基础英语轻松学:"声"化武器,杀人于无形 PDF转换可能 丢失图片或格式,建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/260/2021_2022__E5_9F_BA E7_A1_80_E8_8B_B1_E8_c82_260956.htm 本课您将学到:形容 词后缀-less,关于婚姻的短语,怎样区分because,for,since和as 它无色无味,无影无形,杀人不见血,让你求生不得求死不 能……这不是萨达姆的生化武器,也不是什么高科技产品, 它随着人类的诞生而诞生,随着人类的发展而发展,look! Here it comes... Hello. You know me. I am in your office, at your parties, and on your phone. For amusement (消遣), I will break your heart and cause you to have sleepless (失眠的) nights. I have made governments collapse (瓦解) and marriages fall apart. Since I have no face, you have no protection against becoming my victim (牺牲者). Who am I? I am Gossip (流言). I have existed (存 在) since people could talk, and I will be there long after you are gone. So remember to ask yourself the next time you repeat a story about somebody: Is it true? Is it fair? If the answer to either of these questions is no, then perhaps you should keep quiet. 「读书笔记」 打个招呼,除了hello,还可以说Hi! Hi, guys/folks!这个藏匿在我 们的办公室,出现在聚会和电话中的家伙,表面看起来似乎 挺懂礼貌。可事实上,它会为了消遣,让我们心力憔悴,夜 不能寐。 (For amusement, I will break your heart and cause you to have sleepless nights.) less是形容词后缀,意思是"没有...的 ",那么sleepless就是"没有休息的",也就是"无眠的"意 思。类似的词还有 fearless无畏的, useless无用的, endless 没完 没了的……它还有过瓦解政府(made governments collapse)

和拆散婚姻 (made marriages fall apart) 的 " 劣迹 " 。 fall是 " 落下"的意思,当一个物品从高处落下,并且摔成apart(拆 开地)的样子,显然就是"破碎"了。接下来,我们学习几 个跟婚姻有关的短语: 两个人关系破裂, 看来只有一条路可 走,就是分手(break up) A: Nancy and Steve are breaking up. (Nancy和Steve正闹分手呢。) B: Its really a shame. Ive heard that they quarrel, but theyve always made up afterward. (真是太遗 憾了。我听说他们吵架了,但后来他们和好了。) B说 的make up就是"和好如初"的意思。如:Would they make up if they didnt resent each other? (如果他们不彼此怨恨,会不会和 好如初呢?) 它没有脸,你毫无防备,就成为它的牺牲品 。protection against是"保护……以避免……"的意思,比如 : A thick jacket is a protection against cold. (厚夹克可以御寒。) protection against becoming my victim就是"保护(人们)以 避免成为牺牲品"的意思,可以加上前面的you have no,就 变成了否定,意思是,"你没有这种保护你避免成为牺牲品 的东西"。说了这么多,它到底是什么呢?就是"流言"。 (Gossip 注意:这里把它大写是为了强调,就好像中文里加 上双引号一样。) 从人们可以说话起,它就一直存在;(I have existed since people could talk)我们过世了,它却仍将长 存。(I will be there long after you are gone)想一想人们在戴安 娜王妃死后的喋喋不休吧,真是"人言可畏"啊!所以,下 一次在你打算讲某人的闲话时候, (the next time you repeat a story about somebody)不妨问问自己:这是真的吗?这公平 吗?(Is it true? Is it fair?) 如果其中有一个答案是"不", (If the answer to either of these questions is no) 那么也许你就该

保持沉默。(then perhaps you should keep quiet) either指两者 中的任意一个。又一个词和它很相近,就是neither.这两个词 都可用于表示两个人或物。neither表示否定意义,意为"两 者中的每一个都不"; 而either则表示肯定意义, 意为"两者 中有一个"。如: Neither of them can speak Chinese. 他们俩 都不会说汉语。 Either of them can speak Chinese. 他们俩有一 个会说汉语。「资料库」 perhaps与maybe perhaps意为"也许 ","可能",是副词,含有"也许是如此,也许不是如此 "的意味,如:But perhaps they dont know that yet.但是他们可 能还不知道。He will perhaps succeed. 他也许会成功。(不成 功的可能性较大) maybe意为"或许"、"大概"是副词, 为美国英语,主要用于非正式场合,口语中常用。如 : Maybe they will let me go. 或许他们会让我走。 Maybe he will succeed.他也许会成功。 注意:may be是情态动词may be,常 用作谓语动词,有"可能是"的意思,要注意与maybe的区别 ,如: You may be right.你可能是对的。 Maybe you are right.或 许你是对的。「语法小教室」 because, for, since和as 这四个词 作为连词,都有"因为"的意思,都可以用来作为一个动作 或情况提供原因或理由,但它们在用法上有区别: because是 从属连词,接表示直接原因的从句,往往放在句末(有时也 放在句首),直接明白地说明因果关系。因此,在回答why的 提问时或原句有just, only, not...but all 等副词强调原因时必须 用because. for是并列连语。接表示间接原因的并列分句,所说 的理由是一种补充。说明for引导的句子一般放在句尾。试比 较: He isnt here today because he is ill.因为他病了,所以他今天 没有来。 He must be ill, for he isnt here.他今天没来,看来一定

是生病了。since和as是从属连词,说明的是已为人们所知和理由。since的语气比because弱,但比as强。since和as引导的从句一般放在句子的开头。 Since he was busy, he didnt come. 他因为忙,所以没来。 As I have a day off today, III write to you. 因为我今天有一天假,所以就给你写信。 此外,since也可以述说推断的理。如: It must have rained, since the ground is wet. 一定下过雨,因为地是湿的. 100Test 下载频道开通,各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com