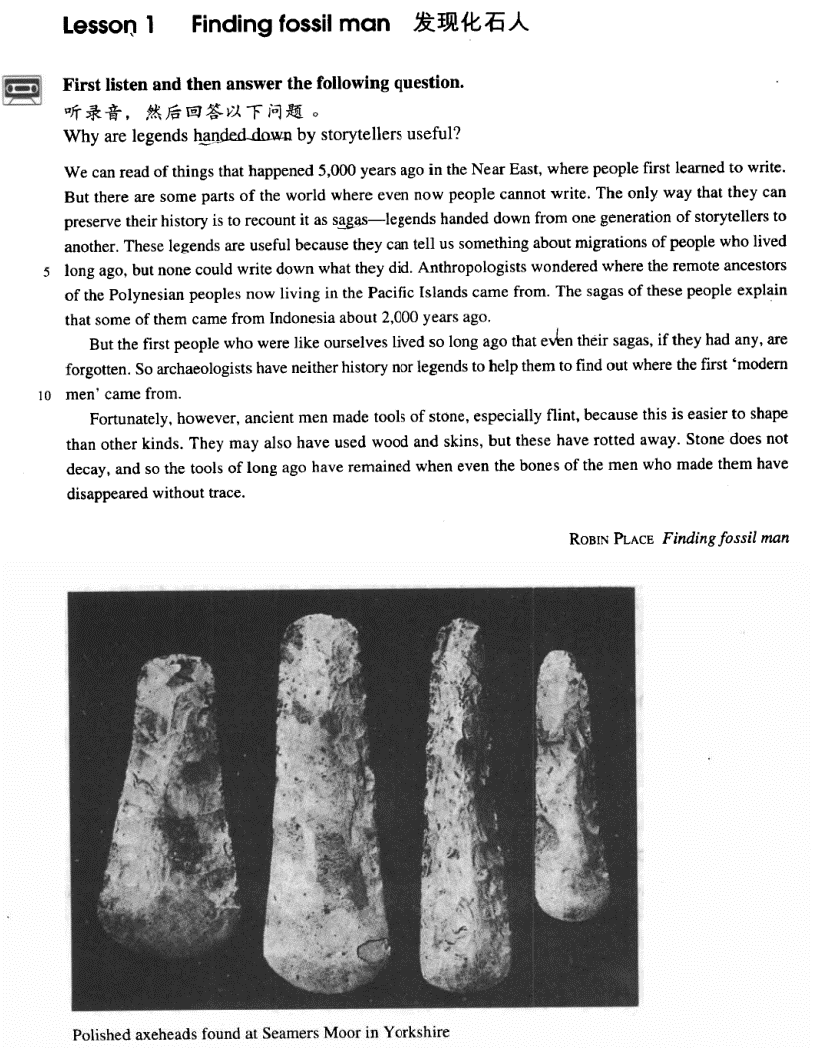
Book



课文

We can read of things that happened 5,000 years ago in the Near East, where people first learned to write.

我们从书籍中可读到5,000 年前近东发生的事情，那里的人最早学会了写字。

But there are some parts of the world where even now people cannot write.

但直到现在,世界上有些地方，人们还不会书写。

The only way that they can preserve their history is to recount it as sagas -- legends handed down from one generation of storytellers to another.

他们保存历史的唯一办法是将历史当作传说讲述，由讲述人一代接一代地将史实描述为传奇故事口传下来。

These legends are useful because they can tell us something about migrations of people who lived long ago, but none could write down what they did.

这些传说是有用的，因为他们告诉我们很久以前生活在这里的移民的一些事情，但是没有人能写下来。

Anthropologists wondered where the remote ancestors of the Polynesian peoples now living in the Pacific Islands came from.

人类学家过去不清楚如今生活在太平洋诸岛上的波利尼西亚人的祖先来自何方，

The sagas of these people explain that some of them came from Indonesia about 2,000 years ago.

当地人的传说却告诉人们：其中一部分是约在2,000年前从印度尼西亚迁来的。

But the first people who were like ourselves lived so long ago that even their sagas, if they had any, are forgotten.

但是，和我们相似的原始人生活的年代太久远了，因此，有关他们的传说既使有如今也失传了。

So archaeologists have neither history nor legends to help them to find out where the first "modern men" came from.

于是，考古学家们既缺乏历史记载，又无口头传说来帮助他们弄清最早的“现代人”是从哪里来的。

Fortunately, however, ancient men made tools of stone, especially flint, because this is easier to shape than other kinds.

然而，幸运的是，远古人用石头制作了工具，特别是用燧石，因为燧石较之其他石头更容易成形。

They may also have used wood and skins, but these have rotted away.

他们也可能用过木头和兽皮，但这类东西早已腐烂殆尽。

Stone does not decay, and so the tools of long ago have remained when even the bones of the men who made them have disappeared without trace.

石头是不会腐烂的。因此，尽管制造这些工具的人的骨头早已荡然无存，但远古时代的石头工具却保存了下来。

词汇讲解

### recount

* **recount** [rɪ'kaʊnt] v. 叙述，讲述

**recount / relate / report sth. to sb.** 向某人详述某事

**tell sb. (about) sth. 【近似词组】**表达“向某人详述某事”

* She **recounted** the events of the previous week **to** the police.
* We know instinctively, just as beekeepers with their bees, that misfortune might overtake us if the important events of our lives **were not related to it**.
* History does not **relate**(讲述) whether his friend accepted his medical help, but in all probability he did.
* After **telling** several of his friends **about** the theft, Dimitri found out that his neighbour, Aleko, had suddenly acquired a new lamb.
* **课后题：**Lesson03-16
* After \_\_\_B\_\_\_ the theft **to** several of his friends, …

(A) telling 搭配不对

(B) reporting (**report sth. to sb.**)

(C) expressing 含义不对

(D) counting 含义不对

**【近义词】**

**narrate** vt. 叙述；给…作旁白； vi. 叙述；讲述

**narrative** n. 叙述；故事；讲述； adj. 叙事的，叙述的；叙事体的

**【形近词】**

**account**

**account for …** 1. 占…的比例；2.解释

* Afro-Americans **account for**（1.占…的比例） 12% of the US population.
* The gene they discovered doesn’t **account for**（2.解释） all those cases.

**discount** n. 折扣；贴现率； v. 打折

* Members get a 20% **discount**. （打8折）

### saga

* **saga** ['sɑ:gə] n. 长篇英雄传说

**saga** **英文解释：**a prose narrative recorded in Iceland in the Middle Ages. It’s written about the Vikings of Norway and Iceland.

**【扩展】**

**epic** n. 史诗；叙事诗；史诗般的作品

**legend** n.1.传说；传奇故事；2. （尤指某领域中的）传奇人物

* the **legend** of Robin Hood
* Robin Hood is a **legendary** hero.

**myth** / **mythology** n. 神话；神话学；神话集

* Greek **myths** / **mythology**
* He had lived in it as a child when it was already disappearing, and his hero was firmly rooted in his memories and experiences, and in both the history and the **mythology** of the vanished frontier.

### migration

* **migration** [maɪ'greɪʃn] n. 迁移，移居

**【Word Family】****【复习】**Lesson03-57

**migrate** v.1.（鸟类、动物等随季节变化）迁徙；2. 移居；迁移

**migration** n. 迁移；移民；移动

**migrant** adj. 移居的；流浪的

**emigrate** v. 移居；移民；移居外国

**emigration** n. 移民；移民出境；移居外国

**emigrant** adj. 移民的；移居的

**emigrate** ***from***从…移民出去

**immigrate** v. 移入； 使移居入境

**immigration** n. 外来移民；移居

**immigrant** adj. 移民的；迁入的

**immigrate** ***to*** *从…移民进来*

* People **migrate *to***cities in search of work.
* Swallows **migrate** south in winter.
* Europeans **emigrating** ***from***their homelands after World War Ⅱ were encouraged to **immigrate** ***to***Australia.
* illegal / permanent **immigrants**

### anthropologist

* **anthropologist** [7ænθrə'pɒlədʒɪst] n. 人类学家

**anthropologist** n. 人类学家；人类学者

**anthropology** n. 人类学

**【词根】**

“***anthrop***” = **man**

**anthropoid** n. 类人猿; adj. 类人猿的；类人的；（猿等）似人类的

* Gorillas, chimpanzees and gibbons are all **anthropoid** apes.

**anthropogenic** adj. 人为的；[人类] 人类起源的

* The pending extinction of some species are caused by **anthropogenic** factors, directly or indirectly. **【GRE范文】**
* To preserve wilderness areas in their natural state can lessen **anthropogenic** disturbance to Nature, which is of great importance to the environmental conservation and ecological equilibrium. **【GRE范文】**
* I strongly agree with the assertion that significant advances in knowledge require expertise from various fields. The world around us presents a seamless web of physical and **anthropogenic** forces, which interact in ways that can be understood only in the context of a variety of disciplines. Two examples that aptly illustrate this point involve the fields of cultural anthropology and astronomy. **【GRE范文】**

**philanthropist** n. 慈善家，博爱主义者；乐善好施的人

**【词根】**

“***phil***” = **love**

**philosopher** n. 哲学家；哲人

**【词根】**

“***(o)logy***” = **to study**

**biology** n. （一个地区全部的）生物；生物学

**geology** n. 地质学；地质情况

**psychology** n. 心理学；心理状态

**physiology** n. 生理学；生理机能

**archaeologist** n. 生理学；生理机能

**archaeology** n. 考古学

**archaic**  adj. 古代的；陈旧的

### ancestor

* **ancestor** ['ænsestə(r)] n. 祖先

**【词根】**

***an***(=ante) + ***ces***(to go) + ***tor***(person)

* Yandi and Huangdi are the legendary **ancestors** of the Chinese nation.

**【近义词】**表达“**祖先**”：

**forefather**

**forebear**

**【反义词】**表达“**后代**”：

**descendant**

* He is a direct **descendant** of Confucius.

**offspring**

* the conflict between parents and their **offspring**

**posterity**

* These works of art are preserved for **posterity**.

### rot

* **rot** [rɒt] v. 腐烂
* Too much candy will **rot** your teeth / make your teeth **rot**.

**rot away** 腐烂；烂掉；逐渐腐烂

**rotten** adj. 腐烂的；堕落的；恶臭的；虚弱的；极坏的

* One **rotten** apple spoils the whole barrel.

**【近义词】**表达“腐烂”：

**decay** n. 衰退，[核] 衰减；腐烂，腐朽

* Too much candy will **decay** your teeth / make your teeth **decay**.
* Each civilization is born, it culminates, and it **decays**（衰退）.

课文讲解

# （标题）

# Finding fossil

知识点（1）

标题：Finding fossil man

**正确翻译：**发现远古人类

知识点（2）

**find**: **discover**

知识点（3）

* **课文写法替换：**

**fossil man**: ancient man; prehistoric man

知识点（4）

**写作**：标题；尽量追去简洁，一般使用音节比较少的词，避免使用大词

* encourage --> spur
* prohibit / forbid --> ban
* compete --> vie
* nominate --> name

知识点（5）

**写作**：alliteration头韵

* **F**inding **f**ossil man (Lesson1)
* **Sp**are that **sp**ider (Lesson2)
* **M**atterhorn **m**an (Lesson3)
* The **sp**orting **sp**irit (Lesson6)
* **Pr**ide and **Pr**ejudice (傲慢与偏见)
* **P**rince and **P**auper (王子与乞丐)
* **W**orld **W**ide **W**atch (世界观察)
* A **D**elicious **D**ish A **D**ay （甜甜饮食）
* **B**eauty and **B**east （美女与野兽）
* Our **hopes**, our **hearts**, our **hands** are with those on every continent who are building democracy and freedom.
* I am in favor of the **ingenious**, **interesting** and **informative** advertisements which give me a lot of **enjoyment** and **inspiration**.
* **Gre写作范文：**
* In sum, the vice president’s conclusion is suspicious. To better evaluate the argument, all of the above-mentioned evidence is definitely needed. A wise decision is always based upon careful scrutiny and **concrete**, **convincing** proof, not **unclear**, **unwarranted** **assumptions** and **anticipations**.（尾韵）

**写作**：rhyme 尾韵

* Without art, society could still **survive**, but not **thrive**.
* Genius is one percent **inspiration** and ninety-nine percent **perspiration**.
* Shops cater for the do-it-yourself craze not only by running special advisory **services** for **novices**, but by offering consumers bits and pieces which they can assemble at home.
* **Gre写作范文：**
* Without knowledge, there would be neither basis nor guidance for any progress and development of mankind. Without **imagination**, human society would lose precious **inspiration,** innovation and **reformation**, and eventually grind to a standstill. Thus, while most professions and academic fields necessitate knowledge, imagination is equally important. …

# （第一段）

# We can read of things that happened 5,000 years ago in the Near East, where people first learned to write.

**语法分析：**

We can read of things **that** happened 5,000 years ago（时间状语） *in the Near East （地点状语）, where people first learned to write（where… 定语从句，修饰Near East）*. （**that** ...定语从句，修饰things）

知识点（1）

**read of**  读到

**speak of** / **talk of** 谈到

**hear of** / **learn of** / **know of** 听说

**think of**  想到

**dream of**  梦到

**of …** 关于（相当于about）

* **Of** Truth 关于真理
* **Of** Death 关于死亡
* **Of** Love 关于爱情
* **Of** Envy 关于嫉妒
* **Of** Human Bondage 关于人性的枷锁

知识点（2）

* **普通语序：**事件+地点+时间
* I saw him at the party *yesterday*.
* **改变正常语序：**时间+时间+地点+定语从句；为了句式平衡，避免头重脚轻，改变了正常语序
* We can read of things that happened 5,000 years ago in the Near East, *where people first learn to write*.
* **改变正常语序：**Lesson4
* Several cases *have been reported in Russia recently* of people who can read and detect colors with their fingers, and even see through solid doors and walls.（of…后置定语，修饰cases）
* **改变正常语序：**Lesson5
* He maybe conceited, ill-mannered, presumptuous or fatuous, but I do not turn *for protection* to dreary clichés about respect of elders — as if mere age were a reason for respect.
* **改变正常语序：**Lesson24
* If we glimpse the unutterable, it is unwise to try to utter it, nor should we seek to invest *with significance* that which we cannot grasp. (invest A with B)
* **考研英语（英译汉）：**
* What is an intellectual? I shall define him as an individual who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life the activity of thinking in Socratic way about moral problems.
* **考研英语（阅读真题）：**
* As a logical consequence of this development, separate journals have now appeared aimed mainly towards either professional or amateur readership（后置定语）.

知识点（3）

**the Near East** 近东

**the Middle East**  中东

**the Far East** 远东

知识点（4）三册复习

* 定语从句充当**原因**状语
* We can read of things that happened 5,000 years ago in the Near East, *where people first learn to write*.
* We can read of things that happened 5,000 years ago in the Near East, *because* people first learned to write *there*.
* 定语从句充当**原因**状语Lesson13
* We endeavour to avoid the old, romantic idea of a gusher, *which* wastes oil and gas.
* We endeavour to avoid the old, romantic idea of a gusher, *because it* wastes oil and gas.
* 定语从句充当**时间**状语Lesson03-32
* The small ship, Elkor, *which* had been searching the Barents Sea for weeks, was on its way home.
* The small ship, Elkor, *after she* had been searching the Barents Sea for weeks, was on its way home.
* 定语从句充当**时间**状语Lesson03-22
* Much to the aristocrat's amusement, the gaoler returned a few moments later with a pair of glasses and the usual copy of the letter *which* he proceeded to read to the prisoner.
* Much to the aristocrat's amusement, the gaoler returned a few moments later with a pair of glasses and the usual copy of the letter *and* he proceeded to read *it* to the prisoner.
* 定语从句充当**原因**状语
* I have to be very careful not to offend the boss, who could fire me at any time.
* I have to be very careful not to offend the boss, *because he* could fire me at any time.
* 定语从句充当**让步**状语
* The action, which has aroused universal disapproval, is nevertheless the only solution.
* The action, *although* *it* has aroused universal disapproval, is nevertheless the only solution.

知识点（5）【课文仿写】

* **造句**：最近几年大批农民工 (migrant workers from the countryside) 涌

入大城市，因为他们在那里可以找到不错的工作并且养活家人。

* The past few years witnessed the great influx of migrant workers from the countryside to big cities, where they could secure decent jobs and support their families.

# But there are some parts of the world where even now people cannot write.

知识点（1）

**语法：there be** 扩展

**There seem / appear to be …**  好像有

**There used to be …** 以前有

**There happen to be …**  碰巧有

**There is / are going to be …** 即将有

* 造句：有越来越多的人对英语有兴趣。
* There are more and more people who are interested in English.（不地道表达）
* There is growing interest in English.（高级表达：无灵主语 / 物称主语）
* 造句：人们普遍同意妇女应该享有和男人完全的平等。
* People generally agree that women should enjoy full equality with men. （不地道表达）
* There is general agreement that women should enjoy full equality with men. （高级表达：无灵主语 / 物称主语）

知识点（2）

* Lesson04-03
* Except for one or two places such as Zermatt and Chamonix, which had rapidly become popular, Alpine villages tended to be impoverished settlements **cut off from civilization**.

表达“**与文明想隔绝**”:

**be cut off from …**

**be out of touch with …**

**be isolated from …**

**be separated from …**

* These regions are **cut off from**/**out of touch with**/ **isolated from** /**separated from** civilization.

知识点（3）【课文仿写】

* **造句：**但是现在在中国依然有部分地区人们还吃不饱肚子(cannot satisfy one’s hunger)。
* But there are some parts of China where even now people cannot satisfy their hunger.

# The only way that they can preserve their history is to recount it as sagas -- legends handed down from one generation of storytellers to another.

**语法分析：**

The only way *that（关系副词） they can preserve their history （that ...定语从句，修饰）*is *to recount it as sagas—legends* ***handed****（*过去分词短语做后置定语*） down from one generation of storytellers to another**（同位语）. （to … 不定式做表语）*

知识点（1）

**preserve** 保存、保护（状态）

* **preserve** historical records
* **preserve** food / one’s eyesight

**【近义词】【辨析】**

**conserve** 保存、保护（强调数量）

* **conserve** natural resources
* **conserve** wildlife

**reserve** 保存、保护（强调为了将来使用）

* **reserve** one’s energy
* all rights **reserved**
* I **reserve** the right to disagree.
* **reserve** a table for 2 预定二人桌
* **6级真题：** *(CET6)*
* The old building is in a good state of \_\_\_B\_\_\_ except for the wooden floors.

(A)observation

(B)preservation

(C)conservation

(D)reservation

知识点（2）Lesson03-60

**语法：**动词不定式做表语时, 若前面出现了实义动词 “do”，则常去掉 “to”

* All I have to do is （to）dream.
* The best thing you can do now is （to）write her an apology.
* All I wanted was to help him.
* The only thing to do was ask them to come half an hour later than the other guests. Then they arrived just when we wanted them.
* The only way that they can preserve their history is to recount it as sagas—legends handed down from one generation of story-tellers to another.
* All I wanted was tohelp him.

**【复习】**Lesson03-36

**语法：**动词不定式做“**except** / **but**”的宾语时, 表示“除了…之外”，若前面出现了实义动词 “do”, 则常去掉“to”

**1.如果前面实义动词do，后面的to省略**

* We have nothing to **do** **but**（to） **wait** here.
* They **did** nothing **but** / **except**（to） complain.
* I’ve **done** everything you wanted **but** / **except** （to）make the beds.

**2.如果前面没有实义动词 do，后面必须是to do**

* We have no choice **but** / **except** **to** wait here.

知识点（3）

**hand sth. down** **英文解释：**pass sth. from older people to younger ones 传下来

* The recipe was **handed down *from***an ancestor of the family.

知识点（4）

表达“讲…的人”：

**story-teller** tell stories 讲故事的人

**fortune-teller** tell one’s fortune 算命

# These legends are useful because they can tell us something about migrations of people who lived long ago, but none could write down what they did.

**语法分析：**

These legends are useful because they can tell us something about migrations of people who lived long ago（because... 原因状语从句）, but none could write down *what they did*（宾语从句）.

# Anthropologists wondered where the remote ancestors of the Polynesian peoples now living in the Pacific Islands came from.

**语法分析：**

Anthropologists wondered where the remote ancestors of the Polynesian peoples（民族） now living in the Pacific Islands（后置定语） came from. （where… 宾语从句）

知识点（1）

remote ancestors 远祖

**a distant relative** 远亲

**a close / near relative** 近亲

知识点（2）

**课文写法替换：**

* … now living in the Pacific Islands…
* … who live in the Pacific Islands now … （不简洁）

# The sagas of these people explain that some of them came from Indonesia about 2,000 years ago.

# （第二段）

# But the first people who were like ourselves lived so long ago that even their sagas, if they had any, are forgotten.

**语法分析：**

But the first people *who were like ourselves**（定语从句）* lived so long ago that even their sagas, *if（即使，引导让步状语从句） they had any*, are forgotten. （that... 引导结果状语）

知识点（1）

* **课文里的替换：** 表达**“远古人类”：**
* the first people who were like ourselves
* fossil man
* people who lived long ago
* the first ‘modern men’
* ancient men

知识点（2）

* **课文写法替换：**
* the first people who were like ourselves
* … the first people like ourselves …

**be similar to …** 和…很类似

* … the first people who **were similar to** ourselves …
* … the first people **similar to** ourselves

**… resemble** 类似

* ... the first people **who resembled** ourselves …
* ... the first people **resembling** ourselves …

**bear a resemblance to ...** 和…很类似

* ... the first people **who bore a resemblance to** ourselves ...
* ... the first people **bearing a resemblance to** ourselves ...
* Your school may have *done away with* winners and losers, but life has not. In some schools they have *abolished* failing grades; they'll give you as many times as you want to get the right answer. This doesn't **bear the slightest resemblance to** anything in real life.

知识点（3）

语法：if 从句不一定是条件，也有可能是让步，要根据上下文判断

* God’s reasons, **if**（即使） He has any, are opaque to us.
* **Gre写作范文：**
* There is every likelihood that the costs of the monitoring system, such as the purchase, maintenance and updates of software, employment of extra personnel in charge of it, will offset or even outweigh additional revenue, **if**（即使）there is any.
* His descendants, **if any**（即使有）, never left the island.
* He is seldom, **if ever**（即使有，一般不修饰名词，if ever一般用于表时间的副词后，多个seldom搭配）, absent from work.

# So archaeologists have neither history nor legends to help them to find out where the first "modern men" came from.

# （第三段）

# Fortunately, however, ancient men made tools of stone, especially flint, because this is easier to shape than other kinds.

知识点（1）

**shape** v.使某个东西成形（名词动用）

* He **shaped** the clay into a vase.
* Like it or not, our experiences **shape** our personalities.

**语法**：名词动用

* He **thundered** at the door.
* The street was **veiled** in darkness.
* A gust of wind **whipped** the dust along the road.
* Honey, I forgot to **duck**. （里根）

知识点（2）三册复习

… this is easier to shape…

**语法**：形容词后加动词不定式作补语，用主动表被动的含义

* He is ***easy*** to fool.
* She is extremely ***difficult*** to please.
* The machine is ***awkward*** to handle.
* The man is ***hard*** to work with.

# They may also have used wood and skins, but these have rotted away.

知识点（1）三册复习

语法：对过去肯定/否定的推测

**may / might have done**

**must have done**

**can not / could not have done**

**should / ought to have done** （责备语气）

**should not / ought not to have done**

* **练习题：**
* -- She looks very happy. She \_\_\_C\_\_\_ have passed the exam.
* -- I guess so. It’s not difficult at all.

(A) should

(B) could

(C) must

(D) might

* **练习题：**
* -- I can’t find my purse anywhere.
* --You \_\_\_A\_\_\_ have lost it while shopping.

(A) may

(B) can

(C) should

(D) would

* **练习题：**
* -- I’m sorry. I \_\_\_B\_\_\_ at you the other day.
* -- Forget it. I was a bit out of control myself.

(A) shouldn’t shout

(B) shouldn’t have shouted

(C) mustn’t shout

(D) mustn’t have shouted

* **练习题：**
* The policeman declared that the blow on the victim’s head \_\_\_B\_\_\_ from behind.

(A) s should have been made

(B) s must have been made

(B) s would have been made

(D) s ought to have been made skin

知识点（2）

表达“**皮**”：

**skin** 人皮、兽皮

**hide** 兽皮

**fur** 裘皮

**feather** 羽毛

* fur and feather 飞禽走兽（借代）
* fin, fur and feather 各种各样的动物（借代）

**语法现象：**metonymy 借代

* A **bald**（秃头、借代秃头的人） slipped out of the house.
* He has been messing around with several **skirts**（裙子，借代女性） of his class.
* The **crown**（皇冠、借代王权） should not yield to the **cross**（十字架、借代神权）.

# Stone does not decay, and so the tools of long ago have remained when even the bones of the men who made them have disappeared without trace.

**语法分析：**

Stone does not decay, and（并列） so（副词） the tools of long ago have remained when（尽管，引导让步） even the bones of the men *who made them* have disappeared without trace.

知识点（1）

语法：when引导让步状语；一般放在主句之后

* He walks **when**（尽管，引导让步） he might take a taxi.
* Why do you walk **when** （既然，引导让步）you have a car?

知识点（2）三册复习

**disappear / vanish without trace** 消失的无影无踪

* The burglar slipped out of the house and then **disappeared / vanished without trace**.

# （课文总结）

课文总结

**写作题材：**Problem-Solution Pattern 不断提出问题，不断给出解决方式