新概念英语实力提升系列丛书

新概念英語

教材全解(第三册)

薛 冰 李咏琳 李玉技 主 编





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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新概念英语教材全解. 3/薛冰,李咏琳,李玉技主编. 一西安: 西安交通大学出版社,2016. 5(2016. 9 重印) ISBN 978-7-5605-8452-2

I.①新··· Ⅱ.①薛··· ②李··· ③李··· Ⅲ.①英语-自学参考资料 Ⅳ.①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2016)第 075862 号

书 名 新概念英语教材全解(第三册)

主 编 薛 冰 李咏琳 李玉技

责任编辑 焦 铭 郑 磊

出版发行 西安交通大学出版社

(西安市兴庆南路 10 号 邮政编码 710049)

M 址 http://www.xjtupress.com

电 话 (029)82668357 82667874(发行中心)

(029)82668315(总编办)

传 真 (029)82668280

印 刷 西安建科印务有限责任公司

开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张 16.5 字数 516千字

版次印次 2016年6月第1版 2016年9月第2次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5605-8452-2/H • 1635

定 价 32,00元

读者购书、书店添货、如发现印装质量问题,请与本社发行中心联系、调换。

订购热线:(029)82665248 (029)82665249

投稿热线:(029)82664953 (029)82665371

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前言

《新概念英语》系列教材的经典性早已不言而喻。作为战斗在一线的新东方老师,在培训过数十万名《新概念英语》学员之后,我们一直在思考一个问题:《新概念英语》这套教材究竟是如何深深地吸引着中国的学生?经过深入研究,我们惊喜地发现《新概念英语》这套教材除了具备一般教材的所有特点之外,还有一个非常显著的特点——与中国现在的考试紧密相关。当我们发现这一点时,那感觉简直是欣喜若狂,因为我们终于找到了《新概念英语》这套教材多年以来一直焕发勃勃生机的原因。经过教学实践的无数次尝试,同时也是在西安交通大学出版社领导及编辑的鼓励下,我们这些新东方老师集体创作了《新概念英语教材全解》系列丛书,本套丛书共4册,分别与《新概念英语》1—4册对应。针对广大英语学习者的学习特点和习惯,本习题集以课文为单元,采取一课一练、同步互动的形式进行编排,习题涵盖了课文中所有需要掌握的重要语法、词汇和语音知识,以及相关的阅读写作知识。不仅有助于学习者对教材内容进行理解,还可以有效地衡量学习者对重要知识点的掌握程度。

我们在学习《新概念英语》之前,首先要给自己定位,认清自己的水平、需求。比如,如果没有基础或基础薄弱,想要从头开始或想要纠正语音,那么可以选择第一册。如果想考四级,但是语法薄弱,可以学习第二册。如果想考六级,或是雅思、托福等国外考试,可以学习第三册。如果想做到写文章流利或参加 GRE、GMAT 等考试,可以选择第四册。一般情况下,二册的熟练掌握加上自己的努力就足够让你在高考、PETS 二三级、CET4 中脱颖而出。定位准确,才能做到目标明确,才能有信心,才能有切实的收获。

在此只想告诉所有的英语学习者,只要你选定《新概念英语》教材,扎扎实实地学好每课强调的重点,应对各种考试不在放下。

本书的主要特别之处:

- 1. 强大的编写阵容,编写人员全部由新东方英语老师担任;
- 2. 试卷题例编排科学,题型设计合理,题量适中;
- 3. 试题内容丰富,许多试题选自各类考试历年真题;
- 4. 重点难点突出,有利于掌握课文要点,提高学习效率;
- 5. 实用方便,既可自测,也可在课堂上使用,提供参考答案。

最后祝愿所有英语学习者在学习过程中,一步一个脚印地朝着自己的既定目标奋进!由于时间仓促,书中的不足之处在所难免,敬请广大读者和英语同仁不吝批评指正。

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1 A puma at large 逃遁的美洲狮

○ 课文注释

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

【译文】美洲狮是一种体形似猫的大动物,产于美洲。

【用法】cat-like 为派生词,由词根(名词)+后缀(-like)构成。后缀-like 表示"像……似的"、"有……特征的",如:ladylike 像妇女一样 dreamlike 如梦似的 dog-like 像狗一样的

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

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

【用法】(1) that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London 是同位语从句,作 reports 的同位语,进一步说明报告的内容。

注意:that 引导的不是定语从句,that 只是引导词,不在后面的从句中充当任何成分。

- (2) 主句中的代词 they 指前面时间状语从句中的主语 reports。
- (3) take something seriously 把……看得很重要,如:He always takes the teacher's advice seriously. 他总是认真对待老师的意见。

&:take sth.lightly(对某事草率处理),如:

Tactically we can't take difficulties lightly. 在战术上我们不可对困难掉以轻心。

3. 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.

【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,因为凡是声称见到过美洲狮的人们所描述的情况竟是出奇地相似。

- 【用法】(1) 1) oblige 只作及物动词用时,作"迫使,不得不"解,但强迫意味较弱,必要性的意味较强,且常用于被动式。如: The law obliges parents to send their children to school. 法律迫使父母送孩子上学受教育。
 - 2)它还作"施惠"解,即使别人因自己的帮助或效劳而感谢,或感到高兴。如: He obliged me with a detailed account of the trip which I had missed. 我没有参加那次旅行,承他好意,把详细情况告诉了我。
 - 3) oblige 常用于被动语态中,套语"感谢"。如: I shall be much obliged if you will kindly lend us your truck. 你们如能把卡车借我们用一用,我们将非常地感谢。
 - 4) oblige 做不及物动词,表示"做某事表示好意"。如: Will you oblige with a song? 请唱一首歌,好吗?
 - (2) the description given by people 中的 given by people 为过去分词短语作定语,修饰 description。 description 常与动词 give 或 make 搭配使用,在所描述的人或物前使用介词 of: give/make a description of sth./sb.对某事、某人进行描述,如: She gave a description of the battle.她对战况作了描述。 Could you make a detailed description of the teacher? 你能详细描述那个老师的模样吗?
 - (3) who claimed to have seen the puma 中的 who 引导一定语从句,修饰其前的 people。 to have seen 为动词不定式的完成时结构,表示动词不定式的动作发生在谓语动词 claimed 前。

4.... experts confirmed that a puma will not attack a human being unless it is cornered.

【译文】专家证实,除非被逼得走投无路,美洲狮是不会伤人的。

- 【用法】(1)此处 will 不是用来表示将来时的助动词,而是用来表示习惯性或动作特征的情态助动词,通常表示"就"、"就会"、"总是"之意,如: He will sit for hours reading. 他常常接连坐上几小时看书。
 - (2)本句是一个含有宾语从句的复合句, that 引导的从句作 confirm 的宾语, 而该宾语从句又包括一个由 unless 引导的条件状语从句。
 - (3) unless it is cornered 为一条件状语从句,意即"除非它被逼得走投无路"。一般说来, unless 为 if... not 之意,但语气较 if... not 重。在 unless 引导的从句中要使用现在时形式,而非将来时形式,如:

I will not go unless I hear from him. 如果他不通知我,我就不去。

此外,使用 unless 的句子含有"如果 B 未阻止,A 就会发生"之意,而不可用其表示"由于 B 未发生而 A 才发生"之意的句子,如:I ' II agree with you</code>,<math>if you don ' t stick to that point. 如果你不坚持那点,我就同意你的看法。句子中的 if … not 结构,不可用 unless 取代。

- (4) corner 作动词时
 - 1) corner 用作及物动词时,指"逼入一个角落,使陷入困境"。如: That question cornered me. 那问题 把我难住了。The escaped prisoner was cornered at last. 那逃犯最终被迫陷入绝境,无法逃脱。
 - 2) corner 用作不及物动词时,指"(车)拐弯"。如: My car corners even in bad weather. 我的车即 使在恶劣的天气下也能顺利拐弯。

5....and at another place twenty miles away....

【用法】句中 twenty miles away 为定语,置后修饰 place。在英语中,一些常见的表示地点或时间的副词可用来置于名词之后作定语修饰这一名词,如:

表地点: the house ahead 前面的房子

the conclusion below 下面的结论

表时间: the plan last year 去年的计划

- 6. Wherever it went it left behind it a trail of dead deer and small animals like rabbits.
- 【译文】无论它走到哪儿,一路上总会留下一串死鹿及死兔子之类的小动物。
- 【用法】(1) Wherever 相当于 to / at any place . "到/在任何地方",在本句中引导地点状语从句,如: They explored northward or wherever. 他们朝北或到任何地方勘探。

Wherever 也可以引导让步状语从句,相当于 no matter where (无论何地),如: We will go wherever the Party directs us. 党叫我们到哪里,我们就到哪里。

- (2) leave sth. behind 把……留在身后;忘带;在……之后造成,产生,如; We went out for a walk and left the mess behind us at home. 我们出去散步,把一片混乱留在家中。
- 7. Paw prints were seen in a number of places and puma fur was found clinging to bushes.
- 【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。
- 【用法】(1) number 可以用作名词,及物动词和不及物动词。

I.n. (c.)

- 1) 作"数目,数量"解。如:Judging from the number of the cars, there were not many people at the club yet. 根据汽车的数量来判断,俱乐部里没有很多人。
- 2) 作"编号,电话号码,房间号码"解。常缩写为 No. 如: She dialed the number and asked for the ward. 她拨电话号码要病房。
- 3) number 作名词还指"一期",即报纸或刊物的一期。如: There is a story about her in the current number. 最近一期上有关于她的故事。
- 4) 它还可指语法上的"数词或数(单数、复数等)。如: The noun"oxen" is plural in number. "Oxen"这个名词是复数。

- 1) number 作及物动词,意为"编号,加号码于……"。如:Let's number them from 1 to 10. 给它们从一到十加上号码。
- 2) 它还可作"数目为、到······之多"解。如: The books in the library number 5,065. 图书馆的图书数目为 5,065 册。

【辨析】a number of, the number of

- 1) a number of 作"一些,许多"解。其后接可数名词复数,谓语动词多为复数,且常和 good, large, small, certain, considerable, great 连用。如: A number of new products have been successfully trial-produced. 许多新产品已试制成功。/There are a great number of graduate students in this university. 这所大学有许多研究生。
- 2) the number of 意为"······的数目",是特指,后面接可数名词复数,但谓语动词要用单数。如: The number of the students is five hundred.学生的数目是五百。
- (2) found clinging to bushes 中的 clinging to bushes 为现在分词短语,此处作主语 puma fur 的主语补足语。作补足语作用的分词结构常见于 see、hear、notice、watch、keep、find、get、have、feel、smell 等动词之后,如:Do you see something burning? 你看到什么东西在燃烧吗?

同样地过去分词也可用于此类结构中,如: The lost car was found abandoned off the highway. 人们发现丢失的汽车被抛弃在公路之外。

现在分词或过去分词的使用主要取决于宾语和分词所表示的动作之间是主动还是被动关系。另外,在上述动词后还可以使用动词不定式(不带 to),其意义有所不同。使用动词不定式时,通常表示经历所做动作的全过程;使用现在分词时,一般表示动作正在发生,即叫做动作的部分过程,如:I heard her sing a song. 我听到她唱了一首歌。/I heard her singing a song. 我听到她正在唱歌。当然,当无需作语义上的这种区分时,可使用任何的一种结构,如:I often heard her sing(ing) this song. 我经常听到她唱这支歌。

- (3) cling 为不及物动词,其后通常使用介词"to+宾语"的结构,除表达文中"粘在……上"外,还常用来表示"坚持"、"萦绕于"之意,如: cling to one 's own view 坚持已见/The odour clung to the room. 那气味充斥着房间,散不出去。
- 8. Several people complained of "cat-kuke noises" at night and a businessman on a fishing trip saw the puma up a tree.

【译文】有人抱怨说夜里听见了"像猫一样的叫声";一位商人在钓鱼,看见那只美洲狮在树上。

【用法】(1) complain 报怨;诉苦。作不及物动词作用时,常见用法如下: complain about/of 报怨/埋怨; complain to sb. about/of 向某人抱怨/埋怨。如: She complained of his carelessness. 她抱怨说他粗枝大叶。

作及物动词使用时,通常为 complain that 从句(即后跟宾语从句)结构,如: She complained that he did not work hard. 她抱怨他工作不努力。

- (2) up a tree 作宾语补足语,说明 puma 的状况。
- 9. The experts were now fully convinced that the animal was a puma.

【译文】专家们如今完全肯定那只动物就是美洲狮。

【用法】(1) convince 使……深信,常见用法有: convince sb. of 使某人深信; convince sb. + that....使某人深信……,如: This convinced me that he is honest. 这使我相信他确实是诚实的。

句中 were now fully convinced that...为被动语态结构,相当于 convinced themselves that...,即"使自己充分认识到……"之意。

间: persuade 两词都是"说服"。 convince 指借助讨论、证据,通过讲道理说服他人使之十分相信。 强调人的理智或理解方面。 persuade 指依仗意志、感情劝说他人相信或去做某事。常用 persuade sb. to do 句型,如; I persuaded him to let me go. 我劝说他让我走。

此,不必多说了。

【译文】由于全国的动物园没有一家报告丢了美洲狮,因此这只美洲狮一定是某位私人收藏者豢养的,不知怎么设法逃了出来。

- 【用法】(1)形容词 missing 是由动词 miss 发展而来,意为"丢失的"(lost, not to be found),如:He is said to be missing.据说他失踪了。
 - miss 与 lose 都可作"丢失"解,但其用法不同,如:我们书丢了。我们可以说: My book is missing. (不可以用 missed)或者 My book is lost.
 - (2) as 在此处为从属连词,引导一原因状语从句,在使用中与 because, since 略有不同。由 because 引起的从句表达的通常是事物的直接原因、理由,使用时此词引起的从句一般放在主句的后面,如: He is loved by all, simply because he is honest.他受所有人爱戴,只是因为他很诚实。 since 意义上与 because 较为接近,但语气上要弱化、随便些,表示的往往不是根本原因,而是自然结果,引起的从句常常放在句首,如: Since that is so, there is no more to be said.因为事已至
 - as 语气较 since 还要弱,用于日常口语中。引起的从句表示附加原因,常放在句首,如:As I was afraid,I hid myself. 因为害怕,我躲了起来。
 - (3) must have been 表示对过去事情的推测,如; It must have rained last night.昨天晚上肯定下雨了。
 - (4) in the possession of sb.(= in sb's possession)是被动形式,表示"被某人占有或控制(possessed by)";它的主语只能是"某物"。另外, in possession of sth 是主动形式,表示"占有或控制某物 (possess)";它的主语只能是"某人"。This golden watch is in my possession. 这块金表是由我收藏的。/I am in possession of the golden watch.我有一块金表。
 - (5) somehow 表示"通过某种手段(by some means),以某种方式(in some way);由于某种原因、不知怎么地(for some reason unknown)": We must get the work finished somehow by tomorrow morning. 我们必须设法在明天早上以前把工作做完。/Somehow he again made a mistake in solving the mathematical problem. 不知怎么地,他在解这道数学题时又出错了。
 - (6) manage 表示"设法"时,其后用词为不定式: manage to do sth. 含有"成功(设法)做成某事"之意,不可用其表达"设法做某事而未做成"之意的句子,如不可说: He managed to pass the examination but failed. 而应说: He tried to pass the examination but failed. 此外, manage 指一次性行为,因此不可用其表示经常性行为,如不可说: She was a lovely girl. She managed to make everyone like her. 而应说: She was a lovely girl: She could make everyone like her.
- 11. It is disturbing to think that a dangerous wild animal is still at large in the quiet country-side. 【译文】想到在宁静的乡间有一头危险的野兽仍在出没,真令人担心。
- 【用法】(1) 这是 it 作形式主语的简单句,其真正主语是不定式短语,本句可改为: To think that a dangerous wild animal is still at large in the quiet countryside is disturbing. 英语中规定,不定式(短语)做主语时,往往将其移至谓语动词之后, it 作形式主语。如: It is better to die on one's feet than to live on one's knees. 站着死胜于跪着生。/ It seems very difficult to keep the child from crying. 让这个小孩不哭似乎很难。
 - (2) at large (= not kept within walls, fences, eti, free)(危险的人或动物)逍遥法外的,未被捕的,自由自在的; the smuggler at large 仍逍遥法外的走私犯/cattle grazing at large 放在外面吃草的牛/go at large 自由行动

2 Thirteen equals one 十三等于一

● 课文注释

1. Our vicar is always raising money for one cause or another but he has never managed to get enough money to have the church clock repaired.

【译文】我们教区的牧师总是为各种各样的事筹集资金,但始终未能筹集到足够的资金把教堂的大钟修理一下。

【用法】(1) raise money 意为"筹款"(to raise fund), raise 在此作"筹集"讲,如: raise funds for the school.捐款资助学校;/They are selling books to raise money for the girl.他们卖书为那个女孩捐款。raise 还可用"举起","提高"讲,如: Raise your hand if you have the question.如果有问题请举手。**注意**:1) rise

- ① rise 是不及物动词,不能用于被动语态。其主动形式既可表示物价、需求、费用等的"上涨,上升",通常也有被动的涵义。如: Prices rose by more than 10% annually. 物价每年增长 10%。
- ② rise 之后通常可接不同的介词短语,表示"起来反抗,情绪激动"等。这是 rise 的抽象用法,主语可以是"人",也可以是"情感"等。如: Surely they will rise against their oppressors. 他们一定会起来反抗压迫他们的人。
- ③ rise 与表示"方位、起点"的介词短语搭配时,可表示"浮起,浮现,起源,升起"等。如: The River Rhine rises in Switzerland. 莱茵河发源于瑞士。
- ④ 在书面语中 rise 还可表示"起床,起身",意思与 stand up 和 get up 相近。如: He rose to welcome me. 他站起来迎接我。

 Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy and wise. 睡得早,起得早,使人身强脑子好。
- ⑤ rise 有静止不动的景物作主语时,指静态,其后通常接表示高度和位置的介词短语。如: The Rocky Mountains rise over 3,000 metres above sea level. 落矶山海拔三千多米。

2)

单 词	词性	词 义	过去式	过去分词
rise	vi	升起,上升	rose	risen
arise	vi	出现	arose	arisen
raise	vt	抚养,增加	raised	raised
arouse	vt	刺激	aroused	aroused

- (2) is always raising money 所用的是正在进行时态的结构,但表达的是一般现在时态的内容。这样使用正在进行时态时,除可以表达出一般现在时内容外,往往还含有一定的感情色彩(如表明说话人的赞叹、厌倦等),如: How are you feeling today? 你今天觉得怎样? (比 How do you feel? 更显得亲切)/His son is doing fine work at school.他的儿子在学校学习挺不错。(比 His son does fine work at school 更有赞美之意)/She always boasting.她老爱吹牛。(表示厌烦)
 - 一些副词常用于这样的结构中,以加强感情色彩。除文中 always 外,常见的还有 constantly、continually 和 forever,如: The boy's continually asking his mother for money. 这个男孩总是不断向他母亲要钱。/ His mother's forever losing his keys. 他母亲总是丢钥匙。
- (3) one ... or another 表示"某种,某个,这样或那样的"意思: With a little skill one can usually solve the problem in one way or another. 稍稍使用一点技巧,你通常能够以某种方式解决问题。/For one reason or another, the meeting was postponed.由于某些原因,会议被推迟了。/You knew that when you were out in practice you would inevitably err at one time or another. 你知道在你出去

开业行医期间,说不定什么时候你就会不可避免地出差错。/ If you work hand, you can get one reward or another. 只要你努力工作,你就能得到某种报酬。

(4) have 为使役动词,其具体用法为: have sth. done,或 have sb. do sth. 如: I'll have my homework done by my brother. 我的作业让我哥哥来写。/ I'll have my brother do the homework. 我让我哥哥写作业。

所以在本句中, have the church clock repaired 表示牧师让别人来修理教堂的钟。

注意: have sth. done 使某事被完成

have sb. do sth 让某人做某事

have sth. doing 让某物一直保持某种状态

have sth. to do 有某事要做

2. The big clock which used to strike the hours day and night was damaged many years ago and has been silent ever since.

【译文】教堂的大钟过去日夜报时,但在许多年前遭到破坏,从此便无声无息了。

【用法】(1) used to + 动词不定式

"used to +动词不定式"这一结构只有过去式,指过去的习惯和状态。如果我们说某人 used to do sth.,意思是不久以前他习惯于做某事,但现在已不做了。用"used to +动词不定式"这一结构时,应注意以下几点:

- ①"used to . . . (infinitive)"里的 used 前或后可以加上副词"always, often, sometimes 等。如:He always used to come by train. 他过去总是乘火车来。/He used often to come by train. 他过去经常乘火车来。
- ②"used to...(infinitive)"表示过去的习惯。在现代英语里不可用"used to...(infinitive)"表示现在的习惯:如不可以说: * He uses to come here by train. 但应该说: He usually comes by train.
- ③"used to ...(infinitive)"除了表示习惯以外,往往含有"一向这样"的意思:试比较下面的句子: He used to live here.他过去常住在这儿。
- ④"used to...(infinitive)"有时可用在过去完成时态里,但不能用在现在完成时态里。如:He said he had used to come by train.他说他常常乘火车来。
- ⑤在疑问句里可把 used 放在主语前面,作用相当于助动词。如: Used he to come by train? 也可以说: Did he used to come by train?

第一句主要用在文字里,第二句主要用在谈话里。

He lived here in 1938. 1938 年他住在这儿。

在否定的疑问句里有以下四种形式:

Used he not to come by train? (主要用在文字里)

Usedn't he to come by train?

Didn't he use to come by train?

(以上三种均可用在谈话里)

⑥在否定句里有以下几种形式:

He used not to come by train.(主要用在文字里)

He usedn't to come by train?

He didn't use to come by train?

(以上三例主要用在谈话里)

还可以在句中加上副词 never 来表示。如:

He never used to come by train. 他从来不乘火车来。

①used to 在 there be 结构中的用法:

我们都知道 there be + n. 构成的结构表示"存在", used to do 则表示过去的习惯性动作或经常性的状态, used to 在 there be 结构中所表示的意义也是如此。如: There used to be a meeting every Monday last month. 上个月每星期一总开会。(表示经常性动作)

⑧ there used to be 结构的否定式和疑问式: Didn't there use (d) to be a church at the corner of the street? 那条街拐角处过去不是有一个教堂吗? / Did there use to be wolves here? (Used there to be wolves here?)这里过去常有狼吗?

There used to be 结构的附加问句形式可以用 used to 形式(英国人多用)或 did 形式(美国人多用)。如: There used to be some trees in this field, use(d)n't there(didn't there)? 这块地里过

去有些树,不是吗? / There used to be a map of the world on the wall, wasn't there? 墙上过去总是有一张世界地图,不是吗?

注意:

- ① be used to do sth.
 - (= be employed to do sth.)被用来做……

The basin is used to bathe. 这个盆子是用来洗澡的。

- 2 be used to doing
 - (= be accustomed to doing) 习惯于……

He has been used to getting up early. 他已经习惯于早起了。

- (2) strike(struck, struck) 敲,击,在这里表示"tell the time by striking the bell"; strike the hours 表示"报时",如: The clock is striking four.钟在敲四点。/ The huge clock of the Customs House strikes the hours.海关大钟报时。
- (3) ever since 自从……以来,通常与现在完成时连用。如:He has been there ever since he graduated. 自他毕业以来,就一直在那儿。/ He graduated five years ago, and has been teaching there ever since. 他五年前毕业,之后就一直在那儿教书。
- 3. One night, however, our vicar woke up with a start.

【译文】可是一天晚上,我们的教区牧师被突然惊醒。

You see, I was hoping to give you a surprise.

【译文】你要知道,我本想让你们吃一惊。

【用法】start表示由于突如其来的恐惧或惊异而身体颤动,甚至跳跃,即"惊跳、惊起"。

surprise"使……惊奇或诧异",只表示一种心理状态,没有任何动作,一个感到吃惊的人通常会在很短时间内一动不动,眼神会显得呆滞。如: I woke up from the bad dream with a start. 我从噩梦中惊醒。

Compare:

His deed surprised everybody present. 他的行为使在场的每个人都感到惊奇。

She sat up with a start. 她吃惊得跳了起来。He stared at me in surprise. 他惊异地盯着我。

What a start you gave me! 你真吓了我一跳!

What a surprise you gave me! 你让我大吃一惊!

4. armed with a torch

【译文】拿着电筒。

【用法】(armed with a torch)是过去分词短语作伴随状语,其逻辑主语与主句主语一致,都是 the vicar,因而将其省略。同样,在本课中的另一句话中"Looking at his watch, he saw that it was one o'clock.", looking at his watch 是现在分词作状语,可改为 When he looked at his watch, he saw that it was one O'clock.

5. In the torchlight, he caught sight of a figure whom he immediately recognized as Bill Wilkins, our local grocer.

【译文】借着电筒的光,他看到一个人影,马上认出那是本地杂货店店主比尔·威尔金斯。

- 【用法】(1) whom 引导定语从句修饰 figure, 而 whom 在定语从句中又作动词宾语,即:... he immediately recognized the figure as Bill Wilkins...; our local grocer 作 Bill Wilkins 的同位语。
 - (2) recognize... as... 认出……是……,介词 as 后的名词或代词为宾语补语。recognize 为一静态动词(stative verb),而非动态动词(dynamic verb),因此通常不用于正在进行时结构中,如不可说:* I was recognizing a tune while walking in the street.而应说:I recognized a tune while walking in the street.当我在街上行走时,我听出一首曾听过的曲子。

此外,recognize 为一表示短暂时间概念的动词,因此不能同表示有延续时间概念的时间状语连用,或用于表示延续时间意义的句子中,如不可说: We always recognize him to be brave. 而应说: We always know him to be brave.

6. "Whatever are you doing up here Bill?" asked the vicar in surprise.

【译文】"比尔,你究竟在这上面干什么?"牧师惊奇地问道。

【用法】what 与 what ever

① whatever(或 what ever)是强调形式,在语气上要比 what 强得多:

What are you doing.Bill?比尔,你在干什么?

What ever are you doing, Bill? 比尔, 你究竟在于什么?

What do you need? 你需要什么?

What ever do you need? 你到底需要什么?

② ever 放在疑问句中,起强调作用,"究竟,到底"(现在有人把 ever 和疑问词连写在一起,但这是不够规范的)。如:

When (Where, How) ever did you lose it? 你到底何时(何处,怎样)将它丢失的?

What ever do you mean? 你究竟是什么意思?

7. "I've been coming up here night after night for weeks now."

【译文】"几星期来,我夜复一夜地来到这里。"

【用法】after 表示重复,意即" $(-\uparrow)$)接 $(-\uparrow)$ (following)"的意思:

 $day \ after \ day(-天又一天)$

car after car(一辆汽车接着一辆汽车)

night after night(一夜又一夜)

year after year(-年又一年)

one after another(一个接一个)

failure after failure(一次又一次的失败)

The bus stopped station after station. 公共汽车一站接一站地停。

I've told him time after time. 我一次又一次地告诉了他。

8. "You certainly did give me a surprise!"

【译文】"你确实使我大吃一惊!"

【用法】Do一强词句

- (1) 放在谓语动词前,以加强语气和感情色彩。与祈使句连用则常常使邀请听起来更礼貌、诚恳或友好。它们后面的谓语动词必须用原形。did 用于一般过去时。如: You do wear pretty today! 你今天穿得的确漂亮! /I do hate you! 我确实恨你! /Do come in! 务必请进! /Do be cautions! 务必小心!
- (2)用来加强对比,例如,表示真与假、现在与过去、惯例与例外的对比: I don't take much exercise now, but I did play basketball quite a bit when I was young. 我现在不太锻炼了,但我年轻时的的确确经常打篮球。

9....there is nothing I can do about it.

【译文】我对此无能为力。

【用法】本句还可以改写为: I can do nothing about it."I can do about it"是一个省略了连接词 that 的定语从句,修饰 nothing。在 nothing, anything, something, everything 等之后的关系代词只能是 that,并且 that 通常都可以省略。如: There are something you can do for me. 有些事情你可以为我做。

10. "Thirteen is not as good as one...."

【译文】"十三下是不如一下好,……"

【用法】as good as 和……一样好,形容词比较级用法,如:Her work is as good as his.她的工作和他的一样好。

但将其作副词短语修饰动词或形容词时,其意义通常为"和······几乎一样"、"实际上等于",当然全句意义也就未必表示好的或所希望的事物,如: We are as good as defeated. 我们差不多失败了。/ This old clock is as good as useless. 这个旧钟实际就等于废物一件。

An unknown goddess 无名女神

1 课文注释

1. Some time ago, an interesting discovery was made by archaelolgists on the Aegean island of Kea. 【译文】不久前,在爱琴海的基亚岛上,考古工作者有一项有趣的发现。

【用法】(1) some time ago 不久前,等于 a short time ago; some time 指一段时间, sometime 某个时候, sometimes 有时。如: I will need some time to finish my homework. 我需要一段时间来完成我的作 业。/ I saw him sometime in April. 我曾在四月份见到过他。/ I some times have letters from him. 我有时收到他的来信。

注意: ago 与 before 的区别: ago 是指现在以前,常常与过去时连用; before 是指过去以前,常常

- (2) make a discovery (= discover) 发现; an interesting discovery was made 意为; discovered something interesting.
- 2. An American team explored a temple which stands in an ancient city on the promontory of Ayia Irini.

【译文】一个美国考古队在阿伊亚・依里尼海角的一座古城里考察了一座庙宇。

【用法】stand

- (1) (= be in a position; be located/situated) 位于,坐落于; The house stands next to the river. 那房子 坐落在河边。/A row of willows stands on the riverside.沿河长着一行柳树。/The school stands on a hill. 那个学校坐落在小山上。
- (2) (= to be in height of)高;有……的高度: The building stands over 300 feet high. 汶幢楼高 300 多 英尺。/He stands one meter and seventy-four.他身高 1.74 米。
- 3. The city at one time must have been prosperous....

【译文】这座古城肯定一度很繁荣,……

- 【用法】at one time 一度,曾经。注意此习语中要使用数词 one 来表示,不可使用不定冠词 a; at a time 表示 "每次"之意。at one time 仅可用于过去时态中,如: At one time we met frequently. 有一段时期我们 常常见面。Don't ask do many things at a time.每次不要做太多事情。
- 4. The city was even equipped with a drainage system, for a great many clay pipes were found beneath the narrow streets.

【译文】城里甚至还铺设了排水系统,因为在狭窄的街道下面发现了许多陶制的管道。

【用法】(1) equip

- ① "装备,配备"。如: They can't afford to equip their army properly. 他们无力给军队以恰当的装 备。/ Now all fishing boats are radio-equipped. 现在鱼船上有无线电通讯设备。
- ② "(智力上)装备,训练,使具备条件",后跟带 to 的不定式作宾补。如: Your education will equip you to earn a good living. 你受的教育将使你过上富裕生活。
- 3 equip sb. with sth. for a certain purpose equip 的宾语必须是人或机构、with 后接"用以装备的工具", for 后接"目的"。故误句应改为; They equipped the soldiers with the latest weapons (for the coming war). 士兵们用最新式的武 器装备好了(以迎接即将爆发的战争)。

注意: equip 的名词形式是 equipment, 是不可数名词。

- (2) for 在此引导原因状语从句; a great many 意为"许多"; beneath 指"在……正下方",可以是接触的,也可以是不接触的。它的同义词是 below 和 under: below 与 above 为一对反义词,两者既不垂直,也不接触; under 与 over 为一对反义词,表示垂直,但不接触。
- 5. The body of one statue was found among remains dating from the fifteenth century B.C.

【译文】其中一具雕像的躯体是在十五世纪的历史文物中发现的。

- 【用法】(1) remains 废墟;遗迹;遗体。此词必须用复数形式,但其谓语动词有时可用单数形式,如: Here is the remains of a temple. 这里是一所寺院的废墟。
 - among remains 是介词短语作主语补足语,修饰 the body of the statue;而 dating from the fifteenth century B.C.则是现在分词短语作定语,修饰 remains。
 - (2) date from 追溯;始于。此动词短语无被动形式,如: These technology dated from ancient times 这项技术从古代就有了。
 - (3) the fifteenth century B. C. 十五世纪,还可以写作:15th century B. C., B. C. (abbrev.)(公元前), 是 Before Christ 的缩写; A. D. (abbrev)(公元后),是 Anno Domini(Latin)的缩写,如 225B. C. 公元前 225年;1999 A. D. 公元 1999年

6. Its missing head happened to be...

【译文】她身着异处的脑袋碰巧是……

【用法】happen to 碰巧,恰巧。后用动词不定式,强调事件的偶发性,如: I happened to know the news. 我碰巧知道那则消息。

如 happen to 后为人或物,往往指某人/某物发生了不测或意外,如: If anything happens to him, inform us as soon as possible. 如果他发生了什么意外,尽快通知我们。

- 7. They were amazed to find that the goddess turned out to be a very modern-looking woman.
- 【译文】他们惊奇地发现原来那位女神是位相貌十分摩登的女郎。
- 【用法】(1)在本句中, that 引导宾语从句,作动词 find 的宾语;而不定式 to find 是原因状语。
 - (2) turn out 表示"结果(是),原来(是)(prove)";该短语是系动词,它的句型有三种:
 - ① turn out(to be+)形容词/名词: The concert turned out(to be) a success.音乐会结果很成功。/ It's turned out(to be) a fine any.结果那天是个晴天。/ The party turned out a failure.社交聚会结果失败了。/ The enemy's proposal turned out(to be) a fraud.敌人的建议原来是个骗局。
 - ②It+ turn out+ that 从句或其它名词从句: It turned out that the book had been in the shelf. 原来书一直放在书架上。/It may well turn out that we lack the experience to do that job. 结果很可能是,我们缺乏做那项工作的经验。/It turned out that his statement was true. 原来他的话是真的。/It turned out that the accident was a good thing because he was slowly dying of cancer. 原来,这次事故是件好事,因为他正慢慢地死于癌症。
 - ③ As it turns out 多指"人们后来发现、碰巧"等意思: As it turned out, he didn't pass the final exam. 原来他没有通过期末考试。
 - (3) a very modern-looking woman 等于 a woman who looks very modern. modern-looking 为复合形容词,其构成为:形容词+分词。又如: good-looking 漂亮的; plain-looking 相貌平平的; soft-sounding 声音柔和的; ready-made 现成的; soft-touching 质感柔软的。
- 8. She stood three feet high and her hands rested on her hips.

【译文】她身高3英尺,双手叉腰。

【用法】rest on/upon(= lean on; depend on)搁在,停留(在); His hand rested on the table.他的手放在桌子上。/His eyes rested on me.他的目光落在我身上。

9.....the archaeologists have been unable to discover her identity.

【译文】……,考古工作者至今未能确定她的身份。

【用法】(1)注意下面 3 个词 unable、disable、enable 的区分。这 3 个词的中心词均为 able,但由于每一词使用前缀的不同,其含义和用法也就不同。unable 为补语形容词,其后应使用带 to 的动词不定式补语,表示"不能"、"无法"之意,如: I'm unable to go to school today, so you must go alone. 今天我不能去上学了,你只好自己去了。

disable 为动词,通常指由于疾病、事故等所致而失去做事的能力,如: The accident disabled him and now he has an artificial arm. 一次意外事故使他成了残废,现在他的一条胳膊是假肢。

- enable 为动词,其后常跟人,再加动词不定式短语,表示"使……能够"之意,如: The training will enable her to finish the job well. 这次训练能使她很好地完成工作。
- (2) discover 同 invent 是易混淆的两个词。一般用 discover 指"发现"原已存在但从未被人注意过的事物; invent 指"发明"新的从未存在过的东西,如: Edison invented the electric light. 爱迪生发明了电灯。/ We discovered a new coal mines. 我们发现了一座新煤矿。

但当表达"发明"某种新药或新疗法或"发现"一新的事实时,应用 discover;"发现"新的工作方法时,应用 invent,如:Radium and penicillin were discovered 发现了镭和青霉素。/Newton discovered the theory of universal gravitation. 牛顿创立了万有引力定理。/He and his colleagues invented a new method of planting. 他和同事们发明了种植的新方法。