

全国高等教育自学考试辅导用书
(英语专业专科、本科课程辅导)

高级英语辅导手册(上)

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内 容 简 介

本书是根据全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会组编的《高级英语》上册而编写的指导学生学习课文的辅导用书,供参加自学考试英语专业的学习者和英语爱好者使用,也可供教师参考。

本书对上册课文中出现的语言知识重点,包括重要句型和难句、词和短语等方面进行了例解。每4课书后附1份模拟试卷,试卷严格按照《高级英语自学考试大纲》编写,供学生检验自学效果和考前训练使用。相信本书一定会为广大学习者提供可靠而有效的帮助。

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热气逼人的芝加哥露天剧场里人满为患 ,整个剧场也在(跟着摇滚音乐)振颤着。

sweltering , rocking 是现在分词作状语 ,表示伴随状况。

例如 : They sat facing each other.

他们面对面地坐着。

The enemy charged up the mountain , attempting to knock us out.

敌人一再向山上冲锋 ,企图把我们消灭掉。

注意 现在分词作状语(1)分词表示的必须是主语的一个动作 ; (2)分词表示的动作和谓语表示的动作(或状语)是同时发生的 (3)分词表示的是比较次要的动作 ,对谓语表示的动作或状态加以说明。本文中还有现在分词作状语的句子 ,如 :

" Jagger , " he said , " grabs a half-gallon jug of water and runs along the front platform , sprinkling its contents over the first few rows of sweltering listeners . "

圆月贼云造昏皂焚赠瀑糟稟责燥燥若憎暑贼刁燥燥曾乱葬惨砸砍世早孽吐遭孽
造孽援

但是猫王也许已经证明了赫尔维兹和让德格所相信的东西。

本句中谓语动词是由情态动词和动词的完成形式构成 (may have done) ,表示“ 可能已经...” 其他情态动词 must , can , may (might) have done 也可用于这种结构 ,但意思稍有不同。总的来说 ,它们都表示对过去发生的事实的推测。

例如 : They must have arrived by now.

他们现在想必已经到了。

Where can (could) he have gone ?

他能到哪里去了呢 ?

He can't have finished the work so soon.

这项工作他不会完成得这样快。

例如 I know of a place where we can swim.

我知道一个可以游泳的地方。

Is there a shop around where we can get fruit ?

附近有什么商店可以买到水果吗？

应注意：where 是一个副词，在从句中只能充当状语，意思和 there 差不多。如果在从句中不是充当状语就不能用它。

例如 This is a place (which) I've long wanted to visit.

这是我长期以来想去的地方。

(which 在从句中作 visit 的宾语，因此不能用副词 where.)

本文中还有类似的句子，如：a place where ideas clash and crash.

只有他们这些(年轻人)才把发明创造与夸张相结合。

是强调句型。

强调句型的结构：强调部分 (or that) 或 (or whom) 强调句中各个不同成分。

如原句 Hsiao Yang met your sister in the zoo yesterday.

It was Hsiao Yang who (or that) met your sister in the zoo yesterday. 是小杨昨天在动物园碰到你妹妹的。

It was your sister that (or whom) Hsiao Yang met in the zoo yesterday.

小杨昨天在动物园碰到的是你的妹妹。

It was in the zoo that (不用 where) Hsiao Yang met your sister yesterday.

小杨昨天是在动物园碰到你妹妹的。

It was yesterday that (不用 when) Hsiao Yang met your sister in the zoo.

源

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbo.com

performance ?)你怎么能忍受那种东西呢?

(1) 忍耐: endure, bear 忍耐 忍受

例如 He can't stand hot weather.

他不能忍受炎热的天气。

She can't stand being kept waiting.

她不能忍受久等。

(2) 混杂: a material of which the name is uncertain, unknown or unimportant 名称不确定、不知道或不重要的物质

例如 :Do you call this stuff beer?

你把这东西叫做啤酒吗?

愿援月操闻嗜社葬揣栽藻月葬揣憎纂纂傲蚤早怎责梗葬粹粹纂暖 Bob Dylan and The Band were adjusting their musical instruments to the same pitch so as to perform in the concert.)鲍勃·狄伦和他的摇滚乐队正在为音乐会的演出而调试乐器的音调。

嗽嗽怎: to set a musical instrument at the proper pitch 调音 调整乐器

例如 :The orchestra is tuning up ready to begin.

乐队正在调整乐器准备开始了。

怨潘坝屏期纂癖怎啮群牲泽皂藻曾贼喇唇至聊群呈纂曾牲, 责喇唇贵呈纂耶糟忘藻藻尊精解想喇癖则曾逞藻成粹域音译 (Or are you attracted

to this guy who behaves strangely but might express your wildest imaginations ?)或者不知什么原因你是否也被这奇怪的小丑所吸引 或许因为他表演出了你最狂野的幻想?

(1) 遭藻当群牲爆: be attracted to 被吸引

例如 :She didn't feel drawn towards him.

她对他没有好感。

Large audiences were drawn to the film.

这影片吸引了许多观众。

(2) 零域音: imagination, esp. when extravagant 想象力 想象;

(指过度的)狂想 幻想

例如 to live in a world of fantasy 生活在幻想世界中
one's fantasy life 个人的幻想生活

音乐怎样影响着那个时代 Music reflects the characteristics of the times in which it is composed.)音乐表现其时代。

音乐怎样影响着那个时代 Horowitz sees the rock music stage as a sort of place where people argue about their attitudes towards life and society and different ideas meet together.)赫尔维兹把摇滚音乐的舞台视为一种辩论的论坛,一个各种思想交锋的场所。

(1) 论坛: public place for meetings, any place for public discussion (古罗马)集会的广场,论坛

例如 :TV is an accepted forum for the discussion of public affairs.

电视是公认的讨论公共事务的论坛。

(2) 把...看作

(文章中还有 把...看作)

例如 :Mick Jagger's fans look at him as a high priest or a god.

迈克·贾格乐的乐迷把他视为圣人或神人。

They see him as the best dentist in town.

他们认为他是城内最好的牙医。

托德既是作曲家又是歌手 Todd is both a composer and a singer.)托德·让德格,作曲家兼歌唱家。

注意 :表示一个人身兼两职时只用一个定冠词。如: the teacher and writer 教师兼作家(表示一个人既是教师又是作家)

如果是 the teacher and the writer 教师和作家,表示有两

(The Band put the elements of country and western music into the form of hard rock.)乐队将乡村和西部音乐较为传统的观念融进了摇滚音乐较为激进的城市观念。

(1) Hard rock traditionally expresses the more radical “ city” ideas , such as civil rights , nuclear fallouts and the Vietnam war , whereas the country and western music expresses the traditional ideas of hard life and sadness of the lower-class people.

摇滚音乐表达更为激进的城市思想,比如民权、核扩散物及越战等,反之乡村和西部音乐则表达了艰苦生活和下层社会人民的辛酸。

(2) 皂甬增援增援(of different substances , people , etc.)put , bring or come together so that the substances , etc. are no longer distinct ; make or prepare (something)by doing this (指不同物质 ,人等)混合 ,混合在一起 ;借混合以做成或调制成(某物)

例如 : The doctor mixed me a bottle of medicine.

医生为我配了一瓶药。

Oil and water don't mix. 油和水不相混合。

You can't mix oil with water. 你不能使油和水相混合。

糅合: mix, form a mixture 溶合, 成为混合物

例如 : Oil and water do not blend.

油与水不相溶合。

注意 :皂甙是表达“混合”或“混合成”最常用的词。而 遭蒙世 则常指按比例配制以达到某种特别的口味、气味或其他好的结果。例如 :blended whisky 混合威士忌

没想到我们年轻歌手能挣到上亿。 Who never thought we young rock singers could earn over a billion dollars.)

(1) 此句以 who 开首引导的从句是起到强调的作用。

例如 :Who first conceived the idea of filling bags with gas
to make balloons ?

I can't conceive why you allowed /can't conceive of
your allowing the child to travel alone.

I conceived that there must be some difficulties.

(3) 料想 料想 料想 料想 to think of ; imagine 想象 认为

古时地球被认为是扁平的。

宰燥𪔐𪔑𪔒𪔓𪔔𪔕𪔖𪔗𪔘𪔙𪔚𪔛𪔜𪔝𪔞𪔟𪔠𪔡𪔢𪔣𪔤𪔥𪔦𪔧𪔨𪔩𪔪𪔫𪔬𪔭𪔮𪔯𪔰𪔱𪔲𪔳𪔴𪔵𪔶𪔷𪔸𪔹𪔺𪔻𪔼𪔽𪔾𪔿

a pack of cigarettes 一包香烟

例如 :We leave tomorrow but I haven't begun to pack yet !

我们明天就走了,但我还没开始收拾东西呢!

圆爱警策: 增援 (of a person) to experience the effects of great

heat 热气逼人 (使) 汗流浹背 (使) 中暑

例如 : We had to sit and swelter in the classroom while our friends were down at the beach. 我们不得不坐在教室里流汗 , 而我们的朋友们却在海滩上享受。

猜词题 grab: to take hold of (a person or thing) with a sudden rough movement , esp. for a bad or selfish purpose 突然粗暴地抓住 (某人或某物) 尤其是指出于某种不好的或自私的目的。

例如 : He grabbed the money and ran off. 他抓了钱就跑。

They grabbed her by the arm and forced her into their car.

他们抓住她的胳膊 , 强迫她进了他们的车里。

源词题 sprinkle: to scatter (small drops of liquid or small bits of solid matter) on or over (a surface or area) 洒 (小滴的液体或小颗粒的固体物质) 于某表面或地方上

猜词题 sprinkle 垣宾 垣介词短语 :

例如 : He sprinkled vinegar on his fish and chips.

他在他的鱼和马铃薯条上洒醋。

She sprinkled sand along the icy path.

她在结冰的路上洒沙子。

猜词题 sprinkle 垣宾 垣介词短语 :

例如 : She sprinkled the path with sand.

她把沙子洒在路上。

缘词题 surge 垣宾 垣介词短语 :

(1) to move forward , roll on , in or like waves (在波浪中或像波浪般) 滚流 起伏 汹涌澎湃

猜词题 surge 垣介词短语

例如 : The floods surged over the valley.

洪水在山谷中滚滚流动。

The audience surged out of the sports stadium.

观众从体育场涌出。

(2) (of a feeling) to appear quickly and powerfully (某种感情)迅速而强烈地出现

例如 :Anger surged (up) within him. 怒气在他内心汹涌澎湃。

(3) forward or upward movement on rush 滚流 起伏 汹涌 澎湃 奔滚

例如 :He felt a surge of anger at the sight.

他一看便感到心中涌起一阵怒气。

远爰糟俵土爰: 增爰又 增爰

(1) to crush noisily with the teeth when eating 进食时用牙咬
碎, 嘎吱作响

例如 :The dog was crunching on a bone.

那狗在啃一块骨头。

(2) to make a noise like the sound of something being crushed
发出某物被踩碎或碾碎似的声音

例如 :The frozen snow crunched under the wheels of our car.

冻结了的雪在我们的汽车轮子下发出碎裂声。

Our feet crunched on the gravel.

我们的脚踏在碎石上步步作响。

苑媛薔藥菜譜: 增版又增版

装模作样: 增装又增爱 to make oneself appear (to be something , to be doing something) , either in play or to deceive others 佯装 ; 伪装 (为某身份 , 正在做某事) 出于嬉戏 , 或欲欺骗他人

例如 He often pretends deafness when you ask him an awkward question.

当你问他尴尬的问题时，他常装聋听不见。

用法 責_レ藥_レ草_レ咄_レ賊_レ咄_レ保_レ援_レ 責_レ藥_レ草_レ咄_レ賊_レ咄_レ援_レ，責_レ藥_レ草_レ后可加不定式或宾语从句。

She pretended she did not know me /pretended not to know me

当我们在街上碰面时 她装作不认识我。

例如 :She dropped the teapot. 她把茶壶打了。

茶壺從她手上掉落。

例如 :The price of oil has dropped to \$ 12 a barrel.

He dropped his voice to a whisper. 他的声音降低成耳语。

例如 I wish he wouldn't drop in on me so often.

Some friends dropped by to see me.

(3) very small quantity of liquid usu. round- or pear-shaped 滴 , 点滴

例如 rain drops 雨点 ear/eye/nose drops 滴耳(点眼、滴鼻)的药水

He emptied the glass to the last drop.

他一点不留地饮干了那一杯。

怦然乍异(**莽**, **憎**, **躁**, **蚤**): 增援 to take in one's breath suddenly and in a way that can be heard , esp. because of surprise , shock , etc. 突
· 员原