important documents in the history of the U.S.A.. It was written by Thomas Jefferson who was the third President of the United

States and adopted on July 4, 1776 by the representatives of the 13 colonies at the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. In the document the colonists in America solemnly proclaimed their independence from British rule. It marked the beginning of a new nation—the United States of America, and hence July 4 has become the national birthday. 《独立宣言》是美国历史上最重要的文件之一。它是由美国第三任总统托马斯杰佛逊所著并于 1776 年 7 月 4 日在费城召开的“第二次大陆会议”上由 13 个州的代表们采纳通过。在文件中，美国殖民地居民庄严地宣布他们摆脱了英国的统治而独立。它标志着一个新的国家——美利坚合众国的开始，因此 7 月 4 日便成为国庆节。

2. free of: without 免于; outside of 离开

At last I was free of her. 最后我离开了她。

The book will be sent free of charge. 那本书将免费赠送。

The tugs left the steamer as soon as they were free of the harbor.

出港以后，拖船即离开轮船。

3. unless: conj. if not; except when 除非; 若不; 如果…不

You will fail unless you work harder. 除非你更加努力工作，你将失败。

We shall not call the meeting until absolutely necessary.

除非绝对必要，我们将不召开会议。

Until compelled to stay in by bad weather, I go for a walk every day.

若非天气不好被迫待在家里，我每天出去散步。

4. “Public relations, too, tries to win the confidence and goodwill of people”, “Public relations is the activity of giving a business …”

public relations 尽管是复数形式，如果作整体看待，动词也可用单数形式。如：

Three weeks was allowed for making the necessary preparations. 给了三个星期来做必要的准备。

One hundred li was covered in a single night. 一夜间就走了 100 里路。

5. flourish: grow in a healthy manner; prosper; be alive and active 旺盛; 兴隆; 享有盛名

His business is flourishing. 他的生意兴隆。

I hope you are all flourishing. 我希望你们都安好。

The painter flourished around 1250. 那画家于 1250 年左右处于全盛时期。

6. pay attention to: listen to and observe intently and carefully 注意; 留心

Everyone should pay attention to state affairs. 每个人应该关心国家大事。

Pay attention to what you're doing. 注意你所做的事情。

If he paid more attention to what the teacher told him, he might make better progress. 如果他多留意老师对他讲的话，他或许有进步。

7. This is necessary because people are likely to have more confidence in a company if they know something about it. 这是必要的，因为人们对一个公司有所了解，才会对它更加信任。

be likely to: be expected to 可预期的

That is not likely to happen. 那事不大可能发生。

It isn't likely that he will succeed. 他的成功没有多少可能性。

Take a coat along, it is likely to be cold downthere. 带件上衣去，那边可能会冷。



8. There is not just one big public whose opinion a company has to worry about if it is to survive and grow. 如果公司要生存和发展, 它不只顾及某一个大众的意见。  
“public”在这用作名词, 表示“公众”“民众”
9. Only a few organizations, such as a national government, are so large that all the public has some opinion about their actions.  
只有少数像国家政府这样的组织, 才大得让全体公众都对它们的行为产生某种想法。  
“opinion”在这表示“判断”“信念”, 没有复数形式, 如 public opinion: 舆论  
in my opinion: 据我看来  
opinion 用作复数, 表示“意见”、“建议”。如 political opinions: 政见  
Those are my opinions about the affair. 那些就是我对这件事的意见。
10. Public relations begins by planning one's actions so as to respect the rights and beliefs of other people.  
公共关系是从制定自己的行为以体现对别人的权利和信念表示尊重而着手的。  
so as to: in order to; in such a way that 为了; 如此这样  
I will have everything ready so as not to keep you waiting.  
我将准备好一切, 不致使你等候。  
He got up early so as to be in time for the first train. 他很早起来以便赶上第一班火车。  
He struck the snake so as to break its back. 他对蛇一击, 结果打断了它的背脊。
11. take...into account: consider; weigh the importance of 考虑到  
You must take it into account. 你必须把它考虑到。  
You must take into account his long illness. 你必须考虑到他已经病了很久。  
The judge took the boy's age into account. 姑念其年幼无知。
12. nor: conj. (after “neither” or “not”) and not (用在 “neither” 或 “not” 之后) 也不  
I have neither time nor money for nightclubs. 我既没有时间也没有钱去夜总会玩。  
Not a flower nor even a blade of grass will grow in this desert.  
没有一朵花甚至也没有一片草将会生长在这沙漠里。  
We fear neither hardship nor death. 我们一不怕苦, 二不怕死。
13. care about: attach importance; desire 重视; 关心; 欲要  
I don't much care about going. 我并不很想去。  
He doesn't care about his clothes. 他不讲究衣着。  
I don't care about what people think. 我不在乎别人怎么想。
14. Having made a decision, the company wants everyone to understand the decision and the reasons it was made.  
公司作出决定之后, 就要让每一个人都懂得这一决定和作出这一决定的理由。  
“having made...” 是现在分词的完成形式, 表示动作已完成。  
“reasons” 后面省略了 why 或 that
15. be made up of: be formed by 由...组成  
The committee is made up of seven members. 委员会由七人组织。  
The mobile medical team was made up of ten doctors. 这流动医疗队由十名医生组成。  
The majority of the population of our country is made up of the workers, peasants and sol-

diers. 工农兵占我国人口的大多数。

16. inform...about (of); tell...about; give information to...about 告诉关于...; 通知

I informed him about where to go. 我告诉他我要去的地方。

Did you inform them of the progress of the work? 你把工作进程告诉他们了吗?

I read the newspapers to keep myself informed about what is happening everywhere.

我看报纸, 让自己知道世界上发生了什么事。

17. undertake; make oneself responsible for 承担, 担任; promise or agree 答应, 同意

He undertook the responsibility for changes. 他承担改革的责任。

He undertook to finish the job by Friday. 他答应星期五之前完成那项工作。

I can't undertake that you will make a profit. 我不能担保你会获利。

18. connect...with; link...with (materially, by personal relationship, etc.) 连接 (在物质上、人事关系上等)

Where does the gas-stove connected with the gas-pipe? 煤气灶在何处与煤气管衔接?

He has connected with the Smiths by marriage.

他与史密斯家联姻。(即: 娶史家小姐为妻。)

The 9.00 a.m. train from London connects with the 12.05 p.m. train at Crewe.

上午九时自伦敦出发的列车在 Crewe 与十二时五分的列车相衔接。

19. Specially trained outsiders often see trends or problems that people inside a company might miss because they are too close to the situation. 受过专门训练的公司以外的人常常看到公司里的人由于太接近现状反而可能会忽视的动向或问题。

“specially trained” 过去分词作定语, 修饰 outsiders, 含被动的意思。过去分词作定语, 修饰名词也可表状态。如:

This is rather complicated problem. 这是一个相当复杂的问题。

Soon our respected and beloved leaders entered the great hall.

不久, 我们敬爱的领导人走进了大厅。

We need more qualified teachers. 我们需要更多合格的教员

oppressed nations 被压迫民族

armed forces 武装部队

developed countries 发达的国家

boiled water 开水

20. as (+ adj.) as possible; as (+ adj.) as anything can be 尽可能地

I will make it as clean as possible. 我尽可能地把它弄干净。

You should be as kind to her as possible. 你对她应尽可能和蔼些。

Come as quickly as possible. 尽可能快点来。

21. in addition to; besides; as well as 除...以外还; 加上

He earns 1000 yuan in addition to his salary. 他除了薪水还赚了一千元。

We saw a Mickey Mouse cartoon in addition to the cowboy movie.

我们看了一部牛仔电影、外加一个米老鼠短片。

In addition to the Caucasians, Europe has a few people of the Mongolian.

欧洲除了高加索人以外, 还有一些蒙古人。

## Text B

### The Interview

#### III. Language Points

1. get through: pass; be through 通过 finish 完成

The bill got through. 法案通过了。

Did you get through the exam? 你考试及格了吗?

When you get through with your work, let's go out. 当你完成了工作, 我们就出去吧。

2. prepare for: get ready for; make ready for 准备

He prepared himself for defeat. 他作好失败的思想准备。

Will you help me prepare for the party? 你能帮我筹备这次聚会吗?

She is busy preparing for the trip. 她忙于为旅行作准备。

3. equip...with: supply...with what is needed 装备; 武装

We equipped him with arms. 我们给他装备武器。

The ship is equipped with a radar. 那艘船装备了雷达。

He was equipped with knowledge for the vocation. 他具有这项职业的学识。

4. list n. number of names written or printed 名单

v. write in a list 列举

He made a list of their names. 他把他们的名字列成一个名单。

He forgot to list my name. 他忘记把我的名字列在表上。

He listed the books that he had bought last year. 他把去年买的书列成表。

5. as well: also; besides, too 亦、也

He knows English, and German as well. 他懂英文、也懂德文。

Please take this as well. 这个也请拿去。

China possesses enormous quantities of coal, and she is rich in other minerals as well.

中国煤的蕴藏量甚多, 其它矿产亦然。

6. in case: if; in order to be prepared 如果; 预防

What would you do in case fire broke out at home? 如果你家里失火、你会怎么办?

In case he arrives before I get back, please ask him to wait.

如果在我回来之前他来到, 请他等我一下。

Take warm clothes in case the weather is cold. 以免天气变冷, 要多带保暖衣服。

7. on sb's part; on the part of sb.: 某人...的; by sb. 在某人方面

It was a mistake on the part of Jones to sign the agreement without reading it.

不看内容就签约, 这是琼斯的错。

The agreement has been kept on my part but not on his. 这协议我遵守了,但他并没有。

There was no objection on his part. 在他的那一方面没有反对。(或:他不反对。)

8. find out: learn or discover; come to know 揭露; 查出

They tried to find out the stranger's name and occupation.

他们想查出那陌生人的姓名和职业。

Did you ever find out why he left his last job? 你们是否查出他辞掉前一个工作的原因?

The boy knew that if he cheated on the test, the teacher would find him out.

那孩子知道他如果在考试时作弊,老师会查出的。

9. in existence: actually being; existing 生存; 存在

The old tree is still in existence. 这株老树现在还活着。

This is the largest gun in existence. 这是世界上最大的枪。

Very little of the continental money, which was used by the United States in the revolutionary war, is in existence. 美国独立战争期间所使用的大陆货币,现今尚存者甚少。

10. be sure (to happen): be certain (to happen); don't fail to 一定会

He is sure to come. 他一定会来。

It is sure to rain. 一定会下雨。

I am not sure whether to go. 我还没确定去不去。

Be sure to write and give me all the news. 一定写信告诉我所有的消息。

11. In fact, if you can be a little early. 实际上,如果有可能的话,还是早一点到为好。

这是一个省略句。全句应是: In fact, if you can arrive a little early, you'd better be a little early.

12. No one wants to employ a member of staff who is always late.

谁也不想雇用一个老是迟到的职员。

staff 是集体名词 (Collective Noun), 表示“全体人员”、“全体职工”。

有时作单数看待,有时作复数看待,主要根据意思来决定。

The school's teaching staff is (are) excellent. 学校全体教员都很优秀。

He is carefully attended by a large staff of physicians, surgeons, trained nurses.

他被许多内科医生,外科医生、受过训练的看护士服侍着。

This was written by one of the staff. 这是一位工作人员所写。

13. Your shirt freshly pressed? Your dress clean? Shoes polished?

你的衬衣刚烫过吗? 衣服干净吗? 皮鞋擦亮了吗?

这几个疑问句都省略了系动词 be. 原句是: Is your shirt freshly pressed? Is your dress clean? Are your shoes polished?

14. So, your preparations complete, you have arrived at the office on time and are waiting to be called for the interview. 于是,你就准备好了,按时到达办公室,正等待叫你去面试。

“your preparations complete”是“名词+形容词”的一种独立结构,在句中作状语,表示时间。

由一名词(代词)和另一成分(如:分词、形容词、不定式、介词短语、副词)构成复合结构、称为独立结构 (Absolute Construction), 在句子中作状语,多用来表示行为方式或伴随的情况,也可用来表示时间、原因、条件。如:

Spring coming on, the trees turned green. 春天来了, 树都变绿了。

He entered the room, his nose red with cold. 他的鼻子冻得通红地走进房来。

He lay on his back, his hands crossed under his head. 他脸朝天头枕着手躺着。

This done, he locked the door and went to bed. 做完这事, 他就锁门睡觉了。

15. Read through your curriculum vitae again so that it is fresh in your mind.

把你的简历再读一遍, 以便清晰地留在脑海里。

16. ...what you hope the future holds. ...希望有什么样的前途。

hold 用作名词, 表示把握之物。如:

Can you find a hold for your hands so that you can pull yourself up?

你能不能找到抓手的地方, 以便把自己撑上去?

The rock face afforded few holds to climbers. 该岩石的正面攀登者很少有可能把握之处。

17. Look straight at the interviewer when you answer questions and if asked about your family or school speak with loyalty and affection. 当你回答问题时, 眼睛要直视面试者, 如果被问及你的家庭或学校, 说话时要带着忠诚的爱心。

“if asked about” 是 “if you are asked” 的省略形式。

当状语从句中的主语和主句的主语一致、谓语动词包含有 be 的情况下可以这样。

Look out for cars when crossing the street. 过街时注意车辆。

She hurriedly left the room as if angry. 她急匆匆地走出房去, 好像很生气的样子。

If not well managed, irrigation can be harmful. 如果管理不善灌溉还可能有害处。

18. You have as much right to be concerned about your future work as the interviewer has about your ability to do the job.

面试者有权了解你是否做好这份工作的能力, 同样你有权关心自己未来的工作。

be concerned about: care for 关心、担忧

Please don't be concerned about me. 请不要为我操心。

We are all concerned about her safety. 我们大家都担心着她的安全。

I was very concerned about my mother's illness. 我很担心母亲的病情。

19. lay emphasis on; show importance to 注重; 强调

He lays emphasis on English. 他重视英语。

This dictionary lays a special emphasis on grammar. 本词典特别强调文法的重要性。

He laid a strong emphasis upon that point. 他极注重那一点。

20. days off: 放假日

21. get ahead: succeed 成功; be able to save money; get out of debt 能存钱; 不欠债

He got ahead by sheer determination. 他完全靠毅力成功。

The person with a good education finds it easier to get ahead.

受良好教育的人比较容易成功。

After Father pays all the doctor bills, maybe we can get a little money ahead and buy a car.

父亲把所有医药费付清之后, 也许我们能够存点钱买一部车。

# UNIT 2

## Text A

### What is Culture?

#### I. Information Related to the Text

在现代人脑海中，文化已是多种多样，可雅可俗，轻松诙谐的一个词了。人们用它来形容一些群体性参与的社会现象，如刀叉文化，筷子文化、军装文化等等。然而这只是大众化了的文化。

在人类学家看来，文化却是再严肃不过的一个词，随之而来的常常是民族矛盾，社会不和，并往往以残酷的战争收场。它被定义为“某个地区的人们活动、穿着、思维和感觉的共同方式特点，是一个群体与另一个群体的区别所在。”这些区别可表现在生活的各个方面，如饮食习惯、衣着特点、美学观点、道德标准、宗教信仰、婚葬习俗以及社会禁忌等等。地区与地区之间的文化也许大同小异，也许大相径庭，正是因为有诸多不同的特点和方式，千百年来，文化差异是野心家挑动民族战争的一个主要借口，是影响社会大同的一个重要因素，人们都固执地认为自己的文化是理所当然，无可非议、且是唯一正确的。而别人的文化则是古怪可笑、荒谬离奇、不可思议的。于是对它不能理解，不够尊重，甚至有人对它极尽侮辱之能事，其后果必然是刀枪相见，水火不容。印度历史上就曾有这样一场民族风暴。英国殖民者发给士兵涂有猪油牛脂的子弹，而士兵们大都是信仰印度教或伊斯兰教，前者忌食牛肉，后者忌食猪肉。为此，士兵们倍觉侮辱、激愤万分，发誓要消灭英国殖民者，从而爆发了激烈的抗英民族运动。

其实要解决这种文化矛盾并不是不可能的。中国有句老话，“己所不欲，勿施于人”。大家都想保存自己的文化，都不愿它受到外来的攻击而被破坏或吞并，那又何不也成全别人的文化呢？的确，文化本身并没有对错之分，只是不同的人处事习惯不同而已。学会理解和尊重别人的文化，和平自然会成为社会的主旋律，世界大同也指日可待了。

#### II. Language Points:

1. We sometimes say that people who know about art, music and literature are cultured. 比如，我们有时候说懂得艺术、音乐和文学的是文化人。

for example: for instance 举例，例如

I like sports very much; for example, I like playing football.

我爱好体育; 例如, 我爱踢足球。

John has many hobbies; for example, he likes collecting stamps.

约翰的爱好很多, 比如说他爱集邮。

You can't depend on her; for example, she was late for an important meeting yesterday.

她靠不住; 举例说, 昨天一个重要会议她就迟到了。

know about; to have learnt about 学会, 学得, 得知

I know about that. 我听过那件事。

Jane knows about swimming very well. 简很会游泳。

Mark knows about clearly how to do it. 马克知道得很清楚怎样去做。

cultured; having or showing good education, good manners, etc. well-educated

有教养的, 文雅的

a cultured young man 一位文雅的年轻人

a cultured generation 有教养的一代人

cultured minds that like good books and painting 喜欢好书名画的文雅人

2. However, the word culture has a different meaning for anthropologists (people who study humankind) 不过, 对于人类学家(研究人类的人)来说, 文化这个词具有不同的含义。

however: in spite of this, but 不过, 然而

It rained, however, I went out for a walk. 下雨了, 不过我还是去散了步。

He refused my help. However, I think he may accept it sooner or later.

他拒绝了我的帮助。不过, 我认为他迟早会接受的。

Mary asked me to arrive there; however, she was late.

玛丽让我按时赶到那儿, 不过, 她自己却迟到了。

3. To an anthropologist the word culture means all the ways in which a group of people act, dress, think, and feel.

人类学家来说, 文化这个词是指一群人活动, 穿着, 思维和感觉的一切方式。

"all the ways in which a group of people act, dress, think and feel" 是一个“介词 + which”结构, 类似句型:

This is the dog about which I wrote to you. 这就是我写信向你提过的那条狗。

We had a river in which we could swim. 我们有一条河, 可以游泳。

It is the very book for which I am looking. 这正是我在找的那本书。

4. be born with: to have sth. or some characters from birth 生而有之的, 与生俱来的

He is born with humour. 他生来幽默。

Whitney was born with a good voice. 惠特尼天生一副好嗓子。

Be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth. (idiom) 含银匙出生, 生而富贵。(成语)

5. know; to have learnt 会, 学得, 得知

I know how to go to the station. 我知道怎样去车站。

He didn't know where to go and what to do. 他不知该去哪儿, 干什么。

Do you know who is in charge of the project? 你知道是谁在负责这项工程吗?

注意: know 在表示会, 得知含意时, 不能接不定式作宾语, 而要接疑问词 + 不定式。



I know to do it. (×) 我知道做。

I know how to do it. 能以这种结构作宾语的动词还有: consider, explain, forget, guess, imagine, know, learn, observe, remember, see, tell, think, understand, wonder etc.

6. by: with regard to; as to, related to 关于, 有关

Sara is a Frenchman by birth. 萨拉生为法国人。

Mr. Smith is a doctor by profession. 史密斯先生是位执业医师。

By colour, I prefer the pink to the blue. 就颜色而言我喜欢这套粉红的胜过蓝的。

7. As humans, we learn some of the ways of our culture by being taught by teachers and parents. 作为人类, 我们受教于老师父母, 学会了我们文化中的某些方式。

as: in the state, character, condition, job, etc. of (being) 作为, 指处于某种状态、性质、情况、工作中

As a beginner, I don't know what to say in this case. I have to learn from others.

作为一名初学者, 我不知道在这种情况下说什么, 我得向别人学习。

I worked in the restaurant as a waiter after graduation. 毕业后, 我在那家饭店当招待。

He was famous as a statesman. 他是一名很著名的政治家。

注意: 作介词用, like 和 as 的用法不同。

Let me speak to you as a friend. (I am your friend)

让我以朋友的身份和你谈话。(我是你朋友)

Let me speak to you like a friend. (I am not your friend)

让我像朋友般和你谈话。(我不是你的朋友)

by: through 通过

They got to know each other by their common friend. 他们通过一个共同的朋友认识了。

By hard work, we are sure to make greater progress.

通过努力学习, 我们一定会取得更大进步。

He left his hometown Manchester by the first train. 他坐头班火车离开了故乡曼彻斯特。

8. and so on; and so forth, etc 等等

On his desk are books, pens, a recorder, tapes, and so on.

他桌上有书、笔、录音机、磁带等等。

He loves travel, and he has been to America, Canada, Spain, Germany and so on.

他喜爱旅行, 曾去过美国、加拿大、西班牙、德国等国家

My favorite writers are Charles Dickens, Jane Austen, Thomas Hardy, Mark Twain, and so on. 我最喜爱的作家有查尔斯·狄更斯, 简·奥斯汀, 托马斯·哈代, 马克·吐温等等。

9. take care of (sb or sth): look after 照看, 照顾

Take good care of yourself when you are away from home. 离家在外, 要好好照顾自己。

A baby-sitter would take care of the children when parents are out.

父母外出时, 临时保姆会照看孩子。

Parents should take care of their children not only on their health but also on their study.

父母们不仅应照顾孩子们的身体, 还应该照看他们的学习。

10. depend on; rely on 信任; 依赖; 视…而定

He is very honest, and you can depend on him. 他很诚实, 你可以信任他。

I still depend on the dictionary when I am reading. 我阅读时还是依靠字典。

How much you gain depends on how much you pay. 你收获多少取决于付出多少。

11. deal with: to do business with; to treat; to be about 与...交易; 对待; 涉及

I've dealt with the German company for almost 20 years.

我和这家德国公司做了几乎 20 年生意了。

Children are usually tiring to deal with. 应付孩子们通常很累人。

This book deals with economics. 这本书和经济有关。

12. at one time: 同时; 从前

These two boys were almost born at one time. 这两孩子差不多是同时出生的。

How many cars do you want to have at one time? 你同时想要几辆车?

At one time, he was in poor condition. 曾有一段时间, 他身体很差。

He was a mayor at one time. 他曾是位市长。

13. feel in one's heart: 内心觉得

He felt in his heart that he was not a good father. 他内心觉得自己不同个好父亲。

She didn't argue with her father, though she felt in her heart she was right.

尽管她内心觉得自己是对的, 还是没和父样争辩。

He felt her beauty and kindness in his heart after knowing her for a long time.

在他认识她很久后, 内心觉得她既美又善良。

14. laugh at: to treat sth as foolish or funny. 嘲笑, 因...而发笑

John fell down on the road, and he felt everyone laughed at him.

约翰在路上摔了一跤, 他觉得所有的人都在笑话他。

Don't laugh at others' mistakes. 不要嘲笑别人的错误。

Those who laugh at others are to be laughed at. 嘲笑别人的人也将被人所嘲笑。

15. The idea that a man can have more than one wife or that brothers and sisters can marry each other may shock other cultures. 一个男子可以有不止一个妻子或兄弟姐妹之间也可以通婚这种想法会使其他文化的人们不胜惊异。

注意: 该句的两个“that”引导的是同位语从句, 先行词是 idea, 下列名词后常接同位语: idea, belief, thought, opinion, question, doubt, proof, fact, evidence, indication, hope, truth, probability, certainty, etc.

I hold my belief that honesty is always an important virtue.

我坚持认为诚实总是一项重要美德。

There are indications that a war is coming. 有迹象表明, 一场战争即将来临。

I can't believe the fact that he is a spy. 我不能相信他是间谍这一事实。

16. differ from...to: be different from...to 与...不同

The scenes in China differ from winter to summer. 中国夏、冬两季景色不同。

The length of day time differs from America to Australia.

美国和澳大利亚的白昼时间长短不一。

The standard of richness differs from one country to another. 国与国的富裕标准不同。

17. used to: to do sth regularly or habitually in the past 过去经常

Mary used to do shopping at weekends. 玛丽过去常在周末购物。