

大学英语导学

GUIDE TO COLLEGE ENGLISH

| 第21辑 |

Take me home country roads

英语写作常见错误与分析

City of Angels

Public Morality on Campus

福建人民出版社



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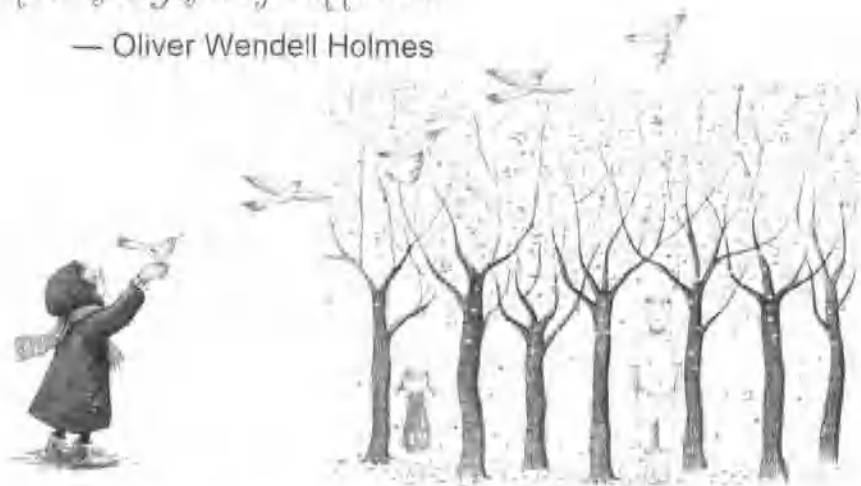
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*Love is the master key
which opens the gates of happiness.*

— Oliver Wendell Holmes



Who Is Your Most Important Guest?

A woman came out of her house and saw three old men with long white beards sitting in her front yard. She did not recognize them. She said, "I don't think I know you, but you must be hungry. Please come in and have something to eat."

"We do not go into a house together," they replied.

"Why is that?" she wanted to know.

One of the old men explained: "His name is Wealth," he said, pointing to one of his friends, and then pointed to the other, "He is Success, and I am Love." Then he added, "Now go in and discuss with your husband which one of us you want in your home."

The woman went in and told her husband

一个妇人走出家门，看见三个白须老人坐在她家门前的庭院里。她并不认识他们。她说：

“我想我不认识你们，可你们一定饿了，请进来吃点东西吧！”

“我们不能一起走进屋子。”他们说。

“为什么？”她问道。

其中一个长者解释道：“他的名字叫财富，”他指着一个朋友说，然后指向另一个朋友：

“他叫成功，我叫爱。”接着他又补充道：“进屋和你的丈夫商量商量你们要我们当中的哪一个进去吧。”

妇人进去告诉她的丈夫长者

what the old man had said. Her husband was overjoyed.

"How nice!" he said. "Since that is the case, let us invite Wealth. Let him come and fill our home with wealth!"

The wife disagreed. "My dear, why don't we invite Success?"

Their daughter-in-law was listening from the other corner of the house. She jumped in with her own suggestion:

"Would it not be better to invite Love? Our home will then be filled with love!"

"Let us heed our daughter-in-law's advice", said the husband to his wife.

"Go out and invite Love to be our guest."

The woman went out and asked the three old men. "Who is Love? Please come in and be our guest!"

Love got up and started walking toward the house. The other two also got up and followed him. Surprised, the lady asked Wealth and Success, "I only invited Love. Why are you coming in?"

The two old men replied together: "If you had invited Wealth or Success, the other two of us would have stayed out, but since you invited Love, wherever he goes, we go with him. Wherever there is Love, there is also Wealth and Success!"

说的话。她的丈夫听了欣喜若狂。

"多美的事儿啊!"他说,

"既然是这样,那我们就请财富进来吧。财富可以让我们的家充满钱财!"

妻子反对道:"亲爱的,为什么不请成功呢?"

他们的儿媳妇正在房子的另一个角落听着。这时她提出了她的建议:"我们把爱请进来岂不更好?那样的话,我们的家就会充满爱。"

"我们还是采纳儿媳的建议吧。"丈夫对妻子说道。

"去请爱到我们家做客吧。"

妇人走到屋外,问三位长者:"你们当中谁是爱?请到我们家做客!"

爱站起身来,朝着屋里走去。另外两个也起身跟在他后面。妇人感到很吃惊,就问财富和成功:"我只请了爱,为什么你们俩也进来?"

二位长者同时回答道:"如果你只请了财富或是成功,那么另外两个就得待在屋外,可是既然你请的是爱,无论他去哪儿,我们都会跟着他。哪里有爱,哪里就有财富和成功!"

(饶晓红 编译)



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GUIDE TO COLLEGE ENGLISH



Events that Changed
the World

2004

Madrid Train Bombing

The devastating terror attacks in Madrid killed over 180 people and wounded 1800 others when bombs exploded on four trains during the busy morning rush hour of 11 March 2004. The attack left the whole world in shock and was the worst act of terrorism in Spanish history. The trains were full of commuter office workers, students and many young school children. Three of the trains set off from Alcalá de Henares station, 12 kilometers to the east of Madrid, and the fourth



originated from Guadalajara, but passed through the station en route for the city. Later, the police discovered a stolen van containing seven detonators and an Arabic language tape near the Alcalá de Henares station. After further investigation it was discovered that the bombers had loaded rucksacks containing about 10 kilograms of explosives on board each train as they passed through the station.



At 6:40 AM, as the first train drew to a halt inside Atocha station, three bombs exploded in the third, fourth and sixth carriages. At least 34 people were killed instantly and hundreds were wounded. Almost simultaneously, four more bombs detonated

in the second train about 500 meters outside the station, killing 59 others. This train was running two minutes behind schedule and it is believed that the bombers intended the detonations to occur at the same location, maximizing their power and causing further damage. Emergency hospital services were set up near the Atocha station to deal with the hundreds of injured passengers. Police found a further three unexploded devices at the station. As the third train pulled through the nearby El Pozo station, two more bombs exploded leaving at least 70 people dead. As the fourth train pulled through another nearby station, Santa Eugenia, the last bomb exploded killing a further 17. It is believed that each of the detonations was set off using mobile phones and highly sophisticated explosive devices. Thirteen such devices were reported to have been used, 10 of which exploded.

The casualties in this attack far surpassed Spain's previous worst bomb attack at a Hipercolor chain supermarket in Barcelona, which happened in 1987, killing 21 and wounding 40. The previous attack was carried out by the Basque armed terrorist group Euskadi Ta Askatasuna, meaning "Basque Fatherland and Liberty". The group was also known as ETA. However, the authorship of the Madrid attacks remains unknown. Early official statements identified ETA as the prime suspects, but the group, which usually claims responsibility for its attacks, denied any involvement. Later evidence would strongly suggest that Islamic extremist groups may have organized and carried out the attacks.



2004

Suicide Bombers

A symmetric warfare, where one side lacks the resources of the other, has led to those lacking turning to guerrilla warfare. One form of this kind of warfare is suicide bombing, which can kill hundreds of people, including the deliverer. The bombs range in size from a pack worn around the waist to the fully fuelled planes utilized by terrorists on 11 September 2001. Perhaps the most infamous suicide bombers in World War II were the Kamikazes. These Japanese pilots drove their bomb-laden planes directly into enemy warships. As the war became more desperate for the Japanese, the Kamikazes became more daring and their attacks more frequent. A lesser known group, the Viet Minh, also operated during World War II, using suicide bombing techniques in their battle against the French and Japanese. With the Vietnam conflict many of these surfaced again as Viet Cong,



In the last few decades suicide bombings have become prominent in the Middle East. This tactic has been carried out primarily by Arab men and boys, but recently bombers have included women and adolescent children encouraged by their parents. Much of their motivation is religious. Rewards in their "afterlife" spur them towards becoming a martyr. There is also the lure of their families receiving prestige or financial compensation. None of these motivations is new. For centuries fallen soldiers have been hailed as heroes, honored for their sacrifice. However, there are no moral lines drawn in the terrorist bombings—the more vulnerable the victim the better. Targets are undefended and innocent civilians, including women and children.

In 2000, during the Al-Aqsa Intifada, the second wave of violence and political conflict between Israel and the Palestinians, suicide bombings occurred almost daily, with Palestinians using the bombs against the Israelis. These bombings were crafted with maximum casualties in mind. Because the bomber is ready to die in the act, deterrence is extremely difficult. The only hindrance for the bombings has been in the form of reprisals towards the bomber's family, which undermines their motivation. These bombings are not limited to the Middle East. More than 20 countries have endured suicide bombings. In Sri Lanka, a guerrilla group called the Tamil Tigers has been responsible for more than 75 bombings since 1980. In Turkey the Kurds, or Kurdistan Workers Party, has also utilized suicide bombers. After Iraq was occupied by the United States in 2003, suicide bombings became frequent. The main target, though others have also suffered, has been the US military. Although the bombings have been effective in engendering fear, the tactic has been less than effective in furthering each cause. The outrage by such action has generated a call to arms by all those impacted. There is a backlash to the brutality. Hopefully, the lesson will someday be learned that these actions, void of morality, will not go unanswered.



From the editor: **EVENTS THAT CHANGE THE WORLD** is a compilation of the most potent and memorable events that have occurred since the year 1900, including world wars, space travel, inventions, disasters, sports achievements, conquests, flights, fashion and music—events that have helped shape the world we now live in.



take me home country roads



作为美国中产阶级文化的重要组成部分，约翰·丹佛（John Denver）1992年来到中国，带着他的乡村音乐和民谣摇滚，带着渴望宁静与闲适生活的人所需的纯真自然，当然也带着他的高尔夫球杆和老妈妈——“我一直想着我的妈妈，她是矿工的妻子，从来没有见过大海。”

1997年，这位唱过《乘喷气机去》的中年人驾驶的小型飞机，坠落在一个沙砾多于野草的山地，他真的远去了。死亡又一次为他赢得了世界，就连中国内陆荒凉的县城，小音像店的货架上也赫然摆着《约翰·丹佛金曲》之类的盗版磁带。人们或伤痛、或怅然地听起了他几十年前的歌，没有人因伤心而疯狂，但每个人都可以获得恍若隔世的、未知的快乐。约翰·丹佛与歌迷心心相印的秘诀在于：从不涉

Almost heaven
West Virginia
Blue Ridge Mountain
Shenandoah River
Life is old there
Older than the trees
Younger than the mountains
Growing like a breeze

Country roads take me home
To the place I belong
West Virginia
Mountain Mama
Take me home country roads

All my memories
Gather round her
Miner's Lady
Stranger to blue water
Dark and dusty
Painted on the sky
Misty taste of moonshine
Teardrops in my eyes

Country roads take me home

Take Me Home Country Reads

及现实的深处和当代的痛处。他与时代反向，却通过对大自然、亲情、老式爱情、恋旧情结的张扬，紧紧地捉住了人们害怕刺激的心。他所唱过的山脉、故乡、姑娘、妈妈、天空和泪痕，全都出自从前时代的老男人之眼，没有现代文明改造的恐惧，没有内心矛盾的冲突，没有丝毫的被社会污染的慌乱，只有无限的热爱和依恋。所以在约翰·丹佛所有的作品中，始终流淌的并不只是乡村或民谣歌手共有的拙朴，而是——快乐。

《乡村路带我回家》就是这样的快乐。一个怀乡者发自内心的快乐拍打着吉他弦和共鸣箱，每一个重音都让人摇头或拍手。在这样单一、热情的节奏中，无论怎样的歌都是会让人快乐的。这种快乐在今天看来，实在稀少，除非是患了自闭症的进城农民。别的人都只能暂时地哼唱着，忘掉激荡的时代生活，做一回只有歌里才有的自在的农民——唱到高处，更是众口一歌，伴着自豪和不带任何功利色彩的笑容。这首歌旋律发展得干净利落，毫无心计，转眼间就完成了从叙述到倾诉再到歌颂的过渡，还来不及摆正话筒，润好嗓子，就已经唱到了高潮。重复的旋律，低难度的吉他配合着低科技背景下的感情，那是母亲与故乡合二为一，互相烘托的感情，分不清歌者究竟要回家，还是要回到母亲身边，其实我们也知道，这两者还不是一回事吗？明确的地名(West Virginia)和身份(Miner's Lady)很容易让人感受到真实，这比东方歌星爱唱的“啊美丽的故乡，啊辽阔的祖国”要亲切多了。

想起约翰·丹佛近年来的演唱会，总有一种特别的感觉。他本人始终坚持旧时代的，平民的口吻，但他的听众却是封妻荫子的美国中年成功人士（当然还有中国的穷学生、小职员和

To the place I belong
West Virginia
Mountain Mama
Take me home country roads

I hear her voice in the morning hours
She calls me
The radio reminds me of my home
far away
And driving down the road
I get a feeling
That I should have been home
Yesterday , yesterday

Country roads take me home
To the place I belong
West Virginia
Mountain Mama
Take me home country roads



白领阶层)。当那些美国中产阶级虔诚、纯洁地与约翰·丹佛同唱故乡妈妈的时候，你会发现，那个最虚伪中庸的群体就像是在集体为生活赎罪。倒是我们这些生活在另一种文化里的年轻人，因为离美满生活还远，反倒比约翰·丹佛本人更懂得这条平民之路、乡村之路、贫穷和纯真之路是不是通往快乐。

虚拟语气

难点及其应用

◇刘家位

英语中语气可分为直陈语气、祈使语气和虚拟语气。虚拟语气是谓语动词的一种特殊形式，用来表达非真实的情况，说话者的主观愿望、建议、请求、命令以及在说话者看来实现的可能性很小或不可能成为事实的情况。虚拟语气是英语学习中的重点和难点，也是大学英语考试中经常考查的重要项目之一。所以本文结合四级考试真题中出现的有关虚拟语气的例子谈谈虚拟语气的主要用法。



用主语+would/should/could+现在完成时，有时省略if，把had提到主语前面，构成倒装结构。如：

(1) The millions of calculations involved, had they been done by hand, _____ all practical value by the time they were finished.

A. had lost B. would lose
C. would have lost D. should have lost

(2) _____ for illness, I would have lent him a helping hand.

A. Not being B. Had it not been
C. Without being D. Not having been

② 与将来的事实可能相反

从句有三种形式：a. 一般过去时；b. were+不定式；c. should+动词原形。主句的谓语只有一种形式：would (should)+动词原形。此类条件从句亦可以省略if形成倒装。如：

条件从句

① 与过去的事实相反

与过去的事实相反的非真实条件句，从句用if+主语+过去完成时，主句

(1) Jean doesn't want to work right away because she thinks that if she _____ a job she probably wouldn't be able to see her friends very often.

- A. has to go B. were to get
C. had got D. could have got

(2) _____ before we depart the day after tomorrow, we should have a wonderful dinner party.

- A. Had they arrived
B. Would they arrived
C. Were they arrived
D. Were they to arrive

● 含蓄条件句

有时为了行文的简洁，句中假设情况并不用条件从句来表示，而是通过介词短语、形容词、动词、分词、不定式或上下文等表达出来，这类词有：with, without, but for, or, but, otherwise, even, in case of, what if (如果……将如何)。

(1) We didn't know his telephone number, otherwise we _____ him.

- A. would have telephoned
B. must have telephoned
C. would telephone
D. had telephoned

(2) _____ the help of their group, we would not have succeeded in the investigation.

- A. But for B. Besides
C. Despite D. Regardless of

● 错综时间条件句

这类虚拟语气较少出现，但也是虚拟语气的特殊形式。此类句子中，从句和主句动作发生的时间不一致，因此谓语动词要根据各自所指的不同时间做适



当的调整，选用适当的虚拟语气形式。这类虚拟语气一般具有较明确的时间状语，如now, then, tomorrow。

(1) If I _____ harder at school, I would be sitting in a comfortable office now.

- A. had worked B. worked
C. were so work D. were working

(2) If I hadn't stood under the ladder to catch you when you fell, you _____ now.

- A. wouldn't be smiling
B. couldn't have smiled
C. won't smile
D. didn't smile

● 宾语从句

表示愿望的动词wish之后的宾语从句要用虚拟语气。这种愿望也许能实现，也许不能实现，也许是对已发生过的事件做一种相反的表达。

(1) I wish I _____ longer this morning.

but I had to get up and come to class.

- A. *could have slept* B. slept
C. might have slept D. have slept

(2) Jack wishes that he _____ business instead of history when he was in university.

- A. had studied B. study
C. studied D. *had been studying*

② would rather (sooner), had rather 后要用虚拟语气，一般用过去时，只有句中有表示过去的时间状语时，谓语动词用过去完成时；在表示主语的主观意愿时，用动词原形。

(1) Wouldn't you rather our child _____ to bed early?

- A. go B. *went* C. would go D. goes

(2) I'd rather you _____ make any comment on the issue for the time being.

- A. don't B. wouldn't
C. *didn't* D. shouldn't

(3) Frankly speaking, I'd rather you _____ anything about it for the time being.

- A. *didn't do* B. haven't done
C. don't do D. have done

③ 表示愿望、请求、建议、打算、安排、命令等意义的词之后的宾语从句，谓语用 *should*+动词原形，*should* 可以省略，这样的动词有：propose, suggest, advise, order, recommend, pledge, command, request, desire, insist, require, decide, promise, arrange, persuade, persist, appoint, direct 等。

(1) Mike's uncle insists _____ in this hotel.

- A. staying not

B. not to stay

C. that he would not stay

D. *that he not stay*

(2) As Commander-in-chief of the armed forces, I have directed that all measures _____ for our defense.

- A. had been taken B. would be take
C. *be taken* D. to be taken

状语从句

由 *lest*, *for fear that* 引导的状语从句，谓语用 *should*+动词原形，*should* 可以省略。

The mad man was put in the soft-padded cell *lest* he _____ himself.

- A. *injure* B. had injured
C. injured D. would injure

主语从句

① 在表示愿望、请求、建议、命令等含义的形容词之后的主语从句，谓语由 *should*+动词原形构成，*should* 可以省略。如 *important*, *necessary*, *natural*, *urgent*, *essential*, *vital*, *advisable*,



desirable, possible等。

(1) It is essential that these application forms ____ back as early as possible.

- A. must be sent B. will be sent
C. are sent D. *be sent*

(2) I don't think it advisable that Tim ____ to be the job since he has no experience.

- A. is assigned B. will be assigned
C. *be assigned* D. has been assigned

② 在it is desired (suggested, demanded, required, ordered...) 后的主语从句中, 谓语用should+动词原形, should可以省略。

It is politely requested by the hotel management that radios ____ after 11 o'clock at night.

- A. were not played
B. *not be played*
C. not to play
D. did not play

表语从句和同位语从句

在表示建议、请求、命令等含义的词所引导的同位语从句或表语从句中, 谓语用should+动词原形, should可以省略。如:

The suggestion that the mayor ____ the prizes was accepted by everyone.

- A. would present
B. ought to present
C. *present*
D. presents

定语从句

虚拟语气还可以用在定语从句中, 这种从句常出现在it is time (that)...句型

中, 谓语动词用过去式。

(1) It's already 5 o'clock now. Don't you think it's about time ____?

- A. we are going home
B. we go home
C. we went home
D. we go to home

(2) It is high time that such practices ____.

- A. be ended
B. *were ended*
C. are ended
D. must be ended



If only 句型

用过去时表示现在没有实现的愿望, 用过去完成时表示过去没实现的愿望, 整句表示“要是……就好了”。如:

If only I could speak English well.

If only she had known where to find you.

以上总结了虚拟语气的几种主要用法。虚拟语气是学习的重点和难点, 也是常考的内容, 掌握好虚拟语气的用法, 对英语学习会有很大的帮助。