

短语和难句注释

Unit 1

短语

1. be said to... 据说
2. originate in... 起源于
3. martial arts 武术
4. historical records 历史记录
5. in the reign of... 在……统治时期
6. at low levels 低级的
7. the secular society 俗世，与出家为僧相对
8. Shaolin School 少林学派
9. be enthroned as... 被封为……
10. in warring times 在战争时期
11. be forbidden to do sth. ……被禁止做某事
12. contribute to... 贡献于……
13. over the years 历经多年

难句注释

1. This story, though very influential, proved to be false, for although there was a monk named Bodhidharma, he knew nothing at all about Chinese martial arts.
尽管这个传说流传很广，可是事实上毫无根据。因为，虽然确有菩提达摩这个僧人，但他对中国的武术一无所知。（for conj. 表示因为；though very influential = though it was very influential, 状语从句中 it was 被省略。）
2. In fact, Shaolin Quan was a manifestation of the combined wisdom of the monks, secular martial arts masters and army generals and soldiers.
事实上，少林拳是僧人、世俗武术师和军队将士集体智慧的综合体现。（manifestation *n.* 体现，展示；the combine wisdom 集体智慧；general *n.* 将军）
3. After years of exercises and practicing, footprints were stamped on the brick floor of the rear hall and these prints can be seen clearly even today.
由于多年来人们在这里练功，后厅石砖地上留下的脚印至今仍清晰可见。（stamp 在这里做动词用，意为“印，加印记于……”。）
4. However, they could not be stopped either in the wider secular society or in the Shaolin Temple, where martial arts were practiced underground.
但是，无论在广大的世俗社会还是在少林寺，练武都禁而不绝，习武一直在秘密地继续着。（the secular society 俗世；practice *vi.* 操练，进行；underground *adv.* 秘密地，在地下）
5. Over the years it has been enriched theoretically and its techniques have been perfected to form a broad

system of fist fighting.

历经多年, 少林派在理论上已经日臻成熟, 在技艺上几乎无懈可击, 逐渐形成一整套系统的拳术。(over the years 历经多年; enrich vt. 使……更丰富, rich 的动词形式; technique n. 技巧, 技艺; perfect 在这里是动词, 意为“使……变得完美”; fist fighting 拳术)

Unit 2

短语

1. toil away 辛勤劳作
2. be surrounded by... 被……包围
3. mountain range 山脉
4. drainage system 排水系统
5. be true of... 对……适用
6. dry out 晾晒, 干燥
7. in comparison with... 与……相比较
8. irrigation network 灌溉系统, 灌溉网络
9. in contrast with... 与……形成对比
10. at times 有时
11. disastrous consequence 可怕的后果, 灾难性的后果
12. as a result of... 作为……的结果

难句注释

1. Many westerners visualize the Chinese countryside as lush, green rice paddies on terraced mountainsides peopled by hardworking peasants in cone-shaped banana-leaf hats toiling away at their tasks, sometimes using a pole balanced across their shoulders to carry baskets hanging from both ends.

很多西方人对中国乡村的印象就是分布在梯田上的一块块长势繁茂、青翠碧绿的稻田, 田间的农民头戴尖顶芭蕉叶帽在辛勤劳作, 有时候他们肩挑扁担, 扁担两头挂着箩筐。(visualize...as... 把……想象成为; people 在这里做动词, 意为“用人占满”; toiling away 是后置定语, 修饰前面的 peasants, 意为“辛勤劳作”; sometimes using a pole...both ends 也是后置定语, 用来修饰 peasants; hanging from both ends 做后置定语修饰 baskets。)

2. This image is not necessarily inaccurate or unreasonable; there are in fact such picturesque areas in China every bit as beautiful, if not more than, as the photographs and traditional Chinese scroll paintings we have all seen.

这幅画面不一定不准确或不真实; 事实上, 在中国的确有这样风景如画的地方, 即使超不过, 也完全如我们都看见过的摄影作品或传统中国画卷那般美丽。(not necessarily 未必, 不一定; every bit 每一点, 完全; if not more 后面省略了 beautiful; as beautiful, if not more than ... 在这里是把两个比较形式放在了一起, 表示“一样美丽, 如果不是更美丽”; scroll 在这里是“(画)卷”的意思。)

3. All of this is, in comparison with the dry cropping in the north, a relatively complex form of agriculture, one that requires extensive manpower and labor organization, widespread irrigation networks, and constant attention to maintaining the water levels.

比起北方种旱地庄稼, 这一切劳作是更加繁杂的农活, 需要更大的劳动强度、更严密的组织和更大

范围的灌溉系统，另外要一直注意保持稻田的水位。（in comparison with... 与……相比较；one that requires... 是 form 的同位语，进一步说明 form 的内容，one= one form，that 引导定语从句修饰 one；extensive manpower and labor organization 意为“更大的劳动强度和更严密的组织”，这里要注意 extensive 这个词跟不同短语搭配时的不同含义；constant attention 意为“持续不断的或一直的关注”。）

4. The technology and seeds for this wet rice cultivation, which were introduced into southern China from Southeast Asia relatively late in Chinese history, around 200 A. D., produced a population explosion.

在中国历史上比较晚的时期，大约在 200 年前左右，这种水稻栽培技术和种子从东南亚传入中国南方，并使人口大幅度增长。（这句话的主干是 The technology and seeds for this wet rice cultivation produced a population explosion, 即 produced 前面的部分是主语，后面的是宾语；which were introduced into southern China from Southeast Asia relatively late in Chinese history, around 200 A. D. 是非限定性定语从句，修饰 the technology and seeds；定语从句中的状语 relatively late in Chinese history, around 200 A. D. 在翻译时，放在了句首，符合汉语的表达习惯，注意翻译时语序的调整。）

5. The large rice harvest sustained a much larger population than northern agriculture could, and gradually the population in southern China grew, through both natural increase and net immigration to the region.

水稻产量很高，所以比北方农业可以养活的人口要多很多。由于自然增长和向南方的移民两方面的因素，南方的人口逐渐增多。（sustain 的意思是“保持，维持”，在这句话中可以理解为“养活”；the large rice harvest 根据上下文，指的是南方的水稻高产，在翻译时要增译出来；through 在这里的意思是“通过”，引导介词短语，表示原因，翻译时放在句子主干前面，更符合汉语的表达习惯；the region 根据上下文，指的是 southern China 中国南方。）

Unit 3

短语

1. a handy location 方便的 / 优越的地理位置
2. the Orient 东方，亚洲
3. in peaceful harmony 安宁和谐（的状态）
4. make up 组成，构成
5. get lost 迷失，陶醉
6. without reservation 毫无保留地，无条件地

难句注释

1. Small footbridges over winding waterways, walls in white and dark gray roof tiles match one another in peaceful harmony.

曲折蜿蜒的河道上架着小巧的步行桥，白砖砌院墙，黛瓦覆屋顶，一片恬静和谐。（winding，在这里用来修饰 waterways，意为“蜿蜒的”；这句话的主语由三个并列的部分构成，即 footbridges、walls 和 roof tiles；match 这里是谓语动词，意为“相配，相称”，在这里指小巧的步行桥、白色的墙和深灰色的砖三者互相映衬、相得益彰的和谐画面。要注意在翻译时，可以运用词性转换和语序调整的技巧，尽量把文字中蕴含的意境表现出来。）

2. Every figure has a different, vivid facial expression, with its hand gestures unique from all the others'.

每一尊塑像的面部表情各异，栩栩如生，千姿百态。（figure 在这里指前面的 Buddha 罗汉像；with its hand gestures unique from all the others' 是独立主格结构，its hand gestures 是逻辑主语，unique from

all the others' 用来修饰逻辑主语; 注意在翻译时可以不直译, 用意译的方式更符合汉语的表达习惯。)

3. The artistic belief in the gardens expresses a call for the return to Nature.

园林体现着回归自然的艺术理念。(call 在这里的意思是“要求, 需求”, 注意短语 a call for...; 在翻译时要注意调整句子的语序。)

4. Hills and waters, flowers and trees, pavilions, towers and halls make up the basic elements, while the main tone is expressed in the dark color of roof tiles, the gray of bricks, and the brown of wooden posts.

山丘流水、花草林木、亭台楼阁、宝塔、厅堂构成园林主要景观, 而黛瓦房顶、灰砖墙体和棕色木柱则表现出园林的主体情调。(这句话的谓语动词是 make up, 即它前面的部分都是并列的主语; while 是连词, 意为“而”, 表示对比关系; while 后面的句子是被动语态, 在翻译时译成了主动形式, 更符合汉语的表达习惯; in 后面有三个并列成分, 即 the dark color of roof tiles, the gray of bricks 和 the brown of wooden posts; gray 和 brown 在这里为名词, 指灰色和棕色。)

5. The gardens in Suzhou enable one to feel the presence of mountains, forests and springs without going out of town.

苏州园林可以让人足不出城就得见山林清泉, 如同亲临其境。(presence 在这里的意思是“存在”, 翻译时不必直译, 可以在后面用“如同亲临其境”来表达 feel the presence 的含义。)

6. The gardens evidence the human spirit—of architecture, poetry and painting—so that today, their delightful creativity, lines and rhythm can be enjoyed by everyone.

园林无处不体现着人文精神——包括艺术、诗文和书画等, 所以直到今天, 园林的创意、构思和韵味依然赏心悦目, 受到普遍赞赏。(evidence 在这里是动词, 意为“表现, 体现”; delightful 的意思是“令人愉悦的”, 翻译时被后置, 意译为“赏心悦目”; be enjoyed 意为“被赞赏”。)

7. At every turn a new sight of trees and flowers invites you to dream and imagine.

每当峰回路转之时, 总有新奇的树木花草让你遐想连篇。(invite 在这里的意思是“吸引”, 即新奇的花草树木使得人们 dream 和 imagine, 它的形容词形式为 inviting 意为“吸引人的, 有魅力的”; a new sight of trees and flowers 是主语, sight 的意思是“景观, 视野”。)

8. I wish I could see more of Suzhou, to taste the delicious cuisine, to listen to the soft local Wu dialect, to enjoy the lingering music of Kunqu, the pleasant tune of the ballads, the elegant landscape painting, to shop for some smooth silk products, but my time was limited.

我真希望自己能够多看看苏州, 尝尝美味的菜肴, 听听吴侬软语, 欣赏缠绵的昆曲、悦耳的民谣、淡雅的山水画, 买一些细腻柔滑的丝织品, 但真是时间飞逝啊!(这句话中, to taste..., to listen to..., to enjoy... 和 to shop... 是四个不定式短语, 做目的状语; enjoy 后面有三个并列的宾语, 即 the lingering music of Kunqu、the pleasant tune of the ballads 和 the elegant landscape painting; limited 是形容词, 意为“有限的, 短暂的”。)

Unit 4

短语

1. from...through... 从……到……
2. recover from... 从……恢复, 复原
3. disastrous influences 灾难性的影响或后果
4. turn in new directions 开创新方向

5. the Middle Ages 中世纪
6. the teachings of the Church 教会的教化, 教义
7. concern oneself with... 关心
8. find inspirations in... 在……寻找灵感
9. classical works 经典著作
10. seek out 寻找
11. leave behind 留下
12. a vast number of... 大量的
13. remarkably talented 极其有天赋
14. apart from... 除了……之外, 还
15. heroic figure 英雄人物或形象
16. contribute ... to... 贡献
17. make... a model of 将……变为典范
18. artistic associations 艺术联合会
19. trade unions 工会
20. hold positions 任职
21. trading rules 行业规则, 交易规则

难句注释

1. It was an age in which artistic, social, scientific, and political thought turned in new directions from the dark Middle Ages.
文艺复兴时期, 艺术、社会、科学和政治各方面的思想摆脱了黑暗中世纪的束缚, 开创了崭新的方向。
(it 指文艺复兴, turned in new directions 开创新的方向; in which... 是定语从句, 修饰 age。)
2. The “rebirth” of classical learning was what gave the Renaissance its name.
文艺复兴这个名称出自古典文化“再生”的含义。(what 引导的名词性从句做表语; 注意翻译时语序的调整, what gave the Renaissance its name 放在了前面。)
3. During the Middle Ages, scholars were guided by the teachings of the Church, and people concerned themselves with actions leading to heaven.
中世纪时期, 学者们受教会教义的禁锢, 人们只关心自己怎么做才能进天堂。(guide 的基本含义是“引领, 引导”, 在这里根据上下文, 可以翻译成带有贬义的“禁锢”; leading to heaven 做后置定语修饰 actions, actions 在这里的意思是“行为, 所做的事情”。)
4. Different from those scholars, many artists of the Renaissance found inspiration in the classical works of ancient Greece and Rome instead of the Christian ones.
文艺复兴时期的很多艺术家不同于那些学者, 他们灵感的来源是古希腊和古罗马的经典作品, 而不是基督教的教义。(find inspiration in... 在……中发现灵感; classical works 经典作品; ones= works 著作, 根据上下文活译为“<著作里的>教义”。)
5. In painting, sculpture, architecture, music and poetry it left behind a vast number of beautiful works, such as the famous *Mona Lisa* by Leonardo da Vinci, the *Statue of David* by Michelangelo, the paintings by Raphael and the plays by Shakespeare.
在绘画、雕刻、建筑、音乐和诗歌方面, 文艺复兴时期留下了大量优秀的作品, 如达·芬奇著名的“蒙

娜丽莎”，米开朗琪罗的雕像“大卫”，拉菲尔的绘画作品和莎士比亚的戏剧。（leave behind 留下；a vast number of ... 大量的；it 指文艺复兴。）

6. People came to be seen as a creature of greater potential here on the earth than the Church had taught.

人们开始发现自己是地球上颇具潜能的动物，远比过去教会告诉他们的要了不起得多。（come to... 开始；be seen as... 被看成，这里翻译成主动语态；注意比较级 greater potential... than the Church had taught 比教会所告诉他们的具有更大的潜力。）

7. From about 1350 to 1450 many more scholars, artists, scientists and poets lived in the cities of Italy than in any other country.

约 1350 年至 1450 年，居住在意大利各城市中的学者、艺术家、科学家和诗人比在任何国家都多得多。（注意比较级 more scholars... than..., 这里是一个比较级表示最高级的用法，即居住在意大利的学者、艺术家、科学家和诗人最多。）

8. The city's business and its writers, painters and architects all made it a model of Renaissance culture.

那里的各行各业以及作家、画家和建筑师的共同成就使这座城市成为文艺复兴文化的典型。（the city 指佛罗伦萨，business 指的是各个行业，make it as model of... 使……成为典范。）

Unit 5

短语

1. collision with... 与……相撞
2. take... seriously 认真对待
3. the first class 头等舱
4. be up to sb. 由……决定或负责
5. women and children first 妇女儿童优先
6. be willing to do sth. 愿意做某事
7. upon one's findings 根据某人的发现
8. be after 追求，想要
9. out of luck 不走运
10. run out 花光，用尽
11. keep down 控制
12. in an attempt 试图
13. wireless operators 无线电发报员
14. get off the line 离开航线，让出航线
15. run short 用完，用尽
16. for good 永远
17. break off 断裂
18. take over 取代
19. for fear of 担心

难句注释

1. Finally, with the First Class passengers on the top decks, the lifeboats were ready to be lowered. Now it was up to the crew to get the passengers safely on to the lifeboats.

最后，当头等舱的乘客们都来到顶层甲板上的时候，救生船就准备下水了。此时船员该帮助乘客们安全登上救生船了。（with the First Class passengers on the top decks 是独立主格结构；lower 在这里是动词，表示“使降低”；be up to... 由……负责。）

2. As people became more aware that there was serious trouble, a seat in a lifeboat became what everyone was after.

当人们意识到问题很严重时，救生船上的座位就成了大家寻找的对象。（as 随着；be aware that... 意识到；what everyone was after 每个人都想要的。）

3. The rule was still “women and children first” though, so the men were out of luck, although some boats were allowing men if no women were in sight.

但是仍然必须遵守“妇女儿童优先”的规则。尽管在没有妇女上船的时候有些船会允许男人上，男人们也很难有幸挤上去。（though 但是，注意 though 的位置可以放在句尾；were out of luck 没有运气。）

4. The Californian had tried to reach the Titanic earlier, before the collision, to warn her about ice.

加利福尼亚号在撞击前曾经试图联络泰坦尼克号，警告她有冰山。（earlier 早前，warn her about ice 警告泰坦尼克号有冰山。）

5. As the last lifeboat left, over a thousand people stood on the decks, with nowhere to go.

最后一条救生船离开时还有一千余人站在甲板上，无路可逃。（with nowhere to go 在这里是状语，表示无处可去，无路可逃。）

6. As the Titanic's bow continued to sink, the weight of the stern in the air became too great. The stern broke off between the third and fourth funnels as the bow sank to the bottom of the ocean.

随着泰坦尼克号船头继续下沉时，翘在空中的船尾吃重过大。当船首沉到海底时，船尾在第三个和第四个烟囱中间位置断裂。（as 随着；bow 船头；stern 船尾；break off 断裂；句末的 as 也是“随着”的意思。）

7. The stem settled in the water at normal position for a minute. Then, it too, was taken over by the water and sank.

船尾原地停留片刻，然后也被水冲走沉到海底。（settle 停留；at the normal position 指船尾原来在水中的位置，即断裂那一刻的位置；it 指船尾；take over 指海水“取代”了船尾，即海水片刻间就把断裂的船尾冲走了。）

Unit 6

短语

1. filled with 充满
2. take to sth. 喜欢，沉迷
3. in particular 尤其，特别
4. science fiction 科幻小说
5. be woken up 被叫醒
6. make our way 前进，前行
7. splash down 溅落
8. baby boom 婴儿潮，生育高峰
9. great depression 大萧条

难句注释

1. And there was the moon, which made this typical child's summer become unusual.
另外还有月球，让这个典型的孩子们的夏天变得不同寻常。（这里 which 引导的是非限定性定语从句，修饰限定 the moon。）
2. I had taken to science early and was interested in the space program in particular.
我很早就喜欢科学，尤其是对太空项目感兴趣。（这里 take to 是固定短语，表示喜欢或沉迷；in particular 也是短语，意为“尤其，特别”。）
3. What had been science fiction for my parents was science fact for me.
对父母来说科幻小说一样的东西在我这里则成为了科学现实。（这里 what 引导的从句是整个句子的主语，science fact 是对应前面的 science fiction，意为“科学事实”。）
4. Finally, on the afternoon of July 20, Armstrong and Aldrin landed their lunar module, the Eagle, on the surface of the moon.
在 7 月 20 号的下午，阿姆斯特朗和奥尔德林最终将登月舱，老鹰号，降落在月球表面上。（这里 land 是动词，意为“降落”；the Eagle 是登月舱的代号。）
5. My father had got it from his grandmother who had bought it in the 1890s, the decade before the Wright brothers' first flight.
我父亲是从他的祖母那里得到的这座钟，而她是在 1890 年代买到它的，那还是在莱特兄弟首次飞行的十多年之前。（这里主句和 who 引导的定语从句都是使用的过去完成时态；the Wright brothers 是飞机的发明者。）
6. Humans had become a spacefaring species, and the moon had become a place!
人类成为能够在宇宙飞行的物种，而月球则成为一个人类可以到达的地方！（这里两个并列的从句都是使用的过去完成时态；spacefaring 是形容词，修饰 species，意为外层空间旅行的或宇宙飞行的。）
7. But in my opinion, a Baby Boomer is an American born after the Second World War who remembers the Apollo 11 moon landing.
但在我看来，婴儿潮一代是指二战以后出生记得阿波罗 11 号登陆月球的美国人。（Baby Boomer 指婴儿潮时代出生的美国人，一般指 1946 至 1964 年。）
8. It marked our lives just as the Great Depression and the Second World War had marked our parents' and grandparents' lives.
阿波罗 11 号是我们生活的标志，就像大萧条和二战是我们父母与祖父母生活的标志一样。（这里 mark 用作动词，但在理解时可以化为名词；the Great Depression 指二战之前的经济大萧条。）

Unit 7

短语

1. no longer 不再
2. by land 由陆路
3. by sea 由海路
4. play a key role 起关键作用
5. in time 最终
6. lie ahead 即将来临，在前面

7. take power 当权，夺权
8. take possession of 占有，占领
9. in the name of 以……的名义
10. hurry back 赶快回去
11. in all 总共，合计
12. turn out 证明是，结果是
13. in chains 在囚禁中，上着镣铐

难句注释

1. Christopher Columbus was three years old when the Turks took the crossroads city of Constantinople.
当突厥人占领君士坦丁堡这座位于东西方交通要道的城市时，克里斯托弗·哥伦布只有三岁。（这里 the Turks 指土耳其人或突厥人；Constantinople 史称君士坦丁堡，是土耳其政治、经济、文化、金融等中心，现称伊斯坦布尔。）
2. Finally, after seven years of seeking their support, Columbus was given money by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain.
经过七年不断地寻求支持，哥伦布最终收到西班牙费迪南德国王与伊莎贝拉王后的资助。（这里西班牙的 King Ferdinand 和 Queen Isabella 是哥伦布发现新大陆的资助者。）
3. On Friday, August 3, 1492, half an hour before sunrise, the Nina, the Pinta, and the Santa Maria left Palos, Spain.
1492 年 8 月 3 日星期五，日出前半小时，尼娜号、平塔号和圣玛利亚号驶离西班牙的帕洛斯港口。（这里 the Nina、the Pinta 和 the Santa Maria 是哥伦布发现新大陆之旅三条船的名字。）
4. Columbus believed with all his soul that he had succeeded, that he had reached the East Indies.
哥伦布全身心地相信他已经成功了，他已经到达了东印度。（这里 with all his soul 表示全身心地；East Indies 指东印度或东印度群岛。）
5. He discovered a new world—but it stood between him and his hoped-for destination, Asia.
他发现了一个新大陆，但并非他希望到达的目的地——亚洲。（这里 new world 并非哥伦布希望到达的地方，因此位于哥伦布与其目的地之间。）
6. Instead of reaching the land of the Great Khan, he found San Salvador, Hispaniola, Cuba, and Puerto Rico.
哥伦布发现了圣萨尔瓦多、伊斯帕尼奥拉岛、古巴和波多黎各，并非到达了大可汗的国土。（这里 Great Khan 代指远东的君主；但哥伦布生前一直认为他是到达了印度，而不是发现了新大陆。）
7. Columbus died in 1506, and was judged a failure.
哥伦布死于 1506 年，去世时被认为是一个失败者。（这里 failure 指的是人，意为失败者。）

Unit 8

短语

1. come to the throne 即位，继承王位
2. ever since 从那时起，自从
3. take place 发生，举行
4. belong to 属于

5. on application 一经申请

6. on the site of 在……原址上

7. owe... to... 归因于，归功于

难句注释

1. No other area of Britain is richer in history, traditions, and cultural associations than London.

在英国，伦敦的历史、传统和文化社团在所有地区中都是最丰富的。（这里 no... richer than 是形容词比较级，但表达的是最高级含义。）

2. The collection which began one of the world's largest and most varied treasure houses was founded in 1753 and, since then, has grown to include every possible kind of artifact from all over the world.

大英博物馆于1753年创立；从那以后，从世界各地尽可能地收藏每一种艺术品，逐渐成为世界上最大、藏品最丰富的博物馆。（这里 which began one of the world's largest and most varied treasure houses 作为定语从句，修饰限定前面的 collection，即馆藏；artifact 指手工艺品或艺术品。）

3. The Royal Standard flies above the building when the king or queen stays here.

当国王或女王在白金汉宫时，英国皇家旗帜会在楼顶飘扬。（这里 Royal Standard 指王旗，即英国皇家的旗帜。）

4. Officially known as the New Palace of Westminster, it stands on the site of a palace which was a royal home from the time of Edward the Confessor until the rule of Henry VIII.

英国议会大厦的正式名称是威斯敏斯特宫，其原址是从忏悔者爱德华时代到亨利八世统治时期一直在使用的的一个皇家宫殿。（这里 Officially known as the New Palace of Westminster 是动词 -ed 形式作定语，修饰说明 it；Edward the Confessor 和 Henry VIII 都是英国历史上著名的君主。）

5. The public on conducted tours may see the most important parts of the House of Parliament, including the House of Lords, the Central Hall, and the House of Commons.

在导游带领下，公众可以参观议会大厦最重要的部分，包括上议院、中央大厅和下议院。（这里 conducted tours 指有导游带领的参观；House of Lords、Central Hall 和 House of Commons 都是议会大厦的重要建筑。）

6. Nearest to the river, on the site of a palace that was used by kings and queens from the 15th to the 17th centuries, are the buildings of what was Royal Naval College.

最靠近泰晤士河，在 15 至 17 世纪皇家使用的一个宫殿遗址是皇家海军学院的建筑群。（这是一个倒装句，the site of a palace 是指宫殿遗址；Royal Naval College 则指皇家海军学院。）

语 法

Unit 1

强调句型: it is/was + 被强调成分 + that/who...

课 文 例 句

It was in the latter half of the Ming Dynasty that the Shaolin monks switched from cudgel fighting to fist fighting...

解 释 ①

本句中被强调成分是in the latter half of the Ming Dynasty, 由于发生在过去, 所以前面用it was; 另外, 被强调的是时间状语, 所以后面的句子用that (而不是who) 来引导。

补 充 例 句

- (1) It was in that small town that my grandpa was born.
- (2) It was yesterday that I met Mr. Green.
- (3) It was Jack who broke the window last week.

解 释 ②

强调句的基本结构是: “It is /was + 被强调成分 + that /who...” ; 被强调的成分通常是状语、主语或宾语。如果被强调的是“人”, 则后面用 who 来连接句子, 否则一律用 that (注意, 不要用 where、when 等词); it is/was...that/who... 只起到语法作用, 而没有实际的意义。现在时态的句子用 it is, 过去时态的用 it was; 无论被强调成分是单数还是复数, 都用 it is 或 it was, 即不用复数形式。

补 充 例 句

- (1) It is Jack who is against your plan.
- (2) It was what he said that disappointed me.
- (3) It is the ability to do the job that matters most, not where you are from.
- (4) It was only with the help of the local guide that the mountain climber was rescued.
- (5) It was Mike and Mary who helped the old man several days ago.
- (6) It was the training that he had as a young man that made him such a good engineer. (注意被强调成分 is the training that he had as a young man, training 后面有个定语从句。)
- (7) It was not until 1936 that baseball became a regular part of the Olympic Games. (not until 句型的强调形式)

Unit 2

1. 比较状语从句: whereas

课 文 例 句

The water in northern China eventually flows into the Yellow River, whereas rivers and streams in southern China eventually flow into the Yangtze River.

解 释

whereas 是连词，表示两者对比，意思是“但是，然而”。

补 充 例 句

- (1) Some of the studies show positive results, whereas others do not.
- (2) They want a house, whereas we would rather live in a flat.
- (3) One's life is finite, whereas one's passion for life is infinite.
- (4) He must be about sixty, whereas his wife looks about thirty.
- (5) You eat a massive plate of food for lunch, whereas I have just a sandwich.
- (6) The old system was fairly complicated whereas the new system is really very simple.

2. 比较状语从句：than

课 文 例 句

- (1) This image is not necessarily inaccurate or unreasonable; there are in fact such picturesque areas in China every bit as beautiful, if not more than, as the photographs and traditional Chinese scroll paintings we have all seen.
- (2) The large rice harvests sustained a much larger population than northern agriculture could, and gradually the population in southern China grew, through both natural increase and net immigration to the region.

解 释

than 是连词，引导比较状语从句，表示对比，与形容词或副词的比较级连用。在使用中要注意 than 前后比较的两者语法结构要相同。

补 充 例 句

- (1) There were more people there than I expected.
- (2) She had woken even earlier than usual.
- (3) Divorce is more common than it was a generation ago.
- (4) I'd rather drive than go by train.
- (5) She said she'd rather die than live in the city.

Unit 3

1. 状语从句的省略

课 文 例 句

- (1) Though not leaning much, it is still an impressive sight.
- (2) When enjoying tea, poems..., one gains the most natural inspiration.

解 释 ①

当状语从句的主语和主句的主语相同时，可以省略状语从句中的主语，同时省略 be 动词，或者将从句的谓语动词变为非谓语动词。例句 (1) 相当于 Though it doesn't lean much, it is still an impressive sight. 从句的谓语动词 does not lean 变成了非谓语动词的否定形式 not leaning。例句 (2) 相当于 When one is enjoying tea, poems..., one gains the most natural inspiration, 即从句中的 be 动词 is 被省略了。

补充例句

- (1) Jack fell asleep while (he was) doing his homework.
- (2) While (he was) doing so, he trembled a little.
- (3) If (you are) traveling north, you must change at Leeds.
- (4) The woman opened her mouth as if (she was) to say something.
- (5) Once (he was) a worker, Mr. Johnson is now a famous worker.
- (6) The exhibition is more interesting than (it was) expected.
- (7) Don't come in until (you are) asked to.
- (8) Though (he was) invited, Peter didn't to go to the party.

解释 2

当状语从句的主语是 it 时，也可以省略 it，同时省略后面的 be 动词，或者把状语从句的谓语变为非谓语。

补充例句

- (1) I'd like to see you whenever (it's) convenient.
- (2) If (it is) possible, I wish to go there next summer.
- (3) Unless (it is) urgent, don't bother me.
- (4) If (it is) true, this will cause us a lot of trouble.
- (5) Please let me know the result as soon as (it is) possible.
- (6) Ellen has finished the work earlier than (it has been) expected.

解释 3

有些由 if 构成的省略结构，已经成为固定短语，如 if any、if necessary、if possible、if not、if so 等短语。

补充例句

- (1) If necessary, ring me at home.
- (2) He may be busy. If so, I'll call later. If not, can I see him now?
- (3) Come along with me if possible.
- (4) There are few, if (there are) any, mistakes in that book. (那本书就是有错误也不多。)
- (5) There are few people nowadays, if (there are) any, who remember him. (很少有人能想起他。)

2. 虚拟语气：wish 后接宾语从句

课文例句

I wish I could see more of Suzhou...

解释 1

wish 表示“希望”，后面接宾语从句，通常表示不太可能达成的愿望，从句用虚拟形式的谓语动词。若表示与现在事实相反，从句的谓语动词用一般过去时或过去进行时；若表示与过去事实相反，从句的谓语动词用过去完成时或者 could/would have done；若表示将来没有把握或者不太可能实现的愿望，从句的谓语动词用 would/could do。

补充例句

与现在事实相反：

- (1) I wish I were not so busy.

- (2) She wishes she were a billionaire.

与过去事实相反:

- (1) Alice wished she had stayed at home when the accident happened.

- (2) The watch has gone wrong. I wish I had bought a better one.

将来不太可能实现的愿望:

- (1) I wish you wouldn't smoke anymore.

- (2) I wish you would be more respectful to your dad.

解释 2

需要注意,从句的时态只与从句所指的时间有关,而与 wish 的时态无关,比较:

- (1) I wish I were rich. 要是我现在有钱就好了。

- (2) I wish I had been rich. 要是那时我有钱就好了。

- (3) I wished I were rich. 当时我后悔自己没有钱。

- (4) I wished I had been rich. 当时我后悔自己曾经没有钱。

Unit 4

what 引导的名词性从句: 总结

课文例句

The “rebirth” of classical learning was what gave the Renaissance its name.

解释 1

此句中, what gave the Renaissance its name 是名词性从句, 作 was 后面的表语。what 作为代词, 既在主句中充当 what 的表语, 又在从句充当 gave 的主语, “一身兼二职”。

补充例句

- (1) They have done what they can to help her.

- (2) What he said at the meeting is important.

- (3) A modern city has been set up in what was a wasteland ten years ago.

解释 2

what 引导名词性从句, 表示“……的事情、东西”, 或者“所……”, 相当于 the thing (s) that... (先行词 + 关系代词)。what 既在主句中充当一定的成分, 也在从句中充当成分。what 从句可以作主语、宾语、表语等成分。

补充例句

- (1) What he says or does won't make me change my mind at all. (what 既是从句中 says 和 does 的宾语, 也作主句的主语。)

- (2) What you said at the meeting describes a bright future for the company. (what 既是从句中 said 的宾语, 也作主句的主语; 注意 what 从句看作单数, 后面的谓语动词 describes 用单三形式。)

- (3) You should think carefully over what the manager reminded us of yesterday. (what 既是主句 think over 的宾语, 也是从句 remind us of... 的宾语。)

- (4) The visitor felt greatly surprised at what they saw in the museum. (what 既是主句中 at 的宾语, 也是从句 saw 的宾语。)

(5) Faced with challenges, you should believe that your courage is what makes a difference. (what 既是主句中 is 后面的表语, 又作从句 makes 前面的主语。)

(6) This is not what we have expected of you. (what 既是主语中 is not 后面的表语, 又是从句中 expected 的宾语。)

Unit 5

As 引导的状语从句: 总结 (原因、时间、让步、方式……)

课文例句

(1) As boats and time ran out, many officers were given guns to keep down any attack on the boats. (原因状语从句)

(2) As the last lifeboat left, over a thousand people stood on the decks, with nowhere to go. (时间状语从句)

(3) As she rose, the lights became unsteady and then went off for good. (时间状语从句)

(4) As the Titanic's bow continued to sink, the weight of the stern in the air became too great. (原因状语从句)

(5) The stern broke off between the third and fourth funnels as the bow sank to the bottom of the ocean. (时间状语从句)

(6) The screams and cries of the people in the water slowly stopped as they died, in the freezing water. (时间状语从句)

解释 1

as 引导时间状语从句, 表示“随着……”, 一般表示主句动作和从句动作同时进行或发生。as 还可以引导原因状语从句等其他类型的从句。

补充例句

(1) Jenny was very sad over the loss of the photos she had shot at Canada, as this was a memory she especially treasured. (as 引导原因状语从句)

(2) Another policeman has been injured as fighting continued this morning. (as 引导时间状语从句)

(3) Nancy was very pleased as her son won the first prize in the English speech competition. (as 引导原因状语从句)

解释 2

as 还可以引导让步、方式、比较等类型的状语从句。

(1) Quiet student as he may be, he talks a lot about his favorite singers after class. (让步状语从句)

(2) Smart as she is, Ivory is not doing well in her studies because she doesn't work hard. (让步状语从句)

(3) They shouldn't be held responsible for the accident. They just carried out the order as (they were) told. (方式状语从句)

(4) As I explained on the phone, your request will be considered at the next meeting. (方式状语从句)

(5) I never went through a final exam that was as difficult as that one (was). (比较状语从句)

(6) Being a mother isn't as bad as I thought at first! (比较状语从句)

Unit 6

过去完成时

课文例句

- (1) I had taken to science early and was interested in the space program in particular.
- (2) What had been science fiction for my parents was science fact for me.
- (3) My father had got it from his grandmother who had bought it in the 1890s, the decade before the Wright brothers' first flight.
- (4) Humans had become a spacefaring species, and the moon had become a place!
- (5) For those of us who were between kindergarten and college, Apollo 11 was the biggest thing that had ever happened in our lives.
- (6) It marked our lives just as the Great Depression and the Second World War had marked our parents' and grandparents' lives.

解释 1

过去完成时表示在某一时间或动作之前已经发生或完成了的动作。它表示动作发生的时间是“过去的过去”；表示过去某一时刻可用 by、before 等构成的短语，也可用 when、before 等引导的从句，或者通过上下文表示。

补充例句

- (1) When the police arrived, the thieves had already run away.
- (2) I returned the book that I had borrowed from the library.
- (3) I had finished reading the novel by ten o'clock last night.
- (4) When I woke up in the morning, it had already stopped raining.
- (5) He said the old man had worked in that factory since 1949.
- (6) I thought I had sent the letter to the professor a week before.

解释 2

现在完成时表示的动作发生在过去，以现在的时间为基点，但侧重对现在产生的结果或造成的影响；过去完成时则是一个相对的时态，以过去时间为基点，它所表示的动作不仅发生在过去，更强调“过去的过去”，用于和过去某时或某动作相比较。

补充例句

- (1) I had learned 1000 English words till then. (过去完成时)
- (2) I have learned 1000 English words so far. (现在完成时)
- (3) We had lived here before we went to China. (过去完成时)
- (4) We have lived here since we came to China. (现在完成时)

解释 3

过去完成时与一般过去时都表示过去发生的动作或存在的状态，但过去完成时在时间上强调“过去的过去”，而一般过去时只强调过去某一特定的时间；没有明确的过去时间状语作标志时，谓语动词动作发生的时间先后须依据上下文来判断：先发生的用过去完成时，后发生的则用一般过去时。

补充例句

- (1) They had arrived at the station by ten yesterday. (过去完成时)

- (2) They arrived at the station at ten yesterday. (一般过去时)
- (3) I had finished homework three hours before. (过去完成时)
- (4) I finished homework three hours ago. (一般过去时)
- (5) She was very happy. Her whole family were pleased with her, too. She had just won the first in the composition competition.

Unit 7

虚拟语气：条件句

课文例句

If Europeans were again to trade with China and other Far Eastern countries, they would have to do so by sea.

解释 1

虚拟条件句中，从句提出一种与客观现实不相符或根本不可能存在的条件，主句会产生一种不可能获得的结果。条件句中的虚拟语气根据不同的时间有将来、现在和过去三种不同的形式。

补充例句

- (1) If he should go to Peking University, he would make full use of his time.
- (2) If he were to come here, he would tell us about it.
- (3) If he were free, he would help us.
- (4) If he studied at this school, he would know you well.
- (5) If I had seen the film, I would have told you about it.
- (6) If I had got there earlier, I would have met the professor.

解释 2

虚拟条件句中，如果主句和从句的谓语动作不是同时发生时，须区别对待：从句的动作与过去事实相反，而主句的动作与现在或现在正在发生的事实不符；从句的动作与现在事实相反，而主句的动作与过去事实不符；从句的动作与过去发生的情况相反，而主句的动作与现在正在发生的情况相反。

补充例句

- (1) If I had worked hard at school, I would be an engineer, too.
- (2) If they had informed us, we would not come here now.
- (3) If he were free today, we would have sent him to Beijing.
- (4) If he knew the girl, he would have greeted her.
- (5) If it had not been raining too much, the crops would be growing much better.
- (6) If he had been working hard, he would be working in the office now.

Unit 8

1. 比较级表达最高级含义

课文例句

No other area of Britain is richer in history, traditions, and cultural associations than London.

解释 1

英语中用比较级可以表示最高级的含义；如在比较句型中使用 no、nobody、nothing 等词，用来表

达最高级的含义。

补充例句

- (1) I like nothing better than swimming.
- (2) Nobody can do the work better than he did.
- (3) No other building is as grand as the new hotel.

解释 2

比较级后接 than anything/anyone else, 也可以用来表达最高级的含义。

补充例句

- (1) George did more work than anyone else.
- (2) Tom cared more for money than for anything else.

2. 倒装句：完全倒装（状语或表语位于句首）

课文例句

- (1) At the northern end of the House of Parliament is the magnificent clock tower universally known as the Big Ben.
- (2) Nearest to the river, on the site of a palace that was used by kings and queens from the 15th to the 17th centuries, are the buildings of what was Royal Naval College.
- (3) Beyond this complex is the National Maritime Museum, housed in the Queen's House and its wings.
- (4) On the hill in the center of Greenwich Park is the old Royal Observatory, now a museum.

解释 1

为了保持句子平衡或使上下文衔接紧密, 有时可将状语或表语置于句首, 句中主语和谓语完全倒装。

补充例句

- (1) Among these people was his friend Jim.
- (2) By the window sat a young man with a magazine in his hand.

解释 2

在表语置于句首的倒装结构中, 要注意其中的谓语应与其后的主语保持一致, 而不是与位于句首的表语保持一致。

补充例句

- (1) In the box was a cat.
- (2) In the box were some cats.