

短语和难句注释

Unit 1

短语

1. all the way 无保留的，完全的
2. point of view 观点
3. carry out 践行，实行
4. pick sb. up 开车接某人
5. sit one's cat 临时代为照看某人的猫
6. go on vacation 去度假
7. lie in 体现在
8. in common 共有的
9. in touch with 与……有联系，接触

难句注释

1. friends of convenience: 便利之友（互利互惠的朋友）
special-interest friends: 同好之友（有相同爱好的朋友）
historical friends: 童年故友（小时候交的朋友）
cross-generational friends: 忘年之友（忘年交）
2. Now I think that's a narrow point of view, for the friendships I have, and I see, are carried out to different degrees and can meet different needs.
现在我认为那是一种狭隘的观点，因为我所拥有和看到的朋友关系在践行程度上有所不同，且满足不同的需求。（连词 for 引导原因状语从句，I have 是省略了 that 的定语从句，修饰 the friendships. and I see 既是与 I have 并列的定语从句，也是一个插入语，用前后的逗号与主要结构隔开，表示补充说明。）
3. This doesn't mean that there isn't any value to be found in these friendships of mutual aid.
这并不意味着在这些相互帮助的朋友关系中找到任何价值。（to be found 是不定式被动语态结构，作 any value 的后置定语。）
4. ...when our family lived in that two-room apartment downtown.
当时我们家住在那个城中心的两居室公寓里。（two-room apartment downtown 在美国一般属于比较简陋的居住条件，这里指童年家庭生活尚拮据时交的朋友。）
5. We have little in common now, but we're still a personal part of each other's past.
我们现在没有什么共同点了，但依旧是彼此往昔生活中的代表人物。（此句中 personal 含有“代表人性的/人的”之意，与生活中的“物性”内容相区别。）
6. ...and our getting together puts us in touch with an earlier part of ourselves, which is important and never lost.
我们的相聚使我们触碰往昔的自己，那是非常重要的、被永久珍藏的自我。

7. They run — no questions asked — to help each other, and tell cruel truths to each other when they must be told.

他们有求必应, 不带任何质疑, 并且彼此袒露那些必须袒露的残酷事实。(no questions asked 是插入语, 等同于省略了 with 的 with + n. + v.-ed 结构, 作主句的方式状语。)

Unit 2

短语

1. catch sb. doing sth. 撞见某人在做某事
2. in terms of 根据; 从……方面说来; 就……而言
3. be thankful to 对……感激
4. force sth. on sb. 把……强加于某人
5. build up 逐步建立
6. be more likely to do sth. 更容易(更有可能)作某事

难句注释

1. Though she does have some friends of the opposite sex, Jiang says they are just ordinary friends.
虽然她的确有一些异性朋友, 蒋(梅)说他们只是普通朋友。(does 是代动词, 形式随主语及句子时态变化, 后面跟原谓语动词的原型, 起强调语气的作用, 相当于中文的“的确; 确实”。后面句子中的“I do enjoy a lot of freedom”同理。)
2. When something delighting or upsetting happens in school, she shares the experience with her parents.
当学校里发生令人愉快或令人不安的事, 她会把这些经历告诉父母。(delighting 和 upsetting 是现在分词, 作 something 的后置定语。不定代词如 something、anything、nothing、somebody、anybody、nobody 等, 它们的定语一般后置。)
3. “After I told her the names of the callers, with whom she was familiar, she would no longer bother to ask,” she said.
“我告诉她打来电话的人都是谁后, 她熟识这些人, 就不再费心问我了,” 她说。(would 表示过去常常发生的事情或过去的习惯之举。文中上一句里面的 would 同理。)
4. “Allowing children enough free space plays an important part in parent-children relations,” Zhao Qiusheng said.
“给予孩子足够的自由空间在亲子关系中起很重要的作用,” 赵秋生说。(allowing children enough free space 为动名词结构, 相当于一个名词结构, 在句中作主语。)
5. He believes that if students can communicate well with their parents, they are more likely to cooperate with people in society.
他相信如果学生们能够与家长良好沟通, 就更容易在社会上与他人合作。

Unit 3

短语

1. over the course of time 经过一段时间
2. on friendly terms 关系友好
3. do sb. a favor 帮某人一个忙
4. to be sure 确定, 肯定

5. not long after 不久之后
6. for free 免费
7. over time 随着时间的推移
8. remind sb. of sth. 提醒某人某事
9. come to know 逐渐了解；终于认识到

难句注释

1. In doing so I also moved into a new neighborhood.

这样做的时候我也融入了一段新的邻里关系。（in doing so 是介词词组作时间状语，doing so 是动名词词组。neighborhood 此处意义侧重于邻里人际关系而不是相邻地区。）

2. ... and it would be nice to say I made friends with everybody, but this was not true.

……如果说我同每一个人都交了朋友，这么说当然很好，但这不是事实。（would 此处是情态动词表达虚拟语气，表示与实际情况不符的一种愿望。）

3. This caused tense relations to be sure, and when my neighbor did kill a deer, he hung it behind his house within a few feet of my house.

这件事肯定导致了紧张的关系，后来我的邻居真的打到了一只鹿，他把它挂在他的房后距离我的房子只有一两米远的地方。（did 为代动词，起强调语气的作用。of 此处意为“距离；离开”，例如：a mile of the town 距离镇子不到两公里。）

4. In the neighborhood I was one of the few who opposed hunting.

在周围邻居里我是少数几位反对打猎的人之一。（the few 表示人数很少。）

5. Although it looked big, it did not last as long as I expected...

虽然木柴堆看起来很大，但是消耗的时间没有我想象的那么长（即很快就用完了）……

6. Our debt in gratefulness began to grow.

我们欠的人情越来越多。

7. Summertime is when my land flows with milk.

夏季是我的土地上（奶牛）产奶的季节。（when 为连接副词，引导表语从句。也可以理解为相当于“Summertime is the time when my land flows with milk.”这里 when 作为关系副词引导一个定语从句。）

Unit 4

短语

1. the black sheep 捣蛋鬼；惹是生非的家伙；害群之马
2. make decisions 做决定
3. be comfortable with 对……感到愉快 / 舒服自在
4. be the first in line 排在前面，占先
5. have a tendency to do sth. 趋向于作某事
6. a sense of reason 理性
7. take notice of 注意到
8. in that... 因为……
9. relate to sb. 与某人协调 / 和谐相处
10. get to know 逐渐了解

难句注释

1. Only children are usually not afraid to make decisions and are comfortable with their opinions.
独生子女一般不害怕做决定，而且可以轻松自在持一己之见。
2. Only children might have difficulty sharing or going second because they have always been the first in line for everything.
独生子女也许不容易与人分享或屈居第二，因为他们在任何事情上总是被排在第一位。
3. “I didn’t do as well as I should have.” “I would be much happier with a brother or sister.”
“我本来可以做得更好。” “我要是有个兄弟或者姐妹就会快乐多了。”（I should have 后面省略了 done，这是虚拟语气，表示过去时间内本该发生却没有发生的事情。would 是使用了虚拟语气的标志，表示现在时间应该发生却没有发生的事情。）
4. For some only children, to want something is to get it.
对于某些独生子女来说，想要什么东西就一定要得到。（to want something 和 to get it 是不定式分别作主语和表语，暗含明确的目的性。）
5. There is not, therefore, the competition to be heard or taken notice of.
所以没有抢夺（父母的）倾听和注意力的竞争。（to be heard or taken notice of 是不定式被动语态，作 competition 的后置定语，阐明竞争的目的是被父母听到、注意到。）
6. I see the result of this today in that I will not “fight” to the front of a conversation.
现在我看到了这种习惯的后果，因为我现在一般不会抢着与别人说话。（will 此处表示现在经常做的事情或习惯。）
7. I couldn’t relate properly to other children...
我不能恰当地同其他孩子和谐相处……
8. It is said that the marriage of two only children is the least likely to last.
据说两个独生子女的婚姻是最不容易长久的。（likely 是形容词，表示“可能”。）
9. I mean it has to have advantages —— think of the absence of in-laws!
我的意思是两个独生子女结婚肯定是有好处的——比如你不会有很多姻亲。（has to 此处表示客观的、无法改变的事实，含幽默语气。in-laws 指配偶的兄弟姐妹及他们各自家庭的成员。）

Unit 5

短语

1. apart from 除了……
2. pay attention to 注意……，关注……
3. rely on 依赖于
4. at a distance 离开一段距离
5. except for 除非
6. as a result 结果
7. lead to 导致

难句注释

1. They believe that people should be kept at a distance and that body contact should be avoided except for very close friends and relatives.

他们认为人们之间应该保持一段距离，而且除非是关系非常密切的亲友，否则应该避免身体接触。

2. If one moves closer, the other will back away.

如果其中一位移动到更近的地方，另一位就会后退以拉开距离。（back 此处为动词，意为“后退”。）

3. If the South American advances to a distance that is comfortable for him/her, it will be too close for the North American, and he or she will withdraw.

如果那个南美人向前移动到他 / 她认为舒服的距离，那个北美美人就会觉得太近了，就会向后退。（that 是关系代词，引导定语从句修饰 a distance, it 指代前面的 a distance。）

4. For example, few Americans understand how much the Chinese hate to be touched or slapped on the back or even to shake hands.

例如，很少有美国人能够理解中国人有多么不喜欢有人触碰他们，或者拍他们的背部，甚至是握手。

（to be touched or slapped on the back 是不定式的被动语态结构，一般为 to be + v.-ed。）

5. These examples show that body language is as important as the normal spoken language in communication.

这些例子说明，肢体语言在交流中与平常的口头语言一样重要。

6. We should be just as careful with it as we should with the choice of words...

我们应当像对待遣词造句一样小心对待它（肢体语言）……

Unit 6

短语

1. (to lie) flat out (on your back) 疲惫地（仰面躺倒）
2. be connected with 与……有关联
3. be in one's company 与某人在一起
4. cheer sb. up 让某人高兴起来
5. help sb. out 帮助某人走出困境
6. leave it to sb. to do sth. 把某事交给某人去办 / 解决
7. get close to sb. 与某人靠近

难句注释

1. The only real test is to see yourself in the same way as other people see you.

唯一真正的测试是用别人审视你的方式来审视你自己。（as 为关系代词，引导定语从句 other people see you 来修饰 the same way。）

2. Do you usually walk not very fast, with your head up looking at the world?/not very fast, with your head down?

你通常走路不太快，抬起头来看着周围世界吗？ / 不太快，低着头吗？（up 和 down 都是形容词，修饰 head, with + n. + adj. 这里介词词组作方式状语，修饰 walk, looking at the world 是现在分词作方式状语，也修饰 walk。）

3. Others see you as very self-centered and always trying to control others.

别人觉得你非常以自我为中心，总是试图掌控别人。（see sb. as + adj. 意为“觉得某人……”，as 为副词，后接形容词，表示被认为。后面句子中的 see you as + adj. /v.-ed 同理。如果是 see sb. as + n., as 则为介词，意为“当作”。）

4. They may admire you and wish they could be more like you, but they don't always trust you and hesitate to

become too deeply connected with you.

他们可能会钦佩你并且希望自己能够更像你一样，但他们并不永远信任你，并且不愿意与你深交。

(could 的用法是虚拟语气，与 wish 搭配，表达对现实的愿望。hesitate to do sth. 有“觉得不应该，不愿意”之意。)

5. You often cheer them up or help them out as the situation requires.

你经常使他们高兴起来，或者在需要的情况下帮助他们走出困境。(as 为连词，引导条件状语从句，修饰 help them out。)

6. It takes time for you to make a decision.

你做出决定需要花一些时间。(it takes time 意为“这需要时间”。)

Unit 7

短语

1. take control 掌控，支配
2. act on 作用于，影响
3. in private 私下里
4. one at a time 每次一个
5. get rid of 摆脱
6. work through 解决；逐渐穿过；闯过
7. make sure (that...) 确保……
8. give in 让步，妥协
9. It's no big deal to sb. 对某人来说没有什么大不了的

难句注释

1. Give permission to be angry.

允许自己或他人生气。(to be angry 是不定式作 permission 的后置定语，表示“有关于生气的许可”。)

2. Anger needs to be calmly reported to the one with whom you're angry.

你需要心平气和地告诉那个惹你生气的人你生气了。(关系代词 whom 引导定语从句，be angry with sb. 这个词组的介词 with 按习惯用法提前至引导词之前。)

3. Venting your anger is equally harmful if it is a blowup at another person.

如果怒气的发泄方式是向另一个人爆发，那同样是有危害的。(venting 是动名词，作句子主语，后面的条件状语从句中的 it 指代前面 venting your anger 这个动名词词组。)

4. Positive venting can be cleaning the house or going for a run.

积极的发泄方式可以是打扫屋子或出去跑步。(venting、cleaning 和 going 都是动名词，分别作句子的主语和表语。)

5. Most people who are hurt physically have first been verbally abused.

大多数身体上受伤害的人都先是被言语辱骂的。

6. Try first to be understanding, and then to be understood.

首先试着理解别人，然后再试着让别人理解你。(注意现在分词表示动作的主动性，过去分词表示被动性。)

7. Let the other person have his or her way.

让对方以他或她自己的方式行事。

8. Try the win-win theory.

尝试一下双赢的策略。

Unit 8

短 语

1. cannot afford to do sth. 付不起代价去做某事（或承担不了后果）

2. make the most out of 充分利用……

3. keep in mind 牢记

4. long to do sth. 渴望作某事

5. as to 关于；至于

6. to the point 切中要害

7. beat around the bush 说话拐弯抹角

8. for oneself 独立地（不需要任何帮助地）

9. in return 反过来；作为回报

10. all round 周围，四面八方

难 句 注 释

1. You can't afford to be an island in this world!

你不能在这个世界上做一个与世隔绝的孤岛，否则后果会很严重！

2. People tend to remember unpleasant happenings more than good ones, so it would be wise to avoid being a bringer of bad news!

人们往往更多地记住不好的事情而不是好事情，所以明智的做法是避免给别人带来坏消息！

3. Once I did bad, that I heard ever. Once I did good, that I heard never!

好事不出门，坏事传千里！（that指I did bad/good这件事。意即一旦我做了坏事，就总听人提起这件事；而当我做了好事，就从来听不到别人说起！）

4. We must accept other as we are — imperfect and incomplete!

我们必须接受别人像我们自己一样地不完美、不完整！（as为关系代词，引导定语从句修饰others，意即“像我们自己一样的别人”。）

5. One word may evoke different responses from people with different backgrounds.

一个词从不同出身背景的人那里会得到不同的反响。（with different backgrounds是介词词组，作people的后置定语。）

6. Be clear in your own mind as to what you want to communicate.

要清楚自己想表达什么。

7. Look into the eye and speak!

看着对方的眼睛说话！（the eye是定冠词+名词单数，笼统地指一类事物，此处即“对方的眼睛”。）

8. Your actions might speak, but not in a language which will be understood by your teachers and people who matter!

你的行动也许可以证明什么，但证明的方式并不为你的老师或那些至关重要的人们所理解！

9. There is no better emotion than affection.

没有任何情感比爱更伟大。（no better... than... 是用否定词 + 比较级表示最高级的含义。）

10. Please remember: there is nothing greater in life than loving another and being loved in return!

请记住：生活中最美好的就是爱对方并且得到对方爱的回报！（loving 和 being loved 都是动名词或词组。nothing greater than 表示 the greatest 的含义。）

11. You will receive an abundance in return!

你将收获丰厚的爱的回报！（因为上一句说 give your love all round, 此句中 an abundance 暗指 an abundance of love。）

语 法

Unit 1

1. 非限定性定语从句：引导词为 which, 修饰整个主句

课 文 例 句

But we don't ever get too close or tell too much: we keep our public face and emotional distance, which means that we'll talk about being overweight but not about being sad or disappointed.

解 释 ①

这里 which 引导非限定性定语从句，which 指代前面整个主句，从句的作用是进一步说明前面整个主句的含义。

补 充 例 句

(1) The door was locked by spider webs, which suggested that it had never been opened all through the years.

(2) All those medicines are on the list, which means that they are not available without a doctor's prescription.

解 释 ②

有时这样的非限定性定语从句作用是描述、限定主句所表达的事物的特征、属性等。

补 充 例 句

(1) In the presence of so many people he was a little nervous, which was understandable.

(2) The weather turned out to be good, which was unexpected to us.

(3) He always wears clothes in bright colors, which makes him so different from other middle-aged men.

解 释 ③

有时这样的非限定性定语从句修饰的是某个从句或主句的一部分。

补 充 例 句

He said that we had never met before, which was not true.

2. 动词 -ing 形式作主语、介词宾语

课 文 例 句

(1) ... which means that we'll talk about being overweight but not about being sad or disappointed.

(2) ... and our getting together puts us in touch with an earlier part of ourselves, ...

解 释 ①

课文例句(1)中的动词-ing形式词组是动名词词组，这里作介词 about 的宾语。动名词(或词组)顾名思义，是动词的-ing形式作名词，在句中的位置、作用等同于名词。

补 充 例 句

(1) Thank you for coming.

(2) I'm thinking of buying another such lamp to use in my office.

(3) Are you interested in joining the dancing club?

解释 2

课文例句(2)中的 *getting together* 是动名词词组, 和名词一样, 可以被物主代词 *our* 修饰, 并且作这个分句的主语。动名词(或词组)作主语, 通常表示习惯性、经常性的动作, 或者事物的一般规律。

补充例句

- (1) Seeing is believing.
- (2) Traveling with you is a great pleasure.
- (3) Walking through the small town will be particularly enjoyable.

Unit 2

1. 非限定性定语从句: 介词在引导词之前

课文例句

After I told her the names of the callers, with whom she was familiar, she would no longer bother to ask,...

解释 1

当引导词 *which/whom* 在非限定性定语从句中作介词宾语时, 介词可以放在 *which/whom* 之前。

补充例句

- (1) Prof. Linton, from whom I have learned a lot, is a famous psychologist.
- (2) The four ancient Chinese inventions, of which we are all proud, have occupied an important place in human history.

解释 2

正如在限定性定语从句中一样, 非限定性定语从句中的引导词的搭配结构, 以及从句中的谓语结构, 如果含有介词, 一般会放在引导词之前。

补充例句

- (1) There are 30 chairs in the hall, most of which are new.
- (2) I would like to thank David, without whose support we would never have succeeded.
- (3) He was injured in the left leg, in which case he had to walk with a cane.

2. 动词 -ing 形式作补语

课文例句

She caught her mother in her room looking through her letters and diaries.

解释 1

句中动词 *catch* 和宾语及其后的现在分词搭配, 表示偶然或突然撞见、发觉、发现某人正在做某事, 这里现在分词结构是宾语补语。

补充例句

- (1) I caught her cheating in the exam.
- (2) Her father just caught her talking with a young man in the street.
- (3) Teddy caught his little kitten stealing food from the plate.

解释 2

通常与作补语的现在分词搭配的动词分两类：一类是表示感官、感觉的动词，如 see、feel、hear、find、notice、listen to，表示感受到某人正在作某事或某事正在发生。另一类是表示“致使”意义的动词，如 set、have、start、get、leave、keep 等。

补充例句

- (1) He felt his heart beating fast.
- (2) We heard the birds singing all along.
- (3) My mum found me crying alone in the room.
- (4) He noticed some young people waiting outside the gym.
- (5) My father had me practicing the piano the whole morning.
- (6) Sorry for having kept you waiting for a long time!
- (7) All you have to do is to set the machine going.

Unit 3

1. 情态动词 could, must+have done

课文例句

I was worried this could get expensive.

解释 1

情态动词 could 是 can 的过去式，表示推测，意为“可能”。

补充例句

- (1) I thought this was not the final result yet. It could be worse.
- (2) There could be more explanations, but I only came to this one.

课文例句

... for every time had extra wood, we could have it.

解释 2

情态动词 could 作为 can 的过去式，还可以表示许可。

补充例句

- (1) I asked the landlady if I could cook in the kitchen.
- (2) We could only stay in the hotel but couldn't go anywhere else.

课文例句

Over time he must have discovered that our need was great, ...

解释 3

情态动词 must + 动词完成式 have done 的结构，表示对过去事情的肯定推测，即“一定做过某事”。这个结构只用于肯定式。

补充例句

- (1) It must have rained last night. The ground is wet.
- (2) You must have been crazy to think of traveling alone in that place.

(3) There must have been some secrets that people failed to know.

2. 动词 -ing 形式作方式状语

课文例句

Once my neighbor came knocking on my door, saying that he had wounded a deer...and asking if he could follow and finish it.

解释

动词现在分词作方式状语，补充说明谓语动词代表的动作以什么样的方式发生。

补充例句

- (1) You gave me such a fright creeping up on me like that!
- (2) My flight was delayed, so I killed those two hours reading a book.
- (3) The little boy went upstairs trailing his teddy bear behind him.

Unit 4

1. 情态动词 may, might

课文例句

- (1) Only children may have a tendency to be very critical of themselves and others.
- (2) Only children might have difficulty sharing or going second...

解释 1

情态动词 may 和 might 在表示说话人的推测时，意为“可能”，might 表示比 may 更不确定一些。

补充例句

- (1) She may be at the party now, so you can just go and find her there.
- (2) I can't find her. She might be in one of those rooms talking with her friends.
- (3) There may be more evidence as long as you try hard to check it out.
- (4) Something might be wrong with my computer, but I'm not sure what it is.

解释 2

表示“允许”的时候，might 比 may 更加委婉。如果是表示给予别人许可做某事，则用 may 而不是 might。

补充例句

- (1) —May I ask a question?
—Yes, you may.
—No, you can't. / No, you mustn't. (语气更严厉)
- (2) I wonder if I might call you by your first name?
- (3) Class is over. You may leave now.

2. 现在完成时被动语态

课文例句

I haven't ever been described as the black sheep of the family.

解 释

现在完成时被动语态的结构为：have/has been + v.-ed，强调过去的动作对现在造成的影响或结果，但主语为动作的承受者，表示“……已经被……”。

补 充 例 句

- (1) Who has been invited to the conference?
- (2) New schools and shops have been set up where there were ruins.
- (3) His new novel has not been published yet after such a long time.
- (4) Has he been isolated from the others after all that happened?

Unit 5

1. 比较状语从句 (as... as... 结构)

课 文 例 句

- (1) These examples show that body language is as important as the normal spoken language in communication.
- (2) We should be just as careful with it as we should with the choice of words.

解 释 1

这个结构中第一个 as 为副词，修饰紧跟其后的形容词或副词，第二个 as 是连词，引导一个状语从句，修饰前面的 as 副词结构（而不是修饰主句中的动词）；由于这种比较结构表示的是两事物相同，所以主句和从句中经常有重复的部分，故从句中的谓语有时可以省略或用代动词 do 的适当形式替代，即第一个比较状语从句实际为 ... as the normal spoken language is in communication。第一个副词 as 有时也可以用 so 代替。

补 充 例 句

- (1) I'm trying to work as hard as my peers (do) .
- (2) Jenny is now as tall as her big sister (is) .
- (3) He woke up as suddenly as he had fallen asleep.
- (4) All through the years he has been so kind to me as (he was) when we first met.

解 释 2

如果是否定句，经常用 not + so ... as ...，有时也用 not + as ... as ...

补 充 例 句

- (1) Take it easy. Things are not so bad as you have expected.
- (2) There has never been so much rain in February as (there is) this year.
- (3) The boy didn't do the job as carefully as his boss told him.

2. 动词不定式作主语 (it + be + adj. /n. + for sb. /sth. + to do sth. ; it 为形式主语)

课 文 例 句

... it is impossible for a North American and a South American both to be comfortable when they talk to one another.

解释

不定式作句子的实际主语，经常放在句尾以求结构平衡。前面用 it 指代这个不定式，作形式主语，中间 for sb. /sth. 的部分说明不定式的动作执行者。

补充例句

- (1) It would be hard for us to finish the job within a week.
- (2) It is important for human beings to protect the rainforests.
- (3) It will be a big surprise for him to see himself on TV.
- (4) It was not appropriate for him to talk that way to the police.

Unit 6

1. 动词 -ing 形式作主语 (it + be + adj. /n. + doing sth. ; it 为形式主语)

课文例句

It is no good looking into a mirror if you wish to see the person who is really you.

解释 1

作主语 / 宾语的动词 -ing 形式也称动名词。动名词作主语，有时为了句子结构平衡考虑，可以把动名词结构放在句尾，前面用 it 指代动名词结构，作为句子的形式主语。

补充例句

- (1) It is no use just sitting there and crying.
- (2) It's great fun sailing a boat.
- (3) It was my pleasure talking with you.
- (4) It is terribly exhausting working late like this.

解释 2

动名词作主语，同不定式作主语的区别通常在于：动名词用于较抽象或普遍的含义，而不定式侧重于非常具体的、当前的动作。

补充例句

- (1) It would be quite pleasant taking the summer vacation here in the mountains.
- (2) It would be quite pleasant for you to take the summer vacation in the mountains.
- (3) It's no use shouting at him – he's deaf.
- (4) It's no use to shout at him like this. Talk to him with patience.

2. 过去分词作补语 (with + n. + v.-ed)

课文例句

- (1) ...do you sit with your legs crossed / your legs stretched straight out?
- (2) ...do you stand with your arms folded?
- (3) ...do you lie with your head covered?

解释

过去分词可以做介词 with 宾语的补语，这个 with+ 宾语 + 过去分词的结构作状语，表示时间、条件、

原因、方式等。

补充例句

- (1) The murderer was brought in, with his hand tied behind his back. (方式状语)
- (2) With the water in the kettle heated, we saw the steam. (时间 / 条件状语)
- (3) With the matter settled, we can go home now. (原因 / 条件状语)

Unit 7

情态动词 + 被动语态 (be + done)

课文例句

- 1. Anger needs to be calmly reported to the one with whom you're angry.
- 2. If problems are handled ... anger can be got rid of. But when they are allowed to build up, an explosion can't be prevented.

解释

情态动词 can、could、may、might、should、would 与被动语态 be + done 搭配使用，情态动词的意义与搭配主动语态一样，有能力、许可、推测、责任义务、需要等含义。句子的时态及句型变化，由情态动词来完成，被动语态 be + done 形式不变。

补充例句

- (1) Tables can be made of stone.
- (2) People could be treated as slaves at that time.
- (3) Trash should not be thrown carelessly.
- (4) Do you think you would be selected to be leader of the team?
- (5) Homework ought to be turned in on time.
- (6) Such issues need to be taken seriously.
- (7) The power must be turned off immediately.
- (8) Parents' advice may not always be taken by their children.
- (9) Tourists might be cheated by the local street food sellers.
- (10) Will he be punished if he disobeys the authority?

Unit 8

原因状语从句 (总结)

课文例句

Since man is a social animal, his continuous interaction with a member of his own species is something that cannot be avoided.

解释

原因状语从句阐述主句动作或事物发生的原因。引导原因状语从句的连词有：because、as、since、for、now that、seeing that、considering that、given that 等。

- (1) because 表示直接原因，语气最强，最适合回答 why 引导的疑问句。例如：
- Why are you sure he is the right person for the job?
 - Because I know him very well.
- (2) since 表示已知的、显然的理由，通常被翻译成“既然”，较为正式，语气比 because 弱。例如：
- Since you are free today, help me with the housework, will you?
- (3) seeing that、now that、considering that、given that 等与 since 意思相近，都表示“既然”。例如：
- Seeing that he refused to help us, there's no reason that we should now help him.
- Now that you are grown up, you should not rely on your parents anymore.
- Considering that quite a few of us are against this plan, we have to postpone it.
- Given that they are all inexperienced, they've done a good job.
- (4) as 表示附带说明的“双方已知的原因”，语气比 since 弱，较为正式，位置较为灵活，常放于主句之前。例如：
- As it is raining, you'd better take a taxi.
- I went to bed early as I felt exhausted.
- (5) for 并不说明主句行为发生的直接原因，只提供些辅助性的补充说明，它引导的原因状语从句只能放于主句之后并且必须用逗号将其与主句隔开。例如：
- I know nothing about the accident, for I was not there at that time.