

'98新版

张月杰 总主编

复旦《大学英语》精英课本98修订版配套图书

长难句解析与重点词语用法

(下)

(第三册, 第四册)

李庆华 康占俊 主编

大学
英语

中国科学技术出版社

张月杰 总主编

复旦《大学英语》精读课本 '98 修订版配套图书

长难句解析与重点词语用法

(下)

李庆华 康占俊 主编

中国科学技术出版社

• 北京 •

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

长难句解析与重点词语用法/张月杰总主编
—北京:中国科学技术出版社,1999.5
ISBN 7-5046-2663-5

I. 长… II. 张… III. 英语-高等学校-教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆(CIP)数据核字(1999)第 12018 号

中国科学技术出版社出版
北京海淀区白石桥路 32 号 邮政编码:100081
电话:62177148 62173865
新华书店北京发行所发行 各地新华书店经售
北京宏远兴旺印刷厂印刷

*

开本:787 毫米×1 092 毫米 1/16 印张:19 字数:360 千字
1999 年 7 月第 1 版 1999 年 7 月第 1 次印刷
印数:1—5 000 册 定价(上、下册):18.00 元

(凡购买本社的图书,如有缺页、倒页、脱页者,本社发行部负责调换)

目 录

BOOK THREE

Unit One	(1)
Unit Two	(9)
Unit Three	(18)
Unit Four	(27)
Unit Five	(36)
Unit Six	(48)
Unit Seven	(58)
Unit Eight	(68)
Unit Nine	(77)
Unit Ten	(84)

BOOK FOUR

Unit One	(91)
Unit Two	(97)
Unit Three	(104)
Unit Four	(111)
Unit Five	(117)
Unit Six	(123)
Unit Seven	(129)
Unit Eight	(135)
Unit Nine	(140)
Unit Ten	(145)
Key To Test Yourself	(158)

BOOK THREE

Unit One

Text

A Brush With The Law

Key Structures and Special Difficulties

1. A brush with the Law 一场小官司。

brush *n.* a short fight or quarrel; a brief contact of encounter 遭遇; 磨擦, 小战, 小冲突

have a brush with... 与... 发生冲突

2. ...but it makes a good story now.... 但现在却成了一个挺有意思的故事。

3. What makes it rather disturbing was the arbitrary circumstances both of my arrest and my subsequent fate in courts. 令人可恼气愤的是那些围绕着我的被捕以及随后法庭上审讯而产生的种种武断专横的情况。

arbitrary *a.* based on one's own wishes or will rather than reason 武断的; 专横的

circumstance *n.* conditions, facts, etc. connected with an event or a person 与某事件或某人有关的情况、事实等。

subsequent *a.* coming after; following 随后的

4. I had left school a couple of months before that and was not due to go to university until the following October. 事发前我中学毕业已有两三个月了, 而要等到十月份才能上大学。

在英国, 大学的学期分为: 10月~12月; 1月~3月; 4月~6月。

a couple of; a small number of; a few, usually two 一些, 几个, (通常指) 两个
due *a.*

(1) expected or scheduled to arrive; supposed to 预定应到的, 定于某时到达

(2) to be paid or returned 应支付的; 到期的

(3) expected to do sth. in/at certain time 定于(某时做某事)

(4) suitable; right; proper 适当的; 正当的; 适宜的

due to; because of; caused by 由于, 起因于

5. It must have been this obvious aimlessness that led to my downfall. 现在看来, 肯定是我这种显然毫无目的闲逛使我倒了霉。

must + have + p. p. 此结构表示对过去发生的事情做肯定的推测

downfall *n.* the state that you have made a mistake and been into trouble 倒霉

6. I was just walking out of the local library, having unsuccessfully sought employment there, when I saw a man walking across the road with the obvious intention of talking to me. 我在当地图书馆求职未成, 刚刚走出来, 突然看到一个人正在穿过马路, 显然是要来跟我讲话。

having unsuccessfully sought employment there 为现在分词的完成式, 在句中作状语, 表示动作发生在句子谓语动词之前。

seek employment 找工作; 求职

when *conj.* 当主句中的谓语动词为过去进行时态时,when 引导的状语从句中的谓语动词为过去时,这种情况下 when 表示“…正在…突然”。

with the intention of doing sth. for the purpose of doing sth. 企图做某事,打算做某事

7. …this time in uniform, and I was left in no doubt… . 这次是位身着警服的,这一下使我确信无疑了。

leave sb. in no doubt; let sb. become certain 使某人确信无疑

8. Wandering with intent to commit an arrestable offence. 到处游荡,企图作案。

commit *v.* do (sth. wrong, bad, foolish, or unlawful) 犯(错误,罪行),干(坏事,傻事)

with intent to do sth. intending to do sth. bad 企图做坏事

an arrestable offence; a crime which is serious enough for one to be arrested 犯法;犯罪

9. perfectly straight face: a face showing no emotion or humor; a very serious-looking face 扳着一副面孔;十分严肃的面孔;一点儿没有表情的面孔

10. As a result, I wanted to appear cool and unconcerned with the incident. 所以我想装出副冷漠的,对这一事件满不在乎的样子。

as a result 可在句中做插入语,前后用逗号隔开,也可用于句尾,意为“结果是,于是”。

11. I thus appeared to them to be quite familiar with this sort of situation, and it confirmed them in their belief that I was a thoroughly disreputable character. 这样一来,在他们眼里,显得我对这一套很是习以为常,使得他们更加确信我是个地地道道的小偷了。

confirm *vt.*

(1)strengthen; make firmer 加强,坚定(信念等)

(2)prove to be true or correct 证实,肯定

disreputable *a.* having bad character 不名誉的,声名狼藉的,名声不好的

12. Eventually, I was officially charged and told to report to Richmond Magistrates' the following Monday. 最后我被正式指控,并通知我下周一到里士满地方法庭受审。

charge *v.* blame sb. officially for having broken the law 指控,控告某人做某事

be officially charged 被正式指控

report to the court 请求法庭裁决

13. I wanted to conduct my own defense in court. 我想在法庭上做自我辩护。

conduct *vt.* control; direct; manage 管理;指挥;处理;进行

conduct my own defense; defend myself 为自己辩护 This indicates that the author was fairly independent in character. He knew for sure that his parents were rich enough to hire a solicitor. Nevertheless, he did not want to get his parents involved in the case. He would rather rely on his own efforts to defend himself in court.

defense *n.* (被告的)答辩;为被告方的辩护

solicitor *n.* (英)在低级法院为当事人提供法律辩护的律师(=lawyer); barrister 指在英国资格出席高等法庭的律师(=lawyer),不是被告所聘的一般辩护律师。

14. My “trial” didn't get that far. 对我的审判还没有进行到那一步。

far 在此句中意思为“degree, point, stage”“程度,步骤,地步”。

15. The solicitor even succeeded in getting costs awarded against the police. 我的律师胜诉,甚至警方承担了诉讼费。

costs *n.* fees plus expense of the court 诉讼费

award *vt.* give or grant (by official decision) 授与,判给,判定

16. Given the obscure nature of the charge, I feel sure that if I had come from a different

background, and had really been unemployed, there is every chance that I would have been found guilty. 从对我指控的这种捕风捉影的作法来看,我肯定,假如我出身于另一种背景的家庭里,而且真的失了业的话,我完全有可能被判为有罪。

此句中,作者使用了强烈的讽刺口吻,批评了警察们不以事实为依据的武断行为。

Given the obscure nature of the charge 就(警察)对我的这种捕风捉影的作法而言“given”作介词,意思是“considering, if one takes into account,”“就…而言”,“考虑到”。例如: Given their inexperience, they've done a good job. 就他们缺乏经验而言,其工作已做得不错了。注意“given”作过去分词,引出短语作状语时表示“if allowed”, “provided with” “如果有…,假定有…”“在…的情况下”,例如: Given the opportunity, he might have become an excellent teacher. 如果有机会,他本可以成为一名优秀教师的。

there is every chance that; it is very likely that; chances are that 有可能

17. … my solicitor's case quite obviously revolved around the fact that I had a “brilliant academic record”. 当我的律师要求赔偿诉讼费时,他公然把辩护的证据建立在我“学业优异”这一事实上。

此句可以理解为: “… my lawyer's argument very clearly centered on the fact that I had a very good record as a student. ”

revolve around

(1) based on; centered on 基于; 围绕… 进行; 以… 为核心

(2) move in circles around 围绕… 而旋转

brilliant academic record 优异的学习成绩

18. The sixties' 'Youth counterculture' '60年代反主流文化

counterculture: This word was coined in the 1960's for the attitude and life style of many young people who rejected conventional social value and demanded more personal freedom. These young people were called “hippies”; “flower — children”. They opposed Vietnam War, wore long hair, listened to roll music, wore flowers on their heads. 该词鉴于60年代许多年轻人对周围社会的态度及生活方式杜撰出来。这些年轻人反对传统社会价值观,要求更多的个人自由,被称作“嬉皮士”; “鼓吹爱情—和平的嬉皮士”,他们反对越南战争,蓄长发,听摇滚音乐或头上戴花。

counterculture 一词中的 counter 为前缀,意为“反对,逆”如: countermeasure 对策

counterrevolutionary 反革命的

counter demand 反要求

counter evidence 反证

countercharge 反诉

counterclockwise 逆时针方向的

Useful Words and Expressions

arrest *vt.* to seize in the name of the law and usu. put in prison 逮捕,拘留

The whole process of being arrested and taken to court was a rather unpleasant experience at the time, but it makes a good story now. 被捕和出庭的整个过程在当时是一件非常不愉快的事,但现在却成了一个有趣的故事。

He was arrested on suspicion of being an enemy agent. 他因敌特嫌疑被捕。

n. the act of arresting or being arrested 逮捕,拘留

What makes it rather disturbing was the arbitrary circumstances both of my arrest and my

subsequent fate in court. 这次经历令人可恼之处在于围绕着我被捕以及随后法庭上审讯而出现的种种武断的情况。

The police failed to make an arrest of the remaining criminal who is still at large. 警察没能抓住剩下的那个罪犯,他至今仍逍遥法外。

arrest 还有“抑制,阻止”的意思,如“arrest the growth of the disease 抑制这种病的发展”,“arrest sb. 's attention 引起某人注意”。

take sb. to court: to force sb. to answer charges in a court of law 带某人出庭,对某人起诉

If our neighbor continues to refuse to keep his dog under control, we may have to take him to court. 如果我们邻居继续拒绝将狗控制起来,我们就不得不对他提出起诉。

常见搭配有:

to appear in court 出庭

to go to court 上法院;打官司

to hold (a) court 开庭,开审

to dismiss the court 散庭

to leave court 退庭

to clear the court 禁止旁听;令旁听人退席

to bring sb. to court for trial 提某人上法庭受审

to settle sth. in court 在法庭上解决某事

to settle sth. out of court 在法庭外私了结某事

temporary a. lasting for a short time only 暂时的,临时的(反义词是 permanent)

I was looking for a temporary job so that I could save up some money to go travelling. 我在寻找一份临时工作,以便积蓄些钱去旅游。

This is my temporary address; I will give you my permanent one next time. 这是我的临时地址;下次我给你我的永久地址。

save up: to keep for future use; to put money in the form of savings 把...储存起来,储蓄

You should save some money up, instead of spending it all. 你应该存一些钱,不要全花掉。

We're saving up to buy the plane tickets for our holiday abroad. 我们正在存些钱以购买出国度假的飞机票。

take one's time: to do sth. in a leisurely manner, not to hurry 从容,不着急

As it was a fine day and I was in no hurry, I was taking my time, looking in shop windows. 由于天气晴朗,当时又无急事,我便慢悠悠看看橱窗。

Just take your time and tell me clearly what happened at the meeting yesterday. 千万别急,清楚地告诉我昨天会上所发生的事情。

It's better to take your time at this job than to hurry and make mistakes. 这件工作最好慢慢来,不要匆忙弄出错误。

turn out

1. be found or discovered(to be); prove to be 结果(是),竟然(是),原来(是),证明(是)

It turned out there had been a lot of petty thefts in the area, particularly that of stealing milk bottles from doorsteps. 事情原来是这样:在这一地区常发生小的扒窃案件,特别是从门前台阶上偷走牛奶瓶。

The weather turned out pretty nice that day. 那天的天气竟然那么好。

To my surprise, it turned out that fashionable young lady was a pickpocket. 令我惊讶的是,那位时髦的年轻女郎原来是个扒手。

2. to make leave or go away 驱逐,解雇

If you don't behave, you will be turned out. 假若你行为不端,你将被驱逐。

3. to turn inside out; to empty 翻出,倒空

Robbers turned out all the drawers in my houses in search of jewels. 盗贼翻遍了我房间的所有抽屉寻找宝石。

4. to make, to produce 生产,制造

This factory turns out more than a hundred cars a week. 这家工厂每周生产100多辆汽车。

5. turn off 关闭(电灯,煤气等)

Please turn out the gas—fire before you go to bed. 请在睡觉前关掉煤气炉。

6. to come or go out to see or to do sth. 出动

The whole village turned out to welcome us. 全村的人都出来欢迎我们。

7. to get out of bed 下床,起身

At camp the boys had to turn out early and go to bed early too. 露营时孩子们不得不早睡早起。

regard... as... consider... as... 认为,当作

At the time I was nineteen, had long untidy hair, and regarded myself as part of the sixties' 'youth counterculture'. 当时我年方十九,留一头蓬乱的长发,自认为是六十年代“青年反主流文化”的一员。

Waste is regarded as a crime. 浪费被认为是犯罪。

Einstein is regarded by many as the greatest scientist of the twentieth century. 爱因斯坦被许多人认为是二十世纪最伟大的科学家。

That old lady regarded me as her own daughter when I was in the countryside. 我在农村时,那位大娘将我当作她的女儿。

常见搭配有:

to regard sb. as a friend/a genius/a fool 视某人为朋友/天才/傻瓜

to regard sth. as wrong/absurd/impossible 认为某事是错误的/荒谬的/不可能的

to regard sb. or sth. with suspicion/anxiety/favor 对某人或某事持怀疑/担忧/赞成的态度

in the most casual and conventional tone: 以一种漫不经心的极其随便的腔调

I said, 'How long have you been following me?' in the most casual and conversational tone I could manage. 我尽量用一种漫不经心的极其随便的腔调说:“你们跟踪我多久啦?”

常与 tone 搭配的短语还有:

to speak in an angry tone 以愤怒的语气说话

to speak in a cool tone 用冷静的口气讲话

to speak in a deep tone 以深沉的语调讲话

to speak in an excited tone 用兴奋的语气说

to speak in a more forceful tone 以更强有力的语调说

to speak in a sharp tone 用严厉的语调说

to speak in a sleepy tone 用懒洋洋的语调说

to speak with an apologetic tone 用抱歉的口吻说

to speak with a tone of contempt 以轻蔑的口吻说

call on/upon

1. to make a demand on sb; to invite sb. to do sth. 号召;要求

Dr. Smith was often called upon to speak at these gatherings. 人们经常邀请史密斯博士在这

些集会上讲话。

But he was never called on to give evidence. 但最终法庭没有叫他出庭作证。

The President called on his people to work hard for national unity. 总统号召人们为祖国的统一而努力奋斗。

2. to visit sb. formally, either socially or on business 访问; 拜访

Permit me to call on you next Tuesday afternoon. 请允许我下周日下午去拜访您。

3. to use or appeal to 使用, 求助(通常用于一般时态)

In order to defeat his tennis opponent, Jim had to call on all his skill. 吉姆为了击败网球对手, 不得不施展出了全部招数。

The cricket team were so short of players that they had to call on the second team. 这个板球队十分缺乏队员, 只好把第二队的队员叫上了场。

stand a chance: to have a chance, to have a possibility or opportunity 很有可能, 大有希望

The poor police never stood a chance. 可怜的警方败诉。

Without a degree and with no experience in teaching, I don't think I stand a chance of getting the teaching post. 缺乏学历和教学经验, 我认为我没有希望谋到教书的职业。

He stands a good chance of being elected president. 他很有可能被选为总统。

下列结构都表示“有机会, 有希望, 有可能”的意思:

Chances are that...

There is a chance that ...

There is every chance that...

It is likely that...

apologize vi. to make an apology to sb. for sth. 道歉

Then they would have apologized, perhaps even taken off their caps, and let me on my way. 那样, 他们准会表示道歉, 也许还会脱帽致意, 让我走开呢。

This boy should apologize for having broken the window. 这个男孩打破了窗户, 应该道歉才是。

Apologize to your grandmother for that rude remark. 你那次说话粗鲁, 去向你的祖母道歉。

apology n. 道歉

Please give my apologies for not having written to him. 请代我为没有给他写信表示歉意。

I must make an apology to you for forgetting your birthday. 我把你的生日给忘了, 必须向你道歉。

apologetic a. 道歉的

He was apologetic for arriving late. 他对晚来表示歉意。

take off one's cap (or hat) to sb. to show respect or admiration for 致敬, 致意, 佩服

You've done a remarkably fine job—I take off my hat to you! 你工作得相当出色, 我向你脱帽致敬。

I take my hat off to that woman for bringing up five children on her own. 我敬重那位独立将五个孩子抚养成人的妇女。

dare mod. v. to be brave enough to 敢(于) (dare 和其他情态动词一样, 没有人称和数的差别, 只用于一般现在时和一般过去时, 现在时的否定式缩写为 daren't)

How dare you arrest me! 你敢抓我!

They dare not express their views boldly. 他们不敢大胆发表意见。

I don't know whether he dare try. 我不知道他是否敢试一试。

vt. 跟不定式,带 to 时较多,也可不带 to。to be brave enough to 敢(于)

They don't dare (to) make a sound. 他们一点儿声音都不敢出。

He will never dare (to) speak to you about it. 他绝不敢和你说这件事。

I wonder how he dares (to) say such things. 我纳闷他怎么竟然说出这样的话。

We must be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dares to invade China. 我们必须随时准备消灭一切敢于入侵中国之敌。

I dare say: 通常作插入语用,使句子委婉,有“我想,恐怕,大概,或许是,可能”之意。

There's something wrong with the radio, I dare say. 收音机恐怕有点儿毛病。

I dare say that it will rain tomorrow. 明天也许会下雨。

You are right, I dare say. 我想你是对的。

Test Yourself

I. Translate the following phrases. (20%)

1. 与...有麻烦 _____
2. 对...熟悉 _____
3. 从容,不慌不忙 _____
4. 相信,不容置疑 _____
5. 储蓄,积蓄 _____
6. be armed with all kinds of modern weapons _____
7. take off one's cap to sb. _____
8. regard the little dog as my good friend _____
9. a couple of incidents _____
10. turn against the police _____

II. Choose the definition from Column B that best matches each word or phrase in Column

A. (10%)

A
postpone
look into
continue
regain
yield
ask for
be hostile to
reproachfully
equipped with
save up

B
go on
come to
give in
put off
examine
armed with
blamefully
turn against
set aside
request

III. Close (15%)

One morning twelve years _____ in Richmond, the narrator was _____ aimlessly in the street _____ two policeman came up and arrested him simply because they found him wearing long untidy hair and wandering without any definite _____ and they thought he might want to _____ milk bottles. Then he was _____. But the trial was dismissed after fifteen minutes, and the narrator was _____. But his

release was based on the facts that he had the _____ accent; he had respectable middle-class parents in court; he had reliable witnesses and he _____ afford a very good solicitor. From the incident happened, we could see one aspect of life in western countries—the arbitrariness of law. The author writes ironically about the injustice and _____ of law in society.

IV. Complete each of the following sentences with the proper word derived from the one given in bracket. (15%)

1. (cure) I regret to say that her disease is _____.
2. (read) China Daily has now enjoyed a large _____.
3. (modern) They are carrying out energetically a five-year program to _____ their industry.
4. (short) There is a temporary _____ of sugar in the store.
5. (bore) For those housewives, only an occasional trip to the dentist can interrupt their _____.

V. Put the following sentences into English. (25%)

1. 我抱着学好英语的想法去了美国。(with the intention of)

2. 你们不要着急,交卷子之前要仔细检查一遍。(take one's time)

3. 我读中学时对大学里的必修课程(required courses)不熟悉。

4. 考虑到他们刚从大学毕业,这些年轻人在工作上已取得不少的进步了。

5. 由于体弱多病,史蒂文森夫人过去一直未能得到一份工作。

VI. Writing (15%)

For this part you are asked to write a composition in three paragraphs.

Your composition must be based on the key words given below and it should be no less than 120 words.

City and Countryside

1. 引言段 (key words: similarities, differences)
2. 城市和农村存在差别的几个方面 (key words: environments, education, transportation, entertainment, health service)
3. 结尾段,总结全文 (key work: colorful, boring, reduce the gap).

Unit Two

Text

The Woman Who Would Not Tell

Key Structures and Special Difficulties

1. I never did hate the Yankees. 我从来不恨北方佬。

助动词 did 在句中起强调作用,要重读。在肯定形式的一般现在时或一般过去时的句子中,可以用加助动词 do 的方法表示强调。还有一种常见的强调结构是 It is (was) ... that ...。被强调的部分位于 It is 后面,其他部分放在 that 之后。如果被强调者是人,可以用 who 代替 that。

2. One of her brothers was killed at Gettysburg, another taken prisoner. 她的一个兄弟阵亡在葛底斯堡,还有一个当了俘虏。

another taken prisoner 是一个带逻辑主语的分词短语(即:独立主格结构),在逻辑上与上文有着并列的关系。若用并列句表示应该是 ... and another was taken prisoner.

taken/make sb. prisoner 俘虏某人

3. ... in the stained blue uniform ... 身着污渍斑斑的蓝军服

Blue was the color of the uniforms worn by the Union soldiers while the Confederates wore gray uniforms. 北方盟军的服装颜色为蓝色,而南方联邦军的服装则是灰色,即 gray uniform.

4. It was like walking into a nightmare: those awful bandages, that dreadful smell. That's what war is really like, child: no bugles and banners. Just pain and filth, futility and death. 就好像步入一场梦境:可怕的绷带,难闻的气味。孩子,那才是战争的真实写照,没有军号,也没有旗帜,只有痛苦和污秽,徒劳与死亡。

Here Aunt Bettie is saying that war is not so glorious or romantic as some people describe it. In reality it only brings about pain and filth, futility and death. 这里贝蒂向人们表明战争并不像有些人描述的那样荣耀,而是充满死亡。

That's what war is really like. what 引导的从句作表语,在从句中 what 是介词 like 的宾语。

5. ... trying not to be sick as she thought of what she had seen—that smashed right hard, that missing left leg. 一想到她所见到的一切——那只被打烂了的右手,那失去的左腿,她就恶心难忍。

此短语为现在分词短语,作伴随状语。be sick 同 vomit, 意为“throw up what is in the stomach, 呕吐,恶心。”

6. I kept wondering if he had a wife somewhere, waiting, and hoping, and not knowing—just as I was. It seemed to me that the only thing that mattered was to get her husband back to her. 我一直在想,他是不是在什么地方有位妻子正在等着他,盼着他,可又毫无音信——就像我一样。在我看来,唯一重要的事是让她丈夫重新回到她的身边。

此处三个并列的现在分词作 wife 的定语,相当于 who was waiting for him to come back, and hoping he was all right, yet not knowing where he was or when he could come back. “just as I was”为插入语。这里写出了 Bettie 救 Bedell 正是出于对 Bedell 妻子的理解和同情,因为她也同自己一样急切地盼望丈夫回来。

that mattered 为定语从句,修饰的 only thing。当被定语从句修饰的词为不定代词或 all, much 等词时,或被修饰的词前面有 any, only 等词或形容词最高级时,引导定语从句连接词只能

用 that, 而不能用 who 或 which 等。本课文中的第一行“All that I hated was the war…”中“that I hated”也是这种情况。

matter vi. be of importance 重要, 要紧

7. Slowly, patiently, skillfully, Janes Van Metre's wife fanned the spark of life that flickered in Henry Bedell. 詹姆斯·范·米特的妻子慢慢地, 耐心地, 巧妙地点燃了亨利·比德尔身上的奄奄一息的生命火花。

三个并列副词位于句首以示强调。Jame's Van Metre's wife 指 Bettie. that 引导的从句作 life 的定语。这句话理解为“She brought the dying man back to life in the way that she would fan a dying fire into flame again.”

8. with what she had; with the few (kinds of) drugs and medicines she had, what 为关系代词, 所引导的从句表示一样东西或一件事情, 相当于一个名词加个定语从句。如:

I'm reading what you lent me last week. 相当于 I'm reading the book which you lent me last week.

what 引导的从句可以在句中作主语, 宾语或表语。例如:

What is beautiful is not always good. (作主语) 美的东西并不总是好的。

His mother gives him what he asks for. (作宾语) 他要什么他母亲就给他什么。

China is no longer what it used to be. (作表语) 中国不再是从前的样子了。

9. It was strange how close I felt to her. 真奇怪我与她的感情是多么接近。

句中的 it 是形式主语, 真正的主语是 how 引导的从句。“it”作形式主语, 可代替一个由动词不定式, 动名词短语或是从句表示的主语, 真正的主语位于句子的后部。这是一种修辞手段, 可以避免句子显得头重脚轻。

10. See that Mrs. Van Meter gets the supplies. 保证让范·米特夫人拿到药品。

see that/see (to it) that; make sure that; take care that 以确保, 以保证

此结构中, that 引导的宾语从句中 that 不能省略。

11. Bedell lay down in an old box filled with hay, his rifle and crutches beside him. 比德尔躺在一个装满干草的旧箱子里, 他的步枪和拐杖就放在身边。

句中 his rifle and crutches beside him 作状语, 表示伴随情况。一个名词或代词加上另一成分的复合结构可以作状语, 表示时间, 条件, 原因或伴随情况等。这种结构和一个从句差不多, 前面的名词或代词相当于从句的主语, 后面的部分相当于从句的谓语或表语。翻译时可以译成一个状语或一个并列句。

例如:

1) Engines invented, people could do more work with less power. 发明了发动机, 人们就可以用较少的力气做更多的活。(名词或代词+分词)

2) He entered the room, his nose red with cold. 他走进屋子, 鼻子冻得通红。(名词或代词+形容词)

3) Here are the first two volumes, the third one to come out next month. 这是头两卷, 第三卷于下月出版。(名词或代词+动词不定式)

4) After killing the old man, the two robbers ran away, rifle in hand. 杀死了那位老人, 两个盗贼提着枪跑了。(名词或代词+介词短语)

5) He put on his socks wrong side out. 他袜子穿反了。(句词或代词+副词)

12. It was arranged for Bedell to go with Bettie as she searched for her husband. 经过安排, 由比德尔陪同贝蒂一起去找贝蒂的丈夫。

it 是形式主语, 真正的主语是带逻辑主语的动词不定式 for Bedell to go with Bettie.

arrange *v.* 后面常跟名词或代词,不定式,或从句。跟从句时,要求用虚拟语气,即 *should* + 动词原形。如:

Mama has arranged that Mrs. Mawson should come occasionally to help us. 妈妈已安排好让莫森夫人偶尔来帮我们一下忙。

When the last day of the term came, he and Rose arranged by which train they should come back. 学期末最后一天时,他和罗斯安排好了回来所乘坐的火车。

search for: look for carefully 搜寻,寻找

13. Bettie held him, tears streaming down her face. 贝蒂拥抱着他,泪流满面。

tears streaming down her face 是带逻辑主语的分词短语,即独立主格结构,在句中作伴随状语。

14. The American Civil War: The American Civil War was a four-year armed conflict between northern and southern sections of the United States. The fighting began on April 12, 1861, and lasted until May 1865. 美国的南北战争是美国历史上持续了四年之久的一场武装内战。1861年4月南方军队挑起内战,战争初期北方军队连连失败,但最后在1865年5月内战以北方的胜利告终。战争刚结束时,不甘心失败的奴隶主派人刺杀了当时的总统——林肯。林肯为维护国家统一和解放黑人奴隶作出了贡献,使他成为美国历史上的著名总统。经过内战,美国废除了奴隶制度,扫清了资本主义发展的又一障碍,为以后经济的迅速发展创造了条件。但是在美国社会中对黑人和其他有色人种的种族歧视,至今依然存在,并未完全解决。

Useful Words and Expressions

picture *vt.* imagine; form a picture of in the mind 想象; to paint or draw 画

I could picture her as she was in the story she told me. 这句话的意思是: I could form a picture in my mind of what she looked like in the story she told me. 我可以想象她在给我讲的故事中的容貌。

We couldn't see his face in the dark, but we could picture his expression. 黑暗中我们看不清他的面孔,但我们可以想象出他的表情。

I can't quite picture him as a family man. 我很难想象他是个有家室的人

The artist pictured him as a young man in riding dress. 这位艺术家把他画成身穿骑装的年轻人。

The boy was reading an old magazine picturing pretty kittens. 那个小男孩正在看一本画着美丽小猫的旧杂志。

have good reason to do sth. have enough/every reason to do sth. 完全有理由做某事;有足够的理由做某事

Bettie Van Meter had good reason to hate the Civil War. 贝蒂·范·米特完全有理由憎恨内战。

We have good reason to believe that he was murdered. 我们有充分的理由认为他是被谋杀的。

capture *vt.* make a prisoner of; seize 捕获,抓住; 获得(奖赏),抓住人心

Then her young husband was captured and sent to an unknown prison camp some where. 她年轻的丈夫也被俘虏,被送到了一所不为人知的俘虏营里。

The police have to capture the murderer soon. 警察必须迅速地将杀人犯捉拿归案。

The girl captured the first prize in the English Speech Competition. 这个女孩在英语演讲比赛中获得了一等奖。

The audience was captured by their performance. 观众被他们的表演所吸引住了。

lean v. support or rest oneself in a bent or sloping position 倚,靠

Then she went out into the cool air and leaned against the house. 然后她走出去,到外面吸一点清凉的空气,接着倚在屋旁。

Weak with exhaustion, she leaned against the wall for support. 由于感到筋疲力尽,她倚墙而站以防摔倒。

He used to lean back in his easy chair after supper and enjoy some light music before going on with his writing. 他过去常常在晚饭后舒服地靠坐在安乐椅中,欣赏一段轻音乐,然后再继续写作。

be sick: throw up what is in the stomach 恶心;呕吐

She tried not to be sick as she thought of what she had seen. 想到她所看见的一切,她真是恶心难忍。

The patient has been sick several times today. 那病人今天已呕吐过几次了。

sick 是形容词,常见的搭配有:

to be sick about sth. 对某事很不愉快;难过;感到遗憾

to be sick at doing sth. 对某事感到遗憾;感到懊丧

to be sick at heart 伤心;忧心忡忡

to be sick at the stomach 感到恶心

to be sick for one's home 想家

to be sick in the car 晕车

to be sick into death 病得要死

to be sick of 对...感到厌倦;厌恶...

pray for: to request sth. ; to ask for help for sb. ; to express a wish for sb. or sth. 请求,恳求;祈祷

I knew his wife must be praying for him. 我当时知道他的妻子一定在为他祈祷。

The farmers are praying for rain. 农夫正在求雨。

That student earnestly prayed for his teacher's pardon. 那位学生恳切地请求老师的原谅。

Let us pray for peace on earth. 让我们为世界和平而祈祷吧。

be past praying for: (人)毫无希望,不可救药

I think she must be dying; she's certainly past praying for. 我想她一定要死了;肯定没有希望了。

flare up: suddenly become angry, fierce or violent, especially of a person, fire, battle, illness, etc. 突然爆发,发怒,发作,恶化,尤其是指人,火灾,疾病和打仗等

The infection in Bedell's wounds suddenly became worse. 比德尔的伤口感染,突然开始恶化。

The fire flared up when we thought it was out. 我们以为火已熄灭时,火又燃烧起来了。(句中的 flare up 相当于 flame up, burn up)

Soon after he left the hospital, his lung cancer flared up again. 出院不久,他的肺癌又犯了。

You needn't flare up merely because I mentioned your work. 你大可不必因为我提到你的工作就大发雷霆。(句中 flare up 相当于 get angry)

The bull flared up at the sight of a red cloak. 公牛看见红斗篷便暴跳起来。

write out: to write in full 全部写出,写出来

She made the doctor write out a list of the medical items he needed. 她叫医生写下所需药品的清单。

The director asked me to write out a report of the decisions taken at the last committee meeting. 主任让我写一份委员会上次会议上所作的各项决定的报告。

He wrote out the agreement after its terms had been agreed to by both sides. 协议条款经双方同意之后,他写出了协议的全文。

risk *vt.* to take the chance of; to expose to danger 冒风险,冒险去干

I'm not going to risk the lives of a patrol just to find out. 我不想为了弄清这件事,而拿一个巡逻队去冒险。

Jack risked his life in trying to save the drowning child. 杰克冒着生命危险,努力去救那个溺水的孩子。

Knowing that the lines were tapped, I had not risked a phone call. 知道电话被人搭线窃听,因此我没敢打电话。

n. 危险,风险,引起危险的事(或人物),具有危害性的事物

He is not willing to run the risk of losing his money. 他不愿冒丧失金钱的危险。

Your television is a fire risk if left plugged in overnight. 你的电视机插头如果夜间不拔出来,有引起火灾的危险。

at risk 处境危险,遭受危险

The disease is spreading, and all children under 5 are at risk. 疾病在蔓延,凡5岁以下的儿童都有被传染上的危险。

If you park your car here, you do so at your own risk. 你如果在此停车,后果自负。

brush aside: disregard, ignore, neglect 不顾,不理,漠视

He brushed aside Bettie's thanks. 他并没有怎么理会贝蒂的谢意。

You can't brush aside these difficulties in that easy manner. 你不能这样随便地把这些困难置之度外。

Brushing aside all opposition, he put the matter to vote. 他不顾大家的反对把这件事付诸表决。

brush aside 还有“to sweep sth. away, 拂掉,擦去,扫除敌人”之意。如:

Brushing away/aside her tears, she promised to return. 她擦掉眼泪,做了一定要回来的保证。

Our army brushed aside the enemy defenses and advanced south. 我军扫除了敌人的防御工事,向南推进。

bring through: save (sb.) from (an illness, etc.) 使脱离..., 使渡过危机,使得救

With the medicines that Bettie carried to Berryville, Dr. Osborne brought Bedell through the crisis. 用了贝蒂带回贝利维尔的药品,奥斯本医生才将比德尔从垂危之中拯救了过来。

Their courage brought the people through the war. 是勇气使人民度过了战争。

Can the doctor bring Mother through? 医生能使母亲脱离危险吗?

He brought the children through without being hurt. 他带领孩子们安全度过难关,没有受到伤害。

in danger (of): in the state or condition of possible harm or loss 处于危险之中

I can't go on putting you in danger. 我不能再继续这样连累你了。

The patient is in danger of death. 病人有死亡的危险。

These areas are in danger of becoming flooded, I dare say. 我想这些地区有受涝的危险。

danger 是名词,常见的搭配有:

to get into danger 陷入危险