

赖世雄

零起点英语




Basic English

进阶篇

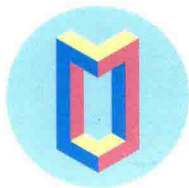


发音、对话、
短文、词汇、语法
一应俱全

赖世雄 吴纪维 著

英语教学大师

赖世雄 倾力打造





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What
English

Time is life

作者序 Preface



多年来,各地的大小朋友们经常问我这个问题:“赖老师,你的英语好地道,你是怎么学习英语的呢?”在此我想分享我的一个小故事:

我 18 岁以前共学了 6 年英语,当时的我苦无窍门,只知道死背单词和语法规则,加上英语老师带有浓厚的乡音,导致我对英语课始终提不起兴趣。“大学联考”时英语这一科满分 100 分我却只考了 7 分,我深受打击,因此彻底推翻了以前学习英语的方式。我是 18 岁以后才真正开始**从零学英语的**,我的英语突飞猛进,托福考了满分,和老外聊天时,他们都以为我是 **native speaker** (以英语为母语的人)。

所以各位新老朋友,无论您过去和英语有什么样的缘分,也无论您的英语基础、年纪大小、学历高低、生活环境如何,只要和我一样从零开始循序渐进学英语,您的英语水平同样可以达到炉火纯青之境。

我的《赖世雄零起点英语》广播课程推出以后,受到许多听众朋友的支持与喜爱,希望我将广播课程化作纸本书籍的呼声越来越高。这次有幸受磨铁图书之邀,我决定亲自执笔编写这套“赖世雄零起点英语”系列丛书,并带着我的编辑子弟:吴纪维、许沁渝、霍媛媛、贾思敏、李芷芸、郑筠洁,配合美术设计:王玥琦、王颖婕、林桂旭、利任晁、张于恬,完成了本系列丛书。

我将带领大家从最基本的对话、短文、语法、单词、短语开始认识英语,配合讲解音频,从第一册的第一课到第三册的第二百三十课,从日常打招呼用语一直到您可以活用的进阶英语,**由浅入深、循序渐进**,内容多元实用,讲解时间不长,但句句都是干货,扎实又有趣。

希望您带着轻松愉快的心情翻开本书,配合我的讲解音频,与我一起开始一段全新而丰富的英语学习之旅。祝您学习愉快!

您还可进入我们常春藤英语集团的免费微信口语群(登录 www.ivytw.com 并扫码获邀入群),或者关注微信公众号“常春藤英语集团”回复关键词“**申请加入口语群**”,让您在学习的路上更有持续性与满满的动力。另外,您可以通过扫描书本背面的二维码,即可在喜马拉雅 FM 收听本书的所有音频。在此预祝您学习成功!

打开赖爷爷的教学音频，只要四个步骤，一起从零开始学英语！



Step 1 阅读短篇文章，好文一把抓！

Lesson 163

Practice Makes Perfect 熟能生巧

163

"Practice makes perfect" has often been said of learning a new skill. This is **equally** true of learning mathematics. Take Maggie for example. She would read the explanations and the sample problems in her book, and think she understood them so well that she didn't have to work out the problems. She never regarded mathematics as hard until examination times came. Then she found that she **lacked** the experience in **applying** what she had learned from reading to the **solving** of problems. Mathematics is practiced best through the actual experience of solving problems, not just through reading about how to solve them. In math, just like a foreign language, practice makes perfect.

“熟能生巧”常用来说明学习新技巧一事。学数学亦是如此。以玛姬为例，她会看书中的解释及例题，然后以为自己理解得很清楚，也就不必做题了。她从不认为数学很难，直到考试时才知道数学有多难。随着她逐步接触乏经验，无法将书上看到的东西运用到解题上。练习数学最好的方法便是实际的解题练习，而不是通过阅读如何解題来练习。学数学和学外语一样，熟能生巧。



读文章学英语

- 1 重要单词短语以色彩区分来提示，重点一目了然。
- 2 中英文同步对照，直接掌握本文大意与字词含义。
- 3 听赖世雄老师亲自讲解的 MP3 课程。赖老师会读一次整篇文章，读者跟着看过、读过一遍，了解本文学习重点，一起说出地道的英语！

Step 2 清晰解释语法，语法概念马上通！

Lesson 167 Enlarging Our Vocabulary 增加我们的词汇量

语法要点

① word 与 vocabulary 的不同及相关用法:

word 表示“单词”，是可数名词；vocabulary 表示“词汇量”，是集合名词，只可用单数。

问 How many words do you know? (√)

你懂多少单词?

答 I know many / few words. (√)

懂很多 / 很少单词。

问 How many vocabularies do you know? (×)

→ How large / big is your vocabulary? (√)

你的词汇量有多大?

答 I have a large / limited vocabulary. (√)

我的词汇量很大 / 有限。

Reading helps you know / understand more words. (√)

阅读会帮助你认识更多的单词。

Reading enlarges / increases your vocabulary. (√)

阅读会增加你的词汇量。

② 介词 by 表示“经由”“凭借”的用法:

by 表示“经由”或“凭借”，时常与动词 mean 并用，如下例。

What do you mean by laughing at me?

你嘲笑我是什么意思?

What do you mean by this word?

= What does this word mean?

这个词是什么意思?

本语法句即采用了此用法。

This is what we mean by language.

这也就成了我们所说的语言。



通达各种句型的应用

- 1 按部就班，忠实地呈现文中所有重点句型和用法。
- 2 一步一脚印，带您扎实地了解句子的结构，语法概念越来越清晰！

最喜欢上赖爷爷的课了！



Step 3 熟习单词短语，灵活应用不死背！



Awesomely awesome!

深入了解单词与短语

- 1 提供重点单词的音标、词性、翻译，单词意义、发音与用法一网打尽。
- 2 通过造句带读者熟悉每个单词和短语的应用，并强化理解与记忆。

赖世雄零起点英语 3: 进阶篇

重要单词短语解析

- ① **make a sacrifice (of...)** 牺牲
Parents tend to make sacrifices so that their children can lead a better life.
父母倾向社会做出牺牲，好让孩子们过上更好的生活。
- ② **considerable** [kən'sɪdəbl̩] *adj.* 大量的
considerate [kən'sɪdət̩] *adj.* 体面的
The crop suffered considerable damage as a result of the typhoon.
由于这场台风，农作物遭受了相当大的损失。
It's considerate of you to offer to give me a ride.
你主动提议要顺道载我一程。
- ③ **make a difference (to...)** [对...] 有影响
make some difference (to...) [对...] 有一些影响
make no difference (to...) [对...] 没有影响
make a lot of difference (to...) [对...] 造成很大的影响
It makes no difference to me whether you are rich or not.
你是否有钱对我来说没差别。
Moving to a different city made a lot of difference to my life.
搬到不同的城市对我的生活造成很大的影响。
- ④ **get away from sb/sth** 摆脱某人或某事物
No one knows how the criminal managed to get away from the police.
没有人知道这名罪犯是如何设法从警察手中逃脱的。
- ⑤ **surround** [sə'raʊnd] *vt.* 使围绕
be surrounded with / by... 被... 围绕
The lake is surrounded by trees.
湖泊周围环绕着树。
- ⑥ **constantly** [kən'stəntli] *adv.* 不断地
My husband reminds me constantly to lose weight.
我丈夫总是不断地提醒我减肥。



Step 4 即学即练！三分钟复习单元重点！

马上练习，
熟练度满分！



练习与复习本课重点语法和单词

每单元后皆附有精选练习题，应用与复习重点，测试熟练度，练完您会发现自己的英语实力又往前进了一步！

赖世雄零起点英语 3: 进阶篇

- ① **organism** [ˈɔ:gənɪzəm] *n.* 有机体
- ② **habitat** [ˈhæbɪtət] *n.* 栖息地
inhabit [ɪnˈhæbɪt] *vt.* 栖息于；居住于
The island is inhabited by many different species.
许多不同物种栖息于该岛屿。
- ③ **survive** [sə'vaɪv] *vi.* 生存及 *vt.* 活过比... 久；幸免度过
The custom still survives in certain societies.
这种习俗仍存在于某些社会。
Mary survived her husband by 10 years.
玛丽比她丈夫多活 10 年。
The company managed to survive the recession.
该公司设法度过了经济萧条期。



练一练

- ① The man was born in 1941, _____ war broke out.
(A) where (B) which (C) when (D) on which
- ② This is _____ I deal with a difficult customer.
(A) that (B) what (C) how (D) which
- ③ Many animals' natural _____ were destroyed because of human development.
(A) habitats (B) branches (C) organisms (D) habits
- ④ Tom found it difficult to fit _____ with his colleagues.
(A) on (B) for (C) as (D) in
- ⑤ People in the past had to figure out a way to _____ in harsh weather conditions.
(A) regret (B) survive (C) create (D) interest

ⓐ ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ ⓐ ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

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Lesson 161

Sri Lanka 斯里兰卡

▶ 161 ◀

The **famed** Italian explorer Marco Polo **considered** Sri Lanka the finest island of its size in the world. Sri Lanka is slightly larger than the U.S. state of West Virginia. Through the years, this **exotic** island has had many names: Serendib, Ceylon, the Teardrop of India, and the Pearl of the Indian Ocean, just to name a few. Many visitors through the years have **admired** its richness and beauty. From 1798 until it gained independence from England in 1948, Sri Lankan culture was greatly influenced by the British. Thus, tea is an important part of Sri Lankan life. Ceylon tea from Sri Lanka is **acclaimed** as one of the best tea in the world, and tea is in production all year round. Sri Lanka is an island with many **positive** things to offer the **curious** traveler.

意大利知名探险家马可·波罗认为斯里兰卡是世界上类似大小的岛屿中最棒的一个。斯里兰卡比美国西弗吉尼亚州大一些。多年来，这个充满异国风味的岛屿有过不少名字：西兰地布、锡兰、印度的泪珠、印度洋之珠，光提这几个名字就够了。多年来，游客们一直称颂斯里兰卡的富饶及美丽。自 1798 年到 1948 年斯里兰卡脱离英国独立的这段时期，这里的文化受英国影响极深。因此，茶就成了斯里兰卡人生活中一个重要的部分。斯里兰卡产的锡兰茶被誉为世界上最棒的茶之一，一年四季都在生产。这个岛上有一些能满足好奇的旅客的好东西。



语法重点

① 不定式短语 just to name a few 的意思及用法:

just to name a few 光提这几个就够了

= to name just a few

= to name but a few

本短语多置于列举的项目之后，如下例：

John speaks many languages: English, Chinese, Spanish, and French, just to name a few.

= John speaks many languages: English, Chinese, Spanish, and French, to name but a few.

约翰会说多种语言：英语、汉语、西班牙语及法语，光提这几个就够了。

Peter has many hobbies: stamp collecting, music, hiking, and fishing, just to name a few.

= Peter has many hobbies: stamp collecting, music, hiking, and fishing, to name just a few.

彼得有许多爱好：集邮、音乐、远足及垂钓，光提这几个就够了。

② 本课第三句即采用了本短语：

Through the years, this exotic island has had many names: Serendib, Ceylon, the Teardrop of India, and the Pearl of the Indian Ocean, just to name a few.

多年来，这个充满异国风味的岛屿有过不少名字：西兰地布、锡兰、印度的泪珠、印度洋之珠，光提这几个名字就够了。



重要单词短语解析

- ① **famed** [fəmd] *adj.* 知名的
 = famous ['feməs]
 be famed for ... 因……而出名
 = be famous for ...
 = be well-known [,wel'nɒn] for ...
 = be renowned [rɪ'naʊnd] for ...

Henry's farm is famed for its fresh dairy produce.
 亨利的农场素以新鲜的乳制品而闻名。



- ② **consider A (to be) B** 将 A 视为 B
 = regard A as B
 = see A as B
 = view A as B
 = think of A as B
 = look upon A as B

- ③ **exotic** [ɪg'zɒtɪk] *adj.* 异国风味的

- ④ **admire** [əd'maɪr] *vt.* 欣赏

I admired the beautiful scenery along the way.
 我沿路欣赏美景。



- ⑤ **acclaim** [ə'kleɪm] *vt.* 赞美

- = praise [preɪz]

be acclaimed / praised as ... 被誉为……

be acclaimed / praised for sth 因某事受到赞赏

Mary is acclaimed as the cleverest girl in her school.

玛丽被誉为全校最聪明的女孩。

The little boy was praised for his courage to stand up against bullies.

这个小男孩因为勇于反抗恶霸而受到赞赏。

6 **positive** ['pɒzətɪv] *adj.* 正面的

negative ['neɡətɪv] *adj.* 负面的

Tom's friends have a positive influence on him.

汤姆的朋友对他有良好的影响。

7 **curious** ['kjʊrɪəs] *adj.* 好奇的

curiosity ['kjʊrɪ'æsəti] *n.* 好奇心

be curious about... 对……感到好奇



Scientists have always been curious about outer space.

科学家对于外太空始终充满好奇。

Out of curiosity, I asked Denny how he could make so much money.

出于好奇心，我问丹尼他怎么能赚到那么多钱。

练一练

- 1 The store carries quite a few home appliances: televisions, washing machines, air conditioners, to _____ but a few.
(A) want (B) meet (C) hear (D) name
- 2 I _____ Jack Ma as my role model.
(A) regard (B) raise (C) call (D) think
- 3 I _____ Tom for his proficiency in English.
(A) admire (B) belittle (C) arrange (D) adopt
- 4 The writer's new novel was _____ as a masterpiece.
(A) criticized (B) acclaimed (C) destroyed (D) demanded
- 5 Scientists have always been curious _____ outer space.
(A) in (B) about (C) for (D) as

答案: 1 D 2 A 3 A 4 B 5 B

A Polite Man 有礼貌的人

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When making a **request**, he says, "Please," and then, "Thank you," when he receives something. He stands up when a lady stands up, and he doesn't sit down until she is seated. He does not **interrupt** other people when they are talking, and he listens to what they have to say. He does not talk or laugh loudly **in public**. When eating, he doesn't speak **with his mouth full of food**. He always says, "**Bless** you," when someone else sneezes. And he uses a handkerchief when he sneezes or coughs. He is the perfect example of a polite person.

他有所要求时，会说“请”；收到东西时，他会说“谢谢你”。女士起身时他跟着起身，女士坐下时他才会坐下。别人谈话时，他不会打断，也会聆听他们所说的话。在公共场所他不会大声喧哗或大笑。吃东西时，他不会在嘴里塞满食物时说话。有人打喷嚏时，他总会说：“愿上帝保佑你。”他打喷嚏或咳嗽时会用手帕。他是彬彬有礼之人的典型范例。

语法重点

① 若干连词引导副词性从句时，可简化为分词短语的句子结构：

副词连词 **though** (= **although**)、**once**、**when**、**while** 等引导的副词性从句（又称状语从句），其主语与主句的主语相同时，该副词性从句可简化为分词短语，原则如下：

- 删除主语；
- 主语之后的动词变成现在分词；
- 动词若为 **be** 动词 (**is**、**are**、**was**、**were**、**have been**) 一律变成现在分词 **being** 或 **having been**，再将其省略。

When I read, I enjoy listening to music. (✓)

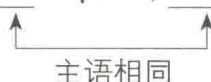
↑ ↑
主语相同



→ When reading, I enjoy listening to music. (✓)

我阅读时喜欢听音乐。

Though he is poor, John never feels self-conscious. (✓)



→ Though (being) poor, John never feels self-conscious.

→ Though poor, John never feels self-conscious. (✓)

约翰虽然穷，却从未有自卑感。

Once I'm done with the work, I'll give you a ring. (✓)

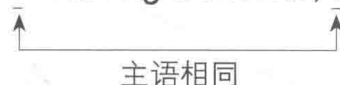


→ Once (being) done with the work, I'll give you a ring.

→ Once done with the work, I'll give you a ring. (✓)

我一把工作做完，就会打电话给你。

While I'm taking a shower, I enjoy singing. (✓)



→ While (being) taking a shower, I enjoy singing.

→ While taking a shower, I enjoy singing. (✓)

我淋浴的时候喜欢唱歌。



② 本课第一句:

When making a request, he says, "Please," ...

= When he makes a request, he says, "Please," ...



他有所要求时，会说“请”……

③ 本课倒数第四句:

When eating, he doesn't speak with his mouth full of food.

= When he eats, he doesn't speak with his mouth full of food.



吃东西时，他不会在嘴里塞满食物时说话。