

Unit 1 Myths and Legends

主要语言点

In-Class Reading: Why the Tortoise's Shell Is Not Smooth?

1. *ungrateful* (L. 18) *adj.* not grateful; not showing gratitude 忘恩负义的 不领情的
 - a. The **ungrateful** worker refused the generous raise and demanded even more money.
 - b. It will look very **ungrateful** if you don't write and thank him.
2. *set off* (L. 28) *v.-phrase*
 - 1) to start to go 出发 启程
 - a. She had her bags packed, and **set off** on her journey.
 - b. They **set off** in search of the lost child.
 - c. Having said farewell to their friends, they **set off** for home.
 - 2) to cause to explode 点燃使.....爆炸
 - a. They **set off** the fireworks as soon as it got dark.
 - b. The bomb could be **set off** by the slightest vibration.
 - 3) to cause to begin(无意中)触发 引起
 - a. A letter from his wife **set off** in his mind an attack of homesickness.
 - b. She had stopped crying but his shouting **set her off** again.
 - 4) to decorate through contrast 衬托
 - a. The bright colors of the birds were **set off** by the white snow. (白雪的衬托使这些鸟的颜色显得更加鲜艳。)
 - b. A red flower needs to be **set off** by green leaves.
3. *grumble* (L. 55) *vi.*
 - 1) to express discontent or dissatisfaction; complain 抱怨 发牢骚
 - a. He **grumbled at** the low pay offered to him. (他抱怨给他的工资低。)
 - b. They were all **grumbling about** the company's refusal to increase their pay. (他们全都在为公司拒绝增加工资而发牢骚。)
 - 2) to make a low dull sound; rumble 作隆隆声
 - a. Thunder **grumbled** in the distance. (远处雷声隆隆。)
 - b. The guns **grumbled** in the distance.
4. *fill out* (L. 58) *v.-phrase*
 - 1) to complete sth such as blanks, forms, etc. 填写
 - a. Some people find it difficult to **fill out** a form.
 - b. Please **fill out** the answers to the following questions.
 - 2) to grow fatter (使)长胖

- a. Her face is beginning to **fill out** as she puts on weight.
- b. You have **filled out** a lot since I last saw you.
5. **faithfully** (L. 68) *adv.* in a loyal manner; exactly 忠实可靠地 真心实意地 如实地
- a. You promised **faithfully** that you would come.
- b. The secretary copied the letter **faithfully**. (秘书一字不差地把这封信抄了下来。)
- faith** *n.* firm belief; trust; complete confidence 坚定的 信念 信任 信心
- a. I'm sure she'll do as she promised; I've got great **faith in** her.
- b. He still has great talent, but he has lost **faith in** himself.
- faithful** *adj.* full of or showing loyalty 忠实的 忠诚的 守信的
- a. The dog remained **faithful to** his master.
- b. He is **faithful to** his principle.

After-Class Reading:

Passage I Beauty and the Beast

1. **lay out** (L. 29) *v*-phrase
- 1) to spread out ready for use or so as to be seen easily; display 展开 呈现 陈列
- a. **Lay out** the map on the table and let's have a look.
- b. The scene that was **laid out** before the climbers was magnificent.
- 2) to plan, design 设计 计划 布置
- a. The garden is tastefully **laid out**. (花园设计得很优雅。)
- b. The shop-assistants were busy **laying out** their windows for the coming National Day Holiday.
- 3) to arrange, organize 安排
- a. He **laid out** the day's work for his students.
- b. The work for tomorrow is all **laid out**.
2. **departure** (L. 46) *n.*
- 1) leaving a place 离开 起程 出发
- a. What is the **departure** time of the flight to New York?
- b. It is time to **take our departure**.
- 2) a change from a usual or former course of action; divergence 背离 变更
- a. The new policy represents a complete **departure from** their previous position. (新政策表明他们已彻底背离原先的立场。)
- b. This is a new **departure** for the company. (这是公司的新变革。)
3. **consent** (L. 77) *vi.* to give one's permission or agreement 同意 赞同 准许
- a. I cannot **consent to** what you ask.
- b. Will her mother **consent to her marrying** Simon?
- c. He finally **consented to sell** the store.
- consent** *n.* agreement or permission 同意 赞同 准许
- a. He gave his **consent to** this plan.
- b. The car has been taken without the owner's **consent**.

Passage II The Monkey King

1. *fertilize* (L. 1) *vt.*

1) to start the development of young in (a female creature or plant) by sexual or other means 使 雌性动物或植物 受孕 受精

Flowers are often **fertilized** by bees as they gather nectar(花蜜).

2) to put fertilizer on (land) 使 土地 筹肥沃 给.....施肥

We **fertilized** the soil **with** chemicals rich in nitrogen(氮).

2. *register* (L. 11) *vi. vt.*

1) to put into an official list or record 登记 注册

a. Newly arrived guests must **register** at the hotel's reception desk. (新来的客人必须在旅馆接待处登记。)

b. The car is **registered** in my name.

2) to send by registered post 挂号邮寄

a. You'd better **register** this parcel.

b. a **registered** letter

3. *take revenge* (L. 21) *v*-phrase to give punishment to someone in return for harm done to oneself 报仇 报复

a. They **took revenge** for the martyr's death on the enemy.

b. They **took revenge on** the noble family by slaughtering as many as they could find and forcing the rest into exile.

4. *hand over ... (to ...)* (L. 29) *v*-phrase to pass over or give over 移交 交给

a. The escaped criminal was **handed over to** the police.

b. When Mr Liu gets old, he will **hand over** his business to his son.

5. *protect ... from/against ...* (L. 50) *v*-phrase to defend (sb or sth) from 使 某人或某物 不受侵犯

a. Try to **protect** your skin **from** the sun.

b. You need warm clothes to **protect** you **against** the cold.

6. *refrain from* (L. 64) *v*-phrase to hold oneself back from; keep oneself from 克制 抑制

a. You must **refrain from** spitting in the street.

b. Kindly **refrain from** smoking.

Passage III The First Beginning

1. *pass ... down (to) ...* (L. 5) *v*-phrase to hand or transfer sth (from one generation to another) 把.....往下传

a. **Pass** the news **down to** the people at the end of the table.

b. The craft of candlemaking has been **passed down** for many generations.

2. *be rooted in* (L. 7) *v*-phrase having as its origin or cause 基于....., 以.....为根据

a. His opinion **is rooted in** experience.

b. This economic policy **is rooted in** Marxist theory.

3. *attribute ... to ...* (L. 11) *v*-phrase

1) to believe sth to be the result of 把.....归因于

a. Bob **attributed** his latest success **to** hard work and scientific methods.

- b. He **attributes** his good health **to** careful living.
- 2) to believe sth to have been written by sb 认为…… 为某人所写
- a. These plays have been popularly **attributed to** Shakespeare.
- b. The poem is usually **attributed to** Li Bai.
4. *draw back* (L. 23) *v*-phrase
- 1) to pull aside 拉起
- He **drew back** the curtain; the sun is out.
- 2) to withdraw 退后 撤回
- a. The crowd **drew back** to let the firemen through.
- b. The children **drew back from** the dog when it barked at them.
- 3) to be unwilling to fulfill 不愿履行
- a. He had promised to help me, but at the last moment he **drew back**.
- b. The firm has **drawn back from** its promise.
5. *put out* (L. 41) *v*-phrase to make sth stop burning 扑灭 熄灭
- a. The fire brigade soon **put out** the fire.
- b. She **put out** the light and closed the door.

重要句型结构

In-Class Reading: Why the Tortoise's Shell Is Not Smooth?

1. *It was Ekwefi's turn* to tell a story. (L. 3)
- “**It is one's turn to do ...**”是固定句型 意为“该轮到某人做某事了”。例如：
- a. **It's my turn** to pay the bill.
- b. **It's his turn** to make a speech at the meeting.
2. They **Painted** their bodies **deep red** and drew beautiful patterns on them with dye. (L. 6-7)
- 本句 **deep red** 作动词 **paint** 的宾语补足语。例如：
- a. They **Painted** the door **red**.
- b. They **Painted** the fire engine **red**.
3. As soon as he heard of the great feast in the sky his throat began to itch at the **very** thought. (L. 10-11)
- 本句 **very** 系形容词 表示强调 意为“正是……的”。例如：
- a. He is the **very** man that I am looking for.
- b. At that **very** moment, the door opened.
4. **On the contrary**, I am thoughtful and well-meaning. (L. 21)
- on the contrary** 意为“相反地”，一般作插入语。例如：
- a. He is not selfish, **on the contrary**, he is very noble and generous.
- b. The teacher thought that the children went to the zoo, **on the contrary**, they went to the bakery.
5. ..., so that he was full of food and drink and his body **grew fat enough to fill out** his shell. (L. 57-58)
- “**adj. + enough + to do**”为固定句型 意为“足够……去做”。例如：
- a. He is not **old enough to join** the army.
- b. Would you be **kind enough to open** the window?

6. They **chose to fly** home on an empty stomach. (L. 60-61)
choose 后跟动词不定式 意为“选定 决定 偏要 执意”。例如：

- a. He **chose not to run** for a second term.
- b. If he **chooses to resign**, let him do so.

7. Parrot promised faithfully to deliver the message, and then flew away **smiling to himself**.
(L. 68-69)

smiling to himself 是现在分词短语作状语，表示伴随。例如：

- a. He sat there **smoking and wondering** what to do.
- b. They came into the classroom, **talking and laughing**.

After-Class Reading:

Passage I Beauty and the Beast

1. Suddenly, he saw a huge mansion **with** all the lights **on**. (L. 24)

本句“**with + n. + adv.**”表示独立结构。例如：

- a. **With** nothing **on** tonight, we can play the bridge.
- b. **With** no coat **on**, he was trembling in the snow.

2. The next morning he was astonished to **find** a brand new suit of clothes **laid out** for him and a fresh breakfast awaiting him. (L. 28-30)

本句动词 **find** 后跟的是复合结构。若宾语是宾语补足语动作的实施者，则用现在分词；若宾语是宾语补足语动作的承受者，则用过去分词。例如：

- a. He **found** a number of people already **working** there.
- b. He **found** his hometown much **changed**.

3. However you will not **depart empty-handed**. (L. 39)

不及物动词后面的形容词作主语补足语。例如：

- a. The valley **lay quiet and peaceful** in the sun.
- b. He **fell** off the tree, **unconscious**.

4. Return home, and if she **will** not come then you must return. (L. 38-39)

本句中 **will** 是情态动词，表示意愿。例如：

- a. I shall be glad if you **will** help me.
- b. She can stay at home if she **will**.

5. **Return** to your room **and** you will find a chest of gold, ... (L. 39-40)

这是 **and** 的一种习惯用法。祈使句加由 **and** 连接的句子 意思相当于由 **if** 引导的条件从句。例如：

- a. **Come** early **and** you'll see him. (= If you come early, you will see him.)
- b. Five minutes earlier **and** you would have caught the train. (= If you had arrived five minutes earlier, you would have caught the train.)

6. **Little do** you know how that rose will cost your unhappy father his life. (L. 43-44)

否定副词 **little** 放在句首作状语时，句子要用部分倒装结构。例如：

- a. **Never** in all my life **have** I heard such nonsense!
- b. **Little did** they realize they had made an important discovery in science.

Passage II The Monkey King

1. While he was asleep, he was seized by the servants of the king of Hell, who **had** him **chained** in the infernal regions. (L. 9-11)

have sb/sth done 表示宾语是宾语补足语动作的承受者。例如：

- a. The police **had** the thief **arrested**.
b. I am going to **have** my watch **repaired** this afternoon.

2. **Much to his anger**, he was not invited to the Peach Festival and decided to take revenge. (L. 20-21)

disgust, dismay, horror, joy, relief, satisfaction, sorrow, surprise 等 是一种惯用结构 前面可用 much 修饰, 意为“使某人大大为……的是” 例如：

- a. **Much to my anger**, he was late for class again.
b. **Much to our disappointment**, our team was defeated again.

3. The Buddha **doubted whether** Monkey could even jump out of his palm, but agreed that if Monkey was successful, then he would be entitled to rule Heaven. (L. 37-39)

动词 **doubt** 如果用肯定形式, 后跟连接词 **whether/if**; 如果 **doubt** 用否定形式 后跟连接词 **that**。例如：

- a. **I doubt whether/if** this is what he wants.
b. **I don't doubt that** this is what he wants.

4. He **would have remained** there forever **had** the Bodhisattva Guan Yin **not obtained** his release so that he could accompany Tang Seng on his great pilgrimage to the Western Paradise to fetch the authentic versions of the Buddha's teachings. (L. 47-49)

本句为省略了 **if** 的虚拟语气句, 表示对过去的虚拟。虚拟语气句中若连词 **if** 省略, 需将助动词提到主语前面。例如：

- a. **Had** the doctor **been** available, the child **would have been saved**.
b. **Were I to** go to the moon some day, I **could see** the surface of the moon with my own eyes.

5. On their return a last hazard awaited them when a turtle—who was conveying them and the scriptures across a flooded river—discovered that Tang Seng had not yet fulfilled a vow he had made to him, swam away and **left** them **to drown**. (L. 52-55)

leave sb to do sth 意为“让某人去做某事(而不管)”。**leave sb doing sth** 意为“任/让……(继续处于某种状态)”。例如：

- a. I'll **leave** you **to choose** which film we see.
b. Don't **leave** her **waiting** outside in the rain.
c. The papers **were left lying** around.

Passage III The First Beginning

1. Because they are oral, **rather than** written, it is impossible to tell the stories with the same reality they had for ancient people. (L. 8-9)

rather than 引导并列结构 意为“是……而不是 与其说是……不如说是……”。例如：

- a. Young adults **rather than** older people are more likely to prefer pop songs.
b. Evans is a historian **rather than** a writer.

2. Thus we have come to you *in order that* you may go out standing up into the daylight of your Father Sun.
(L. 48-49)

in order that 在本句引导目的状语从句 意为“以便”。例如：

- a. We left early *in order that* we could catch the first train.
b. He came in quietly *in order that* he wouldn't wake up his wife.

疑难句分析

In-Class Reading: Why the Tortoise's Shell Is Not Smooth?

1. The distant sound of low voices, broken now and again by singing, reached Okonkwo from his wives' huts as each woman and her children told folk stories. (L. 1-2)
Okonkwo heard his wives telling folk stories to their children in the distant huts, which was interrupted now and then by someone's singing.
2. As soon as he heard of the great feast in the sky his throat began to itch at the very thought. (L. 10-11)
As soon as he heard that there was a great meal in the sky, he began to have a strong desire to have it there the moment he thought of it.
3. I am a changed man. (L. 20)
I have become very different from what I was before.
4. None of the birds had heard of this custom but they knew that Tortoise, in spite of his failings in other areas, was a widely traveled man who knew the customs of different peoples.
(L. 34-36)
None of the birds had heard of this strange custom, but one thing they knew well was that though Tortoise didn't behave well in other aspects, he had traveled many places and did know many customs of different people and places.
5. His speech was so eloquent that all the birds were glad they had brought him, and nodded their heads in approval of all he said. (L. 39-41)
Tortoise made such a persuasive speech that all the birds thought it lucky to bring him with them and showed their agreement to whatever he said.
6. Parrot promised faithfully to deliver the message, and then flew away smiling to himself.
(L. 68-69)
Parrot seemed faithful to take the message for him, and then flew away laughing secretly.

疑难句参考译文

After-Class Reading:

Passage I Beauty and the Beast

1. She was as beautiful as she was sweet, and her two sisters were consumed with jealousy. (L. 3-4)
她长得既恬静又美丽，她的两个姐姐为此心存嫉妒。

2. A year later, the father received a letter that one of his lost ships had been found and had arrived filled with merchandise for him. (L. 13 - 14)
 一年以后，父亲收到了一封信，告知他一艘失踪的船已被找到了，并已满载货物而归。
3. He entered only to find a large fire burning in the fireplace and a table set with delicious food. (L. 25 - 26)
 他走进豪宅，却发现壁炉旺旺地烧着火，一张桌子上摆满了美味佳肴。
4. She was surprised to find "Beauty's Apartment" engraved on a gold plate over the door of her bedroom. (L. 56 - 57)
 因此当她发现镶嵌在她卧室门上方的金盘子上刻着“美女的房间”时很是惊讶
5. On the tenth night Beauty had a dream in which she saw the Beast lying in his garden, dying. (L. 90 - 91)
 在第十天晚上美女做了一个梦，她梦见野兽躺在花园里，奄奄一息。
6. After dinner, when he still hadn't appeared, she remembered the dream and ran to the garden, where she found him lying on the ground, almost dead. (L. 95 - 97)
 晚饭过后 野兽仍然没有出现 她记起自己做的梦 急忙跑到花园里 发现野兽躺在地上 就要死了。
7. He thanked her for putting an end to the horrible spell that had been cast over him by a wicked witch (L. 100 - 101)
 他感谢她为他解除了邪恶的女巫给他设的一个可怕的咒语。

Passage II The Monkey King

1. Finally, after Monkey had declared himself Governor of Heaven and Great Saint, terms were arranged and he agreed to conform to the divine laws as Superintendent in Chief of the Heavenly Peach Garden, the source of Immortality. (L. 17 - 20)
 最后，在猴王自封为齐天大圣之后，双方达成协议，他同意作为天府蟠桃园总管遵守天上的律法。蟠桃是一种吃了能长生不老的仙果。
2. So Monkey leaped into the air and sprang prodigiously across Heaven to the furthest confines of the earth, where he came to rest at the base of a great mountain. Here he pissed as animals do when they wish to mark out a territory as their own. (L. 39 - 42)
 因此 猴子跃向空中 纵身跃过天国 到达大地的边界。他在那里的一座大山脚下休息 并像其他动物一样以撒尿界定自己的领地。
3. But the Buddha laughed at his claim to have crossed the whole universe in one bound and showed him that the mountain where he had pissed was but the base of one of the Buddha's fingers and that he had not even escaped from the palm of the Buddha's hand. (L. 42 - 46)
 然而如来佛嘲笑他声称自己只一个跟头就翻越了整个宇宙，并给他看他撒尿的那座山只不过是如来佛一只手指的指根，向他表明他甚至没能跳出如来佛的手心。
4. He would have remained there forever had the Bodhisattva Guan Yin not obtained his release so that he could accompany Tang Seng on his great pilgrimage to the Western Paradise to fetch the authentic versions of the Buddha's teachings. (L. 47 - 49)
 如果不是观音菩萨放他出来陪唐僧去西天取得佛陀真经，他将永远被关在五指山里面。

Passage III The First Beginning

1. Attributed to the Zuni Tribe, from the ancient Hohokam Indians in Central and South Arizona. (L. 11 - 12)

(这个故事)被认为是由居住在亚利桑那州中南部古代荷荷开姆印第安人的祖尼部落流传下来的。

2. They thought and thought, and placing their arrow of lightning from the sky across the bow of the rainbow, they drew the string back, bent the bow, and shot the arrow down so that it entered Mother Earth, and they followed the arrow into the fourth womb of Mother Earth. (L. 22 - 25)
他们想啊想啊,最终以划过空中的闪电做箭,以彩虹做弓,他们弯弓将箭射入地球母亲,随后,他们跟着箭进入了地球母亲第四子宫。
3. To all directions Father Sun stretched out his arms, as far as the horizon. (L. 76 - 77)
太阳父亲向四面八方伸出双臂普照他们,直到地极。

Vocabulary & Structure Test 1

- Dogs are often praised for their _____; they almost never abandon their masters.
a. faith b. loyalty c. trust d. truthfulness
- During the nineteen years of his career, France Battiato has won the _____ of a wide audience outside Italy.
a. enjoyment b. appreciation c. evaluation d. reputation
- He believed that the greatest of his _____ was that he'd never had a college education.
a. griefs b. misfortunes c. disasters d. sorrows
- Some women _____ a good salary in a job instead of staying home, but they decided not to work for the sake of the family.
a. must make b. should have made c. would make d. could have made
- If you want to set up a company, you must _____ with the regulations laid down by the authorities.
a. comply b. adhere c. confirm d. accord
- What the correspondent sent us is an _____ news report. We can depend on it.
a. evident b. authentic c. ultimate d. immediate
- Now a paper in Science argues that organic chemicals in the rock come mostly from _____ on earth rather than bacteria on Mars.
a. configuration b. constitution c. condemnation d. contamination
- This kind of material can _____ heat and moisture.
a. delete b. compel c. constrain d. repel
- The student found the novel _____. It provided him with so much information about the subject.
a. enlightening b. confusing c. perplexing d. delighting
- Franklin D. Roosevelt argued that the depression stemmed from the American economy's _____ flaws.
a. underlining b. vulnerable c. vulgar d. underlying
- He was _____ to steal the money when he saw it lying on the table.
a. dragged b. tempted c. elicited d. attracted
- The vast majority of people in any given culture will _____ to the established standards of that culture.
a. confine b. conform c. confront d. confirm
- Advanced computer technology has _____ an answer to accurate weather forecasting.
a. set up b. come up with c. filled in d. faced up to
- When they had finished playing, the children were made to _____ all the toys they had taken out.

- a. put off b. put out c. put up d. put away
15. There have been three accidents in this _____ same place.
a. actual b. much c. certain d. very
16. Mail is _____ to our office twice a day.
a. delivered b. deposited c. conveyed d. reached
17. When I applied for a loan, I had to _____ dozens of forms.
a. reach out b. hand out c. write out d. fill out
18. Leave this house now, or I will _____ the police.
a. send out b. send away c. send for d. send in
19. Never before that night _____ the extent of my own power.
a. had I felt b. I felt c. was I feeling d. I had felt
20. The grown-ups had coffee but the children wanted milk _____ coffee.
a. in return b. in place c. in place of d. in return for
21. So small _____ that the most powerful microscope cannot detect them.
a. these particles are b. these are particles c. are these particles d. are particles these
22. I have little doubt _____ the attack will succeed.
a. that b. if c. whether d. what
23. They were _____ to spend the best years of their lives in prison for a crime they hadn't even committed.
a. confirmed b. condemned c. conformed d. confined
24. The vaccine (疫苗) was used to _____ the whole population _____ infection.
a. argue ... against b. protect ... against c. attribute ... to d. root ... in
25. The captain was unwilling to _____ the command of the ship.
a. hand over b. hand in c. hand out d. hand down
26. Don't leave (it to) me _____ it to him.
a. explain b. explaining c. being explaining d. to explain
27. The doctor has _____ the illness to an unknown virus.
a. contributed b. acknowledged c. attributed d. identified
28. I can't have you _____ idle (无所事事的) all day long.
a. stay b. staying c. to stay d. stayed
29. This failure _____ him from any obligation to take any further exams.
a. relieved b. released c. refrained d. registered
30. Katherine was _____ all night because of excitement.
a. awakened b. awake c. woken d. awaking

答案与解释

1. (b) faith 意为“信任 信念”。loyalty 意为“忠诚 忠心”。trust 意为“信任 信赖”。truthfulness 意为“真实，正当 坦率”。
2. (b) enjoyment 意为“乐趣 乐事”。appreciation 意为“赞赏 理解 感激”。evaluation 意为“评价 评估”。reputation 意为“声望 名望”。

3. (b) grief 意为“悲痛 伤心”。misfortune 意为“不幸 灾祸 倒霉事”。disaster 意为“灾难 天灾”。sorrow 意为“悲哀 悲痛”。
4. (d) could have done(... ,but 意为“本来可以……(但)”表示对过去的虚拟。
5. (a) comply with 意为“同意 遵守”。adhere to 意为“坚持 粘附”。confirm 意为“确认 确定”及为物动词。accord with 意为“符合 与……一致”。
6. (b) evident 意为“明显的 显然的”。authentic 意为“真实的 可信的”。ultimate 意为“最终的”。immediate 意为“直接的 紧接的”。
7. (a) configuration 意为“构造 结构 外形”。constitution 意为“宪法 章程”。condemnation 意为“谴责 指责”。contamination 意为“污染物”。
8. (d) delete 意为“删除”。compel 意为“强迫 迫使”。constrain 意为“抑制 克制”。repel 意为“击退 抵制”。
9. (a) enlightening 意为“有启发作用的”。confusing 意为“混乱的”。perplexing 意为“使人困惑的”。delighting 意为“令人快乐的”。
10. (d) underlining 意为“强调 在下面划线”。vulnerable 意为“易受攻击的”。vulgar 意为“粗俗的 庸俗的”。underlying 意为“根本的 潜在的”。
11. (b) drag 意为“拖 曳”。elicit 意为“引出 诱导”。attract 意为“吸引”。tempt sb to do / into doing sth 意为“诱惑某人做某事”。
12. (b) confine ... to 意为“限制在……范围内”。conform to 意为“符合 遵守”。confront 意为“使面临 面对”。confirm 意为“确定 使有效”。
13. (b) set up 意为“创立 竖立”。come up with 意为“提出 想出 拿出”。fill in 意为“填充 填写 填满”。face up to 意为“勇敢地面对”。
14. (d) put off 意为“推迟 拖延”。put out 意为“扑灭(火)伸出”。put up 意为“张贴 公布 搭起 为……提供食宿”。put away 意为“放好 收起来”。
15. (d) actual 意为“实在的 实际的 确实的”。very 在本句为形容词 起强调作用 意为“正是……的”。
16. (a) deliver 意为“发送(信等)发表(演说等)”。deposit 意为“储存 存放”。convey 意为“(用言语)传达 传递”。
17. (d) reach out 意为“伸手去拿或抓”。hand out 意为“分发 分配”。write out 意为“写出 开出”。例如 a. The teacher asked her to **write out** the whole thing. b. She **wrote out** a cheque for \$ 50. (她开了一张 50 美元的支票。) fill out 意为“填表”。
18. (c) send out 意为“发出(光亮等)发送 派遣”。例如 :a. This lamp **sends out** a powerful beam. b. He **sent out** many invitations. send away 意为“使离开 送走 开除 赶走”。例如 :a. The letter was **sent away** in the evening mail. b. The boss **sent** Jack **away** on some pretext or other. send for 意为“派人去叫 召唤”。send in 意为“递送 呈送”。例如 :He has **sent in** his resignation.
19. (a)由 never 开头的句子要用部分倒装结构。因 before that night 表示过去的时间,所以要用过去完成时。
20. (c) in place 意为“恰当的 合适的”。in place of 意为“代替 而不是”。in return (for 意为“回报 作为报酬”。例如 :a. I hope I can be of some service to you **in return**. b. What can we do for them **in return for** all the help they have given us?
21. (c) so that 或 such...that 引导的结果状语从句,若 so 或 such 置于句首,句子要用部分倒装结构。
22. (a)当 doubt 和 wonder 用在肯定句中 后跟宾语从句时 连接词常用 if 或 whether 用在否定句或疑问句中,宾语从句的连接词要用 that。
23. (b) condemn 意为“判刑”。
24. (b) argue against 意为“反驳”。protect ... against 意为“保护……以免遭……”。attribute ... to 意为“把

.....归因于”。root ... in 意为“植根于.....”。

25. (a) hand over 意为“移交”。hand in 意为“交,上交”。hand out 意为“分发”。hand down 意为“把.....传下去”。
26. (d) leave (it to) sb to do sth 是固定搭配 意为“让某人去做某事(而不管)”。例如 :I'll **leave** you **to choose** which film we see. leave doing sth to sb / leave sb doing sth 意为“任由或让.....继续处于某种状态”。例如 :
a. Don't **leave her waiting** outside in the rain. b. The papers were **left lying** around
27. (c) contribute ... to 意为“向.....捐赠 ;导致 ,促成 ;有助于”。acknowledge 意为“认可 承认”。attribute ... to 意为“把.....归因于”。identify 意为“识别 辨认”。
28. (b) not have sb doing sth 意为“不允许或不同意某人做某事”,后面通常跟有表示一段时间的时间状语。
29. (b) relieve 意为“使减轻 使得到缓解”。release 意为“从.....中解脱出来 释放 发行 发布”。refrain from 意为“克制 抑制 节制”。register 意为“登记 注册”。
30. (b) awaken 意为“使.....觉悟 醒悟 察觉”。例如 :a. He **awakened to** the heavy responsibilities. b. The first concert he went to **awakened** him **to** the beauty of music. awake 作动词 意为“醒来”作形容词 意为“醒着的 完全有意识的”。

Unit 2 Manners

主要语言点

In-Class Reading: No One Stops to Say “Thank You” Any More

1. *aware* (L. 6) *adj.* having knowledge or understanding 知道的 明白的 意识到的
 - a. Smokers **are well aware of** the dangers to their health.
 - b. **I'm well aware that** this is a risky investment / **well aware how** risky this investment is.

beware vi. be cautious about 谨防 当心 注意

 - a. **Beware of** salespeople who promise offers that seem too good to be true.
 - b. You should **beware of** undercooked food when staying in hot countries.
2. *laden* (L. 7) *adj.* carrying a load or burden 装满的 充满了
 - a. She was carrying a tray **laden with** glasses of orange juice.
 - b. Every bus that clattered by **was** heavily **laden with** passengers.

load vt. to put (a load) on or in (a vehicle) 把……装上车 使承载 使负荷

 - a. **Load** the furniture **into** the van.
 - b. I was **loaded with** parcels, unable to walk any faster.
3. *strike* (L. 11) *vt. vi.*
 - 1) to hit sharply or forcefully 打 击 撞
 - a. She **struck** him **with** her hand.
 - b. The mountaineer was **struck on the head** by a falling stone.
 - 2) to make known (the time), especially by the hitting of a bell(钟 敲时报时)
 - a. The clock has just **struck**.
 - b. The clock **struck** five (o'clock).
 - 3) to stop working because of disagreement 罢工
 - a. Miners are **striking for** better working conditions.
 - b. Workers are **striking for** higher pay.
 - 4) to have a particular (strong) effect on; impress 使产生……印象 打动 给以……感受
 - a. He was **struck** by her air of confidence.
 - b. It **struck** me **as** rather odd that he refused to give his name.
 - 5) to come suddenly to the mind of; occur to 使某人突然想到 使产生某种想法
 - a. A terrible thought **struck** me—had I locked the door?
 - b. It **struck** me that you might like some coffee, so I've brought some up.
4. *acknowledge* (L. 20) *vt.*
 - 1) to accept or admit; to recognize 承认 公认
 - a. When the results of the vote were announced, the Prime Minister **acknowledged** defeat.

- b. She **is acknowledged as / to be** an expert on the subject. (她被公认为这门学科的专家。)
 c. He grudgingly **acknowledged having made** a mistake / **that** he had made a mistake. (他勉强承认犯了错误。)

2) to show that one is grateful for 对……表示感谢 答谢

- a. The president stood up to **acknowledge** the cheers of the crowd.
 b. The producer wishes to **acknowledge** the assistance of the Los Angeles Police Department in the making of this film. (制片人希望对洛杉矶警察局在本片拍摄过程中所给予的协助表示感谢。)

3) to state that one has received (sth) 告知收到(某物)

We must **acknowledge** his letter / **acknowledge** receipt of his letter. (我们必须向他表明已收到了他的来信。)

4) to show that one recognize sb (by smiling, nodding, etc.) (以微笑 点头等 向某人打招呼)

- a. He never even bothered to **acknowledge** her presence. (他甚至从来都不屑对她的在场表示丝毫的注意。)
 b. She walked right past me without even **acknowledging** me. (她就那样迎面走过,连个招呼也不和我打。)

acknowledgement n.

5. *remind* (L. 26) vt.

1) to tell or cause (sb) to remember (to do sth) 提醒 某人 做某事)

- a. **Remind** me **to write** to Mother.
 b. Travellers are **reminded that** inoculation against yellow fever is advisable. (旅客们被提醒 注射黄热病预防针是明智的。)

2) to cause (sb) to think (of sth) 使 某人 想起

- a. This hotel **reminds** me **of** the one we stayed in last year.
 b. The sight of the clock **reminded** me **that** I was late.

6. *destine* (L. 27) vt.

1) (*usually passive*) intended, especially by fate, for some special purpose 命中注定 预定

- a. The enemy's attempt **is destined to fail / to failure**. (敌人的企图注定要失败。)
 b. She **is destined for** an acting career. (她注定要从事演艺生涯。)

2) having as a destination 目的地为…… 开往……

- a. They **destined** him **for** the navy. 他们指定他去当海军。
 b. This ship **is destined for** America.

7. *prompt* (L. 44) vt.

1) to cause or urge 促使 催促 引起

- a. The sight of the ships **prompted** thoughts of his distant home.
 b. His evasive reply **prompted** me **to ask** another question. (他含糊其辞的答复促使我又提了一个问题。)

2) to remind (an actor) of the next words in a speech 为 演员 提示台词 提示

The leading actress had to be **prompted** twice. (这个女主角不得被提了两次词。)

prompt adj. (of an action) done quickly, punctual 立刻的 迅速的 准时的

- a. **Prompt** payment of bills is greatly appreciated.
 b. She's always **prompt to criticize** other people's ideas.
 c. He is always **prompt in** answering letters.

promptness n. *promptly* adv.

After-Class Reading:

Passage I Men's Liberation from Etiquette

1. *go through* (L. 1) *v*-phrase

1) to undergo; experience; suffer; endure 经历(困难 痛苦等)遭受 忍受

- a. They **went through** many hardships during the war.
- b. My grandfather had **gone through** a long illness before he died.

2) to examine 查阅

- a. The lawyers **went through** the evidence.
- b. We must **go through** the account books together; there's still some money missing.

2. *outlive* (L. 10) *vt.* to live longer than 活得比……久,比……更经久

- a. My mother **outlived** my father **by** 12 years. (我母亲比我父亲多活了 12 年。)
- b. The machine has **outlived** its usefulness. (= is no longer useful)(这机器用得太久 已经失去效用了。)

3. *oblige* (L. 35) *vt.*

1) (*usually passive*) to compel 被迫 不得不

- a. Valentine's Day is a waste of time, but I still **feel obliged to send** my wife a card.
- b. They **were obliged to sell** their house in order to pay their debts.

2) to do sb a favor; to fulfill the wishes of 施恩惠于 满足……的请求 对……很感激

- a. Could you **oblige** me **by closing** the window?
- b. Could you **oblige** me **with** a match? (Please give me a match.)
- c. I'd **be much obliged** if you will allow me to continue using the library.

Passage II Who Pays the Check?

1. *company* (L. 3) *n.*

1) number of persons united for business or commerce 公司 商号

- a. Which insurance **company** do you work for?
- b. My **company** sells farm machinery.

2) being together with another or others 伴随 陪伴

- a. I shall be glad of your **company** (to have you with me) on the journey.
- b. He stayed at home to **keep** his wife **company**.

3) group of persons; number of guests 客人 宾客

- a. We're expecting **company** next week.
- b. He's not well enough to receive a **great deal of company**. (他的身体尚未完全恢复,不能接见很多访客。)

4) persons with whom one spends one's time 同伴 伙伴 友伴

- a. You may know a man by the **company** he keeps. (看他与什么人来往,你就可以知道他是个什么样的人。)
- b. Don't **keep bad company**.

2. *cast* (L. 17) *vt.* (cast, cast)

1) to throw or to drop 投 掷 抛

- a. As soon as they reached the fishing area, the fishermen **cast** their nets **into** the sea.(渔民们一到捕鱼区

就把渔网撒进了大海。)

- b. Many senators **cast** their votes **against** the new tax law. (许多参议员都投票反对新税法。)
- 2) to throw off, remove, get rid of 舍弃 脱落 摆脱
- a. Every year the snake **casts (off)** its skin. (蛇每年都要蜕皮。)
- b. As soon as he became rich, he **cast aside** all his old friends who gave him some help. (他一富起来就抛弃了所有曾经给过他帮助的老朋友。)
- 3) to give an acting part to (a person) or choose actors for (a play) 常与 as 连用 分配角色 派定演员
- a. The director **cast** me as a mad priest. (导演派我扮演一个发了疯的神父。)
- b. He was **cast for the part of** a handicapped youth. / He was **cast as** a handicapped youth. (他扮演一个残疾青年。)
3. **work out** (L. 52) *v*-phrase
- 1) to plan, devise 拟定 制定
- a. We must **work out** a plan acceptable to all as quickly as possible.
- b. They formed a special group to **work out** measures for labor protection.
- 2) to solve, calculate 解决 计算
- a. I'll give you five minutes to **work out** this problem.
- b. I can't **work out** this puzzle.
- 3) to understand the nature of 理解 判断
- a. It's a very strange situation. I can't **work it out**.
- b. I can't **work out** the meaning of this poem.

Passage III Why Manners?

1. **be known as** (L. 3) *v*-phrase 被称为 大家公认
- a. He **was known to** his friends **as** a hero because of his toughness and courage (坚强而勇敢).
- b. He **is known to** everyone as an honest man.
2. **by contrast** (L. 9) *prep*-phrase 与.....相反 与.....形成鲜明的对照
- a. I was always reading when I was a kid, but my daughter, **by contrast**, just watches television all day.
- b. Light industries, like electronics, are expanding rapidly. **By contrast**, heavy industries, like shipbuilding, are on the decline.
- 注意: in contrast 与 by contrast 意思基本相同 可以互换 而 in contrast to 则不能用 by contrast 替代。
- In contrast to** the hot days, the nights are bitterly cold. (夜晚寒气逼人 与白天的炎热形成强烈的反差。)
3. **frown on** (L. 9) *v*-phrase to disapprove of 反对 厌恶 对.....不表赞同
- a. Mary wanted to go to Europe by herself, but her parents **frowned on** the idea.
- b. On the whole, speculation is **frowned upon / on** because it sometimes drives prices up. (总体而言 人们对投机颇有微词,因为它有时会迫使价格上涨。)
4. **prudent** (L. 29) *adj*.
- 1) thinking carefully before taking action; careful
- a. **prudent** in speech
- b. I think it would be **prudent** to hear the other side of the argument before you make your decision. (我认为你应该慎重一些,先听听争辩的另一方的意见再作出决定。)
- 2) wise 明智的

It's **prudent** to take a thick coat in cold weather when you go out. (在寒冷的天气外出时带上件厚外套是明智的。)

5. *lie behind* (L. 31) *v*-phrase

1) to be the cause of; to be the explanation for 是……的原因 是……的含义(动机)

a. Caution **lies behind** manners. (彬彬有礼完全是为了谨慎。)

b. I'm not sure what **lay behind** his remark, but it wasn't good will.

2) to be the past 已成过去

a. Some difficulties lie behind us, but greater ones lie ahead. (有些困难已经过去,而更大的困难还在前面。)

b. Behind lay nothing but defeat; ahead lay the certainty of victory. (回顾过去 只有失败 展望未来 胜利在望。)

6. *descend on / upon* (L. 40) *v*-phrase

1) to attack suddenly 突然袭击

a. Thieves **descended on** the travelers and took their money.

b. The enemy **descended upon** the village at mid-night.

2) to visit unexpectedly 突然拜访

a. My two old friends **descended on** me at Christmas.

b. The whole family **descended on** us at Christmas.

重要句型结构

In-Class Reading: No One Stops to Say "Thank You" Any More

1. Just as he reaches the door and begins to shift bundles to free a hand, a well-dressed man **coming to the restaurant** steps aside and holds the door for him. (L. 8-9)

本句 **coming to the restaurant** 为现在分词作定语,其作用相当于一个定语从句。例如:

a. The people **working with me** treat me like their friend.

b. We met a group of youngsters **returning from school**.

2. No doubt he also thanked **whoever** had given him the money to buy dinner. (L. 13-14)

whoever 作关系代词,可引导主语从句或宾语从句,意思相当于 anybody who(任何……的人)例如:

a. **Whoever** gets the job will have a lot of work to do.

b. We may give the ticket to **whoever** wants to see the film.

3. I never ran in public, **much less** between and around the legs of people in stores. (L. 31)

much less 意为“更不用说”引导并列结构。类似的短语还有: let alone; to say nothing of; not to mention 等。例如:

a. John couldn't even pick up the box, **much less** carry it upstairs.

b. I've never seen the man, **much less** spoken to him.

4. One scream **and** I would have been taken to the car and lectured on my behavior. (L. 31-32)

这是 **and** 的习惯用法,祈使句 + **and** 相当于一个由 if 引导的条件句。例如:

a. Five minutes earlier **and** you could have caught the last train. (If you had arrived five minutes earlier, you could have caught the last train.)