

# 短语和难句注释

## Unit 1

### 短 语

1. know the ropes 知道内情
2. at a glance 一瞥；看一眼
3. as long as 只要
4. get off 从……下来
5. pick up 捡起；获得
6. stop by 顺便访问
7. in person 亲自
8. in return 作为回报
9. phase out 使逐步淘汰

### 难 句 注 释

1. If you know the ropes, transportation within London can be unusually easy and more affordable.  
如果你了解情况，（你就会发现）伦敦的交通还是比较方便的，而且也不是非常贵。（know the ropes 意思是熟悉某种社会的内情，懂得某种行业的窍门；很内行）
2. The tube holds a special place in the hearts of Londoners: During the Blitz thousands of people used it as an air-raid shelter, camping there all night, reasonably safe from the bombs.  
地铁在伦敦人心里有着特殊地位。在“伦敦大轰炸”期间，成千上万的伦敦人把地铁作为防空避难所。他们整夜待在地铁里，因为这里相对来说还比较安全。（the Blitz: 二战期间德国对伦敦及其他英国城市进行的狂轰滥炸。）
3. By following the colored band, you can see at a glance where — or whether — you'll have to change and how many stops there are to your destination.  
从不同的彩色线条中，你一眼就能看出你是否需要换车，需要在哪换车，到你去的地方需要乘坐几站。（at a glance 在这里指一眼就能看出）
4. You can transfer as many times as you like as long as you stay on the Underground.  
只要不出地铁，你可以随意换乘。（as long as 只要，在……的情况下）
5. The flat fare for one trip within the central zone is £1.  
在中心区域乘车每人统一票价为—英镑。（flat fare 指统一的收费）
6. Be sure to keep your ticket; it must be presented when you get off.  
一定保管好车票；下车时必须出示。（get off 下来，下车）
7. To find out about current routes, pick up a free bus map at one of Travel Information Centers.  
要想知道现在的路线，你可以到一个旅游信息中心拿一张免费公交线路图。（pick up 有多种意思，在这里指拿起）

8. The map is available only to those who stop by in person, it is not available by mail.

只有亲自过去才可以领取免费地图，是没有邮寄服务的。（stop by，路过并短暂停留，顺便到；in person 亲自）

9. You tell him or her your destination and pay the fare, receiving a ticket in return.

你告诉售票员你的目的地并付款，售票员会给你一张车票。（in return 在这里指你付钱后，售票员还给你一张车票）

10. This type of bus is being phased out.

这样的公交车正逐步被淘汰。（phase out 使逐步淘汰，逐渐停止）

11. Extra charges are imposed after 8:00 p. m. and on weekends and public holidays. 晚上八点以后、节假日及周末是需要收取额外费用的。（impose 在这里指征收，收取）

## Unit 2

### 短语

1. arrive in 到达

2. be tired of 对……感到厌倦

3. turn out to be 结果是

4. be filled with 被……充满

5. get on (a boat) 上车（船）

6. according to 按照

7. make it to the top 到达成功的顶峰

### 难句注释

1. We arrived in Chengdu on May 22, 1996.

我们于 1996 年五月 22 日到达成都。（arrive in 到达某地）

2. Our guide, Wang Chengming, booked us in at a grand old hotel, facing People's Street.

导游王成明为我们预定了人民路对面的老牌大饭店。（句中人名王成明是 our guide 的同位语。facing People's Street 用作 a grand hotel 的定语，相当于定语从句 which was facing People's Street。book 预定，事先安排住宿或票务）

3. There are ancient trees to sit under and meditate: a wandering brook, little bridges and clumps of bamboo.

在那里（人们）可以坐在古树下沉思冥想，周边蜿蜒的小河，一座座小桥，一簇簇修竹点缀其间。（to sit under and meditate 不定式作定语修饰 ancient trees）

4. The place makes you wish you had been a painter, sitting there applying the scene to ricepaper.

置身于此处，人们真恨不得自己是个画家，能够坐下来把这些美景留在宣纸上。（apply something to something 在这里是指把美景画在宣纸上）

5. He used the earth-moving equipment of the time —— the backs of the workers.

他使用了当时的运土工具——工人的脊背。（the backs of the workers 为 equipment 的同位语，对其进行进一步补充说明）

6. Baskets were filled with rocks to hold the banks... 装满了石头的篮筐被用来固定河岸。（be filled with 被……充满）

7. In Leshan we lunched at the Jiazhou Hotel, and then got on a boat to cross the Minjiang River to see the

tallest Buddha in the world, about 250 feet high.

在乐山我们在嘉州宾馆吃了饭后，登船渡过岷江，去看世上最高的、75 米高的大佛。（get on 登上车、船、飞机等）

8. The Chinese consider Mount Emei almost as Mecca.

中国人把峨眉山看成佛教圣地。

9. The gods are said to cry the tears of mist that forever hover around its magnificent presence.

据说，众神的眼泪化作雾霭常年笼罩在壮美的峨眉上。

10. We had taken our lunch and took a long break at what we thought was halfway to the top, but it turned out to be only a fraction of the way.

我们吃过午饭，休息了很长时间。我们以为已到了半山腰，却发现只走了路程的一小半。（turn out to be 结果是，原来是）

11. According to our guide, we had gone only about four kilometers up and then five down to meet our car and driver.

导游说我们只爬上来约四千米、还要走五千米的下山路才能找到我们的车和司机。（according to 根据导游说的）

12. We hadn't made it to the top — maybe next time.

我们没有爬到山顶，也许下次会吧。（make it to the top 爬到山顶，经常被隐喻指到达成功的顶峰）

## Unit 3

### 短语

1. check in 登记入住

2. on foot 步行

3. stare at 凝视，盯住

4. climb up 爬上去

5. consist of 由……组成

6. to one's heart's content 尽情地

7. drift about 顺水漂流

8. check out 察看

9. take sth. in 吸收；领会

10. come to an end 结束

### 难句注释

1. After checking in at a lovely apartment, I headed off on foot towards the magnificent Sydney Harbor Bridge.

在一个舒适的旅馆房间办理入住后，我步行前往宏伟壮观的悉尼港大桥。（check in: 在旅馆办理登记手续；在机场办理登记手续；on foot: 步行）

2. I stood and stared up at the bridge, and noticed groups of people climbing up one side of the impressive arch.

我站在下面仰视大桥，发现在壮观的桥拱那侧成群的人们正在向上爬。（stare up at: 向上盯着看；climb up: 往上爬；impressive: 给人深刻印象的；climbing up one side of the impressive arch 此处作为宾语补语）

3. I noticed that a concrete viewing tower was open to the public to climb for just AU\$5, and so up I went.

我注意到一个可让公众攀登的混凝土观光塔，每人才 5 澳元，所以我爬上去了。（so up I went 是一个倒装结构）

4. While walking around the impressive building, admiring the design, I found a sign and realized that the Opera House actually consists of three sections —— the Concert Hall, the Opera Hall and the restaurant at the front.

我在悉尼歌剧院漫步并感慨其独到的设计。此时，我看到了一个指示牌，才发现歌剧院原来由三部分组成 —— 音乐厅、歌剧厅和前面的餐厅。（consist of: 由……组成）

5. You can shop and dine at your heart's content at the many stylish eateries at the Harborside Shopping Centre.

在港湾旁边的购物中心，你可以尽情购物；在里面各式风格的小饭馆里尽情享受美食。（at your heart's content: 尽情）

6. Many surfers were drifting about, hoping to catch good waves.

很多冲浪的人在顺水漂流，希望能碰上好浪头。（drift about: 顺水漂流）

7. I checked out some shops, splashed about in the water for a while and then sat on the sand just taking it all in before regretfully heading back to the city.

我逛了几家商店，在水里踩会儿水，而后坐在沙滩上静静地看着美景，想把一切尽收眼底。（过了好长时间）才恋恋不舍地回城了。（check out: 此处指到几家商店看了看；take it all in: 指想把所有美景都看在眼里，留在心里）

8. My trip to Sydney is coming to an end. 我的悉尼之行就要结束了。（come to an end: 结束）

## Unit 4

### 短语

1. get around 到处走走

2. without doubt 无疑地；确实地

3. call at 停靠（车站）

4. add to 加入，加到；增加

5. have to 必须；不得不；只好

6. more than 多于；超出；比……多

7. flag... down 打旗号（或作手势）使停下

8. mark out 规划

### 难句注释

1. Many modes of transportation are used to get around in Singapore.

可以使用多种交通方式在新加坡游览。（get around: 四处走动）

2. With its excellent public transport system, Singapore is, without doubt, the easiest city in Asia in which to get around.

因为有着良好的公共交通体系，新加坡在亚洲的城市中无疑是最方便游览的。（without doubt: 毫无疑问）

3. A shuttle bus leaves the airport every twenty minutes from 6:00 a. m. until midnight, calling at the major hotels in the city center.

从早上六点开始，机场摆渡车每二十分钟一班离开机场前送旅客到市中心的主要宾馆。（call at：指机场大巴可在主要宾馆停靠）

4. To add to the airport's efficiency, "airbuses" are provided to make traveling to and from the airport much easier.

他们还使用了“空中客车”使机场的往来迎送更为便捷有效。（add to：增加）

5. Visitors rarely have to wait more than a few minutes, and a bus will get them anywhere.

游客们只需等待几分钟，公共汽车就可以带他们去任何想去的地方。（have to：不得不；more than：多于；超过）

6. Visitors can flag them down anytime.

游客可以随时招手让出租车停下。（flag...down：此处指招手拦出租车）

7. Another way of getting around, since Singapore is located "on" the water, is the bumboat which takes passengers on a thirty-to-forty-five-minute ride along the waterway in Singapore.

由于新加坡“坐落于水边”，在此地游览的另一个方式就是乘坐小货船。这种小船可以载着游客在新加坡的水路进行三十到四十五分钟的游览。

8. Since Singapore covers such a small area, in an effort to control downtown traffic jams, a "restricted zone" is marked out which prevents vehicles that have less than four passengers from entering, unless they have a special permit.

因为新加坡面积很小，为了控制市中心的交通状况，政府划定了一些“限令区”。除非有特殊许可证，车内少于四人时禁止入内。（此句较为复杂，“since Singapore covers such a small area”用作整句的原因状语。“which prevents vehicles that have less than four passengers from entering”用作定语从句，修饰“restricted zone”，因为较长放于谓语之后。“unless they have a special permit”是定语从句中的条件状语从句）

## Unit 5

### 短语

1. roll off 翻转
2. churn out 大量炮制
3. en masse（法）大量地；大批地
4. take care of 照顾；注意
5. be in love with 爱上某人
6. soup up 提速
7. pull into 驶入……后停下
8. hang on to 紧紧抓住；紧握
9. used to 惯于；过去经常
10. roll on 继续前进
11. be prey to 是……的猎物
12. hang around 闲荡；徘徊
13. manage to 设法；达成
14. laugh at 嘲笑；因……而发笑

## 难句注释

1. Ever since the first Model T rolled off Henry Ford's assembly line in 1908, and began churning out the motorized hunks of metal en masse, cars have become more than vehicles for moving things and have stolen our hearts.

1908 年，亨利福特汽车公司的装配线上，第一辆 T 型发动机小汽车下线，随即掀起浩浩荡荡的汽车工业革命。汽车在人们的心里也远远不只是运输的工具。（roll off: 翻转；滚动；churn out: 大量炮制；en masse: 大量地；大批地）

2. Like Ford's overwhelming success, the car came to epitomize prosperity, the shiny new fulfillment of the American dream.

正如福特公司取得的巨大成功一样，汽车开始成为了繁荣的象征，是金光闪闪地实现了美国梦的体现。（come to: 逐渐）

3. When the 1973 Arab oil embargo took care of that trend for a while, we got eventually tired of gas rationing, and jumped into economy cars.

1973 年阿拉伯世界的禁油令暂时遏制了膨胀的势头。我们终于对汽油的限制供应感到厌倦了，开始使用经济、低油耗的车型。（take care of: 原意为照顾、照料。此处指遏制了人们在汽车业膨胀的消费）

4. We are a nation in love with our cars.

我们是一个对车着迷的民族。（be in love with 通常指人们爱上某人，此处指美国人对汽车的热爱）

5. Go to any small town in this country and count how many souped up Santanas and restored classic cars you see, chromed and gleaming, and outfitted with flashing neon taillights.

在这个国家，随便走到哪个小城镇，数一数吧，看那里有多少改装过的桑塔那轿车和修复过的老牌子汽车，这些镀铬合金的车铮亮，配着闪烁的氖气尾灯。（soup up: 装增压器以增加速度；chromed: 镀铬合金的；outfitted with: 供应全套装备）

6. Pull into a corporate garage or shopping mall parking lot and count luxury models and SUVs.

把车开进一个公司的车库或大型购物中心的停车场，数一数有多少豪车和 SUV。（pull into: 驶入...后停下）

7. Ask any teenager how badly he or she wants to get a driver's license, or any senior citizen how long he or she would like to hang on to theirs.

可以问任何一个少年，他或她是否有多迫切地希望得到驾照，或问任何一个老人他或她有多希望尽可能长久地自己驾车。（hang on to: 紧紧抓住）

8. My father used to sing a song as praise or prayer to cars.

我父亲经常唱的一首歌就是对汽车的颂扬。（used to: 过去常常做某事）

9. A real Trooper, you Roll on, never losing your Spirit.

一个真正的 Trooper, 继续前进，永远不要丧失斗志。（roll on: 继续前进）

10. My dad was typically prey to that national romance which has possessed America for decades.

美国和汽车的浪漫史持续了几十年。我父亲深受这浪漫史的影响。（be prey to: 成为……的牺牲品；深受……影响）

11. The banana-hued '65 Mustang — his "midlife crisis car", we joked — hung around for a couple of years.

他那辆被我们笑称为“中年危机的车”——香蕉色的 65 年的福特野马跑车在他的生活中存在了很长时间。（hang around 此处指他父亲保留这辆车很长时间）



12. Somewhere among them, my mother managed to find a place to park her little Fiat.

在我父亲的这些车中，我母亲想方设法找出一个地方停她那辆小小的菲亚特。（manage to: 想方设法）

13. Although we laugh at him a little, among the glutted driveways and garages of this country, my dad is not that unusual.

虽然有时我们取笑他，但在这个处处有私家车道和车库的国家，他并不是那么与众不同。（laugh at: 嘲笑；因……而发笑）

## Unit 6

### 短语

1. take a vacation 去度假
2. engage in 从事于，参加
3. participate in 参加，分享
4. as well as 也；和……一样
5. prove to be 结果是，证明为
6. aside from 除……以外
7. contribute to 有助于，促成
8. by far 到目前为止，迄今
9. bear an important responsibility 承担重要责任

### 难句注释

1. If we consider the subject further, we may include in our definition of tourism, people who are participating in a convention, a business conference or some other kind of business or professional activity, as well as those who are taking a study tour under an expert guide or doing some kind of scientific research or study.

如果进一步考虑，我们对旅游的定义还包括下列人士：参加大会、商务会议、其他商务或职业活动的人，还有在专家指导下开展游学、进行科学调查或研究的人。（这是一个长难句，people和those都是动词include的宾语，由as well as连接，分别由一个who引导的定语从句进行修饰。）

2. Whether people travel by one of these means, or by car, camper, train, taxi, or motorbike, they are taking a trip and thus are engaging in tourism.

不管人们是通过上述方式旅行，还是乘汽车、露营车、火车、出租车或摩托车，他们都是在旅行，因而都参与到了旅游活动中。（这里 whether 引导的分句用作独立主格，people 和主句中的 they 在意义上是并列的。）

3. Never before in human history has the opportunity for personal contact and interchange of cultures and ideas been greater.

无论是个人交往还是文化与思想的交换，在人类历史上都从未有比现在更好的机会。（这是一个倒装句，never before 放在句首，真正的主语是 opportunity；句中还有 great 的比较级，是现在和历史进行比较，表达最高级的含义。）

4. In many regions of the South Pacific, Africa, and the Caribbean, the introduction of tourism has irreversibly changed life there—and not necessarily for the better.

在南太平洋、非洲和加勒比海等很多地区，旅游业的引入已经不可逆转地改变了当地的生活，但并不一定是在往更好的方向转变。（这里 not necessarily for the better 是对 change 进行补充说明，这种

转变并非是往更好的方向。)

5. Unpleasant travelers have created open resentment toward tourists.

有些旅行者让人讨厌，已经引起当地人对旅游者的公愤。(这里 unpleasant 是指让人讨厌的，而对旅游者发出 open resentment 的是当地人，应当补出。)

6. By far, its important economic, educational, and cultural benefits overshadow the drawbacks.

至今，旅游业为经济、教育和文化带来的重大收益已经远远超出其引起的弊端。(这里 overshadow 是指重大收益使旅游业带来的弊端显得无足轻重。)

7. As such, all have a responsibility to learn about and respect different peoples and cultures, to extend the hand of human kindness and friendship, and to further the causes of world peace, enlightenment, and human dignity whenever and wherever they travel.

因此，所有旅游者都有责任，无论何时到何地旅游都要学习尊重不同的民族和文化，都要伸出人类善良和友谊的双手，都要促进世界和平、教化启蒙以及人性尊严的伟大事业。(这里是一个长难句，三个不定式短语都是补充修饰 responsibility，说明旅游者肩负的责任；further 是一个动词，意为“促进、助长”。)

## Unit 7

### 短语

1. have right of way over... 有优先路权
2. slow down 减速，放慢速度
3. hop off/on 跳下 / 上
4. screech to a halt 嘎的一声刹住
5. nine times out of ten 十有八九，几乎总是
6. be assured of 保证，确定
7. sales pitch 推销商品的言辞，销售说辞

### 难句注释

1. There is only one rule for pedestrians: There are no rules.

对于行人来说，过马路只有一条规则：那就是没有规则。(这里 pedestrian 是指行人或步行者，他们在穿越马路时不遵守任何交通规则。)

2. Anything that weighs more has right of way over anything that weighs less.

不管车辆还是行人，都是重的比轻的优先享有路权。(这里 right of way 是指道路的使用权，在当地是按照重量的大小来划定的。)

3. If taxi drivers were animals, they would be eagles, circling around the landscape, capable of spotting a lone mouse from a mile away.

如果说出租车司机是野兽，那么公交车司机就是老鹰，他们在空中盘旋，能够发现大约两千米以外的一只老鼠。(这句使用的是虚拟语气条件句，把出租车司机和公交车司机比作野兽和老鹰，特别描述后者敏锐的目光。)

4. I found that I could loop my thumb through my backpack strap, stand on the side of the street at any place (there are generally no bus stops), and do nothing more than wave my fingers, keeping my thumb looped



through my backpack strap.

我发现，我可以将拇指穿过背包的背带，站在街边任何地方（因为基本上没有公交站台），仅仅是挥一下手指，而拇指还插在我的背包带上。（这里 thumb 是指拇指，而 fingers 是指大拇指以外的手指；作者是想玩一个小的游戏，看看多小的一个动作就可以让公交车或出租车停下来，结果发现拇指插在背包带上仅仅挥一下其余的手指就可以了。）

5. Sometimes a taxi driver would want to charge by the meter, but if the driver insisted, I would thank the driver and say that I would take another taxi.

有时候出租车司机想使用计价器收费，不过如果司机坚持如此的话，我会谢谢他然后说要换一辆出租车。（这里 meter 是指出租车的自动计价器；作者不想使用计价器付费，下文给出原因说他不相信计价器。）

6. I considered it a personal triumph that at the end of my trip I could flag a taxi with a nod, hop in and state my destination in Espanol, and the driver would offer the same reasonable, low fare that the local residents pay.

在旅行快要结束的时候，我点点头便可以拦下一辆出租车，跳进去，用西班牙语说出目的地，而司机则会让我支付只有当地人才能享有的合理低价，我认为这是我个人的胜利。（这里 it 是形式宾语，而真正的宾语是 that 引导的从句；flag 是动词，意为“用旗子或其他信号使汽车停下”。）

7. The red ones cost 40 cents but generally only let on passengers when seats were available.

红色公交车要 40 美分，但一般只有在有空座的时候才让乘客上车。（这里 seats were available 是指有空的座位，红色公交车可以保证上车的乘客都有座位。）

8. Occasionally a young person would hop onto a bus at some random place and try to sell bread, cookies, candies or fruit to anyone who would listen, and then he or she would hop off at some equally random location.

偶尔会有一个年轻人在某个随机的地点跳上公交车，向乘客兜售一些面包、饼干、糖果或水果，然后再随机找个地方跳下汽车。（这里 random 是指随意或随机的，意为“这些年轻小商贩上下公交车的地点都是不固定的”。）

## Unit 8

### 短语

1. in terms of 依据，按照
2. plenty of 大量，很多
3. at a ... pace 以……步伐，以……速度
4. focus on 集中于
5. so as to 以便；以致
6. due to 由于，应归于

### 难句注释

1. Many courses are taken at a leisurely pace and washed down with wines while people keep on talking, often focusing on the food being eaten.

人们以悠闲的节奏享用菜肴，美味佐以酒水，而同时他们也在闲聊，聚焦于正在享用的美食。（这里 courses 是指菜肴，washed down 指用酒水把菜肴送下；第一个分句为被动形式，可以理解为主动形式，跟第二个分句类似。）

2. However, a theory that seems more acceptable is that he brought back pizza and pasta from Central Asian areas in the 1300' s.

然而, 另一种看法更为容易接受, 即披萨和意大利面是马可·波罗 14 世纪时从中亚地区带回来的。(这里 that he brought back pizza and pasta from Central Asian areas in the 1300' s 是用作表语从句, 解释说明前面的 theory。)

3. Sauces are just as varied, with recipes adapted to what was traditionally available in an area.

调味汁同样种类繁多, 而烹饪方法则根据每个地方传统上合用的食材进行相应地调整。(这里 recipe 是指 sauce 的制作方法, 因各个地区传统食材的不同而有差异。)

4. In one of the classic styles, the cook sprinkles a few fresh leaves over a pizza topped with cheese and tomato—red, white and green, the national colors.

有一种经典样式, 披萨饼上配有奶酪和西红柿, 厨师再撒上一些新鲜的菜叶, 形成红、白、绿三种颜色, 这正是意大利的民族色彩。(这里 sprinkle 是指撒这个动作, topped with 是指配上或覆上; 红、白、绿三色是意大利的民族色彩, 也是意大利国旗的颜色。)

5. Completing the trio of the most famous types of Italian food is ice cream.

达成意大利美食最著名样式三重奏的是冰淇淋。(这里 trio 是指三重唱或三重奏; completing the trio... 是动词 -ing 形式作句子的主语。)

6. It is strange that no matter how much you have eaten there is always room at the end of a meal for ice cream.

不管你已经吃了多少东西, 在用餐结束时肚子里总还是有空间留给冰淇淋, 这很奇特。(这里 it 是形式主语, 而真正的主语是 that 引导的从句; room 是不可数名词, 意为肚子或胃里的空间。)

7. There are well-known, often non-Italian, brands that are eaten from New York to Beijing, Jakarta to Sao Paulo.

也有一些著名的、非意大利的冰淇淋品牌, 纽约、北京、雅加达或者圣保罗等世界各地的人们都在享用。(这里 New York、Beijing、Jakarta 和 Sao Paulo 等大城市, 代表世界各地的人们。)

# 语 法

## Unit 1

本文是一篇关于游览伦敦的攻略性质的文章。文中使用了大量祈使句来给人提出建议。

### 课 文 例 句

- (1) You pick your station on the large diagram displayed on the wall...
- (2) Note the color of the line it happens to be on...
- (3) Otherwise, buy it at the ticket office.
- (4) Be sure to keep your ticket...
- (5) To find out about current routes, pick up a free bus map at one of the Travel Information Centers.
- (6) You tell him or her your destination and pay the fare, receiving a ticket in return.
- (7) Pay the driver as you enter; later, exit through one of the rear doors.

### 解 释 1

祈使句用祈使语气动词及其短语作谓语，通常表示命令、指示、请求、邀请、建议等。

祈使句的主语是祈使的对象，通常是说话对方 you，往往省去，但在强调主语、表达说话人的情感或区别、突出对方时，需要保留。例如：

- (1) You tell him what I said.
- (2) You get out of here.

### 解 释 2

祈使句的谓语动词是祈使语气动词，一律用原形形式而没有人称和数的区别。例如：

- (1) You be quiet.
- (2) Be seated, please.

### 解 释 3

所有动词用于祈使句都是普通动词，强调式和否定式都有助动词 do 帮助构成。例如：

- (1) Do be careful.
- (2) Don't be late again.

### 解 释 4

可以和 please 连用或带附加疑问句表示请求。例如：

- (1) Open the door, please.
- (2) Come in, will you?

## Unit 2

### 1. 虚拟语气在宾语从句中的应用

#### 课 文 例 句

- (1) Wang, helping to plan our visit, suggested we take a two-day trip to Mount Emei, with an overnight stop on the way.

(2) The place makes you wish you had been a painter, sitting there applying the scene to ricepaper.

### 解释 1

在 wish 后的宾语从句中谓语有两种形式（表示与事实相反的情况）：

A. 用过去时表示现在情况，动词 be 用 were 时较多：

(1) I wish I could help you.

(2) I wish I were young.

B. 用相当于过去完成时的形态，表示过去的情况（常有遗憾的味道）：

(1) She wished she hadn't come.

(2) I wish you hadn't told me that.

### 解释 2

suggest、demand、insist、ask 这类动词后的宾语从句，美国人多用动词原形，英国人过去多用“should+动词原形”，现在也常用原形：

(1) He suggested that everyone (should) have an English-English dictionary.

(2) She demanded I pay her immediately.

## 2. 非限制性同位语短语

### 课文例句

(1) Our guide, Wang Chengming, booked us in at a grand old hotel...

(2) We spent a morning at the Dujiangyan Irrigation System, conceived and built some 2200 years ago in the year 250 B. C., under the direction of Li Bing, governor of Shu...

(3) He used the earth-moving equipment of the time—the backs of the workers.

### 解释 1

非限制性同位语和前面名词的关系比较松散，中间通常有一个逗号把它们分开（表示略有停顿）：

(1) This is Professor Berry, head of our department.

(2) We completed the task in one week, half the usual time.

### 解释 2

有些同位语结构更复杂一点，由 for example, including 等引导：

(1) They visited eight cities, for example, London and Paris.

(2) He is a cutter — that is to say, a man who sells his knives and sharp tools.

## Unit 3

### 1. 过去完成时

文中作者到悉尼进行了梦寐以求的旅游。在谈论到旅游之前的经历时作者使用过去完成时。

### 课文例句

(1) A visit to Sydney had long been my dream, so I was excited when my company offered me the opportunity to go.

(2) I had intended to climb the bridge.

(3) I had seen it in pictures and postcards.

### 解释

过去完成时表示过去某时前某事也已发生（可说是过去的过去）。在下面这几种情况中常使用过去完成时：

（1）用在宾语从句中：

He said that he had been in China for over ten years.

（2）用在状语从句中：

As soon as he had done it, he knew it was a mistake.

（3）用在定语从句中：

She showed me the picture she had painted.

（4）用于 hope、intend、mean、think 等动词表示未实现的愿望：

I had hoped to be back last night, but I didn't catch the train.

## 2. 时间状语从句和比较状语从句中的省略

### 课文例句

（1）While walking around the impressive building, admiring the design, I found a sign and realized that the Opera House actually consists of three sections...

（2）The Beach is actually smaller than I thought...

### 解释 1

状语从句中省略一些词是非常普遍的现象。在时间状语从句中，如果主语与主句主语相同，谓语动词包含 be，通常省略主语和系动词。如：

（1）When pure, water is a colorless liquid.

（2）While studying for M. A. courses at Princeton University, she often went to YWCA gatherings there.

### 解释 2

比较状语从句的省略方式与其他状语从句不同：

（1）The profits are greater than the losses (are).

（2）He has more time than me. (I do).

## Unit 4

### 条件状语从句

### 课文例句

（1）If you are planning to travel a lot by public transport, it is best to purchase a copy of the Transit-Link Guide...

（2）The public buses require exact change, unless a Singapore Explorer ticket is used which allows unlimited access to buses and trains.

（3）If you use a trishaw (which can be an interesting experience) it is important to negotiate the price beforehand.

（4）Driving to Malaysia via the Causeway is only permitted if the petrol tank is three-quarters full.

（5）... a “restricted zone” is marked out which prevents vehicles that have less than four passengers from entering, unless they have a special permit.

### 解释 1

条件状语从句主要由 if 或 unless 引导：

- (1) You won't catch the train if you don't hurry.
- (2) Unless you have a work permit, you can't get a job.

### 解释 2

条件状语从句还可以由其他连词或起连词作用的短语引导：

- (1) Suppose/Supposing it rains, what shall we do?
- (2) You can stay here provided you keep quiet.
- (3) You may go out providing you do your homework first.
- (4) In case I forget, please remind me of my promise.
- (5) You can go to the party, as long as you promise to be back before 11 o'clock.
- (6) You can borrow my car on condition that you return it by this evening.
- (7) Granted that he's not brilliant, he is at least competent and works hard.
- (8) Given that she is interested in children, I am sure teaching is the right career for her.
- (9) Once you have learned Spanish, you will find Italian easy.
- (10) Assuming (that) you are a teacher, what do you have to say about it?
- (11) You can see everything on his face, whether he is angry or happy.

## Unit 5

形容词比较级 the more... the more...

### 课文例句

For a while, the bigger it was, the better.

### 解释

“the more...the more...” 结构和它所修饰的成分必须放在句首，形成倒装。一般是从句在前，主句在后，表示“越是……越……”。

### 补充例句

- (1) The warmer the weather, the better I feel.
- (2) In learning a language, the more practice we have, the more we remember, the fewer mistakes we are likely to make.

## Unit 6

倒装句：部分倒装（否定副词位于句首）

### 课文例句

Never before in human history has the opportunity for personal contact and interchange of cultures and ideas been greater.

### 解释 1

在正式文体中，never、seldom、rarely、little、hardly、scarcely、no sooner、no longer、nowhere 等含有否定意义的副词若位于句首，其后要用部分倒装。



### 补充例句

- (1) Never shall I forgive him.
- (2) Seldom does he go out for dinner.
- (3) Hardly does she have time to listen to music.
- (4) Little does he realize how important this meeting is.
- (5) No sooner had we reached the airport than the plane took off.

### 解释 2

对于 not...until 句型，当 not until... 位于句首时，其后的主句要用倒装语序；有些起副词作用的介词短语，由于含有否定词，若位于句首，其后也要用部分倒装。

### 补充例句

- (1) Not until the rain stopped did he leave the room.
- (2) On no accounts must this switch be touched.
- (3) Under no circumstances will I lend money to him.

## Unit 7

限定性定语从句：必须由 that 引导

### 课文例句

Anything that weighs more has right of way over anything that weighs less.

### 解释 1

当先行词为 all、everything、anything、nothing、few、little、much 等词或先行词被 all、every、any、no、little、much 等词修饰时，限定性定语从句必须用 that 引导。

### 补充例句

- (1) All that can be done has been done.
- (2) Is there anything that I can do for you?
- (3) There is not much that can be done.
- (4) You can take any book that you like.
- (5) I have read all the novels that you gave me.

### 解释 2

以下几种情况限定性定语从句也必须用 that 引导：先行词为形容词最高级或先行词被形容词最高级修饰时；先行词为序数词或先行词被序数词修饰时；先行词被 the only、the very、the right 等修饰时；先行词包括人和物两者时；当主句是以 who 或 which 开头的特殊疑问句时。

### 补充例句

- (1) This is the best book that I have ever read.
- (2) The last place that we visited was the Great Wall.
- (3) This is the very watch that I lost the other day.
- (4) They talked about things and persons that they remembered in the school.
- (5) Who is the person that is standing at the gate?

## Unit 8

### 1. 同位语从句

#### 课文例句

However, anyone who has spent time in Italy knows that the range of Pizza styles and the simple brilliance of even the most basic style reflect the fact that Italy is the home of pizza.

#### 解释 1

同位语从句是在复合句中充当同位语的名词性从句，常放在 fact、news、idea、truth、hope、problem、information、wish、promise、answer、evidence、report、explanation、suggestion、conclusion 等抽象名词后面，说明该名词的具体内容。

#### 补充例句

- (1) The news that our women volleyball team had won the championship encouraged us all greatly.
- (2) I've come from Professor Wang with a message that he won't be able to see you this afternoon.
- (3) Where did you get the idea that I could not come?
- (4) Give me your promise that you will come to our party this evening.
- (5) Word came that China launched its first manned spaceship on Oct 15, 2003.

#### 解释 2

除 that 以外，同位语从句还可以用 whether、what、which、who、when、where、why、how 等词引导。

#### 补充例句

- (1) We'll discuss the problem whether the sports meeting will be held on time.
- (2) I simply have no idea when the president will come back.
- (3) We haven't made the decision yet where we are going to spend our winter vacation.
- (4) The question who should lead the team requires further consideration.
- (5) I have no impression how he went back home, perhaps on foot.

### 2. 表语从句

#### 课文例句

However, a theory that seems more acceptable is that he brought back pizza and pasta from Central Asian areas in the 1300's.

#### 解释 1

表语从句是在复合句中作表语的名词性从句；放在系动词之后，一般结构是主语 + 系动词 + 表语从句。可接表语从句的连系动词有 be、look、seem、sound、appear 等。

#### 补充例句

- (1) The lady looked just as she had looked ten years before.
- (2) It seems that the young man was late for the train back home.
- (3) It appears that the father was wrong in this matter.
- (4) It sounds as if someone is knocking at the door outside.
- (5) The question remains whether he would like to help us or not.

## 解 释 ②

表语从句的引导词有：从属连词 that、whether、as though、as if 等；关系代词 who、whom、whose、what、which、whoever、whatever、whichever 等；关系副词 where、when、how、why 等。

## 补 充 例 句

- (1) The question is how the girl did it successfully.
- (2) My concern is who arrived late on that occasion.
- (3) What I wonder is when he left home on earth.
- (4) That's exactly what he wants to know now.
- (5) This is where they once lived in childhood.
- (6) That is why he didn't come to the party this evening.
- (7) My question is whether he went to college or not.
- (8) The fact is that he left Beijing for Shanghai.
- (9) The truth is ( that ) I didn't join the army at all.
- (10) It's just because she doesn't know the boy well.
- (11) Things are not always as they seem to be.
- (12) He looks as if he's very tired after a day's work.