**（二十一）**

1 海豚不仅常常接近人们，还会保护落水者免遭鲨鱼的袭击。(Not only)

Not only do dolphins often **approach** people, but they also protect **drowning people** from sharks.

人类 humans/human beings

复习\*drown

v.

1）(使)淹死，溺死

Two children drowned after falling into the river.

He was drowned at sea.

He attempted to rescue the drowning man.

2）浸透，淹没

The fruit was drowned in cream. 水果在奶油里泡过。

3）压过，盖过 ~ sb/sth (out)

Cheers drowned his voice.

*drown one’s fears/loneliness/sorrows*

借酒壮胆/借酒解寂寞/借酒浇愁

2 经证实，妇女有能力承担繁重的体力劳动。(prove)

**Women prove(d) to be capable of doing heavy manual labor**.

**It has been proved that** women are capable of doing heavy manual labor.

\*能明确判断为过去时的句子，prove要用过去时：

他被证明有罪。He proved (to be) guilty.

这项任务比我们预料的难的多。(prove)

The task proved (to be) much more difficult than (we had) expected.

\*afford 承担得起（后果）We cannot afford to ignore this warning.

assume 承担（责任） assume responsibility for

3 我远道而来买你的房子是因为你的房子有一个迷人的花园。(purchase)

The reason why I **have covered a long distance to** purchase your house is that **there is** an attractive garden.

\*distance

cover a distance (of ...) 走...距离

from a distance (of...) 从远处

Visitors can only view the painting from a distance.

in the distance在远处

We saw lights in the distance.

at a distance (of...) 隔开一些距离，稍远些

She followed them at a discreet distance.

4 你能把音乐调低一些吗？我受不了这么大声音。(put up with)

Could you please **turn down the music a bit**? I can’t put up with the loud noise.

5 拥有广博的知识能解决学习中碰到的许多困难。(range)

Having **a wide range of** knowledge **enables you to** get over/overcome/solve many difficulties in study.

**\*注意“解决困难”主语是人**

6 重新灌满你们的瓶子，万一路上你们会感到口渴。(refill)

Refill your bottles **in case** you (should) feel thirsty on the way.

7 据说，只有一名小女孩被警察从事故现场救出。(rescue)

**It is said that** only a little girl was rescued from **the scene of the accident/the accident site** by the police.

8 迄今为止，科学家并没有发现火星上存在生命的迹象。(so far)

So far, scientists **have found** no **signs of life** on Mars. //...**haven’t found any** signs...

9 我们现在居住的城市过去曾经是一个小村庄。(used to)

The city where we live now used to be a small village.

10 只要手头有一部移动电话，在任何地方我都能与朋友们保持联系。(with)

**With** a mobile phone at hand, I can **keep in touch/contact with** my friends anywhere.

**（二十二）**

1 她找到了一份做护士的工作。(as)

She has found a job as a nurse.

2 我们应该极尽所能使城市变得更美丽。（try）

We should try out best to make the city more beautiful.

3 宝宝的出生使这个大家庭充满了欢乐。(fill)

The birth of the baby filled the big family with joy.

**用现在完成时或一般过去时**

4 我们对他的不辞而别感到很惊讶。(without)

We **were greatly surprised that** he **had** left without saying goodbye.

**用一般过去时**

**be surprised at/that...**

5 当你难以与父母交流时会感到苦恼吗？（when）

Will you feel upset when you **find it hard to communicate/have difficulty (in) communicating** with your parents?

6 为追求时尚付出高昂代价的人应该尽早改变这种生活方式。(those)

Those who **follow the fashion at great cost** should change their lifestyle **as soon as possible**.

//Those who **are paying a heavy price for following the fashion** should...

7 昨天晚上我们欣赏了一台精彩的演出。(enjoy)

We enjoyed a wonderful performance last night.

8 因为大雾，通往南京的高速公路关闭了。(due to)

The **expressway**/**super highway** to Nanjing **is/was/has been closed** due to the heavy fog.

9 虽然他并不富裕，但还是尽力帮助贫困地区的学生。(do one’s best)

Though he is/was not rich, he does/did his best to help the students in poor areas.

10 据说，中国人比西方人更早使用纸币。(It)

It is said that Chinese started to use **notes/paper money** earlier than westerners.

**（二十三）**

1 经历了多次严重自然灾害后，人们才逐渐意识到植树造林的重要性。(until)

People didn’t **come to realize** the importance of planting trees until they **(had) experienced a number of serious natural disasters**.

2 这本杂志花了我20多元。 (cost)

This magazine cost me more than 20 yuan.

3 雨天我总是比平时起床晚。(than)

I always get up later **than usual** **on** rainy days.

4 看到奶奶有些睡意，他拉上窗帘并把电视的音量调低了。(turn)

**Seeing grandma a little sleepy**, he **drew/closed the curtains** and turned the TV down.

**see sb + adj. e.g. I hate to see you unhappy.**

**turn down/up 调低/高（音量或热度）**

5 乍一看，这块手表没有什么特别之处，但实际上它是一部手机。(there be)

**At first sight**, there is nothing special about the watch, but in fact it’s a mobile phone.

6 我们一致同意，一旦得出调查结论，就尽早让公众知晓。(once)

We all **agree** that once **the conclusion of the investigation** **is** drawn, it **will be** made known to the public as soon as possible.

We all **agreed** that once... was drawn, it **would be** ...**(时态一致)**

7. 你为什么不在网上订票? (Why)

Why don’t you **book/reserve tickets** online / on the Internet?

8. 我常把王海误认为他的双胞胎弟弟，因为他们长得太像了。(mistake)

I often mistake Wang Hai for his twin brother because they **look so similar / very much alike**.

9. 对父母而言，没有什么能与孩子的身心健康相比。 (compare)

As for parents, nothing can be compared with/compare with their children’s physical and mental health.

10. 自从出国留学后，她就不再和我们保持联系了。 (No longer)

No longer has she **kept in touch with us** **since** she **went abroad for further study / education**.

**（二十四）**

1. 如果能找到任何适合你的学习方法，你的学习效率就可能明显提高。(whatever)

If you can find **whatever learning method suits/is suitable for you**, your study / learning efficiency is likely to improve remarkably.

**\*sth fit sb vs. sth suit sb**

**\*find后跟的是一个宾语从句，whatever learning method在宾语从句中作主语**

Take whatever action is needed. 采取任何必要的行动。

When you're older I think you're better equipped mentally to cope with whatever happens.

当你年龄再大一点儿，我想你在心理上就更有能力去应对所发生的任何事情。

**如果没有要求用whatever**

If you can find **any learning method that suits/is suitable for you**, your study / learning efficiency is likely to improve remarkably.

1. 她五年前开始拉小提琴。(play)

She began to play the violin five years ago.

3．由于天气恶劣，航班延误了好几个小时。(owing)

Owing to bad weather, the **flight** was delayed for **a couple of** hours.

airline n. [C] 航空公司

4．每位设计师都希望自己的作品能经受时间的考验。(stand)

Every designer hopes that his **work** can **stand the test of time**.

5．能否抵御网络游戏的诱惑是摆在中学生面前的一道难题。(It)

***It*** is a difficult problem **for** high school students whether they can **resist the temptation of** online games.

6．在展览会上，公司销售经理展示了孩子们翘首以盼的新型电子玩具。(demonstrate)

**At** the exhibition, the company’s **sales manager** **demonstrated** **the new type of electronic toys** (which/that) children **were looking forward to**.

**注意时态一致**

7. 今年元旦我们玩得很开心。(enjoy)

We **enjoyed ourselves very much** **on this New Year's Day**.

8. 舅舅昨天寄给我一张卡片，祝贺我18岁生日。(congratulate)

My uncle sent me a card yesterday to **congratulate me on** my eighteenth birthday.

**congratulate sb (on sth)**

**Congratulations on** your interesting article.

祝贺你，文章写得很有趣！

9. 经过多年的建设，这个小镇现在和地震前一样充满了活力。(as...as)

After **years of construction**, this town is as **lively** now as **it used to be before the earthquake**.

**as...as中第二个as后可以跟名词也可以跟从句**

**He doesn’t earn as much as me.**

**He doesn’t earn as much as I do.**

**I haven’t known him as long as you.**

**I haven’t known him as long as you have known him.**

10. 演出以一段五十多岁的人耳熟能详的经典音乐开始。(familiar)

The show started with **a piece of music** **familiar to** **people in their fifties**.

\*sb be familiar \_\_\_\_\_ sth // sth be familiar \_\_\_\_\_ sb

\*classic vs. classical

classic adj. 经典的，一流的 a ~ novel/film

n. 经典作品/作家 enjoy reading ~s

classical adj. 传统的；古典的

the steps of ~ ballet传统芭蕾的舞步

~ music