

Lesson 1

Finding fossil man

发现化石人



课文详注 Further notes on the text

1. ... read of things that happened 5,000 years ago in the Near East ...

read of 读到, 获悉。在一定程度上可与 read about 互换使用, 但 read about 通常指“读到/获悉有关情况”。此外, 使用 read about 时 read 后可用 all、much、a little 等词说明“读到/获悉一般情况”, 而使用 read of 时 read 后则不能使用类似的词。the Near East 近东, 指亚洲西南部和非洲东北部地区。

2. The only way that they can preserve their history is to recount it as sagas—legends handed down from one generation of storytellers to another.

to recount it as sagas 将其作为英雄故事讲述。to recount ... another 为动词不定式短语, 在句子中作表语, 用来说明主语 way(办法)的情况。应注意动词不定式结构作表语同 be to do 结构即在 be 动词后用一个动词不定式结构作复合谓语之间的不同: 前者用来说明主语的内容, 而后者则用来表示主语“计划或安排好做”之意, 即句子主语即为该动词不定式的逻辑主语。比较:

We are to send more people to help them with their work.

我们打算派更多的人帮助他们工作。(to send ... 动词由主语 we 做出)

Our task is to send more people to help them with their

work.

我们的任务是派更多的人帮助他们工作。(to send ... 动作对主语 task 进行说明)

legends 作 sagas 的同位语,其后的 handed down ... another 为过去分词短语,作定语,修饰 legends。hand down 传下来,如:

Their home contains many rare antiques which have been handed down to them from one generation to another.

他们家珍藏了许多世代相传的珍奇古董。

from one ... to another (...) 从一……至另一(……)。在此短语中,one 后所随内容与 another 后所随内容相同。由于语义明确,因此通常将 another 后所随内容省略。如文中那样,在 another 后省略了 generation of storytellers。

3. ... but none could write down what they did.

none 没有,代词。既用来指人,也可用来指物;既用来指可数名词,也可用来指不可数名词。它往往受 of 引导的介词短语的限制,of 后可接可数名词或不可数名词。当 of 后为可数名词且在句中作主语时其谓语动词多用复数,虽也可用单数,但为不可数名词时其谓语动词只能用单数,如:

None of the drivers have/has turned up.

司机们一个都没来。

None of the money was ever recovered.

一点钱都没有找回来。

此外,none of 后的名词或代词只能用于指 3 个以上的人或物,不能用来指两个以下的人或物。注意 none 与 no one 在使用中的不同。no one 中的 no 为形容词,one 为代词,多用来指人,其意为 not even one(连一个人也不/没有),因此语气较 none 要强。此外,其后不能使用 of 引导的介词短语。用其作主语时,谓语动词只能用单数,如:

No one was killed in the battle.

在那次战斗中没有一个人牺牲。

在简略答语中, none 用来回答对数量的提问(即由 how many/how much 引导的疑问句), 而 no one 用来回答对“谁”的提问(即由 who 引导的疑问句), 比较:

How many books are there on the desk?

桌子上有多少本书?

None.

一本也没有。

Who is in the room?

谁在屋子里?

No one.

没人。

write down 写下, 记下, 动词 + 副词型短语, 如:

Make sure that you write down every word the speaker says.

务必把讲话人讲的每句话都记下来。

You'd better write down the address before you forget it.

你最好把地址写下来, 免得忘了。

4. ... where the remote ancestors of the Polynesian peoples now living in the Pacific Islands came from.

这里的复数形式 peoples 用来表示多个民族。now living ... Islands 为现在分词短语, 作定语, 修饰 peoples。

5. But the first people who were like ourselves lived so long ago that even their sagas, if they had any, are forgotten.

the first people 最初的人类, 指原始人类。like ourselves 像我们自己这样的, 指现代人。so long ago that ... 太久远了以至于……。so ... that ... 引导结果状语从句。if they had any 如果有的话, 用作插入语, 承上, any 后省略了 sagas。

6. So archaeologists have neither history nor legends to help them to find out where the first ‘modern men’ came from.

neither ... nor ... 既不……也不……。同 either ... or ... 一样,为表示选择的关联连词,用来连接两个在语法功能上相同、在结构上对称的并列成分。用于连接并列主语时,谓语动词形式需同最邻近的主语(即 nor 后的主语)保持一致,如:

Neither you nor he is wrong.

你和他都没有错。

neither ... nor ... 只用于肯定句式中表示否定意义。用 neither ... nor ... 连接两个结构平行的句子(即将 neither 和 nor 分别置于两个句子的首位)时,如下述最后一例中那样,主、谓语需倒装,如:

It is neither cold nor hot.

天气既不冷也不热。

They neither spoke nor moved, just stared hard at me.

他们既不说话也不走,只是死死地盯着我。

Neither has he heard from her yet nor will he do so before long.

他至今未收到她的来信,最近也不会收到。

7. ... because this is easier to shape than other kinds.

other kinds 其他种类。承上省略了其后的 of stones,即指其他(种类的)石头。

8. They may also have used wood and skins, but these have rotted away.

may + 动词的现在完成时结构用来表示讲话人从目前的角度仍认为过去某事曾发生过,但把握性不大,通常含有“或许/也许发生……了”这样怀疑或推测的意味,如:

The students may have done their exercises yesterday.

学生们也许昨天做完练习了。

He may have talked with her.

他或许同她谈过了。

rot away 腐蚀殆尽,腐烂掉,动词+副词型短语,如:

The soil in the forest is rich with dead leaves and branches that have been rotting away for centuries.

几个世纪以来,一直在腐烂的枯叶和树枝使这片森林中的土壤很肥沃。

9. ... when even the bones of the men who made them have disappeared without trace.

when 尽管,从属连词,在此用来引导让步状语从句。在一定的语境中,when 除了可以引导让步状语从句外,有时还可以用来引导条件状语从句,表示“如果”、“只要”之意。这样使用时,多置于句末,如:

Some of them will make trouble when nothing good is to be expected of it.

即使什么好处都得不到,他们中的一些人也还是要捣乱的。(when 引导让步状语从句)

Turn off the switch when anything goes wrong with the machine.

如果机器发生故障,就把开关关掉。(when 引导条件状语从句)



语法 Grammar in use

并列句与并列连词

1. 并列句

并列句由若干个连接起来的简单句构成。在并列句中,不存在单独的主句和从句。各小句要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。这些小句通常被视

为并列句。

2. 并列连词

构成并列句的方法之一是使用并列连词,将要表述的若干小句连接起来。当各小句的主语相同时,通常不再重复。并列连词通常可用来表达几种不同的含义:

(1) 另加/连续

表达此目的时,通常使用的并列连词有:and、both ... and ...、not only ... but ... (too/as well)、not only ... but (also) ...、and then,如:

He washed the car and polished it.

他冲洗了汽车并给它上光。

He not only washed the car, but polished it as well.

他不仅冲洗了汽车,而且还给它上光。

He washed the car and then polished it.

他先冲洗了汽车,然后给它上光。

当句子主语不同时,则要把主语都表达出来,如:

Jim speaks Spanish, but his wife speaks French.

吉姆说西班牙语,而他妻子说法语。

(2) 对比

表达此目的时,通常使用的并列连词有:but、yet,如:

He washed the car, but didn't polish it.

他冲洗了汽车,但没有给它上光。

She sold her house, yet can't help regretting it.

她卖掉了房子,但不禁感到惋惜。

(3) 选择

表达此目的时,通常使用的并列连词有:either ... or ...、neither ... nor ... ,如:

He either speaks French, or understands it.

他或是会讲法语,或是懂法语。

He neither speaks French, nor understands it.

他既不会讲法语,也听不懂法语。

(4) 结果

表达此目的时,使用的并列连词是 *so*, 如:

He couldn't find his pen, so he wrote in pencil.

他找不着钢笔,所以他用铅笔写。

(5) 原因

表达此目的时,使用的并列连词是 *for*, 如:

We rarely stay in hotels, for we can't afford it.

我们很少住酒店,因为我们住不起。



词汇学习 Word study

1. **preserve** *vt.*

(1) (from) 保护,保藏,保存:

The ancient Egyptians knew ways to preserve dead bodies from decay.

古埃及人知道保存尸体不腐烂的方法。

I think these interesting old customs should be preserved.

我认为这些有趣的老传统应当受到保护。

(2) 保持,维护:

He's managed to preserve his independence.

他设法保持了自己的独立性。

It's the duty of the police to preserve public order.

维护公共秩序是警察的职责。

(3) 贮藏:

Boiling with sugar, salting, smoking and pickling are different ways of preserving food.

蜜饯、腌制、烟熏和腌渍是贮藏食物的不同方法。

2. recount

(1) *vt.* (正式)细述(故事),描述:

She recounted her adventures.

她详细讲述了她的冒险经历。

(2) *vt.* 重数,重新计算:

They had to recount the votes.

他们不得不重新计算选票。

(3) *n.* (可数)重新计算,重新数:

The defeated candidate demanded a recount.

被击败的候选人要求重数选票。

3. decay

(1) *vt.* (使)腐败,腐烂:

Sugar can decay the teeth.

糖能蛀牙。

(2) *vi.* 腐败,腐烂:

Stone does not decay, so the tools of long ago have remained.

石头是不会腐烂的,因此远古年代的工具至今尚存。

(3) *vi.* 衰落,衰败,退化:

Each civilization is born, it culminates, and it decays.

每一种文明都要经历诞生、鼎盛和衰落。

Perhaps all nations decay in the course of time.

也许所有的民族都会随着时间的推移而衰败。

(4) *n.* (不可数)衰落,衰败,退化:

The empty house has fallen into decay.

那所空房子逐渐腐朽了。

(5) *n.* 蛀牙,龋齿:

The dentist used a drill to remove the decay.

牙医用钻拔去了蛀牙。



练习答案 Key to written exercises

1. 关键句型练习答案

A *Tools (which were) made of stone* were used for scraping and cutting.

Legends (which have been) recorded in the form of sagas provide some information about the migrations of ancient peoples.

The remains (which were) found at the back of the cave were dated to about 20,000 years before the present.

B 1 say 2 told 3 say 4 tell

C Do you mind my asking where you *got it from*?

I *bought* it *from* a second-hand shop in South London.

D Would you mind *helping me to lift* this box, please?

The children *helped me make* the tree decorations.

E See text.

F 1 Your mother *may have called* when you were out.

2 You *may have left* your umbrella in the waiting room.

3 He *may have changed* his mind.

2. 难点练习答案

A 1 *Part* always refers to a part of a whole: *a part of a country, a part of the world, parts of this building, etc.*

Place refers to location: *a place in town, a place on the shelf, places where things are kept.*

2 *History* is an objective account of a series of events: *the history of a country, a person's history, the history of our times.*

A *story* is an account, possibly fictional or partly so, told from the teller's own point of view: *a bedtime story, the story of my life*.

- 3 *Wonder* means 'ask oneself': *wonder what someone means*.

Wander means 'walk without paying attention to one's direction': *wander around the house/town, trying to decide what to do*.

- 4 *Like* (preposition) takes a direct object, which can be a noun (*like this job*), a pronoun (*like someone*), or a noun clause (*like what you do*).

As (adverb of manner or of comparison) introduces a clause and could be replaced with 'that which': *do as I say*, or 'in the way that': *think as you do*.

- 5 *Find out* means 'learn, discover information', and is often intransitive: *How did he find out/find out the truth/find out about this?*

Find means 'come across or discover something that might be lost or not immediately available': *find a missing letter, find somewhere to stay*. We also use *find* to express an opinion based on experience: *I find it hard to understand him. I find it best to say nothing*.

- 6 *Ancient* means 'old in terms of history': *ancient manuscripts, ancient customs* (and, giving exaggerated dignity to the idea of age: *ancient friendships*).

Old means 'not new': *old buildings, old friendship, old injuries*; and not young: *old people, old age*.

- 7 A *tool* is essentially an extension of the hand, and thus applies to processes that are mechanical: *a cutting tool, a*

polishing tool , a machine tool .

An *instrument* is a device for non-mechanical tasks: *a measuring instrument , a surgical instrument , a scientific instrument .*

- 8 *Stone* is the material of which things can be built or made: *building stone , stone quarry , a stone house , a stone bridge . Stone* also refers to small accidental pieces of stone: *a stone in my shoe , a sharp stone .*

Rock is the material in a state of nature: *bedrock , igneous rock , a (natural) rock bridge , weathered rocks , rock cliffs . Rock* also refers to a large, free-standing piece of rock: *a round rock , rocks on the road .*

- 9 *Skin* is the natural protective covering of a living person or thing: *my skin , tiger skin , a banana skin .*

Leather is the material made from the cleaned, dried and processed skin of an animal such as a pig or cow: *leather shoes , leather upholstery .*

- B 1 Do you happen *to know where he comes from?*
2 It so happens that *he comes from the same town as me .*
3 Can you tell me what *happened in the class yesterday?*

3. 多项选择题答案

- 1 c 2 a 3 b 4 d 5 d 6 b
7 d 8 a 9 a 10 c 11 a 12 b