

自考本科专业课

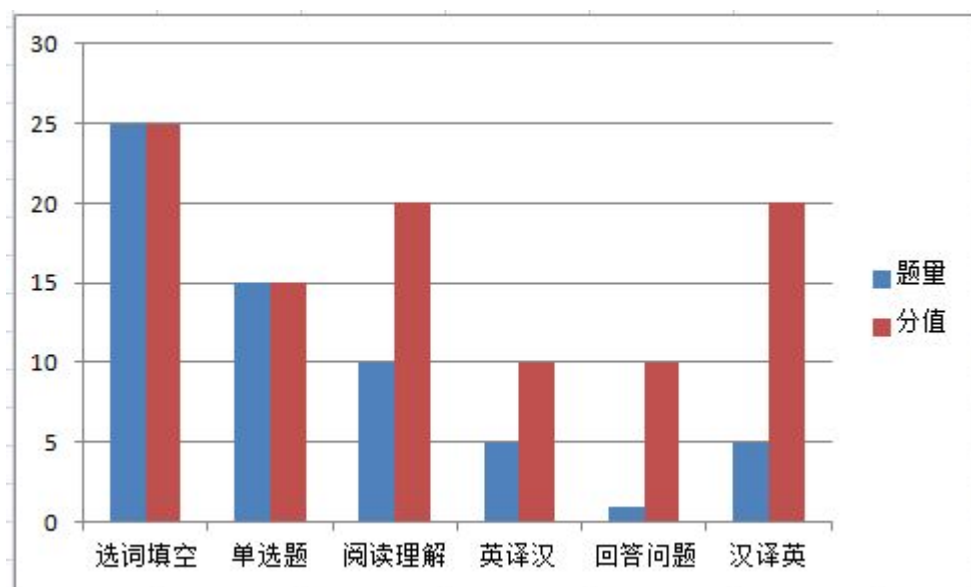
高级英语 (课程代码:00600)

通关宝典 (讲义)

高级英语

Advanced English

《高级英语》考试标准与考核内容



通关宝典（又称全书讲义），是尚德老师们结合近年考试动态，精细研究官方教材和考试大纲，为学员们准备的一份备考利器。相比官方教材，内容精简了三分之二，保留了重要的考点、知识点，极大方便学员在最短时间掌握最核心内容的需要。

全书为以下板块：

- 考题分值图：展现考题类型及分值分布，让大家更快了解考试题型，把握出题方向；
- 应考指导：根据试题所占比重把考察知识分为课本知识和课外知识，并分别提出备考建议，提出具体应考策略，各个击破；
- 知识串讲部分：提取了高级英语两册书里面重点知识点，对单词，短语和句子进行详细讲解，让学生更有针对性的复习备考。

所有的馥郁花香，都来自沉潜酝酿。

学习是一种信仰，为所有正在阅读本书的城市奋斗者喝彩，祝所有的尚德学子学

有所获，期待我们举杯相庆的那一天。

尚德机构

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应试指导

一、关于课程的说明

1. 课程的性质和设置目的

高级英语是全国高等教育自学考试英语专业高级阶段（本科段）一门核心课程，又称精读课，属必考课程。高级英语学习的重点已从基本的英语语音，词汇，语法的掌握上升到：

（1）提高阅读理解及词汇运用能力：能够区分、应用同、近义词；很好地理解文章的主题思想与内容，抓住文章的要点，分析文章的结构、语言技巧和修辞特点。

（2）提高英语的表达能力：学员应能用英语解释英语难句，进行有一定难度的英汉互译，用英语归纳文章的主题思想，并对文章进行简要的分析、评论。

2. 课程内容

本课程共《高级英语》（上）和《高级英语》（下）两册。

教材精选课文 32 篇，每册 16 篇。读懂这 32 篇课文，并在此基础上完成课后的练习是考生的学习任务。该阶段课文中出现了许多新的语言现象和文化、背景知识，这也是学生应该掌握的。

3. 课程的基本要求和考核目标

（1）词汇

认知词汇 1 万，掌握其中 4,000 个词及其最常用的搭配和短语，并能在口语和写作中正确使用这些词汇。

（2）阅读

能借助辞典和其他工具书基本读懂英语报刊和非专业性的英语书籍，能看出

文章的思想观点和论点, 并能对文章进行简单地分析和评论。

(3) 写作

能用英语回答课文问题, 解释课文的难句, 在半小时之内写出 150-200 字的有关课文的短文。

(4) 翻译

能在半小时之内将与课文难度相近的 150-220 字的英语短文译成汉语, 或将两百字左右的汉语短文译成英语。

二、学习方法

1. 以教材为本

踏踏实实钻研课文, 多读几遍教材上的课文, 弄懂课文及出现的各语言点, 了解文章的主题思想, 观点和论点, 修辞特点和文章风格, 学会揣摩欣赏其文笔, 表达方式, 写作 技巧和艺术特色。千万不要抛开教材埋头于题海或乱拣几本其他辅导书, 忙于应试, 这样肯定是事倍功半, 得不偿失。因为教材内容本身就占考试的 60%, 其余 40% 的水平考试也是难易程度与课文相仿的, 所以吃透教材才是考试关键, 所谓万变不离其宗, 教材才是源头根本, 只要掌握了教材所涵盖的各种语言现象, 通过认真学习和练习, 真正提高自主独立的学习能力和英语水平才能通过考试。

2. 勤学苦练

英语跟汉语一样, 属于交流的工具, 语言不是创造的, 而是沿袭的, 只有通过大量的 实践方能掌握其具体的应用, 其知识和技能, 达到一定的熟巧程度, 教材里指定的练习, 更应该认真去做, 掌握牢靠。

3. 精泛结合

除全面精读通读 32 篇课文外，还应该泛读其他作品，以达到在多种语境下观察，体验已经学过的词的各种形式，学习已知词汇的新词义，并要能够不查词典，依靠上下文猜测出生词的大概意思。

其次，要培养自己对教材中三十二篇课文的兴趣和热爱。这些课文不但是帮助我们学好英文语言知识，而且帮助我们学到很多为人处世的道理。

从“Rock Superstars: What Do They Tell Us About Ourselves and Our Society”，我们知道：摇滚乐是“一种社会心理的表现”；“Rock is the music of teenage rebellion”；“By a man's heroes ye shall know him.”

从“The Trouble with Television”，我们可以看出电视对社会和文化的负面影响：人们的注意力下降，读写能力出现危机等。

从“On Human Nature and Politics”，我们知道从事政治活动的人有四个动机，那就是：占有欲，竞争欲，虚荣心及权利欲。

（这里只举三篇课文为例）

通过精读、熟记这些课文，我们不但可以扩大词汇量、掌握许多句型结构，而且在与他人交谈时不再是只会一点“乒乓英语”——几个来回，“短平快”就说不下去了，而是能够使自己说的话既有深度，又有广度，同时又能通过《高级英语》自学考试。以后，我们谈到摇滚不只会说“闹心”，谈到电视不只会说“费时”，谈到国际政治不只会说“虚伪”，而是可以做到探讨每一个话题的多个方面。这样一举多得的事何乐而不为呢？

4. 经常使用英英词典

英英词典提供的词汇信息准确，全面，地道，语感强，有很多的例句和短语用法，信息量大，参考价值高，值得品读、揣摩和玩味。

三、命题与考试

1.命题原则

(1) 高级英语试卷总结构和所占分数比例

每份试卷包括两大部分，第一部分考核教材内容，占总分的 60%左右；第二部分是水平考试，使用教材以外的一篇短文，占总分的 40%.

(2) 高级英语考试项目的技能结构

每份高级英语试卷中考读、写、译三种技能。“读”包括内容理解和词汇掌握：“写”为回答就课文所提的问题：“译”为英译中和中译英。

2.试题类型

试题分为两个大部分：

A 考核课程内容 B 水平考试：重点为阅读理解能力。

题型名称		题量	分 值 (%)	题 型 性质	来源
选词填空 (Gap Filling)		25	25	主观	教材内
单选选择 (Multiple Choice)		15	15	客观	教材内
阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)	单选题	10	20	客观	教材外
	英译汉	5	10	主观	教材外
	回答问题	1	10	主观	教材外
汉译英 (Chinese-English Translation)		6	20	主观	教材内

知识串讲

Book One

Lesson One Rock Superstars: What Do They Tell Us about Ourselves and Our Society

1. Rock Superstars 摇滚乐超级明星

Rock: rock music, rock 'n' roll (or : rock and roll) 摇滚乐早期的摇滚乐是源于美国的民歌(folk)、爵士乐(jazz)、勃鲁斯歌曲(blues)等的一种音乐, 其特征是具有强烈的节奏 (rhythm)、单纯的旋律 (melody)、一再重复的歌词和音符的后拍音 (after beat)

2. Rock is the music of teenage rebellion .摇滚乐是青少年的反叛音乐

a. teenage adj. pertaining to a teenager (13 至 19 岁的) 青少年的。

其名词形式为 teenager: (13 至 19 岁的青少年)。

b. rebellion: resistance to or defiance of any authority 造反, 反叛。

如: a rebellion against old traditions 对旧传统的反叛。

3. By a man's heroes ye shall know him. 你将从一个人崇拜的英雄得知其人。

a. 这句的句型与英语中常说的 judge a man by the company he keeps (以一个人所交的朋友断定其为人) 很相似。

b. ye = you 用于古英语或诗歌中, 是第二人称代词 thou 的复数。 如:

Ye are the salt of the earth .你们是社会的中坚。

4. Midnight Rambler

ramble : walk for pleasure 漫游, 既可表动词, 也可作名词。

如: They rambled through the woods.他们在林中漫步。

5. he said, “ Grabs a half-gallon jug of water and runs along the front platform, sprinkling its contents over the first rows of sweltering listeners”

a. grab: to seize suddenly, eagerly, or roughly; snatch 急抓, 夺取。

如: He jumped up from the table, grabbed his hat and ran out of the door.

他从桌子旁跳了起来, 抓起自己的帽子, 奔出门去。

另外, grab 后面可以跟其他名词或名词短语。 如:

grab a shower 快速冲了澡

grab a sandwich 胡乱吃了一个三明治

grab a taxi 赶搭的士。

有时, 还可以作不及物动词。

如: He grabbed at the opportunity of going abroad. 他设法抓住这次出国的机会

b. sprinkle: to scatter drops or particles of water, powder or the like on 洒液体, 撒粉末等 (于.....上)。 如:

They sprinkled ashes on the icy sidewalk. 他们在积水溜滑的人行道上撒了灰。

We sprinkle the lawn every day. 我们每天给草坪洒水。

以“sprinkling”引导的短语是动词的“-ing”形式做伴随状语。 再如:

They stood there, watching the basketball. 他们站在那里, 观看篮球比赛。

6. They surge to follow him, eager to be touched by a few baptismal drops.

a. surge: to move or swell forward in or like waves 如波涛汹涌而至。

A crowd surged out of the theater. 观众从剧院里蜂拥而出。

b. 以形容词“eager”引导的不定式词组在语法功能上起着并列分句的作用。

7. Some 14, 000 screaming fans were crunching up to the front of the stage at Capital Center.....

a. some : (before a number) approximately, about (在数字前) 大约。

如: some twenty students 大约 20 个学生。

b. scream to make a loud, sharp cry 尖声大叫。

“screaming”是动词 scream 的 “- ing” 形式作前置修饰语, “ screaming fans”
为“尖声大叫的歌迷”

c. crunch: to proceed with a crushing noise 嘎吱嘎吱地往前。

如: The children crunched through the snow .孩子们嘎吱嘎吱地踩着雪走。

8. I ought to be crawling on my knees.

a. crawled: to move with the face downward and the body close to the ground 爬行。

如: The bus crawled along .公共汽车缓慢地行进。

注意: 短语 crawl into the favor of one's superiors 表示“卑躬屈膝地讨好上司”。

b. on one's knees: 双膝跪地。

9. How do you feel about all this adulation and hero worship

a. feel about: consider, think of 觉得, 感到。经常用于疑问句中,

如: How do you feel about the suggestion 你认为这个建议怎么样

b. adulation 是 adulate 的名词形式。

Adulate: flatter or admire excessively 过分赞赏, 奉承, 恭维。

如: One can hardly understand why young people so adulate film stars.

年轻人为什么如此过分赞赏影星, 真让人费解。

10. Or are you drawn somehow to this strange clown, perhaps because he acts out
your wildest fantasies

a. draw: attracts 吸引。

如: Some mutual interests draw us together .一些共同的兴趣把我们吸引到一块了。

b. somehow: in some way not specified or known 不知什么缘故。

如: Somehow I don't like this novel though it is so popular.

这本小说虽然很流行, 但不知什么原因我却不喜欢它。

c. fantasy: imagination, esp. when it is let free and not held back(自由奔放的)想象, 幻想, 狂想。

wildest fantasies 最为狂妄的奇想。

11. These aren't idle questions.

Idle: of no real worth or purpose 无聊的。

如: idle rumor 无聊的谎言。

12. Horwitz sees the rock music arena as a sort of debating forum, a place where ideas clash and crash.

a. see as ; consider as 把.....看作.....

b. forum: a meeting place of discussion of matters of public interest 论坛。

c. a place 是 a sort of debating forum 的同位语, 后面由 where 引导的句子是定语从句, 修饰 a place.

“ideas clash and crash”意为“各种思想冲撞”。

13. “The redefinition”, “ Horowitz says” is a task uniquely performed by the young....."

“uniquely performed by the young”是过去分词短语, 用于修饰前面的 “a task”。

14. It is they alone who combine invention and exaggeration.....

a. it is who (that)是强调句式。

b. lone: (after a noun or pronoun) only (在名词或代词后面) 仅, 只。

His name alone was enough to draw a large audience .仅仅他的名字就足以吸引一大批观众。

15. “Rock music, ” he says “is really a sociological expression rather than a musical force.”

rather than: instead of 而不是 (肯定前者, 否定后者。) 比如:

He is a poet rather than a novelist .与其说他是小说家, 不如说他是诗人。

这里介绍另一个短语 or rather, 意为 more exactly 更为确切地说“。

如: late last night, or rather early this morning 昨天深夜, 更为确切地说, 是今天清晨。

16. It's just that Elvis managed to embody the frustrated teenage spirit of the 1950s.

a. 句中的 it 有 the reason 的意思, that = be cause .

b. embody: give a definite form to 具体体现 如:

The statue embodies the sentiment of the sculptor .这尊塑像表现了雕像家的感情。

The latest model of the lorry embodies many improvements .卡车的最新式样体现了许多改进的地方。

17. TV network banned him.

a. network: a group of radio or television stations linked by wire or microwaves (广播, 电视) 广播网

b. ban: prohibit, forbid 禁止。

如: Students are banned from reading dirty books .禁止学生阅读色情书刊。

18. Most of the older viewers frowned, while most of the younger viewers applauded.

a. frown: to wrinkle the forehead, such as when one is displeased or in deep thought
皱眉。

如: 听到我说错了答案, 他便皱起了眉头。

短语 frown on (upon)表示“不赞同”。

如: He frowned upon my plan .他不赞同我的计划。

b. applaud: to clap the hands together in approval or appreciation 鼓掌喝彩; 称赞。

如: The audience applauded wildly .观众热烈鼓掌。

c. 连接词 while 在这里表示对照,

再如: I like books while my brother loves sports .我喜欢书, 而我的兄弟则热衷于体育。

19. The Rolling Stones, arrogant street-fighting men, demanded revolution.

arrogant: acting as if one were more important than others 傲慢的; 妄自尊大的。

如: He was just too arrogant to his subordinates .他对他的部下太傲慢了。

20. Feelings, always a part of any musical statement, were a major subject.

这里 always a part of any musical statement 是 feelings 的同位语。

21. The Beatles showed there were a range of emotions between love and hate.

Range: a number of different things of the same general sort or type (变动的, 可供选择的) 范围; 幅度。

如: a range of colors to choose from 可以选择的一系列颜色;

a range of prices from 5 Yuan to 50 Yuan 从 5 元到 50 元不等的各种价格。

22. This country element, Horowitz feels, helped its audience express an urge to “ get away from it all,”.....

Urge: an instinctive drive. 冲动。

如: I felt an urge to further my studies in Europe .我有一种去欧洲深造的冲动。

23.these rock musicians mirror feelings.....

Mirror: reflect 反映。

如: The election result reflects their opinions.选举结果反映了他们的观点。

24. where it's heading

head (for): move toward (朝某一方向) 前进。

如: They were heading for the deep jungle for hunting .他们去丛林深处打猎。

Lesson Two Four Choices for Young People

1. Jim Binns.....wrote me about some of his misgivings.

misgiving: worry, concern (常用复数) (对未来之事) 疑虑不安, 怀疑。如:

I like your scheme in principle; my only misgiving is that it may require too large a sum of money.

我原则上喜欢你的计划, 唯一担心的是花销可能太大。

2.....our generation views the adult world with great skepticism.....

Skepticism: doubt suspicion 怀疑 (态度); 怀疑主义

be skeptical about: 对.....持怀疑态度; 不相信。如:

He is skeptical about everything .他对一切事物都抱怀疑态度。

with a skeptical expression 带着怀疑的表情。

3. Apparently he speaks for a lot of his contemporaries.

contemporary adj.同时代的, 当代; n.同时代的人。如:

our contemporaries 和我们同时代的人 同义词: peer 同等的人, 同辈。如: without a peer 无匹敌的

4. The people responsible are, presumably, the adults who.....

a. responsible: 1) (放在名词后面) 应负责任的。如: I hold you responsible for the safety of her family.我就把她家的安全交给你了。

2) (放在名词前面) (工作, 地为等) 责任重的, 有责任的。

如: a responsible position 要职。

3) (人) 可靠的, 可信赖的, 如: a responsible person 有责任心的人。

b. presumably: perhaps 大概, 推测起来, 可能。

5. These conclusions strike me as reasonablestrike *****, +adj. (or n.) :

使.....感觉(是)。如:

At first the idea struck me as stupid.起初, 这个主意让我觉得很愚蠢。

He strikes me as an honest man .他让我觉得是个诚实的人。

6. The relevant question for the arriving generation is not whether our society is imperfect (we can take that for granted) , but.....

a. relevant: 有关的。 如: relevant information 有关信息。若作表语, 后面通常跟由介词 to 引导的短语。

如: The judge ruled that the evidence was not relevant to the case.

法官认定证据与本案无关。

b. imperfect : 不完美, 由 perfect (完美) 加否定前缀 im-构成。

另如 permissible-impermissible, possible-impossible, proper-improper, pure-impure, Mobile-immobile, mortal-immortals.

c. take.... for granted : 视.....为当然。

如: You should not take his help for granted .你不应该认为他的帮忙是当然的事。

7. for all is harshness and irrationality; it is the only world we've got.

a. for all 尽管。

如: For all his learning, he is not wise. 他尽管满腹经纶, 处世并不聪明。

b. harsh: 残酷的; 无情的; 刻薄的。

如: She was very harsh with her servant. 她对用人非常刻薄。

We have to face harsh realities. 我们得面对残酷的现实。

c. rational: 有理性的, 通情达理的。

如: Man is a rational thing. 人是有理性的动物。

Do you consider it a rational explanation 你觉得这种解释合理吗

irrational: 不理智, ir-为否定前缀。

另如: Irreducible, irregular, irreparable, irreversible.

8. Choosing a strategy to cope with it, then, is.....

a. strategy: 战略, 与之相对的是 tactics (战术)

b. cope with : to struggle or contend , esp. . with some degree of success 应付, 处理。

如: They proposed several possibilities for coping with the crisis.

他们提出了对付危机的几种可能方案。

He is unable to cope with the duties of her new position.

他不能应付新岗位的职责。

9. So far as I have been able to discover, there are four basic alternatives.

a. so far as: =as far as , to the extent that 就.....而言, 从.....来看。

如: His conduct, so far as I can see, is unjustifiable.

就我看来, 他凭一己之力将不可能完成这样巨大的项目。

b. alternative: one of more than two possibilities 数种可能之一, 可代替的。

如: There is alternative answer to this question.

这个问题有几种可能的答案。

An alternative plan is to apply for a loan.

另一种可能的方案就是申请贷款。

10. Drop Out

drop out: to withdraw from 退出。

如: He has decided to drop out of politics.

他已经决定退出政坛。

Seven students dropped out of university last year.

去年有七个学生被退了学。

11. This is one of the oldest expedient=expedient: a temporary means to an end 权宜之计

如: resort to an expedient 采取权宜之计

12. In one way or another, its practitioners batten on the society which.....

a. (in) one way or another: 以这样或那样的方式; 在某方面。

如: The project must be completed by the end of this month (in) one way or another.

不管用什么方式, 这个项目必须在这个月底结束。

b. batten on: thrive, or prosper, or live in luxury (on)(esp. at the expense of others)

(靠他人牺牲而) 兴旺, 过奢侈的生活, (损人) 肥饱私囊

13. some of us find this distasteful -an undignified kind of life.

Distasteful: disagreeable; unpleasant 讨厌的, 令人不愉快的。

如: Jazz is distasteful to me. 我讨厌爵士乐。(爵士乐不合我的口味)

14. But for the poor in spirit, with low levels of both energy and pride, it may be the least intolerable choice available.

Availed: ready for use; readily obtainable

a. (立即) 可利用的; 可得到的。

如: employ all means available 采用一切可能的方法。

The dress is available in all sizes. 这种款式的服装大小尺寸都有。

b. (人) 有空的。

如: I'll be available tomorrow morning. 我明天早上有空。

15. This strategy has ancient antecedents.

Antecedent: preceding thing or circumstance, esp. (pl.) past history of a person

前事, 前情;

(复数) 身世, 经历, 人的过去历史。

如: a woman of shady antecedent 一个来历可疑的女人

16. that is, the city, with all its ugliness and tension.

tension: mental strain 紧张。

如: under extreme tension 处于极度紧张/ (复数-s) 紧张 (状态)。

如: the tension between labor and management 劳资间关系的紧张

17. The trouble with the solution is that it no longer is on a large scale.

on a large scale: 大规模。

另如 on a tremendous scale 极大的规模。

The project was undertaken on a grand scale. 这个项目规模很大。

The reform is carried out on an enormous scale. 改革的幅度极大。

18. Our planet, unfortunately, is running out of noble savages and unsullied landscapes.

run out of: become short of, become exhausted 用完。

如: We ran out of petrol the other day. 那一天我们汽油用光了。

We are running out of time. 我们已经没有时间了。

19. Plot a Revolution

plot: plan secretly 密谋。

如: They plotted how to kill him. 他们密谋如何杀死他。

The criminals were plotting to rob the bank. 犯罪密谋抢银行。

20. those who have no patience with the tedious workings of the democratic process and who believe that the institution can only be changed by force.

a. tedious: long and tiresome 冗长乏味的。

如: a tedious lecture 冗长的演讲; tedious work 乏味的工作

b. working(s): action, operation 工作, 运作。

如: the workings of the mind, the workings of the nature 自然的运作

21. To them it offers a romantic appeal, usually symbolized by some dashing and charismatic figure.

a. a romantic appeal: appeal n. the power to attract the mind or emotions 吸引力。

如: Such life has no appeal for me. 这种生活对我没有吸引力。

That sort of music has lost its appeal for me. 这种音乐已经失去了对我的吸引力。

v. appeal to: 吸引。

如 Does the menu appeal to me? 菜单吸引我了吗?

The novel appeals to women. 这本小说吸引女性读者。

b. dashing: vigorously lovely; brilliant or showy 精力充沛的; 华丽的

c. charismatic 名词形式为 charisma (使大众信服的) 领袖魅力

22. Lets smash it and build something better on the ruins.

on the ruins: the remains of destroyed or decaying or town 废墟, 遗迹, 残骸。

如: the ruins of a castle 一座城堡的废墟

23. These are the ones whose revolution did not come off.....

come off: happen, occur 发生。

如: The invasion came off last week. 入侵是上星期发生的。

To be effective or successful 生效, 成功。

如: She didn't come off well in the interview. 她的面试不很成功。

24. I am not, of course, suggesting that revolutions accomplish nothing.

accomplish: bring to a successful conclusion; achievement 完成。

如: accomplish something / a great deal / miracles 实现某种目标/取得很大成就/实现奇迹

accomplish: skilled, expert 熟练的, 内行的。

如: an accomplish golf player 技术精湛的 高尔夫运动员

accomplishment (s) 修养, 才艺。

如: a woman of many accomplishment 多才多艺的女人

25. For at best their victory never dawns on the shining new world they had dreamed of, cleansed of all human meanness.

cleansed: make clean 清洗。

如: She cleansed the wound with alcohol. 她用酒精清洗伤口。

cleansed sin from the soul = cleanse the soul of sin 清洗灵魂的罪恶

26. At first glance, this course is far from inviting.

inviting: temptingly attractive 诱人的。

如: an inviting smile 迷人的微笑/an inviting dish 诱人的菜肴

27. It depends on the exasperating and uncertain instruments of persuasion.....

exasperate: annoy extremely 令人怒不可遏

如: Constant interruptions exasperate me. 不断的中断让我怒火中烧。

28. It demands patience, always in short supply.

(be) in short supply: 供应不足, 短缺。

如: Food is in short supply .食物供应不足。

Honesty is in short supply. 缺乏诚实 (的人)。

29. as soon as you capture one mountain range, another one looms just ahead.

loom: come into view in indistinct and enlarged form 忽隐忽现。

如: The iceberg loomed out of the mist.冰山在迷雾中忽隐忽现。

Dangers are looming ahead. 危险阴森森地逼近。

30. of coping with war in unfamiliar guises.

guise: a false or assumed appearance or disguise 外貌, 伪装。

如: an old idea in a new guise 老观念新面貌 (新瓶装旧酒)

in the guise of 打扮成.....的样子。

如: the king in the guise of a beggar 装扮成乞丐的国王

under the guise of 以.....为借口。

如: under the guise of friendship 以友谊为幌子

31. It dawned on us rather suddenly that.....

dawn on: begin to be known, or realized 常用先行词 it, 表示“明白过来”。

如: It has slowly dawned upon me that he will not lend a helping hand to us when we are in trouble. 我慢慢明白, 当我们碰到麻烦的时候, 他是不会伸出援手的。

尚德机构

Lesson Three The Use of Force

1. startle: to disturb suddenly as surprise 惊吓。

如: startling news/startling discovery (disturbing, frightening) 令人震惊的新闻/发现

He startled us when he slammed the door so loudly. 他砰的一声把门关上, 让我们大吃一惊。

The noise startled me out of my sleep. 喧哗之声把我从梦中惊醒。

2. a. motion: to make a motion or gesture, as with the hand (用手等) 作示意。

如: He motioned me to sit down. 他向我作了个手势, 让我坐下。

b. look over: examine, esp. briefly 检查。

如: I will look over your paper soon. 我很快会看一下你的论文。

We looked over several new models before deciding. 我们看过了几种新的模型之后才做了决定。

He asked my age, height, weight and marriage status, and then looked me over. 他询问了我的年龄, 身高, 体重和婚姻状况, 然后打量了一番。

3. Eye sb. up and down 上下仔细打量。

如 They eyed the stranger up and down. 他们对那陌生人仔细上下打量了一番。

4. Be up to sb. to do sth.: be one's responsibility to do sth. 由.....负责做.....

如: It's up to you to break the news to him. 应该由你向他透露这条消息。

It's up to them to make the change. 应该由他们作这个变化。

5. in profusion: a great amount quantity(of something) 充足。

如: a great profusion of colors = colors in rich profusion 五颜六色

Profuse: adj. generous, lavish 丰富。

如: The critics were profuse in their praise of the new novel. 批评家慷慨地赞扬了那部小说。

He was profuse in his thanks for the help. 他盛情感激他的帮助。

Be profuse with one's money 花钱大手大脚。

6. a sore throat: 喉咙痛, sore; Physically painful or sensitive, such as a wound or diseased part 疼痛 如: I'm sore all over from the heavy work I did yesterday. 昨天干了一天重活, 全身上下都痛了。

7. in my best professional manner: 以我最好的职业方式;

manner: a way of doing things 做事情的方式。

manner: courtesy 礼貌。

如: good manner 有礼貌。

It's bad manner to speak with your mouth full. 嘴巴里满满的对人说话是不礼貌的。

8. coax: attempt to influence by gentle persuasion 哄骗。

如: He tried to coax the secret from me. 他试图哄骗我说出秘方。

9. on the chance: counting on the slight possibility 怀着希望, 也许可能。

on the off chance: 抱着微弱的希望。

如: She applied on the off chance. 她抱着微弱的希望作了申请。

He offered the information on the chance that it might prove useful. 他提供了信息
指望能有所帮助。

10. admonish: to warn or caution gently, to report mildly 训诫。

如: Admonish sb. against sth. 劝诫…… 提防……: The teacher admonished us
against being late.(= us not to be late.) 老师训教我们不要迟到。

He admonished him of the need for sincerity. 他警告我为人必须真诚。

11. a. savage: mercilessly cruel, uncivilized, wild 野蛮的。

如: a savage attack on 野蛮攻击; a savage lion 野蛮的狮子; savage manners 野蛮
的态度; savage scenery 残酷的场面。

12. a. ensue: follow as a consequence 跟随, 紧跟。

如: After the heavy rains, floods ensued. 大雨之后紧跟着发了洪水。

during the ensuing months / in the ensuing year 随后的几个月/年;

the war and the ensuing disorder 战争以及随后紧跟着的混乱。

b. abject: humiliating and wretched; contemptible and despicable 可怜, 可鄙的。

如: an abject apology 低声下气的道歉。

a. crushed: subdued 压服。

13. a. agony: extreme and prolonged suffering 极大的痛苦。

如: in agony 处于痛苦之中; pile up the agony 苦上加苦; in an agony of joy 悲喜
交加。

b. apprehension: uneasiness and fear 恐惧, 担心。

如: feel (show) apprehensions for the safety (failure) 对安全 (失败) 感到 (显得) 很担心。

14. let go of 松开, 放开。

如: He let go of the rope. 他放开了绳子。

15. clench: close tightly 紧紧抓住。

如: He clenched the cigar in his teeth. 他用牙齿紧紧夹住香烟。

He clenched his fists in frustrations. 他沮丧地紧握拳头。

with clenched teeth 咬紧牙关。

16. a. desists: to cease, such as from some action 停止。

如: The company was forced to desist from false advertising. 公司被迫停止虚假广告。

They desisted from evil ways. 他们停止为非作歹。

b. “should + 不定式完成体” 在这里所表示的是一种非真实情况, 表达了作者一种遗憾的感情色彩。

如: I should have come earlier. 我本该早点来。

He should have taken my advice. 他本应接受我的建议。

17. a. neglect=negligence 疏忽

neglect: pay no attention or too little attention to 不 (够) 重视, 注意。

如: You shouldn't neglect your health. 你不应该忽视自己的健康。

Benign neglect 善意的疏忽; total neglect 完全疏忽; parental neglect 养子不教。

b. case: the actual state of things 情况。

如: If that's the case, you'd better give it up. 如果情况确实如此, 你最好放弃。

18. go at assault; begin or proceed vigorously 攻击, 开始, 进发。

如: The two cocks are going at each other. 两个公鸡互相争斗。

The students tend to go at their studies before the examination .学生一般会在考试前才开始学习。

19. beyond reason 没有理由。 Beyond: outside the limits of超出.....范围。

如: beyond human power 超出人力所能为; beyond human endurance 让人无法忍受;

beyond description 难以形容。

20. overpower: 1) overcome (someone or something) by superior force 压倒, 制服;

2) affect or impress deeply or powerfully 使.....无法忍受。

be overpowered by heat (grief) 炎热 (悲痛) 难忍。

Lesson Four Die as You choose

1. dodge: avoid, evade or elude 逃避。

如: He was accused of dodging his taxes. 他被指控逃税。

You shouldn't dodge your responsibilities. 你不能回避责任

move aside suddenly 突然闪开。

如: I dodged out of the way when he threw a chair at me. 他将椅子向我扔来的时候, 我急忙闪开。

2. condemn: express an unfavorable judgment or opinion of 谴责。

如: We condemned empty talk instead of hard work. 我们谴责只说空话不务实的行为。

3. to come to light: to be discovered or revealed 暴露。

如: On investigation some new facts came to light. 一经调查, 一些新的事实就被暴露了。

It has now come to light that he was financially backed by some interest group.

人们刚刚得知, 他受到了某个利益集团的经济支持。

4. languish: 1) become feeble; droop; lose liveliness or the will to do things 凋萎, 有气无力。

如: languish from the heat /in prison/ in his dull job 由于天气炎热/坐牢/工作乏味而萎靡不振。

2) suffer from a feeling of longing 苦思。

如: languish for some kind words/her love 苦苦期盼一些安慰的话语/她的爱。

5. Moral: the moral teaching or practical lesson continued in a fable, tale, experience, etc.

寓意。如: There is a moral to the story. 这个故事有个寓意。

6. bizarre: unusual in appearance, style, or characters 外貌, 风格或性格怪异。

如: a bizarre coincidence 一次奇怪的巧合; his bizarre behavior 他怪异的行为。

7. at her own request 根据她本人的要求。

另如: He wrote this book at the request of his..... 他根据.....的要求写了那本书。

8. vote on: 就.....进行表决。

如: Let's vote on this issue, since we can't agree. 既然我们不能达成一致意见, 就来投票表决吧。

9. in private: not publicly, secretly 私下。

如: Such a thing is best discussed in private. 这种事情最好私下讨论。

He can be very rude in private, though he is usually polite in public. 他私下可能很粗鲁, 但在大众面前通常彬彬有礼。

10. Taboo adj. 忌讳的, 禁止的。

如: This topic is taboo on the campus. 校园里忌讳讨论这个话题。

11. A. prolong: cause sth. to continue longer 延长。

如: I have to prolong my stay here for another three days. 我必须在这里继续待三天

You should not have prolonged the ceremony. 你本不该延长仪式的时间。

b. throes: agony 痛苦。

如: in death throes 处于临终痛苦。

12. hold out: continue to last 坚持, 挺住。

如: Can you hold out much longer 你能再坚持一段时间吗

13. administer to apply as a remedy 施用。

如: administer laws 执行法律。

The doctor administered me some medicine to the girl. 医生给女孩施用了一些药。

14. comply with: act in accordance with wishes, requirements or conditions 遵守(意愿, 要求或条件等)。

如: You ought to comply with the rules /the demands/ the law/ the requests. 你应该遵守规章/命令/法律/要求。

15. pose danger 造成危险。

Pose: cause sth. to exist 导致产生。

另如: pose problems 引起问题。

16. by contrast 相比之下。

By contrast, his brother is quite easygoing. 相比之下, 他的兄弟比较好相处。

17. usher in: herald 预报, 宣告。

如: usher in a new age of prosperity 宣告新的繁荣时期的到来。

The rising sun ushered in a new day. 太阳的升起宣告新的一天开始了。

The cuckoo ushered in spring. 布谷鸟宣布春天到来。

尚德机构

Lesson Five I'd Rather Be Black than Female

1. I'd rather than; prefer..... to.....

如: I'd rather deal with a simple man than a sophisticated man.

我宁愿与纯朴的人打交道, 不愿与世故的人交往。

I had rather never have been born than see this day of humiliation.

我宁愿自己未曾出生, 也不愿遭受今天的耻辱。

I would (had) rather 但愿 (+that 从句中用过去式) 。

如: I would rather he didn't tell her about it.

我真希望他不告诉她这件事。

I had rather you did it alone.

但愿你一人做。

2. Handicap:

1) any disadvantage that makes success more difficult. 不利的因素。

如: Bad health is a handicap. 身体不好是不利因素。

His lack of English is a great handicap to him. 他不懂英语对他是一大缺陷。

2) a physical or mental disability 残疾。

如: Blindness is a great handicap. 眼瞎是一大残疾。

3. at once; at the same time; simultaneously 同时。

如: It's hard for one to do two things at once. 人很难同时做两件事。

4. eliminate: get rid of; remove 消除。

如: to eliminate poverty 根除贫穷; eliminate the prejudice 消除偏见。

5. brainwash 洗脑。

如：Don't let television commercials brainwash you into buying anything you actually don't need. 别让电视广告引诱你购买自己实际不需要的东西。

6. invariably: always 常常, 总是。

如：It's invariably wet when they take their holidays. 他们度假时总是下雨。

His intuition is invariably correct. 他的直觉总是对的。

7. Campaign: a connect set of actions to obtain a particular result in politics or business (社会, 政治, 选举) 运动; 游说, 宣传活动。

如：an election campaign 选举活动；an advertising campaign 广告宣传；a campaign to combat crime 防止犯罪运动。

8. stereotype: a conventional, oversimplified conception 陈腔滥调; 陈规, 老套, 固定的现象。

如：He fits the stereotype of a "scholar". 他是典型的"学者"。

The idea is an old-fashioned stereotype. 这观点是老一套了。

9. Predominate: be superior in numbers. etc. 占多数的。

如：Greens predominated in the picture. 绿色植物是画中最醒目的。

predominate over 胜过。

10. mold: work into a required shape or from 塑造。

如：Statues are molded out of bronze. 雕像用青铜铸成的。

He molded his style on the best writers. 他以第一流作者为榜样塑造了自己的文体。

尚德机构

Lesson Six A Good Chance

1. keep in touch with: contact 保持联系。

如: Let's keep in touch .让我们保持联系吧。

Keep in close touch with me. 与我保持密切联系。

2. (be) in for: certain to undergo 不能避免。

如: The naughty boy is in for a beating. 淘气的男孩免不了要挨打。

We are in for a rainy season. 我们不可避免要遭遇雨季。

It looks as if we're in for stormy weather. 看那样子, 似乎我们一定会遇到暴风雨。

3. reference: a mention, allusion 提及。

如: The court made numerous references to him as a witness. 法院经常传他去做证人。

4. in good spirits: 情绪很好。

Spirits: [plural] mood with regard to great happiness or great sadness 情绪。

如: I hope you will be in better spirits when we meet again. 我希望我们下次见面时你情绪会好些。

He is so depressed that I wonder who could lift his spirits.

他非常沮丧, 我不知他能否振作起来。

5. embitter: make bitter and angry 使.....怨恨。

如: Being scolded without good reasons embittered him.

让人无端指责, 他感到一腔怨气。

en-, em (在 b, p 前) 加在名词或形容词上转成动词。

另如:

enable 使能够; enamor 引起.....的爱;

encase 将.....装入箱中; enchant 施以魔法, 使着迷。

embody 具体体现; empower 授权; emotionally 使成紫色。

6. agitate: to disturb or excite emotionally 使不安, 使兴奋。

如: His fiery speech agitated the crowd. 他的激情演讲让听众大为兴奋。

He was explaining the situation in an agitated manner. 他兴奋地说明着当时的情形。

Agitate oneself over 为.....独自焦虑。

如: Don't agitate yourself over such a thing. 不要为这种事焦虑。

7. know of his whereabouts 知道他的下落。

a) know of: have heard about 听说过, 知道 (有.....) 。

如: Do you know of any cinema in this neighborhood

你知道这小区里有电影院吗

I know of a shop where you can get things like this.

我知道有一家商店, 你可以买到这样的东西。

I don't know him, but I know of him.

我不认识他, 但知道有这个人。

b) whereabouts: the place where a person or thing is 下落, 去向。

如: I'm still in the dark about his whereabouts.

我仍然不知道他的下落。

8. inch: move by small degrees 缓慢行进。

如: The children inched through the traffic.

孩子们在拥挤的交通中缓慢前进。

I inched my way through the narrow space between the trucks.

9. tentative:

a) of the nature of an experiment 试验性的;

b) unsure, not definite, hesitant 犹豫。

a tentative arrangement 临时安排/a tentative offer 试验性建议

10. scoff at; mock at; jeer at; 嘲笑, 嘲弄。

如: You should not scoff at others' belief. 你不能嘲笑别人的信仰。

11. end up: reach a final state or condition 最后 (有了某种结局), 最后。

如: If you drive so rashly, you will end up in hospital.

如果你这么鲁莽开车, 最终会住进医院的。

He ended up tired and broke. 他最后累垮了, 破产了。

12. associate with: keep company with 与……陪伴。

如: He didn't allow his daughter to associate with anyone who smoked or drank.

他不让他女儿与任何抽烟或喝酒的人为伍。

Whitman always associated with the working masses.

惠特曼总是和工人阶级在一起。

Lesson Seven Miss Brill

1. accompaniment n. accompaniment to sth (音乐) 伴奏; 伴随物; 伴发生的事情

E.g. High blood pressure is a common accompaniment to this disease.

to the accompaniment of sth 在...的伴奏下; 伴随有, 同时有

E.g. She made her speech to the accompaniment of loud laughter.

她的演讲不断引起哄堂大笑。

v. accompany 陪同, 陪伴; 伴随

E.g. He accompanied me to the police station.

Accompany sb at/on sth 为...伴奏 n. accompanist 伴奏者

2. bosom n. the bosom of sth 在...的怀抱中

E.g. to live in the bosom of your family 生活在家庭的温暖怀抱中

A bosom friend/buddy 密友, 知己

3. brute n.

a. 残暴的, 赤裸裸的

E.g. brute force 暴力

the brute facts of inequality 赤裸裸的不平等事实

a. brutish; brutal 残暴冷酷的, 直截了当的

n. brutality v. brutalize

4. chill n. 寒冷, 害怕的感觉

E.g. a chill of apprehension 一阵恐惧

His words sent a chill down her spine.

他的话让她觉得毛骨悚然。

v. 使很冷; 使冷却;

E.g. It's very cold. I'm chilled to the bone.(寒气刺骨)

使恐惧, 吓唬 (常用被动 be chilled)

E.g. We were chilled at the prospect of exams.

chill out放松, 冷静 a. 寒冷的 a chill wind

chilling a.(残暴的) 令人恐惧的 chilly a.寒冷的; 冷淡的, 冷漠的

5. clasp: v. hold tightly in the hand; embrace握紧; 拥抱

E.g. They clasped hands briefly before saying goodbye他们匆匆握手告别。

He clasped his dying wife to his chest. 他把奄奄一息的妻子紧紧抱在怀里。

n.扣环, 紧握

(opp.) unclasp v.解开, 松开

6. dab v. dab at sth.轻触, 轻拍; 轻涂

E.g. She dab at her eyes with her handkerchief. n.少量, 一点点; 轻触, 轻按; 小比

目鱼

E.g. She put a dab of perfume behind her ears.

a dab hand熟手, 帮手, 行家

7. dashing a. (of a man) attractive, confident,

elegant风度翩翩的, 潇洒的

E.g. a dashing young officer

(of a thing) fashionable时髦的

E.g. a dashing hat

词根: dash n.猛冲, 仓促; 少量; 破折号; 冲劲, 气魄

E.g. He jumped off the bus and made a dash for the bar.

v. 急奔, 猛击

E.g. dash one's hopes 使某人的希望化为泡影

dash sth off 草草画成

8. droop v. (1) bend or hang downwards through tiredness or weakness 弯曲, 下垂

E.g. Some willows drooped over the pond 几棵垂柳低垂在池塘上。

(2) sad, depressed, tired 沮丧的, 消沉的, 疲乏的

E.g. The hikers were drooping by the end of their walk in the hot sun. 步旅行者在烈日下走到最后已精疲力竭了。

a. droopy 下垂的, 没有精神的

9. embroider v. embroider A on B; embroider B with A 在...上刺

E.g. She embroidered flowers on the cushion covers.

=She embroidered the cushion covers with flowers.

她在这些靠垫套上绣了花。

embellish 对...加以渲染, 给...添枝加叶

E.g. He liked to embellish the facts, n. embroidery 绣花, 刺绣

10. flop v. flop into/on sth; flop down/back (因疲惫而) 猛然坐下, 沉重的躺下

E.g. Exhausted, he flopped down into a chair.

The young man flopped back, unconscious.

那年轻人仰面倒下, 不省人事。

n. 失败, 不成功; 拍击声

a. floppy 松散下垂的, 耷拉的

11. frail a.

n. frailty 虚弱, 衰弱; 弱点, 软弱

human frailty 人性的弱点

12. hobble v. 蹒跚, 跛行; 阻止, 妨碍

E.g. The man hobbled across the road.

13. invalid

(1) v (重音在第一个音节) invalid sb. out; invalid sb out of sth.: cause sb to leave

because of ill health 因身体不好使人离去, 令...退役

E.g. He was invalided out of the army because of the wounds he received. 他因负伤而退役。

(2) n. one who suffers from ill health for a very long time 久病者

E.g. He was an invalid all his life. 他终身残疾。

(3) (重音在第二个音节) a. not legally recognized 无效的, 站不住脚的; 无价值的

E.g. A passport that is out date is invalid 护照过期是无效的。

14. pinch v. 掐, 捏; 使花费过多, 使入不敷出

pinch pennies —毛不拔, 吝啬

pinch sth off/out 掐掉, 摘掉

E.g. pinch off the dead flowers.

n. 掐; 少量, 一撮

E.g. take sth. with a pinch of salt 半信半疑, 不完全相信

at/in a pinch 必要时, 万不得已时

E.g. We can fight for our country at a pinch.

pinch -hit (棒球运动中) 代击球, 临时顶替

a. pinched 人的脸苍白瘦削的, 清瘦的

15. puff v. puff (at/on sth) 吸, 抽烟 puff sth out 使喷出, 冒出

E.g. Chimneys were puffing out clouds of smoke.

烟囱冒着滚滚浓烟。

be puffed up with pride 自满, 自负

E.g. He felt grown-up, puffed up with self-importance. 他觉得长大了, 便自以为了不起。

n. [c] 吸; 一缕, 少量; 泡芙; (puff piece) 吹捧的文章; 呼吸, 喘息

E.g. a puff of wind 一丝清风

puffed sleeve 泡泡袖

The hill was very steep and I soon ran out of puff.

puffed 气喘吁吁的

puffy (眼睛、面部) 鼓胀的, 肿胀的

16. rescue

(1) V. rescue sb/sth from sth/sb: save or bring away sb. from danger 搭救, 救出

E.g. You rescued me from an embarrassing situation. 你给我解了围。

(2) n. rescuing or being rescued 救援

E.g. Our car couldn't start, but a friend came to the rescue and drove us home. 我们的车开不动了, 一位朋友赶来帮助, 开车送我们回家。

17. scold v. scold sb for sth/for doing sth (= tell off) 训斥, 责骂

E.g. The teacher scolded them for arriving late, n. scolding

E.g. I got a scold from my tutor.

18. swoop v.

(1) come down suddenly with a rushing movement; seize the whole of sth in one movement 向下猛冲; 一下子抢走

E.g. The eagle swooped down on its prey. 老鹰朝着猎物猛扑下来。

(2) swoop on sb/sth (尤指警察或士兵)突然袭击, 突然搜查

E.g. Officers swooped on the vehicles as they left. n.俯冲; swoop on sth/sb突然袭击

19. tingle v. tingle with sth强烈的感到

E.g. She was still tingling with excitement. 她仍兴奋不已。

The cold air made her face tingle. (刺痛)

n.刺痛感; 激动感, 震颤 a tingle of

Lesson Eight A Lesson in Living

1. inedible: not fit to be eaten 不可食的, 不宜食用的

2. swirl: (cause to) move or flow at varying speeds, with twists and turns 涡旋而动, 使打旋。

如: A gust of wind swirled dust about the streets. 阵风吹起灰尘弥漫大街。

The snow was swirling in the air. 雪花在空中盘旋。

3. that would have peeled like a plum if snagged.

peel: came off in strips or flakes 剥落, 脱皮。

如: The wall-paper seems to be peeling off. 墙纸看来要剥落了。

4. let alone: without reference to, or considering 更不必说。

如: He doesn't have money for food, let alone amusements. 他连吃饭的钱都没有, 更甭说娱乐了。

5. incessant: continual, often repeated 不断的, 不停的。

如: incessant chatter 喋喋不休; incessant rain 连绵不断的雨。

6. It would be safe to say that 可以这么说.....

如: It would be safe to say that you would get nowhere if you are so lazy. 可以这么说, 如果你这样懒惰, 你将一事无成。

7. pick her way 慎行。

另如: pick one's words 精选词语; pick flaws 找碴; pick and steal 小偷小摸; pick and choose 挑三拣四。

8. bear in mind: remember 记住。

如: Please bear in mind that we are friends. 请记住, 我们是朋友。

9. Infuse them with

Infuse: fill 灌输。

如: The coach infused the team with enthusiasm. 教练给队员注入了热情。

They tried to infuse them with new ideas. 他试图给他们灌输新思路。

10. My imagination boggled at the punishment I would deserve.....

a. boggle: to overwhelm or bewilder, as with magnitude or complexity 吃惊, 受惊, 心惊肉跳

b. deserve: be worthy of 值得

11. it follows that (由.....推断) 结果自然是.....

如: From what he said, it follows that he didn't like the girl. 从他所说的推断, 自然是不喜欢那女孩。

12. that in those homely sayings was couched the collective wisdom of generations.

a. 根据上文 “that” 可以理解为 in that (即; 因为)

b. that 后面是倒装句, 正常语序应为: The collective was couched in those homely sayings.

c. homely: simple, unpretentious; commonly known, familiar 朴素的, 不华丽的。

如: a homely meal 家常便饭。

d. couch: put (a thought, etc , in words) 以某种措词表达。

如: They couched criticisms in factual language. 他们用事实的语言表达了批评。

13. Search for the enchantment: look through a place carefully in order to find something missing; explore or examine in order to discover 仔细寻找。

一般结构为: Search + place + (for) object.

如: He searches every drawer for the notebook. 为了找笔记本, 他搜遍了每个抽屉。

I search my memory for his name. 我努力在记忆中寻找他的名字。

14. Singled out: pick or choose (one) from others 单单挑出。

如: He singled me out for special mention. 他单单特别提到了我。

Why single him out for criticism 为什么就单单批评他

15. take to: to respond favorably to 开始喜欢, 迷上。

如: I took to literature long time ago. 我很久以前就迷上文学。

Why did you take to bowling 你为什么迷上保龄球

16. trail off: become gradually weaker and fade away (声音等) 渐渐消失。

如: His voice trailed off into silence. 他的声音慢慢消失, 后来什么声音也没有了。

Lesson Nine The Trouble with TV

1. A. prominent anchorman warns of TV's adverse effect on America's culture.

a. prominent: outstanding, easily seen, important, distinguished 突出的, 显著的, 重要的, 杰出的: a prominent position / writer 显赫的地位, 著名作家。

acquire / gain prominence 出人头地。

b. anchorman: (广播, 电视) (新闻, 体育等节目的) 主持人。

c. adverse: unfavorable, contrary 不利的, 负面的。

如: adverse circumstances 逆境; adverse effect 负面影响; a theory adverse to the facts 与事实相反的理论。

developments adverse to our interests 与我们的利益相反的发展。

adversary (竞争中的) 对手。

2. if you fit the statistical averages假若你处于平均数.....

如: on an (the) average 平均起来, 一般来说:

On (an) the average, I finish reading a book three weeks .一般而言, 我平均三星期读完一本书。

He smoked about ten cigarettes a day on an average. 他平均一天抽十根香烟。

3. (be) exposed to: lay open to 使暴露于.....

如: Don't expose children to ill effects of the Internet .不要让孩子受因特网的负面影响。

Her youth and beauty could expose her to danger .她的年轻美貌可能为她招致危险。

如: Exposure n.

He threatened me with public exposure .他威胁我要把我曝光。

Much exposure to different cultures is part and parcel of education .大量接触不同文化是教育的主要组成部分。

4. it discourages concentration.

Discourage (prevent)from使.....放弃

如: The bad weather discouraged them from going out for the picnic .恶劣的天气使他们放弃外出野炊的计划。

It is discouraging that很扫兴,

dis- 加在名词, 形容词, 动词上, 表示否定。

如: able - disable 使残废; disassociation 分离; discharge 放电; discontinue 中断;
disease 疾病 (由“不舒适”转危而来)

5. rewarding: affording satisfaction or valuable experience;

affording material gain 有价值的, 有益的。

如: a rewarding experience (effort)有益的经验 (尝试) 。

6. applied effort: 拼命努力

apply oneself to 努力进行, 致力于。

如: It's hard to apply yourself to some dull work.无聊的工作很难专心致志地干。

He applied himself to serious studies .他专心致志进行严肃的研究。

7. The dullest, the least gifted of (最没有天赋的) can achieve things that seem miraculous

a. dull: slow - witted 愚钝的

b. miraculous 奇迹般地, 不可思议的。另如: work (accomplish) a miracle 创造一个奇迹。

8. divert: turn in another direction 使转向; amuse, entertain 娱乐, 消遣。

如: Nothing could divert his attention from his book. 没有什么能转移他读书的注意力。

The traffic was diverted onto a side road. 交通被引导到旁边的小路。

9. lead: action of guiding or giving an example 领引, 率先。

如: take the lead 领先; follow sb's lead 效法某人; gain the lead 占居首位。

10. perpetual: never-ending 永久的。如: perpetual chatter 喋喋不休; perpetual motion 永恒运动。

11. usurp: to seize and hold by force or without legal right 篡夺, 霸占, 强夺篡权。

如: The assistant began to usurp his boss's authority .助手开始篡夺老板的权力。

The duke attempted to usurp the throne. 公爵试图篡夺王位。

12. surrender (oneself) to: to give (oneself) up to some influence, course, etc. 沉溺于; 沉迷于。

如: He surrendered to despair (grief) .他沉溺于绝望 (悲伤) 。

He surrendered himself to a life of pleasure. 他沉迷于享乐。

13. The surest way to do sth. is 做某事的最可靠的方法是.....

如: The surest way to succeed is to work hard. 取得成功最可靠的方法是努力工作。

14. To strain the attention of

Strain: make excessive demands upon 使劲用, 因过度使用而伤害。

如: strain oneself 竭尽全力, 劳累过度。

He strained his voice to be heard above the noise 周围太吵, 他强拉嗓子大喊, 人们才听得见他。

He strained every muscle to lift the box. 他用尽所有力气举起箱子。

15. inherent in: existing as a permanent part or quality that cannot be taken out 固有的, 与生具有的。

如: A love of peace is inherent in human nature . 热爱和平是人固有的本性。

16. had bequeathed to us tables of stone commanding that.....

a. bequeath: hand down; pass on 传给后代; to dispose of property or money by means of will 立遗嘱赠与.....

如: I bequeath all my worldly goods to my wife . 我将我所有的财产赠与我的妻子。

One age bequeaths its civilization to the next. 一个时代将其文明留给下一个时代。

b. tablets of stone 石碑。

17. Package: vt. to combine or offer as a single unit 把作为整体提出或推销。Adj. 一揽子。

如: a package tour 由旅行社代办一切的旅行;

package deal 整批交易。

18. pervade: become spread throughout all parts of 弥漫

如: The smell of coffee pervaded the air .咖啡的气味弥漫在空中。

Practical ideas pervaded the whole land. 整个国家弥漫着实际的思想。

19. It tends to make things ultimately boring and dismissible.....

a. ultimate: furthest or farthest 最远的。 如: an ultimate destination 最终目的地。

decisive, conclusive 决定性的。 如: the ultimate authority 最终权威。 final, total 总数。 如: the ultimate cost 最终成本。

b. dismiss: put aside from consideration 驱除。

如: He dismissed the idea for it was just too impractical .他排除了这个观点, 因为那太不合实际了。

20. A substitute for: a person or thing serving in place of another 替代。

如: Guess work is no substitute for investigation .猜测不能代替调查。

A substitute was sent in when one of the star players was injured. 一位主角受伤了, 就派来了一位替身。

substitute for: 代替。

如: Who will substitute for you if you are ill 如果你病了, 谁替你

21. (Come)fall short of: to fail to reach a standard, level, etc. 没达到, 赶不上。

如: His income may fall short of his needs.他的收入达不到他的需求。

The result fell short of our expectations. 结果大失我们所望。

22. wholesale: in large amounts or on a large scale 大量地, 不分青红皂白地。

如: The company fired people wholesale last year .公司去年大规模裁员。

wholesale 批发 - retail 零售。

尚德机构

Lesson Ten The Tenth Man

1. Making his first entry 第一次进入。

另如: make a triumphant entry 凯旋进入; have free entry 可以自由进入。

2. abrupt: sudden/ unexpected 突然。

如: an abrupt departure 突然离开。

3. sullen: showing irritation or anger by a gloomy silence 愠怒的。

4. indifferent: without interest or concern 漠不关心, 不在乎。

如: He seems indifferent to worldly success. 他似乎不在乎名利。

5. draw or cast lots: to settle a question by the use of lots 抽签。

6. Be bound to do sth.

bound: certain, sure 肯定。

如: We are bound to succeed. 我们肯定会成功。

7. Refasten: re + fasten

fasten: to attach firmly or securely in place or to something else 系牢, 牢牢固定, 绑住。

如: Please fasten your seat belt. 请系牢你的安全带。

fasten a boat to the quay 把船系于码头。

8. may as well: used to express an opinion about a reason for doing or not doing the action of the given verb 还是做.....的好; 不妨.....

如: If that's the case, you may as well have a try .如果情况果真如此, 你不妨试试看。

Now that you're here, you may as well make yourself useful. 既然你在这里, 你还是可以派上用场的。

9. mock: fun of 嘲笑。

如: His writings mocked the follies of the age. 他的著作嘲笑了那个时代的愚蠢。

The naughty boys mocked his queer accent. 淘汰的男孩嘲笑他奇怪的口音。

His irresponsibility mocked my trust in him. 他的不负责任嘲弄了我对他的信任。

10. nag at: be a constant source of unease or irritation to 使苦恼不已。

如: The debt nagged at his conscience. 债务让他的良心痛苦不已。

11. narrow: limit, or restrict 限制。

如: The detectives narrowed the search to just three suspects. 侦探将调查对象限制到三个嫌犯。

decrease 缩小。

如: The gap between the rich and the poor should be narrowed. 贫富的差距应该缩小。

12. consent: to permit, approve, or agree 同意, 批准。

如: My father didn't consent to our marriage at first. 我父亲最初不同意我们结婚。

We consented to a temporary agreement. 我们达成临时协议。

by common consent 经一致同意。

13. implore: beg urgently; beseech 恳求。

如: I implored your forgiveness. 我恳求你宽恕我。

She implored him for mercy. 她恳求他宽容她。

We implored him to stay on. 我们恳求他再呆下去。

14. sum up: 总结。

如: We summed up merits and demerits of the scheme. 我们总结了这个计划的优缺点。

Could you sum up the main points of the lesson? 你能否总结本课的要点?

尚德机构

Lesson Eleven On Getting off to Sleep

1. Contradiction, contrariness

Contradiction: 不一致, 矛盾, 对立

--I found no contradiction between his publicly expressed ideas and his private actions.

--His private actions are **in contradiction to/with** his publicly expressed ideas.

--A round square is a **contradiction in terms**用词矛盾.

Contrariness (u.) (contrary) 相反, 对立面,

--Hot and cold are contrariness.

2. Dim 微暗的; 朦胧的 模糊的, 看不清楚

dim light of a candle 微弱的烛光

a dim room 光线不好的房间

the dim outline of a building 房屋的模糊轮廓

3. Plunge: 使投入, 使插入, 使陷入

plunge a country into war 使一个国家陷入战争

plunge a room into darkness 让一个房间变黑暗

plunge sb. into deep sorrow. 陷入沉重的悲伤中

4. be given to 癖好的; 喜爱的; 习惯的

She is a young girl given to tears. 她是一个爱哭的女孩。

He's given to taking long walks. 他非常喜欢长途散步。

5. Like: (sing.) (n.) 相似的人或事物

--You should only compare like with like. 只应在同类事物中做比较。

I've never seen the like of it. 我从未见过这种事。

Jazz, rock and the like. 爵士, 摇滚这一类的。

6.Thanks to: owing to, due to 由于, 幸亏

We finished the task **ahead of schedule/ in advance** thanks to our hard work.提前

Thanks to **the policy of reforming and opening up**, China's economy has developed quickly. 多亏了改革开放政策, 中国经济取得了飞速发展。

7.Refresh: (以食物, 睡眠等)使精力(记忆)恢复; 使精神振作

I think I will just refresh myself with a cup of tea. 喝杯茶提神

refresh one's memory 唤起/恢复某人的记忆

8. Given:约定的; 特定的; 指定的

Do it within the given time

At a given time we will all shout "Happy birthday to you".

Given: 假设的, 假使的

Given good weather, our ship will reach Shanghai Monday evening.

假如天气好, 我们的船将于星期一晚上到达上海。

Given that I have five more minutes, I will finish the exam.假如再给我5分钟, 我就能把试卷做完了。

9.take sth. to heart 为某事耿耿于怀,为某事忧虑

Don't take it to heart. 别把它放在心上。

Don't take my criticism to heart. 不要把我的批评放在心上。

10. Torment: n. 痛苦 v. 折磨

suffer torment(s) from 因...而受苦

She suffered torment from headache. 她受头疼的折磨。

Don't torment yourself by thinking of the past. 不要因为回想过去而折磨自己。

11. Abuse 滥用, 虐待, 辱骂

abuse one's privilege 滥用特权

abuse a child 虐待儿童

abuse a friend 辱骂朋友

12. Remonstrate with sb., against sth. 告诫, 抗议

We remonstrate against his cruelty to old people. 我们抗议他对老人的残忍

I remonstrated with him about his rudeness. 我告诫他不要太粗鲁。

13. Inhuman: 非人的, 不近人情的, 非人道的, 残忍的

inhuman treatment 虐待

Treatment of prisoners in that jail was considered inhuman. 那个监狱对待犯人的方式被认为是不人道的。

14. Fancy 想象

I think he would come but it's only a fancy of mine. "我想他会来的, 不过这仅是我的设想罢了。"

15. Leap: leapt 或 leaped, leaping 跳跃, 跳越

The dog leapt over the fence. 狗跳过了围栏。

Leap: 闪过; 突然想起

The idea leaped into his mind. 这个想法突然闪过他的脑海。

Those memories and fancies which had been buried deep in one's mind for ten years will sometimes **crop up** 突然出现 .

16.Eventful: 多事(故)的, 重要的, 重大的

an eventful year 多事之秋, 多事的一年

an eventful meeting between heads of states 两国首脑间的重要会晤

17. There is no comparing notes with them.= You can not exchange ideas with them.

18.No midnight confidence.没有知心话可谈

confidence 知心话

exchange confidences 互谈心事

19. No casting up the balance of the day's pleasure and pain.

Cast up: 计算, 把...加起来

Not able to calculate whether you have more pleasure than pain or have more pain than pleasure in a day's life.

20. Induce: bring about, cause 招致,引起

illness induced by overwork 因为工作过度引发的疾病

Too much food induces sleepiness. 吃太多容易嗜睡

Induce: persuade or influence sb. to do sth. 引诱; 诱导,劝诱

We couldn't induce the old lady to travel by air.

Nothing shall induce me to join their club.

21. Tempt: persuade or influence sb. to do sth. , esp wrong 诱惑, 引诱, 怂恿

--He was tempted into a life of crime by greed and laziness. 由于贪婪和懒惰, 他被诱惑到一条犯罪之路。

22. Serve one's turn 适用

This job will serve my turn.

这项工作将适合我的需要。

I think this book will serve my turn.

我想这本书将适合我的需要。

She caught hold of it to serve her own turn.

她抓住这一点为自己服务。

23. Imaginary(想象的, 虚构的), imaginative (想象丰富的, 富有想象力的)

Ghosts are imaginary.

The interviewer was looking for imaginative answers.

24. of little/ no avail: not very/ not at all helpful or effective

没有多大/没有一点儿帮助,用处或效果

The advice we got was of no avail.

Their efforts were of no avail.

Avail: v. 有用,有利

25. Deft: skilful and quick, esp with the hands 熟练的,灵巧的

She is deft at dealing with reporters.

With deft fingers she undid the wire.

26.fare: get on, progress 进展,过日子

How did you fare while you were abroad?

Fare: money charged

A bus/ taxi fare

A single/double fare

Fare: food

A bill of food

Wholesome food

27. Meditate on/ upon: think deeply 深思, 沉思, 冥想

He sat there meditating on his misfortunes.

Meditate: plan in one's mind 策划

He meditate revenge/ leaving home.

28. dreary: ['driəri] 沉闷的

A dreary day

His speech was dreary.

29. Come on/upon ... : meet or find ... by chance 偶然, 碰巧

I came on Tom playing football in the street yesterday.

30. Literal: 按照原文的

a literal translation

Idioms usually can not be translated literally into another language.

成语通常不能照字面译成另一种文字.

31. Bare of: empty of /without 空的

The room is bare of furniture.

空无家具的房间.

In winter the fields are bare of grass.

Bare: without clothing 裸露的

Bare leg 光腿

Bare: without the usual covering and protection 缺少遮盖的

Bare hill, floor

32. Crooked: ['kru:kɪd] 歪的, 弯曲的 (not straight)

Your tie is crooked.

An old man with a crooked back.

33. Twist: (twisted)

a. 缠绕, 盘绕

I twisted the bandage round her knee.

The telephone wire has got twisted.

b. 扭曲或挤压某物使之变形

Her face was twisted with pain.

c. 曲解(歪曲)

Papers have twisted everything he said.

34. evoke [i'vəʊk] 引(唤)起, 召唤(死者灵魂等)

evoke a spirit from the dead

为死者招魂

The book evoked memories of his boyhood.

此书唤起了他对童年的回忆。

Lesson Twelve Why I Write

1. Outrage: v. offend greatly 触犯, 违反。如: outrage common sense 违反常识。
2. sooner or later: 迟早。如: Sooner or later, you will get yourselves deeply involved in trouble. 你迟早会让自己陷入麻烦之中。 He would, sooner or later, realize the importance of... 他迟早会意识到.....的重要性。
3. somewhat: in some measure or degree; to some extent. 往往后跟形容词。 如: The result was somewhat surprising. 结果有些让人感到吃惊。 He looked somewhat annoyed. 他显得有些不高兴。
4. facility: ability to perform something easily 灵巧, 便利, 熟练。如: He translated sth with great facility. 他翻译时驾轻就熟。 He showed facility in painting. 他在画画方面显得很熟练。
5. narcissism: 自恋, (精神分析) 自我陶醉症。 Narcissus (希腊神话) (爱上自己映在水中姿影的美少年, 溺死后化为水仙花。)
6. filter through: pass or slip through slowly 渗出, (光等) 漏出透至。如: The new ideas are filtering into the children's minds. 孩子们脑中出现了新的思想。 Sunlight filtered through the window. 夕阳从窗户透进房间。 Foreign influence began to filter into the country. 外国的影响开始渗透进我国。
7. meticulous: taking or showing extreme care about small details. 过分仔细的。

如: She is meticulous in her dress.她对衣服极其在意。

He is very meticulous in checking his accounts.他在查帐方面非常仔细。

Our meticulous secretary never forgets anything .我们仔细的秘书从不会忘记什么。

8. Arresting: attracting attention; striking. 迷人的。如: a person of arresting good looks 有迷人的面貌的人。An arresting sight 一个引人注目的景象。

9. assess: evaluate 评估。

如: assess the importance of .../the value of ...评估.....的重要性/价值; assess the situation 审时度势。Assessment n .

10. discipline: train and control the mind 控制。如: You should learn to discipline yourself more. 你应该学会更好地控制自己。

11. vary from...to...随着.....而变化。

如: Prices of vegetables vary from season to season .蔬菜价格随季节变化而变化。

Opinions vary from individual to individual. 仁者见仁, 智者见智。

12. strive after, for / against: to struggle hard to get or conquer 为.....奋斗。如: strive for freedom / excellence 追求自由/卓越。

13. outweigh: to be more important than 比.....更重要, 胜过。

如: My love for my parents outweighs everything else. 我对父母的爱重于一切。

Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages 有利因素大于不利因素吗

14. guise: general outside appearance 外观。

如: an old idea in a new guise 新瓶装旧酒。 in the guise of 打扮。

如: a thief in the guise of a salesman 打扮成推销员的小偷。

15. reconcile my ingrained likes and dislikes with...

a. reconcile: accept or be resigned to something not desired. 使和解, 调解; 使能安于, 将就接受。

如: He had to reconcile himself to his fate .他必须接受自己的命运。

reconcile work and rest 劳逸结合。

He could not reconcile himself to such a low position. 他不能安于这样低的地位。

reconcile one's ideal with reality 使理想与实际一致。

b. ingrained 根深蒂固的。如: ingrained morality 根深蒂固的德行。

Lesson Thirteen Work

1. Exceedingly irksome

- a. exceeding: extraordinary or exceptional exceedingly: extremely 极其。
- b. irk: to annoy, esp. in a provoking or tedious way 令人讨厌。 如: It irks me to do such tedious work. 做这样无聊的工作让我相一致感到厌烦。
- c. irksome: tending to irk 令人厌倦的, 厌烦的。
- d. -some . 加在名词, 动词或形容词上构成形容词。另如: lonesome 孤独的, 冷落的; quarrelsome 受吵架的; troublesome 麻烦的; wearisome 使人疲劳的, 令人厌烦的。

2. an excess of work...

excess: more than or above what is necessary 超过部分, 过多。如: You should pay for the excess. 你应该支付超过部分。

Excess of sorrow laughs, excess of joy weeps. 悲极而笑, 喜极而泣。

an excess of anger / an excess of enthusiasm 极其愤怒/热情。 carry something to excess 把事情做得过火。 in excess of 超过。如: He spent in excess of his income. 他过度奢侈, 入不敷出。

3. provided (that): conj. if and only if; on condition that. 如果, 只要。如:

Provided (that) there is no opposition, we shall proceed to carry out the plan. 如果没有反对, 我们就开始执行计划。 Provided you pay him he will take the work. 如果你给他钱, 他会干那活。

4. mere relief of tedium relief: feeling of comfort at the ending of anxiety, fear or pain 放松。如: What a relief! 心里多么放松啊! relief of pain /anxiety 缓解痛楚/紧张。

5. at a loss: bewildered or uncertain 不知所措。如: For a moment I was at a loss. 有一阵子我不知所措。He was at a loss for an explanation of the affair. 他不知道该如何解释那件事。We are at a loss to understand his motive. 我们对于他的动机一点也不能理解。

6. drudgery: 苦工 drudge: a person who does menial, dull or hard work. 勤苦地做单调乏味的苦工的人。

7. sensation(s): Widespread excitement or interest. 轰动。

8. first and foremost: 首先, 最主要的。如: Though he has written many books, he's first and foremost a poet. 尽管他写过几本书, 他首先是个诗人。First and foremost, we must have freedom. 最重要的是我们必须有自由。

9. impair: to make worse; damage 损害。如: His reputation was impaired by his mistakes. 他的声誉受到他的错误的损害。His excessive work impaired his health. 他过度的工作损害了他的健康。

10. Procure: obtain sth. by careful attention or effort 获得。如: He procured me employment. 他为我谋得一份工作。

11.at large (放在名词后面): as a whole 整个的, 一般的。如: Boys at large like sports.男孩一般喜爱运动。 the public at large 社会大众。

12. In the long run: in the end. 从长远来说, 最后。如: in long run, you have to pay the price for your follies.你最终要为你的愚蠢付出代价。 You will benefit in the long run. 你最终会受益。

13.has acquired his maximum skill

a. maximum: (being) the highest amount, value, or degree that can be reached 最大限度。

如: My maximum is 240. 我最高记录是 240 分。

He smokes a maximum of 30 cigarettes a day. 他最多一天抽 30 根香烟。

My salary is not at its maximum yet. 我的工资还未到最高水平。 It requires your maximum effort. 这件事要求你做出最大努力。

b. maximize: 最大化。

如: maximize one's potential / profits 最大限度发挥潜力/获得利益。 反义词: minimum 最少。

如: It requires a minimum of five day's work.这最少需要五天工作。 a minimum of temperature / wage / height 最低气温/工资/身高。 Minimize the consequences / the risks. / the formalities 将后果/风险/手续减到最少。

14.at any rate: in any event; in any case 不管怎样。

如: I will leave him alone at any rate. 无论如何, 我不会理他。

15.ap: likely, having a tendency 常会, 容易 (有某种倾向)。

如: A careless person is apt to make mistakes. 粗心的人容易犯错误。

尚德机构

Lesson Fourteen I Would Like to Tell You Something

1.testify to: give or provide evidence about something 证明。

I'll testify to his exceptional ability. 我会证明他的特殊能力。

How can you testify to the reliability of the witness?你如何证明目击者的可信度？

vt. His words testify his reluctance to help me. 他的话语表明他并不愿意帮我。

His tears testified his grief. 他的眼泪表明了他的悲伤。

vi. State or declare under oath, usually in court 作证。

n. testimony: bear (be) testimony of 表明。

Winning the scholarship is testimony of intelligence.此奖学金的获得体现了智力。

2. be tantamount adj. equivalent in effect or meaning (实质上) 等于, 相当于。

如: His answer is tantamount to a refusal.

3. Rampant: growing or spreading steadily and without stopping; widespread; a rampant rumor (disease)

4.take...lying down 甘心接受(不愉快情况)。

如: He took the defeat lying down. I cannot take that insult lying down.

5.not give a damn: 一点不在乎。I don't give a damn what they say. 我一点也不在乎他们说什么。

6.what if...假使.....又怎样 What will happen if... What if he fails to help us. What if they should be in love

7.in terms of: with regard to, concerning 就.....来说, 从.....角度。

如: In terms of salary, the job is quite good. In terms of natural resources, it is one of the richest countries in the world.

8. Want n.: lack, absence, or need; often in the phr. for/from want of 由于缺乏。

如: The plants died for/from want of water.

9. Squander: spend foolishly; use up wastefully. 浪费

尚德机构

Lesson Fifteen the Beauty Industry

1. substantially: to a large degree 大体上, 基本上。

如: Their opinions are substantially the same. His criticism is substantially correct.

2. Prodigious: a. extraordinary in size, amount, and etc. 巨大的, 莫大的。Prodigal a. 浪费的, 挥霍的, 放荡的。

3. cult of beauty 对美的崇拜 the cult of surfing 冲浪狂 the personality cult 个人崇拜

4. Retrench: to reduce or diminish, esp. so as to economize 减少, 节省。

如: The company began to retrench its work force.

5. be preoccupied with: 专注于, 有心事,

如: When he is preoccupied with his hobby, he is oblivious of what is going on around him. They were preoccupied with their thoughts.

6. intrinsically——intrinsic: belonging to or being part of a thing by its value 本来具有的, 固有的。如: intrinsic value 内在价值 intrinsic energy 内能。

Lesson Sixteen A Job Interview

1.accounting 会计学

2.apprenticeship 做学徒, 学徒身份; 学徒期间

3.biographical 传记的 auto-biographical 自传的

4.blurt vi. blurt sth. out 脱口说出

He blurted out the bad news before I could stop him. 我还没有来得及阻止他, 他已脱口说出了这个坏消息。

blurt out the secrets/truth 说出真相

5.ex-CIA agent 前情报局特工 ex- 表示“由...出来, 自”之义 ex-wife/ex-husband

6.composure n. 镇静自若 being calm in mind 保持/恢复平静

keep/regain one's composure

He showed great composure in a difficult situation. 他在困难环境中表现得很沉着。

7.cordial adj. 热诚的, 真挚的

sincere, friendly a cordial smile/welcome/handshake adv. cordially n. cordiality

8.dossier n. file set of documents containing information about a person or an event

9.dues pl. n. 应缴纳的会费 I haven't paid my dues yet.

10.exceedingly: extremely 非常地, 极度地

11.fringe adj./n. 附加的福利 extra, additional fringe benefit 额外津贴

The fringe benefits of this job include a car and free health insurance. 这个工作的附加福利包括一辆小汽车和免费健康保险。

12.interview n./v. interview with sb. a TV interview 电视采访

interviewer (会见者) /interviewee (被接见者, 被访问者)

13.profile n. 轮廓, 外形 high profile 鲜明的姿态

a high/low profile 高姿态/低姿态

adopt/keep/maintain a low profile 采取/保持/维持低姿态

a high-profile politician 一个引人注目的政治家

14.mandatory adj. compulsory, required mandatory payment 强迫支付

15.multimillionaire 大富翁, 亿万富翁

16.sacred: holy 神的, 宗教的, 庄严的, 神圣的 sacred—nonsacred

17.outfit n. 组织, 机构, 公司 organization

a small publishing outfit 一个小型出版单位

18. estate n. 地产

He has a large estate in Scotland. estate agent 房地产经纪人 real estate 房地产

19.resume 个人简历

20.shadowbox v. box with an imaginary opponent n. Shadowboxing

21.season v. 通过实践而有经验 seasoned 经验丰富的, 老练的

a politician seasoned by six election campaigns 经历六次竞选锻炼而富经验的政治家

22.selective 有选择力的; 选择的

be selective/particular about sth. 对某事很挑剔

23.solicit v. 恳求给予

solicit sb. for sth/ solicit sth. from sb. 向某人要钱

solicit sb. for money/ solicit money from sb.

solicit information about the new company 探询新公司的情况

n. solicitor 律师

24.special—specialist—specialty—specially

25.womanizing 玩女人

Book Two

Lesson One The Company in Which I Work

1. The lower your position is, the more people you are afraid of. 此处采用了“the + 比较级... + the + 比较级...”结构, 表示“越..., 就越...”, 前者是状语从句, 后者是主句。E.g. the more, the better 越多越好。The harder she worked, the more progress she made. 她工作越努力, 进步越大。

2. And all the people are afraid of the twelve men at the top who helped found and build the company and now own and direct it. —who found and build the company and now own and direct it 为 men 的定语从句。另外注意, found 意为“创立、设立”。

E.g. The People's Republic of China was founded in 1949. 中华人民共和国于 1949 年成立。这里不要与 find 的过去分词 found 混淆, 因常用的搭配形式为 help (to) do sth.

3. In the normal course of a business day... in the course of 为固定词组, 意为“在... 当中”。E.g. In the course of the discussion many constructive opinions were heard. 在讨论当中, 听到了很多具有建设性的观点。

4. Green is afraid of me because most of the work in my department is done for the Sales Department, which is more important than his department,...—which is more important than his department 为 the Sales Department 的非限时性定语从句。

5. ...every now and then... 意为“时时, 有时”, 也可用 every now and again.

如: The actress still appears on TV ever now and then. 这位女演员仍不时地出现在电视上。

6. ...he is too busy with his own work to pay that much attention to (for n.) + to do 意思是“由于太...以致不能”。

如: The problem was so complicated that we couldn't solve. 这个问题太复杂, 我们无法解决。也可用 so...that...替代。 E.g. The problem was so complicated that we couldn't solve it. 词组 be busy with 意为“忙于...”, 同时注意 pay attention to 后接名词(动名词)。

7. Most of the work we do in my department is, in the long run, trivial. —we do in my department 为 most of the work 的定语从句, 其中的先行词 that 已省略。In the long run 为插入部分, 意为“终究, 到最后”。 E.g. He will lose money in the long run. 他终究会把钱赔掉。

8. I have one other person working for me who is not afraid of anyone, not even me, and I would fire him quickly, but I'm afraid of him...—who is not afraid of anyone 为 one other person 的定语从句。Fire 在此做动词, 意为“解雇”。

如: At the end of a month he was fired for incompetence. 到月底时, 他由于能力不够而被解雇了。

9. The people in the company who are most afraid of most people are the salesman.—The people in the company who are most afraid of most people 为主语部分, 而 who are most afraid of most people 为定语从句, 修饰 people.

10. They live and work under pressure that is extraordinary.—under pressure 为固定的搭配形式, 意为“被迫, 迫不得已”。that is extraordinary 为定语从句, 修饰

pressure.

11. on the verge of 濒于, 濒临, 即将。注意该词组通常用于不好的事情。

E.g. He was on the verge of (committing) suicide. 他濒临自杀的边缘。

12....a record of the sales results of the preceding week for each sales office and for the Sales Department as a whole for each division of the company is kept and compared to the sales results for the corresponding week of the year before.—a record of the sales results of the preceding week for each sales office and for the Sales Department as a whole for each division of the company 为该句的主语部分, a record 为主语, 而其他为其定语。

13. The results of this photocopying and distributing is that there is almost continuous public scrutiny...—that there is almost continuous public scrutiny 为该句的表语从句。

14. ...for fear they may start doing worse. —for fear(that)意为“以免..., 以防...”。

E.g. She hid her jewelry for fear that it would be stolen.她把宝石藏起来, 以防被偷。

15.It might even be canceled before it is filled, in which case no one is certain if anything was gained or lost.—in which case no one is certain if anything was gained or lost 为该句的状语从句, 修饰全句。

16. Each of them can name at least one superior in the company...—name 在此做动词, 意为“说出...的姓名”。

E.g. How many countries can you name?你能举出几个国家的名称?

17. The company encourages this.—encourage 鼓励。由前缀 en-与 courage (勇气) 结合而成。前缀 en-:1)置于名词或形容词前, 构成动词, 表示”使得...”。E.g. enlarge”放大”; 2)置于名词前, 表示”放进, 赋予”。E.g. endanger”使陷入危险”。

18....and rewards salesman who make a good impression on the golf course.—who make a good impression on the golf course 为宾语 salesman 的定语从句。

reward 此处做动词, 意为”奖赏”, 该词还常用做名词。E.g. He worked hard without any hope of reward.他还辛勤工作却丝毫不期待报酬。

19. ...and salesman who get divorced, or whose wives die, know they had better remarry or begin looking ahead toward a different job.—who get divorced 和 whose wives die 都是定语从句, 用来修饰 salesman, they had better remarry or begin looking ahead toward a different job 为该句的宾语从句, 其先行词 that 已省略。begin 的用法有两种, 即 begin to do sth.或 begin doing sth.

20. ...the salesman react very well to the constant pressure and rigid supervision to which they are subjected.该句中采用了 react to 这一固定搭配, 注意其后接名词, 意为”对...产生反应”。

E.g. The eye reacts to light.眼对光会起反应。而 to which they are subjected 为修饰 supervision 的定语从句。

21. The salesmen are proud of their position and of the status and importance they enjoy within the company, for the function of my department, and of most other departments, is to help the salesmen sell. —be proud of 为固定搭配, 意为”对...感到自豪”。they enjoy within the company 为定语从句, 修饰 status and importance。

介词 for 引导原因状语从句, 从句中的主干为...the function is to help the salesmen sell. Help sb. (to) do 为另一种搭配形式, 其中的 to 常省略, 意为“帮助某人做某事”。E.g. I helped him look for his key.我帮他找钥匙。

22. The people in the company who are least afraid are the few in our small Market Research Department, who believe in nothing and are concerned with collecting, organizing, interpreting, and reorganizing statistical information about the public, the market, the country, and the world. —who are least afraid 为 people 的定语从句。而 who believe in nothing and are concerned with collecting, organizing, interpreting, and reorganizing statistical information about the public, the market, the country, and the world 为 the few 的定语从句。词组 be concerned with 意为“与...有关系”。

E.g. He is concerned with the new project.他参与了那项新计划。

23...and they know they will not have much trouble finding jobs paying just as little in other companies if they lose their jobs here. —they will not have much trouble finding jobs paying just as little in other companies if they lose their jobs here 为该句的宾语从句, 其先行词 that 已省略。从句中的固定搭配 have trouble doing sth. 意为“做某事很费事”, 口语中常用 have trouble in doing sth.。e.g. I had no trouble (in) finding his office.我毫不费力就找到了他的办公室。

24. Their budget, too, is small, for they are no longer permitted to undertake large projects. —too 此处意为“也, 而且”, 通常置于句尾, 但为避免意思的模糊不清, 有时置于被修饰词的后面。E.g. She, too, like traveling. 她也喜欢旅行。因 She likes traveling, too 既可解释为“她对旅行也喜欢”, 又可解释为“她也喜欢旅行”。意义不清楚。表前者之意时重读 traveling, 表后者之意时重读 she。Undertake 意为“承担”, 该词由前缀 under-与 take 构成, 前缀 under-意为“不足的”。E.g. undervalue“低

估”; 2) “...之下的, ...的下方”。E.g. underline“在...下划线”。

25. ...and there is no way of knowing anymore whether the information on which we base our own information for distribution is true or false. 这个句子分为几个层次, whether the information on which we base our own information for distribution is true or false 为 know 的宾语, 而 the information on which we base our own information for distribution 为该从句中的主语, 而 on which we base our own information for distribution 为该从句中的主语 the information 的定语从句。

26. to a great extent...大大地, 大部分, 与 to a large extent 意同。E.g. It was to a great extent composed of intellectuals.它主要都是由知识分子组成的。

27. I am very good at these techniques of deception...—be good at 为固定的搭配形式, 意为“擅长于...” e.g. He is good at (playing) tennis.他很擅长打网球。

28. There are so many now who actually believe that what we do is really important. — who actually believe that what we do is really important 为 many 的定语从句, 而 who 为该从句中的主语, that what we do is really important 为 believe 的宾语从句, what we do 又为该宾语从句中的主语从句。

29. This happens not only to salesmen...—happen to sb.意为“发生于...身上”。E.g. She hoped nothing bad would happen to him.她希望不会有坏事发生在他身上。注意如 happen to 后接动词时, 则意为“偶然, 碰巧。E.g. I happened to see him on the street.我碰巧在街上看见他。

30. about 此处做副词, 意为“大概, 约”, 与 approximately 意同。 E.g. About fifty people were present. 大约有 50 人出席。

31. It's wise person, I guess, who knows he's dumb, and an honest person who knows he's a liar. —I guess 为插入部分。该主句采用了 it is...who... 的强调句型, 而 an honest person who knows he's a liar 为该强调句型的省略形式, 其完整形式为 and it is an honest person who knows he's a liar.

32. ...depending on how well or poorly things are going at the office or at home with my wife, or with my retarded son, or with my other son, or my daughter, or the colored maid, or the nurse for my retarded son... 该句为状语部分, 其中多处由 or with my retarded son, or with my other son 为 with my wife 的并列结构, 而 or my daughter, or the colored maid, or the nurse for my retarded son 与 my other son 为并列结构。

33. I am bored with my work very often now. —be bored with 对...感到厌烦。 E.g. He was bored with the same story. 重复同样的故事使他觉得厌烦。

34. ...but I usually perform at my best under this stimulating kind of pressure and enjoy my job the most. —at one's best 为固定搭配形式, 意为“处于最佳状态”。 E.g. The cherry blossoms are at their best. 樱花盛开。

35. I handle all of these important projects myself,...—handle 在此做动词, 意为“处理, 应付”。该词的其他常用意为: 1) “把手”, e.g. The handle of the suitcase. 手提箱的把手; 2) “触摸”, e.g. Handle the glassware with care. 玻璃制品请小心轻放。

36. I frequently feel I'm being taken advantage of merely because I'm asked to do the work I'm paid to do.—I'm...do.为宾语从句。I'm paid to do 为 the work 的定语从句。

而 take advantage of 在此意为“利用（人或人的弱点等）”，其常用意为“利用”。

E.g. I hope that this library is fully taken advantage of.我希望这座图书馆能被充分利用。

37. for a while 意为“一会儿”，while 还可与形容词搭配。E.g. We had to wait a little while for the bus.我们只好等了一会儿公共汽车。I haven't seen him for a long while.我已经好久没见过他了。

38. At the very top, of course, are those people, mostly young and without dependents, to whom the company is not yet an institution of any sacred merit but still only a place to work, and who regard their present association with it as something temporary.-- of course 为插入部分。因该句的主语部分(those people, mostly young and without dependents, to whom the company is not yet an institution of any sacred merit but still only a place to work, and who regard their present association with it as something temporary)过长，为保持句子的平衡，故该句采用了倒装形式。mostly young and without dependents 为 those people 的同位语，而 to whom the company is not yet an institution of any sacred merit but still only a place to work, and who regard their present association with it as something temporary 则为其定语从句。

39. regardless of 意为“不顾，不管”。E.g. He says what he thinks, regardless of other people's feelings.他想到什么就说什么，毫不考虑别人的感受。

40. I have the feeling now that there is no place left for me to go. -- that there is no place left for me to go 为 feeling 的定语从句。

Lesson Two Eveline

1. She sat at the window watching the evening invade the avenue. 本句中, 现在分词短语 watching the evening invade the avenue 作动词 sat 的伴随状语。

2....in her nostrils was the odor of dusty cretonne. 本句为倒装句, 正常语序为 The odor of dusty cretonne was in her nostrils.

3....she heard his footsteps clacking along the concrete pavement and afterwards crunching on the cinder path before the new red houses. 本句中, clacking...and...crunching 为并列结构, 作 heard 的宾语补足语。介词短语 before the new red houses 作定语修饰 path。

4. One time there used to be a field there in which they used to play every evening with other people's children. —one time 表示“曾经, 一度”。 E.g. At one time we used to go skiing every winter. 我一度每个冬天都去滑雪。In which 引导一个表示地点的定语从句修饰 field。Used to be 表示“过去经常”。 E.g. Life here is much easier than it used to be. 如今这里的生活比从前可舒服多了。请注意它与 be used to (doing) sth. 的区别, 后者意为“习惯, 适应”。 E.g. The food in England is strange at first but you will soon get used to it. 英国食物一开始吃不惯, 但不久你就会适应。

5....built houses in it—not like their little brown houses, but bright brick house with shining roofs. 本句中, not...but...为一个常用结构, 表示“不是...而是...”。

6. little Keogh the cripple—the cripple 为 little Keogh 的同位语。

7. Her father used often to hunt them in out of the field with his blackthorn stick;...

—hunt 本意为“打猎”，这里是“驱赶；赶走”的意思。 E.g. Hunt the neighbor's cat out of the garden! 把邻居的猫赶出花园！ in 这里是副词， hunt in 这里可译为“赶回家去”。

8. keep nix 这里是俚语，意为“监视；站岗”；相当于“keep watch”。

9. Still they seem to have been rather happy then. —still 表示“尽管如此”，相当于“in spite of this”。 E.g. He has treated you badly; still, he's your brother and you should help him. 他待你不好，但他终究是你的兄弟，你应该帮助他。

10. She looked round the room, reviewing all its familiar objects which she had dusted once a week for so many years, wondering where on earth all the dust came from. —现在分词短语 reviewing...和 wondering...作 looked 的伴随状语。 Which 引导一个定语从句，修饰 objects。 On earth 通常用来加强语气，意为“到底，究竟”。 E.g. What on earth are you doing? 你到底在做什么？

11. Perhaps she would never see again those familiar objects from which she had never dreamed of being divided. —from which 引导一个从句修饰 objects，其中介词 from 是与 divide 连用，表示“与...分开”。 Not dream of sth./doing sth. 是固定短语，意为“无论如何也不做某事”。 E.g. I should never have dreamt of saying such a thing. 我无论如何也不会说出这样的话来。表示“梦见某事物”时，常用“dream of/about sth./doing sth.”结构。 E.g. I dreamt about flying last night. 昨晚我梦见自己在飞翔。

12. And yet during all those years she had never found out the name of the priest whose yellowing photograph hung on the wall above the broken harmonium beside

the colored print of the promises made to Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque. 本句中, whose 引导的定语从句修饰 the priest, 其中 yellow 是动词, 意为“变黄, 发黄”。

E.g. The manuscript had yellowed with age. 手稿因年久而发黄了。介词短语 on the wall, above the broken harmonium, beside the colored print of the promises 均为表示地点的状语; 过去分词短语 made... 作定语修饰 promises.

13. consent to do 意为“同意”。

E.g. They finally consented to go with us. 他们最终同意跟我们一起走。还可以说: “consent to sth.”。 E.g. She made the proposal, and I readily consented to it. 她提出建议, 我欣然同意。

14. She tried to weigh each side of the question. —weigh 本意为“称重”。

E.g. This piece of meat weighs four pounds. 这片肉重四磅。在这里是“衡量”的意思。

E.g. to weight the pros and cons 权衡正反两方面的意见。

15....she had those whom she had known all her life about her. 这里 about 相当于 around, 意为“在身边”。这个句子的主句为 She had those about her. 其中含有一定语从句, 其关联词 whom 在从句中作宾语。

16....and her place would be filled up by advertisement. —fill 本意为“填满”, 这里意为“派某人担任某职”。 E.g. The vacancy has already been filled. 空缺已有人补上。

17. She had always had an edge on her, especially whenever there were people

listening. —have edge on/over sb.意为“略胜过”。E.g. The young tennis player definitely had the edge on his folder opponent.年轻的网球选手显然要比年长的那个对手略胜一筹。在本文中可理解为“总想压她一头”。

18.She would not be treated as her mother had been. 本句中省略了一些成分, 原句应为”She would not be treated (in a way) as her mother had been treated.”

19.She knew it was that that had given her the palpitations. 本句中, 第一个that指代上文中提到的“她担心挨父亲的打”这件事, 第二个that为强调句”it was...that”结构中的that.

20.go far 在本文中意为“攻击; 打”。E.g. The newspaper really went for him over his defense of terrorism.报纸对他偏袒恐怖主义的行为大肆攻击。另外, go for 还有以下常见的意思: 1)适用于。What I said about Smith goes for you, too.我说的有关史密斯的话也适用于你。2)去找来。Shall I go for a doctor? 我去请医生来好吗? 3)喜欢。I don't go much for modern art.我不太喜欢现代艺术。4)选择。I think I'll go for the fruit salad.我想我还是要水果沙拉吧。

21....but latterly he had begun to threaten her and say what he would do to her only for her dead mother's sake. 本句中, latterly 是“近来”的意思, 相当于“lately; nowadays”。For the sake of sb./for sb.'s sake, 意为“为了某人起见”。E.g. I'll help you for your sister's sake.看在你姐姐的面子上, 我会帮助你。Only 这里是“要不然; 要不是”的意思。E.g. He would probably do well in the examination only he gets very nervous.他要不是考试时太紧张, 成绩可能会不错。这句话可译为“要不是看在她

死在的母亲的面，他会怎样对待他。”

22. In the end he would give her money and ask her had she any intention of buying Sunday's dinner. 该句的这种说法不太普遍，通常我们会说“ask her if she had any intention of buying Sunday's dinner”。

23. Then she had to rush out as quickly as she could and do her marketing, holding her black leather purse tightly in her hand in her hand as she elbowed her way through the crowds and returning home late under her load of provisions. 本句中，现在分词短语 holding... 和 returning... 为并列成分修饰动词 do，前者作伴随状语，后者表示结果。As 连接同时发生的两个动作 hold 和 elbow。Elbow one's way through 用肘朝一方向强行开路，e.g. He elbowed his way through the crowd. 他用肘开路，从人群中挤过。

24. She had hard work to keep the house together and to see that the two young children who had been left to her charge went to school regularly and got their meals regularly. 本句中，charge 译为“照管，监护”。E.g. to leave a child in a friend's charge 把孩子留给朋友照顾。That 引导的宾语从句中，who 引导的定语从句修饰 children。

25. She was to go away with him by the night-boat to be his wife and to live with him in Buenos Ayres, where he had a home waiting for her. 本句中，不定式 to be his wife 和 to live with him 作目的状语。Where 引导的非限定性定语从句修饰 Buenos Ayres。

26. He was standing at the gate, his peaked cap pushed back on his head and his hair tumbled forward over a face of bronze. -- his peaked cap pushed back on his head and

his hair tumbled...为独立结构, 逻辑主语分别为 his peaked cap 和 his hair。试比较:

1)Turning to the right, you will see the church.向右转, 你会看到教堂。2)John arriving home, Mary asked him to dine.约翰回到家里, 玛丽要他去吃饭。第一句中分句的主语是 you 与主句的主语的一致, 可改写为”If you turn to the right, you will see the church.”。第二句中分词的主语为 John, 跟主句的主语从句不一致, 可改写为”When John arrived home, Mary asked him to dine.”。

27.He had started as a deck boy at a month on a ship of the Allan Line going out of Canada. —at 指比率、价格、速度等。E.g. I bought this coat at half-price.我用半价买了这件衣服。Line 这里指“运输公司”。E.g. a shipping line 轮船公司, an air line 航空公司。分词短语 going out to Canada 作定语修饰 ship。

28.He had fallen on his feet in Buenos Ayres. —fall on one's feet 表示“迅速恢复”, 这里可译为“站稳脚跟”。

29.The white of two letters in her lap grew indistinct. —white 这里是名词“白色”的意思。E.g. be dressed in white 穿一身白色的衣服。

30....when she had been laid up for a day...这里 lay up 表示“卧床不起”。E.g. I have been laid up with flu for a week.我患流感已在家休息了一个星期了。

31.Her time was running out, but she continued to sit by the window, leaning her head against the window curtain, inhaling the odour of dusty cretonne. —run out 表示“耗尽, 用光”的意思。E.g. We are running out of petrol.我们的汽油快用光了。分词短

语 leaning...和 inhaling...为并列结构, 作伴随状语修饰 sit。

32. She knew the air. —air 这里意为“曲子”。

33. Strange that it should come that very night to remind her of the promise to her mother, her promise to keep the home together as long as she could. —strange 前省略了 It is..., 这种结构后面的宾语从句通常要用 should+动词原形的虚拟语气结构。

her promise to keep the home together as long as she could 为前面 the promise 的同位语, 进一步说明 promise 的内容。Keep the home together 这里意为“维持这个家”。

34. As she mused the pitiful vision of her mother's life laid its spell on the very quick of her being—that life of commonplace sacrifices closing in final craziness. 本句中的主句的主语为 the pitiful vision of her mother's life。Spell 本意为“魔力、威势”, 这里可理解为“触动; 震动”的意思。that life of commonplace sacrifices closing in final craziness 为 her mother's life 的同位语。现在分词短语 closing in final craziness 表示结果, 可译为“最后却死于精神失常”。

35. Through the wide doors of the sheds she caught a glimpse of the black mass of the boat, lying in beside the quay wall, with illumined portholes. 现在分词短语 lying... 和介词短语 with illumined portholes 作伴随状语。Catch a glimpse of 意为“一眼瞥见”。E.g. He caught a glimpse of her before she banished into the crowd. 他看见她一闪就在人群中消失了。

Lesson Three What's Wrong with Our Press

1. Newspapers have two great advantages over television. 句子中 have two great advantages over 意为“胜于, 优于”。

E.g. You have an advantage over me. You can make dress. 你比我强, 你会做衣服。

Advantage

还可用在其他短语中: give sb. an advantage over 意为“使某人比较有利”。

E.g. John's university education gave him advantage over other boys. 约翰所受的大学教育使他比其他男孩处于更有利的地位。

Take advantage of 的意思为“利用”。

E.g. I took advantage of the moment to leave the room. 我利用那一刻离开了房间。

To one's advantage 意为“对某人有利”。

E.g. It is to our advantage to recognize this characteristic. 认清这一特点对我们有利。

2. against 介词, 这里意思是“预防, 防备”。它还有其他不同的译法。We have saved some money against old age. 我们积攒了一些钱以备养老。还可表示反对关系。E.g. We are going to call a general strike against armed intervention. 我们准备号召一次大罢工以反对武装干涉。英语中常用介词来表示动作, 意思相当于汉语中的某些动词, 翻译时应注意词类转换。

3. But here are some interesting statistics from a little, and little known, survey... 这是一个以 here 引起的倒装句。由 here 引起谓语是 be 的句子常使用倒装结构,

E.g. Here is your book. 这是你的书。但如果主语过短, 就仍用正常语序。

E.g. Here we are. This is the railway station. 咱们到了, 这就是车站。句中第一个 little 为形容词, 意思为“小的”, 直接修饰后面的名词 survey; 第二个 little 是副词,

意思为“很少”，修饰形容词 known。

4. In it he asks everybody but me this question:... 代词 it 指上文中的 survey。But 为介词，意思是“除去，除了”，多和 nothing, anything, nobody, nowhere, who, all 等连用。E.g. There was nothing to be seen but a few lights. 除了几盏灯，什么也看不见。No one can do it but him. 除了他，谁也做不了这件事。It was anything but bad. 这并不是什么坏事。Put it anywhere but on the floor. 放哪儿都行，就是别放地上。I had no alternative but to walk out. 除了走出来，我别无选择。The whole day long I hear nothing else but that I am an insufferable boy. 我整天听到的话全都是说我是个不可容忍的孩子。

5.... as against nineteen per cent for radio. 这里 as against 表示对比关系，意思是“而...是”。For radio 是介词短语，作定语修饰 nineteen per cent (people)，介词 for 表示“赞成或主张”的意思。E.g. Are you for the government or against it? 你是支持政府还是反对政府？

6.... which of the four versions would you be most inclined to believe? —incline 原意为“倾向于”，用过去分词作表语常表示“倾向于，感到要，喜爱”之意，后面可接不定式和介词短语。E.g. I am not specially inclined to talk to him. 我并不特别想同他讲话。Do you feel inclined for a walk? 你想去散散步吗？

7. The fact is that although network television still allots too little time to... than the nation's press as a whole. 句子中第一个 that 引导一表语从句，表语从句中又含有一个让步状语从句和主句，主句中含有一形容词比较级结构 better...than...。短语

as a whole 意思是“总起来, 作为整体”。E.g. We must examine these problems on a whole. 我们必须把这些问题作为一个整体来研究。注意应区别于 on the whole (总的说来)。E.g. You have made a few mistakes but on the whole you have done well. 你犯了几个错误, 但总的说来你干得不错。

8. I am speaking of the local press which in hundreds... that pass for radio news. 句子中 which 引导一个定语从句修饰 the local press, which 在从句中作主语; 从句中还有由 aside from 引起的短语, 其中包括一个由 that 引导的定语从句, 修饰 recitals 一词。短语 aside from 意为“除了”。E.g. Aside from his meager savings, he has nothing to fall back on. 除了微薄的积蓄, 他没有什么可依靠。Pass for 意为“被当作, 被认为”。E.g. Your accent is excellent; you'd pass for an English man. 你的口音极佳, 你会被当作是英国人的。

9. Well, let's get the partisan bit over with. 一句中 get over with 的原意是“做完某事”。E.g. If we must clean the room, let's start early and get it over with. 如果我们非得打扫房间, 那就早点动手把它干完吧! 这里指“将.....解释清楚”。

10.... and since advertising is big business, advertising is by nature Republican. —since 引起一个原因状语从句, 主句中 by nature 的意思是“本性上”或“天生地”。E.g. Tigers are cruel by nature. 老虎的本性就是残忍的。Advertising 作名词是 advertisement (简称 ad) 的总称。

11. Yet nowhere in network newscasts or network commentaries on current events have I encountered... the majority of newspapers in this country. 这是一个倒装句,

句子由状语 nowhere...引起; the often rabid bias 为宾语的同位语, 后面还接修饰它的定语从句, 关系代词 that 在从句中作主语, 不能省略。Encounter 的意思是“以外遇到”或“遭遇”。E.g. She encountered an old friend on the street.她在街上遇到一位老朋友。They encountered every kind of difficulty.他们遇到了各种各样的困难。注意以 never, little, often, not, only, not until, hardly, scarcely 等词引起的句子常用倒装语序。

12.confine 意为“把.....限制在(某范围内)”。E.g. His illness confined him to bed. 他的病让他卧床不起。I wish you would confine yourself to the matter under discussion.我希望你不要超出所讨论的问题。注意与 limit 的区别。Limit 常指在时间, 空间, 范围等方面不能超过某一规定的指标。E.g. We must limit the expense to \$10.我们必须把开销限制在 10 美元之内。

13.This particular fact of life is a shameful one: that newspapers whose duty is to inform...the Republican side. 句中冒号表示后面的部分起解释作用, 后面 that 引导的从句可看作表语从句, 与 a shameful one(fact)是并列关系, 说明其原因。表语从句中含有一个 whose 引导的定语从句, 修饰主语 newspapers, 谓语 give 直接引导间接宾语 them 和直接宾语 one side of the issues, that 引导一定语从句修饰 issues 一词; 破折号起进一步解释作用, 后面的 the Republican side 用来具体说明 one side。

14.Some of the same papers which loudly extol the virtues of... a balanced and independent opinion. 这句话主语后有一个 which 引导的定语从句修饰它, 谓语动词是进行时 are failing, 由代介词 on 的 which 引导的另一个定语从句修饰宾语中

facts 一词。句中 the same papers 是指上文中提到的同一些报纸。

15....by and large... 意思是“总的来说，大体上说”。E.g. There were bad days, but it was a pleasant summer, by and large.虽然也有几次坏天气，但总的说来这是一个令人愉快的夏天。

16....either by letting opposing spokesmen have their say, or by outlining the positions held by both major parties on the subject involved. 这是由 either...or 连接的两个介词短语，在句中作方式状语。第一个短语中 let 后面接省略 to 的不定式短语 have one's say, 意思是“把某人的想法说出来”。E.g. Let him have his say on this matter. Don't interrupt him.让他把对这件事情的看法讲出来，不要打断他。第二个短语中，过去分词短语 held by both parties 和介词短语 on the subject involved 都修饰 positions 一词。Involved 为过去分词作定语修饰 subject, 意思是“所涉及的，有关的”。但是作形容词时，则意为“复杂的，不好懂的”。E.g. His letter was very involved.他的信读起来不好懂。He told me an involved story about his family.他给我讲了个有关他家庭的复杂故事。

17.knock each other down —knock down 原意思为“打倒，击倒”，这里指在辩论中战胜对方，使对方服输。

18.What has the local press of this nature? 这句话的意思为 What does the local press have of this nature?介词短语 of this nature 修饰主语的疑问代词 what, 意思是“这种类型的什么事情”。

19.In its entertainment, television caters far too much to the lowest instincts of

man, ...句中 cater to 的意思是“迎合, 适应”。E.g. Some magazines caters to boys. 有些杂志迎合男孩子的喜好。Newspapers have to cater to many different types of interest among the public. 报纸必须适应公众多种不同类型的兴趣需要。句中 for 和 too 均为副词, 修饰另一副词 much, 表示程度。

20. But there is one appetite it does not feed and which the partisan newspapers of the nation do: the appetite for hate—hate of whatever is different. 句子中有两个并列的定语从句修饰主语 appetite, 第一个定语从句 it does not feed 省略了关系代词, 句中 it 指 television; 第二个定语从句由 which 引导, 谓语动词 do 代替了 feed, 以避免重复。冒号后面的短语用来说明主语 appetite, 其中含有一个 whatever 引导的宾语从句作介词 of 的宾语, 进一步说明 hate 一词。

21. But it has an equally sacred right to explain that position...not with emotion but with fact. 句中 equally 为副词修饰宾语 right 前作定语的形容词 sacred; 宾语 right 后还有三个并列的不定式短语作定语修饰它。第一个短语中的 in the light of 的意思是“根据, 参照, 考虑到”。E.g. Please analyze it in the light of the principles discussed. 请根据经过讨论的原理进行分析。第三个短语中又含 but 连接的两个并列的分词短语。

22. Here, of course, is where background information helps the public to draw its conclusions. 这是一个倒装句, 由 where 引起的是主语从句, 在句子中作主语, 意为“……之处, ……的方面”。

23. a handful of —意思为“少数几个”。E.g. Only a handful of people attended the meeting. 只有少数几个人参加了会议。但 quite (a bit of) a handful 则意为“很 (有

点) 不好管, 难以驾驭”。E.g. That child is quite a handful. 那个孩子很不好管。

24....I fail to find in any local paper any attempt, however minimal, ...neither nourish nor inform. 本句中 however minimal 为省略形式的状语从句, 连接副词 however 可修饰形容词或副词, 引起状语从句, 意思是“不管多么”, 从句中某些成分可省略。E.g. We shall never succeed, however much we try. 不管多么努力, 我们都不会成功。However cold it is, she always goes swimming. 不管天多冷, 她都坚持游泳。短语 muscle of digestion 直译为“消化肌”, 这里指“理解能力”或“领悟能力”。后面还有一带介词 without 的 which 引导的定语从句修饰它; 从句中由 neither...nor 连接的两并列的谓语动词, 意思是“既不.....也不.....”。

25....nothing, that is except a collection of snippets used as fillers between the ads and picked at random. 这里 that is except...用来说明 nothing 一词, 是指“除.....之外”之一条件下的 nothing。E.g. We disagreed on nothing, except method. 除方法以外, 我们没有任何地方意见不一致。而这一 nothing 又用来进一步说明前面一个 nothing, 使其含义更严格更确切。短语 at random 意思为“随便地, 胡乱地”。E.g. He took a book at random. 他随便拿起了一本书。

26. One of the greatest and most justified criticisms of television has been that in appealing to...minority audience and minority tastes. 这句话主语中含有两并列的形容词最高级形式, 后面由 that 引导的表语从句, 从句中含一个介词短语 in appealing to..., 其中 appeal 与 to 连用, 意思是“投合(兴趣或心意)”。E.g. This book does not appeal to children. 这本书不合孩子们的兴趣。此外, 在下文...that appeals to emotion rather than reason 中 appeal 还有“诉诸, 求助于”的意思。E.g. If you don't

obey me, I shall appeal to force.如果你不服从我,我就要诉诸武力了。Justified 的意思是“正当的,有道理的”, e.g. The editor was justified to refuse your 的区别, justifiable 的意思是“可以证明是正当的,有理由的”。E.g. If it is justifiable, then we'll take these steps.如果能证明是正确的,我们就将采取这些步骤。

27....I pick up the local paper to find this enjoyment or interest—in vain. 句中不定式 to find...作目的状语; 短语 in vain 也是状语, 意思是“白费力气, 毫无结果”。

E.g. He tried in vain to open the locked door.他试图打开锁着的门, 但白费力气。这个短语还可用作表语。E.g. All our efforts were in vain.我们的全部努力都没有结果。

28.How many times have I heard them say “If you want to see what a really bad paper is like, read our sheet?” 这个一个特殊疑问句, 谓语动词 hear 后有宾语 them 和省略 to 的不定式短语作宾语补足语; 不定式短语中有一段引语, 有假设状语从句和主语构成, 状语从句中还含有一 what 引起的宾语从句, 主句为一祈使句。

29.I don't know, in fact, of any medium that has changed as little in the last twenty years as the daily press. 句中谓语动词 know of 的意思为“听说过, 知道(有)”。

E.g. Do you know Mr. Jackson? No, but I know of him.你认识杰克逊先生吗? 不认识, 但我听说过他。That 引导一个定语从句修饰 medium 一词, 从句中用 as...as 结构表示比较。

30.in turn 意思为“又(同样做某事)”。E.g. Each of the three boys teases his younger brothers—John, the biggest, teases Bob, the middle boy; and Bob in turn teases Tim, the youngest.三个男孩都戏弄自己的弟弟, 老大约翰戏弄老二鲍勃; 鲍勃又戏弄

最小的迪姆。此外 in turn 还有“轮流着, 一个接一个”的意思。E.g. They answered the teacher's question in turn. 他们一个接一个地回答老师的问题。

31. But not to learn. —这是一个省略了主谓结构的句子。这个不定式实际上与上句中三个不定式短语是并列关系, 意思是 They will buy your papers but not to learn.

尚德机构

Lesson Four The Tragedy of Old Age in America

1. Americans find it difficult to think about old age until they are propelled into the midst of it by their own aging and that of relatives and friends. —find it + adj. + to do sth. 为常用的搭配形式，意为“发觉做某事很……”。E.g. He found it interesting to live alone. 他发觉一个人独处是一件很有趣的事情。Many people would find it disgusting to eat rats. 很多人会觉得吃老鼠是令人恶心的。The midst of 意为“……的中央，……中”，常用的搭配形式为 in the midst of，意为“在……中央，在……中”。E.g. in the midst of the crowd 在人群中。而此句中的 that 所指为前面所提到的 aging。

2....we have leaped over that long period of time proceeding death known as old age. -- that long period of time proceeding death known as old age 为该句的宾语，而 proceeding death known as old age 为后置定语修饰 that long period of time. 另外 leap 与 jump 为近义词。向“前方”、“上方”任一方的跳跃皆可用 jump，但是 leap 大多用于指向“前方”的跳跃。

3.in truth 意思是“真正，实际上，的确”。E.g. The ugly frog was in truth a handsome prince. 那个丑陋的青蛙实际上是个英俊的王子。另外，常见的还有 to tell you the truth, 意思是“说老实话，说真的”。E.g. To tell you the truth, I hate to do it. 说实话，我真不愿意干。

4. People will speak of looking forward to their “retirement years”. —speak of 为固定搭配，意为“说……的事，提及”。E.g. He never spoke of his son. 他从未谈到过他的儿子。

5. Medicare has lulled the population into reassuring itself that the once terrible financial burdens of late-life illness are now eradicated. —lull sb. into... 意为“哄骗某人……”。E.g. lull sb. into a false sense of security 哄骗某人产生一种虚假的安全

感。而 that the once terrible financial burdens of late-life illness are now eradicated 为 reassuring 的宾语从句。

6.They are pictured as delighted residents of retirement communities with names like Leisure World and Sun City, with lots of grass, clean air and fun. -- of retirement communities with names like Leisure World and Sun City, with lots of grass, clean air and fun 与 delighted 一起作 residents 的定语, 而 with names like Leisure World and Sun City, with lots of grass, clean air and fun 用来修饰 communities。

7.A second theme runs through the popular view of old age. —run through 在此意为“贯穿……, 穿过……”。E.g. A keen humor runs through his writing.在他的文章中贯穿了一种辛辣的幽默。其它常用意思为“跑着穿过; 划掉; 挥霍, 很快用完”。E.g. He has run through his writing.他把全部家产挥霍个精光。

8.One hears children saying they are afraid to get old, middle-aged people declaring they want to die after they have passed their prime, and numbers of old people wishing they were dead. —hear sb. doing sth.为固定搭配形式, 意为“听到某人在做某事”, 此处的 children saying they are afraid to get old, middle-aged people declaring they want to die after they have passed their prime 和 numbers of old people wishing they were dead 都为 hear 的宾语。

9.in reality 意为“实际上, 事实上”。E.g. We thought he was serious but in reality he was joking.我们认为他是认真的, 但事实上他是在开玩笑。

10. the life cycle —生命周期

11....they must conserve strength and resources where necessary and adjust creatively to those charges and losses that occur as part of the aging experience. -- where necessary 这一状语为省略形式, 其完整形式为 where it is necessary;而 that occur as part of the aging experience 为修饰 those charges and losses 的定语从句。

12.For many elderly Americans old age is a tragedy, a period of quiet despair,

deprivation, desolation and muted rage. —该句的主语为 old age 而 a period of quiet despair, deprivation, desolation and muted rage 为表语 a tragedy 的同位语。

13. There are also inevitable personal and physical losses to be sustained, some of which can become overwhelming and unbearable. -- to be sustained 为宾语 losses 的后置定语，而 some of which can become overwhelming and unbearable 为该宾语的非限定性定语从句。

14. Herein lies what I consider to be the genuine tragedy of old age in American—we have shaped a society which is extremely harsh to live in when one is old. —因其主语部分 what I consider to be the genuine tragedy of old age in American—we have shaped a society which is extremely harsh to live in when one is old 过长，为保持句子的平衡，该处采用了倒装形式，而 we have shaped a society which is extremely harsh to live in when one is old 则为 tragedy 的同位语。

15. at times 有时，偶尔。E.g. At times I go out to the beach. 有时候我到海滩去。

16. For the most part the elderly struggle to exist in an inhospitable world. -- for the most 为固定词组，意为“大部分是，多半”。E.g. The student could for the most part follow my lecture. 学生们大都能了解我讲课的内容。而 inhospitable 意为“冷淡的”，其反义词为 hospitable 热情的，前缀 in- 表“无……，不……，非……”之意。E.g. incorrect 不正确的，在以 l 起首的单词前加 il-，以 b, m, p 起首的单词前加 im-，而在以 r 起首的单词前加 ir-。E.g. impossible 不可能的 ; irregular 不定期的 ; illegal 非法的。

17. hand in hand 为固定词组，意为“手牵手，携手，共同地”，与 together 意同。

E.g. walk hand in hand 手牵手一起走。

18. What we do not realize is that these poor are joined by multitudes of people who become poor only after growing older. -- what we do not realize 为主语部分，该句的

谓动词为 is。that these poor are joined by multitudes of people who become poor only after growing older 为表语从句，而 who become poor only after growing older 为 people 的定语从句。

19. keep up with 不落在.....的后面。E.g. keep up with the changes in fashion 跟上时尚的变化。

20. pay off 还清，偿清。E.g. I've now paid off all my debts. 我现在已经还清了所有的债。

21. Even the relatively well-off are not assured of an income that will support them. -- well-off 为形容词，意为“富裕的”。此处与 the 连用，起名词作用，the relatively well-off 指“相对富裕的人”；其反义词为 badly-off 生活穷困的。而 that will support them 为修饰 income 的定语从句。

22. The American dream promised older people that if they worked hard enough all their lives, things would turn out well for them. -- that if they worked hard enough all their lives, things would turn out well for them 为直接宾语从句 其中的 turn out well for... 意为“对.....结果会很好”。

23. believe in 相信。注意 believe in 与 believe 用法的区别。Believe 指“相信某人的话”，而 believe in 则指“信赖（人格、力量等）”。E.g. I believe him, but I don't believe in him. 我相信他的话，但不信赖他的人格。

24. Age discrimination in employment is unrestrained, with arbitrary retirement practices and bias against hiring older people for available jobs. -- with arbitrary retirement practices and bias against hiring older people for available jobs 为状语部分。

25....so there is no opportunity to learn new skills. —该句中省略了 for them。其完整形式为 so there is no opportunity for them to learn new skills.

26.... the balance must come from their own incomes and savings, or from Medicaid, which requires a humiliating means test. —balance 此处指“收支，借贷的相抵、结余、余额”，其另一常用义为“平衡，均衡”。E.g. There is a nice balance between work and play in his life.他把生活中的工作和游戏控制得很平衡。而该句中的 which requires a humiliating means test 为修饰 Medicaid 的非限定性定语从句。

27.Psychoanalysts, the elite of the psychiatric profession, rarely accept them as patients. -- the elite of the psychiatric profession 为 psychoanalysts 的同位语，其中应注意 elite 的用法：1)常将单数形式视为复数；2)中文的“精英”通常指个人或团体，而英文的 elite 则指名人，有权利者及上流社会等出类拔萃的集体分子。E.g. He considers himself to be one of the elite.他觉得自己是优秀分子之一。

28....municipal hospitals in turn funnel them into... effort which might enable them to return home. —in turn 为固定词组，意为“依次”，而 which might enable them to return home 则为定语从句，修饰 effort。

29.dishonest 不正直的，不诚实的，其反义词为 honest 诚实的。前缀 dis-：1)表示“否定”，“相反”，disapprove“不赞成”；2)表示“分离”、“除去”，“剥夺”，discover“发现”。

30.When windowed they do not have the same social prerogatives as older men to date and marry those who are younger. -- when windowed 为省略形式。当 when 引导的从句中的主语与主句主语一致时，从句中的主语与 be 动词可一起省略，其完整形式为 when they are windowed。

31.An ironic turn of events when one remembers that most of them were raised from childhood to consider marriage the only acceptable state. -- when one remembers that most of them were raised from childhood to consider marriage the only acceptable state 为该从句中的宾语从句。consider marriage the only acceptable state 中使用的 consider+n.1+n.2，其完整形式为 consider+n.1+(to be)+n.2/adj.意为“将……视为，

认为”。E.g. I consider him (to be) my best friend. 我将他视为我最好的朋友。He considers himself intelligent. 他认为他自己很聪明。

32. even though 即使…… 纵使……。注意 even though 与 even if 用法的区别 : even if 的从句中含有强烈的假定性，而 even though 则多以此从句之内容为前提。E.g. Even if he is poor, she loves him. (He may be poor, yet she loves him.) 即使他很穷，她也还是爱他。Even though he is poor, she loves him. (He is poor, yet she loves him.) 尽管他很穷，她还是爱他。

33. due to 由于……的原因，注意该词组后接名词形式。E.g. The game was postponed due to rain. 比赛因下雨而延期。

34. However, patterns of immigration by Asian-Americans to this country, --- have all taken a toll of their elderly and their families. —they have faced 为 discrimination 的定语从句，该句的谓语动词为 have taken。

Lesson Five Trifles (Part One)

1.The kitchen in the now abandoned farmhouse of John Wright, ... other signs of incomplete work. 这是一个省略句,省略了主谓结构,仅保留了名词词组。Kitchen 为中心词,后面紧跟做定语的介词短语;a gloomy kitchen 为它的同位语;过去分词 left 引起短语也作定语,修饰 kitchen 一词,破折号后面为三个并列名词词组,进一步说明分词短语描述的情况。第二个破折号后为对这三个词组的补充说明。

2.This feels good. 这里 feel 意为“感觉出来”,是系动词。E.g. Ice feels cold.冰摸上去感觉很凉。Silk feels soft and smooth.丝绸感觉起来柔软光滑。

3....you explain to Mr. Henderson just what you saw when you came here yesterday morning. 句中 what 引起一个宾语从句,其中又含一个时间状语从句。What 引起宾语从句时,可以作连接代词,意思是“什么”。另外,还有关系代词型用法,意为“.....的事情(或东西)”。E.g. Let me see what you have bought.让我看看你买了什么。What she saw gave her a fright.她看到的情况吓了她一跳。本句中 what 可看作关系代词型用法,即意思为“你看到的事情”。

4.When it dropped below zero last night I thought...with a big case on...句子开始是时间状语从句,其中主语 it 指 temperature;主句中谓语动词 thought 后为省略 that 的宾语从句;破折号后为说明这样的原因。句中 case 意思是“案件”;on 为副词,意思为“有某种活动,发生某种情况”。E.g. What's on?上演什么? Breakfast is on from 8 to 10.早饭时间是 8 点至 10 点。

5.Somebody should have been left here yesterday. 这是一个虚拟语气的句子,叙述与过去事实相反的情况,这种句子的谓语结构通常为 should(would, could, might)+ have +过去分词,意思是“本应该会(能够,可能等),已经做了.....”。e.g. It was

dangerous, you might have injured him.真危险，你简直可能伤着他了。I do not see how I could have done otherwise.我看不出当时不这样我还能怎样做。也可用于虚拟条件句中。E.g. I would have come if I hadn't been so busy.要是不那么忙，我就来了。

6....had my hands full...--have one's hands full 的意思为“非常忙”。E.g. Don't expect him to help us, he has his hands full already.别指望他能帮助我们，他已经非常忙了。

7....as long as I went over everything here myself... 这是一个条件状语从句，后面的主句省略。as long as 的意思是“只要”。E.g. As long as you are happy, it doesn't matter what you do.只要你高兴，做什么都没关系。Go over 这里意思为“查看，搜查”。E.g. The police went over his room several times, but found nothing.警察把他的房间搜查了好几遍，但什么也没发现。

8.I'm going to see if I can't get John Wright to go in with me on a party telephone. — 句中 if 引起一宾语从句。go in with 意为“加入（某人）一起（干某事）”。E.g. He went in with his friends on the deal.他加入朋友们一起做这笔交易。

9....put me off... —put off 这里意思为“回避（回答）”。E.g. Despite all attempts to put him off, the question persisted until he got a satisfactory answer.不管别人怎样试图回避他的问题，这个提问者一直坚持到得到一个满意的答案。

10....but I thought maybe if I went to the house and... much difference to John... — 这句话由主句和让步状语从句构成，主句的谓语动词 thought 后跟一个省略 that 的宾语从句；宾语从句中含 if 引起的条件状语从句，条件状语从句中含两个并列成分，但主句被省略；though 引起让步状语从句，与主句 I thought 构成复合句；状语从句中含一个 that 引起的宾语从句，其中谓语动词 know 后面还有省略

that 的宾语从句，该从句的主语为 what 引起的主语从句。

11. I wasn't sure, I'm not sure yet... 第一句为一般过去时，表示所讲述的过去的事情，即“当时……”，第二句为一般现在时，表示说话时的状态，即“现在……”。

Yet 为副词，这里意思是“仍然”。E.g. He is yet a child. 他仍是个孩子。Father rose early and is working yet. 父亲起床很早，现在仍在工作。

12....and was kind of—pleating it. —kind of 这里的意思是“有点儿，有些”。E.g. I'm feeling kind of tired. 我觉得有些累。

13. And kind of done up. —do up 有多种含义与用法，如“收拾，打扮，捆扎等”，这里则表示“累坏了，非常疲倦”的意思。E.g. They did up the house before the tenants moved in. 房客搬近来前，他们收拾了房子。She did herself up for the party. 她打扮得漂漂亮亮地去参加晚会。Please do up the parcel and post it. 请捆扎好包裹，然后邮寄出去。He was quite done up after the long journey. 长途旅行之后，他非常疲倦。

14. “No,” she says, kind of dull like. 句中 kind of dull like 即 She looked kind of dull. 意思是“她看上去有点迟钝”。这里 like 的用法有点像后词缀，-like 可以作为后缀与名词构成合成形容词或副词，表示“像……一样的（地）”。E.g. childlike 孩子般天真的；godlike 如神的，神圣的；和下文的 businesslike 公务的，有条理的。

15. “Cause he's dead,” ... 口语表达常将 because 写成 cause。

16....says I, not knowing what to say. —says I 为不规范表达，应为 said I. not knowing what to say 是现在分词短语，表示伴随动作。

17. Why, what did he die of? 句中 die of 的意思是“因（患）……而死”。E.g. Her mother died of cancer. 她母亲死于癌症。类似的表达还有 die from，“由于……而死，

因……而死”。E.g. The disease from which he died is incurable.导致他死亡的疾病是无法医治的。

18.I think I'd rather have you go into that upstairs, where you can point it all out. — 句中 I'd rather 即 I would rather (有时用 had rather) 意思为“宁愿”，后面可跟不带 to 的不定式，从句中用虚拟语气。E.g. I'd rather not go out tonight.我宁愿今晚不出去。I'd rather you told me the truth.我宁愿你对我讲实话。Go into that...也是不带 to 的不定式短语，have 后面作宾语的不定式常省略 to。Go into 这里意思为“细谈，讨论”。E.g. We haven't had enough time to go into the details.我们没有时间谈详细情况。关系副词 where 引导一定语从句，修饰 upstairs。Upstairs 虽可作名词，但在句中为副词，因此这一用法不太严谨。（剧本中口语化较浓，有时不太讲究语法。）

19.Somebody slipped a rope round his neck and strangled him and you didn't wake up? 用陈述句的形式和疑问句的语气，是口语中较为常见的提问方式。

20....she said after him. 这里 after 为介词，意思为“跟着，照着……的样子”...e.g. Repeat the words after me.跟我重复这些词。Will you please make the box after the model.请按照原型做这个盒子。

21.We must have looked as if we didn't see how that could be, for after a minute she said, "I sleep sound." 这是由 for 连接的两个并列分句，for 表示原因。第一个分句中情态动词 must 意为“一定，准（是）”，后面跟现在完成时态谓语动词，表示对过去事情的判断；as if 引起表语从句，其中又含一宾语从句 how that could be，宾语从句有省略，应为 how that could be the case，“情况总能如此。”第二个分句中 sound 为副词，意思是“熟（睡）”。

22.I got a feeling that I ought to make some conversation, so I said I had come in to see if John wanted to put in a telephone,... 这是由 so 连接的两个并列句，so 表示结

果。第一个分句中有一个 that 引导的同位语从句，修饰 feeling 一词；第二个分句中有一个省略 that 的宾语从句 I had come...，其中有含一 if 引起的宾语从句作动词 see 的宾语。短语 put in 这里意思为“安装”。E.g. We can't move into the house until they've put the heating in. 只有等他们装完暖气，我们才能搬进这所房子。

23. You've convinced that there was nothing important here-nothing that would point to any motive. 一句中 that 引起一个宾语从句 there was nothing...；破折号为补充说明，其中能够含一个修饰 nothing 的定语从句。Convince 意为“使相信，说服”，常用过去分词作表语，表示“相信”。E.g. I was more convinced than ever that he knew the truth. 我比以前更加相信他了解真相。

24. And yet, for all their worries, what would we do without the ladies? 句子中 for all 的意思是“尽管”。E.g. for all his wealth, he was unhappy. 尽管他有万贯家产，但他并不幸福。He is a poor musician for all his training. 尽管接受了训练，他还是个蹩脚的音乐家。

25. Not much of a housekeeper, would you say, ladies? 这是一个省略句，原句应为 Would you say that she is not much of a housekeeper, ladies? 短语 be not much of 意思为“不是很好的”。E.g. He is not much of a linguist. 他不是个了不起的语言学家。

26. I've not seen much of her of late years. 句中 see much of 的意思为“常见到”，常用于疑问句和否定句。E.g. Do you see much of your boss? 你常见到你的老板吗？late 是形容词，这里意为“最近的”；of late 可作为词组，意为“近来”。E.g. My eyes have been rather bad of late. 近来我的视力一直很差。

27.they didn't get on very well? 一句中 get on 这里的意思为“相处(得好)”。E.g. We got on together like old friends. 我们在一起象老朋友一样相处。

28. But I don't think a place'd be any cheerfuller for John Wright's being in it. 句中谓

语动词 think 后面跟一宾语从句,从句中为一形容词比较级,cheerfuller 应为 more cheerful; for John Wright's being in it 为介词短语,作 place 的定语;其中又含一个带逻辑主语的动名词短语作介词宾语,结尾的 it 应省略。动名词的逻辑主语通常用名词所有格或物主代词来充当,如果不是在句首,也可以用名词普通格或人称代词宾格形式。E.g. Mary's (Her) going there is a big mistake. 玛丽(她)去那里是个大错误。I don't mind John (him) going. 约翰(他)去,我没意见。

29. I suppose anything Mrs. Peters does'll be all right. 句子中 suppose 后面跟宾语从句,从句中的主语为 anything,后面有一个省略关系代词的定语从句与 Mrs. Peters does 来修饰它;'ll 为宾语从句的助动词的简写形式,这种情况下一般不应与宾语从句中的谓语动词 does 连写在一起。

30....and keep an eye out for anything that might be of use to us. 这是一个祈使句,其中含一 that 引起的定语从句,修饰 anything 一词。keep an eye out 意思是“当心,警惕”。E.g. Keep an eye out, we're close to the enemy. 当心,我们已经接近敌人了。be of use=useful 意为“有用处,起作用”。E.g. Don't throw away anything that may be of use. 别把任何可能有用的东西扔掉。

31. Seems mean to talk about her for not having things slicked up when she had to come away in such a hurry. 这是一个省略句,应为 He seems to mean to.... Mean 后跟不定式可表示“打算,想”。E.g. Sorry, I didn't mean to hurt you. 对不起,我并不要伤害你。介词 for 后接一动名词短语作介词短语,表示原因;动名词短语中有一过去分词短语 slicked up,作宾语 things 的补足语,还有一个 when 引起的时间状语从句。Slick up 为口语化表达,意为“使整洁,使漂亮”。

32. My, it's cold in there. My 通常用于感叹句,表示惊奇。E.g. My, what a downpour. 哎呀,好大的雨呀! there 在这种情况下常作副词用,通常前面不加介词 in。

33. I think maybe that's why she kept so much to herself. 句中 that's why... 为一省略关系代词的宾语从句, 其中含有一个由 why 引起的表语从句。短语 keep to oneself 意思是“不跟别人来往”。E.g. Nobody knows much about him. He keeps to himself most of the time. 大家都不太了解他, 他大部分时间都不跟别人来往。此外这一短语还有“不告诉别人”的意思。E.g. He kept the news to himself. 他没把这个消息告诉任何人。

34. Funny thing to want, for there isn't much to get you dirty in jail, goodness knows. 这是两个并列分句。第一个分句为省略句, 应为 It is funny thing to want. To want 为不定式作定语, 修饰 thing, 第二个分句由连词 for 引起, 表示原因, 其中不定式 to get you dirty in jail 也作定语修饰 much 一词。

35. But I suppose just to make her feel more natural. 这是一个省略句, 在 suppose 后面的宾语从句中省略了主谓结构, 应为 it is just to make....

Lesson Six Trifles (Part Two)

1....and he'll make fun of her saying she didn't wake up. 句中 her saying she didn't wake up 为带逻辑主语的动名词短语，作介词宾语，其中又含一个省略 that 的宾语从句 she didn't wake up。短语 make fun of 的意思是“开……的玩笑”。E.g. It's wrong to make fun of old people. 取笑老人是不对的。

2.They say it was such a—funny way to kill a man, rigging it all up like that. 句中 They say 后面跟一个宾语从句，其中 to kill a man 为不定式短语作定语修饰 way 一词；rigging it all up like that 为动名词短语，可以看作是宾语从句中主语 it 的同位语，用来说明 it 所指的内容。Rig up 意思为“草草地做或临时改造”。E.g. They rig up a tent for the night. 他们草草地搭个帐篷过夜。

3.Mr. Henderson said coming out...sudden feeling. 句中 coming out...应为 it was coming out...，是省略形式的宾语从句；come out 这里意思为“(宣布)结果，(传出)消息”。E.g. It came out that she was aware of the facts all the time. 结果是她始终了解事实。句中省略的 it 是宾语从句的形式主语，又含一主语从句 what was needed for the case，还有一个同位语 something to show...修饰 motive 一词。

4.I hope she had it a little more tidied up there. 句中 I hope 后跟一宾语从句，从句中 a little more tidied 为宾语 it 的补足语，it 指楼上房间里的情况。Tidied 是过去分词；tidy 作动词时意思为“整理，收拾”。E.g. He tidied the books and papers on the table. 他整理了桌上的书和纸。

5.Well, let's go out to the barn and get that cleared up. 这是两个并列分句。第二个分句中 cleared up 为过去分词短语，作宾语补足语，that 指那里的情况；clear up 这里意思是“澄清，解决”。E.g. Maybe we can clear up your problem. 也许我们能解决你的问题。

6. I don't know as there's anything so strange, our taking up our time with little things while we're waiting for them to get the evidence. 句中谓语动词 know 后面跟一个宾语从句, our taking up...是带有逻辑主语的动名词短语, 其中还含一个状语从句; 整个句子应为 I don't know that our taking up our time with little things while we're waiting for them to get the evidence is anything so strange.

7. Why, it looks as if she didn't know what she was about! 本句中 as if 引起一个表语从句, 其中又含一个 what 引起的宾语从句; be about 意为“在干(某事)”。E.g. I do not like to be interrupted when I am about an important thing. 我在做重要的事情时不喜欢别人打扰。

8. What do you suppose she was so nervous about? 句中 do you suppose 为插入语。这类插入语常见的还有 I think, I hope, I guess, I wonder, you see, you know, it seems 等等。但是当它们移至句首时, 就会成为句子的主要部分, 而原来的句子就会变成一个分句。E.g. That will be a good beginning, I hope. 希望这是一个良好的开端。The first part, it seems, is better written than the other parts. 第一部分看来比其他部分写得好。

9. They may be through sooner than we think. 句中 sooner 为副词比较级形式, than 引起一比较状语从句。be through 的意思为“做完”。E.g. I'll be through writing in a few minutes. 几分钟后我将写完。

10. There was a man around last year selling canaries cheap, ... 句中 around 可看作副词, 意思是“在附近”, selling canaries cheap 为现在分词短语, 作定语修饰主语 man, 其中 cheap 应为 cheaply。这里是口语化写法。

11. Seems funny to think of a bird here. 句首省略了形式主语 it, 真正的主语是不定式短语 to think of a bird here.

12. But she must have had one, or why would she have a cage? 句中 or 是连词, 这里意思为“否则”。E.g. He had to have a job or go hungry. 他不得不找到工作, 否则会挨饿。

13. She's got that feeling some people have about cats--being afraid of them. 句中 some people have about cats 为省略了关系代词的定语从句, 修饰 feeling 一词; 破折号后的动名词短语为同位语也修饰 feeling, 说明其内容。

14. Looks as if someone must have been tough with it. 句中省略了主语 it; as if 引起表语从句; 短语 be tough with 也作 get tough with, 意为“强硬对待”。E.g. If you don't answer our questions, we'll get tough with you. 如果你不回答我们的问题, 我们将对你采取强硬措施。

15. I don't know what it is but it's a lonesome place and always was. 句中 what it is 为宾语从句, but 引起一并列分句, 其中又含两并列谓语动词, was 后面省略了 a lonesome place. Lonesome 是形容词, 这里意思是“使人感到寂寞的”。此外指人时还有“感到寂寞”之意, 此时应注意与 alone 和 lonely 的区别: lonesome 常指看望有人相伴。E.g. She is lonesome without the children. 孩子们不在身边, 她感到寂寞。Alone 常强调只有独自一人。E.g. From now I shall be alone. 从现在起我就独自一人了。Lonely 有时也作 lone, 指更深层次的孤单, 寂寞。E.g. I suppose I shouldn't have come here, but I get so lonely. 我想我不该来这儿, 但我是太寂寞了。

16. ...and kept his word as well as most, I guess... 这是该句三个并列的谓语结构之一。As well as 意为“同……一样好”, most 指“大多数人”, I guess 为插入语。

17. I don't know, unless it got sick and died. 一句中 unless 为连词, 引导状语从句, 意四为“除非……(否则就不), 如果不”。E.g. Don't come unless I telephone. 除

非我打电话，否则不要来。He will kill them unless we can prevent them.如果我们不能阻止他们，他就会杀死他们。

18. Not till they brought her yesterday. 这是一个省略句，应为，I didn't know her till they brought her yesterday. Not...till 也作 not...until，意思是“直到……才”，until 后面可跟名词，副词，介词短语和从句。E.g. I didn't see Tom until the evening. 我直到晚上才见到汤姆。They didn't stop until after 12 o'clock. 直到过了十二点他们才停下。I didn't begin work until he had gone. 直到他离开我才开始工作。

19. It might take up her mind. 句中 take up 这里意为“占用，占掉（空间，时间）”。E.g. I won't take up much of your time. 我不会占用你很多时间。This big bed takes up a lot of room. 这张大床占据了空间的许多空间。

20. It's all other side to. 这句话应为 It's all to other side. it 指上文中的 its neck.

21. No sign at all of anyone having come from the outside. ——句首省略了 there is. anyone having come from the outside 为带有逻辑主语的完成时动名词短语，作介词 of 的宾语。

22. It would have to have been someone who knew just the-- 句中谓语动词为 would + have + 过去分词，表示对过去情况的一种猜测判断，中间插入 have to 起情态动词的作用，表示“不得不，只能”。Who 引导一定语从句修饰 someone.

23. The two women sit there not looking at one another, but as if peering into something and at the same time holding back. 句中 not looking at one another 为现在分词短语，作状语表示伴随动作；one another 意为“互相”，有时用于两人以上的情况，而 each other 常用于仅有两人的情况，但一般情况下，二者可通用；as if 引起一状语从句，由于该从句主语与主句一致，而且谓语动词为 be，因此二者均被省略；从句中为两并列结构，其中 hold back 这里意思为“踌躇不决，犹豫不

定”。E.g. He held back, not knowing what to do or say.他犹豫不决,不知该做什么,该说什么。此外,它还有“抑制,阻止,隐瞒”的意思。E.g. The dam held back the flooding river.大坝抑制了泛滥的洪水。Shortage of capital held back economic development.资金缺乏阻碍了经济发展。Do not hold back the truth.不要隐瞒真相。

24. When they talk now it is in the manner of feeling their way over strange ground, ...but as if they can not help saying it.句首为一个时间状语从句;主句的主语 it 指 the talk, 其中 feel one's way 意为“摸索着走(干)”。E.g. The blind boy felt this way up the stairs.这个失明的男孩摸索着上了楼。主句后跟两个 as if 引起的状语从句。第一个省略了主谓结构,第二个从句中 can not help doing sth. 的意思为“禁不住(做某事)”。E.g. She couldn't help smiling.她忍不住笑了。

25. If there'd been years and years of nothing, then a bird to sing to you, it would be awful—still, after the bird was still. 这句话由 if 引起的假设状语从句和主句构成。从句中并列结构的主语 years and years of nothing 和 a bird to sing to you, 由 then 连接,其中 to sing to you 为 bird 的补足语;主句中又含一个由 after 引起的时间状语从句,句中两个 still 均为形容词,意思为“不出声的,安静的”。第一个 still 指生活寂寞,第二个 still 指鸟(因死亡而)不再啼叫。

26. Pulling herself back. —pull back 的原意为“往后撤,(使)后撤”。E.g. The enemy pulled back two miles during the night.敌人趁着黑夜撤退了两英里。这里指使自己恢复到原来的立场,态度或精神状态。

27. Oh, I wish I'd come over here once in a while!—句中 wish 后跟一省略 that 的宾语从句。Wish 这里意为“但愿,希望(有与事实相反的情况)”,后面的从句谓语用过去式或与过去完成时相同的形式。E.g. I wish that it were morning. 但愿这是早晨。I wish that I had never met him.我希望自己从未见过他。短语 once in a

while 意思是“偶尔，每隔一些时间”。E.g. They go out together once in a while but not very often.他们隔一段时间就一起出去一词，但不经常这样。

28. We mustn't—take on. 这里 take on 意为“表现出强烈的情感(如愤怒、悲痛等)”。

E.g. It's no good your taking on, because the matter's settled.你生气也没有用，因为此事已经决定了。

29....looks about for something to wrap it in;句中谓语动词为 look for，其中插入的 about 为副词，意为“向四周”；不定式短语 to wrap it in 作定语修饰 something 一词，该词在不定式短语中作介词 in 的宾语，即 to wrap it in something (将它包在某物中)。

30. Wouldn't they just laugh!—这种否定形式的疑问词常常不期待回答，只是用来表示较强的语气，因此被称为修辞疑问句。E.g. Can't he do such a thing?难道他不能做这件事了？Wasn't he a great artist!他真是一个伟大的艺术家。

31. Getting all stirred up over a little thing like a —dead canary. 句子省略了主语与助动词 We are；stirred up 为过去分词短语，作宾语 all 的补足语；引导介词短语的 over 这里意为“为(某事)”。

32. Something to show—something to make a story about—a thing that would connect up with this strange way of doing it 这个短语用来进一步说明上句中的 some definite thing，其中两个 something 后接不定式作它的定语，a thing 为短语中 show 和 make a story about 的宾语，后跟 that 引导的定语从句修饰它。

33. For that matter,... 意思是“对这一点，就此而言，对此”。E.g. “He doesn't trust his partner. For that matter, I can't blame him.”“他不信任他的合作人，就这一点而言，我不能责备他。”She didn't come, and for that matter, she didn't even telephone.她没有来，对此甚至没打个电话。

34....goes to pieces... 这里意为“精神上垮下来”,此外还有“身体垮台,崩溃瓦解”等意。E.g. He seems to have gone to pieces since the death of his wife.他妻子死后,他似乎是完全垮了。

尚德机构

Lesson Seven Ace in the Hole

1. In the seconds before the tubes warmed up, he said aloud, doing it just to hear a human voice, “Jesus. She will pop her lid.” -- warm up 意为“（指机器，发动机等）预热”。Pop 是动词“使破裂”的意思，pop her lid 这里可理解为“暴怒；炸锅”。Doing it 指代“大声说话”这一动作，相当于“saying aloud”，不定式 to hear a human voice 作目的状语。

2. register 原意为“登记，注册”，这里是“声区”的意思。

3. Then the radio came on, warm and strong, so he stopped worrying. 这里 radio 可理解为“收音机里传出的音乐声”，相当于“music from the radio”；形容词 warm and strong 作主语补足语，对主语进行补充说明。

4. ...to hear them made Ace feel so sure inside that...snapped match across the rusty place on the dash. 不定式 to hear them 作全句的主语。在 so...that...句型中状语被提前，正常语序应为“He plucked a cigarette from the pack...shield”，其中过去分词短语 pinched between the car roof and the sun shield 作定语修饰 the pack。另外，动词 plucked, hung 和 snapped 为并列结构，作 that 从句中的谓语。

5. cock —这里是动词“使翘起”的意思。E.g. The horse cocked its ears when it heard the noise. 那马听到声音就竖起耳朵。

6. He was beginning to feel like himself, Ace Anderson, for the first time that whole day, a bad day. -- feel like 原意为“喜欢”。E.g. He feels like having a cup of tea. 他想喝杯茶。Feel like himself 这里表示“感觉像（找到了）自己”；Ace Anderson 作 himself 的同位语。For the first time 为固定短语，表示“第一次”。A bad day 作 that whole day 的同位语。

7. Ace decided to stop at his mother's place and pick up the baby, instead of waiting for Evey to do it. -- pick up 这里是“接某人”的意思。该短语还有其他的用法。E.g.

1)“好转，改善”。The performance started badly but picked up towards the end.演出开始时很差劲，但接近结尾时就好多了。2)“继续，重新开始”。We will pick up where we finished yesterday.我们从昨天停的地方继续进行。Instead of 可译为“不是...而是”，这个短语的用法比较活，后面不仅可以接动名词，而且还可以接不定式或介词短语。E.g. They went there on foot instead of by bus.他们没乘公共汽车而是步行的。

8.She came out on the porch holding a plastic spoon and smelling of cake. 现在分词短语 holding a plastic spoon 和 smelling of cake 作伴随状语修饰 came。

9.She brought a cigarette out of her apron pocket and tucked it deep into one corner of her mouth, the way she did when something pleased her. —the way 是指“将烟深深地塞在嘴角里”这一举动，后半句是对前面动作的补充说明。

10.I didn't mind working Saturdays, but until eleven, twelve Friday nights was too much. 请注意口语中的省略，完整的句子应为“but working until eleven, twelve Friday nights was too much”，其中动名词短语 working until eleven, twelve Friday nights 在句子中作主语。

11....but I, for one, thank dear God you had the brains to get out of it. —brain 的复数形式常用来表示“头脑，智力”。E.g. You need brains to become a university professor. 当大学教授要有才智。

12.keep at —keep at 意为“继续做某事”。E.g. Come on, keep at it, you've nearly finished it!加油，别松劲，你眼看就要完成了！

13.He let the rest of the thought fade as he watched a kid across the street dribbling a basketball around a telephone pole that had a backboard and net nailed on it. 现在分词短语 dribbling a basketball...作 watched 的宾语补足语，相当于 he watched that a

kid across the street was dribbling... , 其中 that 引导的定语从句修饰 a telephone pole.

14. Ace chose to let that go by. —go by 意为“过去；消逝”。E.g. As time goes by my memory seems to get worse. 随着时间的流逝，我的记忆力似乎越来越差。这里可理解为“不去理睬”。

15. Ace left the ignition keys in his pocket and ran along the pavement with Bonnie laughing and bouncing at his chest. —with+宾语(Bonnie)+现在分词(laughing and bouncing)作 ran 的伴随状语。

16. He found a can of beer in the refrigerator behind some brownish lettuce and those hot dogs Evey never got around to cooking. 省略 that 的定语从句 Evey never got around to cooking 修饰 those hot dogs. Get round to sth./doing sth. 意为“找出时间做某事”。E.g. I'm very busy at the moment but I hope to get around to answering your letter next week. 我现在很忙，希望下星期能抽出时间给你回信。

17. Ace didn't see what he could do but try and reason with her. —but 这里是介词 相当于“except”。E.g. She is one of those guests who does nothing but complain. 她是除了抱怨什么也不做的客人之一。

18....and doubting that made him feel crowded. 动名词 doubting that 作主语，that 这里指“该不该与埃维结婚”这件事。Crowded 这里可译为“有压力”。

19. It was bad enough, his mother always crowding him. 这句话可理解为“It was bad enough that his mother had always been crowding him”，it 指代“his mother always crowding him.”

20. What women didn't seem to realize was that there were things you knew but shouldn't say. —what 引导的名词性从句作主语。That 后为表语从句，其中 you knew but shouldn't say 是省略了 that 的定语从句修饰 things。

21. That was all right, just so she kept funny. —so 意为“这样”，即“处于挖苦人的心情之中”。本句可译为“只要这样她能保持玩笑的心态”。

22. She hung up her coat and stepped out her shoes and walked around the room picking up things. 本句中，hung up, stepped out 和 walked around 为并列成分，作句子的谓语。现在分词短语 picking up things 为伴随状语修饰 walked。

23. Leaning over close to Bonnie's nose, Evey grinned, smoke leaking through her teeth,... 本句的主句为“Evey grinned”，现在分词短语 leaning over close to Bonnie's nose 和 smoke leaking through her teeth 作伴随状语修饰 grinned，其中后者为独立主格结构。

24. on top of it 意为“加在某事物上”。E.g. On top of borrowing \$50, he asked me to lend him my car. 他向我借了 50 美元，此外还向我借汽车。

25. She was going to take it like a sport... —sport 原意为“运动”，这里是“玩笑”的意思，还可以说 make sport of，相当于 make fun of，即“嘲笑，开玩笑”的意思。

26. back 此处为动词“后退”的意思。E.g. back a car into the garage 将车倒进车库。另外常用的意思还有“支持”。E.g. She's the candidate who is backed by the Labor Party. 她是工党支持的候选人。

27....but you know I cut that smart stuff out ever since Palotta laid me off. —cut out 意为“不再做(恼人的事)；不再说(恼人的话)”。E.g. I'm sick of you two squabbling —just cut it out! 你们俩吵来吵去真烦人，快打住吧！另外，它还有“去掉，省去”的意思。E.g. You can cut out the unimportant details. 你可以去掉次要的细节。Lay sb. off 意为“解雇”。E.g. They were laid off because of the lack of new orders. 由于没有新的订货，他们被解雇了。

28. But you could have looked and moved the other cars to make more room. -- could have done 表示“本来可以做到而没有做到”。E.g. You could have arrived her earlier.

你本来可以早点到的。

29.fed up 常用于口语之中,意为“厌倦,厌烦”。E.g. I'm fed up with waiting for her to telephone.我等她的电话都等的不耐烦了。

30.She stabbed her cigarette into an ashtray on the arm of the chair so hard the ashtray jumped to the floor.本句中包含 so...that...结构,省略了 that。句子的结构可调整为“She stabbed her cigarette so hard into an ashtray on the arm of the chair that the ashtray jumped to the floor.”其中介词短语 on the arm of the chair 作定语修饰 ashtray。

31.What Ace hated most in their arguments was these silences after Evey had said something so ugly she wanted to take it back.—what 引导的名词性从句作主语。take back 意为“收回或撤回某言语”。E.g. I take back what I said about you being selfish. 我承认不应该说你自私。注意本句中的 so...(that)...结构。

32....she patted where it had been and looked around puzzled.—where it had been 作地点状语。过去分词 puzzled 作伴随状语修饰 looked。

33.You're nuts...—nuts 是形容词,意为“疯狂”,多用于俚语中,相当于 mad 或 crazy。

34.Saying “Baby” over and over again, Ace backed up to the radio and, without turning around, switched on the volume knob. 该句的主要动词为 backed 和 switched,二者为并列结构。现在分词短语 saying “Baby” over and over again 作伴随状语修饰 backed,注意与主句是同一主语。介词短语 without turning around 作插入语,对整句起修饰作用。

35.In her crib, Bonnie whimpered at the sight of her mother being seized. -- at the sight of 意为“一看见”。E.g. He felt sick at the sight of blood.他一看见血就觉得恶心。动名词短语 her mother being seized 作介词短语 at the sight of 的宾语。

36. When, with a sudden injection of saxophones, the tempo quickened, he spun her out carefully, keeping the beat with his shoulders. 介词短语 with a sudden injection of saxophones 作插入语, 其中 injection 原意为“注射; 注入”, 这里可理解为“(乐曲的) 插入”。现在分词短语 keeping the beat with his shoulders 作伴随状语修饰 spun, 其中 beat 是“节奏”的意思。

37....all the other kids were around them, in a ring, clapping time. 一介词短语 in a ring 和现在分词短语 clapping time 作伴随状语, 其中 time 意为“节拍”。

尚德机构

Lesson Eight Science has Spoiled My Supper

1. My education is scientific and I have, in one field, contributed a monograph to a scientific journal. --contribute sth. To 投稿给 (报社、杂志)。E.g. He often contributed essays to the school paper. 他经常把小品投给学校办的报纸。而 monograph 意为“专著, 专题文章”。该词为前缀 mono-与后缀-graph 构成。其中前缀 mono-表示“单一, 单独”。E.g. monotone“单调”, monologue“独白”; 后缀-graph 表示“书写/记录的东西, 被记载的东西”, telegraph“电报”, photograph“照片”。

2. ...when error is committed in the name of Science, ... -- in the name of 为固定词组, 意为“凭……之名, 以……的名义”。E.g. a war wrapped in the name of liberation 假借解放的美名而进行的战争。

3. I agree that our food is nutritious and that the diet of most of us is well-balanced. that our food is nutritious 和 that the diet of most of us is well-balanced 皆为 agree 的宾语从句。agree that 意为“承认……, 为……事见解一致”。有时 that 可省略。E.g. He agreed (that) he should have been more careful. 他承认他当初应该更谨慎一些。Agree 的其他常用搭配形式 agree with sb (与某人意见一致), agree to do sth. “同意做……事”, agree about/on sth. “关于某事意见一致”。

4. year by year —年年, 逐年。常用的还有 year after year, “年复一年”; year in year out, “一年又一年”。E.g. Year after year I have had a letter from Arthur on New Year's Day. 年复一年, 我在新年时都收到亚瑟的来信。There she lay year in year out, unable to move, and with no hope of recovery. 她一年又一年地躺在那里, 动弹不得, 没有任何恢复的希望。

5. It appeals increasingly to the eye. —appeal to 为固定的搭配形式, 意为“投其所好”后接名词。E.g. The movie appeals to young people. 这部电影很投年轻人的喜好。

其他常用意还有“(向人)要求……, 恳求……”。E.g. They appealed to her for help. 他们向她求援。

6.index 此处意为“指示物, 标志”。E.g. It is an index of her character.那是她性格的标志。还可表示: 1) (书籍的)索引, 目录, a library index, “藏书卡”; 2)“指数”, a price index, “物价指数”。

7....I married a girl whose mother is an expert cook of the kind called “old-fashioned”. —whose mother is an expert cook of the kind called “old-fashioned”为该句中宾语 a girl 的定语从句。of the kind called “old-fashioned”为从句中的 cook (厨师) 的定语。

8....she uses the same materials her mother and grandmother died... 该句省略了 as, 其完整形式为 she uses the same materials her mother and grandmother died. 注意该处不能用 that 替换 as。The same...as...指“同种类的事物”, 而 the same...that...指“同一件事物”。E.g. The boy goes to the same university as his father did.这个男孩现在就读的那所大学是他父亲当年学习的地方。This is the same wallet that I lost a week ago.这就是我一星期前遗失的钱包。

9.at the table 在吃饭, 也可表为 at table, 英语中常加 the。E.g. It is considered bad manners to make eating noises when at (the) table in western countries.在西方国家进餐时发出吃东西的声音是失礼的。

10.a gruesome experience —a distasteful, disgusting experience 一种令人厌恶的经历。

11.specialize in 专门从事, 专门研究, 其后接名词。E.g. He decided to specialize in economics.他决定专攻经济。The shop specializes in magazines.那家商店专营杂志。

12....one can buy at least some of the first-rate cheeses that we used to eat—such as

those we had with pie and macaroni. “that we used to eat 为 cheeses”的定语从句，such as those we had with pie and macaroni 为对其的进一步解释。

13.Science—or what is called science—stepped in. -- what is called science 为 science 的同位语从句。Step in 为固定词组，意为“走进”。E.g. Step in please.请进。还可表示“干涉，介入”。E.g. Father stepped in and forbade me to go camping.父亲介入近来，禁止我去野营。

14.... “Give the people the least quality they’ll stand for”. -- the least quality they’ll stand for 为直接宾语，其中 they’ll stand for 为 quality 的定语从句，省略了引导从句的关系代词 that。

15.It was found that the largest number of people will buy something that is bland and rather tasteless. -- that the largest number of people will buy something...为该句的真正的主语，it 为形式主语。而 that is bland and rather tasteless 为从句中宾语 something 的定语从句。

16.Those who prefer a product of a pronounced and individualistic flavor have a variety of preferences. “who prefer a product of a pronounced and individualistic flavor”为 those 的定语从句。a variety of 为固定词组，意为“各种，种种”。E.g. This shop has a variety of toys.这家商店有各种各样的玩具。

17.in other words 换句话说，那就是说。E.g. In other words, they are surprisingly good-humored.换句话说，他们非常具有幽默感。

18.They would cause European food-lovers to gag and guffaw... 这句的意思是 European food-lovers would feel like vomiting at those low-quality imitations or laugh them to scorn.这些低质的仿制品会使欧洲的美食家们恶心或嘲笑。

19.... I couldn’t figure out what had happened to vegetables. —figure out 为固定词组，意为“（好好地思考以）理解……”。E.g. I can’t figure out why she said so.我

无法理解她为何这么说。而另一搭配形式 happen to 其后接名词时，意为“发生在……上”。E.g. A bad accident happened to the family. 这个家庭发生了一场严重的事故。

20. The Parisians manage by getting their vegetables picked at dawn and rushed in farmers' carts to market, where no middleman or market man delays produce on its way to the pot. —where no middleman or market man delays produce on its way to the pot 为 market 的状语从句，修饰全句。

21. ...with the result that what were once edible products become, in transit, mere wilted leaves and withered tubers. -- that what were once edible products become, in transit, mere wilted leaves and withered tubers 为 result 的定语从句，而 what were once edible products 为该从句中的主语。

22. ...you couldn't tell the beans from the peas, the turnips from the squash. —tell sth. From sth. 为固定搭配形式，意为“辨别……和……”。E.g. It's sometimes hard to tell one twin from the other. 双胞胎有时很难分辨。

23. It is only lately that I have found how much science of genetics is involved. —该句采用了强调句型 It is...that...。而从句中 how much science of genetics is involved 为 I have found 的宾语从句。

24. insane 原意是指“疯的，疯狂的”，此处表示 extremely foolish and meaningless 非常愚蠢而又毫无意义。

25. whatsoever 无论何事（物），与 whatever 意义相同。

26. What they have done is to develop “improved” strains of things for every purpose but eating. “what they have done”为该句的主语，而 but 在此与 except 同，意为“除了……以外”。E.g. We had no choice but to wait. 我们除了等待之外别无选择。注意 but 与 except 的用法区别；except 强调所除外的事物/人，而 but 则将重点置于其他事物/人。

27.all at once 突然，忽然，与 suddenly 意思相同。E.g. All at once she spoke out. 她突然大胆地说了出来。

28.Geneticists have gone crazy over such “opportunities”. crazy 有两个含义：1)“发疯，发傻”。E.g. You’re crazy to go out in this stormy weather.你疯啦，在这风暴天里出去。2)“热爱，喜欢得不得了”。E.g. She’s crazy about dancing.她对舞蹈喜欢得要命。

29.They are producing onions that only vaguely remind you of onions. “that only vaguely remind you of onions”为宾语 onions 的定语从句，而该从句中的固定搭配 remind sb. of sth.意为“使某人想起……”。E.g. She reminds me of her mother.她使我想起了她母亲。

30.The women’s magazines are about one third dedicated to clothes... dedicated to clothes 为后置定语修饰 one third。

31.“Institutes” exist to experiment and tell housewives how to cook attractive meals and how to turn leftovers into works of art. -- how to cook attractive meals and how to turn leftovers into works of art 为 tell 的宾语，而 turn sth. Into sth.为固定搭配形式，意为“把……变成……”。E.g. The legacy turned him from a hardworking man into a stupid spendthrift.那笔遗产使他从一个勤奋的人变成了一个挥霍无度的蠢人。

32. I wonder if this blandness of our diet doesn’t explain why so many of us are overweight and even dangerously so. -- if this blandness of our diet doesn’t explain why so many of us are overweight and even dangerously so 为 wonder 的宾语从句，而 why so many of us are overweight and even dangerously so 为该宾语从句中 explain 的宾语从句。

33.all the while 始终，一直。E.g. He nodded all the while.他一直在打瞌睡。

34.That thought is worthy of genuine scientific investigation. “be worthy of”为固定

搭配形式,意为“值得……的”。另一形式为 be worthy to do. E.g. His deed is worthy of praise. =His deed is worthy to be praised. 他的行为值得称赞。

35....we are making an important confession about ourselves as a nation. -- making a confession 为固定搭配形式,意为“自白,承认”。E.g. The accused made a full confession. 那个被告公认不讳。

36. We'd merely want them to look bright—and get through school fast. “bright”此处与 clever (聪明) 意同,而 get through 意为“做完,办完,通过考试”。E.g. I will be with you as soon as I get through this work. 我做完工作马上就来陪你。I get through everything except history. 除了历史,我都考过去了。

37. be opposed to 反抗,其后接名词。E.g. She is strongly opposed to their plan. 她强烈反对他们的计划。

38. There are some people—sociologists and psychologists among them—who say that is exactly what we Americans are doing, are becoming. “sociologists and psychologists among them”为 people 的同位语,对前者补充说明; who say that is exactly what we Americans are doing, are becoming 为 people 的定语从句, that is exactly what we Americans are doing, are becoming 为该从句的宾语从句,而 what we Americans are doing, are becoming 又为该宾语从句中的表语从句。

Lesson Nine I'll Never Escape the Ghetto

1. By ordinary standards these are credentials enough to qualify one as coming from Watts. 句中 enough 作定语，修饰前面的名词 credentials；不定式短语作状语，其中连词 as 引起一名词短语作状语说明 one 的情况。Qualify 的意思是“使合格，使有资格”，不同于 prove“证明，证实”。E.g. His ability qualifies him for the job. 他的能力使他有资格做这项工作。He has proved his courage in the battle. 他在战斗中证明了他的勇敢。

2. A college venture in Watts is a fateful act. —term 一词作复数时有“语言，词语”之意，这里引申为“所说的话，所持的看法”，意思接近短语 in terms of，这个短语主要有三种用法：1)“用……的话，以……的措辞”。E.g. He referred to your work in terms of high praise. 他谈到你的工作的时候，给予高度赞扬。2)“在……难免，从……方面来说”。E.g. In terms of money, we're quite rich, but not in terms of happiness. 就金钱来说我们非常富有，就幸福来说我们却非常贫穷。3)“根据，按照，按的想法”。E.g. Applicants for the typist's job will be judged in terms of accuracy and speed. 申请打字员的职位的求职者将根据打字的确性和速度进行评判。

3. The Watts-as-a-way-station mentality has a firm hold on both those who remain and those who leave. 句子中 Watts-as-a-way-station 为合成形容词修饰名词 mentality。这种构词法比较灵活，如：down-to-earth spirit 务实精神，out-of-the-way-mountain area 偏僻的山区等。句子的宾语为 both...and 连接的两个并列词组，其中各含一个定语从句。短语 have a hold on (upon, over) 的意思为“对……有影响”。E.g. The author has a considerable hold upon the reading public. 这位作者对广大读者具有相当大的影响。

4. Such as it is... 即 as it is such，这里 as 引起的原因状语从句，such 的意思是“所

以这样”，指上句所述情况。

5. Understanding this, I can understand the puzzlement in the minds of...working in the local poverty program. —understanding this 为现在分词短语作状语；主句后还有一个 when 引起的时间状语从句，从句中含有一个现在分词短语，作状语表示伴随动作。

6. Rumors spread quickly that I was a FBI agent. 句中 that 引起一个定语从句，修饰主语 rumors 一词。由于句子的谓语部分相对较短，所以将谓语提前，避免句子结构头重脚轻。

7. not supposed to 意思是“不应说”。E.g. You are not supposed to talk to strangers. 你不该与陌生人谈话。

8. For my part... 短语 for one's part 的意思是“至于……，就……来说”。E.g. For my part, I am against the plan. 就我个人来说，我反对这个计划。短语 on one's part 作状语时也有此意，但 on one's part 作定语时意思是“某人的，某个方面的”，此时也可写作 on the part of...。E.g. I apologize for any mistake on my part. 我为我犯的所有错误道歉。The other team blamed their defeat on unfairness on the part of the referee. 另一支运动队将失利归结为裁判不公。

9....to take up the freshman year at Whittier College, 短语 take up 这里意为“开始学习（某课程）”。E.g. I took up mathematics, shorthand and economics. 我现在选修数学，速记和经济学三门课程。I dropped medicine and took up physics. 我不学医而改学物理了。Why are you going to take up swimming? 你为什么打算要游泳？

freshman 指大学一年级学生，二、三、四级学生分别为 sophomore, junior 和 senior。

10. I was especially intrigued by a career in Watts because it was supposed to be impossible. 句子中 because 引起的原因状语从句中 suppose 一词这里的意思是“认

为, 猜测”。E.g. I suppose that it is my fault.我想那是我的错。He is supposed to be in Paris at the present moment.人们认为他现在正在巴黎。Suppose 还可构成一些短语, 除上面提到的 not supposed to 外, 还有 be supposed to“应当, 理应”。E.g. Every student is supposed to be in the classroom at 9 a.m.每个学生都应当在上午九点前到教室。

11.I wanted to demonstrate that it could be done more than anything else. 句中 that it could be done 为宾语从句; more than anything else 作状语, 修饰主句中动词 wanted, 它不是宾语从句的一部分, 不修饰宾语从句中的动词 do, 也不修饰主句中的另一动词 demonstrate。Demonstrate 意思是“通过例证, 经验等现实或证明”, 应注意与 manifest“使……明显或表现出来”的区别。E.g. The fireman demonstrated great courage in saving the child.消防队员在抢救那个孩子时显示了巨大的勇气。She doesn't manifest much desire to marry him.她没表现出想要嫁给他的愿望。

12.I had not realized in leaving for Whittier College that...participating in the customary exodus from Watts. 句中谓语动词 realize 后有一个介词短语作状语, 后接 that 引起的宾语从句, 宾语从句中含有一 however 引起的状语从句, 意为“不论……, 不管……”。Customary 意为“习俗性的, 习惯的”, 强调符合风俗或习惯, 应注意与 habitual 的区别。Habitual 意为“养成了习惯的”。E.g. It is customary for our family to sleep late on Sunday mornings.星期天早上晚起床是我们家习惯性的做法。He has become a habitual thief.他已经成了一个惯偷。

13.wear thin 原意为“磨薄”, 这里引申为“减弱, 变得无力”。E.g. My old pair of pants has worn thin at the knee.我那条旧裤膝盖处已经磨薄了。That excuse is wearing thin.那个借口越来越不能说明问题了。

14. thereafter 是副词，意思为“从那以后”。类似的词还有 hereafter“此后，今后”，hereinafter“在下文中”，therewith“以此，与此等”。这些词大多用在公文语体中。

15. It never occurred to me at the time what I was doing. 句中 it 是形式主语，真正的主语是 what I was doing。At the time 为时间状语，意思为“在那时”。Occur 在这里意思是“（想法）出现在脑子里”，经常用与 it 作形式主语的句子中。E.g. It didn't occur to me that you would object. 我没想到你会反对。

16....if a consideration at all. 这是一个假设的条件状语从句，进行了省略，全文应为 if it was a consideration at all.

17....these were the things that mattered. 句子中 that mattered 为定语从句，修饰 things。从句中关系代词 that 作主语。Matter 的意思是“要紧，重要，有关系”。E.g. Don't worry about the broken cups, they don't matter. 别担心那些打破的杯子，它们不重要。I told her that didn't matter much. 我告诉她那没关系。

18. England then, for the most part, was free of the fine distinctions between blacks and whites traditionally made in America. 句子中短语 free of 意思为“没有”。E.g. Most of the roads are now free of snow. 现在大多数道路都没有积雪了。E.g. They like living in village, free of the crowds and noise. 他们喜欢生活在一个村庄里，远离人群与噪声。Made in America 为过去分词短语，作定语，连同前面的副词一起修饰 distinctions 一词。

19....with the large influx of blacks from the West Indies and Southern Asia,.....—这是由 with 引导的介词短语作状语，with 在这里意为“随着（情况发生某种变化）”。

20. They had no homes or business to worry about protecting. 句中不定式短语作定语，修饰词组 homes or business，protecting 为动名词，在不定式短语中作介词 about

的宾语。

21. My own lack of shame in the rioting then taking place in America surprised me. — 这句话主语较长，中心词为 lack；介词短语 of shame... 作定语修饰它，这个介词短语中有另一个介词短语 in the rioting... 作定语修饰 shame 一词，第二个介词短语中有一个现在分词短语 then taking place in America 作定语修饰 rioting。

22. In one sense, I was the archetype of the ghetto child who through hard work and initiative was pulling himself toward a better life. 句中关系代词 who 引导一个定语从句修饰 child 一词；介词短语 through hard work and initiative 在定语从句中作状语，表示方式或手段。

23. It was my life that was held up to Watts youth to emulate. 这是一个强调句式，被强调部分 my life 是句子的主语；谓语动词为被动语态。Hold up 在这里意为“推举出来(作为榜样)”。E.g. The boy was held up to the whole school as an example of neatness and diligence. 这个男孩被推举为全校的整洁勤奋的榜样。后面不定式短语作状语，其中另一个不定式 to emulate，为介词短语 Watts youth 的补足语，表示其所做的动作。

24. The ghetto was at least no longer content with its status... 句中 content 是形容词，意思为“满意的，满足的”常和 with 连用。E.g. “I am not content with beautiful dreams. I want beautiful reality.” “我不满足于美妙的梦想，我想拥有美妙的现实。”

25. The currents set in motion had a hopeful, irreversible quality about them. 句中 set in motion 为过去分词短语，作定语修饰主语 currents。句末的 them 指代 currents 一词。

26. The parallel between a single individual's success and the bootstrap effort of the mass of ghetto youth is and remains too tenuous to comport with reality. 句子的主语

较长，其中介词短语 between...and...修饰 parallel，意为“.....和.....之间的相似之处”；谓语动词是并列结构 is and remains；不定式短语 to comport with reality 作状语。Bootstrap 在这里是形容词，意为“依靠自己力量的”，可用在短语 lift oneself by the bootstraps 中，指“靠自己的努力获得成功”。

27.Regrettably, it was advance only for me. 句中 regrettably 的意思为“令人遗憾地，使人悔恨地”，应区别与 regretfully“懊悔地，遗憾地”。E.g. Regrettably, such a great talent died so young. 令人遗憾的是，这样一个伟大的天才如此年轻就去世了。

Regretfully, I cannot pay your bill at this time. 我现在无法付清你的账单，深感遗憾。

28.Earlier I had thought the success I had won satisfied an obligation I had to all Negroes. 句中谓语动词 had thought 后为省略 that 的定语从句；宾语从句中，I had won 为一定语从句修饰主语 success；I had to all Negroes 为另一定语从句修饰宾语 obligation。

29.It is part of the lip service every success I had won satisfied an obligation I had to all Negroes. 句中主语 it 指上句中所述的想法；lip service 后是一省略关系代词的修饰它的定语从句，定语从句中还有一个 whenever 引起的状语从句。Oblige 意为“迫使”，多用于被动语态，表示“被迫，不得不”。E.g. Having been to their party, we were obliged to invite them to ours. 由于参加了他们的聚会，我们不得不邀请他们也参加我们的聚会。Be obliged to 意为“对.....很感激”。E.g. I am very much obliged to you for telling me the truth. 我非常感激你告诉我实情。

30.When I returned to Oxford in the fall, following...not just those in the ghetto. 句子开始是一个 when 引导的时间状语从句，从句中含一现在分词短语作状语；主句中谓语动词为被动语态，后面接一个 that 引起的宾语从句，宾语从句中又含有同位语，解释说明 all Negroes。Wrought 为 work 的过去分词的另一形式。当过

去式和过去分词为 wrought 时, work 的意思是“造成,引起”或“影响,说服”。E.g.

The frost wrought no havoc with the crop.霜冻并没有给庄稼带来损害。I wrought

my friends to my own way of thinking.我说服我的朋友们,使其同我的想法一致。

31. There was no agreement on how it was continued as long as it was—and why.句中

how 因一宾语从句作介词 on 的宾语,句中 it 指上文中提到 riot; as long as 这里

意思为“像……那样久”,第二个 as 引起一比较状语从句,破折号后面还有一并

列的由 why 引导的宾语从句,从句中其余成分与前一个宾语从句完全一致,因

此全部省略。注意 as long as 还有“只要”之意。E.g. As long as you make her happy,

I'm content.只要你让她幸福,我就心满意足了。

32. I have not seen during eight years of college life as many...as in Watts since the

1965 riots. 句中 during eight years of college life 为介词短语作状语;宾语是并列

的名词 journals 和 sketches,另外有两个过去分词 kept 和 written 分别作这两个名

词的补足语;句中的第二个 as 引起一省略的比较状语从句。

33. While a group in Whittier, Calif, may regard it as unfortunate that...feel more

pride about that than I do now. 句子开始是一个 while 引起的表示对比关系的分

句,与后一分句是并列关系。第一个分句中,it 是形式宾语,真正的宾语是 that

引导的从句;第二个分句中 that 一词代前一分句宾语从句的内容;than 引起一个

比较状语从句。

34....who think ill of Watts. 这是一个定语从句,其中 think ill of Watts 也作 think

badly (little) of, 意思为“认为不好,不赞成”。E.g. I think little of that plan.我认为

那个计划不好。意思相反的短语是 think highly(well) of, 意思是“赞赏”。E.g. The

people think very highly of him.人们对他给予高度赞扬。

35. What affects it, affects me, for I am a child of the ghetto. —句中 what affects it 为

主语从句；for 引导一个原因状语从句。

尚德机构

Lesson Ten How Market Leaders Keep Their Edge

1. We have identified three distinct value disciplines, so called because each discipline produces a different kind of customer value. “so called”该处为倒装形式，并且具有省略现象。其完整形式应为 they are called so. 其中 they 指 three distinct value discipline。

2. The first value discipline we call operational excellence. —该句为非正常表达形式。The first value discipline 为该句的宾语，采用的表达形式为 call n.1+n.2，意为“将 n.1 称为 n.2”，该句正常的表达形式为 We call the first value discipline operational excellence.

3. Companies that pursue this are not primarily product or service innovators, nor do they cultivate deep, one-to-one relationships with customers. “companies that pursue this”为主语部分。that pursue this 为 companies 的定语从句，而其中的 this 指前句中所提及的 operational excellence。nor do they cultivate deep, one-to-one relationships with customers 采用了倒装形式。除 nor 外，其他表示否定的副词或连词如 never, seldom, little, hardly, scarcely, no sooner, not only 等位于句首时，全句需要倒装。E.g. Seldom have we felt as comfortable as here. 我们难得像在这里这样舒服。

4. concentrate on 集中于……，还可表示为 concentrate...up-on……。e.g. He concentrated his energies on studying. 他把精力专注于研究。

5. With Nike, the superior value does not reside just in its athletic footwear, but also in the comfort customers can take from knowing that whatever product they buy from Nike will represent the hottest style and technology on the market. “reside in”为常用的固定搭配形式，意为“权利，权力等，属于”。E.g. All the power resides in the people. 一切权力属于人民。Its athletic footwear 与 the comfort customers can take from knowing that whatever product they buy from Nike will represent the hottest

style and technology on the market 皆为 reside in 的宾语从句。而 customers can take from knowing that whatever product they buy from Nike will represent the hottest style and technology on the market 为 the comfort 的定语从句，其引导从句的关系代词 that 已省略。that whatever product they buy from Nike will represent the hottest style and technology on the market 为该定语从句中的 knowing 的宾语从句，在这一从句中 whatever product they buy from Nike 为主语部分，they buy from Nike 则又为 product 的定语从句。

6. focus on 集中(注意、关心)于……。E.g. We must focus (our attention) on urgent problems. 我们必须把注意力集中在紧急的问题上。

7. They specialize in satisfying unique needs, which often only they recognize, through a close relationship with—and intimate knowledge of—the customer. “specialize in”为固定搭配形式，意为“专门研究，专攻，专门从事”。E.g. She decided to specialize in medicine. 她决定专攻医学。which often only they recognize, through a close relationship with—and intimate knowledge of—the customer 为 needs 的非限定性定语从句。

8. Operationally excellent companies deliver a combination of quality, price, and ease of purchase that no one else in their market can match. —注意 that no one else in their market can match 这一定语从句所修饰的不是 purchase 而是 combination。

9. Price/Costco, the chain of warehouse club stores, doesn't provide a particularly rich selection of merchandise—only 3,500 items, vs. 50,000 or more in competing stores. “the chain of warehouse club stores 为 Price/Costco 的同位语”，only 3,500 items, vs. 50,000 or more in competing stores 为对 selection 的进一步补充。

10....you don't have to spend much time deliberating over what brand of coffee or home appliance to select. 该句中的 spend much time deliberating over what brand of coffee or home appliance to select 为固定搭配形式，spend time in doing sth. 的省略

形式意为“花时间做某事、度过”，在口语中常省去 in。 e.g. I spent my summer vacation (in) reading and fishing. 我看书、钓鱼度过了暑假。

11.Price/Costco saves you that hassle by choosing for you. —该句采用了 save sb. sth. 的固定搭配形式，意为“给某人保留某物”，也可表示 save sth. for sb.。 e.g. Save me some water = Save some water for me.给我留点水。

12.To add excitement to the shopping experience—that is to get the customer to come again and again...—to add n.1 to n.2 为固定的搭配形式，意为“在 n.2 中增添 n.1”。

e.g. Please add my name to the list.请在名单上加上我的名字。 That is 亦可表示为 that is to say 意为“也就是，亦即，换句话说”。 E.g. She will arrive here next Monday, that is, April 3rd.她将于下星期一，也就是4月3日到达此地。 to get the customer to come again and again 为对前一部分的进一步的解释。

13.Reaching that goal requires that they challenge themselves in three ways. —reaching that goal 为该句的主语，that goal 指前句所指的 push products into the realm of the unknown, the united, or the highly desirable。 that they challenge themselves in three ways 为宾语从句。

14....they prefer to do it themselves. —prefer to do sth.为固定的搭配形式，意为“喜欢做某事”，其他的搭配形式还有：1)prefer sth./doing sth.to sth./doing sth.喜欢..... 甚于喜欢.....，宁选.....而不选.....。 E.g. I prefer rice to bread.米饭和面包比起来，我更喜欢米饭。 2)prefer to do sth.宁愿.....而不愿.....,e.g. I prefer to go to the movie rather than (to) stay at home.我宁愿去看电影而不愿呆在家里。

15.It brings in new ideas, develops them quickly, and then looks for ways to improve them. “bring in”为固定词组，此处意为“把.....引进来，搬进”。另一常用意为“获利，产生利益”。 E.g. His new job brings in an extra hundred dollars a month.他的新

工作使他每月多赚 100 美元。在句中出现的两个 them 都指 new ideas。

16.The president of J&J's Vistakon, a maker of specialty contact lenses, heard in 1983 about a Copenhagen ophthalmologist who had conceived a way of manufacturing disposable contact lenses inexpensively.-- a maker of specialty contact lenses 为 the president 的同位语, 而 in 1983 为时间状语, 此处为插入部分。who had conceived a way of manufacturing disposable contact lenses inexpensively 为 ophthalmologist 的定语从句。

17.Vistakon—and its parent, J&J—were willing to incur high manufacturing and inventory costs before a single lens was sold. -- and its parent, J&J 为主语 Vistakon 的补充定语。Be willing to do sth. 这一固定搭配形式意为“愿意做某事”。E.g. She is always willing to buy new clothes. 她总是愿意买新衣服。

18.Vistakon's high-speed production facility helped give the company a six-month head start over would-be rivals. 该句中出现的 high-speed, six-month 和 would-be 皆为复合词。复合词构成的形式很多。如 high-speed 是由 adj. +n. ; six-month 是 n.+n.; would-be 则是 aux.+v. 构成, 其它如 warm-up(热身动作)为 v.+adv.; passer-by(过路人)为 n.+adv.

19.Product leaders create and maintain an environment that encourages employees to bring ideas into the company and, just as important, to listen to and consider these ideas, however unconventional. “that encourages employees to bring ideas into the company and, just as important, to listen to and consider these ideas, however unconventional”为 environment 的定语从句。however unconventional 为省略形式, 其中 however 意为 no matter how (无论怎么), 其完整形式为 however unconventional they are.(they 指 ideas)。

20.Companies excelling in product leadership do not plan for every possible contingency, nor do they spend much time on detailed analysis. “excelling in product leadership”为 companies 的定语, excel in 为固定的搭配形式, 意为“在某些方面

突出，优于”。也可表示为 excel at。E.g. He excels at/in swimming.他擅长游泳。

Detailed analysis 意为“详细的分析”，注意 analysis 的复数形式为 analyses。

21.Their strength lies in reacting to situations as they occur. “lie in”这一词组意为“在于”。E.g. The trouble lies in the engine.问题在引擎上。另一词组 react to 意为“对……产生反应”，注意其后接名词。E.g. The girl didn't react to the question.这个女孩对这个问题没有任何反应。

22.They distributed data combating the charges, via Federal Express, to some 17000 eye-care professionals. “combating the charges”为 data 的定语部分。Via 与 by means of(通过)意同。E.g. via airmail 以航空邮寄。注意词组 distribute sth. to sb.意为“把某物发给某人”。E.g. The teacher distributed the handouts to the students.老师把讲义发给学生。Some 17000 eye-care professionals 中的 some 意为“约……,大约……的”，修饰数词。E.g.The building was built some a hundred years ago.这座楼大约建于 100 年前。

23.When it is time for Vistaken to hire new salespeople, for example, its managers do not look for people experienced in selling contact lenses; they look for people who will fit in with J&J's culture. “it is time for sb. to do sth.”为固定搭配形式，意为“该是某人做某事的时候了”。该形式与 it is time that 意同，但注意 that 所引导的从句中须用过去时。E.g. It's time for you to go to bed = It's time that you went to bed.你该睡觉了。Experienced in selling contact lenses 为 people 的定语，而 who will fit in with J&J's culture 则为后句中的 people 的定语从句。

24.... “How open are you to criticism?” open 该处作形容词，be open to 为固定的搭配形式，意为“易接受……的 暴露于……的”。注意 to 后接名词。E.g. They are open to temptation.他们容易受诱惑。

25.J&J, Nike, and other innovators are willing to take the long view of profitability,

recognizing that...than maintaining product leadership and momentum. 该句子结构比较复杂，其中 recognizing that extracting the full profit potential from an existing product or service is less important than maintaining product leadership and momentum 为该句的状语，that extracting the full profit potential from an existing product or service is less important than maintaining product leadership and momentum 为该状语中 recognizing 的宾语从句，其中 extracting the full profit potential from an existing product or service 为该句的主语。

26.A company that delivers value via customer intimacy builds bonds with customers like those between good neighbors. “that delivers value via customer intimacy” 为 company 的定语从句，builds bonds with 此处意为“与.....建立良好的关系”。

27.It continually tailors its products and services and does so at reasonable prices. —tailor 此处用作动词，意为“为某一特定目的而制作”。E.g. He tailored the dress to fit the woman.他做出了适合这个女人的服装。而 does so 指 tailors its products and services。

28....customer-intimate companies stay ahead of customers' rising expectations—expectations that, by the way, they themselves create. “ahead of”这一词组意为“在.....之前”。expectations that, by the way, they themselves create 为前面所指的 expectations 的同位语，而 by the way 为插入部分，意为“顺便说”。

29.Company executives knew long ago that their long-distance operation couldn't compete on price with the Big three, AT&T, MCI, and Sprint. —long ago 为时间状语，that their long-distance operation couldn't compete on price with the Big three, AT&T, MCI, and Sprint 为 knew 的宾语从句，而该从句中的 on price 亦为状语，谓语动词为 compete with，意为“与.....竞争”。E.g. China can compete with any country.中国能够与任何国家竞争。另一常用结构为 compete for。E.g. I am going to

compete for the post.我将竞争这个职位。

30....along with direct sales consultation that gives salespeople intimate knowledge of what make its customers successful. “along with”意为“随同.....一起”。that gives salespeople intimate knowledge of what make its customers successful 为修饰 consultation 的定语从句，of what make its customers successful 为修饰 knowledge 的定语从句。

31.telecommunications -- (远距离的) 电波。该词中前缀 tele-表示“远距离的，电视，电信，电报，传真”。E.g. telepathy 心灵感应，telescope 望远镜，telephone 电话。

32.Corporations too small to hire their own telecom gurus value the advice and expertise Cable&Wireless people can offer. “too small to hire their own telecom gurus”为 corporations 的定语，而 Cable&Wireless people can offer 为 the advice and expertise 的定语从句，引导从句的 that 已省略。

33.No longer. 该处为省略形式。其完整形式为 Pricing was no longer the domain of corporate pricing gurus.

34.vs. 为 versus 的缩写形式（在比赛，诉讼等）对..... 还可缩略为 v.。E.g. Tianjin vs. Beijing 天津（队）对北京（队）（比赛）。

35.Despite the specialization required of market leaders, we regularly come across managers who don't buy the idea of having to narrow their operational focus. “despite”与“In spite of”意同，前者比后者较正式。who don't buy the idea of having to narrow their operational focus 为修饰 managers 的定语从句。

36.apply to 这里的意识是“对.....适合”，注意其后接名词。E.g. This rule doesn't apply to every case.这个规则并不适用于所有的状况。

37....they've improved their cost structure and become more aware of their customers. “become aware of”意为“注意到，意识到”，还可用 be aware of。E.g. He wasn't aware

of the danger.他没有察觉到危险。

38. What they haven't done is create a breakthrough in any one dimension to reach new heights of performance. “what they haven't done”为该句的主语从句。该句中的 is 后面省略了 to，其完整形式应为 is to create a breakthrough in any one dimension to reach new heights of performance。

尚德机构

Lesson Eleven On Human Nature and Politics

1. But man differs from other animals in one very important respect, and that is that he has desires which are, so to speak, infinite, which can never be fully gratified, and which would keep him restless even in Paradise. “that is(to say)”, 意为“即；就是”。

E.g. He's a local government administrator, that is a Civil Servant. 他是地方行政官员，也就是文官。同位语从句 that he has desires 修饰 respect，并补充说明 respect 的内容。三个以 which 引导的定语从句为并列关系，共同修饰 desires。So to speak 为固定说法，表示“也就是说”。E.g. The dog is, so to speak, a member of the family. 也就是说，这条狗也是家庭成员之一。

2. for the most part 意为“整体上；通常”。E.g. Japanese TV sets are, for the most part, of excellent quality. 日本电视机大多都质量优良。

3. on that account 意为“为此”。E.g. They were tired, but not any less enthusiastic on that account. 他们很疲倦，但热情并未因此而有所减弱。

4. in particular 意为“尤其；特别”。E.g. The whole meal was good but the wine in particular was excellent. 整顿饭都很好，尤其是葡萄酒。

5. Acquisitiveness ...is a motive which, I suppose, has its origin in a combination of fear with the desire for necessities. “origin”这里可理解为“起因；始自”。E.g. Her unhappy childhood was the origin of her problems later in life. 她不幸的童年导致了 她长大以后的诸多问题。

6. ...narrowly escaped death from starvation... “narrowly”这里意为“仅仅；勉强地”。E.g. He narrowly missed winning an Oscar. 他差一点就获得奥斯卡奖。本句中意为“险些被饿死”。

7. But they spent all their leisure visiting neighboring farms and stealing potatoes, which they hoarded. “spend time doing sth.”表示“花时间做某事”；动名词短语

visiting...和 stealing...为并列结构。Which 引导的非限定性定语从句修饰 potatoes。

8....hoarded riches far beyond any possible physical need. “beyond”本意为“超出某范围”，但在适用中其意义较灵活。E.g. Such expensive sports cars are beyond the reach of most people.这么昂贵的赛车大多数人都买不起。She has always lived beyond her means.她总是入不敷出。It's beyond me why she wants to marry John.我不理解她为什么要和约翰结婚。本句中，beyond...need 表示“超出.....的需要”，far 在这里起强调作用。

9....acquisitiveness, although it is the mainspring of the capitalist system, is by no means the most powerful the motives that survive the conquest of hunger. “by no means”意为“一点都不；决不”。E.g. He is by no means poor; in fact he is quite rich.他一点也不穷，实际上，他很富有。Survive 这里是“经历（某事）幸存”。E.g. Few buildings survived the bombing raids intact.空袭后幸存的建筑物很少。Although 一句为插入成分，本句可写为“Although it is the ...acquisitiveness is by no means...”，在本文中类似的插入成分出现很多，因为插入成分的作用主要补充说明，所以只要先将句子的主干找出，全句的意思就会很清晰。另一种插入成分如下：that is that he has desires which are, so to speak, infinite, which can never be fully gratified (第1段) 和 dwelt in palaces of almost unbelievable luxury, they didn't, on that account, become inactive. (第1段) 两句中的 so to speak 和 on that account 也是插入成分。

10....dynasties have come to grief because the sons of a sultan by different mothers could not agree, and in the resulting civil war universal ruin resulted. “come to grief”意为“出事故；遭意外”。E.g. Several pedestrians had come to grief on the icy pavement.几个行人在结冰的人行道上摔倒了。这里指“王朝遭受变故”。介词短语 by different mothers 作定语修饰 the sons。Resulting 表示“由兄弟之争而带来的”。

Resulted 表示“内战的结果是.....”。

11....the thought...was not the one which we had intended. the one 就是代指前面的”the thought”,这样写是为了避免用词上的重复。E.g. Students who do well in examinations are the ones who ask questions in class.考试成绩好的都是那些课上爱问问题的学生。

12....from this thought have sprung all our subsequent troubles. 本句为倒装句,正常语序为”all our subsequent troubles sprung from this thought.”,其中 spring from sth. 意为“发源于某事”。E.g. His need to be liked obviously springs from a deep-rooted insecurity.他需要被别人爱源于他根深蒂固的不安全感。

13.The world would be a happier place than it is if acquisitiveness were always stronger than rivalry. —该句为虚拟语气,表示与现在的事实相反。

14.But in fact, a great many men will cheerfully face impoverishment if they can thereby secure complete ruin for their rivals. “thereby”这里意为“由此”,还有“从而”的意思。E.g. Diets that are high in fat and cholesterol tend to clog up our arteries, thereby reducing the blood flow to our hearts and brains.脂肪和胆固醇含量高的食物会阻塞我们的血管,从而减少流向心脏和大脑的血液。Secure 原意为“安全的”,这里是动词“得到”的意思。E.g. He was clearly disappointed by his failure to secure the job with the bank.他对自己没有得到银行的这份工作明显感到失望。

15.repent of 意为“(对自己的行为)感到懊悔;痛心”。E.g. He repented of his sins just hours before he died.在他死前几小时他忏悔了他的罪过。Repent 后面还可以跟动名词。E.g. She repented shouting at the children and promised never to do it again.他后悔对孩子大喊大叫,发誓再也不这样做了。

16....I neglected the opportunity to throw them both down, which would have given

me immortal fame. which 引导的非限定性定语从句,其中 which 指代“将国王和教皇推下去”这件事。

17.relate 这里意为“叙述 ;讲述”的意思。E.g. She related the events of the past week to the police.她向警察讲述了上星期发生的事。Relate 还有“联系 ;关于”的意思。E.g. Chapter nine relates to the effects of inflation on consumers.第 9 章是关于通货膨胀对于消费者的影响。

18.The more you are talked about, the more you will wish to be talked about. “the more... the more”为一个比较结构,表示“越.....越.....”,在本段中多次出现这种结构。在英文中这也是个常见结构。E.g. The more you speak, the fewer mistakes you will make.说的越多,犯的错误越少。

19.The condemned murderer who is allowed to see the account of his trial in the Press is indignant if he finds a newspaper which has reported it inadequately. 本句中,定语从句 who is allowed...Press 和 which has reported it inadequately 分别修饰 murderer 和 newspaper,其中 condemned 意为“被判死刑的”,account 意为“描写”。

20.Politicians and literary men are in the same case. “in the same case”表示“属于同一种情况”。

21.It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the influence of vanity throughout the range of human life, from the child of three to the potentate at whose frown the world trembles. 本句不可按照字面的意思来理解为“不可能夸张”,其意义应为“怎么夸张.....也太过分”,类似的结构还有:I can't see you too often.我和你见面的次数越多越好。

I couldn't get home fast enough.我恨不得马上回家。It would be impossible to over-estimate the importance of the study of these works.学习这些著作的重要性无论怎么强调都不过分。

22.Mankind have even committed the impiety of attributing similar desires to the

deity, whom they imagine avid for continual praise. “impiety”和“attributing similar desires to the deity”属于同位语关系，指“往神明身上加了相同欲望的大不敬之罪”。Whom 引导的非限定性定语从句修饰 the deity。Attribute sth. to sb./sth.意为“认为某事物属于某人；认为某事物是由某事物引起的”。E.g. Many experts have attributed the play to Shakespeare.许多专家都认为这部戏剧是莎士比亚写的。We attribute our success to being in the right place in the right time.我们认为我们的成功归因于恰当的时间和地点。Avid for 意为“渴望”。E.g. She was avid for equal rights for immigrants.她渴望移民能有平等的权利。

23. But great as is the influence of the motives we have been considering, there is one which outweighs them all... 本句相当于“adj.(great) + as + 主语 + 谓语”结构的让步从句，因为主语过长，所以将 is 提前以保持句子的平衡。E.g. Child as he is, he knows how to deal with it.尽管他是个孩子，但是他知道如何处理这一问题。Young as he is, he has much such experience.尽管他很年轻，但他有许多这类经验。

24. Nothing short of omnipotence could satisfy it completely. “nothing short of sth.”意为“几乎就是”。E.g. Our escape is nothing short of miracle.我们能够逃出来简直就是奇迹。这里可以理解为“只有无限的权利才能使他完全满足”。

25....as it is especially the vice of energetic men, the casual efficacy of love of power is out of all proportion to its frequency. “casual”此处意为“偶尔”。E.g. casual meeting 不期而遇。Out of proportion 意为“不成比例”。E.g. The figures of the horses in the foreground are out of proportion.前景中的马画得不成比例。

26....this applies to petty power as well as to that of potentates. “apply to”意为“使用”。E.g. What I have said applies only to some of you.我所说的只适用于你们当中的一部分人。That 这里指代“国君的大权”。

27. be apt to do sth.意为“易于做某事”。E.g. The kitchen roof is apt to leak when it rains.厨房的屋顶下雨时容易漏雨。

28....a reformer may have just as strong a love of power as a despot. 本句为“as...as”比较结构，但注意不可说成“as a strong love of power as a despot”。

E.g. Rice is as important a food as wheat.米和面一样都是重要的食物。

29.Whether you will be led by this motive to actions which are useful, or to actions which are pernicious, depends upon the social system, and upon your capacities. 本句中,从句 Whether you...pernicious 为全句的主语 其中 to actions which are useful 和 to actions which are pernicious 为并列成分。Depend upon...为谓语部分。

30.I come now to other motives which, though in a sense less fundamental than those we have been considering, are still of considerable importance. —which 引导的定语从句修饰 motives。are still of considerable importance 为从句的谓语部分，中间插入了 though 引导的让步从句。让步从句的完整形式应为“though in a sense these motives are less fundamental than those motives we have been considering”。

31.Human beings shows their superiority to the brutes by their capacity for boredom, ...have the rudiments of this tiresome emotion. 本句中，让步从句的主体部分为 though I have sometimes thought that they have the rudiments of this tiresome emotion 其中 in examining the apes at the Zoo 以及 perhaps 为插入成分。Superiority to sth./in sth.意为“优越于，优胜”。E.g. It makes her very angry when he mentioned again and again about men's superiority to women.他一再说男人比女人优越使她非常生气。The allied troops are victorious because of their superiority in numbers.盟军之所以能够取得胜利是因为在人数上的优势。

32....much as we may regret it, most savages receive with indifference. 这是英语中

—表示让步意义的常用结构，参见注释。

33. What they really value among the gifts that we bring to them is intoxicating liquor, which enables them, for the first time in their lives, to have the illusion. For a few brief moments, that it is better to be alive than dead. 本句中，名词性从句 What they... to them 为全句主语，is intoxicating liquor 为表语，which 引导的非限定性定语从句修饰 liquor。Which 从句中的主要结构为 enables them to have the illusion。For the first time 和 for a few brief moments 为插入成分，that 引导的同位语从句修饰 the illusion。

34. Red Indians, while they were still unaffected by white men, would smoke their pipes, not calmly as we do, but orgiastically, inhaling so deeply that they sank into a faint. 本句中，while they were still unaffected by white men 为插入成分，译为“当……时候”。Not...but...结构作状语修饰 smoke。现在分词短语 inhaling...作伴随状语修饰 smoke，其中又包含一个 so that 结构。Sink into sth. 译为“陷入（消极或不愉快的状态）”。E.g. Certain drugs can make you sink into a deep sleep. 有些药能使你陷入熟睡状态。

35. And when excitement by means of nicotine failed, a patriotic orator would stir them up to attack a neighboring tribe, which would give them all the enjoyment that we (according to our temperament), derive from a horse race or a General Election. — 本句中 which 引导的非限定性定语从句中的 which 指代前面提到的“去攻打临近部落”。另外，该从句中还包含着一个 that 引导的定语从句修饰 the enjoyment。

By means of 意为“用某方法；借助于某事物”。E.g. Lift the load by means of crane.

用起重机将重物吊起。Stir sb. up 意为“鼓动某人采取行动”。E.g. Those young men

are stirred up by outsiders. 那些年轻人受了外人的煽动。Derive from 意为“源于”。

E.g. Most of his ideas derived from his parents. 他的许多想法都来自于他的父母。

36.root cause of 意为“根本原因”。E.g. He argues that one of the root causes crime is poverty.他认为犯罪的基本原因之一是贫穷。

37.When a man spent a long day with very primitive weapons in stalking a deer with the hope of dinner and when, ...while his wife dressed and cooked the meat. 本句的主句为 he sank down in contented weariness, 其它均为状语。句首两个 when 引导的状语从句为并列关系, 句尾 while 引导的状语从句表示同时发生的动作。

38.every nook and cranny —这里意为“到处”。E.g. I've searched every nook and cranny but I still can't find the keys.我找遍了所有的地方还是没有找到钥匙。

39.But when he took to agriculture, and made his wife do all the heavy work in the fields, ... he would perpetually hunt the wild boar of Valhalla. 本句中, to reflect upon..., to invent...和 to dream of...为并列结构, 其中 in which 引导的定语从句修饰 the life. Take to 意为“开始做某事”。E.g. He took to gardening in his retirement. 他退休后就搞起了园艺。Take to 还可以表示“对某人(某事)产生好感”。E.g. He took to Mary the moment he met her. 他一见到玛丽就对她产生了好感。Reflect upon 意为“沉思;思考”。E.g. The manager demanded time to reflect upon what to do. 经理要求有一些时间来考虑该如何去做。

40.When London crowds assemble in Trafalgar Square to cheer to the echo an announcement that the government has decided to have them killed, they would not do so if they had walked 25 miles that day. 在 when 引导的时间状语从句中, 不定式 to cheer...killed 表示目的, 其中 that 引导的同位语从句修饰 announcement, 对其进行补充说明。本句的主句为虚拟语气, 译为“如果当天他们步行了 25 英里, 他们就不会这样做”, 表示与当时的事实相反。To the echo 意为“长时间而大声地”。E.g. Her performance was cheered to the echo.她的表演获得了长时间的喝彩。

41.be of the opinion that 意为“主张;认为”。E.g. I am of the opinion that he is right.

我认为他是正确的。

42....if we may believe our ears, gateways to Hell, and we should be better employed sitting at home contemplating our sins. “better”这里是副词，意为“更”。E.g. If the road is icy, you should be better advised to delay your departure.要是路上结冰了，你最好考虑延期出发。Employ sb. (in/on) sth.，意为“利用（时间和注意力等）做某事”。E.g. He was busily employed in writing his essay.他忙于写论文。现在分词短语 contemplating our sins 作伴随状语修饰 sitting。

43.And it is from just such condemnations, when widespread, that wars proceed. 本句为强调句，when widespread 相当于 when they are widespread。

44.It is so deep a need that it will find harmful outlets of this kind unless innocent outlets are at hand. 本句为 so...that 结构，that 从句部分又包含一个 unless 引导的条件句。At hand 意为“在附近；在手头”。E.g. We want to ensure that help is at hand for all children suffering abuse.我们想确保所有受虐待的孩子随时可以获得帮助。At hand 还有“即将发生”的意思。E.g. Your big moment is at hand.你的重大时刻即将来临。

45.As the kind of politics that is most exciting is also the kind that does most harm.定语从句 that is most exciting 和 that does most harm，分别修饰 the kind of politics 和 the kind (of politics)。

46.Any persons found advocating a preventive war should be condemned to two hours a day with these ingenious monsters.这句中主语为 any persons，过去分词短语 found advocating a preventive war 作定语修饰主语 Any persons。

Lesson Twelve The Everlasting Witness

1. The three were eating breakfast on the terrace, a thousand and one felicitous birds in the garden trees. 本句中, a thousand...trees 为省略了 with 的独立结构作状语, 其中 a thousand and one 意为“许多”。E.g. I've got a thousand and one things to do. 我有许多事情要做。

2....the roses bloomed serenely against the pink Mexican wall. “against”这里意为“映衬; 对照”。E.g. The skier's red clothes stood out clearly against the white snow. 滑雪者的红衣服在白雪的映衬下分外夺目。本句可译为“映衬着粉色的墨西哥墙上, 玫瑰在静静地开放”。

3. Marian's brother-in-law read the English page, as dedicated as a nice little boy reading the funnies, and Theresa, Marian's sister, chatted softly and merrily about their next week-end holiday. 全句为一个由 and 连接的并列句, 其中 as...as...一句完整的说法应为“who is as dedicated as a nice little boy while reading the funnies”, 这里作非限定性定语修饰 Marian's brother-in-law。后半句中 Marian's sister 为 Theresa 的同位语。

4. Theresa's bright smile had always been her mark and now, childless and with a husband beyond war age, and a life both ordered and gay, it looked as if that smile had justified itself. 本句的主要结构是 Theresa's bright...mark 和 and now it looked..., 其他部分为插入成分表示原因。

5. What she had done was to try and find the film again, the war newsreel in which she had seen Jerry, her son. 本句中, 名词性从句 What she had done 作主语, 不定式 to try and find the film 作表语; the war newsreel...作 the film 的同位语, 其中定语从句 in which she had seen Jerry, her son 修饰 the war newsreel。

6. Evidence of that was her husband's letting her come down alone... “that”这里指代上文提到的“这件事是她自己的事, 不能依靠别人的帮助, 必须由她自己处理。”

7....the trip to Mexico was for her to find herself, get back on her feet, return to him healed. 不定式 to find herself, get back on her feet 和 return to him healed 为并列结构,表示目的,其中过去分词 healed 作 return 的伴随状语。

8.The night before—the first night her sister and brother-in-law had left her alone—she had gone to the dictionary and got the two words cine and guerra, and combining them with a question mark had asked them over and over on the phone, going down the movie houses in the yellow section of the book. 该句句子虽长,但结构比较简单, she 作主语, had left her alone, (had) got 和 had asked them...并列作谓语,其中破折号之间的 the first night...作 the night before 的同位语;现在分词短语 combining them with a question mark 和 going down...book 为伴随状语,修饰 had asked。Going down 这里是“按着”的意思,相当于“following”。

9....(who was Jerry's stepfather and therefore involved multifoldly in her suffering, not singly as a real father would have been) ... 这里存在一个对比,即 stepfather/multifoldly involved 和 real father/singly involved 之间的对照,意思是说杰里的继父对杰里失踪的关注更多是因为杰里母亲的缘故(multifoldly),他不忍心看到妻子遭受如此的痛苦;而一位生父就会单纯(singly)从对孩子的关心角度来关注此事。

10.Five months ago she had the notice that Jerry was missing in action. “that Jerry was missing in action”为 notice 的同位语。

11.Jerry was seven then and she had had to manage him alone, had sometimes failed him, had sometimes been burdened too greatly, but she had always loved him. 我们可以从中看出,这种生活对于杰里和他的母亲都是一种痛苦。从孩子的角度来说,妈妈在他的生活中同时充当母亲和父亲的双重角色,而她毕竟不能给杰里一位正常父亲能给他的影响,也就不能扮好父亲的角色(had sometimes failed him);而从母亲的角度来说,过早丧夫,独自一人承受家庭的负担,生活也很艰难(had

sometimes been burdened too greatly)。作者仅用一句话就将母子生活的艰辛表现得淋漓尽致。But 后的语意转折将一位母亲对孩子的爱充分的展示出来。

12.Nightmares of looking for him over hills of the rubbled dying, finding the hand to give it warmth, reaching to the wrist; and then the sweat of terror which brought her back to what she supposed must be reality. 动名词 looking for..., finding ... 和 reaching...为并列结构作 nightmares 的同位语。Which 引导的定语从句修饰 the sweat of terror, 其中名词性从句 what she...reality 作该定语从句中的宾语。在这长长的一句话中, 关键词只有两个, 即 nightmares 和 the sweat of terror。这里作者去掉了句子中其他的不重要的成分, 旨在突出强调这两件事如何充斥了她这段生活, 而生活中其他的事情都已变成不重要或甚至根本不存在了。

13.It was like that until she saw the picture the first time. “that”这里指代“每天做噩梦和陷于恐惧之中”。

14.She sat down again, her hands right in her lap. “her hands right in her lap”为独立结构, 作伴随状语。

15.They were showing the finest new weapons, grand, shining, and built perfectly for death. 形容词 grand 和 shining 以及过去分词短语 built perfectly for death 作后置定语修饰 weapons。

16.Jerry could be there. So strong a hope must play delaying games. He was not there. 这里 So strong a hope 是针对前面一句而言(Jerry could be there), 杰里的母亲强烈地希望杰里会出现在银幕上。play delaying games 针对后面一句而言(He was not there.), 她的希望如此强烈以至于她希望马上可以看到杰里, 但又担心那个男孩不是杰里, 她不愿自己的幻想破灭, 于是在心里暗暗地期望那个镜头不要出现。这里所谓的 delaying 实际上是杰里母亲的心理作用。

17.One boy stood with his back to the camera, leaning stooped against a gate lintel,

and on the finger of the hand that held the post there was a ring she recognized. 本句中, 现在分词短语 leaning... 作伴随状语修饰 stood。后半句的正常语序应为“there was a ring she recognized on the finger of the hand that held the post”, 定语从句 she recognized 和 that held the post 分别修饰 a ring 和 the finger。

18. She got out of the seat still unconscious of her husband, and went to the ladies' room where she vomited and then, immediately, in a renewal of energy, was full of plans. 在本句中, got out of..., went to... 和 then was full of plans 为并列结构作状语修饰 got, 定语从句 where she vomited 修饰 ladies' room, 介词短语 in a renewal of energy 作状语。

19. She followed the film to every booking in a town, second run, in the suburbs, in the drive ins. “run”这里是“上映”的意思。这里指电影发行后, 在镇上开始首先放映, 接着在郊区和露天汽车影院进行第二轮放映(second run)。

20. Her voice was sensible and secure. 这里作者使用了英语中的一个常用修辞手段: 头韵。Sensible 和 secure 两个单词都是以 s 音开头。

21. Now, stopped by the road in the park, she decided categorically that if she found him, found the picture here and now, she would know he was alive and she would simply make waiting womanly and rational. 杰里失踪后死活不明, 杰里的母亲每天被噩梦和恐惧所困扰, 几乎到了崩溃的边缘。此时, 她决定如果知道杰里死了, 她就会重新生活; 如果确定杰里还没有死, 她的等待就是有理智的(rational), 她就会用来自母爱的耐心(womanly)等待杰里的回来, 而不是在惶恐不安中度日。

22. She was loaded down beyond the vases or even the places for flowers in her sister's house. “load sb. down with sth.”意为“使某人负荷”。E.g. loaded down with shopping 拿着很多买来的东西。Beyond 意为“超过”, 全句的意思是“她买的花多得不是花瓶里就是她妹妹家所有可以放花的地方都装不下”。

23.He seemed to recognized her although he looked all of an idiot. “all of”意为“足足”。E.g. It was all of two miles to the market.离市场足足有两英里。这里可理解为“十足的白痴”。

24.Then she turned back, not knowing exactly why—telling herself that it was because to carry that load of flowers and leave them in a parked car for possibly some hours, was absurd. 现在分词短语 not knowing exactly why 和 telling herself...作伴随状语, 其中 that 引导的宾语从句包含一个 because 引导的表语从句; 在该表语从句中不定式 to carry...hours 作主语, was absurd 作表语。

25.Either she could tolerate. “either”被提前表示强调, 这里它指代“杰里是死是活”。

26.It did not occur to her that the newsreel might not be there. “occur to sb.”表示“想到”; it 为形式主语, 真正的主语为 that 从句的内容。

27.There was the jerking flicker of a reel starting and stopping, conglomerate unhuman figures and motion, whistles from the audience. 名词词组 the jerking..., conglomerate...和 whistles...为并列结构, 作 there be 结构中的主语。

28.Now it was Walter on the screen, dear Walter with a deep stubble on his face and a scarf wrapped around his neck. —dear Walter 为前面 Walter 的同位语, with 结构作状语; with+名词(a deep stubble)+介词短语(on his face)/(with)+名词(a scarf) + 过去分词短语(wrapped around his neck)。

29.She remembered faster than lightening many a cold remedy including steaming eucalyptus oil. “faster than lightening”用来修饰 remember, 表示“很快”。Many a 表示“很多”, 后面的名词用单数。

30.Jerry had always had colds when he was little, and that had worked the best. —that 指代前面提到的“用滚烫的桉树油治感冒的方子”。

31.The smell was a barrier she was holding on to, to keep the movie from going ahead. 定语从句 she was holding on to 修饰 a barrier, 不定式 to keep the movie from going

ahead 作 was holding on to 的目的状语。Hold on to 意为“抓住”。E.g. He held on to the rock to stop himself from slipping. 他紧紧地抓住岩石以免向下滑。

32.The boy to whom it belonged began to turn. 定语从句 to whom it belonged 修饰 the boy。

33.The face of the boy who turned, now filling the camera, unmercifully filling the screen, was Jerry's face, but it was blank, as empty as an idiot's. 现在分词短语在句子中的重复将杰里母亲此时的感受准确地传达给了读者, now filling the camera 是一个客观事实, 指摄影师对杰里做了个特写, unmercifully filling the screen 则表示的是母亲当时主观的感受, 其实在那个男孩一转身时, 她已经认出那是杰里, 但这个占满了整个银幕的杰里的脸, 似乎在提醒她这张白痴的脸就是她的儿子杰里, 这对一位母亲来说实在是太残忍了。这里是为全文的高潮, 尤其是末尾一句很容易让我们想起杰里的母亲在花亭边见到的那个白痴这一切给她带来的心灵震撼为她后来的转变埋下了伏笔。

34.His eyes were focused straight out and his mother drowned in those vacant eyes. “drown”这个词在文中传神地表现出杰里母亲所遭受的巨大痛苦。一方面它表达出杰里这副样子在母亲面前突然出现给母亲带来的难以承受的打击, 远远超过希望破灭的打击, 另一方面也指母亲因无法承受而晕倒这一事实。

35.She shook her head, unable yet to speak. 形容词短语 unable yet to speak 表示伴随状态。

36.She wanted to drive her car, in motion and tension to find rest. 不定式短语作目的状语修饰 drive her car, 其正常语序为”to find rest in motion and tension”。

37.For the first time she feel like crying... “feel like”意为“想要”。E.g. We will go out for a walk if you feel like it. 如果你原意的话, 我们可以出去走一走。

38.Right in front of a parking place at the flower market, the opener and closer of doors, the idiot, sat on the curb with his knees doused over into the gutter. —该句主语为 the opener—and closer of doors。The idiot 是它的同位语，谓语为 sat, with+名词(his knees)+过去分词短语(doused over into the gutter)的结构作伴随状语。

39.He was sleeping his head thrown back against a telephone pole. —his head thrown back against a telephone pole 为独立结构，作伴随状语。

40.He was not old, no, not old nor bloated as she had thought him ,but thin and defenseless as the sleeping young are, beautiful, and an idiot. 全文是在杰里母亲纷乱的思绪中结束的，这时杰里母亲的思想已经发生了变化。原来在她眼中苍老浮肿的白痴，就像一个熟睡的婴儿一样瘦小无助，唤起了她的母爱，通过一位母亲的眼镜，白痴甚至变得美丽起来。这里作者通过一个母亲的转变向我们展示了伟大的母爱及人与人之间普遍的爱。

Lesson Thirteen Selected Snobberies

1. One is almost tempted to add... “tempt sb. to do sth.”为固定搭配形式，意为“引诱（某人）做某事”，还可以表示为 tempt sb. into doing sth. e.g. The man tempt the boy to steal/into stealing. 这个男人唆使那个男孩偷东西。She was tempted to bear a false witness. 他被怂恿做伪证。

2. More picturesque diseases, ... can be and very frequently are a source of snobbish self-importance. “even when they are dangerous”和“particularly when they are the diseases of the rich”为插入部分，前者为修饰主语 more picturesque diseases，而后者则修饰 less dangerous diseases，该句的谓语部分为 can be and very frequently are a source of snobbish self-importance。

3. I have met several adolescent consumption-snobs, who thought that it would be romantic to fade away in the flower of youth... “who thought that it would be romantic to fade away in the flower of youth”为宾语 consumption-snobs 的非限定性定语从句。that it would be romantic to fade away in the flower of youth 为该从句中的宾语从句，而该从句中的 it 为形式主语，其真正意义上的主语为不定式 to fade away in the flower of youth。

4. People who possess sufficient leisure, sufficient wealth, not to mention sufficient health, to go travelling from spa to spa, from doctor to fashionable doctor, in search of cures from problematical diseases... cannot expect us to be very lavish in our solicitude and pity. -- who possess sufficient leisure, sufficient wealth, not to mention sufficient health, to go travelling from spa to spa, from doctor to fashionable doctor, in search of cures from problematical diseases 为 people 的定语从句，其中的 not to mention 为固定词组，意为“更不用提……”，与 without mentioning 意同。E.g. The boy has not learnt arithmetic, not to mention algebra. 这孩子算术还没学会，更谈不上代数了。而另一词组 in search of 意为“寻找，寻求，试图发现”。E.g. He emigrated

to Brazil in search of a better life. 他为寻求更好的生活，移民到巴西。

5. ebb and flow 涨落，盛衰，消长

6. What were good snobberies a hundred years ago are now out of fashion. “What were good snobberies a hundred years”为主语从句。该主句的谓语动词为 are, 而 out of fashion 意为“过时的”。E.g. What she's wearing is quite out of fashion. 她的穿着完全过时了。

7. on the decline 该词组为固定搭配形式，意为“衰退中的，走下坡路的”。E.g. Profits have been on the decline as a result of the recent drop of sales. 由于最近销售量的下降，赢利出现了滑坡。

8. ...even in France the American booze-snobbery, with its odious accompaniments—a taste for hard drinks in general and for cocktails in particular—is marking headway among the rich. “with its odious accompaniments—a taste for hard drinks in general and for cocktails in particular”为状语部分，a taste for hard drinks in general and for cocktails in particular 为 accompaniments 的同位语，该主句的谓语部分为 is marking headway among the rich。

9. Thanks to modern machinery, production is outrunning consumption. —thanks to 为固定词组，意为“多亏，由于”，其后接名词。E.g. It was thanks to his advice that I succeeded 多亏他的忠告，我才得以成功。Outrun 为前缀 out-与 run 构成，前缀 out-加在名词、动词前表示“之外，在……以上，胜过……”，e.g. outside 外面，outlive 比……长寿，outdo 胜过。

10. At the same time, of course, the producer must do his bit by producing nothing but the most perishable articles. “at the same time” 在此意为“同时”。E.g. They began crying at the same time. 他们同时哭了起来。其另一常用意为“然而，可见”。E.g. He is not trustworthy, but, at the same time, we cannot deny that he is clever. 他不可信

赖，然而我们不能否认他很聪明。另一词组 do one's bit 意为“尽一己之力”。E.g.

In wartime everyone should do his bit, either at the front or at home.战争期间人们不论是在前线还是在后方，都必须尽自己的一份力。

11.“The man who builds a skyscraper to last more than forty years is a traitor to the building trade.” “who builds a skyscraper to last more than forty years”为 man 的定语从句，而 to last more than forty years 为 skyscraper 的定语，to the building trade 为 traitor 的定语。

12.The modernity-snob, it is obvious, is this industrialist's best friend. —it is obvious 为插入部分，该句也可表示为 It is obvious that the modernity-snob is this industrialist's best friend.

13.Therefore it is in the producer's interest to encourage modernity-snobbery. Which in fact he does—do on an enormous scale and to the tune of milieus and milieus a year—by means of advertising. “Which in fact he does do—on an enormous scale and to the tune of milieus and milieus a year—by means of advertising.”为 interest 的非限定性定语从句。by means of 为固定词组，意为“以……，借着……”。E.g. Thoughts can also be expressed by means of music.思想也可借音乐表达。

14.in favor of 此处意为“有利于……，有……”，其另一常用义为“支持，赞同”。

E.g. I spoke in favor of the motion.我讲话赞同这项提议。

15.sub-species 亚种。该词由前缀 sub-与 species 构成，前缀 sub-表示“下，副，亚”。E.g. submarine 潜水艇，subtitle 副标题，subsonic 亚音速的。

16.The value of art-snobbery to living artists is considerable. “The value of art-snobbery to living artists”为主语部分，而 to 此处意为“对……来说”，living 意为“活着的”，其反义词为 dead（死的）。注意 living 随与 alive 同意，但 alive 通常不可置于名词前。

17....to provide living artists with the means of subsistence. provide sb. with sth.为固定搭配形式,意为“供给某人某物”。与 provide sth.for sb.意思相同。E.g. He provide food and clothes for the family. = He provided the family with food and clothes.他养家糊口。

18.devotee 信徒,热心者。该词是 devote 与后缀-ee 构成。-ee 为名词后缀,表示:

1)受.....者, employee 雇员; 2)的行为者, absentee 缺席者。

19.If we regard activity as being in itself a good, then we must count all snobberies as good;—regard...as...为固定的搭配形式,意为“把.....看作.....”。E.g. We must regard this situation as very serious.我们必须正视形式的严重性。而另一固定搭配形式 count...as...,也意为“把.....视为/认为.....”,注意后可接名词或形容词。

20.out of hand 该词组在此处意为“马上,立即”。另一常用意为“无法控制的”。

E.g. We must deal with the situation at once, before it gets out of hand.我们必须在情况失控之前立刻处理。

21.... most professional intellectuals will approve of culture-snobbery(even while intensely disliking most individual culture-snobs),当 while 所引导的从句中的主语与主句一致时,其从句中的主语可以与系动词 be 一起省略,该句的完整形式应为 while they are intensely disliking most individual culture-snobs.

Lesson Fourteen Saturday Night and Sunday Morning

1.He sat by the canal fishing on a Sunday morning in spring, at an elbow where alders dipped over the water like an old man on their last legs, pushed by young sturdy oaks from behind. 现在分词 fishing 作伴随状语修饰 sat; at an elbow 为地点, 意为“在拐弯处”; where 引导的定语从句修饰 elbow, 其中过去分词短语 pushed by...作定语修饰 alders。Be on one's/its last legs 意为“垂死; 日暮途穷”。E.g. My car is on its last legs-it keeps breaking down.我的车快不行了——总是出毛病。

2.He straightened his back, his fingers freeing nylon line from a speedily revolving reel. 该句为独立结构, 从句主语与主句主语不一致。

3.Around him lay knapsack and jacket, ... , two tins of worms dug from the plot of garden at home before setting out. 该句为倒装句, 因为其主语过长, 为保持句子平衡, 故采取倒装的形式, 正常语序为“knapsack and jacket ... out lay around him”, 其中过去分词短语作定语修饰 worms。Plot 原意为“情节”, 这里意为“小块土地”。E.g. a vegetable pot 一块菜地。

4.No one bothered you: you were a hunter, a dreamer, your own boss, away from it all for a few hours on any day that the weather did not throw down its rain. 其中 away from it all 是指“远离一切烦恼”, that 引导的定语从句修饰 day。冒号之后的句子在结构上是并列的, 在意思上则包含着递进, 表现了作者对于安静和自由自在的生活的向往。

5.... it was marvelous the things you thought about as you sat on the lavatory. “it”指代“the things you thought about as you sat on the lavatory”

6.... those that weren't were always on the way to it. 该句相当于“those that were not caught were on the way to be caught”。

7.As soon as you were born you were captured by fresh air that you screamed against the minute you came out. “capture”原意“俘获”, 这里引申为“引起注意或使着迷”

的意思。E.g. This advertisement will capture the attention of TV audiences.这广告引起了电视观众的注意。

8.... you swam about with freedom, thinking how good it was to be left alone, doing anything you wanted to do and caring about no one, when suddenly; SPLUTCH! –the big hook clapped itself into your mouth and you were caught. 现在分词短语 thinking...和 doing anything...和 caring...为并列结构作伴随状语修饰 swam。When 这里是副词,意为“在那时”,相当于“at that time”。E.g. The queen's last visit was in June, when she opened the new church.女王上次来访是在六月份,她那时主持了这座教堂的落成典礼。

9.Maybe it was only the beginning of something better in life, better than you could ever have thought possible before clamping your avid jaws down over the vital bait. -- before clamping your avid jaws down over the vital bait 这里是比喻的说法,字面意思为“鱼吞掉诱饵”,实际则指“人被生活中一些事情所诱惑”。

10.Arthur knew he had not yet bitten, that he had really only licked the bait and found it tasty, that he could still disengage his mouth from the nibbled morsel. 本句中,宾语从句(that) he had not yet bitten, that he had...和 that he could...为并列结构。disengage from 意为“摆脱开”。E.g. He managed to disengage himself from his mothers embrace.他使劲挣脱了母亲的拥抱。

11.If you went through life refusing all the bait dangled before you, that would be no life at all. 现在分词短语 refusing...作伴随状语修饰 went through, 其中过去分词短语 refusing...作伴随状语修饰 went through, 其中过去分词短语 dangled before you 作定语 the bait。

12.They spoke of getting married in three months, by which time, Arthur said, they would have collected a good amount of money, nearly a hundred and fifty pounds, not counting income-tax rebate, which will probably bump it up to a couple of hundred.

“by which time”引导的定语从句 in three months , 从句中的 nearly a hundred and fifty pounds 作 a good amount of money 的同位语 ; 现在分词短语 not counting income-tax rebate 表示条件 , 可译为“如果不算所得税折扣的话” , 这里 count 意为“计算在内”。E.g. There are altogether fifty people, not counting children. 如果不算小孩 , 一共有五十人。Which 引导的非限定性定语从句修饰 rebate。

13. He yawned widely, felt his legs weaken, then strengthen, then relax, his tall figure marked against a background of curving canal and hedges and trees bordering it. 本句中 , weaken, strengthen 和 relax 为并列结构作 feel 的宾语补足语。Curving canal and hedges and trees bordering it 是 background 的同位语 , 其中 it 指代“canal”。

14. He rubbed his hand over the rough features of his face, upwards over thick lips, grey eyes, low forehead, short fair hair, then looked up at the mixture of grey cloud and blue patches of sky overhead. 本句中 , upwards over thick lips, ... hair 为 features 的同位语 , 对其进行补充说明。

15. While fastening his trousers, he saw the float in violent agitation, as if it were suddenly alive and wanted to leap out of the water. —while+现在分词短语(fastening his trousers)作伴随状语 , 主句中介词短语 in violent agitation 作谓语 saw 的补语 , 相当于“agitate violently”。

16. His hands worked smoothly and the line came in so quickly that it did not seem to be moving except on the reel itself where the nylon thread grew in thickness and breath, where he evened it out with his thumb so that it would not clog at a vital moment. 本句为 so...that 结构 , 在 that 从句中 , where 引导的两个定语从句共同修饰 reel , 在后一个定语从句中还包含一个 so that 引导的目的状语从句。Even out 意为“变得平坦或稳定”。E.g. House prices keep rising and falling but they will eventually even out. 房价有涨有落 , 但终有平稳。

17. With float bobbing before him once more he sat down to wait. —该句结构为

with+名词(float)+现在分词短语(bobbing before him once more)作状语,主句为“he sat down to wait”。

18.(up) to the hilt —意为“彻底”。E.g. I will support you to the hilt.我完全支持你。

19. There is bound to be trouble in store for me every day of my life... “in store for”意为“必将到来”。E.g. I can see the trouble in store for him.我预见他以后会有麻烦。

20. Slung into khaki at eighteen, and when they let you out, you sweat again in a factory, ..., and nothing for it but drag you back there every Monday morning. —本句中, Slung into khaki 指作者应征入伍, when they let you out 是指退伍。Sweat 这里是动词,意为“卖力地工作”。现在分词短语 grabbing..., doing..., getting... 和 working 为并列结构做状语修饰 sweat。最后一句的正常语序应为“nothing but money to drag you back there for it every Monday morning”, 这里 it 指代“工厂里辛苦的工作”。

Lesson Fifteen Is America Falling Apart?

1.I find the Italian Government still unstable, ...shrunk to the slightness of a dollar bill. —句子中谓语动词 find 后面接很长的复合结构作宾语,均由宾语加上宾语补足语,其中充当宾语补足语的成分包括形容词,介词短语,以及过去分词短语。

2.... but it will be pleasant when the wind drops.句中 drop 一词的意思为“减轻,下降,降低”。E.g. The morale of troops has dropped to a new low.部队的士气降到了有史以来的最低点。His voice dropped to a whisper.他的声音越来越小,最后成了低语。

3.What matters is talk, family, ...本句中 what matters 为主语从句。Matter 的意思为“要紧,重要”,后面跟了四个并列的表语。

4.In New Jersey, I never had to shiver by a fire that wouldn't draw, or go without canned food. —本句中 had to 后面接两个并列的短语 shiver by a fire...和 do without canned food;第一个短语中有一个定语从句修饰 fire。Fire 这里指“炉火”,draw 的意思是“(烟囱)通畅”;第二个短语 go without 中的意思是“不吃,吃不上”。E.g. The poor boy often had to go without supper.这个可怜的男孩经常被迫吃不上晚饭。

5.... to make proper use of the supermarket. —短语 make use of 意为“利用”。E.g. Make good use of your time.充分利用你的时间。

6.A character in Evelyn Waugh's Put out More Flags said that... if one thing went right the day would be made. —句中主语 chanter 后面有一个介词短语作定语修饰它;谓语动词后是 that 引起的宾语从句;宾语从句的主语为 difference,后面有修饰它的介词短语 between...and...,还有 that 引起的从句作表语;表语从句中有两个并列的分句,有分号隔开,其中每个分句有各含有一假设状语从句;这两个分句中出现的 prewar 和 postwar 不再是形容词,而是作状语的副词。Pre-和 post-

均为前缀,意思分别是“前”和“后”,可构成派生词。E.g. preface“前言”,prepay“预付”,posthumously“死后的”,postnatal“出生后的”。

7.Hence the neurosis, despair, the Kafka feeling that ...is coming apart at the seams. —hence 为副词,意为“因此”,主要用于书面语,有时后面仅跟名词。本句就是这种情况,hence 后面为三个并列的名词或短语,前两个是名词,后一个是名词词组,其中含一个 that 引起的同位语从句。

8.... on the face of it an admirable philosophy... 这是一个同位语,修饰前面的名词 American individualism;同位语中有一个短语 on the face of it,意思是“表面看来,看起来”。E.g. On the face of it the document seemed genuine.表面看来,这份文件像是真的。

9.Once let the acquisitive instinct burgeon, and there are ruggedly individual forces only too ready to make it come to full and monstrous blossom. 这句话由两个并列分句组成。第一个分句中 once 为副词,意为“一旦”,它不是引起状语从句的;and 后面为第二分句,ready 的意思是“愿意”,作主语补足语,后面的不定式短语 to make it...作 ready 的状语,表示在某个方面,too 也是修饰 ready 的状语,在这里非 too...to 的结构。

10.I let my appetite flower into full Americanism except for one thing. 句中 flower 为省略 to 的不定式,引起不定式短语作宾语 appetite 的补足语。Except for 的意思是“除去,除了”。E.g. He answered all the questions except for the last one.除了最后一个问题外,他回答了所有的问题。

11.Where private ownership prevails, public amenities decay or are prevented from coming into being. —句子中 where 作连词引起地点状语从句,意思是“在...地方”;后面谓语为两个并列结构,第二个结构为被动语态;prevent...from...的意思是“组

织……做某事”。E.g. There was nothing to prevent her from doing so. 什么也无法阻止她这样做。Come into being 也为 come into existence , 意思为“开始存在, 建立, 产生”。E.g. How does this attitude come into being? 这种看法是怎么产生的?

12. But far worse is the nightmare of travel in and around Los Angeles, where...choking to death in their exhaust fumes. 这是一个倒装句, 表语提前; 此外句子中还有一个 where 引导的定语从句修饰 Los Angeles, 从句中含并列的两个分句。

13. The gadgets in the home are cheaper to replace than repair. —句中含有一个形容词比较级结构, 不定式 to replace 作状语修饰 cheaper, 意思为“更换, 代替”。E.g. The car battery is defective and should be replaced. 汽车蓄电池有毛病, 必须更换。John will replace him as manager. 约翰将代替他担任经理。

14. The more efficiently self-contained the home seems to be, the more dependent it is...a diminishing army of servitors. 句中 the more..., the more... 结构, 意思是“越……越……”。作为比较级的形容词 self-contained 连同前面修饰它的副词 efficiently 一起作句子的表语; 第二个分句与第一个分句结构相同, 由 as well as 连接的两个并列词组, 作介词 on 的宾语。

15. Nor, at the higher level, will doctors. 句中 at the higher level 为插入语, 句子为 nor 引起的倒装句, 省略了与上句相同的结构, 应为: The doctors will not come either.

16. Planned obsolescence is not conducive to pride in workmanship. 句中 to conducive 意为“有助于, 导致”。E.g. Exercise is conducive to good health. 锻炼有助于健康。

17. Indestructible plastic hasn't even the grace to undergo chemical change. 句子中 to

undergo chemical change 为介词短语作定语修饰 grace 一词 ,undergo 的意思为“经受,经历”。E.g. The travelers underwent many difficulties.旅行者经历了很多困难。The new aircraft underwent its tests well.新型飞机合格地通过了测试。Have the grace 意为“好心地,通情达理地,知趣地”。E.g. He had the grace to say that he was sorry.他通情达理地表示歉意。Knowing he was not wanted, he had the grace to refuse the invitation.知道自己不受欢迎,他知趣地拒绝了邀请。

18.clamor for —意思为“吵嚷着要,大声疾呼地要求”。E.g. The children were clamoring for candy.孩子们吵闹着要糖果。The foolish people were clamoring for war.愚蠢的人们大声疾呼着要求战争。

19.There is no worse neurosis than that which derives from a consciousness of guilt and an inability to reform. 句子中 there is no worse...than 为否定形式的形容词比较级,意思为“没有比.....更糟糕的”,即“最糟糕的”。That 为代词指 neurosis,后面是修饰他的由 which 引导的定语从句。Derive 意为“获得,得到”。E.g. He derives much pleasure from the book.他从这本书得到许多快乐。

20....as a consequence, it has been granted the teachers it deserves. —句中短语 as a consequence 也作 in consequence,意思是“结果”;句中 it deserves 为省略关系代词的定语从句,修饰 teachers 一词。Grant 意思为“同意(给予),答应(请求)”。E.g. The teacher has granted her permission to leave the classroom.老师已经同意让她离开教室。The headmaster granted us an extra holiday.校长答应给我们额外的假期。

Deserve 意思为“值得,应该(得到)”。E.g. She deserves the praise.她应当得到这样的表扬。She deserved to win because she was the best.她是最棒的,因此应当获胜。

21.The quality of first-grade education that my son received, ...on the level of dogged conscientiousness. 这个句子主语较长,其中一个 that 引导的定语从句修饰

education, 从句中又有一个介词短语作地点状语, 介词短语中含有一个过去分词短语 noted for...作定语修饰 town, 意思为“以.....而著称”; I suppose 为插入语, 将情态动词与动词分开; fault 作动词意思为“找.....的缺点, 挑剔”。E.g. His argument is logical and hard to fault. 他的论点逻辑严密, 无懈可击。常用的结构为 find fault with, 意思为“找...的茬, 挑...的刺”。E.g. What he likes to do best is to find fault with me. 他最喜欢做的事就是找我的茬。

22. I know that American technical genius, and most of all the moon landing, ... the segmental equipping of the mind. 这是由 but 连接的两个并列分句。第一个分句中含一 that 引起的宾语从句, 其中主语为并列词组; 短语 most of all 意思为“特别, 最最”。E.g. I was furious at him, but most of all at myself. 他对他感到气愤, 但特别令我气愤的还是我自己。谓语中 give the lie to 的意思是“说明.....是在撒谎”。E.g. The boy's dirty hands gave the lie to his statement that he had washed. 这个男生的脏手说明他说洗过手是在撒谎。第二个分句中 to education 为介词短语作状语, 意思为“对教育而言”。

23....mostly absent from American education at all levels. —这可看作是省略的定语从句, 即 which is mostly absent from..., 修饰 transmission; be absent from 意为“缺席, 不存在”。E.g. He was absent from the meeting. 他没有到会。

24. In the name of this ghastly creed the jungle must be defoliated. —in the name of 意思为“以.....的名义”。E.g. I arrest you in the name of the law. 我以法律的名义逮捕你。

25. No wonder... 也作 It's no wonder, 意思“难怪”, 可接主语从句。E.g. (It's) No wonder (that) he didn't want to go. 难怪他不想去。

26. But the fact is that such an answer, however much desired, would not be honest

one. 句中 that 引起一个表语从句, 其中 however 为连接性副词, 可接形容词或副词, 引起状语从句, 意思是“不管多么……”, 这里状语从句省略了主语 it 和系动词 is。

27....American became the golden dream, the Eden where innocence could be recovered. 句子中 the Eden 为 the golden dream 的同位语, 后面还有一个修饰它的由 where 引导的定语从句。

28....could be explained away in terms of the rational control of environment necessary for the building of a New Jerusalem. 句子中谓语动词词组 explain away 意思是“把……解释过去, 通过解释消除掉”。E.g. He explained away his unfinished homework by showing the teacher his wounded hand. 他让老师看他受伤的手, 以此将没完成作业的事情解释过去。句子中的 necessary for... 为修饰 environment 的定语。

29....they are subject to original sin... 这里 subject 作形容词, 意思是“容易受到, 继续忍受”。E.g. He is subject to headaches. 他经常头痛。The pupils were subject to brutal punishment. 学生们那时经常受到野蛮的惩罚。

30.The various escapist movements, however, have committed...by building little neo-Eden's. 句子的宾语部分比较长, 中心词为 errors; 后面为一个介词短语 of assuming that... 作定语修饰它, 短语中 that 引起的宾语从句作 assume 一词的宾语; 宾语从句中为两个并列的分句。Neo-Eden 中的 neo-Eden 中的 neo- 为前缀, 意思是“新”。E.g. neoclassic 新古典主义的, neogenesis 再生等。

31.Practically all of the crime I encountered in New York was a preying of the opium-eaters on the working community. 句中 I encountered in New York 为省略关系代词的定语从句, 修饰主语 crime。of the opium-eaters 为介词短语作定语, 修饰表语 preying, 说明其主体; 另一介词短语 on the working community 也是定语,

修饰 preying, 说明其对象。

32....that does violence to life. —这是一个定语从句, 其中 to violence to 的意思是“损害”。E.g. This careless newspaper report did violence to the truth.报纸上这种漫不经心的报导损害了真实性。

33....however things may seem to be falling apart... “however”为连词, 引起状语从句, 意为“不管怎么样.....(都行)”。Fall apart 的意思是“散开, 崩溃”。E.g. She did everything she could to keep the marriage from falling apart.她尽其可能保持婚姻不至于破裂。

34.It is not right that men and women should fear to ... look like mirror images of each other. —句中 it 是形式主语, 真正的主语是后面并列的两个由 that 引导的主语从句。第二个从句中有一个由 both of whom 引导的定语从句, whom 指代 police 和 criminals。

35.The time has come, nevertheless, for citizens to demand,...should be priorities. —句子的主语是 time。For citizens to demand...为带逻辑主语的不定式短语, 作 time 的定语; 不定式中还有一个由 of which 引导的定语从句, 修饰 amenities 一词, 定语从句中主语是并列的词组。

36.I ask the reader to note that I, an Englishman who... home to America as to a country more stimulating than depressing. —句子中不定式 to note 后面接一由 that 引起的宾语从句; 宾语从句中, 在主语 I 后面有一同位语 an Englishman..., 其中还含有一修饰它的由 who 引导的定语从句, 定语从句中为两个并列分句; 宾语从句的谓语为 home, 意思为“安家”; as to a country...中 as 引起一省略的状语从句, 意思是“如同.....”。即 as I home to a country...。

Lesson Sixteen Through the Tunnel

1. Going to the shore on the first morning of the holiday, the young English boy stopped at the turning of the path and looked down at a wild and rocky bay, and then over to the crowded beach he knew so well from other years. —going to the shore on the first morning of the holiday 此处做状语，表示方式。动词-ing 用做状语时，位置比较灵活。一般用语书面语言，口语中多用副词从句。动词-ing 用做状语时，可用来表示时间、原因、让步、条件、结果及伴随或方式等。E.g. Turning around, she saw Tom in tears. 她转过身的时候，看见汤姆哭了。(时间) Being ill, he couldn't go to class. 因为生病，他不能去上课。(原因) Although working very hard, he failed to turn in his research paper on time. 尽管他非常努力，但还是没能按时交上他的实验报告。(让步) If going there by plane, we'll have to pay twice as much. 如果坐飞机去那儿，我们就要花两倍的钱。(条件) The war went on for years, killing thousands upon thousands of people. 这场战争持续了很多年，数千人丧生。(结果)
2. Why, darling, would you rather not come with me? —darling 此处为插入部分，原句的完整形式为 Why would you rather not come with me? Would rather do sth. 为固定搭配形式，意为“与其……不如……”，也可表为 had rather do sth. e.g. I would rather stay at home than go out. 我宁可呆在家里，不想出去。
3. She frowned, conscientiously worrying over what amusements he might secretly be longing for which she had been too busy or too careless to imagine. - conscientiously worrying over what amusements he might secretly be longing for which she had been too busy or too careless to imagine 为该句的状语部分，over what amusements he might secretly be longing for which she had been too busy or too careless to imagine 为介词宾语从句，which she had been too busy or too careless to imagine 又为该宾语从句的宾语从句。
4. And yet, as he ran, he looked back over his shoulder at the wild bay, ... —as he ran

为插入部分，作该句的伴随状语。looked back over his shoulder 意为“回过头向后看”。

5. Are you tired of the usual beach, ... —be tired of 为固定搭配形式，意为“对……厌烦”，其后即可跟名词，又可跟动词-ing。E.g. He was tired of answering his little son's continual questions. 他小儿子不断问问题，他回答得都烦了。

6. She gave the idea her attention. —该句中使用的 give...one's attention，其常用的搭配形式应为 give/pay attention to n.，意为“对……注意”。E.g. He paid no attention to me. 他没留意我。

7. She was determined to be neither possessive nor lacking in devotion. —be determined to do sth. 为固定词组，意为“决心做某事”。E.g. He is determined to go. 他下决心要去。

8. As for Jerry, ... —as for 为固定词组，意为“至于，就……而言”。E.g. We all passed the examination, but as for him, he alone failed. 我们都考及格了，但至于他，只有他一人不及格。注意该词组与 as to 的区别，做“至于……，就……而言”意时，as for 和 as to 同意。但还有另一意为“关于”。E.g. As to money, he is indifferent. 关于钱，他漠不关心。

9. ... It was a scoop of moving bluish green fringed with white. —该句使用了暗喻 (metaphor)，在英语中使用的比喻方法有明喻(simile)和暗喻(metaphor)。明喻中常用 like 或 as，而暗喻中通常用 is。E.g. The world is like a stage. 世界就像一个舞台。

(明喻) The world is a stage. 世界是个舞台。(暗喻)

10. As he went lower, he saw that it spread among small promontories and inlets of rough, sharp rock, and the crisper, lapping surface showed stains of purple and darker blue. “that it spread among small promontories and inlets of rough, sharp rock, and the crisper, lapping surface showed stains of purple and darker blue”为该句的

宾语从句。

11. When he was so far out that he could look back not only on the little bay but past the promontory that was between it and the big beach, he floated on the buoyant surface and looked for his mother. 此处 so...that... 为固定搭配形式，意为“太……

以至于……”。 e.g. It's so cold that the pond has frozen. 天气太冷，池水都结冰了。

另一常用意为“如……般”。 E.g. The book is so rewritten that children can enjoy it.

这本书是为了使小孩喜欢看而加以改写的。 that was between it and the big beach 为 promontory 的定语从句。

12. There she was, a speck of yellow under an umbrella that looked like a slice of orange-peel. “a speck of yellow under an umbrella that looked like a slice of orange-peel” 为修饰 an umbrella 的定语从句。

13. On the edge of a small cape that marked the side of the bay away from the promontory was a loose scatter of rocks. —该句采用了倒装形式，其正常的语序为 A loose scatter of rocks was on the edge of a small cape that marked the side of the bay away from the promontory, 而 that marked the side of the bay away from the promontory 为 cape 的定语从句。

14. ...at a stone's throw. —意为“在丢一块石头的距离内，在一箭之地，就在附近”。其常用的表达形式为 within a stone's throw.

15. ...they understood that he was a foreigner strayed from his own beach, ... “that he was a foreigner strayed from his own beach” 为宾语从句，而 strayed from his own beach 为 foreigner 的后置定语。

16. ...hailed themselves up, ... “haul up” 为常用的固定搭配形式，意为“拉，拽”。

E.g. The fishermen were hauling up the nets. 渔夫们正在把鱼网拉上来。

17. Jerry dived, shot past the school of underwater swimmers, saw a black wall of rock looming at him, touched it, and bobbed up at once to the surface, where the wall was a

low barrier he could see across. —注意该句中一连串动词 dive, shoot, see, touch 和 bob up 的用法。另外, where the wall was a low barrier he could see across 为 surface 的同位语。

18.He could see nothing through the stinging salt water but the blank rock. —该句中的 but 作介词, 意为“除了……, 除……之外”, 常与 no, nobody, nothing, all, anywhere 连用。E.g. We had no choice but to wait. 我们除了等待之外别无选择。

19....it was with just this grave, embarrassed inspection that she rewarded him. —该句采用了 it is/was ...that... 的强调句型, 此处强调的是 with just this grave, embarrassed inspection 这一状语部分。

20.They must all be drowning beneath him, in the watery caves of the rock!—must 该处意为“一定是……, 必然……”。E.g. He must be sleeping. 他一定睡了。She must dislike such a man. 她肯定不喜欢那种男人。

21.It seems to him that a long time had passed, and he swam out to where he could see his mother. “it seems to sb. that”为固定的搭配形式, 意为“对某人来说好像……, 仿佛……”。E.g. It seems that he is lying. = He seems to be lying. 看样子他好像是在撒谎。

22.As soon as she had bought the goggles, he grabbed them from her hand as if she were going to claim them for herself, and was off, running down the steep path to the bay. —as soon as 这一词组也可用 on V-ing 替代。As soon as she had bought the goggles 可以表示为 On her buying the goggles. E.g. On stepping out of the taxi he was seized by the two men. 他刚从出租车里出来就被两个男人抓住了。

23.It was as if he had eyes of a different kind -- fish-eyes that showed everything clear and delicate and wavering in the bright water. “fish-eyes that showed everything clear and delicate and wavering in the bright water”为 eyes 的同位语, that showed

everything clear and delicate and wavering in the bright water 为修饰 fish-eyes 的定语从句。

24. Under him, six or seven feet down, was a floor of perfectly clean, shining white sand, rippled firm and hard by the tides. 该句因主语过长, 为保持句子的平衡, 使用了倒装形式, 其正常语序为 a floor of perfectly clean, shining white sand, rippled firm and hard by the tides was under him. 而 perfectly clean, shining white sand, rippled firm and hard by the tides 为 a floor 的定语部分。

25. Something soft and clammy touched his mouth, he saw a dark frond moving against the greyish rock, and panic filled him. “soft and clammy”为 something 的后置定语, moving against the greyish rock 为定语修饰 frond。

26. He let go of the rock and went up into the air. “let go of”为固定词组, 意为“放开”。E.g. Let go of my arms! 放开我的手!

27. ...learning too hold his breath, ... “hold one's breath”为固定词组, 意为“屏住呼吸”。

E.g. All Europeans held their breath to see who would win the election. 所有的欧洲人都屏住呼吸等待着谁能赢得选举。

28. ...and his mother insisted on his coming with her the next day. “insist on”为固定词组, 意为“坚持”, 其后可跟 V-ing, 也可跟名词。还可表为 insist upon。E.g. He insisted on the obedience of each man. 他坚决要求人人服从他。

29. ask for permission 请求许可