

Lesson 1

A puma at large

逃遁的美洲狮

课文详注 Further notes on the text

1. A puma at large

此处 at large 为介词短语,作定语,修饰 a puma。在英语中,当介词短语作定语时,通常用于被修饰的名词之后,如:

The woman in black is his mother.

身着黑装的那位女士是他的母亲。

Experts from the Zoo began their investigation.

(来自)动物园的专家们开始了他们的调查。

at large 逍遥自在的,行动自由的;未捕获的。通常用来指具有危险性的人或事物未被控制的状态:

the escaped murderer at large 仍逍遥法外的在逃杀人犯

The disease is still at large.

此种疾病仍在蔓延。

2. Pumas are large, cat-like animals which...

cat-like 为派生词,由词根(名词)+后缀(-like)构成。后缀-like 表示“像……似的”、“有……特征的”:

doglike 像狗似的

womanlike 女人似的

3. When reports came into London Zoo that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London, they were not taken seriously.

(1) 此 that 从句为同位语从句,作 reports 的同位语,进一步说明

报告的内容。此类结构通常直接用于某些名词(如 idea、fact、news、hope、thought、proof、message 等)之后,如:

There can be no doubt that she is qualified for the job.

毫无疑问,她胜任这项工作。

当 that 从句为主语的同位语,而谓语又较短时,为使句子更为紧凑,通常将谓语部分提前(如课文中句子),将主语同其同位语分开,如:

The thought came to him that she once told him so.

他突然想起他曾这样对他讲过。

- (2) 主句中的代词 they 指前面时间状语从句中的主语 reports. take sth. seriously 认真对待,如:

Nearly everyone had warned him of the danger, but he didn't take it seriously.

几乎每个人都警告过他有危险,但他并未把它当回事儿。

4. However, as the evidence began to accumulate, experts from the Zoo felt obliged to investigate, for the descriptions given by people who claimed to have seen the puma were extraordinarily similar.

- (1) 并列连词 however 用来表示语义上的转折,如:

The task is a bit difficult. It is, however, not beyond their reach.

这个任务是有点难,但也并非他们无力来完成。

- (2) 从属连词 as 在此处引导一时间状语从句,表示“随着”、“当……时”,如:

As she talked on she got more and more worried.

她越说越焦虑。

- (3) 动词 oblige 表示“迫使”之意时,其后通常跟随一表示人称的宾语和一动词不定式构成的复合宾语:oblige sb. to do sth. 迫使某人做某事。此动词,如文中那样,常用于被动语态:be /

feel obliged to do sth. 被迫做某事,如:

The police obliged the onlookers to leave.

警察迫使围观者离开。

He felt obliged to let her in.

他只得让她进来。

- (4) 句中的 for 为一并列连词,可用来表示因果关系,通常用来引导一事后想到的原因,更类似于置于括号内的说明性文字。由于它的这些特征,因此在使用时不可直接用其引导一原因状语从句,或像原因状语从句那样置于句首,如不可说:

* *For I was feeling quite hungry, I decided to stop and have lunch.*

而应说:

I decided to stop and have lunch, for I was feeling quite hungry.

我决定停下来吃午饭,因为我觉得非常饿。

- (5) the description given by people 中的 given by people 为过去分词短语作定语,修饰 description。description 常与动词 give 或 make 搭配使用,在所描述的人或物前使用介词 of: give / make a description of sth. /sb. 对某事/某人进行描述,如:

She gave a vivid description of the match.

她对那场比赛作了生动的描述。

Could you make a detailed description of the thief?

您能详细描述那个小偷的模样吗?

- (6) who claimed to have seen the puma 中的 who 引导一定语从句,修饰其前的 people。to have seen 为动词不定式的完成时结构,表示动词不定式的动作发生在谓语动词 claimed 之前。

5. ... a small village where a woman picking blackberries ...

此处 picking blackberries 为现在分词短语作定语,后置修饰 woman。现在分词/分词短语作定语时含有进行、持续和主动

的含义,因此可将其译为“一位正在采摘黑莓的妇女,见下例:

Tell those children playing outside not to make so much noise.

让在外边玩耍的孩子别这么吵。

6. ... a puma will not attack a human being unless it is cornered.

- (1) 此处 *will* 不是用来表示将来时的助动词,而是用来表示习惯性或动作特征的情态助动词,通常表示“就”、“就会”、“总是”之意,如:

He will never let anybody know what he is doing.

他从不让任何人知道他在干什么。

- (2) *unless it is cornered* 为一条件状语从句,意即“除非它被逼得走投无路”。一般说来,*unless* 为 *if ... not* 之意,但语气较 *if ... not* 重。在 *unless* 引导的从句中要使用现在时形式,而非将来时形式,如:

Come tomorrow unless I phone.

如果我没打电话,你明天就来。

此外,使用 *unless* 的句子含有“如果 B 未阻止, A 就会发生”之意,而不可用其表示“由于 B 未发生而 A 才发生”之意的句子,如:

I'll be surprised if he doesn't have an accident.

如果他不出意外我才感到吃惊呢。

上述句子中的 *if ... not* 结构,不可用 *unless* 取代。

7. ... and at another place twenty miles away...

句中 *twenty miles away* 为定语,置后修饰 *place*。在英语中,一些常见的表示地点或时间的副词可用来置于名词之后作定语修饰这一名词,如:

表地点:

the way ahead 前面的路

his trip abroad 他的出国旅行

the sentence below 下面的句子

表时间:

the meeting yesterday 昨天的会议

their stay overnight 他们整夜的逗留

8. ...it left behind it a trail of, ...

behind it 为状语,由于句中宾语部分较长,为使句子结构更为紧凑,这样就将其置于宾语 a trail of 之前。leave sth. behind 把……留在身后;忘带;在……之后造成/产生,如:

She went out in a hurry and left the keys behind her at home.

她匆匆出去,把钥匙忘在了家中。

The storm left a heap of destruction behind it.

风暴过后,留下了大量毁坏物。

9. Paw prints were seen in a number of places and puma fur was found clinging to bushes.

(1) a number of 用来表示“若干”、“许多”之意,用于修饰可数名词,因此其后应使用复数名词或代词。当使用由其构成的短语作主语时,其谓语动词通常为复数形式,如:

An increasing number of students have made use of this newly-built library.

越来越多的学生利用了这座新建的图书馆。

(2) found clinging to bushes 中的 clinging to bushes 为现在分词短语,此处作主语 puma fur 的主语补足语。作补足语使用的分词结构常见于 see、hear、notice、watch、keep、find、get、have、feel、smell 等动词之后,如:

Do you smell something burning?

你闻到什么东西烧焦了吗?

She could feel her heart beating violently.

她可以感觉出自己心跳得厉害。

过去分词同样可用于此类结构中,如:

He acknowledged himself defeated.

他承认自己失败了。

现在分词或过去分词的使用主要取决于宾语同分词所表示的动作之间是主动还是被动的关系。此外,在上述动词后还可使用动词不定式(不带 to),其意义有所不同。使用动词不定式时,通常表示所做动作的全过程;使用现在分词时,往往表示动作的正在发生,即所做动作的部分过程,如:

I saw her cross the road.

我看到她穿过了马路。(从一边至另一边)

I saw her crossing the road.

我看到她正在过马路。(也许正在路中央)

当然,当无需作语义上的这种区分时,可使用任何一种结构,如:

I often heard him sing(ing) this song.

我经常听到他唱这支歌。

- (3) *cling* 为不及物动词,其后通常使用介词 *to* + 宾语的形式,除表达文中“粘在……上”外,还常用来表示“坚持”、“萦绕于”之意,如:

cling tenaciously to one's opinion 固执己见

cling to the last hope 抱定最后希望

The odour clung to the great hall.

那气味在大厅里经久不散。

His friend's last words clung to his memory.

他朋友最后说的话一直萦绕在他的脑际。

10. Several people complained of 'cat-like noises' at night and a businessman on a fishing trip saw the puma up a tree.

- (1) *complain* 报怨;诉苦。作不及物动词使用时,常见用法如下:
complain about / of 报怨/埋怨; *complain to sb. about / of* 向某

人报怨/埋怨,如:

You indeed have nothing to complain of.

你的确没什么可报怨的。

She's now complaining to the manager about the service.

她正向经理报怨服务质量不好。

作及物动词使用时,通常为 *complain that* 从句(即后跟宾语从句)结构,如:

She complained that he had always been rude to her.

她报怨说他一直对她很粗鲁。

(2) *up a tree* 作宾语补足语,说明 *puma* 的状况。

11. The experts were now fully convinced that the animal was a puma.

(1) *convince* 使……深信,常见用法有:*convince sb. of* 使某人深信;*convince sb. + that ...* 使某人深信……,如:

I couldn't convince him of his mistake.

I couldn't convince him that he was mistaken.

我无法说服他认识错误。

句中 *were now fully convinced that ...* 为被动语态结构,相当于 *convinced themselves that...*,即“使自己充分认识到……”之意。

(2) 此处 *was* 用斜体,含强调之意,意即“确定是”,需予重读。

12. As no pumas had been reported missing from any zoo in the country, this one must have been in the possession of a private collector and somehow managed to escape.

(1) *as* 在此处为从属连词,引导一原因状语从句,在使用中与 *because*、*since* 略有不同。使用 *because* 时,所表原因通常为句子中最重要的信息,通常用于句尾,如:

You want to know why I'm leaving? I'm leaving because I'm fed up!

你想知道我为什么离开？我离开是因为我受够了！
使用 as 与 since 时，所示原因一般已为人所知或地位次要于句中其他信息。since 较 as 略为正式些。as 与 since 引导的原因状语从句通常置于句首，如：

As you are busy, you need not go with me.

既然你很忙，你就不必和我一块儿去了。

Since you refuse to co-operate, I shall be forced to take legal advice.

既然你拒绝合作，那我只好听取律师的意见了。

(2) missing from any zoo 为现在分词短语作主语补足语(见本课课文注释 9 中 clinging to bushes)。

(3) must have been 这种在 must 后使用完成时的结构用来表示对过去事情的推测，如：

You must have seen him yesterday.

你昨天肯定见到了他。

The lights have gone out. A fuse must have blown.

灯灭了。肯定是保险丝烧了。

但在疑问句和否定句中表示对过去事情的推测时用 can 和 can't, 如：

I don't think he can have heard you. Call again.

我想他肯定没听到你的声音，再喊他。

Where can John have put the matches? He can't have thrown them away.

约翰能把火柴放在哪儿呢？他不会把它们扔掉的。

(4) be in the possession of 属于；为……所有。含被动意味，其主语应为物；be in possession of 拥有，含主动意味，其主语应为人，如：

He was born in New York, while the city was still in the possession of the British troops.

他出生于纽约,当时该城还处于英军占领之下。

The chief was in possession of a large quantity of stolen property.

那个头目占有大量偷盗来的财产。

- (5) 动词 manage 表示“设法”时,其后用动词不定式: manage to do sth. 含有“成功(设法)做成某事”之意,不可用其表达“设法做某事而未做成”之意的句子,如不可说:

* *He managed to persuade her but failed.*

而应说:

He tried to persuade her but failed.

他试图说服她,但未成功。

此外,manage 指一次性行为,因此不可用其表示经常性行为,如不可说:

* *He was a terrific liar: he managed to make anybody believe him.*

而应说:

He was a terrific liar: he could make anybody believe him.

他是个了不得的骗子,他能让任何人都相信他。

相反,不可用 can 的过去式表示一次性行为,如不可说:

* *I talked for a long time, and in the end I could make her believe.*

而应说:

I talked for a long time, and in the end I managed to make her believe.

我说了许久,最终设法使她相信了我。

13. It is disturbing to think that...

这里的 it 为先行词,在句中无实际语义,起形式主语的作用,而句子的逻辑主语是后面的动词不定式。当主语为动词不定

式、动名词短语或从句时,往往主语很长,为了避免句子显得头重脚轻,习惯使用先行词 *it* 作形式主语,而将这样的逻辑主语移至句子的后部,如:

It's difficult to understand what she's talking about.

很难弄明白她在说些什么。(动词不定式作逻辑主语)

It's no use talking to him about it.

跟他说这件事没用。(动名词作逻辑主语)

It was really astonishing that she refused to talk to you.

她拒绝同你谈话确实令人吃惊。(从句作逻辑主语)



语法 Grammar in use

简单句、并列句、复合句

1. 简单句

(1) 简单句是英语中最小的句子单位,一般有一个限定动词,它有一个主语和一个谓语,如:

One of our aircraft is missing.

(主语) (谓语)

我们的一架飞机失踪了。

但可以用连词 *and* 将两个或两个以上的动词合并为一个简单句,如将:

We sang all night. We danced all night.

我们唱了一夜。我们跳了一夜。

合并为:

We sang and danced all night.

我们一整夜又唱又跳。

(2) 根据动词后所使用的不同成分,简单句可有 5 种基本句型。

1) 主语 + 动词:

My head aches.

我头疼。

2) 主语 + 动词 + 主语补足语:

Frank is clever/an architect.

弗兰克很聪明/是一名建筑师。

3) 主语 + 动词 + 直接宾语:

My sister enjoyed the play.

我姐姐喜欢那出戏。

4) 主语 + 动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语:

The firm gave Sam a watch.

那家商行赠给萨姆一块手表。

5) 主语 + 动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语:

They made Sam chairman.

他们使萨姆成了主席。

2. 并列句

(1) 将几个简单句连接起来构成并列句。在并列句中不存在单独的主句和从属于它的从句;各小句根据上下文的要求按逻辑次序排列,但各小句都同等重要并独立存在。我们常常把并列句中的各小句看成是并列主句。

(2) 可采用下列任何一种方式构成并列句:

1) 用分号:

We fished all day; we didn't catch a thing.

我们钓了一整天的鱼,我们一条也没钓到。

2) 用分号,后面跟一个连接副词(短语),如 *however*、*above all*、*in addition*、*as far as* 等。

We fished all day; however, we didn't catch a thing.

我们钓了一整天的鱼,然而我们一条也没钓到。

3) 用并列连词,如 *and*、*but*、*so*、*yet* 等,前面常加逗号:

We fished all day, but (we) didn't catch a thing.

我们钓了一整天的鱼,但是(我们)一条也没钓到。

3. 复合句

(1) 英语里很多句子是复合句,书面语尤其如此。复合句的构成方法可以是把简单句连接在一起,但复合句的各个组成部分并非同等重要(此点与并列句不同),其中总有一个独立小句(或称“主句”)和一个或一个以上的从属小句(或称“从句”);主句往往可以独立存在。

(2) 复合句的构成方法:

1) 用连词将从句与主句连接起来:

The alarm was raised (主句) as soon as the fire was discovered (从句).

一发现起火,警报器就响了起来。

If you're not good at figures (从句), it is pointless to apply for job in a bank(主句).

如果你不擅于计算,向银行求职就毫无意义。

2) 用动词不定式或分词结构。它们是非限定性动词,是短语而不是从句,但它们构成复合句(而非简单句)的一部分。之所以如此是因为它们可以用从句的形式表现出来。

To get into a university you have to pass a number of examinations.

进入大学你必须通过一系列考试。(= *if you want to get into a university...* 如果你想上大学的话……)

Seeing the door open, the stranger entered the house.

那个陌生人看见门开着就进了屋子。(= *When he saw the door open ...* 当他看见门开着……)

(3) 从句可分为以下3种:

1) 名词性从句:

He told me that the match had been cancelled.

他告诉我比赛取消了。

2) 关系/形容词从句:

Holiday resorts which are very crowded are not very pleasant.

那些拥挤的度假场所令人感到不很愉快。

3) 副词从句:

However hard I try, I can't remember people's names.

不管我怎样用心,还是记不住人们的名字。



词汇学习 Word study

1. give (giving, gave, given) vt.

为可跟双宾语的动词。一般间接宾语为人,放在直接宾语的前面,如:

They gave us some advice.

他们给我们提了些建议。

也可将间接宾语放在直接宾语之后,但其前需有一个介词 to,特别是当直接宾语比间接宾语短的时候(如直接宾语为代词时)或想强调间接宾语时,如:

They gave some advice to us.

他们给我们提了些建议。

可以跟双宾语的动词还有 bring、grant、hand、leave、lend、offer、pay 等。

give 常用来表达下列各义:

(1) 赠送:

He gave his collection of antiques to the museum.

他将所收藏的古董赠送给了博物馆。

(2) 给予,授予:

Last year, 160 scientists were given the title of academician of the Academy of Science.

去年有 160 位科学家被授予科学院院士称号。

(3) 交给,托付:

Give your bags to the porter and he'll take them to your room.

把你的包交给门房,他会将它们送到你的房间。

2. leave (leaving, left, left)

可作及物动词、不及物动词和名词,常用来表达下列含义:

(1) *vt.* 留下:

The wound left an ugly scar on his forehead.

伤在他的前额留下了难看的疤痕。

(2) *vt.* 离开,脱离:

We left London at 9 in the morning.

我们于早上9点离开伦敦。

(3) *vi.* 离去,出发:

When does the train leave for Madrid?

火车何时驶往马德里?

(4) *n.* 准假,请假:

John asks for a ten-day leave.

约翰请10天的假。

Tom is on leave from the navy.

汤姆请假离开了海军。

3. complain

(1) *vi.* (about, of) 抱怨,发牢骚:

Go to his parents and complain of the boy's bad behaviour.

找这男孩的父母去抱怨他的劣行。

(2) *vi.* (about, of) 诉苦:

It seems to me that she always complains of a headache.

我觉得她总是在说她头痛。

(3) *vt.* 抱怨:

She complained that her boss had been unfair to her.

她抱怨老板一直对她不公平。

(4) *vt.* 诉说:

He complained that there was a pain in the chest.

他诉说胸部痛。

练习答案 Key to written exercises

1. 关键句型练习答案

A 1 at 2 to 3 to 4 in 5 on

B 1 He is the man we have heard so much about.

2 The shelf you put those books on has collapsed.

3 Who(m) did you receive a letter from ?

4 This is the road we came by.

5 Where is the pencil you were playing with ?

2. 多项选择题答案

1 d 2 a 3 c 4 c 5 d 6 b

7 d 8 d 9 c 10 b 11 b 12 a