

新概念英语（新版）拓展学习系列

**5 in 1**

# **新概念英语 3 学这本就够**

大耳朵工作室 编著



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## 内 容 提 要

本书与经典教材《新概念英语 3》(新版)同步配套,独创“5 in 1”学习法,将教材的学习分为五大步骤:多媒体·词汇模仿点读机、学课文·知识点总结归纳、学词汇·核心词拓展学习、学语法·语言点详细解答、做练习·难点题参考答案,内容精炼,重点突出,彻底解决学习者以前无从下手或者杂乱无序的学习模式,不仅提高了学习效率,而且重点难点一个都没有放过。

本书配套的多媒体词汇点读学习软件,即点即读,想学哪个点哪个,单词想怎么学就怎么学。不但适合模仿跟读,还适合进行听写训练。读者可以从中国水利水电出版社网站以及万水书苑免费下载,网址为: <http://www.waterpub.com.cn/softdown/>或 <http://www.wsbookshow.com>。

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# 特色速览

## 经典教材同步配套:

与经典教材《新概念英语》同步配套, 专为自学者及培训班学员设计, 便于其课前预习和课后复习。

## 全能版自学新模式:

内容精炼, 重点突出。语音、语言点、词汇、语法等重点内容面面俱到, 彻底解决自学者遇到的各类学习问题。一册在手, 畅学无忧。

## 特色多媒体点读机:

多媒体词汇即点即读, 想学哪个点哪个, 轻松点击, 方便高效。不但适合模仿跟读, 还适合进行听写训练。快捷的多媒体点读设计, 彻底颠覆传统录音磁带及 MP3 无法反复收听的弊端。

## 独创五步骤学习法:

将教材的学习分为五大步骤, 解决学习者以前无从下手或者杂乱无序的学习模式, 不仅提高了学习效率, 而且重点难点一个都没有放过。这五大步骤是:

1. 多媒体·课文词汇点读机
2. 学课文·知识点总结归纳
3. 学词汇·核心词拓展学习
4. 学语法·语言点详细解答
5. 做练习·难题题参考答案

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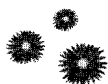
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# Lesson 1

## 1 多媒体·词汇模仿点读机



点读、跟读、模仿、听写，轻松点击，方便高效（多媒体文件轻松下载）。

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| a trail of      | ……的足迹       |
| accumulate      | v. 积累，积聚    |
| at large        | 逍遥自由，无拘无束   |
| blackberry      | n. 黑莓       |
| cling           | v. 粘        |
| collector       | n. 收集者      |
| convince        | v. 使……信服    |
| corner          | v. 使走投无路    |
| deer            | n. 鹿        |
| description     | n. 描述       |
| disturb         | v. 令人不安     |
| disturbing      | adj. 令人不安的  |
| evidence        | v. 证明 n. 证据 |
| extraordinarily | adv. 特别地    |
| human being     | n. 人类       |

|             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| hunt        | n. 追猎，寻找         |
| oblige      | v. 使……感到必须       |
| observe     | vt. 注意到          |
| paw         | n. 爪             |
| picking     | n. 采摘            |
| print       | n. 印痕；打印，出版      |
| puma        | n. 美洲狮           |
| rabbit      | n. 兔             |
| search      | n. 搜查            |
| seriously   | adv. 认真地         |
| somehow     | adv. 不知怎么搞地      |
| spot        | v. 看出，发现 n. 点，疹子 |
| to be found | 被发现              |
| trail       | n. 一串，一系列 v. 拖   |
| unless      | conj. 除非         |

## 2 学课文·知识点总结归纳



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。

- which 为指物的关系代词，引导定语从句，指代的是前面的先行词 animals。

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。

- that 引导的同位语从句做 reports 的同位语，解释说明报告的内容。
- spot n. 斑点，地点。

a white skirt with red spots 白底红点的裙子

a nice spot for picnic 野餐的好去处

spot vt. 看出，发现

She spotted her friend in the crowd. 她在人群中发现了她的朋友。

- take sth. seriously 认真对待

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

她答应的事不必当真，因为她从来说话不算数。

However, as the evidence began to accumulate, experts from the Zoo felt obliged to investigate.

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。

- as 引导时间状语从句,表示从句和主句的两个动作交替进行或同时完成,意为:一边……,一边……;随着。

He hurried home, looking behind as he went. 他匆匆忙忙回家去,一边跑一边回头望。

As he grew older, he lost interest in everything except gardening.

随着他年纪越来越大,除了园艺以外,对一切都失去了兴趣。

- oblige be / feel obliged to do sth. 被迫做某事

She was obliged to abandon that idea. 她不得不放弃那个想法。

He feels obliged to cancel the contract. 他认为有必要取消合同。

They were obliged to sell their house in order to pay their debts. 他们被迫卖房还债。

For the descriptions given by people who claimed to have seen the puma were extraordinarily similar. 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的相似。

- for 可以引导原因状语从句,对主句的内容做补充说明,不能置于句首。
- who 为指人的关系代词,引导定语从句,指代的是前面的先行词 people。
- to have done 为动词不定式的完成式,表示发生在主要动作之前的动作。这里 see 这一动作明显发生在 claim 动作之前,故使用 to have seen。

I am sorry to have kept you waiting. 对不起,让你久等了。

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的看见“一只大猫”,离她仅5码远,

- where 为指代地点的关系副词,引导定语从句,指代的是前面的先行词 in a small village。
- picking blackberries 现在分词短语做后置定语,修饰前面的 a woman。
- yard n. 院子,场地,码(1码等于3英尺或36英寸或0.9144米)

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

她刚看见它,它就立刻逃走了。专家证实,美洲狮非被逼得走投无路,是决不会伤人的。

- confirm vt. 证实,确认 后直接跟宾语或 that 引导的宾语从句。

I can confirm (that) he was there yesterday. 我可以证实他昨天在那儿。

I need to confirm my reservation. 我要确认我的预定。

- corner n. 角落,拐角

in the corner of a room 房间的角落 standing at a street corner 站在街角上

corner vt. 使(某人或某物)走投无路,使陷入困境

The escaped prisoner was cornered at last. 那逃犯最后走投无路了。

Paw prints were seen in a number of places and puma fur was found clinging to bushes. 在许多地方看见爪印,灌木丛中发现了粘在上面的美洲狮毛。

- a (great) number of 许多,修饰可数名词复数

He conducted a great number of investigations. 他做了许多调查。

- cling to sth. 粘住,附着,坚持

The smell of smoke still clung to her clothes. 烟味仍附着在她衣服上不散。



She had clung to the belief that her son could come back one day.

她始终坚信她儿子总有一天会回来。

cling (on) to sb. / sth. 抓紧, 紧握, 紧抱

She clung on to her baby. 她紧紧抱住她的孩子。

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

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

● complain v. 抱怨, 诉苦

常用于 complain (to sb.) (about / of sth.) 或 complain+ (that) 从句。

I'm going to complain to the manager about this. 我要就这件事给经理提意见。

complain of sth. 还表示“诉说(病情或疼痛)”

She left early, complaining of a headache. 她说自己头痛, 很早就离开了。

The experts were now fully convinced that the animal was a puma, but where had it come from?

专家们如今已经完全肯定那只动物就是美洲狮, 但它是从哪儿来的呢?

● convince vt.

使某人确信, 使某人明白, 用于 convince sb. of sth. 或 convince sb. + that 从句

We couldn't convince him of his mistake. 我们无法使他明白他的错。

I was convinced that he knew the truth. 我确信他知道事实。

说服

Your argument is too weak to convince me. 你的论点太薄弱了, 说服不了我。

What convinced them to vote for the president? 究竟是什么说服了他们投票给这位总统?

This one must have been in the possession of a private collector and somehow managed to escape.

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。

● must have done 表示对于过去事实的推测, 它的肯定程度要比 may, might 大得多, 一般译为“肯定”, 其否定形式用 can't/couldn't have done.

The road is wet. It must have rained last night. 路是湿的, 昨天晚上肯定下雨了。

I didn't hear the phone. I must have been asleep. 我没听见电话铃响, 我肯定睡着了。

● in the possession of 在……控制/支配下, 被……拥有/占有

The land is in the possession of the merchant. 这块地为该商人所有。

in possession of 拥有

He is in possession of a large estate in the country. 他在乡下拥有一大块地产。

possess v. 拥有, 占有

He possesses two cars for different usages, one of which is for travel while another for work.

他有两辆汽车, 用途不同, 一辆用于旅游而另外一辆则用于工作。

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

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。

● at large 逍遥自在的, 未捕获的

The criminal is still at large. 罪犯还是逍遥法外。

They wandered at large over the countryside. 他们在乡间随便地漫游。

## 3 学词汇·核心词拓展学习



**spot** /spɒt/ v. 看出, 发现

/补/ n. 地点, 处所; 斑点, 污点; 少量 vt. 认出, 发现; 玷污

/搭/ on the spot 在场, 到场; 立即, 马上, 当场

/近/ **discolor** v. 使脱色, 使污染 v. (使) 变色, (使) 褪色; **distinguish** v. 区别, 辨别; **identify** vt. 识别, 鉴别, 把...和...看成一样 vi. 确定; **stain** n. 污点, 瑕疵 v. 染污, 沾污

**evidence** /'eɪdəns/ n. 证据, 根据, 迹象

/搭/ in evidence 可看见的, 明显的, 显眼的

/近/ **clue** n. 线索; **indication** n. 指出, 指示, 迹象, 暗示; **proof** n. 证据, 试验, 考验, [印刷] 校样 adj. 不能透入的, 证明用的, 防...的, 有耐力的 vt. 检验, 校对, 使不被穿透

/辨/ evidence, proof, witness: evidence“证据”, 即证明某事正确的凭据, 一般用表示抽象意义, 如: Running away was evidence of his guilt. proof“证据, 证明”, 一般指实物证据, 如: Give me some proof of what you say. witness“见证”, 多作“证人、目击者”讲, 如: He was called as a witness at the trial.

## 4 学语法·语言点详细解答



分词作后置定语

分词包括现在分词和过去分词。单个分词作定语一般放在被修饰词之前, 分词短语作定语则要放在被修饰词的后面, 作后置定语, 相当于定语从句。本文例句中 picking strawberries 为现在分词短语, 修饰 a woman, 我们可将现在分词短语改为定语从句: ...a woman who was picking strawberries saw “a large cat” only five yards away from her. 又如:

I have a friend studying in Australia. 我有个朋友正在澳大利亚学习。

Who is the patient being operated on? 正在接受手术的病人是谁?

## 5 做练习·难点题参考答案



词汇练习

spotted: seen    accumulate: pile up    obliged to: bound to    claimed: stated  
extraordinarily similar: surprisingly alike    immediately: at once    convinced: sure

难点练习

A 1. at 2. to 3. to 4. in 5. on

B 1. He is the man we have heard so much about.

2. The shelf you put those books on has collapsed.

3. Who(m) did you receive a letter from?

4. This is the road we came by. 5. Where is the pencil you were playing with?

多项选择题

1. d    2. a    3. c    4. c    5. d    6. b  
7. d    8. d    9. c    10. b    11. b    12. a





# Lesson 2

## 1 多媒体·词汇模仿点读机



点读、跟读、模仿、听写，轻松点击，方便高效（多媒体文件轻松下载）。

cause *n.* 事业

equal *v.* 等于

figure *n.* 人影

grocer *n.* 杂货商

raise *v.* 募集，筹款

silent *adj.* 无声的

start *n.* 惊起

torchlight *n.* 手电筒光

vicar *n.* 牧师

## 2 学课文·知识点总结归纳



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

好几个星期了，我天天夜里到钟楼上来。

- have been doing 是现在完成进行时，表示过去发生的动作一直延续到现在尚未结束或某一动作在现在以前这个阶段反复发生。have done 是现在完成时，表示动作已完成，并且对现在有一定影响。

We have been cleaning the classroom. 我们一直在打扫教室。

（动作一直延续到现在尚未结束）

He has been promising me to help you. 他一直答应我要帮助你。

（某一动作在现在以前这个阶段反复发生）

So far I have been to Beijing twice. 迄今为止我已经去过北京两次了。（动作已完成）

'You certainly did give me a surprise!' said the vicar.

“你确实使我大吃了一惊！”牧师说。

- 在肯定句中有时为了强调谓语动词，也可使用助动词，放在动词之前。

I do like studying English. 我确实喜欢学英语。

## 3 学词汇·核心词拓展学习



equal /'i:kwəl/ *v.* 等于

/例/ Three times three equals nine. 三三得九。

raise /reɪz/ *v.* 募集，筹（款）

/例/ They went on a protest march to raise funds for their campaign.

他们上街示威游行，为运动筹款。

## 4 学语法·语言点详细解答



 have / has been doing 现在完成进行时

现在完成进行时表示过去的动作一直持续到现在，并且还在继续着，常与 for 或 since 引



导的时间状语连用。

*I have been hoping to study abroad.* 我一直想出国学习。

*It has been raining almost everyday this week.* 这个星期几乎天天都下雨。

### 现在进行时、一般现在时表示习惯性的动作

英语中, always、never 等表示非确定频度的副词, 可以和现在进行时和一般现在时连用, 表示习惯性的动作, 即不断重复发生的事情。

*I'm always hearing strange stories about him.* 我常听说有关他的一些怪事。

*They always stay up till midnight.* 他们常到午夜才睡。

常用的表示不断重复动作的非确定频度的副词有:

|             |     |            |       |
|-------------|-----|------------|-------|
| always      | 总是  | constantly | 持续不断地 |
| continually | 持续地 | frequently | 频繁地   |
| forever     | 永远  | hardly     | 几乎不   |
| ever        | 曾经  | never      | 从不    |
| often       | 经常  | rarely     | 很少    |
| repeatedly  | 反复地 |            |       |

## 5 做练习·难点题参考答案

### ► 词汇练习

vicar: priest, pastor

damaged: broken

with a start: in surprise

repaired: fixed

silent: quiet

caught sight of: saw

### ► 关键句型练习

1. Whatever are you doing up here, Bill?

2. I'm trying to repair the bell.

3. I'm glad the bell is working again.

4. It's working all right.

### ► 难点练习

1. in a hurry

2. in the end

3. in sight

4. in ink, in pencil

5. in common

6. in tears

### ► 多项选择题

1. d

2. d

3. c

4. b

5. d

6. b

7. c

8. a

9. b

10. a

11. a

12. c



# Lesson 3

## 1 多媒体·词汇模仿点读机



点读、跟读、模仿、听写，轻松点击，方便高效（多媒体文件轻松下载）。

|               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| Aegean        | adj. 爱琴海的      |
| amaze         | vt. 使惊奇        |
| ancient       | adj. 古代的       |
| archaeologist | n. 考古学家        |
| body          | n. 身子          |
| civilization  | n. 文明          |
| classical     | adj. 古文化的      |
| decorate      | vt. 装饰         |
| discovery     | n. 发现          |
| drainage      | n. 排水          |
| explore       | v. 考察，勘探       |
| fragment      | n. 碎片 v. 破碎    |
| full-length   | adj. (裙衣) 拖地长的 |
| goddess       | n. 女神          |
| graceful      | adj. 优雅的       |
| hip           | n. 臀部          |

|                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| identity           | n. 身份        |
| in classical times | 古罗马时代        |
| narrow             | adj. 狭窄的     |
| pipe               | n. 管道        |
| preserve           | vt. 保存 n. 保留 |
| promontory         | n. 海角        |
| prosperous         | adj. 繁荣的，昌盛的 |
| reconstruct        | v. 修复        |
| remains            | n. 遗物，遗迹，废墟  |
| represent          | vt. 代表       |
| rest               | n. 倚放，放置     |
| sacred             | adj. 宗教的，神圣的 |
| storey             | n. 楼层        |
| temple             | n. 庙宇        |
| unknown            | adj. 未知的     |
| worship            | v. & n. 崇拜   |

## 2 学课文·知识点总结归纳



An american team explored a temple(which stands in an ancient city on the promontory of Ayia Irini).

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。

- which stands in an ancient city on the promontory of Ayia Irini 为定语从句，修饰前面的 temple。

The city at one time must have been prosperous, for it enjoyed a high level of civilization.  
这座古城肯定一度很繁荣，因为它曾享有高度的文明。

- at one time 曾经，同时，一度  
At one time they met frequently. 一度他们经常见面。  
It's a physical impossibility to be in two places at one time.  
同时在地是自然规律上不可能的事。
- prosperous adj. 兴旺的，繁荣的  
a prosperous country 繁荣昌盛的国家

The industry in the region is prosperous. 这个地区的工业兴旺发达。

They had large rooms with beautifully decorated walls.

里面房间很大, 墙壁装饰华丽。

- decorate vt. 装饰, 装修

The building was decorated with flags. 这座建筑物有旗子作装饰。

He has been employed to decorate the house. 他受雇装修这所房子。

The city was even equipped with a drainage system, for a great many clay pipes were found beneath the narrow streets.

城里甚至还铺设了排水系统, 因为在狭窄的街道底下发现了许许多多陶土制作的排水管道。

- be equipped with 配有, 配备

The classroom is equipped with a television. 这个教室配有电视。

- a great many 很多, 大量, 用来修饰可数名词

There are a great many guests in the hall. 大厅里有很多客人。

The temple which the archaeologists explored was used as a place of worship from the fifteenth century B.C. until Roman times.

考古工作者考察的这座庙宇从公元前 15 世纪直到罗马时代一直是祭祀祈祷的场所。

- which the archaeologists explored 为定语从句, 修饰前面的 temple。

The body of one statue was found among remains dating from the fifteenth century B.C.

其中有一尊雕像, 她的躯体是在公元前 15 世纪的历史文物中发现的。

- dating from the fifteenth century B.C. 现在分词短语做后置定语, 修饰前面的 remains。
- date from 始于, 追溯到

The custom dates from the time when men wore swords.

这项习俗始于人类佩戴刀剑的时代。

This head must have been found in Classical times and carefully preserved.

她的脑袋一定是在古希腊罗马时代就为人所发现, 并受到精心的保护。

- preserve vt.  
保护, 维护

We have taken effective measures to preserve our natural resources.

我们已采取有效措施保护自然资源。

保存, 保藏, 防腐

Few of the early manuscripts have been preserved. 早期的手稿保存下来的不多。

腌(肉等)

We preserve fish in salt. 我们用盐腌鱼。

They were amazed to find that the goddess turned out to be a very modern-looking woman.  
他们惊奇地发现那位女神原来是一位相貌十分摩登的女郎。

turn out 意为:

- 结果是, 证明是, 通常用于 turn out to be + 名词/名词短语或 turn out + adj 结构中。  
The birthday party turned out to be very successful. 生日宴会结果开得很成功。
- 生产

The factory has turned out a great many cars since it was founded.

那个工厂自建厂以来已经生产出了许多轿车。



- 关, 熄掉

Please turn out the light before you go to bed. 上床之前请把灯关掉。

She was wearing a full-length skirt which swept the ground.

她身穿一条拖地长裙。

- which swept the ground 为定语从句, 修饰前面的 skirt。

but, so far, the archaeologists have been unable to discover her identity.

不过, 考古工作者至今未能确定这位女神的身份。

- so far 目前, 迄今为止

So far I haven't heard of anybody who wants to stop living because of the cost.

迄今为止, 我从未听说过有人因生活费过高而不要生存下去的。

so far as sb./sth. is concerned 就某人或某事而言

So far as English is concerned, it is not as difficult as you might think.

就英语而言, 它并不像你所认为的那样难。

### 3 学词汇·核心词拓展学习



**explore** /ɪks'plɔ:/ v. 考察, 勘探

/补/ v. 勘查, 探测; 仔细查阅, 探索, 探究

/近/ probe n. 探针, 探测器 vt. (以探针等) 探查, 查明; research n. 研究, 调查 vi. 研究, 调查

search n. 搜寻, 查究 v. 搜索, 搜寻, 探求, 调查

**prosperous** /'prɒspərəs/ adj. (经济上) 繁荣的, 昌盛的

/补/ adj. 繁荣的, 兴旺的

/搭/ prosperous wind 顺风; prosperous economics 经济繁荣

/拓/ prosperity n. 繁荣

### 4 学语法·语言点详细解答



📖 **must have done** 表示对过去的肯定推测

must have done 是对过去的肯定推测, 表示必然, 一定。

Did I tell you that? You must have been mistaken.

是我告诉你的吗? 你一定是搞错了。

而若表示对过去的否定推测, 则要用 can't / couldn't have done.

Where can Mum have put the keys? She can't have taken them away.

妈妈会把钥匙放在哪儿呢? 她不可能把它们带走。

如果表示对现在情况的推测, 肯定句用 **must + 动词原形**, 否定句用 **can't + 动词原形**。

You must be tired after a day's hard work.

辛苦工作了一天, 你一定很累了。

He can't be back at this time of the day.

这个时候他不会回来的。

## 5 做练习·难点题参考答案

## ► 词汇练习

explored: examined

ancient: very old

prosperous: wealthy

storeys: floors

beneath: under

fragments: pieces

remains: surviving pieces

## ► 关键句型

Yesterday I left home early, laid the table for breakfast, lay in bed till 10 a.m., chose to stay at home, raised an important question, rose at dawn, beat Tom at chess, bit my tongue, caught a cold, heard the sad news, sang in a concert, thought I would see you, showed Tom my stamp collection, ran a mile, lost my wallet, began my new job, fell down and hurt myself, felt really ill

## ► 难点练习

- A**
1. She happened to mention that it is your birthday today.
  2. It happened that I was abroad when I heard the news.
  3. Tell me what happened.
  4. If you happen to see Maggie, please ask her to phone.
- B**
1. Some hotels are more than thirty storeys high.
  2. Children love hearing stories from their parents.
  3. A church or a temple is a place of worship.
  4. Many warships were sunk in World War II.

## ► 多项选择题

- |      |      |      |       |       |       |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. d | 2. d | 3. a | 4. d  | 5. b  | 6. c  |
| 7. b | 8. b | 9. a | 10. d | 11. b | 12. b |

# Lesson 4

## 1 多媒体·词汇模仿点读机



点读、跟读、模仿、听写，轻松点击，方便高效（多媒体文件轻松下载）。

clerk *n.* 办事员 *v.* 办事

collar *n.* 衣领

corporation *n.* 公司

curious *adj.* 奇怪的

dustman *n.* 清洁工

earn *v.* 挣得

frequently *adv.* 经常

loss *n.* 失去

manual *adj.* 体力的

overalls *n.* 工作服

privilege *n.* 好处

rise *n.* 提高

sacrifice *v.* 牺牲，献出

secret *n.* 秘密

shower *n.* 淋浴

situation *n.* 情况

status *n.* 地位

to give rise to 引起

## 2 学课文·知识点总结归纳



People who work in offices are frequently referred to as 'white-collar workers' for the simple reason that they usually wear a collar and tie to go to work.

坐办公室的之所以常常被称作“白领工人”，就是因为他们通常是穿着硬领白衬衫，系着领带去上班。

- refer to...as... 意为：把……称作……

He is referred to as a living Lei Feng. 他被称作是一个活雷锋。

- refer *v.* 后经常跟介词 to, refer to 意为提及，谈到，涉及到

Don't refer to the matter again. 不要再提这件事了。

These books refer to Asian problems. 这些书涉及到亚洲问题。

查阅，参考，使求助于，使向……请教

Refer to the dictionary when you don't know how to spell a word.

当你不知道怎么拼写一个词时，查阅一下词典。

I referred her to Tom for further information. 我让她到汤姆那儿去询问详情。

把……归功于……

He referred his success to the good education he had had.

他把他的成功归功于他所受的良好教育。

把……提交给……，把……委托给……

I have referred this patient to a responsible doctor.

我已经把这个病人交给了一个负责任的医生。

This can give rise to curious situations, as it did in the case of Alfred Bloggs who worked as a dustman for the Ellesmere Corporation.

而这常常会引起种种奇怪的现象, 在埃尔斯米尔公司当清洁工的艾尔弗雷德·布洛斯就是一个例子。

- give rise to 引起, 使发生, 导致

Her disappearance gave rise to the wildest rumors. 她失踪一事引起了各种流言蜚语。

- case *n.*

事例, 实例, 情形

The company only dismisses its employees in cases of serious misconduct.

公司只有在雇员严重失职的时候才会解雇他们。

病例

Cases of smallpox are becoming rare. 天花病例逐渐变得罕见了。

案例, 案件

Sometimes the lawyer had to manage on one case for a whole month.

有些时候, 律师不得不花上整个月处理一个案件。

In this case, the method may not be practicable. 在这个案例中, 这种方法就不适用。

箱, 盒, 容器

His new TV came in a big packing case.

他新购的电视机是装在一只大的包装箱内运来的。

### ★ 与 case 有关的短语

- ① in any case 无论如何, 总之

In any case, you'll have to be at the station by nine. 无论如何你九点钟得赶到车站。

- ② in no case 在任何情况下绝不, 无论如何都不 (若置于句首, 句子用倒装)

In no case should you give up. 你绝不能放弃。

- ③ in that case 既然那样, 假若是那样的话

You don't like your job? In that case why don't you leave?

你不喜欢你的工作, 那你为什么不辞掉呢?

- ④ a case in point 与所谈论的事有关的事例。

Here is a case in point. 这里有一个很好的例子。

### in case 与 in case of 的区别

- ① (just) in case 通常用作连词, 表示目的或条件, 意为: 万一, 以免, 以防

In case he comes, let me know. 万一他来, 告诉我一声。

Take your umbrella (just) in case it rains. 带上雨伞, 以防下雨。

有时用作副词, 常置于句末, 意为: 以防万一

It may not rain, but you had better take an umbrella in case.

可能不会下雨, 但你最好还是带把雨伞, 以防万一。

- ② in case of 是复合介词, 意为: 万一, 以免, 以防

In case of fire, ring the alarm bell. 万一失火, 请按警铃。

When he got married, Alf was too embarrassed to say anything to his wife about his job.

艾尔弗结婚时, 感到非常难为情, 而没有将自己的职业告诉妻子。

- embarrass *vt.* 使不好意思, 使窘迫, 使尴尬





I feel very embarrassed to sing in front of so many people.

在这么多人面前唱歌，我感到很不好意思。

You didn't embarrass me in the slightest. 你一点也没让我为难。

Every morning, he left home dressed in a smart black suit.

每天早晨，他穿上一身漂亮的黑色西装离家上班，

- dressed in a smart black suit 是过去分词短语做伴随状语，修饰动词 left。

Before returning home at night, he took a shower and changed back into his suit.

晚上回家前，他洗个淋浴，重新换上那身黑色西服。

- before returning home at night 现在分词短语做时间状语。

Alf did this for over two years and his fellow dustmen kept his secret.

两年多以来，艾尔弗一直这样，他的同事也为他保守秘密。

- fellow *n.* 人，家伙，同事，朋友 fellow students 同学

He is a friendly and cheerful fellow. 他是个友好、令人愉快的人。

fellow *adj.* 同伴的，同道的，同事的

He recalled his fellow traveler with pleasure. 他愉快地回忆起他的旅伴。

From now on, he will wear a suit all day and others will call him 'Mr. Bloggs', not 'Alf'.

从此，艾尔弗可以一天到晚穿西服了。别人将称呼他为“布洛格斯先生”，而不再叫他“艾尔弗”了。

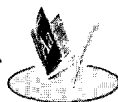
- from now on 从现在开始 from then on 从那时起

From now on I will study harder. 从现在起我要更努力地学习。

From now on you can work on your own. 你从现在起可以独立工作了。

From then on she knew she would succeed. 她从那时起就知道自己会成功。

### 3 学词汇·核心词拓展学习



**manual** /'mænjʊəl/ *adj.* 体力的

/补/ *adj.* 用手的，手工做的 *n.* 手册，指南

/近/ by hand *adv.* 用手； guidebook *n.* 旅行指南； handbook *n.* 手册，便览

**sacrifice** /'sækrɪfaɪs/ *v.* 牺牲，献出

/补/ *n.* 牺牲，舍身；献祭，供奉；祭品 *vt.* 献祭

/搭/ sacrifice oneself for 为...而牺牲自己； at a sacrifice 亏本，蚀本（出售）

/拓/ sacrificial *adj.* 供奉的，祭祀的，牺牲的

### 4 学语法·语言点详细解答



#### 将来进行时

将来进行时表示将来某个时刻正在进行或持续的动作，指说话者一种无意图的行为。

When shall we be meeting again? 我们何时再相见？

Henry will not be able to attend the meeting tonight because he will be giving a lesson.

亨利今晚不能参加会议，因为他要上课。

在询问别人的计划、打算时，将来进行时比一般将来时更礼貌，也可表示缓和的命令。

What will you be doing this time tomorrow? 明天这个时候你将在干什么？