



英语
常用衔接词
例解词典

A DICTIONARY
OF ENGLISH
LINK WORDS





英语
常用衔接词
例解词典

**A DICTIONARY
OF ENGLISH
LINK WORDS**



戴炜栋 龚龙生 束定芳 编著

上海外语教育出版社

英语常用衔接词例解词典
A Dictionary of English Link Words
戴炜栋 龚龙生 束定芳 编著

上海外语教育出版社出版发行

(上海外国语大学内)

同济大学印刷厂印刷

新华书店上海发行所经销

开本 787×960 1/32 8.625 印张 5 插页 178 千字

1997年4月第1版 1999年1月第2次印刷

印数: 2 000 册

ISBN 7-81046-107-9

H·433 定价: 15.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向承印(订)厂调换。

前 言

衔接词,顾名思义,显然是起一种衔接的作用。英语学习者很容易忽视这些承上启下,起穿针引线作用的词语。外语工作者以往对这一方面所作的研究也远远不够。一般英语参考书也往往忽略衔接词。本词典结合当代话语语言学的研究成果,不仅就衔接词的理论方面进行了简明扼要的阐述,并配以详细的例解。例句有简有难,口语、书面语兼顾,并附以汉语译文作为参考。英语衔接词的范围很广,数量也很多,本词典只收录了英语日常交际中常用的、起衔接作用的词语,仅为英语中衔接词的一小部分。为便于读者学习和参考,本词典从语义的角度将常用的衔接词分为二十二类:

评价;扩充;同位;澄清;让步;信任;结果;继续;
否定;对比;证实;换题;反对;列举;假设;婉转;
预警;引证;建议;总结;紧缩;过渡

本词典是英语教师、英语工作者、广大英语专业学生和自学者必备的参考书。如果本词典能为广大读者提供有益的帮助,那就是编者最大的欣慰了。

朱慧红女士为词典原稿打印付出了辛勤的劳动,在此表示感谢。

本词典内之例证均出自英美书报原文,为保留原作风格,编者均未作任何改动,若有不尽善之处,尚祈读者批评指正。

编 者

一九九五年十二月于
上海外国语大学

第一部分

关于英语衔接词的几个理论问题

(一) 引言

当代语言学研究中，话语分析(discourse analysis)正受到越来越多的语言研究者的关注，其研究成果也越来越引起各个相关领域人们的兴趣和重视，并已开始广泛应用于某些领域，如语言教学等。

话语分析中有两个重要的概念，一是衔接(cohesion)，二是连贯(coherence)。前者主要指话语中句子与句子之间(或同一句子不同成分之间)的联结关系；后者则主要指话语中各成分之间意义上的一种相互协调关系。对话语衔接手段，话语意义连贯方式等方面的研究对理解话语结构，揭示人类语言交际的本质特征有着极为重要的启发意义；它们实际上也是当代话语分析中的两个重要研究课题。

(二) 英语中的衔接手段

Quirk 等人在 *A Comprehensive Grammar of the*

English Language 中指出，英语中话语衔接的手段大致可分为四种：a. 语用和语义隐含；b. 词汇；c. 超音段音位和标点；d. 语法手段。

下面我们就以上四类的典型情况举例简要说明，例句主要引自 Quirk 等人所著 *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (1985)。

a. 语用和语义隐含

这类衔接往往有明确的形式标志，主要靠句子间意义上的连贯。例：

Have you seen the paper? There's been a plane crash.

提问往往隐含着提请听话者注意某一事物，因此这一句中的前半部分主要是引起听话者的注意，而后半部分通过对某一新闻的转述向听话者传达了交际信息。

b. 词汇

词汇衔接主要靠同一词的重复，代词、同义词、近义词以及上下义词等手段来达到。例：

(1) Steve and Deborah are both doctors. She is a surgeon.

例(1)中 doctor 和 surgeon 是一种上下义关系，surgeon 是 doctor 的下义词。

(2) Bill is an old friend of mine, but he shouldn't assume that friendship excuses rudeness.

句(2)中 friend 与 friendship 有同源关系 friendship 是 friend 的派生词，且在意义上有关联。

c. 超音段音位和标点

所谓超音段音位，指的主要是口语交际中说话时的重音、节奏和语调等。例：

(1) I smiled at the supervisor and she GREET-ED me.

(2) I smiled at the supervisor and SHE greeted ME.

例(1)中,说话者强调 greeted,与前半部分中的 smiled 相对比,意义上的衔接通过重音达到。

例(2)中,说话者并未重读 greeted,而按正常情况重读 she 和 me,仅仅表达一种一般的对比和平等关系。

我们下面再来看看标点是如何起到一种衔接作用的。例:

(1) I saw John and Walter.

(2) I saw John, and Walter.

(3) I saw John — and Walter !

(4) I saw John. And Walter.

例(1)是一个比较一般和意料之中的表达方式,人们感觉 John 和 Walter 是一对经常在一起的朋友。例(2) — (4) 就不一样,例(2)中两人被分别列出并不表示他们之间有什么关系;例(3)中, Walter 被赋予特别的戏剧性的强调;例(4)中, Walter 的提及好像是一种事后思虑的补充(afterthought)。所有这些意义上的差别和表达效果都是通过标点符号来完成的。

d. 语法手段

英语中语法衔接手段异常丰富,主要有以下九种:

- (1) 地点与时间连接词语
- (2) 时态、体和叙述结构
- (3) 限定词、代词和省略
- (4) 话语指示
- (5) 副词
- (6) 并列与从属
- (7) 提及

- (8) 参与
- (9) 信息处理

限于篇幅，对以上九种语法衔接手段就不一一举例和分析了。

(三) 衔接词的定义、范围和功能

衔接词，实际上就是在话语中对话语单位和意义起着一种联结作用的一些词语。英语中有人用 link words，也有人用 connectives 来泛指这一类词语。从我们上面对英语话语衔接手段分析来看，衔接词主要指语法手段中的副词性质的词语以及部分并列或从属连词，或介词。

Van Dijk 在其 Text and Context 一书中对英语中衔接词的范围作过简要的讨论。他认为，英语中的衔接词部分可以包括以下几种：1. 连词（并列或从属连词）；2. 部分副词（主要指作为句子的附加状语的一些副词或副词短语）；3. 部分介词（主要指那些具有连词性质的复合式介词，如 due to, as a result 等）；4. 具有插入语性质的一些词语，如：you know, isn't it 等；5. 部分固定的习语或句型，如，to conclude, it follows that 等等。

由此可见，英语衔接词的范围很广，数量也很多。本词典中仅收了英语日常交际中常用的一百多个衔接词，为英语衔接词中的一小部分。

关于衔接词在话语中的功能，顾名思义，显然是起着一种衔接的作用。说得较具体一些，衔接词往往在话语中有三类功能：

1. 情态指示功能，表达说话者对某一话语或所表达事物的情感态度，主要由一些副词性质的衔接词担当。

例：

My dog is fourteen

}	months
	years

 old and he is very frisky (活蹦乱跳).

句中如用 months, 空格处可选用 of course, naturally 等副词；如用 years, 则需用 yet, still, surprisingly enough 等表达转折意义的副词来连接。

2. 话语联结功能，表达话语中某一部分与另一部分之间的相互关系，如并列或从属关系等，主要由连词或介词来充当。

例：

- (1) As regards the other matter, we can discuss that at the next meeting.
- (2) As far as the weather is concerned, I do not think it matters.

例(1)中的介词 as regards, 例(2)中连词 as far as 就起了一种连接的功能。

3. 话语结构指示功能，表达话语组织结构的性质和类属，如列举，对比，并列等。主要由副词或副词短语等担当。例 for example, thus, indeed, firstly, secondly, finally, on the contrary, in other words 等。

(四) 英语衔接词的语义分类

从语法特征角度，我们可以将英语衔接词分为副词或副词短语，连词或复合词连词，介词或复合介词，固定句型等类别；从语体特征角度，我们又可以将英语衔接词分为典型的口语衔接词，如 you know, well, now 等，典型的书面语衔接词，如 eg, ie, apropos, consequently 等，以及一般的衔接词。英

语中大部分衔接词为一般衔接词，即既可用于书面语，又可用于口语交际。具体的差异和用法需要学习者在实际使用过程中加以观察和体会。

下面，我们试从语义的角度，将英语中的一些常见衔接词（也是本词典中主要收集的对象）进行分类，便于学习者学习和参考。

(1) 评价 (adverbial comments): 表达说话者 (或作者) 对自己的话语的评价及态度等。这类衔接词可以帮助听话者或读者理解说话者或作者的情态 (mood)。如:

naturally, surely
obviously, really
certainly

(2) 扩充 (amplification): 提供某一新信息或证据。如:

moreover, what is more,
further more, besides, I mean

(3) 同位 (apposition): 为了更清楚地表达某一意义，说话者可以

a. 换另一种说法，这类衔接词包括 or
rather, so to say / speak

b. 举出例子:

如: for instance / example, eg, say, ie,
thus

c. 运用比喻, 如: as it were, in other words

(4) 澄清 (clarification): 这类衔接词可用来纠正刚刚说过的某句话，如: excuse me, sorry 或澄清某一可能出现的误解，如:

D'you know / see what I mean?

(You) know what I mean?

If you see / know what I mean? You mean ...?

D'you see...?

(5) 让步 (concession): 让步有两种情况:

a. 对别人的意见表示赞同。

b. 承认事物的相对性, 用来平衡, 反对或支持某一观点的证据。

表达第一类让步意义的衔接词有: You may be right, but..., That may be so, but..., That's all very well, but...

表达第二类让步意义的衔接词有: after all, at the same time, all the same, anyway / anyhow, for all that, in spite of, just the same, never the less / nonetheless, that's right, despite, even so, if, even then, in any case, however, still, very well, yet 等。

(6) 信任 (confidentiality): 这类衔接词没有什么实在的意义, 但是主要用来加强说话者 / 听话者之间的联系, 说话者也以此增加自信。如: mind / mark you, you know, d'you know, you know something / what?, you see, d'you see

(7) 结果 (consequences): 表示一种因果关系。如: accordingly, at all events, as a result, as it turned out, for that reason, in any event, in consequence, it would be just as well, just as well, that is / was that, but for, consequently, hence, in that event, somehow, thanks to, therefore, thus, so

(8) 继续 (continuation): 用来表示某一话题中断或打岔后的继续, 或议论从某一阶段向下一阶段

过渡。如: any way / any how, well now, however, now

(9) 否定 (contradiction): 如果我们不同意某一说法, 我们可以换之以我们认为真实的事实。此类衔接词有: in actual fact, in point of fact, on the contrary, actually, in fact

(10) 对比 (contrast): 有两种对比, 一种突出比较的两方, 另一种是通过对比突出其中一方, 取消另一方。on the one / other hand, and, or rather, yes, but / but, instead

(11) 证实 (corroboration): 通过增加某一新的信念或证据以强调或加强说话者的观点。哪: as a matter of fact, in point of fact, by the same token, come to that, if it comes to that, for that matter, in actual fact, actually, but, of course

(12) 换题 (digression): 有两个衔接词常用来引入有关的但很可能被忽视的话题。如: by the way, incidentally

(13) 反对 (disagreement): 说话者可以提出反对意见以反驳他人的观点。如: all very well, (all) well and good, but then, never mind, so what?

(14) 列举 (enumeration): 列举的方式有多种:

a. 用数字顺序;

b. 根据功能或重要性程度; 如: firstly, first and foremost, better still, then, best, last, last but not least

(15) 假设 (hypothesis): 对某一事实进行假设或想象。如: suppose, it is as if, as if

(16) 婉转 (modification): 为了使对说话者不绝对化, 说话者常使用一些衔接词对某些词语或句子意义加以限制。如: almost, broadly speaking,

close on, more or less, kind / sort of, somehow or other, by and large, on the whole, somehow, like

(17) 预警 (precaution): 对说话者提出忠告或建议。如: in case, just in case

(18) 引证 (reference): 说话者为增加某一说明或避免某种误解而将注意力集中于某一论题。该论题与原话题仍然有关。如: a case in point, in point of fact, as regards, with regard to, as for, apropos, talking of, talk about

(19) 建议 (suggestion): 如: suppose, (I) tell you what, say, let us say

(20) 总结 (summing up): 如: all in all, to sum up, in short, or words to that effect, (to put) in a nutshell, briefly, summing up, summarising, so

(21) 紧缩 (suppression): 为使话语简洁所作的省略。如: and so on and so forth, and what have you, and whatnot, It goes without saying, needless to say, (to) cut a long story short, and so on, and whatever, et cetera (etc), not to mention, to say nothing of, let alone

(22) 过渡 (transition): 指转换话题或进行话题替换。如: now, so much for, well now, well

第二部分

英语常用衔接词例解编写体例说明

1. 本例解词典中的绝大部分例句, 或取自于当代英美报刊杂志, 或取自于国内外部分英语教材, 或选

自于 BBC 英语广播节目。

2. 每个衔接词一般配以五个左右的例句，所选例句有简有难，口语与书面语并重，以适合不同程度的学习者研习之需要。

3. 在每个衔接词后均列出该衔接词的语义类别，如在 after all 后注出 concession (让步)。如果某一衔接词同时属于一个以上类别，则分别列出，并分别举例说明其用法，如 but, 先列 contrast (对比), 再列 corroboration(证实)等。

4. 有的复合衔接词可有其它变体，则以 a, b, c, 顺序排列，例句也按 a, b, c, 顺序分开。

5. 每一例句都配以汉语译文，仅供学习者参考。

目 录

分类词条总汇	i
第一部分:关于英语衔接词的几个理论问题	
(一) 引言	1
(二) 英语中的衔接手法	1
(三) 衔接词的定义、范围和功能	4
(四) 英语衔接词的语义分类	5
第二部分:英语常用衔接词例解编写体例说明	9
正文	·1·
词条总汇	241

分类词条总汇

Adverbial Comments 评价

certainly	57
evidently	72
naturally	155
normally	162
obviously	167
personally	179
really	184
surely	201

Amplification 扩充

also	15
besides	44
furthermore	85
in addition	105
moreover	151
what is more	151

Apposition 同位

as it were	33
for example / instance	
e. g.	83
ie	97
if you like	99
I mean	103
in a matter of speaking	108
in other words	122
namely	154
or rather	174
so to say/speak	193
that is	208
that is to say	210
thus	216

Clarification 澄清

excuse me	73
sorry	73
I beg your pardon	73
if you see / know what I mean	100
I mean	101
(you) know what I mean	142
you mean	236

Concession 让步

after all	7
-----------------	---

all the same	12
just the same	12, 140
anyhow	21
anyway	21
at the same time	41
despite	128
even so	69, 159
even then	70
for all	81
for all that	81
however	95
in any case	109
in spite of	128
nevertheless	159
none-the-less	159
oh well	169
still	196
that's right	211
though	215
very well	225
yet	232

Confidentiality 信任

d' you know	65
mind you	146
you know	146, 233
you know something / what?	234
you see	146, 238

Consequences 结果

accordingly	3
as a result	27
as it turned out	35
at all events	37
but for	48
consequently	59
eventually	71
finally	76
hence	92
in any event	110
in the event	135
in this way	136
just as well	139
so	189
somehow	191
thanks to	207
that is/was that	209
therefore	214
thus	216

Continuation 继续

after that	9
anyhow	22
anyway	22
however	95

Contradiction 否定

actually	5
in fact	119
in point of fact	124
on the contrary	171

Contrast 对比

and	17
but	46
yes, but	46
conversely	61
despite	128
if	98
in spite of	128
instead	130
on the one / other hand	172
or rather	174
similarly	188
unfortunately	222
yes, but	230

Corroboration 证实

actually	4
apparently	23
as a matter of fact	26
as a rule	29
yes, but	48

by the same token	52
come to that	58
for that matter	52
in actual fact	103
indeed	116
in effect	117
in fact	118
in point of fact	124
of course	168

Digression 换题

by the way	55
incidentally	115

Disagreement 反对

all very well	13
but then	50
never mind	157
so what?	194

Enumeration 列举

finally	77
firstly	78
next	160
(to) start with	219
then	213

Hypothesis 假设

as if	33
suppose	200

Inference 推理

in other words	123
in that case	132
or else	173
otherwise	176
perhaps	178
presumably	180
probably	181
so	189
then	212
this / that being so	132

Limitation 限制

admittedly	6
as (so) far as	30
at least	39
at any rate	38
for all I know	80
(to) say the least	186
up to a point	223

Modification 婉转

almost	14
(to) be frank	218
by and large	51
generally	88
generally speaking	90
honestly	93
kind of	141
more or less	150
on the whole	173
or so	175
sort of	194
(to) tell the truth	220

Precaution 预警

in case	113
just in case	113

Reference 引证

apropos	25
as for	31
as regards	36
talk of	203
talking about	203
talking of	203
with regard to	36

Suggestion 建议

let us /me say	145
say	185
(I) tell you what	205

Summing up 总结

all in all	11
briefly	45
in all	106
in brief	111
in conclusion	
in general	120
in short	126
in summary	197
so	189
summing up	197
summarising	197
to sum up	197

Suppression 紧缩

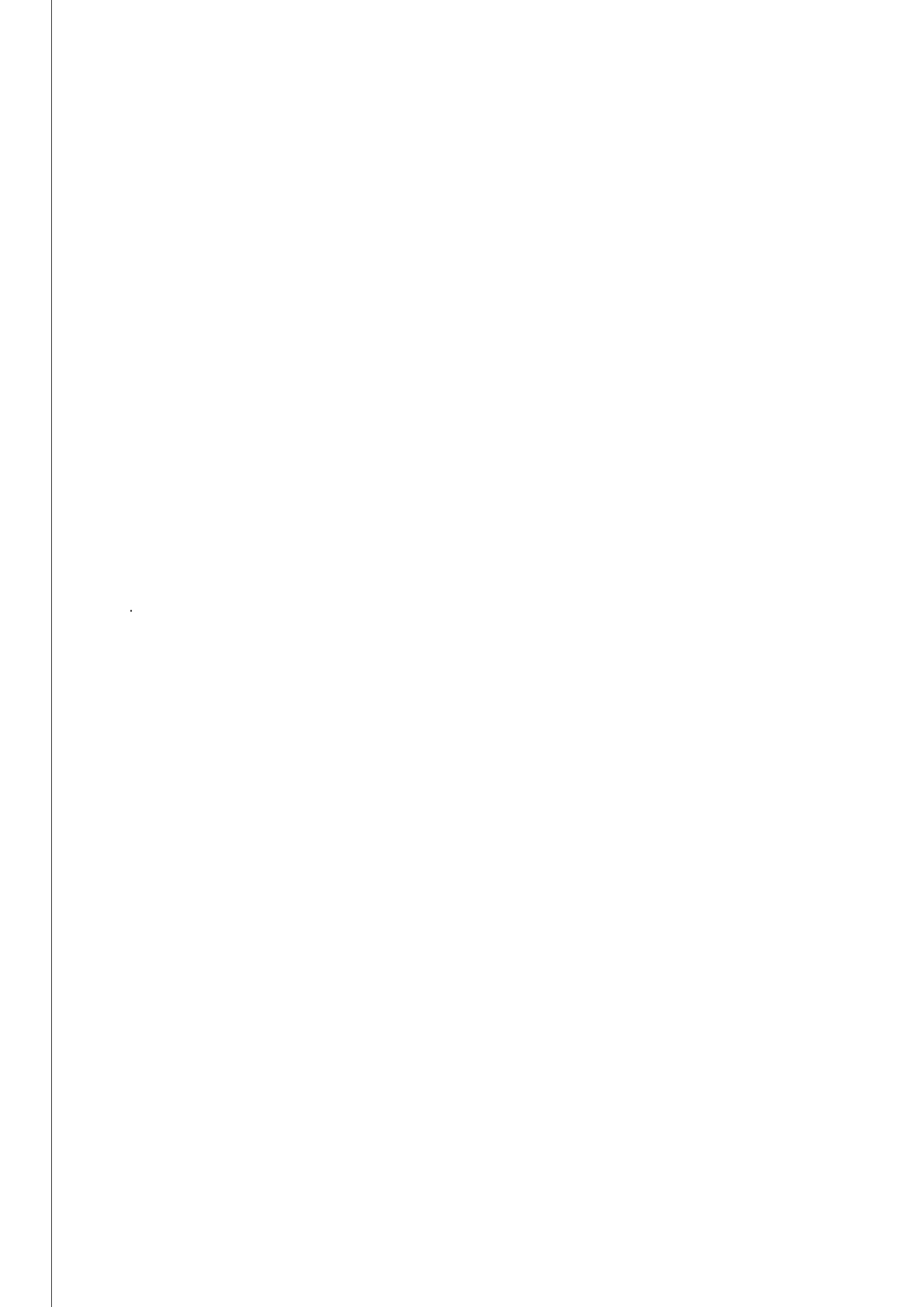
and so forth	17
and so on	17
and what have you	20
and whatever	20
and what not	20
(to) cut a long story short	63
et cetera (etc.)	67

it goes without saying	137
let alone	144
needless to say	156
not to mention	163
(to) say nothing of	186

Transition 过渡

now	164
so much for	192
well	227
well now	164

正文



A a

accordingly

· *consequences* 结果 ·

1. Tom was tired out; *accordingly*, we sent him to bed.

汤姆累坏了，于是，我们就送他上床歇着去。

2. His philosophy regarded mind and matter as entirely independent 'substances'. They could not possibly interact. He *accordingly* thought of mind and matter as moving on parallel yet entirely different sets of rails, completely without interaction.

他的哲学认为精神和物质具有完全不同的“实质”。它们不可能互相起作用。因此，他将精神和物质看作是行驶在两条平行但又完全不同的轨道上，完全不能相互影响。

3. The gangster has been found guilty of a most heinous attack on an innocent and defenceless girl, and for that he will be sentenced *accordingly*.

歹徒被指控极凶残地伤害了天真无邪，毫无抵抗能力的女孩。因此，他将为此而被判刑。

4. He is dealing with a subject unfamiliar to most

readers, and writes to inform and entertain these busy people. His writing successfully informs and entertains *accordingly*.

他正在论述一个大多数读者所不熟悉的主题，为他们提供信息和娱乐。于是他的作品成功地提供了信息和娱乐。

5. A: We only ask that your prices be comparable to others. That's reasonable, isn't it?

B: Well, to get the business done, we can consider making some concessions in our price. But first, you'll have to give me an idea of the quantity you wish to order from us, so that we can adjust our prices accordingly.

A: 我们只要求你方的价格能和别人的价格差不多就行了。这个要求是合理的，对吗？

B: 好吧，为了成交，我们可以考虑作些让步，不过要请你说明大概要订购多少，以便我们对价格作相应的调整。

actually

• A / *corroboration* 证实 •

1. *Actually*, the two problems have quite a lot in common.

实际上，这两个问题有许多相同之处。

2. Yesterday was my birthday. Surely I got a lot of birthday - cards and I was excited. *Actually*, I received twenty in all.

昨天是我生日，当然我收到了许多生日贺卡，我非常高兴。实际上我收到二十张贺卡。

3. To my surprise, the English food wasn't very bad, as a lot of people say it is. *Actually*, most

of the restaurants are either Italian, French or Chinese.

令我吃惊的是英国的饭菜并不像许多人所说的那么糟糕。实际上大多数餐馆不是意大利或法国风味的，就是中国风味的。

4. When I'm having a difficult time, when people don't like what I've said, I have to remember that many of my predecessors had a worse time. **Actually**, some of them had their heads chopped off!

当我碰到困难时，当人们不喜欢我所说的话时，我不得不记住我的许多前任曾度过比我更困难的时期。事实上，他们中的一些甚至丢了自己的脑袋。

One of the most salutary things for any newspaper editor or any journalist is actually to be interviewed himself; or to have his own newspaper in the news, and to see how it is **actually** reported by other media.

对任何报纸编辑或记者来说，最有益的一件事，实际上是自己被采访或者自己的报纸上了新闻，看看其它的新闻媒介事实上如何报导它。

5. "Could I speak to Mary?"
"Well, she's on holiday, **actually**."

甲：我可以找玛丽说话吗？

乙：如今她正在休假。

• **B/contradiction** 否定 •

1. Teacher: How does one overcome insomnia? Use 'If I were you' in your reply.
Student: If I were you, I'd take a tablet.
Teacher: **Actually**, pill is more usual in English.

老师：当你失眠时怎么办？回答时用“如果我是你”这一句型。

学生：如果我是你的话，我就吃药片。

老师：事实上，英语中更常用“药丸”这一词。

2. I don't much care for science fiction, *actually*.
说实在的，我并不十分喜欢科幻小说。
3. A: I very badly wanted to write a book about a fishing community. For me, because I cannot stand remote from things I want to write about, I had to go and become a fisherman.
B: But to do it for a year shows real application.
A: Well, the lads on my boat thought I was pretty daft, *actually*.
甲：我十分想写一本有关渔民的书。对我来说，我不能远离我所要写的东西，因此，我不得不去那儿，当一个渔民。
乙：要当一年渔民确实表明你很专心写这本书。
甲：事实上我船上的小伙子们说我蠢透了。

admittedly

· *limitation* 限制 ·

1. *Admittedly*, the subject is difficult, but most of the students can master it.
诚然，这是个困难的科目。但是，大部分学生都能学好。
2. *Admittedly* you're right, though we still don't see your point.
无疑，你是对的，虽然我们尚未理解你的意思。
3. Are we in this country going the same way as France, and losing, by default, our position as a

World Power? *Admittedly*, the British are a typically European people in many respects, and have a strong individualist tradition.

我们这个国家将走法国人的老路，由于违约而失去世界强国的地位吗？毫无疑问，英国人在许多方面都是典型的欧洲人，有着强烈的个人主义传统。

4. Another essential need is an improvement in the position of our scientists. Although working conditions at the universities are now on the whole satisfactory, salaries are still inadequate. *Admittedly*, a step has been taken recently in the right direction, and the salaries of the younger scientists may not now seem too unsatisfactory in comparison with those of other people in this country, but they are still very much below what American industry — and even markedly below what American universities — can offer.

另一必不可少的需要是提高我们科学家的地位。虽然，现在大学的工作条件总的来说是令人满意的，但是工资仍然不高。无疑，最近已向改进这一状况的方向迈出了一步。年青科学家的工资与这个国家的其他人的工资相比似乎还不能说不太令人满意，但它们仍比美国工业界，甚至美国大学能提供的要明显地低得多。

5. That job would *admittedly* be more difficult.
那项工作确定无疑地更为困难了。

after all

· *concession* 让步 ·

1. *After all*, what is it that prevents her from go-

ing to the meeting?

究竟是什么使她不去参加会议呢?

2. It's not surprising they are tired. *After all*, they were up until three this morning.
难怪他们感到疲倦。别忘了,他们今晨三点钟才睡的觉。
3. He should know what he is doing. *After all*, he is a college student now.
他应该知道他正在干些什么。毕竟他现在是个大学生了。
4. It would make things so much simpler if we called them by their names. *After all*, they're not criminals. They're only people in need of help.
如果我们直呼他们的姓名,那事情就简单得多。他们毕竟不是罪犯。他们只不过是需帮助的人。
5. I'm very nervous about the cameras. *After all*, they are putting something into a can for posterity, and I want to know what they're up to.
在摄影机前我感到十分紧张。毕竟他们在为我们的子孙后代拍片。同时我想知道他们在干什么。
6. This is, *after all*, the least important.
这毕竟是最无足轻重的部分。
7. She admits to liking the applause of the general public, while not wanting in any way to lose her operatic audience——*after all*, as she eagerly affirms, it was Garden's faith in her when she was completely unknown that set her on the road to her present eminence.

她承认她喜欢公众的掌声，但她并不想以任何方式失去她的歌剧观众。正如她证实说，毕竟是加登在她完全鲜为人知的时候对她的信任使她走上了通向今天显赫地位的大道。

8. The day turned out fine *after all*.
天终于转晴了。
9. Cheer up! It's only a sprained ankle *after all*.
That's better than being blind, isn't it?
振作起精神！毕竟只不过扭伤了脚踝。比眼睛瞎了要好得多，不是吗？
10. "Oh yes, you're right, of course. It wasn't a German Plane *after all*. The war hadn't broken out. It was only an accident."
“当然，你是对的。这毕竟不是一架德国飞机。战争尚未爆发。这仅仅是一次偶然事故。”

after that**• continuation 继续 •**

1. Any questions about meaning should be answered at this point, and teachers should use the quickest and most effective method to make meaning clear. *After that*, the teacher should have the students as a group repeat the dialogue, with attention to pronunciation.
此时，任何有关词的意思的问题应该得到了回答。教师应该运用最快和最有效的方法表达清楚词的意义。在此之后，教师应让学生分组重复这一对话，并让他们注意读音。
2. That's a good point, actually. I'd say the first thing to do is read through the piece you're going to summarize rather carefully, and at the same

time underline what you think are the main points. Then make notes of the things you've underlined. *After that*, from your notes you can build up a reasonably logical and brief summary. 事实上,这是很好的意见。我认为第一件事是相当仔细地阅读一遍你将总结的这篇文章,同时在你认为是主题内容的句子下划条线。然后,根据划线部分作些笔记。在此之后,你就能根据笔记写出比较符合逻辑和简明扼要的总结了。

3. The final Treaty of Paris was signed in 1783. *After that*, Franklin wrote to a friend, 'we are now friends with England and with all mankind. May we never see another war...'

巴黎协约终于在1783年签署了。在此之后,富兰克林写信给一位朋友。信中说:“我们现在与英国和与整个人类结为朋友了。让我们不要再看见战争……”

4. Well, to open the cover, you press E, which means "eject". *After that*, you put the cassette in. Now be careful not to put the cassette in backwards. The tape should always be facing you.

要打开盖子,你按下E按键,E就是eject,即打开的意思。然后,放进磁带,注意不要将磁带放反了,磁带的正面应该总是面向着你。

5. He kissed her good - bye and left. Paula closed the door and made herself comfortable in the armchair. *After that*, she began to read her favourite poems while sipping her coffee.

他吻了吻她,道了别,走了。波拉关上门,让自

已舒适地在安乐椅上坐了下来，然后，她一边喝咖啡，一边读着她最喜欢的诗集。

all in all· *summing up* 总结 ·

1. *All in all*, Linda's condition is greatly improved.

总的来说，琳达的情况有了很大好转。

2. *All in all*, the results are encouraging for the conservatives, though not as much so as recent nationwide opinion polls might seem to indicate ... For Labour, the outlook, barring some providential disaster like the miners' strike of 1974, is bleak indeed.

总而言之，结果虽然不如最近在全国举行的民意测验那样，但对保守党来说已很令人鼓舞。对工党来说，除非发生诸如 1974 年举行的矿工罢工之类碰巧的灾难，它的前景实在是暗淡的。

3. She'd no hat on, as though she'd slipped out of the house for a moment, and the way she walked gave you the impression that her shoes were down at heels. *All in all*, she looked a bit of a slut.

她没带帽子，好像她刚从房里溜出来一会儿。她走路时给人的感觉是拖着鞋跟在走。总的来说，看上去她有点像个懒女人。

4. The decision of King Edward VIII to marry a divorcee and to abdicate in 1936 caused a constitutional crisis in Britain. *All in all*, few disasters in the history of the English kings were more

fortunate for the British people than the appearance in the Prince's social set of the divorcee from Baltimore.

爱德华八世准备与一位离过婚的女子结婚，并于1936年退位的决定给英国的立宪制带来了一场危机。总的说来，来自巴尔的摩的这位离婚女子出现在王子的社交圈里对英国人民来说是较幸运的。英国历史上的国王所造成的灾难性后果远比这次要严重得多。

5. *All in all*, the writer is making fun of his aunt's religion and deriding what he considers the absurd practice in some churches.

总的说来，作者是在取笑他姑母的宗教信仰，嘲弄某些教堂的一些所作所为。而他认为这些所作所为是荒谬的。

all the same
just the same

· *concession* 让步 ·

1. The expression is ungrammatical; all the same it is a part of the common tongue.
这种表达不合语法，但仍是日常语言中的一部分。
2. I know you've done your utmost. *All the same* you have to try it once more.
我知道你已尽了力。但你仍需再试一次。
3. It was generally accepted that the price would rise. *All the same*, it was not expected that the rise, when it came, would be so severe as, in fact, it has been.
普遍认为价格将上涨。但实际上即使价格上

涨,预期也不会像以往那样严重。

4. 'Not so fast', said Mor. 'I want to carry out this plan, and I have now, I must say, absolutely no doubt that I will carry it out. *All the same*, to throw up my job and be a parliamentary candidate at my time of life—it's not all that simple.'

“不要那么快,”莫尔说。“我要执行这一计划。我必须说,我现在没有丝毫怀疑我将执行这一计划。但放弃我的职业,在我这样年龄的时候当一名议会候选人,这并不那么简单。”

5. He is often impolite, but I like him *all the same*.
他时常很不礼貌,可我依旧喜欢他。

all very well

· *disagreement* 反对 ·

(all) well and good

1. British telecommunication has been spurred to a degree of unparalleled frenzy in the business sector. International calls, for example, have been reduced in price. For places like Australia and America, they are now 18% cheaper than in 1979. *All very well*, says the private telephone user, but with no reduction in his phone bills he has yet to feel the benefits of competition.

英国电讯业在贸易领域已被刺激到空前未有的疯狂程度。例如,国际电话收费已减低,像澳大利亚和美国这些地方,电话费已比1979年降低了18%。私人电话用户说,这的确不错,但他的电话帐单并未见减少。他尚未感觉到这一竞争使他受益。

2. A: School was only the start for you, my boy.
What good is a certificate when a carburetor needs adjustment?
B: We were taught how to tune an engine the modern way, using oscilloscopes and meters.
A: *All well and good*. Me, I use my ears.
A: 上学仅仅是你的开端, 我的孩子。当汽化器需要调节时, 一张文凭有什么用呢?
B: 我们学了如何用示波器和仪表, 用现代化的方式调节马达。
A: 那也好。而我, 用我的耳朵。
3. Improving your home is one of the best investments you can make. That's *all very well*, you may say, but what about the money and how do I start going about it?
改善你的住房是你能做的最好的一项投资。你可能说, 那是不错, 可钱从哪儿来? 怎样着手做呢?
4. If you like to cringe to your superiors, *well and good*.
如果你喜欢巴结上司, 那就去巴结好了。

almost· *modification* 婉转 ·

1. It seems to be *almost* a regular occurrence in life.
看来, 这几乎已成为生活中的常规。
2. The soldiers were *almost* home.
士兵们差不多已回到家了。
3. Beethoven's hearing problems steadily increased; by 1820 he was *almost* totally deaf and had to carry on all conversation in writing.

贝多芬的听觉问题越来越严重了。到 1820 年，他几乎全聋了，只能用笔来进行一切对话。

4. The final Treaty of Paris was signed in 1783. It was *almost* identical with Franklin's original terms. The colonies had won their independence from Great Britain.

巴黎协约最终在 1783 年签署了。它差不多与富兰克林原来的条款一样。殖民地摆脱了英国，赢得了独立。

5. It has been confirmed that Venus has temperatures as high as 536 F, *almost* equal to the melting point of lead, and is covered with layers of carbon dioxide.

据证实，金星上的温度可高达华氏 536 度，差不多与铅的熔点一样高，它的表层覆盖着层层二氧化碳。

also

· *amplification* 扩充 ·

1. This means that this spaceship can be used again on other missions. Obviously, there will be a tremendous saving because we won't have to send up a completely new spacecraft on every mission. *Also*, we will be able to bring cargo safely back from space in the future.

这意味着这一宇宙飞船能被再次用来执行其它任务。很显然，这将节约一大笔开支，因为我们不需要每次执行任务都发射完全新造的宇宙飞船了。此外，我们将来能安全地把货物从太空中运回来。

2. But as far as academic jobs are concerned, I really

don't understand the argument. **Also** I think there is an element of jealousy in some cases.

但就学术工作而言，我确实不理解这一争论。除此之外，我想在有些问题上也存在着一一些妒忌的因素。

3. If a misunderstanding in communication occurs, there is usually time to correct it. **Also**, most casual conversations are not important.

如果在交流中发生误解，通常有时间加以澄清。此外，大多数非正式谈话并不重要。

4. The speaking characteristics of the sender can affect both the ability to hear and concentrate. **Also**, it is easier to listen to a well—organized, easy — to — follow presentation than to one that jumps from subject to subject.

讲演者的讲演特点能同时影响收听和思想集中的能力。此外，听一个组织严谨，容易理解的发言要比听一个东一榔头西一棒的发言容易。

5. Information must flow from the bottom to the top of an organization just as it must flow from the top downward. Those at the top cannot make good decisions and run an organization well if they are unaware of the rest of the organization. **Also**, good ideas and solutions to difficult problems often come from the lowest levels of the organization.

就像信息从一个组织的高层向下传播一样，信息也必须从最低层传向最高层。高层领导如果不了解组织的其它部分，他们就不可能作出好的决定，也不可能管理好这组织。此外，好的想法和解决困难的方法常常来自于组织的最低层。

and· *contrast* 对照 ·

1. He had just finished washing his car. **And** it began to rain.
他刚洗完车子,而天就开始下雨了。
2. I was just about to do my homework. **And** Tom came.
我正准备做家庭作业,汤姆来了。
3. These two words do not mean the same thing. **And** I know the difference.
这两个词意思不同,而我倒知道它们的区别。
4. General: How did you know about my wound? It wasn't in this despatch.
Officer: There are despatches **and** despatches.
将军: 你如何得知我受伤了? 这份战报里没有提到。
军官: 有好消息的战报,也有坏消息的战报呀!
5. A: You're not saying that the main supply is not fit to drink?
B: Good heavens, no! But there's water **and** water, isn't there?
A: 你不是说自来水总管道的水不能喝吗?
B: 天哪,不!但到处都有水,不是吗?

and so on· *suppression* 紧缩 ·**so forth**

1. She spends her day doing housework, watching television, reading, **and so on**.
她以做家务、看电视和看书报等等度过一天。

2. The boy counted 1, 2, 3 *and so on* up to 100.
这男孩从 1, 2, 3, 一直数到 100。
3. We are all familiar with the notion of change of form: butter left standing in the sun becomes a runny mess; water heated to boiling – point becomes steam, an orderly procession of civilians suddenly charged by mounted police becomes a disorderly crowd, *and so on*. What is meant by “and so on” in the last sentence? It is used to invite the reader to supply other examples.
我们都熟悉物体变化的概念。黄油在阳光下会变成乱糟糟的流体；水加热到沸点会变成汽体，一群有秩序的群众游行队伍受到骑警队的冲击变成了混乱的人群，等等。最后一句句子里的“等等”是什么意思呢？它用来让读者举出一些其它的例子。
4. Some visitors from so – called developed nations working in traditional societies may tend to regard their local assistants much like children who are dutiful but unsophisticated. In fact, however, the visitor is more likely to take the role of the child obeying the guidance of the other: “Now stand up;” “Say ‘thank you, ’” *and so on*.
当一些来自于所谓发达国家的人到传统社会工作时，他们往往视他们当地的助手为尽职但不懂世故的孩子。然而，事实上，是这些外来者像孩子一样在遵循当地人的指导：“现在站起来；”“说‘谢谢’，”等。
5. We have to study English history, architecture *and so forth*.
我们必须修习英国历史，建筑等等科目。

6. So far as the meals **and so forth** went, ours was one of those houses where everything goes like clockwork.
至今为止,就饭菜等来说,我们的家庭里一切都是规律的。
7. And I'm not suggesting that the whole of humanity could spend the whole of their lives wandering round picking primroses **and so forth**.
我并不是说整个人类都可以化费他们的全部生命时间到处闲逛摘樱草花等等。
8. A: Well Ken, if you ask me, there's too much violence on television. Why, killing seems normal now.
B: Uh Sue, I'm not sure if I agree with you. I've never read any proof that supports your claim.
A: Oh. Ken, It's common sense. The point is, if you keep seeing killings, shooting, muggings, stranglings **and so forth**, you won't care if it happens on your street.
A: 喂,肯,我认为电视节目中的暴力太多了。是啊,现在凶杀似乎很正常。
B: 苏,我不怎么同意你的观点,我还没有找到任何证据证实你的观点。
A: 哦,肯,这是常识。我的意思是说,如果你总是看杀人,枪杀,抢劫呀和勒死人等这种电视,在你住的那条街上真正发生这种事时,你就不会在意了。

and what have you

· *suppression* 紧缩 ·

and whatever

and whatnot

1. When I was very young, I wanted to hear all the adventure programmes—the Lone Ranger and Jack Armstrong *and what have you*.

当我年轻时，我喜爱听所有的冒险故事节目——朗·兰格和杰克·阿姆斯特朗等诸如此类的事情。

2. The cupboard was packed with cups, bowls, dishes, *and what have you*.

碗橱里塞满了杯子，碗，碟子等等。

3. You'd better take a hammer, chisel, *and whatever*.

你最好拿一把锤子，凿子或诸如此类的东西。

4. People from that country cross the frontier into this area to do their shopping *and whatever*, and all this trade is beneficial to both sides.

那个国家的人们越过边境来到这一地区购物等等。所有这些贸易对双方都是有益的。

5. In her sparetime, the girl likes to paint buffalo and rhinoceros *and whatever*.

在空余时间，这女孩喜欢画水牛和犀牛，或诸如此类的东西。

6. This store sells radios, television sets, washing machines, *and whatever*.

这家商店出售收音机，电视机，洗衣机等等。

anyway

anyhow

· *A/concession* 让步 ·

1. “What about going out this evening?”
 “Oh, I don't know. I've got a bit of a headache. And *anyhow*, John's coming to see me, so I ought to stay in.”
 “今天晚上出去一下，好吗？”
 “我也不知道。我有点儿头痛。不管怎么说，约翰来看我，我还是不外出了。”
2. I know it's difficult. *Anyhow*, you can try, even if there's not much chance of success.
 我知道这很困难，但是尽管成功希望不大，你至少可试一试。
3. Is that so? *Anyhow* I want to go over the details with you in person, so you can give my suggestion thorough consideration.
 真的吗？我想亲自同你谈谈细节问题，以便你方充分考虑我方的建议。
4. Either the salesman was mistaken or this is another defective table. *Anyhow*, this table is unacceptable and you will have to take it back or replace the damaged table with a perfect one.
 要么是售货员弄错了，要么这又是一张有毛病的桌子。反正，我们不能接受，你们必须将它取回去，或用好桌子来换这张坏的。
5. Well, my father was still learning to drive a car at the time, so he wasn't feeling too confident when we got off the ship and the car was unloaded. *Anyhow*, we set off. But my dad became more and more uncomfortable.

嗯，当时，我父亲仍在学开车，因此当我们下了船，卸了车，他还不十分有信心。不管怎样，我们出发了，但我父亲越来越紧张。

6. He is coming *anyway*, no matter what others say.

不管旁人说什么，反正他准来。

7. When I went back to Prague a couple of years ago, I fulfilled a longstanding ambition by managing to enjoy one of my favourite operas *anyway*.

两年前我回到布拉格，我完成了多年来的心愿，设法看了至少是最喜爱的一场歌剧。

8. I had another pint, and things looked better, of course there was a row coming when I got home, but there'd have been a row *anyway*.

我又喝了一品脱，感觉好了一些。当然当我回到家，他们正在吵架，不过反正他们总会吵架。

· *B/continuation* 继续 ·

1. A very nice crowd used to get in that bar. *Anyway*, the reason I mention it is that Bill used to go there very often. He was really one of the big boys.

一些体面的人以前常去那个酒吧。不管怎么说，我提及此事的原因是因为比尔以前常去那儿。那时他确实也是个大人了。

2. I asked Mary if she'd got any free tickets, and she said no. I mean it really convinced me that she must be feeling bad about things, to overlook a chance of saving at least fifteen dollars. *Any-*

way, I called for her on the night. She'd asked me to go round at about six to have a bit of a meal before we set off...

我问玛丽她是否有多余的票子。她说没有。我的意思是这确实使我相信她心里很不高兴，错过了至少节省十五美元的机会。不管怎么说，我在晚上给她打了电话。她让我六点左右去她那儿，在出发前先吃点东西。

apparently

• *corroboration* 证实 •

1. *Apparently* the Chinese concept of time is more in the nature of an expansion of the present into both the past and the future with man occupying the center of the stage.

很显然，中国人的时间概念更倾向于以人为中心，从现在向过去和将来扩展。

2. *Apparently* in any culture, people tend to select as their friends those who most resemble themselves in belief, preferences, and styles of communicating.

很显然，在任何文化中，人们偏向于选择信仰、喜爱和交流方式与自己相似的人做朋友。

3. *Apparently* spoken language, with the exception of some onomatopoeia and some underlying phonetic symbolism which has been shown to be similar across languages, is exclusively digital.

很显然，口语是完全数字性的，除了一些象声词和一些语音具有内在象征含义的词外，这在许多语言中都是相似的。

4. Today I received your bill of \$ 10.5 for replacing

a simple little spring in my refrigerator door. *Apparently* some mistake has been made in charging me for this minor repair. The serviceman who did the job took no more than five minutes at most to complete his work; and it was a simple operation requiring nothing more than the removal of a few screws.

今天,我收到了你们帮我掉换冰箱门上一只小弹簧的十美元五十美分的帐单。很显然,这一小修的收费上有点问题。修理工最多用了五分钟的时间就干完了。这只不过是旋出几个螺钉的简单事情而已。

5. The U. S. Secretary of State and the Japanese Foreign Minister signed the agreement in a ceremony that was simultaneously telecast in the United States and Japan. The Japanese signed with the traditional ink brush, befitting such an important document; and the U. S. Secretary signed with a series of fountain pens which would later be distributed as mementos of the event. In the United States a commentator remarked that modern Japan *apparently* still used some "primitive tools," while Japanese commentator expressed astonishment that the American fountain pens wrote so poorly that they could safely be used only once and then discarded.

美国国务卿和日本外相在一次仪式上签署了这份协议。这次仪式在美国和日本作了现场转播。日本外相用了适合于这一重要文件的传统的毛笔签了字。美国国务卿用了一连串钢笔,这些钢笔过后将被作为这次事件的纪念品送

人。在美国，一位评论家说现代日本人很显然仍在用一些“原始的工具”，而日本的一位评论家惊讶地评述美国的钢笔质量是如此之差，以至于它们只能有效地用一次，然后就得扔掉。

6. The table you receive was sent to you directly from our warehouse; but so tremendous has been the success of our February sale and so great the pressure on our warehousemen that *apparently* your table did not receive the usual careful inspection before being sent out.

你所收到的桌子是直接来自仓库发出的。我们二月份的销售是如此的成功，仓库保管员们承受了巨大的压力，很显然，桌子在发出去之前未得到通常仔细的检查。

apropos (French: a propos) · *reference* 引证 ·

1. *Apropos* of higher tuition, Mr. Black told the boy about the education loans that banks are offering.
关于学费上涨的事，布莱克先生告诉那个男孩银行有教育贷款提供。
2. *Apropos* of John's new job, did he tell you if he likes it?
谈到约翰的新工作，他告诉过你他喜欢吗？
3. Mr. White went to see Mr. Richards *apropos* of selling his house.
怀特先生为了关于出售房屋的事去拜访理查兹先生。
4. All this, heaven knows, is bad enough. But one patriotic popular paper has asked, *apropos* the

case, can Britain be trusted to keep any secrets?
 老天知道,这一切都糟透了,但一家受人欢迎的爱国者们的报纸问道,关于这件事,能信任英国保守任何秘密吗?

5. She had remembered Mrs. Bromsow's remark on the ship, *apropos* the ubiquitous mushroom and asparagus soups.

她回忆起布朗森夫人在船上发表的关于到处都有供应蘑菇芦笋汤的那番议论。

as a matter of fact

· *corroboration* 证实 ·

1. A: You must have argued with him today.
 你今天肯定跟他争吵过了吧。
 B: *As a matter of fact*, I haven't.
 恰恰还没有。
2. Mary's pretty bright. *As a matter of fact*, her teacher told me that she's certain to get a university place this year.
 玛丽相当聪明。事实上,她的老师告诉我她今年肯定能考上大学。
3. A: "But — surely you aren't allowed to use the telephone —"
 B: "*As a matter of fact*, I'm in a telephone box near Victoria Station."
 A: "但是——他们肯定不允许你用电话——"
 B: "其实,我现在正在维多利亚车站不远的电话亭内给你打电话。"
4. These are inferences made by the social scientists about which the individual does not have to be articulate. The only requirement is that the be-

haviour of the individual be describable according to the assumptions and values. *As a matter of fact*, awareness of the cultural underpinnings of behaviour ranges from the very explicit to the implicit.

这些是社会科学家们的推论。个人没有必要表达这些论点。唯一的要求是必须能依照承担的义务和价值观表达个人的行为。实际上，了解行为的文化基础范围是从包括了解十分明晰的到十分含蓄的。

5. A: The interpretation of the stars is both a science and an art. Did you know that it was an astrologer who invented Greenwich Mean Time?

B: *As a matter of fact*, I do know. It was John Flamsteed. He chose Greenwich for the building of an observatory in 1675.

A: 对星星的解释是一门科学，也是一门艺术。你知道格林威治时是由一位星占学家发明的吗？

B: 事实上，我知道。那是约翰·弗拉姆斯迪。他在1675年选择了格林威治这一地方建造了天文台。

6. He left the town yesterday, *as a matter of fact*.
其实，他昨天就离开了这座小镇。

as a result

• consequences 结果 •

1. It has been snowing for more than a week now. *As a result*, people are praying for a bit of sunshine.

雪已下了一个多星期了，因此人们正在祈祷天能转晴出太阳。

2. The police had to open fire. *As a result*, one was dead and the other badly wounded.

警察不得不开了枪。结果，一个被打死了，一个受了重伤。

3. Many words are adopted second-hand through French in the two centuries following the Norman Conquest. This wholesale borrowing made easier the extensive introduction of words directly from Latin and Greek that has been taking place ever since. *As a result*, English, with more classical derivations than any other language, is rooted in a uniquely rich metaphoric loan.

许多词是在日耳曼人入侵后的两个世纪中通过法语间接地被接受的。大规模地借用词语使得直接广泛引进希腊语和拉丁语比较容易了。这一过程从此连续不断。结果，英语带有的古典派生词比任何语言都多，它充满隐喻异常丰富的借贷词语。

4. His leadership of the freedom struggle against British rule was, however, unambiguously non-violent. *As a result*, so far from securing political independence for India, he probably delayed it by a quarter of a century.

然而，他领导的反对英国统治的自由运动很明显是非暴力的。结果是非但未能赢得印度政治上的独立，反而可能使其推延了四分之一世纪。

5. Man has tamed the jungle but, *as a result*,

many kinds of birds and animals have disappeared.

人类征服了丛林，可是其结果使许多种鸟类和野兽都绝迹了。

6. The well-known writer had stuttered since his boyhood and *as a result* talked very little.

这位著名的作家从儿时起说话就口吃，因而也就很少说话。

7. We followed up the proposals, and have had satisfying experiences *as a result*.

我们按照建议办事，故一直得到满意的结果。

as a rule

· *corroboration* 证实 ·

1. *As a rule*, we do not allow any commission. But if the order is a sizable one, we'll consider it.

一般来说，我方不给佣金。但是如果订货数量大，我们可以考虑。

2. *As a rule*, my father left for the company at about six o'clock.

我父亲通常是六点左右去公司。

3. *As a rule*, our prices are given on a C. I. F. basis.

一般说来，我方价格都是到岸价。

4. *As a rule*, we deliver all our orders within 3 months after receipt of the covering letters of credit. It takes longer, of course, for special orders. But in no case would it take longer than 6 months.

一般来说，在收到信用证以后三个月内可以全部交货。当然，特殊订货的交货时间要长些，

但绝不会超过六个月。

5. It is absolutely essential that you dress cleanly and neatly. This does not necessarily require your best suit or dress because companies and jobs have varying requirements. If possible, discover what the proper dress is and act accordingly. **As a general rule**, it is wise to dress conservatively.

你必须穿着干净整洁。这并不一定需要你穿上最好的衣服，因为不同的公司和职业要求各不相同。如果可能，了解一下什么是合适的衣着，并以此穿着。一般来说，穿着保守一些不会错。

as (so) far as

• *limitation* 限制 •

1. **As far as** the climate is concerned, I do not think it matters.
至于气候，我认为无关紧要。
2. **As far as** I know, a large part of Africa is made up of thick forest.
就我所知，非洲大部分是浓密的森林。
3. Nan was very worried about Donald, but she reasoned it out with Mor that the boy had almost certainly come to no harm, and would reappear after the opening date of the examination. **As far as** the exam was concerned, Nan was obviously more glad than otherwise that Donald would miss it, but she refrained from irritating Mor by saying so.
南很为唐那德担心，但她说服了莫尔，这孩子几

乎肯定不会受任何伤害，考试开考后他就会出现的。就考试而言，南对唐那德将错过这次考试而感到十分高兴，但她没有说出来，以免激怒莫尔。

4. That's all very well *as far as* it goes.
就目前情况来说，一切很好。
5. That's about *as far as* it would go.
事情至多如此而已。
6. There is no way that these students are going to come out as managers. They may have picked up some business studies, but that is *as far as* it goes.
这些学生走出校门就能胜任经理的工作是不可能的。他们可能已学了一些商务知识，但仅此而已。

as for

• reference 引证 •

1. *As for* the burglar, he escaped through the side gate.
至于那个窃贼，他从边门逃走了。
2. *As for* his past, he's not telling me anything.
至于他的历史，他什么都不会告诉我的。
3. *As for* the shop window — it's twice the size it was when I was a boy.
至于橱窗——它的大小是我还是个孩子时的两倍。
4. *As for* booking on the ferry, you should apply to your local travel agents.
至于预订摆渡票，须与当地旅行代理人联系。
5. You will certainly qualify for a grant to cover the

three - year course at a British university . But *as for* your chance of obtaining a further grant to study in the United States, I'm afraid they are rather slim.

你当然有资格获得资助以应付在一所英国大学学习三年的费用。但至于你是否能再获得资助去美国学习，恐怕这种机会是很小的。

6. One thing about a fat man is that he's popular. . . *As for* women, fat men have more luck with them than people seem to think. It's all bunk to imagine, as some people do, that a woman looks on a fat man as just a joke.

胖男人讨人喜欢。就妇女来说，胖男人的运气要比人们所想象的还要好。如像有些人那样，认为妇女将胖男人看作为取笑的对象，这是无稽之谈。

7. After all, I thought, I've still got three days left. I'd have a bit of peace and quiet. *As for* my idea of going fishing— that was off, of course.

我想毕竟我还有三天的时间，我可以有一些宁静。对于去钓鱼的主意——那当然取消了。

8. *As for* his views on who is the most remarkable man of our time, he said that no one had emerged in public life since de Gaulle to alter his view that the late French President was infinitely greater than Churchill.

对于谁是我们这一时代最了不起的人物，他说已故的法国总统戴高乐比邱吉尔要伟大得多。至今公开露面的人中还没有能使他改变这一看法。

as if

· *hypothesis* 假设 ·

1. Henry treats me *as if* I were a child.
亨利待我如小孩。
2. I feel *as if* we've never been there before.
我感到似乎我们从未去过那里。
3. It seemed *as if* the play would never end.
似乎这话剧永远也演不完。
4. Mrs. Smith looks almost *as if* she were drunk.
史密斯夫人看上去简直就像喝醉了似的。
5. Why doesn't she go out with the boys? It isn't *as if* she were ugly.
她为什么不和男孩子们出去玩耍? 这似乎并不是因为她长得丑。
6. I felt dizzy while waiting to greet my old friend from the Theatre where he once worked. My secretary suggested I put my feet up during the hour of waiting, "as you must have done in the theatre before." It seemed *as if* I had played Hamlet and Othello in the west-end for years.
我在等待一位老朋友。他曾在那家剧场工作过。我感到头晕眼花时, 我秘书建议我在等人时可以把自已的腿架高一些, "就像你以前在戏中扮演过的那样。" 好像我在西区扮演哈姆雷特和奥赛罗已多年。

as it were

· *apposition* 同位 ·

1. The manager is a sort of unpaid advisor, *as it were*, to the committee.

可以说，经理是委员会的义务顾问。

2. He became, *as it were*, a man without a country during the War.

在某种程度上，在二次大战中，他成了一个无国籍的人。

3. There is a broad path which is the main artery, *as it were*, in the garden.

在花园里有一条宽阔的小道。它似乎是一条主动脉。

4. Then there is a collection jotted down in notebooks, *as it were*, transcendental thoughts.

笔记本中摘录的，在某种程度上来说是一般人所不能理解的词语。

5. I would like to think I'd finish the manuscript this spring, which means the book would appear in the autumn. A sense of closing the books, *as it were*.

我很想在春天完成我的手稿，这就意味着这本书将在秋季出版。似乎是一种结束这本书的感觉。

6. Some examiners feel that a candidate who writes little is avoiding a display of weakness in his command of language, whereas another candidate who writes a lot may be penalized unfairly because he has provided more rope to be hanged by, *as it were*.

一些考官们认为，写得很少的考生是为了避免显示自己语言掌握得不好；而写了许多的考生，在某种程度上来说，提供了更多的绳子吊死了自己，他们受到不公正的惩罚。

as it turned out

• consequences 结果 •

1. There was a terrific crash, and the coach lurched into the opposite carriage — way and then overturned into a ditch. It seemed inevitable that there would be many casualties. *As it turned out*, there were but five people hospitalised with serious injuries, and ten more suffered minor cuts and bruises.
一声可怕的碰撞声，旅游车倾斜到了反向的车道上，然后翻到了沟里。许多伤亡似乎不可避免了。但结果是只有五位受重伤住院，另有十位皮肤受了些轻微的割伤或擦伤。
2. Meetings have a reputation for being inefficient, time consuming and expensive. *As it turns out*, most people prefer not to attend them.
开会有效率不高、浪费时间和开销昂贵的名声。结果是大多数人不愿参加会议。
3. This little truck was going ninety miles an hour and it hit us right in the back. You can guess what I felt like. I thought it was some little animal or something. *As it turned out*, it was a drunk soldier in the truck. He wasn't even hurt.
这辆小卡车以每小时 90 英里的速度行驶，就这样正好撞在我们的后部。你能猜出我的感觉，我想一定是一头小动物或者是别的什么，可结果发现卡车里是一个醉醺醺的大兵。但他却未受一点伤。
4. He was a formal kind of guy. *As it turned out*, he always wore three-piece suits and ties — dressed very much in style.

他穿着很讲究，因此，他总是穿着三件套的西装，还系着领带——非常考究哩。

as regards (a)

· *reference* 引证 ·

with regard to (b)

- (a) 1. *As regards* the other matter, we can discuss that at the next meeting.
至于另一个问题，我们可以在下次会上讨论。
2. *As regards* the composition of the board, customarily some directors are men and women selected to give prestige to the group.
关于理事会的组成，有些理事惯常是那些能使该团体有威信的男女人士。
3. *As regards* delivery, this normally takes two or three weeks.
关于交货，通常需要二三个星期。
4. The President's position *as regards* the report had been misunderstood.
总统就这份报告所持的立场被误解了。
5. Sorghum is the least demanding grain *as regards* water, soils and climate.
高粱是对于水、土和气候最不苛求的谷物。
6. The two extracts show a comparable distinction *as regards* position and length of pauses.
关于停顿的位置和长短，这两段摘录显示出类似的差别。
- (b) 1. The large bulb has those beautiful pink, white or deep red flowers on and they want to keep it from year to year. Now, *with re-*

gard to the side bulbs—they can be removed during the end of the season.

那只大灯泡上有那些漂亮的花，粉红色的，白色的或是深红的。他们想每年都用这只灯泡。对于那些小灯泡，在节日结束时，它们就将被取下来。

2. **With regard to** education, it was one of the most backward places in that country.

关于教育，这是该国最落后的领域之一。

3. Have you anything to say **with regard to** the proposal?

关于这项建议你有什么话要说吗？

4. **With regard to** that business, I do not want to do anything more about it, but I shall keep in touch with you.

关于那件事，我不想再干了，但我将与你保持联系。

5. **With regard to** the remaining four instalments, we confirm that when the first lot of machines are completed by us, we'll notify you of the date of shipment well in advance.

关于所剩的四批货，我方确认，在第一批机器完成的时候，我们尽早提前通知你方装船日期。

at all events

• consequences 结果 •

1. **At all events**, the company will carry out the plan.
公司无论如何将实施这一计划。
2. I'll come tomorrow. **At all events**, I'll tele-

phone.

明天见，我无论如何会给你打电话的。

3. Civil war must *at all events* prove calamitous to the nation.

不管怎样，内战肯定会给全体国民带来灾难。

4. Jane had a terrible car accident, but *at all events*, she wasn't killed.

简遇上了可怕的车祸。不管怎样，她没有丧生。

5. The agricultural policy, despite its shortcomings—and they are many—has *at all events* ensured the country will not go short of food.

尽管农业政策有不足之处，而且有许多，但它不管怎样保证了该国不缺少食品。

at any rate

· *limitation* 限制 ·

1. *At any rate*, you must go and see the doctor on Monday.

无论如何，星期一你一定要去看大夫。

2. Mixed metaphors appear to be occupational hazard of politicians. *At any rate* even the most distinguished among them have lapsed. It was Sir Winston Churchill who in an election speech spoke about two party machines baying at each other.

混淆的隐喻似乎是政治家的职业毛病，无论怎样，他们中的佼佼者也犯有过失。是邱吉尔在一次竞选发言中说过“两党在互相狂吠”

3. If she is stupid, she's *at any rate* pleasant to talk to.

即使说她缺乏智能,而与她交谈至少还感到愉快。

4. No one knows exactly what he did in industry. But *at any rate*, he got a knighthood for it.

无人确知他在实业界作出过何种贡献,反正他是因此而得到了爵位。

5. Bill was, if not exactly parsimonious, *at any rate* extremely careful with his money.

如果比尔不是对钱十分吝啬的话,无论如何,他过分节省。

6. Come early evening. After coffee break, *at any rate*.

请傍晚来,或者说,过了下午喝咖啡时间来就行。

7. The report is accurate in many, if not most, respects. He has the capacity to become, if not Prime Minister, *at any rate* a Cabinet Minister in the next government.

这份报告如不是在大多数方面,至少在许多方面是精确的。他至少有成为下届政府的内阁部长,如果不是总理的话。

at least

• *limitation* 限制 •

1. *At least* he should earn a hundred pounds per week.

他至少每周该挣 100 英镑。

2. A: I was fortunate enough to witness his great crying act. . . He actually did cry.

B: Convincingly?

A: Very convincingly. *At least*, I was con-

vinced.

A: 我十分幸运能亲眼看到他痛哭的那场戏。
他确实真的哭了。

B: 那么令人信服?

A: 非常令人信服, 至少, 我相信了。

3. Things have improved for the better. There now, for example, diesel engine ferry boats cross the river which there weren't before. And the bus service is better. And they've started to dig an underground railway. I'm not sure that's wise. But *at least* some of the problems — and transport has always been a great problem — have been tackled.

情况有所好转。比如：河面上航行着以前所没有的柴油引擎摆渡船。另外，公共汽车服务设施也多了。而且他们已开始挖掘地铁。我不能肯定这是一个聪明的决定。但至少一些问题已得到处理。交通一直是一个大问题。

4. I was told he drank *at least* half a bottle of whisky a day.

我听说他每天至少喝半瓶威士忌酒。

5. The police should *at least* have warned her.

警察至少该警告她。

6. He is not coming — *at least* that's what I have been told.

他不来了，不管怎么样，我是这么听说的。

7. A: Is it not time to bring back South Africa into the international field?

B: Well, as I'm sure everyone will agree, one could talk about this until noon *at least*, and still only cover a tiny part of the subject.

A: 现在不是应该让南非回到世界事务中来的时候吗?

B: 嗯, 我相信每个人都会同意, 至少就这一问题我们能讨论到正午, 而且仅能涉及到这一问题的一小部分。

at the same time

• *concession* 让步 •

1. John did pass the test, *at the same time*, he didn't know much about the subject.
约翰考试是及格了, 可是对这门学科他了解得并不多。
2. Yes, I did enjoy the programme. *At the same time*, I had a reservation. I felt it didn't show us enough about Burton the man, as opposed to Burton the actor!
是的, 我的确喜欢这一节目。但是我有所保留, 我觉得这节目告诉了我们许多作为演员的伯顿的事情, 但作为一个普通人的伯顿却是表现得不够。
3. They think of themselves as self-reliant and are so perceived by others. *At the same time* they accept social security, borrow money, and in innumerable ways show willingness to depend on others to various extents.
他们认为自己是自力更生的, 别人也这么看待他们。但是他们接受社会保障措施, 借款, 在不同程度上以数不清的方式表示了愿意依赖别人。
4. A social visitor had recommended a wheel-chair for my patient. But as her doctor, I felt this was

quite unsuitable and I advised against it, *at the same time* encouraged her to walk a short distance every day.

一位社会福利方面的来访者曾建议我的病人使用轮椅。但作为她的医生，我觉得并不合适，我不同意这一建议。但是，我鼓励我的病人每天步行一小段距离。

5. Influenced by their environment, they were pushed to an ultimate solitude in which they loved life but *at the same time* also embraced fate or death. By understanding and accepting fate, their life was endowed with existential beauty which is symbolized by the selection of the head of Apollo, the god of beauty, to adorn the first coin minted in England.

由于受到环境的影响，他们被推向绝对寂寞的生活。他们热爱生活，但是也接受命运或死神。通过理解和接受命运，他们的生活被赋予了存在的美。挑选美神阿波罗的头像来装饰英国制造的第一枚硬币就象征了这种美。

6. The foreign advisor faces a double task in health matters, as elsewhere; he must present and establish his way and, *at the same time*, he must overcome some of the ways of the local people.

外国顾问在健康问题上，就像在其它任何地方一样面临着双重任务。他必须提出并建立起他的方式方法。同时，他也必须改变当地人民的某些方式方法。

7. You see, it's the only word we have really, to apply to people and things of the United States, but *at the same time* it can apply to the entire

continent as well.

你看，这是唯一能用来表示美国人民和事物的词语，但是它也能用来表示整个美洲大陆。

B b

besides

· *amplification* 扩充 ·

1. We have noticed that the task is very difficult; *besides*, time presses.
我们注意到任务艰巨，而且时间紧迫。
2. Before many days had passed, he could already tell you a lot about France. *Besides*, he had bettered his French.
几天后他就已经能告诉你许多有关法国的事情了，除此之外，他还提高了他的法语水平。
3. I wanted a drink, but it was nearly ten and the nearest pub was half a mile away. *Besides*, I wanted someone to talk to, the way you can't talk in a pub.
我想喝一杯，可现在已差不多十点了，最近的酒吧也离此有半英里。除此之外，我需要有人聊一聊，而在酒吧里是进行不了这种谈话的。
4. People hardly thought in terms of things like bankruptcy and the workhouse any longer. This was the case even with Mother, who, God knows, had only very dim notions about the war. *Besides*, she was already dying, neither of

us knew it.

人们几乎不再考虑像破产和济贫院这类事情了，甚至母亲也这样。上帝知道，她对战争只不过有模模糊糊的概念。除此之外，她已临近死亡。虽然我们俩都不知道这一点。

5. It's only because chaps are coughing their lungs out in mines and girls are hammering at typewriters that no one has time to pick a flower.

Besides, if you hadn't a full belly and a warm house you wouldn't want to pick flowers.

这只是因为小伙子们在矿里干得拼命地咳嗽，女孩子们一刻不停地打字，谁也没有时间来买花。除此之外，要是你没有吃饱肚子，没有一个温饱的家，你也不会想到来买花。

6. Peter tried two other ways **besides**.

彼得另外还试用了其它两种方法。

7. They captured ten enemy soldiers and many weapons **besides**.

他们俘获了十名敌兵，还缴获了许多武器。

8. They owned a large mansion in the country with a lake in the grounds. They had a farm **besides**.

他们在乡村拥有一幢巨宅，在他们的土地上有一条湖。除此之外，他们还有一个农场。

briefly

· summing up 总结 ·

1. **Briefly**, you would say that there is no threat to the door-step delivery of the daily milk from these regulations.

简单地说，你会说根据这些规章，每日送奶上门是没有什么威胁的。

2. **Briefly**, we said "No."
简而言之, 我们说: "不"。
3. A: What's the matter, honey?
B: Ah, everybody at the office is sick, the work keeps piling up, uh... I'm getting blamed for it. I can't take much more of it. I, I mean it keeps getting worse. **Briefly**, I've got to do something about it.
A: 怎么回事, 亲爱的?
B: 办公室的人都生病了, 工作越积越多。唉, 全推到我头上了。我简直顶不住了, 我是说, 事情越来越糟。简单地说, 我非得想个办法不可。
4. **Briefly**, we must get prepared. The examination may turn out to be a tough one.
简单地说, 我们必须准备好。这次考试可能十分困难。
5. He was wearing like a twenty gallon hat and he had his guns out and he was wearing cowboy boots. **Briefly**, I thought that was the end... the end of my life.
他戴着像是有二十加仑重的帽子, 穿着牛仔靴子, 他拔出枪来, 简而言之, 我想这下完了, 我这一辈子算是完了。

but

yes, but

• *A/ contrast* 对比 •

1. 'Does your document give any further information?'
'Very little. **But**, even so, it is not without

some value.'

“你的文件提供进一步的信息吗?”

“很少，但这仍有它的价值。”

2. Mother: Get off to bed now, David.

David: But, Mum, I haven't finished drawing the picture. You said I could stay up late to finish it.

Mother: **Yes, but** I didn't say you could stay up all night.

母亲：大卫，上床睡觉去。

大卫：但是，母亲，我还没有画完这张画。你说我可以晚些睡，画完这张画的。

母亲：是的，但我没有说你可以待上一个晚上。

3. A: We have no business to do anything. As you say, it's so shadowy that he has a mistress.

B: But, as you say, how can we not consider it? Both he and his wife are our close friends.

A: **Yes, but** I see that it's not proper. It's no evidence—we can't possibly interfere.

B: We ought at least to make some sort of discreet enquiry if we can, try to find out if—if it's even partly true.

A: Yes, but I see now that it can't be true.

A: 我们无权干涉。如你所说，他有外遇一事并不确实。

B: 但是，像你所说，我们怎能不考虑呢？他和他的妻子都是我们的亲密朋友。

A: 是的，但我觉得这不合适。没有证据——我们不可能插足于此事。

B: 我们至少可以做些谨慎的调查，让我们查

查这是否是真的。即使部分是真实的话。

A: 是的, 但我现在觉得这不可能是真实的。

4. He is poor, *but* he is generous when he has some money.

他虽穷, 但当他有钱时, 他是慷慨的。

5. It's been an uphill job, *but* I've done my best.

任务很艰巨, 不过我已尽了最大的努力。

6. Jimmy didn't come to help, *but* to hinder us.

杰米不是来帮忙, 而是来给我们添麻烦的。

· *B/ corroboration* 证实 ·

1. The machine must be used always, *but* always.

必须经常使用这机器, 并要经常用。

2. He said he'd be strictly neutral. *But* strictly.

他说他将严守中立, 一定严守。

3. Nothing, *but* nothing, could deflect him from his duty.

没有什么, 绝对没有, 能阻止他执行自己的职责。

4. They believe that no one, *but* no one, is beyond criticism, whatever their race, class or sex.

他们相信, 没有人, 没有任何人, 不管是何种种族、阶层或性别不会遭到别人的批评。

but for

· *consequences* 结果 ·

1. *But for* the doctor's skill, the patient would have died.

要不是医生医术高明, 病人早就死了。

2. **But for** government assistance, the project would never have got off the ground.
如不是因为有了政府资助, 这项工程永远不可能得到实施。
3. I would have been in real trouble **but for** my uncle's advice.
要不是有我叔叔的劝告, 那我可就要倒大霉了。
4. She never would have been able to make a success of the dining - room, **but for** the kindness and assistance of the men.
要不是那些男人们好心帮助, 她的餐厅决不可能取得成功。
5. His commendation of everything would have touched Mrs Pennet's heart, **but for** the mortifying supposition of his viewing it all as his own future property.
要不是他令人难堪地把一切东西都当成他将来的财产, 他的对每一件东西的赞美之辞会使贝内特夫人的心为之感动。
6. One of these bombs, left on a crowded suburban train on September 4th, would have killed dozens of commuters **but for** a defective timer.
其中的一颗炸弹于9月4日放在一列拥挤的郊区火车上, 要不是定时器有毛病, 这颗炸弹本会炸死几十名乘客。
7. 'Do you mean,' Peter asked, 'that **but for** this girl, Tom would be alive today?'
彼得问道: “你的意思, 如果不是这个女孩, 汤姆今天还可能活着?”

but then

· *disagreement* 反对 ·

1. The management of the subways was appalling, declared one newspaper reporter. 'As bad as that?' I murmured. 'Even worse,' he replied. **But then** he couldn't think of anything good about the public sector.

地铁的管理糟糕得令人震惊。一位报社记者说道。“那么糟吗？”我自言自语地说。“更糟”，他回答说。不过他也想不出公共服务部门的任何一点好处。

2. In the United States 'gay' has become a 'buzz' word. **But then** America is full of buzz words.

在美国，“gay”一词已过时。不过美国充斥着过时的词语。

3. I find that I share his ideas, thoughts, views of the world, purposes and interests to a really quite astonishing degree. **But then**, I confess I am easily influenced by other people.

我发觉，我和他在观点、想法、对世界的看法、目的和兴趣都有着十分令人惊讶的相同之处。不过，我承认我是十分容易受到别人影响的。

4. Like all football fans, David delights in anyone whose obsession is even more advanced than his own. **But then**, he never stood a chance. He loved watching TV programs and the programs he watched were all to do with football.

像所有的足球迷一样，大卫乐于接近任何比他对足球更入迷的人。不过，他从没有机遇。他喜爱看电视节目，他所看的节目都和足球有关。

5. The villa is beautiful, *but then*, I expected nothing less.
别墅很美, 不过话得说回来, 这也是意料中事。
6. The performance was not a very good one, *but then*, the audience was not demanding.
表演并不出色, 不过观众的要求也不高。

by and large**· modification 婉转 ·**

1. *By and large*, it is a thrilling book.
总的说来, 这是本吸引人的好书。
2. *By and large*, her parents are delighted that she will become a graduate student at Oxford University.
总的说来, 她将成为牛津大学的研究生使她的父母亲十分喜悦。
3. *By and large*, though, the teacher should allow the participants to do what they think fit, even if it's quite obvious to you that they will regret the consequences.
总的说来, 教师应该允许参加者做他们认为是合适的事情。即使你十分清楚, 他们对所产生的后果将会感到后悔。
4. Taking it *by and large*, I suppose my wife and I don't get on worse than about half the couples in this neighbourhood.
总的看来, 我猜想我与我妻子的关系不比本地区一半的夫妻之间的关系差。
5. 'Does the school offer a good deal for children to enjoy in their spare time?'
'I'm afraid no, *by and large*.'

“学校给孩子们提供许多课余娱乐活动吗？”
“总的来说不多。”

**by the same token (a) · corroboration 证实 ·
for that matter (b)**

(a) 1. This is a first - class ocean - going freighter, and it is no doubt worth the money. **By the same token** it is not difficult to persuade bankers to put up the money to buy it!

这是一艘一流的远洋货船，毫无疑问，货真价实。因此，说服银行家提供贷款买这艘船不会十分困难。

2. In American English the importance of the automobile is reflected in the hundreds of words used to refer to it. Or consider the semantics of what becomes of ground beef or hair styles. **By the same token**, societal conditions and people's interests are reflected in the dropping of words and phrases and the coining and adoption of new ones.

在美国英语中，汽车的重要性在表示汽车的成百的词语中反应出来，或考虑一下碎牛肉或发型的语义学。由于相同的原因，一些词语和短语的被弃，新的词语和短语的形成和被接受反应了社会的现状和人们的兴趣。

3. Table tennis is easy to learn, and, **by the same token**, boys don't need a lot of space to practice it.

乒乓球容易学，而且男孩们不需要多大场

地便可练球。

4. It has been said by some influential people that the workers' union is holding the people to ransom. Maybe there is a measure of truth in this. But, *by the same token*, the government is doing exactly the same thing by its policy of non - interference in some disputes.

据说由于一些有势力的人的操纵，工会正在勒取人民的赎金。可能这里有一些真实性。但由于相同的原因，政府通过对一些争端进行不干涉的政策也正在干同样的事。

5. Alone of the Western countries, the Americans have retained theaters in all their cities and *by the same token* the English, French and Canadian theaters have remained open in New York.

美国是唯一在城市保持有剧场的西方国家之一。由于相同的原因，英、法和加拿大的剧场也在纽约开业。

6. We get Xmas cards from people we are not familiar with and, *by the same token*, are never likely to meet.

我们收到一些我们所不熟悉的人寄来的圣诞卡片。由于同样的原因，也不可能有机会与他们见面。

- (b) 1. The organizational pattern of the letter should be developed with the audience in mind. *For that matter*, several letter "types" are commonly used in business communication.

信件的组织格式是以不同的收信对象形成的。由于这一原因，一般常用的商业贸易信件有几种“格式”。

2. I don't know, and *for that matter*, I don't care.

我不知道，因此，我也并不在意。

3. Mr. Ken may have written good 'novels' and Mr. Norman too, *for that matter*, may have written bad 'novels', but this does not alter the fact that it is not fiction.

肯先生可能写了许多好“书”，就此而言，诺曼先生可能写了许多坏“书”，但这并不能改变这不是小说这一事实。

4. Metaphors lie at the very foundation of the structure of language, and we are constantly mixing them, in one sense, whether we know it or not. Where, *for that matter*, would poets be without the mixed metaphor? 隐喻是语言结构的基础。从某种程度上说，无论我们是否知晓，我们在不断地将它们混合起来。就此而言，如没有混合一体的隐喻，哪来诗人呢？

5. He is not suggesting that this is the only dictionary that should be used or even the solitary one taken on a desert island, *for that matter*.

他并不是说这是唯一应该用的词典，或是荒岛上可得到的孤零零的一本。

by the way

· digression 换题 ·

1. **By the way**, what became of the actress?
顺便提一下, 这女演员后来怎样?
2. **By the way**, let me remind you that the flight leaves in less than thirty minutes.
顺便提一句, 让我提醒你班机不到半小时就将起飞了。
3. **By the way**, they tried to find out if the sunken ship still lies at the bottom of the ocean.
顺便提一句, 他们试图探测出那艘沉船是否尚在海洋深处。
4. I must confess I am unaccustomed to public speaking. **By the way**, Bill, I'm so glad you have agreed to speak at the conference. I'd asked at least ten people before I got to you.
我必须承认, 我不习惯在公共场合讲演。顺便说一声, 比尔, 我十分高兴, 你同意了在会上发言。我找了至少十个人, 最后才找到了你。
5. Reader: I want to ask the gentleman why, in view of the fact that the vast majority of your magazines are women, why have you never had a woman reporter?
Editor: What an excellent question! **By the way**, have you got anyone in mind?
Reader: No, I'm afraid. And I wouldn't be able to do it myself.
读者: 我想问一下这位先生, 考虑到你们杂志的大多数读者是女性, 为什么你们从未有过一位女记者?

编辑：多精彩的问题！顺便问一下，你有合适的人选吗？

读者：我想我没有，我也胜任不了这一工作。

6. Did I tell you, *by the way*, that Jane and I are going to Mexico City next week?

顺便问一下，我有没有告诉你我和简下周将去墨西哥城？

7. Richard invented the machine, an innovation, *by the way*, for which surely he has never been given enough credit.

理查德发明了这台机器。顺便提一下，他确实未由于他的这一创新而获得足够的荣誉。

C c

certainly · *adverbial comments* 评价 ·

1. **Certainly** I parked in front of the library.
没错，我在图书馆门前停过车。
2. **Certainly** from what has been said thus far this is a reasonable guess.
根据至今为止所说的，毫无疑问，这猜测是有道理的。
3. **Certainly** the analogical in a culture is richly woven into the fabric of rituals, and cultures differ markedly in value of ritual. In a religious service or a wedding rite, every movement, every color of clothing, nearly every aspect of behavior may be consciously symbolic of some deeper meaning.
毫无疑问，文化的类似多表现在各种仪式中。文化的不同也显著地反映在宗教仪式的价值观上。在宗教仪式上或结婚仪式上，每一举动，每一种衣服的颜色，几乎每一个动作都可能象征更深远的意义。
4. He will **certainly** regret what he has done.
他一定会因为他所做的一切而感到懊悔。
5. A: I was surprised at one time that I got to be

the chairman of the drama society.

B: Why? Why were you surprised?

A: Well, I came from, *certainly* an artist family and I'd read about the drama society and I thought chairpersons of the society were artistic giants, as a matter of fact.

A: 我曾经对我成为剧社主席感到惊讶。

B: 为什么? 为什么你感到很惊讶?

A: 嗯, 当然, 我来自于一个艺术家庭, 我阅读了有关剧社的材料。事实上, 我以前认为剧社的主席一定是艺术上的巨人。

come to that

• corroboration 证实 •

1. I was very impressed by the President. *Come to that*, I still am.

当时, 总统给我留下了很深的印象。关于这一点, 我仍然印象很深。

2. A: I should like an official explanation.

B: *Come to that*, you should make a written request.

A: 我希望得到正式的解释。

B: 关于这一点, 你应该写一个书面申请。

3. A: Haven't you ever noticed? The ads that have anything to do with cars are always on the second and third pages of the sports section.

B: *Come to that*, you're right. I'll bet there are a lot of other ads that always appear in the same section of the newspaper too.

A: 你没有注意到吗? 有关汽车的广告总是在体育版面的第二和第三页上。

B: 关于这一点,你是正确的。我敢打赌,还有许多其它的广告也是登载在报纸同一版面的。

4. A: Why do you live in the country?

B: Why do you, if it *comes to that*?

A: Oh, I like it. I couldn't bear the thought of living in the crowded and noisy cities.

A: 你为何要住在乡村里?

B: 如果问你这个问题你怎么回答?

A: 噢,我喜欢乡村,我想到要住在拥挤和吵闹的都市中就忍受不了了。

5. We're in for a rainy day tomorrow, and *come to that*, the day after too.

明天将下雨,谈到这一点,后天仍然将下雨。

6. My sister is not very tall, but *come to that*, she is not very short either.

我妹妹不高,但她也不矮。

consequently

· consequences 结果 ·

1. We lost our way in the mountains. *Consequently*, we had to spend the night in a deserted farm.
我们在山里迷了路。因此不得不在一个无人的农场里过夜。
2. There are other plants living on animals. They have long teeth and when an insect lands on a leaf, the flaps close, trapping it. *Consequently* they don't have to worry how to live on.
有一些植物以食动物而生存。它们有很长的牙齿。当一只昆虫飞落在它的枝叶上时,叶瓣就卷起来,抓住了昆虫。因此,它们不用为生存

而担忧。

3. We do not generally consider the game of chess to be a game in which 'real thought' is involved. *Consequently*, if we can present program for a computer which would play reasonably well, we must either admit that a computer can 'think' or else modify our conception and definition of thought.

我们通常并不把下棋看作需要“真正思维”的游戏。因此，如果我们给电脑编一套程序，使它能下棋下得不错，我们必须得承认电脑能“思维”或修改我们对思维的概念和定义。

4. The board members seem to share with me the same sort of opinions towards the problems we are facing. *Consequently* I get on with them wonderfully well.

董事会的成员和我对我们面临的问题看法似乎一致。因此我与他们相处得很好。

5. Water is the great need. *Consequently*, the Martian would hoard the water he consumes, never eliminating it as perspiration or wastes, for instance.

非常需要水。因此，火星人将贮存他们所耗费的水份，比如，永不以汗水或粪便的形式排除水份。

6. My son was a bright and eager student and, *consequently*, did well in his study.

我儿子是个聪明好学的学生，因此学习很好。

conversely

· *contrast* 对比 ·

1. The advanced instruction can only be given by a man who is himself active in research. *Conversely*, the preparation of advanced lectures often clarifies a research worker's ideas and gives him new ones.

只有本人积极参加科研的人才能作高级讲演。反过来看，准备高级讲演常能澄清研究者的思路，并赋予他新的想法。

2. *Conversely*, frustrations may be much more likely when a person in a new culture must finish a certain task within a limited time, whether the task be a business deal or completing a college degree that will satisfy the folks back home.

反之，要在限定的时间内在一个陌生的文化社会中完成某一任务（如使国人满意的一笔生意或取得一个学位）会使人十分恼火。

3. The technique used most often to obtain feedback is looking at the other person. If that person is also looking at us, we believe he or she is paying attention to what we say. *Conversely*, looking at the person speaking shows interest in what he or she is saying.

为得到反馈，最常用的技巧是看着对方。如果对方也看着我们，这使我们深信他或她正在注意我们所说的话。反过来说，看着讲话人显示了我们对他或她正在讲的话感兴趣。

4. Dull subjects invariably fail to elicit from the class much verbal response and the teacher finds it hard to motivate the students into participation.

Conversely, a 'good' subject can lead to an excessive response which the teacher is not able to control.

枯燥的主题不可避免地难以引起班里学生的语言反馈，教师也觉得难以调动学生参与的积极性。相反，一个“好”的主题将会导致教师无法控制极度积极的反馈。

5. We have seen that a class is determined by a characteristic simple or complex, *conversely*, any characteristic determines a class.

我们看到一个种类是由它的特点所决定的，无论这一特点是简单或复杂的。反过来说，任何特点都决定一个种类。

6. Some understanding of the underlying cultural value orientations should help to make diverse forms of nonverbal behavior immediately more comprehensible, and *conversely*, sensing patterns of nonverbal expressiveness should give us clues to the underlying value orientations.

理解一些基本的文化价值倾向性应该有助于更快地了解各种不同形式的非语言表达方法。反之，意识到非语言表达方法的表达性应该给我们提供了了解基本价值倾向性的线索。

7. Different nations have different customs. There are many customs in Japan that are not appreciated by Frenchmen, and *conversely*.

不同国家有不同的风俗。法国人不欣赏日本的许多风俗。反过来说，日本人也不欣赏许多法国人的风俗。

(to) cut a long story short • *suppression* 紧缩 •

1. *To cut a long story short*, Mark decided to turn down the job.
简而言之，马克决定拒绝这份工作。
2. When that arrangement came to a sad end, I made another arrangement with the school authorities. *To cut a long story short*, the school agreed to take me as a graduate student, considering it as an exceptional case.
当那一安排遗憾地失败后，我与学校当局又作了一次调解。长话短说，学校同意破例接受我为研究生。
3. *To cut a long story short*, the police broke into the flat, but found no one inside.
简而言之，警察冲进了公寓，但里面空无一人。
4. At that time they didn't have a driving test in this country. Well, *to cut a long story short*, my dad went straight down to the post office and bought himself a driving licence.
当时，在这个国家里还没有驾驶考核。长话短说，我父亲直接开车到了邮局，给自己买了张驾驶执照。
5. A: Scared you, did he?
B: He really did. Anyway, as I was saying, like... he, he checked us out, and ... he wanted to know if there was any damage on the van, and I said we just got some water sprayed on us from the radiator, from the squashed truck that had hit us, and *to make a long story short*, he just let us go. He said

he'd drive the soldier into town, you know, and he wouldn't even book him. He said the soldier had suffered enough, losing his truck.

A: 他把你吓坏了, 是吗?

B: 他的确把我吓坏了。总之, 像我刚才说的, ……他, 他检查了我们。嗯…… 他想弄清楚货车有什么损坏没有。我说: 我们被喷了一身水, 那辆撞我们的卡车的冷却器被撞坏了。长话短说吧, 他放我们走了。他说, 他得开车把那个大兵送回城去。你知道他都没记下这个大兵的违法行为。他说: 这个大兵够倒霉的了, 因为他的卡车也坏了。

D d

D'you know

· *confidentiality* 信任 ·

1. **D'you know**, I'm sure that's the man the police are looking for.
你知道，我敢肯定那就是警察正在追捕的男人。
2. **D'you know**, I think after all I shall buy that car. I'm convinced it is a real bargain.
你也知道，我觉得应该买下那辆车，我相信那是很合算的。
3. A: **D'you know**, you'll regret it.
B: We'll see.
A: 你知道，你将会后悔的。
B: 我们走着瞧。
4. A few days ago I went to see a careers adviser at London University. **D'you know**, he actually said that with my qualifications, I had to word my applications very carefully so as to turn it to my own advantage.
几天前，我去伦敦大学拜访了一位求职导师。你也知道他确实说了，有我这样的资历，我应该仔细推敲我申请书的用词，使它能对我有利。

5. A: *D'you know*, Peter, I've been in America for nearly six months and I still don't know which American paper to buy. Which one d'you recommend?

B: Well, I get The New York Times and our local newspaper and these I read pretty thoroughly if I can, and I also skim through one of the more popular dailies, for fun!

A: 你知道，彼得，我在美国待了已将近六个月，我仍然不知道买哪一种报纸。你推荐哪一份报纸？

B: 嗯，我看纽约时报和我们当地的报纸，如可能，我会仔细地阅读这些报纸，我有时也看一看那些更大众化的报纸。

E e

et cetera (etc.)

· *suppression* 紧缩 ·

1. He was quite a VIP at the time. Because when we were fighting for our people and country, *etc., etc., etc.*, he was the guy who was using his wits to push forward the development of automobile industry.
他当时是一位重要人物。因为当我们正在为了我们的人民、国家等等、等等战斗时，他运用了他的智慧推动了汽车工业的发展。
2. Far more problematic are the subtler errors, such as failing to offer a guest a drink (if this is the custom), failure to see a guest to the door, opening a gift in the presence of the giver or failing to do so, *etc.* depending on the pattern.
一些更微妙的错误更成问题，像忘记给客人倒茶(要是说这是风俗的话)，没有给客人开门，当面打开或没有打开礼物，等等。
3. The teacher should present this material first with a listening practice, reading across, that is, buck-book, luck-look, *etc.*, and then with group and individual repetition.

教师应该首先用听力练习的方式介绍这篇材料,念一遍这篇材料,也就是, buck-book, luck-look, 等等。然后由全体和个人重复一遍。

4. The activities will help you learn some of the speaking rules in social situations. If you can compare these activities to your own language, you can understand that in your language you speak differently to a good friend than to a professor, to your younger sister than to your father, *etc.*

这些练习将帮助你学习社交场合交谈的规则。假如你能比较一下这些练习和自己的母语,你会了解在你的母语中,你与一个好朋友交谈和与一位教授交谈方式不同,与你的妹妹和与你的父亲交谈方式不同,等等。

5. Designed for in-class use, these activities provide opportunities for practicing common social expressions which are formulaic and easily memorized, e. g., greetings, introductions, congratulations, *etc.*

这些练习旨在课内使用,它提供了操练常用社交表达用语的机会。这些用语是公式化的,也容易记忆,例如:问候,介绍,祝贺等等。

6. We are thinking of placing an order. We'd like to know what you can offer in this line as well as your sales terms, such as mode of payment, delivery, discount, *etc.*

我们正在考虑订货。我们想了解一下你们在这方面销售条件,诸如付款方式、装运方式以及折扣等等。

even so

· *concession* 让步 ·

1. The fire was out long ago, but *even so*, the smell of smoke was strong.
火早已熄灭, 但即使如此烟味仍很浓。
2. Sales to the general public are the least of a children's publisher's trade; *even so*, he is not aware that his wares look more and more like an extravagance to the book-buying parents or friends.
向公众直接销售, 根本不适合儿童读物出版商的贸易; 即使这样, 他仍未意识到他的货物对买书的父母或朋友来说日益变为一种奢侈。
3. A: Does his paper give any suggestions on the present economic policy?
B: Very few. But *even so*, it is still worth reading.
A: 他的论文对当前的经济政策提出了任何建议吗?
B: 极少。但即使如此, 它仍值得一读。
4. He's a very nice person. *Even so*, I don't really trust him.
他是个非常好的人, 即使如此, 我并不真正信任他。
5. A: Tom said it would take several weeks to repair the car. And he also said that it would cost a lot of money.
B: *Even so*, it might be worth the money. Cars are so expensive now!
A: 汤姆说修理这辆车需数周时间。他还说这需化许多钱。

B: 即使这样,也可能值得化这笔钱。汽车现在十分昂贵。

6. I don't believe serious damage can be done that way to the houses. It's when foundations subside that you get trouble. **Even so**, think of the village bell-tower. It looks like a drunkard leaning on a bar that isn't there. But it's a perfectly respectable bell-tower.

我不相信那样会对房子造成严重的损坏。只有当房基下沉时,才会有麻烦。即使这样,想想村里的钟楼。它看上去像个醉汉似的靠在一根并不存在的铁棍上。而它仍是一座相当雅观的钟楼。

even then

· *concession* 让步 ·

1. Professor Smith explained everything, but **even then** she didn't understand.
尽管史密斯教授解释了一切,她仍一窍不通。
2. Difficulties were increasing. **Even then** he did not lose heart.
尽管困难增加了,他也毫不灰心。
3. **Even then** he would not admit that it was his mistake.
直到那时,他还是不肯承认错误。
4. He was so badly wounded that he wasn't thought to have a chance. But they operated immediately. Much to their surprise he pulled through. **Even then**, it was some time before they would declare him out of danger.
他的伤如此之严重以至于被认为没有幸免的

机会。但他们立刻为他动了手术。使他们十分吃惊的是，他竟活了下来。尽管那样，他们还是等了一些时间后才宣布他已脱离危险。

5. Before I was too old I wanted to see the world. What I had dreamed of doing was taking a year off and sailing around the world alone. My boss said that he couldn't keep my job open for me and my boyfriend was against me going too — he said it was too dangerous. *Even then* I proceeded with my venture.

在我上了年纪之前，我想周游世界。我一直梦想的是用一年的时间独自一人驾船周游全球。我的上司说他不能为我保留职位。我的男友也反对——他认为这太危险。即使那样，我仍开始了我的冒险旅行。

eventually

• consequences 结果 •

1. So *eventually* we hear all possible shades of opinion on a particular subject.
乃至于最终我们听到了有关这一主题的各种可能有的看法。
2. It so happened that my brother was sent on a business trip to Xi'an last month and I told him to keep a close lookout for such a miniature terracotta. *Eventually* he succeeded.
我哥哥碰巧上月去西安出差。我让他密切注意是否有这样的微型兵马俑。终于他得以如愿以偿。
3. The mongooses killed off the rats and, with plenty of food, multiplied. The mongooses then ate

poultry, lamb and other wild creatures. *Eventually*, food became scarce and the mongoose population declined.

这些猫鼬除掉了老鼠后,由于有大量的食物而成倍成倍地繁殖。然后,猫鼬吃家禽、羊羔和其它野生动物。最后,食物稀少,猫鼬的数量下降了。

4. He further stated that he could undoubtedly do better as a peddler, and *eventually* become a millionaire.

他进而说道,他毫无疑问能成为成功的商贩,并在最终成为一位百万富翁。

5. And as mentioned at the beginning of this chapter, the developments in one society — if its communication industries, including language, are powerful enough — *eventually* encroaches on other societies, other languages.

如这一章开头所提及的,一个社会的电讯工业,包括语言,十分强大的话,这一社会的发展最终总会影响其它社会、其它语言。

6. After the balance of nature has been disturbed, a period of rehabilitation must occur and, *eventually*, a new balance is established.

大自然的平衡被打乱后,随后必须有一段恢复时间。最终,新的平衡又建立起来。

evidently

· *adverbial comments* 评价 ·

1. *Evidently*, he has been drinking.
很显然,他喝了酒。
2. *Evidently*, you didn't read it.

很显然，你未看过它。

3. The children moved without enthusiasm towards their aunt. *Evidently* her reputation as a storyteller did not rank high in their estimation.

孩子们神情冷漠地走向他们的姑母。很显然，他们对她讲故事的声誉评价不高。

4. The father has built up his own business making furniture. *Evidently*, he is proud of himself—hasn't he provided his wife with enough money for jewellery? Hasn't he sent his son to Cambridge?

父亲以制造家具起家，很明显，他为此十分自豪。难道他没有给他妻子许多钱购买首饰吗？难道他没有将自己的儿子送进剑桥就读吗？

5. Unlike listening skills, basic reading skills are taught in grade school. *Evidently*, many people have forgotten those lessons and poor reading habits are the cause of many problems in industry.

与听力不同，基础阅读技巧在小学里就已教授。很显然，许多人已忘记了这些课程。不良的阅读习惯在工业上造成了许多的问题。

sorry, excuse me

· *clarification* 澄清 ·

I beg your pardon

1. There will be a change in the weather. A belt of high pressure — *excuse me*, of high pressure will move rapidly across the country dispersing the present rain.

天气将有变化，一股高乐带——对不起，高压

带将迅速地向我国上空移动，驱走目前的大雨。

2. It's in the southeast, **sorry**, southwest of Asia.
这是在亚洲的东南部，不，西南部。
3. Then you add six spoonful of sugar—**sorry**, five spoonful—to the mixture and stir it with a wooden spoon for a few seconds.
然后，你加六汤匙食糖——对不起，五汤匙食糖，然后用木勺搅拌数秒钟。
4. A: Is the audience allowed to make any noises?
Sorry, is the audience allowed to express any opinions?
B: Yes, indeed they are. If someone feels that what the speaker is saying conforms with his opinions then he is perfectly at liberty to shout 'Hear!, Hear! '. If on the other hand he dislikes what is being said—he is only allowed to say 'Shame! '.
A: 允许听众发出声音吗？对不起，允许听众表达任何看法吗？
B: 是的。他们可以表达自己的看法。如果同意讲演人正在讲述的观点，他完全有自由叫道：“听啊！听啊！”。如果他不喜欢正在发表的观点，他只能说“丢人！”
5. It is treated in the sentence as a noun—**I beg your pardon**— as an adjective.
它在句子中用作名词——哦，对不起——作形容词。
6. A: He could probably teach.
B: He wouldn't like that. He says he wouldn't be a teacher if it were the last job on earth—

Oh, *I beg your pardon*, Headmaster, I didn't mean—.

A: 他可能会成为教师。

B: 他不喜爱教书。他说即使这是世界上唯一的工作, 他也不做——噢, 请原谅, 校长, 我不是指——。

F f

finally

• *A/consequences* 结果 •

1. Tom *finally* got promoted. He is going to be the new manager.

汤姆最终得到了提升，他将成为新任经理。

2. Farming land is becoming scarce, so country people are moving to the towns and cities in the hope of finding a better standard of living. But the cities have not been able to provide housing, and the newcomers live in crowded slums. *Finally*, there are too few jobs and unemployment leads to further poverty.

农田越来越少，因此农民们正向城镇搬迁，希望能找到更高的生活水准。但是城市未能给新来者提供足够的住房，因此他们都挤在贫民窟里。最后，工作太少，失业导致了进一步的贫困。

3. When the applications come in, two of the managers of the agency go through them, and *finally* select the four candidates who seem to have the best qualifications.

申请书收到后，两位经理将全部看一遍，最后

挑选出资历最佳的四位候选人。

4. The play reveals something about some of the characters. It is likely to give signs of the forthcoming conflict. The action gradually reaches a crisis or climax, followed by the falling action. **Finally**, the end will in some way tie everything together and perhaps reinforce the theme of the play.

剧目反映一些人物的特征。该剧很可能提供一些即将发生的冲突的预兆。表演逐渐达到高潮，接着慢慢地平息。最终，结尾将一切串在一起，强调剧目的主题。

• *B/enumeration* 列举 •

1. On the basis of the students' notes, the teacher will tell the class whom they will choose for the job and why. The class then discusses their choice. **Finally**, a vote can be taken to see who was the general favourite.

依据学生写的字条，教师将告诉全班他们将选哪一位做这一工作，以及为什么。然后，全班学生评论自己的选择。最后可进行投票，看谁最受人拥护。

2. Peter came to my office at 2 p. m. We had a detailed discussion followed by afternoon tea. **Finally**, we signed a contract.

彼得下午二点来我办公室。我们先进行了详细的讨论，然后共饮午茶。最后我们签了一份合同。

firstly

· *enumeration* 列举 ·

First Second Last

Firstly Secondly Lastly

Third

Thirdly

1. **Firstly** we must... , **secondly** we must... , and **lastly** we must...

首先，我们必须……，其次，我们必须……，最后，我们必须……。

2. A: What other soft drinks have we got at home?

B: Well, **firstly**, there's the Coca - Cola...

Then we've got some 7up...

A: 家里还有什么其它饮料?

B: 嗯，第一，有可口可乐，还有一些七喜汽水

.....

3. There are two problems connected with children's education. **First**, children lack the spirit of hard-working in the study. Then our problem is that the children spend too much of their spare time watching TV programs.

有两个问题与孩子的教育有关系。第一，孩子在学习中缺少努力刻苦的精神。另外，孩子们占用太多的课余时间看电视节目。

4. There are two things you must remember when you are travelling abroad. **Firstly**, you

shouldn't go out by yourself alone as you may lose your way in an unfamiliar city. And the other thing, of course, is you must bring with you your visa and passport wherever you go.

在国外旅游,你必须记住两件事。第一,你不应该独自一人出去,因为你有可能在一个陌生城市里迷路。第二件事,当然你无论到哪儿都必须随身携带护照和签证。

5. Now as to your duties. *First*, you empty all the ash-trays and wastepaper baskets. Then you take this key and go downstairs, open the post-box and bring the mail upstairs. After that, you can water the plants, but don't give them too much water.

谈到你的职责,首先,你倒空所有的烟灰缸和废纸篓。然后你拿这把钥匙下楼,将信箱里的信件取上来。做完这些后,去给花草浇水,但水不要浇得太多。

6. Traditional grammar books are of limited value. Let us look briefly at some of their shortcomings. *Firstly*, they have been far too interested in history and often confused historical statements about the language.

Secondly, the traditional grammars are almost wholly interested in the written language with scant, if any, attention to speech.

传统语法的价值有限。让我们简要地看一看它们的不足之处。

首先,它们过分重视了历史,常将关于语言的一些历史性论述混淆起来。

第二,传统语法几乎完全论述书面语,而忽视

了口语。

7. The best thing that can happen to us is that we catch a bus *first* within the next few minutes. The next best thing is for there to be a bus we can catch even if it means a long wait. The very worst thing that can happen is for the bus to be so full that it doesn't stop.

最好我们能在几分钟内赶上公共汽车。其次较幸运的是,即使要等很长时间,但我们能乘上公共汽车。最糟糕的是公共汽车挤满了人以至于它到站不停。

for all I know

· *limitation* 限制 ·

1. *For all he knows*, we might be in Boston.
他没想到我们会在波士顿。
2. *For all we knew*, the very files we were supposed to photograph were already on their way.
说不定那些该由我们去拍摄的文件已在途中。
3. *For all I know*, the problem may have been solved.
问题也许早就解决了,谁知道呢。
4. *For all I know*, he may well be guilty, but I really feel sorry for him.
也许他有罪,可我真为他感到遗憾。
5. *For all we know*, the motor-car industry may become more important and we will mass-produce some of the best cars in the world for export and the home market.
说不定,汽车工业将变得更为重要,我们将为国内外市场生产出最好的汽车。

6. People are always saying that he first started his writing career in the First World War. But this is quite untrue. We have a wealth of material from the Second World War and *for all I know* — I certainly know of his writing from the Second World War.

人们总是说，他首先在第一次世界大战中开始了他的写作生涯。但这并不完全正确。我们有大量第二次世界大战中的资料证实，也许……我肯定他的写作生涯开始于第二次世界大战。

for all that

· *concession* 让步 ·

- a. 1. *For all his wealth*, he is very mean.
他虽然很富有，但很小气。
2. The new economic policy has helped create an area of stability and promote orderly business conditions. *For all its imperfections*, the truth is that the country would be less confident, less secure and less prosperous if the new economic policy was not adopted.
新的经济政策帮助建立了安定的领域，促进了有秩序的贸易条件。尽管还不完善，但如不采纳这一新的经济政策，这个国家将更缺少信心，更不安定，更不兴旺。
3. The country, *for all the crises* it had, remained peaceful and stable.
尽管经历了重重危机，这个国家还是安定和平的。
4. 'Who has ever made compost that did not promote a fine crop of weeds, *for all its humus*

value?'

谁没有做过尽管有腐蚀价值，但并不促进杂草生长的混合肥料？

5. The trouble with you is that *for all your noisy liberal views*, you're a snob at heart. You don't want women to leave their kitchens.

你的问题是你尽管吵吵嚷嚷地表示你的开明态度，但你却是个十足的伪君子。你只是不想让妇女离开厨房。

b. 1. The main street now was one of the most important routes to the metropolis. The traffic was incessant. *For all that*, in the warm twilight it had a remote and peaceful air.

这条大街是通向这座大都市的最重要的道路之一。交通从不停顿。尽管如此，在温暖的夜空繁星下，它充满着僻静和安宁的气氛。

2. *For all that* they represent the views and aspirations of their members, the Union Leaders have shown themselves to be sadly out of touch with the masses of workers.

尽管他们提出了他们成员的观点和愿望，但很遗憾的是工会领导已显示了他们与广大的工人缺乏联系。

3. The engineer failed again and again, but *for all that*, he will never stop doing his experiments.

这位工程师失败了一次又一次。尽管如此，他将永不停止他的实验。

4. They made great efforts in opening the safe, but *for all that*, they could not open it.

他们竭力要打开保险柜，但尽管如此，他们

仍无法打开它。

5. There's plenty of grass here. More than enough for all the animals. But grass, *for all that*, is not the most easily digested food.

这儿有足够的草，足够供所有的动物食用。但尽管如此，草是最不容易消化的食物。

for example/instance • *apposition* 同位 •
e.g.

1. A: Alan, so you think radio or television network could survive without the eagerness of people to support them?

B: I do not. I mean, *for example*, radio or television networks would go out of business if people showed no interest in them.

A: 爱伦，你认为如果没有人们大力支持，无线电和电视网能生存下去吗？

B: 我想不能。如果人们对它们失去兴趣，那么它们就得停止业务了。

2. While hand-shaking may allow some analogical interpretation (firmness of grip, energy and length of the shake, *for example*), bowing is more visibly analogical.

握手可能有些相似的含义(例如：握手时间，松紧的程度，力度和时间的长短)，那么鞠躬的相似性就更明显了。

3. Driving customs — including who honks at whom and why, reactions to stop signs, *for example* — may be appropriate indications of more traditional values and patterns of social relation-

ships.

驾驶车辆的习俗——例如包括谁对谁按喇叭及为什么按喇叭，对停车讯号的反应——能恰当地反映出更传统的价值概念和社会关系形式。

4. We must know various types of English to suit different purposes, *for example*, English for taking part in conversation, writing announcement and notices, giving directions, writing reports and summaries.

我们必须为适应各种目的掌握各种类型的英语。例如，进行会话的口语，写通知，告示，发布指令和写总结报告等各种类型的英语。

5. There are many sources of air pollution; exhaust fumes, *for example*.

空气污染有许多来源，例如废气。

6. These activities provide opportunities for practicing common social expressions; *e. g.*, greetings, partings, introductions, complaints, congratulations, etc.

这些练习提供了操练常用社交表达方法的机会。例如，问候，告别，介绍，抱怨和祝贺等等。

7. The phrases are written in a standard orthography, but one modeling of the expressions should be done in colloquial conversational style and the differences, and pointed out to the students, *e. g.*, How are you doing? —How ya doin?

这些短语以标准缀字法顺序排列，但其中的一种表达方法应以口语会话形式操练。应向学生指出不同之处，例如：你好吗？——你怎么样？

8. Ask your instructor to discuss with you the dif-

ferent kinds of situations that require apologies or excuses, *e. g.*, being late or forgetting to write, losing your temper or hurting someone's feelings. 与你的教员讨论一下各种不同的需要道歉的情景,例如:迟到,忘了写信,发了脾气或伤害了别人的感情。

9. Ask the students to read any material available, *e. g.*, articles in China Daily, Beijing Review, or China Reconstructs, about one of China's Antarctic expeditions.

要求学生阅读他们可得到的任何材料,例如:中国时报,北京周报,中国建设中有关中国考察南极的文章。

10. Style frequently reflects the writer's personality, mood, attitudes, education, and general background. We choose words to suit the audience, the occasion, the topic, and the genre (*e. g.*, short story, essay, argumentation).

作者的风格经常反映了他的个性,情绪,态度,教育和总的背景。我们选择适合于听众,场合,主题,类型(如:短篇小说,散文,辩论文)的词语。

furthermore

• *amplification* 扩充 •

1. The new house is in a good neighbourhood. ***Furthermore***, it is near a shopping center.
新房子所处的地区很好。除此之外,它还靠近一家购物中心。
2. It made me realize one important fact. To live a rich and full life, one must make use of every

minute of one's life, whether one is a worker, a farmer, an intellectual, or an officer. **Furthermore**, one must do nothing that will cause regret later.

这使我认识到了一个十分重要的事实。无论一个人是工人,农民,知识分子或军官,要过丰富,充实的生活,他必须充分利用生命的每一分钟。此外,一个人不应做任何事后会后悔的事情。

3. He was a good businessman and he was honest. **Furthermore**, the summer hotel property that he owned and operated on paid about a tenth of the town's total tax assessment.

他是位精明,诚实的商人。此外,他所拥有,开业的夏日旅馆这一财产支付了镇上全部税收总数的十分之一。

4. It goes without saying that you will not always agree with the writer. **Furthermore** as your knowledge accumulates, your reactions to the same ideas may differ at different times.

当然,你肯定不会一直同意作者的观点。此外,随着你的知识的不断积累,你对相同的观点的反映在不同的时期会有所不同。

5. Even today whether we can occupy Antarctica or not is still uncertain. **Furthermore**, we know relatively little about it.

即使在今天,我们能否占据南极仍是个未知数。此外,相对来说,我们对南极了解很少。

6. I see. But as you know, the world market has been rather inactive recently. **Furthermore**, our exchange quota is insufficient. Business isn't as

easy as it was. As we are long — standing buyers, we'd like to have special consideration.

原来是这样。但是你也知道。世界市场近来很不景气，而且我们的外汇额也不足，做买卖不像过去那么容易了。鉴于我们是你方的老买主，希望给予特殊考虑。

G g

generally

· *modification* 婉转 ·

1. **Generally** though, he's pretty good, you must admit. One of the best footballers I've ever seen—when he's on form.

但一般来说，他相当不错，这你必须得承认。当他竞技状况好的时候，他是我所见到过的最优秀的足球队员之一。

2. **Generally** we insure W. A. (W. P. A) (with particular average) on a C. I. F. offer. Special risks, such as TPND (Theft, Pilferage and Non-delivery), leakage, breakage, oil, freshwater, etc. can also be covered upon request.

一般来讲，我们在到岸价里包括水渍险。特殊险，如偷窃险、提货不着险、漏损险、破损险、油污险、淡水险等等也可以根据客户要求投保。

3. In some cases, such as the wrist watches, which always have a steady market, we keep a stock in London and act as distributors as well as agents.

Generally, however, we pass on the orders of our clients to the manufacturers for supply.

有的商品，如手表，市场稳定，我们在伦敦就有

库存。我们经销商品，兼作代理。然而，一般来说，我们把顾客的订货单送交制造商去供货。

4. **Generally**, the most personal approach should be used. The more personal a message, the more effective it will be.

一般来说，应该用最直接的方式。你表达意思的方式越直接了当效果也就越好。

5. Usually, the reporting of information upward is routine and done in writing. The company needs information from its employees concerning their day-to-day activities. **Generally**, this type of information is reported by entering it on a form of some type and is not difficult to provide.

通常，向上反映信息是常规性的，常用书面的形式。公司要求来自于雇员的有关他们每日工作的汇报。一般来说，这种汇报并不困难，只要填一下某种形式的表格即可。

6. An industrial communication must be quickly and easily understood. The way to achieve such a communication is to write short, simple sentences. However, brevity and simplicity can be overdone. Too many short sentences make the message choppy and disjointed, keeping it from flowing smoothly. **Generally**, a sentence should contain from fifteen to nineteen words.

在工业领域上的通讯必须要速度快，容易懂。要达到这种目的，可以通过运用简短扼要的句子。但简短扼要也会做得太过分。短句太多会使文章显得不连贯，脱节，使它的文字不流畅。一般来说，一个句子应该有 15 到 19 个词。

generally speaking

· *modification* 婉转 ·

1. **Generally speaking**, I like taking a walk after dinner, but not on rainy days.
一般来说, 除非雨天, 我喜爱晚餐后散步。
2. It is long enough to develop and convey his ideas fully but not long enough to alienate the reader. **Generally speaking**, its length is appropriate for the complexity of the material.
要充分阐述, 表达自己的观点, 这已够长了, 但还未长到吓唬住读者。一般地说来, 由于材料的复杂性, 它的长度正好恰当。
3. **Generally speaking**, letters, reports, and memorandums are the categories of writing used in industry.
一般说来, 工业上的书写种类有信件、报告和备忘录。
4. Standards of dress and grooming have changed considerably in this country over the years. **Generally speaking**, we dress with less formality than in the past.
在这个国家, 穿着与装饰的标准在过去的几年中起了很大的变化。一般地说来, 我们的穿着不像以前那么俗套。
5. A: Is it possible for us to have a representative that could stay permanently in Beijing?
B: **Generally speaking**, yes, we welcome the establishment of representative offices by foreign companies in Beijing. Of course, there are more details to be attended to. We cannot settle it in a few words.

A: 我们能不能派出代表常驻北京?

B: 一般来说, 我们欢迎外国公司在北京设立代表处, 当然还需要考虑到一些细节, 我们是不能用三言两语就可以解决的。

6. In addition to needing information from those of higher rank, there are times when an employee may need or want to provide the company with information. *Generally speaking*, there are two types of situations which involve passing information upward — either to report facts or data, or to suggest improvements in procedures.

除了上层领导需要信息外, 有时雇员可能也需要或想要给公司提供信息。一般地说来, 在两种情况下, 需要向上传递信息——要么是报告事实或数据, 或对改进工作过程提出建议。

H h

hence

• *consequence* 结果 •

1. **Hence** he'll trust no one in his class.
从今以后,他不会信任班上的任何人了。
2. The villa was built on the side of a hill. **Hence** it was named Hillside.
这座别墅位于一座小山边。因此它被称之为“山坡别墅”。
3. Only by seeing coloured objects can one know different colours. **Hence**, a man blind from birth cannot know what colours mean.
只有通过观看有色物体,一个人才能知道不同的颜色。因此,一个天生的盲人是不能理解什么是颜色的。
4. An architect's drawing is the plan for a building, and is used in erecting the building, usually soon after the drawing has been done. **Hence** it has direct, prompt and actual results.
一位建筑师的设计图纸是一座大楼的建筑计划。通常设计图纸完成后即被用来建造大楼。因此,它有着直接的,立竿见影的实际效果。

honestly

· *modification* 婉转 ·

1. **Honestly**, a letter of credit would increase the cost of my import. When I open a letter of credit with a bank, I have to pay a deposit. That'll tie up my money and add to my cost.
 老实说, 信用证会增加我方进口货的成本。要在银行开立信用证, 我得付一笔押金。这样, 那一部分资金就无法周转, 因此会增加成本。
2. A: Well, you know the job I went for today—I didn't get it.
 B: Oh!
 A: It's the tenth job! How maddening!
 B: Oh, come on! It can't be as bad as that.
 A: **Honestly**, Richard, that's what I really wanted, that job.
 B: Well, cheer up. Try and look on the bright side. Maybe there's something better round the corner.
 A: 嗯, 你知道我今天去申请那份工作——我没得到。
 B: 是吗?
 A: 这是我申请的第十份工作了。真令人恼火。
 B: 嗯, 算了! 没有那么糟糕。
 A: 说实话, 理查德, 那份工作是我一心想得到的。
 B: 别灰心。要看到光明的一面。可能会有更好的工作在等待你。
3. A: I'm sure that I could do the work. I feel that I have the necessary qualifications.
 B: **Honestly**, I was very impressed by your rec-

ommendation letters and talking to you has reinforced that good impression. However, we naturally want to interview the other applicants before we make any final decision.

A: 我确信我能做这件工作。我感到我有所需的那些条件。

B: 说实话, 你的推荐信给我留下很深的印象。与你的谈话加深了这种印象。然而, 我们自然要面试每一位申请者, 然后作出最后的决定。

4. I know you want to go to the movies very much. But *honestly* I think you should stay home and review your lessons.

我知道你十分想去看电影。但说实话, 我认为你应该呆在家里, 复习功课。

5. A: If you go, we cannot be responsible for you.

B: I know.

A: Quite *honestly*—and if you'll excuse my saying so — I think you're making a mistake.

A: 如果你要走, 我们不能对你负责。

B: 我知道。

A: 老实说——如你能原谅我这么讲——我认为你在犯一个错误。

6. A: I'm not sure he's ready yet.

B: Nor am I, *honestly*, but the longer he stays here the harder it gets.

A: You're quite right.

A: 我不能肯定, 他已准备完毕。

B: 说实话, 我也不能肯定, 但他在这儿呆的时间越长, 就越困难。

A: 你说得对。

however· A / *concession* 让步 ·

1. I don't know what to do myself. **However**, I'll do my best to help you.
我自己也不知道怎么办。但我会尽力帮助你。
2. There are thornless kinds of blackberries. They are just as productive as the barbed types. **However**, the thornless varieties are not so vigorous as the others.
有几种无刺的黑莓。它们的生长速度可与有刺的黑莓相媲美。但无刺黑莓没有其它种类那么茁壮。
3. The photographers kept their words and not a shutter was clicked until the actress took up the pre-arranged position. The mood, **however**, was distinctly frosty.
摄影师们遵守了他们的诺言，在这位女演员站在事先安排的位置之前，没有按一下快门。但情绪明显地十分冷淡。
4. He has, **however**, achieved more than any of his predecessors.
然而，他比他的任何哪位前任都干得出色。
5. The essay is all right; there is room for improvement, **however**.
这篇文章不错，但仍有改进的余地。

· B / *continuation* 继续 ·

1. We began to play tennis. **However**, it started to rain, so we went home.
我们开始打网球。可是天下起了雨，所以我们

就回家去。

2. I felt a bit tired. **However**, it's probably just the weather.

我感到有点累，但这也许只是天气的关系吧。

3. One still has to search for a long time to find a bookshop. What gives the visitor his worst shock, however, is the so-called 'bar'. It is so small and untidy that one would hardly recognize it from the outside. **However**, first impressions are sometimes deceptive, particularly in times of rapid development.

人们仍要花很长的时间去寻找一家书店。但是，使来访者最震惊的是所谓的“酒吧”。这种酒吧如此之小和混乱以至于很难从外部辨认出它是酒吧。然而，第一印象有时有欺骗性，特别是在飞速发展的时代里。

I i

i. e.

· apposition 同位 ·

1. In the last year of her life, *i. e.* 1968, she gave increasing evidence of frail health.
在她生命的最后一年,即1968年,她的每况愈下的健康状况越来越明显了。
2. There was a good, genuine reason for the student's inability, *i. e.*, his problem with his hearing.
这位学生之所以能力差,其最根本的原因是他的听力有问题。
3. Even failure and disappointment have their positive side, *i. e.*, they may be valuable learning experiences.
即使是挫折和失败也有它们积极的一面,那就是它们能成为有价值的经验教训。
4. When a child builds a house out of his toy bricks he is arranging the bricks (*i. e.* the wooden blocks) in a certain way in the form of a house.
当一个孩子在用积木搭建房子时,他是在用砖,即木块,砌一座房子。
5. It is possible to express a complicated idea so

briefly that it can be apprehended at a glance. The choice of appropriate marks, *i. e.* shorthand symbols, is often very important.

要表达一个复杂的观点,使其简要到一目了然的程度,这完全有可能。为此选择适当的符号,即速写符号,往往是十分重要的。

if

· *contrast* 对比 ·

1. **If** I weren't (wasn't) weak in health, I could work in a factory.

我如果不是因为健康原因,就可以到工厂去干活了。

2. **If** he should change his mind, I would not be surprised.

如果他想要改变主意,我是不会感到吃惊的。

3. He may assume that, the plastic dishes are cheap, local, and practical and says nothing about them, disappointing the hostess. But suppose he guesses that these are special and says so with a compliment? **If** the hostess was only using what she had and was a little embarrassed by her humble plastic dishes, his compliment might make her more embarrassed.

他可能猜测这些塑料盘子很便宜,本地产品,很实用,因此对此不作评论,这样就会使女主人十分失望。但假设他猜想女主人是特意用这些盘子而发表一番赞美之词呢?如果女主人只有这些盘子而迫不得已并为她那些上不了台面的塑料盘子感到困窘的话,那他的溢美之词可能会使她更局促不安。

4. The ship was soon repaired and, *if* it never ventured to cross the Atlantic during stormy weather, would last for another 10 years.
这艘船很快就修复完毕。如果它不再冒险在暴风雨的天气里横渡大西洋的话,它还能再用上十年。
5. I would be perfectly happy, *if* I could get that computer.
如果我能得到那台电脑,我将感到非常高兴。

if you like**• apposition 同位 •**

1. A: Would you mind very much if I went down the road to the phone box?
B: Oh, it's about ten minutes' walk. *If you like* I could drive you there.
A: Oh, would you? Thanks.
A: 我去街上的电话亭打个电话好吗?
B: 走着去要十分钟左右。如你乐意,我可以开车送你去那儿。
A: 噢,是吗?谢谢。
2. The aim was to collectivise private businesses, nationalise it, *if you like*, which meant putting them under the control of the State.
目的是将私营企业集体化,国有化,如你乐意这么说的话,就是将它们置于国家的控制之下。
3. A: Shall we go for a swimming?
B: Yes, *if you like*.
A: 我们去游泳好吗?
B: 好的,如果你乐意的话。
4. I'll lead the way, *if you like*.

如果你乐意的话,这次我来带路。

5. It's a wonderful opportunity, a paid holiday in California *if you like*.

那是一次绝好的机会。可以说是带薪去加州度假。

6. A: I could go to the shops for you *if you like*.

B: I would be extremely grateful if you would.

A: 如果你乐意的话,我能替你去买那些东西。

B: 如果你能替我去商店,我将十分感激。

if you see / know what I mean

· *clarification* 澄清 ·

1. A: I'll leave the envelope then, and you may put your fine in it. Another police officer will call tomorrow and collect it.

B: Oh, I'm sure a fine policeman has something better to do than go round collecting empty envelopes.

A: I hope it won't be empty, sir — *if you see what I mean*.

A: 那么我留给你一个空信封,你可以将你的罚金放在信封里。明天另一位警察会来取。

B: 哦,我相信一个好警察是不会到处溜达以收取空信封的。

A: 我希望信封不是空的,先生——如果你懂我的意思。

2. A: Yes, but he particularly wanted to stay in the north.

B: That's not possible, I'm afraid.

A: But is he obliged to go if he doesn't want to?

B: His personal wishes may be taken into account, but he must accept our decision, *if you see what I mean*.

A: 是的,可他特别想待在北方。

B: 恐怕不行。

A: 如果他不愿去,也必须服从吗?

B: 会考虑到他的个人愿望,但他必须服从我们的决定,如果你懂我的意思。

3. I was the youngest child. As the youngest child you were always trying to make your own decisions, *if you know what I mean*.

我是最小的孩子,作为一个最小的孩子,你总是力争自己拿主意,如果你能理解我的意思。

4. A: Look, that's not what I said ... I said I thought it was a pity you sold that house. That's all.

B: But I don't understand ...

A: Um ... I don't want to say flat ... er ... *if you know what I mean*. I mean, if only you'd reconsidered it before you sold the house.

A: 注意,这并不是我说的...我说了我认为你卖了那幢房子很可惜,就这些。

B: 但我不理解...

A: 唔...我不想直截了当的说...如果你理解我的意思。我是说如果在将房子出售之前,你再考虑一下该多好。

I mean

• A /clarification 澄清•

1. You're fatter. It suits you. *I mean*, you're still a

little bean pole, but you've lost that undernourished look.

你胖了一些,这适合于你。我的意思是你仍然瘦得像根小豆芽,但不再看上去营养不良了。

2. I was fortunate in that I was able to become a model. To start with, it was big money. *I mean*, big money for me—fifty bucks an hour.

我能成为一位模特儿是幸运的。首先,能赚大钱。我的意思是对我来说是大钱——每小时五十块钱。

3. I mean he shamelessly writes them as books to be sold on railway bookstalls and airport stands — *I mean* they are deliberately there for the money.

我指的是他厚颜无耻地将它们写成书,在车站和机场的书店里出售——我的意思是这些书纯粹是为了赚钱。

4. In this life we lead — I don't mean human life in general, *I mean* life in this particular age and in this particular country — we don't do the things we want to do

在我们的生活中——我不是指人们的一般生活,我指的是在这一特定国家在特定时代的生活——我们不再做随心所欲的事情了

5. I have no right to censor people's advertisements. One feels that people should be allowed to advertise and that — *I mean*, who am I, to stop people doing things which are completely legal?

我没有权利审查人们的广告。一般认为,应允许人们做广告。另外——我的意思是我算老几,我怎么能阻止人们做完全合法的事情呢?

· *B / apposition* 同位 ·

1. He likes being cuddled, but not by me. *I mean*, when he was tiny his father cuddled him. He liked that.

他喜欢被人搂抱,但不喜欢我抱他。我指的是当他幼小的时候,他父亲常搂抱他,他喜欢那样。

2. I'm in business to make money. I give people what they want. *I mean* ordinary people.

我做生意是为了赚钱。我给了人们所需要的东西,我指的是普通百姓。

3. Without requesting and obtaining permission from someone, you should not touch his or her personal property, *I mean*, objects on his or her desk.

没有提出请求或得到允许,就不应该碰别人的私人物品,我指的是放在他或她桌子上的物品。

4. A: They're all the same, these politicians.

B: I think he was right to emphasize the idea of planning — economic planning, *I mean*.

A:他们都一个样,这些政客们。

B:我认为他是对的,强调计划——我的意思是经济计划。

in actual fact

· *corroboration* 证实 ·

1. A reliable employment agency can be very helpful. They have listings of job offerings from both large and small companies. *In actual fact*, firms

too small to have a personnel department use agencies to find all of their employees.

一所可靠的职业介绍所是十分有用的,他们有各大、小公司所能提供的职业清单。事实上,一些小公司没有自己的人事部门。它们就通过职业介绍所来雇佣他们的雇员。

2. In some cases, such as applying for an out-of-town job, a formal letter of application is required. *In actual fact*, classified ads often specify that application be made by letter.

在有些情况下,如申请外地的一个职业,就需要正式的申请书。实际上求职广告常常指定需写信申请职位。

3. A special language and typing skill are required for humans to communicate directly with computers. *In actual fact*, a person can communicate with some computers by voice. It is common to hear the computer talk back. Some cash registers at supermarkets call out the price of each item as it is checked. As our ability to communicate with the computer increases, so will its usefulness.

人类需要一门特殊语言和打字技术与电脑直接交流。实际上,人们可与一些电脑交谈。听电脑对话是普通的事。一些超级市场的收款机在核对物品价格时报出每一件物品的价钱。随着我们与电脑交流的能力的提高,它的用途也就越来越广泛。

4. It is inappropriate to close a conversation in English with such an expression as "I'm sorry to have wasted so much of your valuable time," which

implies that the time spent is simply “wasted”.

In actual fact, it is an apology.

用“十分抱歉,浪费了你好许多宝贵的时间”这样的句子来结束英语的会话是不适当的。因为它暗示了所用去的时间被浪费了。实际上,这句句子是用来表示道歉的。

5. A: My wife and I have been planning to buy a house for some time, but somehow we find it difficult to make our choice, and your house seems to be perfect.

B: ***In actual fact***, we made our decision rather quickly. We're expecting a baby in April, so we want to get everything fixed.

A: Congratulations!

A: 我和我妻子计划买幢房子已有一些时日了。但不知怎么的,我们发现很难作出抉择,你的房子似乎正合我们的心意。

B: 实际上,我们相当快地作出了我们卖房子的决定。因为我们四月份就要有孩子了。因此我们想将一切都安排妥当。

A: 祝贺你们!

in addition

• *amplification* 扩充 •

1. To understand our culture is not easy. ***In addition***, it is often difficult to recognize rituals within our own culture.

要理解我们的文化不容易。再之,要了解我们自己文化中的宗教仪式的程序也常常是困难的。

2. We have talked about different cultures. ***In addition***, we should recall from our earlier discus-

sions that some cultures may allow forms of qualities which are not generally acceptable in other societies.

我们已谈论过不同的文化。再之,我们应该回忆起在早些时候的讨论中谈及有些文化允许一些形式的特性存在,而这些特性在其它社会一般是不能接受的。

3. The comprehension questions can also be used as a paired activity, with one student asking a question and another giving the answer, until all the students in the class have had the opportunity to participate. *In addition*, the students can be asked to write out the answers as a homework assignment.

理解测试问题也能用在一对一活动中。由一个学生问问题,另一个学生回答问题,直到班里每一个学生都有机会参加。此外,可要求学生将回答作为回家作业写下来。

4. Exercises in writing are provided. *In addition*, oral work in this section is intended to help to develop the students' communicative abilities.

此书包括各种写作练习。再之,这一部分的口语练习旨在帮助学生提高交际能力。

in all

· *summing up* 总结 ·

1. *In all*, there are at least ten common alternatives for the equivalent of "you" and a comparable number for "I".

总之,至少有十个与“你”同义的普通用语,“I”也同样如此。

2. Of all this vast continent only about one per cent is exposed rock; all the rest is covered with a mantle of snow and ice, which varies from a few feet to as much as two miles in depth. **In all**, there are over five million square miles covered with ice, and this huge area has a tremendous cooling effect on the air which moves over it.

在这辽阔的陆地上,只有大约十分之一的面积是暴露在外的岩石;其余的土地都覆盖着一层冰雪。冰雪层有几英尺深,最深处有二英里深。总之,五百多万平方英里的面积上都覆盖着冰。这一巨大的地区对任何经过它上空的空气都有极大的冷却效应。

3. When people are asked why they've taken up a particular hobby they tend to give very different reasons. Some say that they feel they ought to do something useful in their spare time; others talk about self-improvement and the importance of learning to do something new. Some people say that their hobby, if it's an outdoor hobby, has been a means of making new friends and exchanging ideas. **In all**, taking up a hobby is simply having a suitable pastime for one's free hours.

当问及人们为何要选择某一特定的业余爱好时,他们会说出各种原因。有些说他们感到应该在他们的业余时间做些有用的事;另一些谈论自我进取和学习新东西的重要性。一些人说他们的室外业余爱好是为了交新朋友和交换思想。总之,选择一业余爱好只不过是在空余时间有一个合适的消遣。

4. There are general magazines with circulations of up to a million: women's publications; religious periodicals for all denominations; fiction magazines; magazines dealing with sports, gardening and other hobbies and humour. **In all**, we have in Britain over 4000 periodical publications.

有些大众化杂志发行量高达一百多万册:妇女杂志,各教派的期刊,科幻杂志;有关运动,园艺和其它爱好及幽默的杂志。总之,在英国我们发行四千多种期刊。

5. Well, the purpose of any newspaper is first of all to inform as accurately as possible; secondly, to instruct by means of its articles, and thirdly of course to entertain by various means. **In all**, the newspaper tries to provide a service and cater for different tastes. It's a competitive business like any other.

任何报纸的首要目的是尽可能精确地提供信息。第二,通过各种文章对读者进行教导。第三当然是以各种方式提供娱乐。总而言之,报纸力图满足各种口味的读者并提供服务。它就像任何其他有竞争的生意一样。

in a manner of speaking • *apposition* 同位 •

1. The important truth remains that a worker who cannot stop working when he feels like it is a slave. So, **in a manner of speaking**, is the employer who has to employ somebody he cannot afford or does not wish to employ.

重要的事实是如一个工人不愿意工作而又不能

停止工作那就是一个奴隶。不妨说,一个雇主雇了他负担不起或不愿雇用的人也是如此。

2. So, *in a manner of speaking*, there isn't much difference nowadays in speed or power of a car. You can only go fifty-five on the highway anyway.

不妨这么说吧,现在车速的快慢和马力的大小并没有多大的关系,反正在公路上你只能开五十五英里。

3. A: That was pretty powerful acting! I didn't realize she was such a good actress. What did you think?

B: I was impressed. However, there was something about the supporting actor with the uniform. You know the one I mean—with the mustache. There was, *in a manner of speaking*, something wrong.

A: 这是一场精彩的表演!我从未料到她是如此优秀的一位女演员。你的看法呢?

B: 给我的印象很深。但那位穿制服的配角有些问题,你知道我指的是哪位——有胡子的那位。不妨说,有些地方出了差错。

4. Tom is a writer, *in a manner of speaking*.

可以说汤姆是个作家。

5. You are in a kind of a jam, aren't you — *in a manner of speaking*?

你恐怕处境不妙,不妨这么说吧。

in any case

• concession 让步 •

1. *In any case*, he'll finish this book today.

无论如何,他今天将看完这本书。

2. Phil could hardly believe that Bonnie came all the way to see his performance. *In any case*, she never referred later to anyone about it.

菲尔几乎不敢相信波妮会从老远的地方来看他的表演。不管怎样,之后她从未提及过此事。

3. I don't need a new motorcycle. That one, *in any case*, is the wrong color and far too expensive.

我不需要一辆新摩托,无论怎样,那辆车颜色不好,也太贵。

4. It may snow tomorrow, but we are going to New York *in any case*.

明天可能下雪,但不管怎样,我们打算去纽约。

5. Nancy had never taken to Bill. This was partly because Bill was in some way abnormal and menacing, but she would have disliked him *in any case*.

南希从未爱上过比尔。一部分原因是比尔某些方面显得不正常,是个危险人物,但不管怎样她不喜欢他。

in any event

• consequences 结果 •

1. *In any event*, he will find himself in comfortable circumstances.

不管怎样,他将发现自己境遇舒适。

2. I've phoned several garages. But there's no answer. *In any event* we're not likely to find anybody willing to come out and tow us in at this time of night.

我已经给几个修车站打了电话,但都没人接。不

管怎样,不太可能在晚上这个时候找到人愿意出来把我们的车拖回去。

3. *In any event*, we'll let you know by cable.
无论如何,我们会打电报告诉你的。
4. *In any event*, they regard our steel favourably and make no comments on steel imported from other sources.
不管怎么说,他们赞赏我们的钢材。而对从其它方面进口的钢材则不予评价。
5. *In any event*, there simply aren't any sizable parcels around. As the situation stands now, we can offer only 1 000 tons bulk tallow at the price quoted yesterday.
不管怎样,大批量的货眼前没有。根据目前的形势,我们只能按昨天的报价供应一千吨散装兽脂。
6. Many Americans are no doubt consoling themselves with the happy prospect of being able to travel to this country unshackled by political restrictions next month. *In any event*, some of them are spending their weekend wondering where they would go when they are there.
许多美国人毫无疑问都为能去这个国家旅游这一令人愉快的前景而感到欣慰。下个月这个国家将解除政治上的一些限制,不管怎样,有些人将在整个周末考虑一旦去了那个国家,他们该去参观何处。

in brief

· *summing up* 总结 ·

1. *In brief*, it has been an exciting paid holiday.

总之,带薪假日过得真带劲。

2. These exercises are not graded in terms of language difficulty, but the earlier ones are less complex than the later ones. *In brief*, there is a progression from easy to difficult but does not mean that they should necessarily be done in sequence.

这些练习没有依照语言的难度分级,但前面的练习没有后面的一些练习那么复杂。总之,是由浅入深的,但这并不意味着应依次做这些练习。

3. There's a wide variety of things for you to do during the day in our Nassau. The Seafloor Aquarium gives you a realistic picture of underwater life or you can ride to the top of the Water Tower for a panoramic view of Nassau. Walk through history at Fort Charlotte. On Paradise Island you can stop at the Botanic Garden filled with tropical flowers and historic statues. There are a number of exciting cruises you can take. *In brief*, your visit will both be fun and exciting.

在我们拿骚逗留的这一天里,你们可以做各种各样的事情。海底水族馆使你能一饱眼福。亲眼看一看海底生物或者你可以乘车到水塔顶上一览拿骚全景。在夏洛特城堡里散步了解一下拿骚的历史。在天堂岛上,你可以游览一下长满热带鲜花,有许多历史雕塑像的植物园。你也可以参加一些令人兴奋的乘船游览活动。总之,你的旅行将又愉快又令你兴奋。

4. It's a long cable, but *in brief*, he said "No."
这是一封长长的电报,简言之,他说了“不。”

in case
just in case

· *precaution* 预警 ·

- a. 1. *In case* Party B fails to place orders for the minimum quantity of the above mentioned commodity within 6—8 months giving sufficient reasons acceptable to Party A, Party A shall have the right to offer the agency to other clients or to take alternative measures without being bound by this Agreement.
如乙方未能在6—8个月内订购上述商品的最低数量,又未能提出甲方认可的理由,甲方将不受本协议限制并可另找代理或采取其它措施。
2. *In case* our company does not have a surveying agent or claim settling agent at the destination, a local competent surveyor may be applied to for survey.
如果目的地没有我公司的代理,就可以委托当地的公证进行验货。
3. Keep the door closed *in case* the cat gets out.
把门关好,以防猫走出去。
4. It may rain; you'd better take your raincoat *in case*.
可能要下雨;你最好带上雨衣,以防万一。
- b. 1. Linda copied down Eddie's name and address, *just in case*.
琳达抄下了埃迪的姓名地址,以备万一有用。
2. The coach decided to include an additional defender in the football team, *just in case*.
教练决定足球队多备一位后卫,以备万一。

3. The game was stopped for an offence. But the young goalkeeper stretched and held the ball tightly in his hands, *just in case*.
由于犯规,比赛暂停。但年轻的守门员牢牢地抓住了球,高高地举过头顶,以备万一。
4. We can't take any risks. The wounded must be sent to hospital, *just in case*.
我们不能冒险,必须送伤员去医院。以防不测。
5. A: What's the idea of the seat belt?
B: You're supposed to fasten yourself firmly to your seat to avoid being thrown against the seat in front and injured, *just in case*.
A: 为什么要用安全带?
B: 为以防万一你应将自己牢牢地固定在位子上,避免由于冲力撞上前面的座位而受伤。
6. A: What's in the package? I need to know in order to complete this form.
B: A pair of small glass earrings. They're a gift for my sister who's living in New York. I packed them well, so I'm sure they won't break, but I want to insure them *just in case*.
A: 包裹里装的是什么?要填这份表格,我得知道这一点。
B: 一对小玻璃耳坠。是给我住在纽约的妹妹的礼物。我包扎得很好。我确信不会折断,但我想我这是以防万一给它们保一下险。

incidentally· *digression* 换题 ·

1. This airline will charge half-price for the students during summer. **Incidentally**, I've already bought my ticket to Denver.
这家航空公司夏季对学生收半价,顺便说一句,我已经买了去丹佛的机票。
2. A: It makes it pretty well impossible to persuade him to stop drinking.
B: It's difficult, I agree.
A: **Incidentally**, I've found some articles concerning the harmful effects of drinking.
A: 劝他戒酒几乎是不可能的事了。
B: 我同意,这很困难。
A: 顺便说一句,我找到了一些关于酗酒有害的文章。
3. **Incidentally**, what about the other senses of the word 'shop'? You know, we in Britain can use the word for a place where things are made — machine shop; workshop; the shop floor of a factory.
顺便提一句,“商店”这一词的其它含义呢?你知道,在英国我们用这一单词表示制造产品的地方——机械工厂;工作车间;工厂车间。
4. It's just gone a quarter to eleven, **incidentally**. It's fourteen minutes to eleven, actually.
顺便说一下,现在是十一点缺一刻。实际上,现在是十一点缺十四分钟。
5. It's quite simple. Even a student could do it. You take an Instruction Handbook — printed in four languages, **incidentally** — and a Guarantee

Card. Then you pack and label them.

这相当简单。甚至于学生也会做。你取出说明书和保修卡。顺便提一句,说明书有四种文字。然后你打好包,贴上标签。

indeed

· *corroboration* 证实 ·

1. This measure has failed to bring their earnings up to the same level. **Indeed** the gulf is widening.
这一措施并没有把他们的收入提高到同等水平,差距甚至还在扩大。
2. He did not object to our proposal. **Indeed**, he gave several reasons for supporting it.
他不反对我们的建议,他甚至还提出支持这项建议的几条理由哩。
3. Our competitors' goods are no cheaper. **Indeed**, they are more expensive than we charge our customers.
我们的竞争者的货物并不便宜。实际上,他们的货物比我们的要价要高得多。
4. Talk to almost any group of teachers and they will complain that their role is either misunderstood or unappreciated. **Indeed**, for several years, the contributions of teachers have been ignored.
和任何一组的教师交谈,会发现他们会抱怨他们的作用没有被理解或肯定。确实,数年来,教师的贡献被忽视了。
5. I talked to him recently, **indeed** the day before yesterday.
我最近与他交谈过,更确切地说就在前天。

in effect

· *corroboration* 证实 ·

1. Take hesitation, for example. You might regard hesitation devices as “poor English” or “broken English”. *In effect*, in daily life situations an impromptu informal conversation, which is normally unrehearsed and unpredictable, tends to be more hesitant than a well-prepared formal conversation.

拿踌躇举个例子。你可能将踌躇这一方式看作“蹩脚英语”或“结结巴巴的英语”。实际上,在日常生活中,随便即兴的谈话通常事先并未操演过,也无从预料。这些谈话比准备充分的正式会话倾向于更踌躇。

2. However, if you feel sorry that you didn't spend enough time on study before the exam or that you went to last night's party, you are, *in effect*, regretting the past event.

然而,如果你对在考试前没有花足够的时间学习或对昨晚参加聚会而感到内疚,实际上你是对过去发生的事表示后悔。

3. The purpose of any newspaper is first of all to inform as accurately as possible, secondly, to instruct by means of its articles, and thirdly of course to entertain by various means. And that, *in effect*, is what most of our papers try to do. 任何报纸的目的都是首先尽可能精确地提供信息,第二,利用文章进行教导,第三当然是以各种方式提供娱乐。实际上大多数报纸都在竭力争取做到这一点。
4. There can be no inquiry into the death of Walter.

He was assassinated on orders. The official story is that he fell down a mineshaft while out walking — *in effect* he was pushed down.

对瓦特之死不能深究下去了。是有人命令将他谋杀的。官方报道他是在散步时摔到矿井里的。实际上,他是被推下去的。

5. Most normal classroom practice and discussion concentrates on a fairly narrow range of language skill — *in effect* such practice is often guided by the teacher to concentrate on specific lexical items or specific structures.

大多数正常的课堂操练和讨论都集中于相当狭窄的语言技巧范围——实际上这样的操练常常由老师指导着重于具体的词汇或句型结构。

in fact

• A / *corroboration* 证实 •

1. Sharon wasn't at the meeting yesterday. *In fact*, she did not come to the company at all.
昨天莎伦没有参加会议,她甚至根本没来公司。
2. My mother was disappointed, but she understood and forgave me. *In fact*, she has always been like this.
我母亲感到很失望,但她理解并原谅了我。事实上,她一直是这样的。
3. We sometimes wonder why Christmas is in December. It is obvious that we should have had to invent a feast when approaching the end of the year if Christmas did not fall so conveniently. *In fact*, primitive man did just that, and celebrated

the winter solstice with a feast.

我们有时想要问圣诞节为什么在十二月份。很显然,如果圣诞节不是这么便利地发生在一年即将结束时,那么我们就可能不得不发明出一个节日。实际上,原始人类就是这么做的。他们盛宴庆贺冬至的来临。

4. Despite the growing burden of the three children who need quite a lot to pay for their tuition, we are not *in fact* in a desperate state.

尽管由于三个孩子的花费需要很大一笔钱,我们的负担越来越重。我们实际上还没有到绝望的地步。

5. Peter and I have known each other for a long time, since the days in London, *in fact*.

我和彼得相识已久,确切地说,从在伦敦的时候起就认识了。

· **B / contradiction** · 否定

1. The natives of the tribe appear to be very lazy and slow. However, *in fact* they are intelligent and sensitive men.

这一部落里的人看上去很懒,反映很迟钝。但实际上,他们很聪明,也很敏锐。

2. A: [laughing] Oh, I see, a real holiday for her and a working holiday for you!

B: Not at all. *In fact*, it was one of the most enjoyable holidays I've had for years.

A: (大笑)哦,我知道了。让她好好度个假日,而你好好劳动一天。

B: 不,不。事实上,这是我几年来过得最愉快的一个假期。

3. A: I only want something for two or three weeks anyway. As the factory was near home and you know Dad, I...
- B: The job won't be too interesting — rather monotonous, *in fact*, and hard.
- A: I don't mind the monotony.
- A: 反正我只要找些事做,两三个星期即可。因为工厂离家不远,你知道父亲,我... ..
- B: 这工作不会有趣——相当单调,实际上,很苦。
- A: 我不在乎单调。
4. It was the most difficult test I've ever taken. I was kind of nervous when I got my report. But *in fact*, I have done better than most of my classmates.
- 这是我所参加过的最难的测试。当我收到成绩单时,有些紧张。但实际上,我比大多数同班同学考得都好。

in general**• summing up 总结 •**

1. *In general*, business and professional writing employ the deductive approach. In this approach paragraphs and reports move from the general to the specific.
一般来说,商业和专业信件运用推论法。运用这种方法,文章段落和报告的安排从总体到具体。
2. As is sometimes the case, you will have many readers with only a general knowledge of the project. In addition, each of these readers will prob-

ably be interested in a different aspect of the project. *In general*, you will find that your audience may also be unfamiliar with many technical terms related to a particular project.

如有时发生的那样,你的读者只有一些有关的一般知识,除此之外,每一位读者对这一事情感兴趣的方面不同。总之,你将会发现你的听众也可能对具体项目的许多专业术语不很熟悉。

3. *In general* it is much easier to understand what is being said than to speak about the same subject, and easier to understand a topic we know something about ahead of time than to enter into midst of a conversation or to converse about something totally unfamiliar.

总之,理解别人在谈论的某一主题要比对这一相同主题发表言论容易得多。理解一个我们事先就知道的主题比插进别人的谈话或谈论我们完全不熟悉的主题容易。

4. In America a merchant will call his store a shop if he wants to give it an air of elegance. But, *in general*, we can't — as you do — use the word 'store' of a place where goods are simply stored and not sold.

在美国,一位商人想要让他的店铺听起来更雅致,他就会称它为“商店”。但,一般来说,我们不能像你们那样,用“store”这一词来表示堆放货物的地方但并不出售。

5. It is implicitly accepted that each child or person should be encouraged to decide for himself, develop his own opinions, solve his own problems, have his own things and, *in general*, learn to

view the world from the point of view of the self.
无疑,应该鼓励孩子或每个人自己作决定,形成自己的观点,解决自己的问题,有自己的事情,总之,从自我的观点角度出发来观察世界。

6. A: I suppose I'm a happy sort of soul, but the men seem to be too pessimistic and look too far into the future. Women are more down to earth, I should say. But you didn't tell us whether you wanted the near future or not.

B: That was on purpose, otherwise I'd be asking you to write down a directed view of the future. A point I'd like to make is that, *in general*, it's true that the answers we get are technological and pessimistic.

A:我猜想我是个乐天派,但男人们似乎太悲观,看得太远。我该说女人更脚踏实地。但你还未告诉我们,你是否喜爱这不远的将来。

B:那是有目的的。要不然我会叫你们写下你们对未来的坦率的想法。有一点我要指出。一般来说,我们得到的回答总是有关技术方面十分悲观的看法。

in other words

• A / *apposition* 同位 •

1. He took the dictionary without my permission.

In other words, he stole it.

他未经我允许就拿了那本词典。换言之,他偷了那本词典。

2. Putting glucose into water has only a temporary effect on children's health. It's a flash in the pan. *In other words*, it's papering over the

cracks.

在水里加葡萄糖对孩子的健康只有短暂的效果。是锅里冒出的一瞬间的火苗。或者说,是用一张纸来遮盖一个裂缝。

3. He observed that: "Mr. Smith is as good as Mr. Jackson." *In other words*, he switched to the typically Americans comparative style of making judgments when evaluating Americans.
他评论道,“史密斯先生和杰克逊先生一样杰出。”也就是说,在评论美国人时,他已转向了典型的美国人作判断时所用的比较方式。

• *B /inference* 推理 •

1. A: I'm afraid there isn't much I can help you with.
B: *In other words*, you don't want to be bothered.
A: 恐怕我帮不上你什么忙。
B: 也就是说,你不愿我麻烦你。
2. Typically, the ideal guest at an American party is one who "makes himself at home," even to the point of answering the door or fixing his own drink. For persons in many other societies, such guest behavior is presumptuous or rude. They may object to this explanation, saying, "*In other words*, English people like to stand on ceremony."
在美国,聚会上典型的理想客人是那些不受拘束的人。他们可不受拘束到帮主人开门迎客或自己调制饮料的地步。对许多其它社会的人来

说, 这样的客人的举止是傲慢无礼的。他们可能不同意这种解释, 会说“换句话说, 英国人讲究客套。”

3. Such behaviors are likely to be chiefly of two kinds, those that are most obviously different from our own (such as greetings by shaking hands, embracing, or bowing), and those which have attracted special attention in theory and limited research. *In other words*, even when we think we have adapted to other patterns of non-verbal behavior, we have probably only done so to a limited extent.

这样的举止可能主要分为两类: 那些和我们截然不同的举止(例如握手问候, 拥抱, 或鞠躬); 另一些在理论上和有限的研究中已经引起特别重视的举止。换句话说, 即使我们认为我们已适应了其它非语言举止的形式, 我们可能只在有限的程度上达到了这一点。

in point of fact

- *corroboration* 证实 •
- *contradiction* 否定 •

1. “Dear Sir,” for example, was once a typical salutation used when the audience of a letter was unknown. A writer could be certain that the receiver was a male. This is no longer true. *In point of fact*, addressing a letter “Dear Sir” is now considered offensive and displays an insensitivity to audience.

比如说, 当对收信人不了解时, “亲爱的先生”曾经用为典型的信件开头称呼。写信人能肯定

收信人是男性。但现在情况不同了。事实上,用“亲爱的先生”作为收信开头的称呼现在已被看作为是无礼的,说明了对收信人的漠不关心。

2. The school was founded by a group of women fifty years ago. The students there learned skills in sewing, carpentry or mechanic repairing. But, *in point of fact*, it was nothing like a vocational school. They also took courses of math, physics and English as any other school students would do. *In point of fact*, so many graduated from this school and became college students.

五十年前,一批妇女建立了这所学校。学生们在那里学习缝纫,木工或机械修理技术。但实际上,它与职业学校完全不同。学生们还要学习任何其它学校学生都要学的数学,物理和英语课。事实是有许多学生从这所学校毕业后成为了大学生。

3. This discussion also shows how a number of topic sentences may be generated for any one topic. The exact wording of any given topic sentence, *in point of fact*, will depend on your purpose and your audience as well as your subject.

这次讨论也说明了可以为任何一个题目写出一些表示主题中心的句子。事实上,任何一句已写出来的表示主题中心的句子的用词不仅取决于主题,还取决于你写作的目的和你的读者对象。

4. Proposals can be considered as modified versions of recommendation reports. You are, *in point of fact*, recommending a plan to solve or a solution to a problem.

提案可以被看作为是修改过的推荐报告。事实

上,你是在推荐解决问题的一个方案。

5. A: Let's drop in here for a cup of coffee or something.

B: Well, I'd love to, but *in point of fact*, I've got to make an rather early start tomorrow.

A: Oh, I see. Well, in that case I suggest we take a taxi straight back to your place.

B: Thanks. That would be very nice of you.

A: 让我们进去喝杯咖啡或什么其它饮料。

B: 哦,我很喜欢这个主意。但事实上,我明天一早就得动身。

A: 噢,我知道了。那么,这样的话我建议直接让出租车送你回你下榻之处。

B: 多谢了。你真客气。

in short

• *summing up* 总结 •

1. He, as a renowned film star, produced more than thirty excellent films in his lifetime. *In short*, he was a much more intelligent man than most of his trade; —a man with a tough shell hiding a golden core.

作为一个著名的电影明星,在他的一生中,他拍了三十多部精彩的电影。总而言之,他比他的大多数同行聪明得多——是一位外刚内秀的汉子。

2. One mark of a good officer from the enlisted man's point of view is that he does not "pull rank" or "use his authority as a crutch." *In short*, the good officer promotes a feeling of equality, the preferred social mode among them.

从士兵的角度来看,一位好军官的标志之一是他会不会“滥用职权对士兵强迫命令”或“将权力当作拐杖用。”总之,一个好军官促进平等的感情。这是士兵们所选择的社会模式。

3. Why not tell our businessman never to point his feet at a person when in Thailand; don't pat a child on the head in Laos, always use polite and flowery expressions in speaking; and do not expect punctuality. *In short*, it should be possible to draw up a list of behaviours ranging from those that are desirable to those that are taboo. This approach, however, is not commendable for several reasons.

为什么不告诉我们的生意人,在泰国决不要用脚尖指着别人;在老挝不要拍小孩的头,讲话时要时时用客气华丽的词语;不要期待人们会准时。简而言之,那些清规戒律可以列出一张单子。然而,由于多种原因,这种方式并不值得称道。

4. Sometimes the health program does not get off the ground because the people do not have the concept of germs and therefore do not understand preventive health measures. *In short*, what is aptly labeled “training,” “education,” “health” may acquire an entirely different character overseas.

有时因为人们不懂细菌这一概念,因此也就不理解预防性的健康措施。这就使得一些保健项目不能得到实施。总之,一些恰到好处地标为“培训”、“教育”和“健康”的概念在国外可能会拥有一个截然不同的特性。

5. Some experts believe the new system would have the effect of abolishing the power of the school authorities to insist on a particular company for a particular school-leaving student, but would preserve its duty to guarantee that student a profession. ***In short***, it would restrict the intervention of the school authorities without throwing students out on to the uncertain labour market.

一些专家们相信新的制度将能废除学校当局坚持某一公司一定要接受某一学校毕业生的权力,但将使其保持原有的保证那位学生有一职业的职责。总之,这一新制度将限制学校当局的干涉而又不使学生陷入动荡不定的劳动力市场中。

6. I was packing, cleaning the house, and visiting friends, ***in short***, it was a busy week.

我在整理行装,清扫屋子和访友,总之,这是繁忙的一周。

in spite of
despite

• ***concession*** 让步 •
• ***contrast*** 对比 •

- a. 1. ***In spite of*** what people say, I still believe he is guilty.

不管人们说什么,我还是相信他是有罪的。

2. Grandpa has been blind for many years. ***In spite of*** that he insists on doing everything for himself.

祖父双目失明已多年,尽管如此,他坚持自己的事情自己料理。

3. ***In spite of*** complex economic problems, the

country is still making useful unspectacular progress.

尽管有复杂的经济问题,这个国家仍然在取得有益而不引人注目的进展。

4. **In spite of** the fact that the vocational school is poorly-equipped it is well-known in our town.

尽管职业学校设备陈旧,但在我们镇上却享有盛名。

5. He lived wildly, **In spite of** his princely salary, he had to flee from Vienna to avoid imprisonment for debt.

他过着花天酒地的生活,尽管他有丰厚的工资,但为了避免因债务而坐班房而逃离了维也纳。

- b. 1. **Despite** a shortage of raw material, industrial output has increased by ten percent.

尽管原材料供应不足,工业产量仍增长了10%

2. **Despite** their menacing appearance, most reptiles aren't really vicious if you leave them alone.

大部分爬行动物虽然外表吓人,但如果你不去触动它们,它们实际并不凶恶。

3. **Despite** the city's many attractions, Johnny still preferred his cottage in the country.

尽管城市有许多景点,约翰尼仍然喜爱他的乡间小屋。

4. The principal, **despite** his repeated promises, shows no sign of coming to the aid of building a swimming-pool or considering it worthy to build.

尽管校长反复的许诺,但对愿意帮助建造游泳池或考虑它值得建造一事仍未作任何表示。

5. Every year, several hundred babies still die from infection by viruses that are not usually regarded as dangerous, *despite* loving care by their parents and with no apparent warning.

尽管他们的父母无限疼爱他们,也没有明显的症状,但每年,仍有数以百计的婴儿死于病毒感染,这些病毒往往并不被认为是危险的。

instead

• contrast 对比 •

1. He doesn't work at all. *Instead*, he sips coffee and day-dreams.
他根本就不工作,而是一边喝咖啡一边做白日梦。
2. "Dad," he said, "What makes a watch run?" In the old days, I would have told him to ask his mother. *Instead*, I got a pencil and drew a sketch of the escapement mechanism.
“爹”,他说道:“手表怎么会走呢?”在过去,我会叫他去问他的母亲。而这次,我取出了铅笔,画了一张手表机械部分的草图。
3. It follows from the above discussion that innovation or new techniques of working are also not perceived as related to wealth or, in our terms, to achievement. *Instead*, achievement is a matter of fate, an intervention by an outside agent that does not disrupt the relationships among the

members of a community. One such agent is the lottery. By winning, the individual can improve his position without endangering the community.

从以上的讨论可以看出发明或新的工作技术也没有被看作与财富,或与我们的术语,或与成就有关。成就却被看作一种命运,一种外界因素的介入。而那并没有打乱同一地区其他成员之间的关系。这样的介入因素之一是彩票。中了彩票的人改善了自己的地位而又不给他周围的人构成任何威胁。

4. He is not a philosopher or logician. He is impatient with theory; *instead*, he conceives of the technological goal of the material world in terms of problems which a rational problem-solver can solve.

他不是哲学家或逻辑学家。他对理论显得很不耐烦,相反,他根据明事理的人能解决的问题来想象物质世界的技术目标。

5. He resists describing or judging something in terms of itself or in its own context. *Instead*, he insists on a comparison. He evaluates himself against others like himself; he judges a movie against one he has seen; he judges his children against the norm for their age; and then, most naturally, he judges other people against his own countrymen.

他不愿根据事物本身或它本身的前后关系来描述或判断事物。而是坚持进行比较。他通过将自己与同等的其他人比较来评价,他将一部电影与他所看过的进行比较,他通过年龄准则来判断他的孩童们。因此,很自然他将他国人与本国

人比较作出对他们的判断。

in that case

· *inference* 推理 ·

this /that being so

a. 1. You have finished, haven't you? *In that case*, you may give me a hand.

你已经完工了是不是？既然如此，你可以帮我一下了。

2. Some go only for one year, many for two, but never longer, unless the ship which is to bring them out cannot reach the base. *In that case*, they must make the best of it and settle down to another year's work.

有些人只去一年，许多去二年，但从不超过三年除非接他们的船只到达不了基地。既然那样，他们必须充分利用逗留的时间，安心于又一年的工作。

3. A: We must comply with the label requirements according to our law, or we can't clear the consignment of lichee through the Customs.

B: *In that case*, what can we do to help you? Have you any suggestions?

A: 我们必须遵守根据我们的法律所规定的商标规定，否则，我们这批荔枝无法在海关通过。

B: 那样的话，我们能帮助你做些什么呢？你有什么建议？

4. A: I'm sorry, but we simply cannot commit ourselves beyond what the production

schedule can fulfil.

B: Well, *in that case*, there is nothing more to be said. What's your last word as to the date then?

A: 抱歉得很,我们承担的任务实在不能超出生产计划所能完成的限度。

B: 如果是这样,这就没什么可谈的了。那么你能不能最后确定一下究竟什么时候能交货呢?

5. You proposed that we apply to the National Import and Export Bank, Paris, for a long-term loan. But you see, *in that case*, it would involve another party — the banker — in the Tube Mill project, which not only increases the cost of the project, but also results in a lot of unnecessary work, because both parties would have to deal through the bank.

你建议我们向巴黎国民进出口银行申请长期贷款,但是你要知道在那种情况下就要涉及到另一方,即给钢管厂工程提供资金的银行。这不但增加工程的费用,同时也产生许多不必要的事务,因为双方都必须通过银行来做交易。

6. A: Do you mind if we talk for a minute or two?

B: Not at all. I'm in no hurry. I haven't anything special to do this afternoon.

A: Well, *in that case*, perhaps we could drive to that restaurant by the sea. I really like to have some fresh air and a drink. I expect you need one, too.

A: 我们谈一二分钟好吗?

B: 行。我不忙。今天下午没有什么特别的事要做。

A: 既然如此,我们也许可以开车去那家海滨餐厅。我确实想呼吸一下新鲜空气,喝上一杯。我想你也要来上一杯。

- b. 1. He had no idea what exactly her thoughts and feelings might be; but he was certain that her concern with him could not possibly extend farther than a mild and vaguely friendly interest. This **being so** his refusal was not likely to cause her any serious pains.

她到底想起什么,感到如何。他对这根本不知晓。但他确信,她对他的关心不会超越过那种过度的并不明确的友好关系。既然如此他的拒绝就不会给她造成大的痛苦。

2. You have finished your report, haven't you? **That being so**, you may leave it on my desk.

你已经写了报告,是吗?既然如此,你可以把它放在我的办公桌上。

3. You are going to the cinema? **That being so**, I'm going to the cinema too.

你去电影院吗?既然如此,我也去电影院。

4. This is your car, isn't it? **That being so**, you'll be fined 40 dollars.

这是你的车子,是吗?既然是这样,你要付罚款40美金。

5. I hear you can speak Spanish very well. **That being so**, you can tutor students Spanish.

我听说你西班牙语讲得很好。那样的话,你可以辅导学生西班牙语。

in the event

• consequences 结果 •

1. The city council decided to give money to a select group of universities to set up Ph. D degree programmes in economics. *In the event*, three prestigious universities got the money and started recruiting students.

市政府决定拨款挑选一些大学建立经济学博士学位项目。结果,三所有声望的大学获得了资金并开始招生。

2. A friend of his called from his apartment and did not put the receiver back properly. He wasted half of the day waiting for the expected call. *In the event*, he failed to get the job he applied for. 他的一位朋友从公寓给他打了电话后没有将耳机放回原处。他浪费了整整半天等电话。结果,他没有得到他申请的工作。

3. A: How are you feeling, Carl?

B: Much better, thanks. I've rested all day, with only the television as my companion. *In the event*, all this week, since I've been sick, all I seem to have the energy to do is watch TV.

A: 卡尔,你感觉怎么样了?

B: 好多了,谢谢。我整天在休息,只有电视作我的伴侣。结果,在我生病的这一周里,我似乎有精力做的唯一的事情就是看电视。

4. The reservations which these critics felt were not merely nervous wonderings about what fate might befall the play. But *in the event*, the play was a great success.

这些评论家们的保留意见不仅仅是对这一剧目的命运感到担忧。但结果是这出戏获得了极大的成功。

5. We set out for the seaside, but *in the event* never got there as our car broke down on the way.
我们出发去海边,但因为半路汽车出了故障结果始终没有到达那儿。

in this way

• consequence 结果 •

1. *In this way*, it is misleading to blame either this unfortunate speaker or the audience for “failing to communicate.”
这样,就会错误地将“交流失败”归于不幸的讲演者或听众。
2. *In this way*, I suppose, the speaker gets what is called the feeling of the house, how people are reacting to his arguments.
我猜想这样讲演者就能得到整个听众的感觉,人们对他论点的反映。
3. The prey, however, are also well-equipped with their own superb detection, defenses and escape systems and many thus survive. *In this way*, an ecosystem's balance is maintained.
然而,被捕食的动物也有它们自己极好的探测,自卫和逃跑系统。因此,它们中许多能幸免于难。这样就保持了生态系统的平衡。
4. The writer provides us with a striking conclusion. *In this way*, the writer successfully ties the text together neatly, giving a final sense of unity.

作者给我们提供了一个引人注目的结尾。这样他就成功地将课文灵巧地结合在一起,再一次给人以一种协调一致的感觉。

5. The writer provides a vivid portrayal of the animal and its size, savageness, fierceness which may well produce a shiver down the reader's spine. *In this way* the reader's attention is attracted and kept.

作者成功地描述了这一野兽以及它的庞大,凶猛和残忍。很可能使读者毛骨悚然。这样,就吸引并牢牢抓住了读者的注意力。

it goes without saying · *suppression* 紧缩 ·

1. *It goes without saying* that young people should keep up with the development of new technology.
不用说,年轻人应跟上科技的新发展。
2. *It goes without saying* that our plans depend on the weather.
当然我们的计划取决于天气。
3. *It goes without saying* that our professor's wife will be invited as well.
当然,我们教授的夫人肯定也会被邀请的。
4. It was brave of her to accept the nomination to occupy the director's position and, I think, even braver to do so without the fuss a man would have required. *It goes without saying* that she

did the job well.

她十分有勇气地接受了主任职位的提名。我认为她比男子更有勇气，因为她没有像有些男子那样大惊小怪。不用说，她的工作做得很出色。

J j

just as well

• *consequences* 结果 •

1. A: We're too late to see the film.
B: *Just as well*, I hear it isn't worth seeing.
A: 我们来不及看那电影了。
B: 没什么, 我听说那片子不值得看。
2. A: I won't have any coffee.
B: *Just as well*, there isn't enough left.
A: 我不喝咖啡了。
B: 那也好, 反正也不够。
3. It is beginning to rain; it is *just as well* we brought our raincoats with us.
天开始下雨了, 幸好我们带了雨衣。
4. It would be *just as well* to contact them before Friday.
我们不妨在星期五前与他们联系。
5. It's better to have a caretaker there. And if I'm going to sell the house, it would be *just as well* to see that everything's in working order, like the electricity and water.
最好雇用一个看管人到那儿去。如果我要出售房屋的话, 那么最好保持房屋的所有设施都完好, 如电和水等。

just the same

· concession 让步 ·

1. The boy is a nuisance sometimes, but we love him *just the same*.
这男孩有时会令人讨厌，但我们仍然爱他。
2. The judge probably won't like my final question, but I'll ask it *just the same*.
法官可能不喜欢我最后的问题，但我仍然要问。
3. There are some mistakes in your essay, but it is quite good *just the same*.
你的论文里有一些错误。但仍不失为一篇好的文章。
4. I'm sure I locked the safe, but I think I'll go and check *just the same*.
我确信我已关了保险柜，但我想我仍要去查看一下。
5. She is not very intelligent, but I like her *just the same*.
她不很聪明，但我仍然喜欢她。
6. You say the job is of no danger. I shall take care *just the same*.
你说这工作不危险。但我仍然要多加小心。

K k

kind of

· *modification* 婉转 ·

1. It's *kind of* chilly to take a walk now.
现在散步有点冷了。
2. I *kind of* like my boss.
我有几分喜欢我的上司。
3. A: You had an argument then with him?
B: Well, *kind of*.
A: 那么你和他发生争论了?
B: 可以这么说。
4. I last saw my uncle twenty years ago. However, his hair was *kind of* streaky gray now, like a shaving brush.
我上次见到我叔叔是在二十年前。然而,他现在的头发像刮脸涂肥皂用的刷子一样有些灰白了。
5. There've been times when I've thought of separation or divorce, but in our neighbourhood, you don't do those things. You can't bear others' gossiping. And as time goes on, you *kind of* give up struggling.
曾经有几度时期,我考虑过分居或离婚,但在

我们这一地区，你不能这么做。你忍受不了别人的流言蜚语。随着时间的流逝，你慢慢放弃了斗争。

(you) know what I mean? · *clarification* 澄清 ·

1. You don't have to put on your tie, if you don't want to, but you need to wear your suit. You ***know what I mean?***
如果你不喜欢，你可以不带领带，但你需要穿西装。你懂我的意思，是吗？
2. If I fail this time's driving test, I will never touch the steering -wheel again. ***Know what I mean?***
如果我这次的驾驶考试不及格，从今后，我再也不碰方向盘。懂我的意思吗？
3. I'm not surprised to see so many people playing the game of darts nowadays. It's entertainment. ***Know what I mean?*** And I'm one of the fans.
看到现在那么多人玩飞镖我并不吃惊。这是一种娱乐。知道我的意思吗？我自己也是一个飞镖迷。
4. Perhaps those participants could win valuable prizes, but they lose some self-esteem. ***Know what I mean?***
有可能这些参赛者会赢得很高的奖金。但也有损于他们的自尊。懂我的意思吗？
5. A: In my opinion, we shouldn't devote valuable observing time to this sort of thing. We should only do serious experiments at the observatory. ***Know what I mean?***

B: Yes. But the committee has fully approved his project and he'll be using this telescope for the next month.

A: 我认为我们不应该让宝贵的观察时间化在这类事情上。我们只应该在天文台里做认真严肃的实验。懂我的意思吗?

B: 是的。但委员会完全赞同他的项目。下个月这台望远镜将由他使用。

L 1

let alone

· *suppression* 紧缩 ·

1. I've not even started reading, *let alone* finished the book.
我还没开始阅读,更别说读完这本书了。
2. Linguists, *let alone* other professional people, are sometimes uncertain what is slang and what isn't.
语言学家自己有时也不能确定什么是俚语,什么不是俚语,更不要说其他专业人员了。
3. I took the exam and found that I couldn't understand the questions, *let alone* answer them.
我参加了考试,发现我连问题都不能理解,更别提要回答它们了。
4. We are not really changing cultural values, *let alone* assertion that some values are better than others.
我们并不是想要改变各种文化的价值观,更不会宣称某些价值观比另一些更好。
5. Yet 160 years ago, no one had ever set eyes on this vast continent, *let alone* set foot on it.
但在160年前,没有人注意到这片大陆,更没

有人踏上过这块土地。

Let us / me say

· *suggestion* 建议 ·

1. Well, Mr. Dupont, I trust that your presence will hasten the settlement of payment terms for the machinery we hope to purchase from you. *Let me say*, we'll cooperate with you to the fullest extent on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

杜邦先生,我相信你的到来将加速解决我们向你购买机器的付款条款问题。我向你表示,在平等互利的基础上,我们将与你全力合作。

2. Any country, *let us say* Sweden, might do the same.

任何一个国家,比如说瑞典吧,可能也会这么做的。

3. Investing, *let me say*, in the space program is also an investment in the people.

比如说,投资吧,对太空的研究项目的投资也是对人民的一种投资。

4. I had to do all kinds of professional writing. So I had a small catalogue — a portfolio, *let us say*, to demonstrate to my clients in the town.

我承担各种专业写作的工作。由此我有一本小的目录——或者说一个文件夹让本镇的客户挑选。

M m

mind you

· *confidentiality* 信任 ·

you know

you see

- a. 1. *Mind you*, I won't be in the same mood all the time. Sometimes I don't care at all if I can do this job well.
说真的,我不总是有这种心情。有时,对能否做这种工作,我根本就不在乎。
2. We set up this club last month. *Mind you*, this suggestion came from my teacher.
我们是上个月建立起这个俱乐部的。告诉你,这是我老师提的建议。
3. I used to think that if I wanted to hire a maid, I could always get one. But it turned out that there were virtually no maids for you to hire any more. *Mind you*, where there is a demand, there will be a supply.
我以前一直认为我想要雇用女仆时,就能雇用到一位。但事实是已雇用不到女仆了。请你注意,有需要,就会有市场。

4. All proposals of increasing production are, *mind you*, put forward against the harsh truth that the price for raw materials is soaring with each passing day.
 请注意, 所有提出的要求增产的提案都忽视了原材料日益飞涨这一现实。
5. I was stunned — not, *mind you*, seeing my new car in total ruin, but seeing Al lying there motionless — that for a moment things swam in front of my eyes.
 我惊呆了。请注意, 不是因为看见我的新车已完全撞毁, 而是看到爱尔躺在那儿, 一动不动——那一刹那间, 我只觉得眼花缭乱。
6. He's a very nice fellow, *mind you*, but I wouldn't want to elect him to be the chairman.
 说真的, 他是个很好的人, 但我不想选他当主席。
7. George didn't believe me, *mind you*.
 请注意, 乔治并不相信我。
- b. 1. A: What? You like snow? I can't stand it, to tell you the truth.
 B: Why?
 A: *You know*, I have to drive an hour to work every day. So would you like it if you were me?
 A: 什么? 你喜欢下雪吗? 说实话, 我可受不了。
 B: 为什么?
 A: 你知道, 每天去上班我要开一小时的车。因此, 如果你是我的话, 你会喜欢下雪吗?

2. We'll have to try harder, *you know* if we want to succeed.
我们知道,如果我们想成功,就得更努力。
3. A: Guess what I've brought for you.
B: Oh, a bouquet of flowers: It's very kind of you.
A: I hope you like it.
B: I love flowers, *you know*. Thank you very much.
A: 猜猜看我给你带来的是什么?
B: 啊,一束花。你真客气。
A: 我希望你喜欢。
B: 你知道,我喜欢花。十分感谢。
4. I've just got a new recipe book and I'd kind of like a chance to try out a few things, *you know*. So I'll cook the food.
我刚刚买了一本烹调书,你知道我有些想找机会试着烧几样菜,所以,我来准备饭菜吧。
5. A: Well, what sort of job do you want to have next? I mean you've been doing the same thing for ten years. Don't you want a change?
B: Well, I don't know. I'm quite happy as I am, really.
A: Yes, but think of the money you could earn in London. There is a job advertised at our Head Office, *you know*. I think you should apply for it. I'm sure you could do well.
A: 接下来你想要做什么样的工作?我的意思是你做这件相同的工作已有十年了。你难道不想要改变改变。

B: 我说不准。我现在很好。

A: 是的,但想想如你去了伦敦,能赚许多的钱。你知道,我的总公司登了广告,有一职位空缺。我认为你应该去申请,我肯定你能做好。

6. A: So, you like Hawaii, don't you?

B: Oh, I love it! Actually, we enjoyed it so much that we have already decided to go there again next summer. You ought to come with us. I'm sure you'd like it.

A: No, thanks. I'm not so fond of lying on the beach, *you know*. I prefer something more active.

A: 那么你喜欢夏威夷?

B: 我非常喜欢!事实上,我们过得如此愉快以致于我们已决定明年夏天再去那儿。你应该和我们一起去。我肯定你会喜欢的。

A: 不,谢谢!你知道我不怎么喜欢躺在海滩上。我更喜欢活动活动。

c. 1. *You see*, if you drive more slowly, you will be much safer.

你知道,如果你把车开得慢些,你会更安全。

2. A: Why don't you just quit? You know it's bad for your health.

B: *You see*, smoking means something to me. It's already become part of my life.

A: Listen, you could at least cut it down.

A: 你为何不戒烟呢?你知道这对你的身体是有害的。

B: 你看,我已离不开烟了。它已成了我生活的一部分。

A: 听着, 你至少能少抽一些。

3. There, **you see**, the sun has come out.

瞧, 太阳出来了。

4. I've got to finish my book report, **you see**, so I can't come along.

要知道, 我得写完我的读书报告, 所以不能来了。

more or less

· *modification* 婉转 ·

1. It is two miles, **more or less**, from his home to his office.

从他家到办公室大约两英里。

2. The recording's **more or less** finished.

录音工作差不多已完成了。

3. They were **more or less** willing to donate some money to the church.

他们多少愿意捐献一些钱给教会。

4. A: Are you through with your project?

B: Yes, **more or less**.

A: 你的项目做完了吗?

B: 差不多快完了。

5. He spent ten years **more or less** on the study of Japanese and became a renowned scholar in this oriental language.

他差不多用了十年的时间研究日语。成了研究这一东方语言的著名学者。

6. A: Did your parents support you financially or did you work your way through college all by yourself?

B: I **more or less** worked my way through col-

lege by myself.

A: 是你父母亲资助了你, 还是你完全靠自己工作念完了大学?

B: 差不多完全是靠自己工作赚钱念完了大学。

moreover

· *amplification* 扩充 ·

what is more

a. 1. They have consistently accused the government of corruption. *Moreover*, they have provided some evidence.

他们一直在指责政府腐败, 而且提供了证据。

2. He hadn't the slightest idea of what was going on in that part of the world. *Moreover*, he hadn't the smallest wish to know that.
世界上的那块地方在发生什么, 他一无所知, 而且他根本不想知道。

3. *Moreover*, since a language can be used to express dislike as much as to express attraction and to confuse or conceal as much as to clarify, there is no guarantee that a common language would lead to less acrimony than the poor world suffers now.

再者, 由于语言能用来表达喜爱也能表达厌恶, 能用来澄清事实, 也能用来混淆或掩盖事实真相, 因此不能保证一种共同的语言会导致的刻毒性将比这个可怜的世界现在遭受的要好些。

4. The project was not well thought out; *moreover*, it would have been too costly.

这个项目本身就on不好，而且实施起来花费也太大。

5. I don't want to go swimming and, *moreover*, it is too cold.

我不想去游泳，再说，天也太冷了。

6. Nancy invariably regarded eccentricity as affectation. She had, *moreover*, a tendency to sneer at housewives, regarding them as in some way lazy.

南希把这古怪的行为一律看作是装模作样。而且她趋向于嘲笑家庭妇女，认为她们在有些地方很懒。

- b. 1. It seems to be generally agreed that the experience of working in the import-and-export companies during the last year of study in the university does have major benefits for the students of economics if it is well planned and executed. *What is more*, the fact that the employers have got the opportunity to know their potential employees over an extended period of time can be a great help in their candidate selection.

似乎大家都同意，如果计划实施得好的话，学生在学校的最后一年在进出口公司的工作实践经验对学经济的学生有极大的益处。而且，雇主们可以有机会在一段时间里了解他们潜在的雇员。这为他们挑选雇员有极大的帮助。

2. The school newspaper reported that pilfering money and goods by students from lockers, handbags and desks of teachers amounted to a

total of \$ 10 000 a year. *What is more*, the amount quoted did not include what students were stealing from each other.

校刊报道学生从教师的衣帽柜,手提包和书桌里偷盗钱物的总价值已高到一万美金一年。而且,所引用的数字还不包括学生相互之间的偷盗。

3. I heard he has had a bad cold. *What's more*, he has sprained his ankle.

我听说,他重感冒了,而且他扭伤了脚踝。

4. The folk music concert has been called off. *What's more*, we are not going to have any recreation for the week either.

民间音乐会取消了。而且这一周我们没有任何娱乐活动。

5. Though everything may be as you say, there are many factors involved. *What's more*, your surveyors have not mentioned any cause for the damage.

虽然事情可能像你所说的那样,但它是由各种因素所造成的。况且,你方检验人并没有提及造成损坏的任何原因。

6. You've come late for school, and *what's more* you've not given the teacher your excuse.

你上学迟到,而且未向教师作任何解释。

N n

namely

• *apposition* 同位 •

1. Only one pupil was not present, *namely* Jane.
只有一个学生缺席，那就是简。
2. Charlie has promised to do that — *namely*, to look after my estate.
查理自己答应做那件事，即照看我的产业。
3. There are normally only three methods of transport available, *namely*, road, rail and plane.
通常有三种可行的运输方式，那就是汽车，火车和飞机。
4. There are two well-known universities in Britain, *namely* Oxford University and Cambridge University.
英国有两所有名的大学，即牛津大学和剑桥大学。
5. I have to take three courses this semester, *namely* American literature, comparative linguistics and composition writing.
这学期我要选修三门课，也就是美国文学、比较语言学和写作。
6. Next week, there will be a meeting of the gov-

ernment leaders of these two countries, *namely* the meeting between the President of U. S. A. and the Prime Minister of Britain.

下周，两国领导人将举行会谈，即美国总统和英国首相的会谈。

naturally · *adverbial comments* 评价 ·

1. *Naturally*, the children are behaving well while you are here.
你在这里时孩子们当然规规矩矩。
2. My uncle refused to intervene and said: "Business is business." To be frank I was greatly disappointed. *Naturally* I complained to my father about his brother.
我叔叔拒绝插手，说：“公事公办。”坦率地说，我感到十分失望。当然，我向父亲诉说了对他兄弟的抱怨。
3. And that is exactly what reading a book should be: a conversation between you and the author. *Naturally*, you'll have the proper humility as you approach him. But don't let anybody tell you that a reader is supposed to be solely on the receiving end.
那确实就是阅读书籍的方式：你和作者交谈。当然，你在看他的书时，应该有适当的敬意。但不要相信读者应该仅仅处于接受的一端。
4. She was sleeping. So, *naturally*, I didn't disturb her. I just tip-toed quietly into the room.
她正在熟睡之中。当然，我没有惊动她。我踮着脚尖轻手轻脚地走进房间。

needless to say

· *suppression* 紧缩 ·

1. *Needless to say*, we all agree.
不用说，我们都同意他的建议。
2. *Needless to say*, the quickest and easiest way to ship goods is by air, but it's expensive, too.
不用说，空运是最快最方便的运送货物的方法，但花费也大。
3. *Needless to say*, the most efficient way to increase production would be to alter — or better still — abolish the present distribution system.
不用说，增加产量的最有效的方法是改变——或更好的是——废除当前的分配体制。
4. The separation of social and occupational roles and functions in American society does not correspond to the patterns found in other cultures. Many people, for instance, find it difficult to understand the American insistence on separating planning from operations. The American ideas of organizational channels of authority are obscured, and authority and power are diffused.
Needless to say, occupational effectiveness is sacrificed.
在美国社会中，社会和职业的职能和作用互相分离。但这并不符合其它文化习俗。比如，许多人很难理解为什么美国人坚持要把计划与实施分开。美国人关于职权的组织渠道的概念是模糊的。职权和威力得到了扩散。不用说，职业的有效性受到了损害。
5. A: I had to see my dentist yesterday.
B: Oh, how awful! If there's one thing I hate

it's a visit to the dentist. I find just sitting in the waiting- room a painful experience. Did you have to have anything done?

A: Yes, unfortunately. In fact, the reason I made the appointment was that one of my fillings had fallen out. *Needless to say*, he found a couple of other teeth that needed to be filled, too.

A: 昨天我不得不去看了牙科大夫。

B: 啊, 太糟糕了! 我最恨的就是去看牙科大夫了。我发觉坐在候诊室里十分难受。你非得接受什么治疗吗?

A: 不幸的是情况确实如此。事实上, 我预约是因为我补过的牙齿中的填补物掉出来了。不用说, 他还发现有两颗其它牙齿也需要补。

never mind

• *disagreement* 反对 •

1. A: It's terrible. I don't know how they have the nerve to fire you.

B: *Never mind*, Mum, I'll find something else. Something better, maybe.

A: 太不像话了, 我搞不懂他们怎么好意思开除你。

B: 没关系, 妈妈, 我会找到其它工作的, 可能更好的工作。

2. A: When I was telling that joke about the alcoholic lady, I had no idea her husband. . . .

B: *Never mind*, you couldn't have known.

A: 当我在讲那位酗酒的夫人的笑话时, 我不

知道她丈夫……。

B: 没关系, 你当时不可能知道。

3. A: Did you go to a State primary school?

B: Yes, I did. I went to a nursery school first, at the age of two but this was purely voluntary. There was a good kindergarten in our neighbourhood so my parents decided to send me there for a year.

A: You must have missed it when you left. You probably won't remember the name of that kindergarten, do you?

B: I'm afraid I don't, but...

A: *Never mind*. You have very pleasant memories of it anyway.

A: 你是在州立小学念的书吗?

B: 是的。我两岁上托儿所, 但那是完全自愿的。在我们地区有一所很好的幼儿园, 因此我父母决定送我到那里去待一年。

A: 当你离开时, 一定十分依依不舍。你可能不记得那所幼儿园的名字了, 是吗?

B: 恐怕记不得了, 但……。

A: 没关系, 反正给你留下了很好的记忆。

4. A: Cricket is a very English game, but it hasn't caught on in other countries quite as much as some other English games like football and hockey, hasn't it?

B: No, but *never mind*, there are many great international matches of cricket between British teams and other national teams every year.

A: 板球是一项典型的英国球类运动。但它并

不像足球和曲棍球那样在其它国家里那么流行，是吗？

B: 是的，但没关系，每年都有许多英国队对其它国家队的重大国际比赛。

5. The year 1905 marked a few great events for our century. The publication of Einstein's theory and the world's first powered aircraft flight. The third event is now told for the first time. . . *Never mind* that the Wright brothers' first flight was two years earlier, in 1903. *Never mind* that they did not actually storm the Winter Palace until 1917. *Never mind*, I shall still continue to think of the year as an eventful period of time in world history.

1905年标志着我们这一世纪一些重大事件的发生。爱因斯坦的理论的发表和世界上第一架飞机的飞行。第三件重大事件是第一次为人们所知... ..。不要提瓦特兄弟在两年前，也就是1903年的首次飞行，也别提他们直到1917年才攻击冬宫。没有关系，我仍继续将这一年看作为世界历史上的多事的年代。

nevertheless

· *concession* 让步 ·

none-the-less

even so

1. People had never expected that the colossal ship would crash into an iceberg. *Nevertheless*, it did.

人们从未想到这艘庞大的船只会撞毁在海里的

冰峰上。然而，它确确实实地撞毁了。

2. I have always wanted to be a volunteer in the local hospital. It is true that I might not have been able to spend evenings at home. *Nevertheless*, it would have been helpful for me to do that.

我一直想在当地医院做个义务服务员。毫无疑问，有可能晚上我不能待在家里。然而，这样做对我是有帮助的。

3. The excessive growth and thorns of the new blackberry are conceded to be drawbacks. *Nevertheless*, like all cane fruits, it has a role to play as an easily-grown hedge for breaking up a garden into compartments in the way that is fashionable now.

即使黑莓的生长过速和多刺被看作为缺点，然而像所有的藤类水果，它作为一种十分容易种植的树能将花园分为几块。这一方式现在已十分流行。

4. He was very tired, *nevertheless* he kept working on the computer.

他累得很，然而他仍继续操作电脑。

5. He was a strangely-looking man, sitting there with an empty beer can in his hand. I offered him some of my wine, *nevertheless*. He accepted it, and even consented to sit at my table.

他手里拿着一只空啤酒罐坐在那里看上去神情古怪。然而我仍把我的葡萄酒给了他一些。他接受了并与我同坐一张桌子。

next

• enumeration 列举 •

1. *Next*, the teacher should have individual students

repeat sentences from the dialogue.

接下来老师应该让每一位学生重复对话里的句子。

2. Select a person who does not know how to use your brand of pocket calculator and explain how to use it. *Next*, make a list of the methods you used to ensure the person could properly operate the calculator.

挑选一位不会使用你们型号的计算器的人，对他解释如何使用它。然后，列出你所用过的各种方法，以确保他能正确操作这计算器。

3. First, look at the title and think about what it means exactly. *Next*, scan the heading of each paragraph, which normally reveals the topic of the paragraph.

首先，看一下题目，考虑一下它的准确意思。然后，快速阅读一下每段段落的标题。这些标题通常显示出每一段的主题。

4. *Next* assume that the person receiving your report has requested recommendation.

接下来假设收到报告的人需要你提供一封推荐信。

5. The following phrases have been shuffled. Find the key idea, then rearrange the other phrases into a coherent outline. *Next*, compose two topic sentences.

以下的短语顺序搞乱了。找出主题大意，然后将这些短语重新组织成有连贯性的提纲。接着，写出两句表示主题内容的句子。

normally

· *adverbial comments* 评价 ·

1. *Normally*, this exercise is done as team work.
一般说来, 这个练习作为小组活动。
2. *Normally*, people pay by cheque at the end of each month at department store and some food markets and drugstores.
一般说来, 人们在月底用支票到百货商店, 一些食品市场和药房结帐。
3. *Normally*, it is best not to try to televise more than three persons at a time. If possible the teacher should only 'direct' the show. If no technician is available to operate the camera and other equipment, students should be taught to do this.
一般说来, 最好不要同时(电视)拍摄三个人。如可能, 教师应该只“指导”拍摄。如果没有技师操作摄像机和其它设备, 那么应该教会学生如何操作它们。
4. This section of the form asks the applicant to list all assets. *Normally*, it is wise to list everything owned that has value. It is a paradox that the more a person has, the more he or she can borrow.
表格的这一部分要求申请人列出所有的财产。一般来说, 列出一个人所拥有的所有价值的财产是明智的。一个人财产越多, 他或她就能借到越多的钱这种事是自相矛盾的。
5. *Normally* we think of tours as a public relations device to tell outsiders about the company. However, they are also an excellent way to show a

worker (and family) how his or her job fits into the overall mission of the company.

一般来说，我们将参观看作是向外界人士介绍本公司的一种公关手段。但是，它们也是一种极好的方式向职工（和他们的家庭）显示他或她的工作是公司全面工作的一部分。

not to mention· *suppression* 紧缩 ·

1. Englishmen themselves, *not to mention* foreigners, are often uncertain what is slang and what isn't.
英国人自己也常常不能确定什么是俚语，更不用说外国人了。
2. He didn't have money to buy a used car, *not to mention* a new one.
他连买一辆旧汽车的钱都不够，更不用说买一辆新的了。
3. There were seven people in the car, *not to mention* a pile of luggage.
那汽车载了七个人，更不必说还有一大堆行李。
4. There is no room for her, *not to mention* her children.
连她呆的地方都没有，更不必说孩子们了。
5. Those who depend on water for their livelihood—hairdressers, cafe owners and so on, *not to mention* larger industries, may not be so prepared to sit out this water-workers' strike.
那些依赖水而谋生的人——理发师，咖啡店老板等等，更不用提大厂家了，可能不会那么坦

然地旁观这次自来水工人的罢工。

now

· *transition* 过渡 ·

well, now

- a. 1. We have settled that at last. **Now**, what was the other thing we wanted to discuss?
 那个问题终于解决了。好，我们刚才说要讨论的另一件事是什么？
2. Those are my opinions. **Now**, I want to ask if you have had the same experience yourselves.
 那就是我的看法。好，我想问一下你们自己是否有相同的经历。
3. And to use the term ‘American English’ for both the United States and Canada—or really to cover all of the English of North America — seems entirely satisfactory. **Now**, let me ask you a similar question. How do you speak of your variety of English in the United Kingdom?
 用“美国英语”这一术语来表示美国，加拿大——或涉及整个北美地区使用的英语是完全合适的。现在，让我来问你一个类似的问题。你们是怎么称呼你们在英国所说的各种英语的呢？
4. A: Good morning, Louisa.
 B: Good morning. Please excuse me for being late. I overslept.
 A: Certainly. **Now**, let’s continue. Read your answer for Exercise 3, John.
 A: 早上好，露依莎。
 B: 早上好，请原谅我迟到了。我睡过头了。

A: 没关系。现在, 让我们继续下去。约翰, 你念一下你的第三题的答案。

5. A: I am new to this area. I've only just come here.

B: Right. **Now**, let's have a look at you. If you could just slip off your coat and blouse. I'd like to listen to your chest. Sit straight up. Cross your arms. That's it.

A: 我不熟悉这个地区。我刚到这儿。

B: 好。让我来检查一下。如果你能脱去你的外衣和衬衣, 我要听听你的胸腔。坐直, 双臂交叉。对, 就这样。

b. 1. **Well now**, before introducing our next speaker, I'd like to thank you for your attention.

在介绍下一位发言者之前, 我要谢谢诸位的认真听讲。

2. **Well now**, I'm going to explain to you how this metal will expand when heated.

下面, 我来解释一下这种金属在加热后是如何膨胀的。

3. **Well now**, we'll talk about the schedule for tomorrow's field trip.

现在我们来讨论一下明天野外旅行的时间安排。

4. **Well now**, this is a question that's coming up continuously when people buy this model of cameras. One advantage is that you don't need to focus when taking pictures. Now, with regard to the built-in flashlight, it can be used with any ordinary batteries.

好, 这是人们在购买此种型号的照相机时不

断会遇到的一个问题。此类照相机的一个优点是拍照时无须对焦距。至于装置于内部的闪光灯,它适用任何普通的电池。

5. A: How do you like my room?

B: It's very nice, but very untidy.

C: Do you do any study?

A: Of course, just look at all these books.

B: *Well now*, let's all go out and have tea.

A: 你喜欢我的房间吗?

B: 很好,但很不整洁。

C: 你学习吗?

A: 当然,看看这些书吧!

B: 好,现在让我们一起去喝茶吧。

O o

obviously · *adverbial comments* 评价 ·

1. She looked puzzled. **Obviously** she didn't understand.

她看上去感到迷惑不解。显然她还没有听懂。

2. I answered all her questions affirmatively and cited many examples. **Obviously** she was greatly impressed and happy.

我肯定地回答了她所有的问题，并引用了许多例子。很显然，这给她留下很深的印象，而且十分高兴。

3. Anyone confined to a wheelchair is limited in his movement. Where can he go? **Obviously**, a museum is the place for him.

任何坐轮椅的残疾人活动都受到了限制。他能去哪儿呢？很显然，博物馆是他可以去的地方。

4. Synthetic fibres will certainly be cheaper than man-made fibres. **Obviously** it will be a particular attraction for garment producing industry.

合成纤维肯定将比人造纤维便宜。很显然，它对服装制造业将会有特殊的吸引力。

5. I had two tickets for an exhibition of ancient Chi-

nese paintings. As I had been very busy with my work, instead of going on the right day, I took my mother there a day late. **Obviously** I should have jotted down the date in my diary, then I would not have made the blunder.

我有两张中国古代画展的票子。因为我工作十分繁忙，因此没有在票子规定的那天，而是晚了一天才带我母亲去那儿。很显然，我应该在记事本上把日期记下来，那样的话我就不会犯这粗心的错误了。

of course

· *corroboration* 证实 ·

1. **Of course** I remember my holiday on that beautiful island.

我当然记得在那座美丽的小岛上度过的假日。

2. I used to follow my father around. **Of course** we didn't go to the mountains every year, but we climbed some mountains.

我一直跟随着父亲。当然，我们不是每年都到山里去，但我们爬过好几座山。

3. **Of course** this magazine has some entertaining passages about the lives of film stars.

当然这份杂志有一些有关电影明星个人生活的娱乐性文章。

4. **Of course!** Why didn't I think of that? It's so obvious now that I come to think of it.

当然！为什么我没想到呢？现在我再想一想，这十分明显。

5. "Do you mind if I borrow your dictionary?"

"**Of course** not."

“我借一下你的词典，你不会在意吧。”

“当然不。”

6. “You will remember to cancel the hotel reservation, won't you?”

“*Of course.*”

“你会记住取消我预订的旅馆房间，是吗？”

“当然。”

7. We can go by train. Or, *of course*, we can use the car.

我们可以乘火车去。或者，当然也可以用汽车。

8. “I believe you, *of course*,” said Bill, after a pause, “but I shall still ask you a few questions.”

“我当然相信你，”比尔停了一下说，“但我仍要问你几个问题。”

oh well

· *concession* 让步 ·

1. A: Yes, but I haven't your number.

B: It's 997-9572, but I'm in college all day.

A: *Oh, well*, when shall I call?

B: Any evening, after six.

A: 是的，但我不知道你的电话号码。

B: 997-9572，但我整天都在学院里。

A: 那好吧，我什么时候打电话给你？

B: 六点以后，哪天晚上都行。

2. A: Have you got any brown sugar?

B: No, I'm sorry. I haven't any. I've only got white sugar left.

A: *Oh, well*, I'll have a large packet.

A: 你有红糖吗？

B: 没有, 抱歉。我只有白糖。

A: 那好吧。给我来一大包。

3. Sally: I've got a headache, Mummy.

Mummy: **Oh, well**, you'd better stay at home today, Sally.

莎莉: 妈妈, 我头痛。

妈妈: 那好吧, 莎莉, 你今天最好待在家里。

4. A: I hope we locked the house up all right. I wouldn't like anybody to get in.

B: **Oh well**, we're insured, so don't worry.

A: 我希望我们把房子门窗都锁好了。我不希望让什么人钻进去。

B: 这个, 我记得已保了险, 不用担心。

5. A: It's really nice of you to come. I wasn't sure that you'd be able to.

B: No, I wasn't certain I could manage it either, but still I managed to get here.

A: Well, great. How are things going with your work?

B: **Oh, well**. You know what it's like this time of year. We're up to our eyes in it.

A: 你能来真太好了。我当时不能肯定你是否能来。

B: 我自己也不能确定我是否行。但我终于设法来了。

A: 噢, 太好了。你的工作怎么样?

B: 不错。你知道每年这个时候会怎么样。我们已忙得不可开交。

on the contrary

· *contradiction* 否定 ·

1. A: Are you nearly through with your work?
B: ***On the contrary***, I have only just begun.
A: 你快完成了吗?
B: 恰恰相反, 我才刚刚开始。
2. A: There is no connection between smoking and suffering a stroke.
B: ***On the contrary***, excessive smoking is certainly a contributory factor in causing heart disease and stroke.
A: 抽烟和中风之间没有关系。
B: 正相反, 抽烟过份毫无疑问是引起心脏病和中风的主要原因之一。
3. A: The decision reached by the committee will be to the advantage of the employers.
B: ***On the contrary***, it may well result in raising the workers' wages by 10%
A: 委员会达成的决议将会对雇主们有利。
B: 正相反, 这些决议很可能导致工人增薪10%。
4. A: I bet that he was furious.
B: No, no, ***on the contrary***. He said, "Congratulations, Mr. Webster."
A: 我敢打赌他真火啦。
B: 不, 不, 正相反。他说: "祝贺你, 韦伯斯特先生。"
5. We don't have severe weather here. ***On the contrary***, it is warm and sunny all the year round.
我们这儿没有严寒的天气。相反, 一年四季气候温暖, 阳光灿烂。

on the one / other hand

· contrast 对比 ·

1. Everybody knows about his bad temper. *On the other hand*, they also know of his shrewd judgment.

大家都知道他的脾气很坏。但另一方面，他们也知晓他精明的判断力。

2. Many students are hard working. *On the other hand*, a few love to stay idle.

许多学生都努力学习。但另一方面，有一小部分学生喜欢无所事事。

3. I must warn you. The trip will be a bit dangerous. *On the other hand*, it will be an unusual experience.

我必须警告你。这次旅行会有一些危险。另一方面，这将是一次不同寻常的经历。

4. For generations past his family had been soldiers, sailors, clergyman and that kind of thing. They'd never become well-off, but *on the other hand* none of them had ever done anything that we should recognise as work.

在以前的几代人中间，他家里的成员都是士兵，水手，神职人员等。他们从不富有。但另一方面，也没有人曾经做过我们应该视作为工作的任何事情。

5. We could stay and help you, but *on the other hand*, it might be better if we went to help him instead.

我们可以留下来帮助你，然而，如果我们去帮助他可能更合适些。

on the whole**· modification 婉转 ·**

1. *On the whole*, our opinions are the same.
我们的意见大体上是一样的。
2. *On the whole*, I like this film.
总的来说, 我喜爱这部影片。
3. I quite enjoyed this city. *On the whole*, it was fairly modern. I mean it has many high-rise buildings, expensive hotels and restaurants.
我相当喜爱这座城市。总的来说, 它相当现代化。我指的是它有许多高层建筑, 高档的宾馆和饭店。
4. I think, *on the whole*, we had better stay at home as it is windy today.
我认为, 总的看来, 我们还是呆在家里为好, 外面风大。
5. We rarely censor advertisements. As I say, one — *on the whole*, if it's legal, one feels people should be allowed to advertise their own products.
我们很少审查广告。正如我们说的, 如果合法, 我们感到人们应该被允许替他们的产品做广告。

or else**· inference 推理 ·**

1. He can't be ill, *or else* he wouldn't have come.
他不可能病了, 要不然他就不会来此了。
2. Hurry up, *or else* you will be late.
赶快, 否则你要迟到了。

3. Do it now, *or else* it will be too late.
现在就做这件事，否则就太晚了。
4. You'd better clear the snow away from in front of the garage, *or else* you'll not be able to get the car out tomorrow morning.
你最好将车库前的积雪清扫干净，要不然明天早晨你就无法将车子开出来了。
5. There shouldn't be too much violence on television, *or else* they won't care the shootings and muggings and stranglings on their street.
电视节目中不应有那么多的暴力，否则，人们对发生在他们街上的枪杀、抢劫和勒死人这种事就会无所谓了。

or rather• *apposition* 同位 •• *contrast* 对比 •

1. That one painting speaks volumes. *Or rather* it reveals the true beauty.
仅那一张画传达了卷帙浩繁的内容，说得确切一点，它揭示了真实的美。
2. The guests are enjoying themselves. *Or rather*, they appear to be enjoying themselves.
客人们玩得快活，确切一点说，只是做出快活的样子。
3. People were not so much puzzled by the biological similarity of the twins as by their contrasting behaviour. *Or rather*, they could not reconcile the clash of these two contradictory factors.
人们对这对孪生兄弟截然不同的举止比对他们生物方面的相似之处更为迷惑不解。或更确切

地说，他们不能调和这两种互相矛盾的因素之间的冲突。

4. “Why did you quit the job? You must be crazy,” they said. I said I probably was, but I was going to quit anyway. **Or rather** life had lost its savour and I felt I needed to be away for a while.

“你为何辞职？你一定疯了，”他们说道。我说我可能是吧，但反正我要辞职。可更确切地说生活失去了它的趣味。我感到我需要离开一段时间。

5. He is a psychologist — **or rather** a psychoanalyst.

他是一位心理学家——或更确切些说，是一位心理分析学家。

or so

• *modification* 婉转 •

1. It was very hard to be a footballer because at the age of thirty **or so** one isn't very energetic.
做一名足球运动员十分不容易。因为人一到三十岁左右就不再那么精力充沛了。
2. I was fond of fishing. And yet, in the two years **or so** that I planned to go, how many times did I really go, I wonder. Not more than a dozen.
我喜爱钓鱼。但，在大约两年的时间里，我每次计划去钓鱼，究竟去了几次。不超过十二次。
3. Every day **or so** you notice a young man, about twenty years old, walking past your shop. He always carries a book or a newspaper.
几乎每天你都能注意到一位年青人，大约二十岁，经过你的商店。他总是手拿一本书或一份

报纸。

4. A: When will he be back?

B: In an hour *or so*.

A: 他何时回来?

B: 一小时左右以后。

5. That's very good. Now everything is settled and we expect to have the contract ready for signature within a day *or so*.

那太好了。现在一切问题都已解决。合同可望在一两天内准备好由双方签字。

otherwise

· *inference* 推理 ·

1. They had to mount onto their horses on the left side of the road. **Otherwise** the road would be blocked by the mounting warriors.

他们不得不在大路的左边上马。不然的话,路就要被上马的战士给堵塞了。

2. The next step is to provide enough permanent positions for those scientists to give them a reasonable feeling of security, with salaries at least adequate to free them of financial worry. **Otherwise** they will take on additional work of a routine but lucrative nature.

下一步是给那些科学家提供足够的永久性的职位,给他们一定的安全感,给予的薪水至少要足够使他们免除为金钱操心。否则的话,他们就会承担一些常规性质但能赚钱的额外工作。

3. The annual meeting is absolutely necessary for the club. **Otherwise** the club can not become as popular as it is now.

年会对俱乐部来说绝对必要，否则的话，俱乐部不可能像现在这样受人欢迎。

4. Well, I'm afraid it's against our policy to lend money to students. The only solution seems to be to sell the car. *Otherwise* you'll be short of money all term.

恐怕借款给学生不符合我校的政策。唯一的解决方法似乎是卖掉这辆车。否则，整个学期你都会缺钱花。

5. Go home — *otherwise* your mother will get angry.

回家去吧——不然你妈妈要生气的。

6. He happened to be listening to a conversation in a pub when something was said about Sam having gone to Florida, *otherwise* George might possibly have waited a week or longer before somebody came by his place and told him.

乔治碰巧在酒吧里听到人家在谈话，提到了山姆去了佛罗里达一事。否则的话，可能要一星期后或更长的时间，才会有人来告诉他此事。

P p

perhaps

· *inference* 推理 ·

1. A: Tom, do you have a favourite color?
B: Purple. I don't know why. **Perhaps** because it's warm, and there's something—well, royal about it.
A: 汤姆, 你最喜欢的是什么颜色?
B: 紫红色, 我不知道为什么。可能是因为它 是暖色调。有一点高贵的气质吧。
2. A: We seem to have covered quite a few subjects in the past few weeks. There was the generation gap, and trip to the moon, and astrology...
B: Quite a lot, in fact. **Perhaps**, to get our ideas in some sort of order, we'd better take them chapter by chapter.
A: 在过去的几星期中, 我们似乎谈及到了不少主题。我们谈到了世代隔阂, 月球之行和占星术...
B: 是的确实不少。也许, 为了让我们所学到的东西整理得有条理一些, 我们最好一章一章地来谈谈。

3. A: I wonder where Mrs Carter is this evening.
 B: Yes. She's usually here long before this time.
Perhaps her mother's not well again.
 A: 不知道卡特夫人今晚在何处。
 B: 是啊。她通常早就到这儿了。也许她母亲又不舒服了。
4. A: It's a very funny set of values, if you ask me.
 They're not the same as mine. And I've told him so in no uncertain terms.
 B: *Perhaps* that's made him more rebellious.
 A: 如果你问我, 我觉得这是一些十分好笑的价值观。他们和我的价值观不同。我很清楚地告诉了他。
 B: 也许这使得他更倔强。
5. She could not answer the questions very well.
Perhaps she should study harder.
 她不能很正确地回答这些问题。也许她应该更努力地学习。

personally • *adverbial comments* 评论 •

1. *Personally*, I think your tie is a rather unusual combination of pop and elegance—I rather like it.
 就个人而言, 我认为你的领带是一种不同寻常的流行和高雅的组合——我相当喜欢它。
2. A: Anyway, I like coke.
 B: *Personally*, I'd go for a glass of French wine.
 A: 不论怎样, 我喜欢可口饮料。
 B: 就我自己而言, 我想来杯法国葡萄酒。
3. *Personally*, I think you're all talking through

your hats. What's the point of this sort of stupid exercise? How can we study the future anyway? There are no set books, nobody knows the answers, we might all be blown up tomorrow with all these hydrogen bombs lying around.

就个人而言,我认为你在胡说八道。做这种愚蠢的练习有什么意思?无论怎样,我们怎么来研究未来?没有特定的书,没人知道答案。可能明天我们会被到处都是的氢弹炸得飞上天。

4. A: What do you think of drinking and driving?
 B: Well, *personally*, I think people who drive shouldn't drink.
 A: Yes, that's just how I see it.
 A: 你对酒后开车是怎样的看法?
 B: 就个人而言,我认为开车的人不应该喝酒。
 A: 是的,我也是这样的看法。
5. A: What a lovely house you've got!
 B: Thank you. *Personally* I think it's one of the nicest in this block. I was fortunate to be able to get it.
 A: 你的房子真漂亮!
 B: 谢谢。就个人而言,我认为这是这个街区最好的房间。我很幸运能得到它。

presumably

· *inference* 推理 ·

1. She nodded and shook her head at the right places. *Presumably* she understood what the philosopher was talking about.
 她恰如其分地点点头或摇摇头。可能她听懂了那位哲学家所作的讲演。

2. **Presumably** he knows more about the subject than you do.

可能他对这一主题了解得比你更多。

3. And that is exactly what reading a book should be, a conversation between you and the author.

Presumably he knows more about the subject than you do. But don't let anybody tell you that a reader is supposed to be solely on the receiving end.

阅读书籍就应该这样，是你与作者之间的交谈。也许他对这一主题了解得比你多，但不要相信读者只应该处于接受的一方。

4. **Presumably** while the rescue planes were circling the area relatively near him, the sound was loud; when they were further away, the sound dimmed.

也许当求援飞机相对地飞近他附近地区时，声音就很响；当它们飞远时，声音就隐隐约约的传来。

5. **Presumably** he was eager to get as much money as possible, because of his child; the reader is likely to be looking forward with interest to the meeting of him and the pearl buyers.

可能为了孩子，他急切地想尽可能多地得到一些钱。读者可能会满怀兴趣地期待着他与珍珠商人的会面。

probably

· *inference* 推理 ·

1. **Probably**, it is especially disturbing to persons

who like to feel that they have full control of a situation and want others to accept them on their own terms.

可能这对于那些认为他们已全面控制了局势而期待别人屈服就范的人来说是十分令人不安的。

2. **Probably** the ideal home for most young couples is one which is occupied by only one nuclear family and one in which each member of the family has his own private room.

可能对大多数年轻夫妇来说，一个理想的家只属于一个核心家庭。家庭中每一位成员都有自己独立的房间。

3. **Probably** the most often quoted example in this whole area is that of the number of words for “snow” in the Eskimo language as compared to English.

可能在这整个领域中引用最多的例子是比较爱斯基摩语和英语中表示“雪”的词语数量。

4. **Probably** what he has presented here resembles the assertions of other scholars in another way. It seems impossible to prove or to disprove.

或许他在这儿阐述的观点与其他学者以另一种形式表达的主张相似。似乎很难表示赞同或不赞同。

5. We would also discourage someone from talking about “value orientations”; **probably** the other person will have no idea of what you are talking about.

我们不会鼓励任何人奢谈“价值定位”；可能其他人根本不知道你到底在谈些什么。

R r

really · *adverbial comments* 评价 ·

1. **Really**, I don't mind waiting if it is not too long.
说真的,要我等,我不在乎,只是时间不要太长。
2. He wants me to recite the whole passage. **Really** it's too much.
他要我背诵整篇课文。这确实太过分了。
3. Some of those TV programmes are very interesting, **really**.
这些电视节目中有的一些真是很有意思的。
4. A: How much sugar do you need?
B: Quite a lot, **really**.
A: 你需要多少糖?
B: 要许多,真的。

S s

say

· *suggestion* 建议 ·

1. Well, *say*, what he told us were true, what then?
好呀, 就算他说的是真的, 那又怎么样呢?
2. Come for the picnic at, *say*, three o'clock.
三点左右来参加野餐吧。
3. There are some books we talk so much about that we pay no more heed to them than, *say*, to the telephone directory.
有一些书我们谈论如此之多以至于我们像对待, 比如说, 电话号码簿一样, 不再注意它们了。
4. I'm willing to pay, *say*, \$ 1 000 for the motor-cycle.
我愿意付 1 000 美金左右买这辆摩托车。
5. Some women turn to technical careers because they realise that is what they want to do and, if they are lucky, they will have, *say*, a training school open to them.
有些妇女转向技术生涯, 因为她们意识到这是她们想要做的。如果她们运气好的话, 她们就能找到, 比如, 一所培训学校去接受培训。

(to) say nothing of • *suppression* 紧缩 •

1. Three people were badly injured in the fire, *to say nothing of* the damage to the house.
三人在大火中受重伤，更不用说房子受到了破坏。
2. A new commission has been set up to solve the housing problem in the city because a series of earlier commissions, *to say nothing of* the ceaseless head-scratching of the professionals all the time, has failed to come up with a solution.
为了解决这座城市居民的住房问题建立起了一个新的委员会。因为前一届委员会，更不必提那些终日不停地抓脑勺的专业人员，都未能想出解决这一问题的办法。
3. He had his wife and seven children with him in the van, *to say nothing of* two dogs, a cat and a parrot.
他的车里载着他的太太和七个孩子，还有两只狗，一只猫和一只鹦鹉。
4. We are too busy to take a long holiday this year, *to say nothing of* the fact that we can't afford it.
我们今年太忙了不能去度一个较长的假期，更不必说我们也出不起这笔钱。

(to) say the least • *limitation* 限制 •

1. They are more concerned with their own private interest than with their professions. It is a

shame, *to say the least*, that this has happened. 他们对自己个人的利益比对他们的职业更关心。至少可以这么说，发生这种事实实在令人遗憾。

2. The experiences and the events in one's life provide the basis for one's writing. Those articles he wrote had their secret sources, *to say the least*, but the secrecy offered the possibility of revealing his true character.

一个人一生中的经历和所发生的事给一个人的写作提供了基础。他写的那些文章至少可以说，取材于秘密渠道。但这种秘密性也提供了揭示他真正本质的可能性。

3. It wasn't a very good orchestra, *to say the least*. 至少可以说，这个乐团不怎么样。

4. The desire to possess objects of interest and beauty is as old as the human race, and to judge by the popularity of collecting as a hobby today it does not look as if the urge is dying out. Examine the private property of any schoolboy or schoolgirl and you may well find, *to say the least* a collection of stamps, coins, shells, badges, or some other objects precious to the owner if to no one else.

想要拥有使人感兴趣和美丽的物品的欲望和人类本身一样历史悠久。根据搜集物品这一业余爱好受人欢迎的程度可以断定这一强烈愿望并未减弱。检查一下任何一个在校男女孩子的个人财物，你至少会发现，邮票，硬币，贝壳，像章或一些其它收藏品。这些收藏品对其主人来说十分珍贵，而对其他人却可能是一文不值。

5. I like indoor hobbies best. As you know, I like making decorations, toys and so on, but I'm also quite fond of woodwork, and I've made quite a lot of useful furniture for the family, **to say the least**.

我最喜欢在室内的业余爱好。如你所知，我喜爱装饰物品，玩具等等。但我对木工活也很喜爱。我至少为自己家里制作了许多有用的家具。

similarly

• contrast 对比 •

1. For example, if you have an all male class, you may want to avoid a situation involving asking for a date. **Similarly**, a class of older adults may object to asking each other for a date.

比如，如果你班上都是男同学，你就可能要避开涉及要求约会的情景。同样，一个全是上了年纪的成年人的班级可能会反对互相之间请求约会。

2. Boys wear fashionable clothes to attract girls. **Similarly**, some girls have bright dress on.

男孩穿着流行款式的服装吸引女孩子，同样有些女孩也穿着鲜艳。

3. For example, it is normal to greet someone in Chinese with "Have you eaten yet?" In English, such a question would be regarded as an invitation to eat together rather than a greeting. **Similarly**, "where are you going?" a common way of greeting an acquaintance in China, may cause English-speaking people embarrassment and con-

fusion. If they know little of Chinese culture, they may consider your remark an invasion of their privacy.

比如，在汉语中，问候别人时说：“你吃饭了没有？”是很正常的。在英语中，这样的问候可能会被当作邀请一起吃饭，而不是问候。同样，“你去哪儿”是中国熟人之间普通的问候方式。但这可能会引起英语国家人士的窘迫和不解。如果他们对中国文化习俗不很了解的话，他们可能将你看作是对他们个人隐私的干涉。

4. If they've got the necessary qualifications they can apply to a college, school or institute and if they've been accepted they'll probably get a government grant to cover their fees and maintenance. *Similarly*, they can go in for special training in the trades and take up a career seriously.

如果，他们具有必需的资格，他们可以向学院或学校申请。如果他们被录取了，他们有可能会得到政府奖学金来支付他们的学杂费和生活开支。同样，他们也可以参加某一行当的特别培训，慎重地选择某一职业。

SO

- *consequences* 结果 •
- *inference* 推理 •
- *summing up* 总结 •

1. *So* you think he will accept the nomination?
看来你认为他会接受这一提名？
2. *So*, that's the man he has been looking for!

啊，那一位就是他一直在找的人！

3. **So**, that's settled. Can we now go on to the next item on the agenda?

好，决定了。现在我们可以讨论日程表上的下一个项目吗？

4. Anyway, the horn, make funny noises at times. **So** it's a treacherous instrument, isn't it? It's something that is very hard for you to control.

无论怎样，这喇叭有时发出古怪的声音。因此它是一件不可靠的器械，不是吗？这是件很难控制的东西。

5. A: Small businesses are going bust all over the country because of the inflation.

B: **So**, there are thousands of people jobless now.

A: 由于通货膨胀，全国上下的小型企业纷纷倒闭破产。

B: 于是，成千上万的人失去了工作。

6. A: We must make a profit and advertising is the only source of it, because most of the revenue on a newspaper comes from advertising.

B: **So**, therefore, you have to keep up the circulation and so on for advertisers to be duly impressed.

A: 我们必须要获利，广告业是唯一出路。因为报纸大多数收入来自于广告。

B: 是啊，你得提高发行量等，这样才会给广告客户留下深刻印象。

7. He consented, **so** they started carrying out the project.

他答应了，于是他们就着手实施这一工程。

somehow

• *consequences* 结果 •

1. *Somehow* he again made a mistake in solving the mathematical problem.

不知怎么地，他在解这道数学题时又算错了。

2. Professor Richard gives his annual lecture which usually turns out disastrously. This time it is hoped that the epidiascope would not go wrong again, and that the number of slides inserted upside-down would be kept to the minimum. *Somehow* these things always seemed to happen at Richard's lecture.

理查德教授每年一次的讲演结果通常总是灾难性的。这一次希望实物幻灯机不会再出毛病，插反了的幻灯片能控制到最低限度。不知怎么的，这些事情似乎总是在理查德讲演时发生。

3. The top-secret file has *somehow* disappeared.

不知怎么的，绝密文件失踪了。

4. A: Did you tell Rain that his car had been accidentally damaged?

B: No, I didn't. Perhaps it was silly of me, but I felt *somehow* I didn't want to. I just said the car had gone for repairs.

A: 你有没有告诉瑞恩，他的车子不小心被撞坏了？

B: 没有，我没告诉他。可能我这样做很愚蠢，但不知怎么的，我感到不愿告诉他。我只说车子被送去修了。

5. I couldn't get the car started, *somehow*.

不知怎么的，我无法发动我的汽车。

so much for

· *transition* 过渡 ·

1. ***So much for*** that — let's talk about the schedule of the final examination.
关于此事就谈到这里，让我们谈谈期末考试
的日程安排。
2. ***So much for*** water contamination. Now let's
turn to noise pollution.
水质污染就谈到这儿，下面让我们谈谈噪音污
染。
3. The president said in his election speech that tax
reduction would be given high priority. But here
we are with higher taxes! ***So much for*** election
promises.
总统在他的竞选演讲中说过要尽一切力量减低
税收。但现在我们仍需付很高的税收，让竞选
中的许诺见鬼去吧！
4. We've imported quite a lot of British aircraft.
And, ***so much for*** aircrafts. In my country we
also think very highly of British textiles. British-
made materials for man's suits and English
woollen wear generally are very much admired.
我们进口了许多英国的飞机。好，不谈飞机吧。
在我们的国家里，人们对英国的纺织业有很高
的评价。用英国生产的衣料制成的男式西服和
英国生产的羊毛织物一般都受人喜爱。
5. ***So much for*** the English and Math placement
tests. If you have no further questions, we will
move onto talk about the registration period

which starts tomorrow.

英语和数学分班测试就谈到这里，如你们没有什么另外的问题，我们来谈一谈从明天开始的注册登记阶段。

so to say / speak

· *apposition* 同位 ·

1. Therefore I think the government, *so to say*, adopt more reasonable measures.
因此，恕我直言，我认为政府必须采取更为合理的措施。
2. He feels like, *so to speak*, a fish out of water.
他觉得像离开了水的鱼儿。
3. It was through being a drummer that I got into show business, *so to speak*, as a comedian.
我是通过担任鼓手才进入娱乐界的，可以说是作为一名喜剧演员。
4. Jack was up to his neck, *so to speak*, in debt.
可以说，杰克已负债累累了。
5. The computer is programmed to make it answer the operator's questions by, *so to speak*, tossing remarks back to him in the form of another query.
计算机被输入了程序使其能通过可以说是一种向操作者提出质疑的方式来回答操作者提出的问题。

so what?

· *disagreement* 反对 ·

1. A: The girl doesn't like you.
B: **So what?**
A: 这女孩不喜欢你。
B: 那又怎么样呢?
2. A: I've learned to speak French.
B: **So what?** I've learned Esperanto as well as French.
A: 我学会了讲法语。
B: 那又怎么样呢? 我不仅学了法语, 还学了世界语。
3. A: He's won \$ 5 000.
B: **So what?** He isn't any happier.
A: 他赢了五千美金。
B: 那又怎么样? 他并不比以前幸福。
4. A: Well, they can all bring something.
B: Oh, we can't ask them to do that.
A: Why not? They're all coming, aren't they?
B: They are our guests!
A: **So what?** Nobody is forcing them to come.
A: 他们每个人都可以带些吃的东西来。
B: 那怎么行, 我们不能要求他们那么做。
A: 为什么不行? 他们都来, 是吗?
B: 他们是我们的客人!
A: 那又怎么样? 没有人强迫他们来。

sort of**· modification 婉转 ·**

1. A: Do you know Professor Smith?
B: Yes. We have been acquainted with each other for quite a few years.

A: What kind of person is he?

B: A very learned man, only a bit odd. He's a **sort of** traditionally-minded fellow.

A: 你认识史密斯教授吗?

B: 是的, 我们相识已有数年了。

A: 他是怎样的一个人?

B: 一位十分有学问的人, 只不过有一点古怪。他是个有几分传统思想的人。

2. The tourists are coming to our plant tomorrow. We'd better have someone waiting for them at the gate, **sort of** like a guide.

明天, 那些旅游者将来参观我们工厂。最好有人像导游那样在门口恭候他们。

3. We all **sort of** learned how to play bridge while we were in the university.

当我们在大学时, 都几乎学会了打桥牌。

4. A: You're in the garment-making trade, aren't you?

B: **Sort of.**

A: 你在服装制造业工作, 是吗?

B: 差不多。

5. A: Do you remember the colour of their side-board?

B: I am afraid I don't remember exactly, **sort of** greenish-blue, I think.

A: 你记得他们餐具柜的颜色吗?

B: 恐怕记不清楚了, 我想是有点略呈绿色的蓝颜色吧。

still

• **concession** 让步 •

1. You don't have much of a chance to talk to Mona's mother, however, since she, as well as the other daughters, keeps out of sight most of the time, and even Mona's father is unable to spend much time visiting with you. *Still*, you have a wonderful time talking with Mona in the sitting room.

然而你没有什么机会能和莫娜的母亲交谈，因为她和其他的女儿们大多数时间不在家，甚至于莫娜的父亲也不能花费太多的时间接待你。但你可以和莫娜在起居室里愉快地交谈。

2. You want to reciprocate her as best as you can, but living alone in a small apartment and not being a particularly good cook makes this difficult. *Still*, one day after class you invite Mona to come to your apartment for dinner, explaining that you want to repay her kindness and try your hand at cooking some of the local delicacies.

你想尽最大努力报答她，但你独自一人住在小公寓里，又不十分善于烹调，这就很困难。但一天下课后，你仍然邀请了莫娜去你的小公寓吃饭，并向她解释你想回报她的热情款待，试着烧几样有当地特色的佳肴。

3. If life on Mars exists at all, it probably resembles only the simplest and most primitive terrestrial plant life. *Still*, even granted that the likelihood of complex life is virtually nonexistent, we can still play games and let our fancy roam.

如果火星上即使有生命，那可能也只是类似于最初级的、最原始的地球上的植物。但即使假定火星上存在着复杂的生命的可能性根本不存

在，我们仍然能做个游戏，让我们的想象去遨游。

4. A: Consult your bank and see if they will reduce the required deposit to a minimum.

B: *Still*, there will be bank charges in connection with the credit.

A: 你和开户银行商量一下，是否能把押金减少到最低限度。

B: 即使那样，开立信用证还要付银行手续费。

5. It's good that our past record has always been satisfactory. *Still*, I'm afraid you'll lose out if you don't fall into line with the prices of others. 我们过去的业务往来总是满意的。可是我们仍然担心，如果你们的价格不和别人一致的话，你们会吃亏的。

summing up

summarising

to sum up

in summary

· *summing up* 总结 ·

- a. 1. *Summing up*, we see that their industry is forging ahead at a rate with which at the moment we are unable to keep pace.

总而言之，我们看到他们的工业正以我们目前尚追赶不上的速度飞速发展。

2. *Summarising*, wintry showers persisting, with cold NE winds; the temperature not rising, except fractionally, above 4 C. And that's all from me.

总之，伴随着刺骨的东北风，寒冷的阵雨仍将继续下着。除了短暂时间的回升，温度不超过摄氏四度。气象预报播送完了。

3. *To sum up*, within our society there still exist rampant inequalities.

概括地说，在我们这个社会里还存在着大量的不平等。

4. Anyway, *to sum up*, I think we must say that we ought to study the behaviour of people from other cultures carefully, and we mustn't automatically interpret their behaviour according to the patterns we've learned in our own society.

总之，无论怎样，我认为我们必须强调应该仔细地研究来自其它社会文化的人的行为。我们绝不能自以为是地以我们在自己社会所学的行为方式去理解他们的行为。

5. *To sum up*, the selection of the texts is careful, with due attention paid to both language and content; and exercises are ample and varied.

总之，课文的选择是十分谨慎的，同时充分注意到了语言和内容。有足够的和多种形式的练习。

6. *To sum up*, this book is eclectic in approach. What we have done is an attempt at combining the new with the old to suit the needs of adult English learners.

总之，这本书的编写方式是折衷的。我们所做的是一种尝试。试图将新老方式合并以适合成年人学习英语的需要。

- b. 1. *In summary*, the general attitude of the students was that the lecturer was not a very clear

thinker and really did not know what he was talking about.

总之，学生总的看法是这位演讲者思路不甚清晰，对自己讲的东西确实掌握了解得不够。

2. *In summary*, proper tone is achieved through appropriate language, which in turn is achieved through careful audience analysis.

总之，通过适当的语言可以得到适当的语气。而通过对听众仔细的分析，又能选择出适当的语言。

3. *In summary*, you should outline at least three basic categories which will serve as content areas for your proposal purpose and objectives; methods and procedures, project requirements. 总而言之，你至少应该写出三个基本种类的大意，它们能作为你建议的主要内容：目的和目标；方式和过程；项目要求。

4. *In summary*, I'm terribly worried. He left two days ago and I'm sure he isn't coming back. He mentioned something about leaving the country and I'm afraid he might have gotten mixed up in something illegal and I can't go to the police in case he gets into trouble. What should I do?

总而言之，我十分地焦虑。他两天前离开了。我肯定他不会再回来了。他曾提及要离开这个国家。我猜想他可能牵涉进了一些违法的事情。万一他有麻烦，我也不能报警。我该怎么办？

5. Our hotel offers you a choice of two restau-

rants: the coffee shop serves a buffet breakfast and lunch, and you can enjoy your dinner at the indoor steak house. In the evening, there is the Swan Bar for a drink with friends in the main lobby with a marimba band every night.

In summary, you will be provided with delicious food as well as excellent entertainment.

我们宾馆有两个餐厅供你选择：咖啡厅早上，中午供应自助餐，晚上可在室内牛排房享用晚餐。夜晚可与朋友们一起在位于门厅的天鹅酒吧内喝上一杯。那儿每晚都有木琴演奏。总而言之，不仅向你提供美味佳肴，而且将为你提供一流的娱乐活动。

suppose

• hypothesis 假设 •

1. **Suppose** he is lying, what shall we do?
假使他说谎，我们怎么办？
2. A: We will park our car in the street tonight.
B: **Suppose** the police come. What then?
A: 今晚我们将车子停靠在街边上。
B: 假使警察来了，那怎么办？
3. **Suppose** you mind your own business, and I'll mind mine.
请你操心你自己的事，让我来操心我自己的事。
4. **Suppose** you just sit down and be quiet for a few minutes.
请你坐在那儿，安静几分钟。
5. **Suppose** you dry your eyes, calm down and tell me just what happened, eh?

请你擦干眼泪，镇静下来，告诉我发生了什么事，好吗？

surely · *adverbial comments* 评价 ·

1. **Surely** you don't believe that story!
谅你不会相信那种话吧！
2. I said he should not just be a mere peddler, **Surely** he should at least be a well-educated peddler, if that was what he wanted.
我对他说他不该仅仅做一个小贩。即使这是他想要做的，他也至少应该做一个有良好教育的小贩。
3. It is high time for drastic steps to make the best combined use of coal, gas and electricity. **Surely** this will, to some extent, solve the energy problem.
是采取严厉措施最有效地综合利用煤、煤气和电的时候了。无疑，这将在一定程度上解决能源问题。
4. For some people, family ties are particularly important. They look across the generations for strength. **Surely** it should be made easier, and not more difficult, for them to do so.
对有些人来说，家庭纽带是至关重要的。他们从一代代人之间寻找力量。无疑应该使得他们这样做更容易些，而不是更困难。
5. A: You're Chairman of the Social Science Society, aren't you?
B: That's right. That's one of my problems. It's been taking up too much time.

A: **Surely** there must be another student who could take over the job.

B: Yes, there is someone, I suppose.

A: 你是社科协会主席，是吗？

B: 对。这是我的一大问题，担任此职花费时间太多了。

A: 肯定有另外的学生能接任这一工作。

B: 是的，我猜想是的。

T t

talk of

• *reference* 引证 •

talk about

talking about

- a. 1. The earthquake struck at about midday. I was on my way to the post office. I suddenly came over all dizzy. My eyes went out of focus. Then people began to scream. They tried to get out of the way of falling masonry. **Talk about** the bombing raids in World War II! They were nothing to this. I have never seen such panic and confusion.

地震大约在正午时发生的。我正前往邮局。突然我感到一阵眩晕，视觉模糊。接着，人们开始尖叫，竭力躲避开倒塌的砖石建筑。谈到第二次世界大战的空袭，它们根本无法和这相比。我从未看到过如此的惊恐和混乱。

2. **Talking about** drinks, could you please show me the bottle of whisky bought last week?

说到酒，你能给我看一下你上星期买的那瓶威士忌酒吗？

3. **Talking about** food, what time are we having dinner?
谈起食物, 我们什么时候吃晚饭?
4. **Talking about** money, have you paid the tailor's bill yet?
谈起钱, 裁缝的帐单你付了吗?
5. A: I think we should have a lot of success and big sales with this new typewriter.
B: By the way, **talking about** sales, how is this new product going to be advertised?
A: Well, that's my responsibility, and I've got this fantastic new idea.
A: 我认为这种新型的打字机一定会是极大的成功, 销售猛增。
B: 顺便提一句, 谈起销售, 如何为这新型产品做广告?
A: 这, 我有一个异想天开的新主意。这由我负责。
- b. 1. **Talking of** travel, have you been to New York yet?
谈到旅行, 你去过纽约吗?
2. A: Once he has made up his mind, he never changes it for anything.
B: **Talking of** changing one's mind, Mrs Nancy says she's sent her children to three schools in four years. I really don't understand people who do things like that.
A: 一旦他打定主意, 他就绝不会改变。
B: 谈起改变主意, 南希太太说她在四年里给她的孩子换了三所学校。我确实不能理解这么容易改变主意的人。

3. *Talking of* young people today, if they have an opinion that's different from yours, then you're the fool and they are right, even if they don't have enough experience to judge.

谈到今天的年轻人, 如果他们的观点与你的不同, 那么即使他们没有足够的经验来判断, 他们也总是正确的, 而你是傻瓜。

4. *Talking of* hobbies, do you still collect coins?

谈起业余爱好, 你现在仍然收集硬币吗?

5. "I played baseball with Ken yesterday."

"Oh, yes. Talking of Ken, do you know he's moving into a new flat next month?"

"我昨天和肯一起打垒球了。"

"说到肯, 你知道他下个月要搬到一套新公寓去了吗?"

tell you what

· suggestion 建议 ·

1. A: The deer has gone into the woods.

B: I *tell you what*! Take these binoculars and go and look for it.

A: 鹿跑进树林里去了。

B: 让我告诉你怎么办。拿着双筒望远镜, 去找它。

2 A: I *tell you what*! Let me take a picture of you.

B: No, let's take a picture of us both together.

A: 听我说, 让我给你拍张照。

B: 不, 让我们照张合影吧。

3. A: A pair of small glass earrings. They're a gift for my sister who's living in London. I

packed them well, so I'm sure they won't break.

B: I *tell you what*! You can register the package. That way you would know that your sister received them. She would have to sign for the package, and then we would send you a receipt showing that your gift had been delivered.

A: 一对小巧的玻璃耳坠子。是给我住在伦敦的妹妹的礼物。我包扎得很好。因此我想它们不会折断的。

B: 我告诉你怎么办。这个包裹你可以寄挂号。这样你就能知道你妹妹已收到了你的礼物。她取包裹时必须签字，然后我们将收条给你，表示你的礼物已被送到了。

4. A: The company has all kinds of electronic equipment. And I already have more responsibility than I can handle.

B: *Tell you what*, I'm thinking of going back to work again as a computer programmer.

A: Then, why don't you come to my company and give me a hand?

A: 公司有许多各种各样的电子设备。我所负担的责任已超越了我力所能及的了。

B: 我告诉你该怎么办。我正在考虑，重新开始工作，当一名电脑程序编制员。

A: 那么，你为什么不到我的公司来，帮我一把呢？

5. A: I didn't realize you were such a good cook.

B: Actually, I've only just learned how, you know. It's because I've been taking these

courses.

A: Why, I can't cook at all, can't even boil an egg.

B: No kidding. I *tell you what*! If you want to, you could take a couple of classes over at Mary College and learn how to do it too.

A: 我真不知道你是这么好的厨师。

B: 实际上, 你知道, 我只是学着做。这是因为我正在上这门课。

A: 我什么也不会做, 甚至连鸡蛋也不会煮。

B: 别开玩笑。听我说, 如果你愿意的话, 可以到玛丽学院上几门课, 去学学怎么烹调。

thanks to

• consequences 结果 •

1. *Thanks to* her diligence, she passed the examination.
由于她的刻苦学习, 她通过了考试。
2. *Thanks to* his carelessness, this project is going to be delayed.
由于他的粗心, 这个项目被延误了。
3. *Thanks to* a good management, our company is still prosperous.
由于有了优秀的管理, 我们公司仍十分昌盛。
4. *Thanks to* this excellent system, we have been able to carry through the economic reform.
由于这一优秀的制度, 我们才能得以进行经济改革。
5. Well, *thanks to* your cooperation, our discussion has been very pleasant and fruitful. I sincerely hope that the volume of trade between us will be

even greater in the future.

由于你的合作，我们之间的谈判一直很愉快而且富有成果。我真诚地希望今后我们之间的贸易额会进一步扩大。

that is

· *apposition* 同位 ·

1. I would like to make one point. *That is*, most of our products are used in the agricultural area of this country. We mustn't forget the line of communication in the country. Before we rush into a decision, we should look at this aspect carefully.
我想要说明一点，即，我们生产的大多数产品用于这个国家的农业生产上。我们千万不能忘记农村里的电讯电话线路。在我们匆匆作出决定之前，应该谨慎地考虑这一方面。
2. Paul is an excellent student; *that is*, he gets good grades for the courses he is taking.
保罗是个好学生，就是说，他选修的各门课成绩很好。
3. John will return at the weekend, *that is*, on April 25.
约翰将在周末回来，即在四月二十五日。
4. Suppose you come round to my office this afternoon, if you have time to spare, *that is*, so that I can at least have a talk with you face to face.
你今天下午到我办公室来一下，也就是说，假如你有空的话，这样我至少可以和你当面谈一谈。
5. This suggests one way of removing the stain of failure — *that is*, by considering it as part of the

learning.

这展示了消除失败的污点的一种方法——即将它看作是学习过程的一部分。

that is / was that • *consequences* 结果 •

1. I refuse to argue any further. We've decided that you're not fit enough to travel. And *that's that*.
我拒绝和你继续争论。我们已决定了你不适合旅行。再没什么好说的了。
2. From only 300 TV viewers when the station put out its first TV broadcast, by the start of World War II the numbers had reached 20 000. And *that was that* for the time being. The boom in TV began after the war.
当这家电视台第一次播放电视节目时只有 300 名电视观众。到第二次世界大战开始时，这一数字已达到两万。暂时，就是那样。电视的真正兴起是在战后开始的。
3. Everyone at the ball was dumbfounded and there was an exchange of bitter words among the guests. The host and hostess made great efforts to calm them down, but nothing could hence be set straight. The dancing-party was annulled and *that was that*.
舞会上的每个人都惊得目瞪口呆。客人们恶言恶语互相攻击。男女主人竭力想使客人们镇静下来，但一切都未能恢复正常。舞会被取消了。事情就是那样。
4. We will finish the job in two weeks, and *that's that*.

我们一定要在两周内完成工作，就这样。

5. A: How did it happen that you joined the army?

B: It was in 1951 when I was sixteen. On one Sunday morning I was working on my term paper when news came over the radio that the war broke out, and *that was that*. I went into the army.

A: 你是怎么参军的?

B: 是在一九五一年，当时我十六岁。一个星期天的早晨，当我正忙于写学期论文时，无线电广播说战争爆发了。就这样，我参军了。

that is to say

· *apposition* 同位 ·

1. In addition to verbal expressions, Americans sometimes also use non-verbal body language when offering congratulations. *That is to say*, they use parts of the body instead of words.
除了各种口语表达方法外，美国人有时在祝贺别人时，也用非语言的势动语。也就是说，他们不是用词语，而是用某个姿势来表示祝贺。
2. I explained the whole chapter to him, *that is to say*, I went through it from P. 25 to P. 60.
我把整个一章向他解释了，那就是说，我从第廿五页起到第六十页都跟他讲了一遍。
3. I'll go to Paris two weeks from today, *that is to say*, the 1st of March.
两个星期后，即三月一日我将去巴黎。
4. He didn't go, *that is to say*, it is not recorded that he did.

他没有去，换句话说，他去的这个事实无案可查。

5. We should be working as hard as before, *that is to say*, not too hard.

我们应该像以前一样努力工作，换句话说，别太费力。

that's right

• concession 让步 •

1. A: The more women that go out to work, the fewer jobs there'll be for men.

B: *That's right*. And what's more, the risk to family life is greater. You can see that's happening from the divorce statistics.

A: *That's right*. I think I've read somewhere that one in every three of first marriages ends up in the divorce court.

A: 妇女就业的人数越多，男人所能得到的工作就越少。

B: 不错。而且，对家庭构成的威胁也就越大。你可以从离婚的统计数字上看到这正在发生。

A: 你说得对，我记得在什么刊物上看到初次结婚的夫妻每三对中有一对走进离婚法庭。

2. A: There's only one thing to do, Jack.

B: *That's right* — have another pint and drown your sorrows.

A: 杰克，只有一件事可做。

B: 对——再喝上一杯，借酒浇愁。

3. A: Good morning, my name is Plant.

B: Oh yes, you have an interview with Mr.

Richard at eleven.

A: **That's right**. I hope I'm not too early.

A: 早上好, 我叫普朗特。

B: 是的, 你与理查德先生的约会是在十一点。

A: 对。我希望我没有来得太早。

4. A: Weren't you using it down in the basement?

B: Oh, **that's right**. I was going to fix that broken leg of the kitchen chair. If I had a piece of wood, I could finish that today too.

A: 你刚才不是在地下室里用的吗?

B: 对, 不错。我是去修理那张断了腿的厨房椅子的。如我有根木头今天也能将它修好了。

5. A: You mean a one-storey house of your own — what we'd call a bungalow in England.

B: **That's right**. With a nice little garden.

A: 你是指自己的一层楼住房——我们在英国称这为平房。

B: 不错, 还有一个漂亮的小花园。

then

• A /inference 推理•

1. A: The letter isn't on your desk.

B: **Then** it must be in one of the drawers.

A: 那封信在你的书桌上。

B: 那么它一定在哪一只抽屉里了。

2. A: How long have you been away?

B: Almost two weeks.

A: **Then** you haven't heard the news. George has resigned as the manager of the department.

A: 你离家多久了?

B: 两星期左右。

A: 那么你没有听到这一消息。乔治已辞职, 不担任部门经理了。

3. All this is, of course, well known and many reports have been written about it by scientists and engineers. Why *then* is nothing being done about it?

所有这些, 当然, 都是众所周知的。科学家和工程师们已写了许多关于这方面的报道。那么为什么没有采取任何措施呢?

4. A: We visited Paris and had a good time. Alice and me. My girlfriend you know.

B: You're — still together *then*?

A: Yes.

A: 我们访问了巴黎, 过得很愉快。我和爱莉丝, 你知道, 我的女朋友。

B: 那么你们现在——还在一起?

A: 是的。

• *B / enumeration* 列举 •

1. I caught the wrong subway first of all. But the conductor helped me and *then* I caught the right one.

一开始, 我乘错了地铁, 售票员帮助了我, 后来, 我乘上了我应该乘的。

2. The students learn these common expressions and the rules for their use in both formal and informal situations, *then* practice the expressions in decreasingly controlled conversational situation.

学生们学习如何在正式和非正式的情景下运用这些常用的短语和规则。然后在控制性逐步越

来越小的会话情景中操练这些用语。

3. Have the students repeat the expressions orally, **then** individually using formal style.

让学生们以口头形式重复这些用语，然后让他们一个一个地用正式文体操练。

therefore

• *consequences* 结果 •

1. The writer evidently is not familiar with this issue. **Therefore**, I think he should stop writing on it.

很明显，作者对这一主题并不熟悉。因此我认为他应该停笔，不要再写了。

2. **Therefore**, on the basis of this functional approach, a shift from the traditional grammar to the communicative grammar does not seem so surprising.

因此，以这一功能方式为基础，从传统的语法过渡到交际语法就不会使人如此大吃一惊了。

3. **Therefore** language fluency carries with it a burden of comparable nonverbal facility; the two modes of expression are complementary, not alternatives.

因此语言的流利性与类似的非语言形式的熟练性相辅相成，这两种形式是互相补充，而不是两者挑一。

4. Creative use of a language involves knowing not only the linguistic forms but also how, when, and to whom the use of these forms is appropriate; **therefore**, the activities introduce rules of speaking in social situations.

创造性地运用语言不仅包括了解语言形式，而且要知道怎样、何时、对何人运用这些形式是适当的。因此，这些活动介绍了在社交场合中会话的一些规则。

5. It **therefore** comes as a surprise to some people to discover that in much of the world go-betweens are essential for the smooth functioning of human relations.

因此，当一些人发现在世界上许多地方，中间人对人与人之间的关系的融洽来说是必不可缺时，感到十分惊讶。

though• **concession** 让步 •

1. Some of the paintings in the exhibition are simply instances of sketches. A few, **though** could have real quality.

展出的一些油画只不过是一些素描练习。但有几幅可说是质量不凡。

2. Therefore, the book you must agree, is not a novel and should not have been awarded a prize for fiction. On the other hand, let me make it quite clear that I am not questioning the quality of this book. In the view of many, it was the best writing of the year. I do question, **though**, its eligibility for this particular award.

因此，你必须同意这本书不是小说，不应该获得小说奖。另一方面，让我解释清楚，我并不是怀疑这本书的质量。在许多人看来，这是今年最佳的一部作品。但是我仍然对它是否符合条件获得这一小说奖表示怀疑。

3. A: He was lucky this time.
 B: Generally **though**, he's pretty good, you must admit. One of the best footballers I've ever seen—when he's on form.
 A: 这次他很走运。
 B: 但一般说来,他都很不错,你必须承认这一点。是我见到过的最佳足球队员之一——当他竞技状况良好时。
4. It's hard work, but I enjoy it **though**.
 这工作很艰苦,可是我乐意干。
5. I can't stay long. I'll have a cup of tea, **though**.
 我不能多逗留,但可以喝杯茶再走。

thus• **consequences** 结果 •• **apposition** 同位 •

1. They have made this blunder. **Thus** they have to take the consequences.
 他们犯了这个错误,因此,他们必须承担后果。
2. Many people throughout the world depend on fish as an important part of their diets. **Thus** a decline in the fish supply could have extensive effects on hunger and population.
 世界上许多人将鱼作为他们饮食的十分重要的一部分。因此,食鱼供应的下降可能会对人口和温饱有着广泛的影响。
3. Central heating installations are very efficient. **Thus** it should not be difficult to save tons of coal each year by utilizing this device, at the same time, actually improving the general standard of domestic heating.

中心暖气的装置是十分有效的。因而通过运用这一设备每年节省数吨煤应并不困难。同时，这实际上也改善了家庭暖气的一般标准。

4. We feel it would be unsound to assume that machines might be able to replace us in everything. **Thus** the suggestion that a machine would be able to cope with world problems and produce a solution, when man alone has not yet succeeded, is surely wrong.

我们认为机器可能会完全替代人类的这种假设是一种谬误。因而有人提出当人类独自还不能成功的情况下，机器能够处理世界性的问题，并提出解决的方法，毫无疑问是错误的。

5. All these institutions carry out extensive research in the field of engineering and also in pure science... **Thus**, at present most university physics laboratories all over the world are engaged in work on nuclear physics. The research department of the Institutes of Technology concentrate their interest more on the fields of greater immediate practical importance. **Thus**, in the industrially advanced countries we find Institutes of Technology able to keep up with the needs of industry, giving first class training in the scientific fundamentals, and branching out into many important fields of applied science.

所有的研究院都在工程技术和理论科学领域进行了广泛的研究。因此，当前世界上大多数的大学物理实验室都从事于核物理的实验工作。科技学院的研究部门将兴趣集中于那些更实用，收益更快的重要领域。因此，在工业发达

的国家里，我们发现科技学院能够跟上工业的需要，在科技基础上提供一流的培训并分化出许多重要的应用科学领域。

to be frank

· *modification* 婉转 ·

1. *To be frank* with you, if it were not for the long - standing relationship between us, we would hardly be willing to make you a firm offer at this price.

老实对你说，如果不是为了双方的长久关系，我们不大可能以这样的价格向你方报实盘。

2. *To be frank*, I don't think the plan will succeed. 老实说，我认为这计划不会成功。

3. *To be frank*, we've always been straight and fair with each other. But the currency fluctuations could be responsible for some of our difficulties in pricing.

坦白地说，我们一直是公平合理互相对待。但是货币波动使得我们在开价方面有些困难。

4. *To be frank* with you, Mr. Smith, the price you quoted is impossible. I can show you that we can buy wheat from Australia at a price 20% lower than yours.

坦白地讲，史密斯先生，你报的价格是不可能成交的。我可以告诉你，我们可以从澳大利亚购买小麦，价格比你方低20%。

to start with

• enumeration 列举 •

1. There are many reasons why he shouldn't get the job. *To start with*, he isn't qualified.
他为什么不能干这件工作有许多理由, 首先, 他不胜任这件工作。
2. It's a good idea. *To start with*, we have the correct orientation, and secondly it won't cost too much.
这是个好主意。第一我们的方向是对的, 第二, 花费不是太大。
3. To be sure the applicant takes full advantage of the interview opportunity, there are several details that must be anticipated. What must the applicant anticipate? *To start with*, he or she must know what the interviewer will be looking for.
固然申请人可充分利用面试这一机会, 但有一些细节必须事先预料到。申请人必须事先预料什么呢? 首先, 他或她必须知道面试你的人将想要了解些什么。
4. I think that horrid word 'efficiency' should be dropped completely. *To start with*, it's so hard to pronounce. And it gives the wrong idea about work. Work should be done for the sake of the satisfaction it gives. I think everyone should do some manual work now and again — it's much more satisfying than all this academic stuff.

我认为“效率”这一令人厌烦透顶的词应该丢弃。首先，这个词很难发音。它使人对工作产生错误的理解。应该为工作带来的乐趣而工作。我想每个人都应该经常干一些体力劳动——体力劳动比所有的专业脑力劳动更令人感到满足。

5 You've no right to criticize him, *to start with*.

首先，你无权批评他。

to tell the truth

• *modification* 婉转 •

1. A: Hello, John! Enjoying yourself?

B: Well, *to tell the truth*, I wasn't very keen on coming. I've got a lot of hay to get in yet, and I don't like to waste a dry day like this, but the family wanted a day out.

A: 喂，约翰！玩得愉快吗？

B: 说实在的，我对来这儿并不十分感兴趣。有许多干草要收进去，我不想浪费像这么干燥的天气，可一家人都想要出来散散心。

2. '*To tell the truth!*' I went on, 'I am not a detective at all. I have come to open an account. I intend to keep all my money in this bank!'

“说实话，”我继续说道，“我根本不是侦探。我来这儿是想开一个储蓄帐号。我意图将我所有的钱存入你们银行。”

3. A: I think you know already that I want to discuss the representation for our alarm clocks.

B: Yes. You mentioned it in your letter. *To tell you the truth*, your proposal surprised us.

A: 想必你知道, 我准备同你商谈你方闹钟的代理问题。

B: 是的, 你在信中提到了。说实话, 你方的建议使我们吃惊。

4. *To tell you the truth*, your reduction of two per-cent in price doesn't help much.

说实话, 你削价百分之二不解决什么问题。

U u

unfortunately

· *contrast* 对比 ·

1. I had wanted to attend the concert yesterday. **Unfortunately** I had a bad headache.
昨天我原想去听音乐会。遗憾的是我头痛。
2. **Unfortunately**, the strength of this kind of approach is also its chief weakness.
使人遗憾的是这种方式的最有力部分也是它的主要薄弱环节。
3. People have always longed to possess gold. **Unfortunately**, this longing has also brought out the worst in the human character.
人们一直渴望拥有黄金。不幸的是，此种渴望也导致出人类本性中最丑恶的一部分。
4. **Unfortunately**, there are normally only two methods of transport available — road and rail.
遗憾的是，通常只有两种运输方式可行——汽车和火车。
5. His reasons are more difficult to present than his assertion, **unfortunately**.
令人遗憾的是他的推理比他的主张更难表达。

up to a point

· limitation 限制 ·

1. *Up to a point*, he's right in stating that.
在一定程度上他指出那一点是对的。
2. *Up to a point*, I agree with what you have said.
在一定程度上,我同意你所说的话。
3. Artificial irrigation can bring large new tracts of land under cultivation. *Up to a point* this is certainly true, but irrigation is an expensive matter and the necessary installations will take a long time to build.
人工水利灌溉能使大片土地得到耕作。在某种程度上,这当然是事实,但水利灌溉是一项昂贵的项目,装配所需设备需要很长的时间。
4. A: I've looked at the *The Times* but I think it's too serious for me! Which paper d'you think would suit me?
B: *Up to a point*, it's a matter of taste. Depends what you want. You've got the *Sunday Times*. They've got a women's page which I'm sure you'd like, or the *News of the World* if you want light entertainment and social gossip!
A: 我看了一下“时代周刊”,但我觉得它对我来说内容太严肃了。你认为哪份报纸适合我?
B: 在一定程度上,这是个口味问题。这取决于你想要看什么。你可以订“周日新闻”。里面有妇女版,我肯定你会喜欢。可如果你想要阅读轻松的文章消遣和社会新闻,你可以订“世界新闻”。

5. We have, *up to a point*, become dependent on the slaughtering of animals to feed our populations, but to indulge in the killing of animal life for sport seems to me to be utterly indefensible.
在一定程度上我们已依赖于屠宰动物来喂养我们的人口。但出于娱乐运动而沉溺于猎杀动物在我看来是完全不可原谅的。

V v

very well

• *concession* 让步 •

1. Oh, *very well*, but I still think that he is wrong.
嗯, 那就这样吧, 不过我仍认为他是错的。
2. A: I must ask you to give me your word never to reveal what I shall tell you.
B: *Very well*, I give my word.
A: 我要你保证决不透露我将告诉你的话。
B: 那好吧, 我保证。
3. A: You're surely not going to the party dressed like that?
B: What's the matter with the way I'm dressed?
A: You look like a tramp.
B: Well, they are the only clothes I've got.
A: Oh, *very well*. Come as you are. But try not to let anyone see you!
A: 你肯定不会这样穿戴着去参加聚会, 是吗?
B: 我这样穿戴怎么啦?
A: 看上去像个流浪汉。
B: 可是, 我只有这些衣服。
A: 那就这样吧。就这么去吧。但尽量不要让任何人看见你。

4. A: That sounds like a really bad cough.
B: Mm. It does sound bad, I'm sure.
A: Why, why don't you, uh, quit smoking, Ken? It's bad for your health.
B: *Very well*, I'll give it a try this time.
A: 听起来,你咳得真够呛。
B: 可不是吗,真够呛。
A: 可你为什么不肯戒烟呢?抽烟对你身体没有好处。
B: 那好吧,这次我试一试。
5. A: Excuse me...
B: Yes?
A: I'm sorry, but I can't allow you to go up with that, sir.
B: It's all right, I'm delivering it personally.
A: New regulations, sir, I'm sorry.
B: Look, it is my personal responsibility to hand this over.
A: I understand, sir, but I have to check all incoming parcels.
B: Oh, *very well*, take your time, please.
A: 对不起……
B: 什么事?
A: 对不起,但我不能允许你带着这包裹上去,先生。
B: 没关系,我要亲自递送。
A: 先生,新规章,对不起。
B: 你看,亲自递送这一包裹是我自己的责任。
A: 先生,我理解,但我必须要检查所有携带进去的包裹。
B: 那,那好吧,请慢慢检查吧。

W w

well

• *transition* 过渡 •

1. A: Where is your next stop?

B: **Well**, I'm off to Thailand in a few days. I want to go to the place which I've never seen.

A: That's exciting.

B: **Well**, it shouldn't be too exciting, but it will be fascinating.

A: 你下一个访问点在哪里?

B: 我几天后动身去泰国,我想去一个我从未见过的地方。

A: 那将令人兴奋。

B: 不会十分令人兴奋,但将会十分吸引人。

2. A: They tell us this is the beginning of spring.

B: **Well**, I hope they're right.

A: I hope so, too.

B: **Well**, let's start with Mrs. Reading. She has a question for us about planting a new hedge.

A: 他们告诉我们说,春天开始了。

B: 嗯,我希望他们说的是对的。

A: 我也这么希望。

B: 好吧, 让我们先从雷丁太太开始。她提的问题是关于我们如何种植一种新品种的树篱。

3. Tomorrow it becomes an offence to drive a car while not wearing a seat belt. 'There ought to be a law against it,' those posters have been saying for weeks past. *Well*, now there is.

从明天开始不系好安全带开车将是违章行为。“理应有法律强制人们扎安全带”在过去的数周中, 那些宣传画到处都是。好了, 现在有了。

4. A: We must go! We've got lots more shopping to do.

B: But you must hear what happened to Mrs. Jane.

A: You'll have to tell me some other time.

B: But it's quite incredible! Poor Mrs. Jane!

A: *Well*, give me a call tonight, will you?

A: 我们得走了。我们需要买许多东西。

B: 但你必须听听发生在简太太身上的事情。

A: 另外找个时间告诉我吧。

B: 但这令人难以置信! 可怜的简太太。

A: 好吧, 晚上给我打电话, 好吗?

5. A: May I see your license, please?

B: I don't think I've got it on me. I was only going to fetch some paint.

A: I see. *Well*, you must take it to a police station within five days. And your insurance certificate, of course.

A: 能看一看你的驾驶执照吗?

B: 恐怕我没带在身上, 我只是去买一些油漆。

A: 是这样。那么, 你必须在五天之内带上你

的驾驶执照到警察局去一次。当然，还要带上你的保险单。

6. A: Good morning, Fred. I hope you've recovered from your illness.

B: Yes, thank you. Er — *well*, not fully, but I'm on the mend.

A: 早上好，弗雷德。我希望你已病后痊愈了。

B: 是的，谢谢，哦——唉，还没有完全康复。但我正在好转中。

Y y

yes, but

· *contrast* 对比 ·

1. A: I hear he's been ill.
B: **Yes, but** he's better now.
A: 听说他生病了。
B: 是的,但是他已好多了。
2. A: Is this the queue for 'Star Wars III'?
B: **Yes, but** I wouldn't wait if I were you, you won't get in and the film's already started.
A: 这儿是排队买票看“第三次星球大战”吗?
B: 是的,但是如果我是你的话,我就不会排队了,你进不去,而且电影已开映了。
3. A: You don't know how boring retirement will be after the kind of life I lead here. I see fewer movies and plays every year, I go to fewer concerts, I attend the opera less often.
B: **Yes, but** they're all available when you want them.
A: 你不知道,在度过了我在这儿的这种生活后,退休生活是多么的枯燥无味。每年看的电影和话剧越来越少。音乐会也不常去听了。歌剧院也比以前去得少了。

- B: 是的, 但是只要你想去你都能得到满足的。
4. A: Harris is there. He's going to score!
B: It's gone over the top.
A: **Yes, but** he touched it. Corner!
A: 哈里斯在那儿。他要射门得分了!
B: 球越过门框了。
A: 是的, 可守门员碰到球了。角球。
5. A: My professor's advised me to resign as Chairman of the Social Science Society.
B: Resign! But you've done it so well.
A: **Yes**, I know, **but** I can't get through my work and I've got finals coming up.
A: 我的导师劝告我辞去社科协会主席的职位。
B: 辞掉! 可你不是做的很好吗?
A: 是的, 我知道, 但我有做不完的工作, 而且期末考试又即将来临。
6. A: London has obviously got to have another large airport somewhere.
B: **Yes, but** there must be some deserted airfield down on the Thames marshes where the noise of the planes won't disturb anybody. Imagine what it's like living near London Airport with jet planes landing every minute.
A: 伦敦很显然需要在什么地方再造一座机场。
B: 是的, 但是在泰晤士河的沼泽地附近肯定有丢弃的机场。那儿, 飞机的噪音不会影响任何人。伦敦机场上每分钟都有飞机降落。想想看住在它的附近将会是怎么样。

yet

· *concession* 让步 ·

1. Migrating birds are believed to have suffered heavy casualties. Even the hardier birds become exhausted and die. **Yet** the west winds that have accompanied the rain across the Atlantic have brought an exceptional number and variety of American birds very rarely seen in Britain.

据信移栖的鸟群遭受了惨重的伤亡。甚至于较结实的鸟也因疲乏不堪而死去。然而伴随着雨水的西风吹过了大西洋给英国带来了英国人极少看到过的异常大量和不同种类的美国鸟。

2. In the interior of the country there exists a frontier environment. Land holdings are not limited, population is not dense, and to the west there is new land offering economic opportunities. **Yet** the people still subscribe to the 'luck' motivation, being more concerned with buying tickets for the local horse race.

这个国家的内地有一种未开发地带的环 境。可以无限制地拥有土地，人口不甚稠密。它的西部是一片未开拓的土地，给人们提供经济发展的新机遇。然而人们仍旧赞同“碰运气”这样的想法。他们更热衷于在当地的赛马中买彩票。

3. They didn't like the idea, **yet** (they) said nothing.

他们不喜欢这个主意，可是没说什么。

4. Over 500 took the examination, **yet** out of that total only 150 passed.

应考者 500 余人，然而及格者仅 150 人。

5. I often dream of possessing a nice car, *yet* I don't go out and just take it. You can't do that the way society is now.

我常常梦想能拥有一辆漂亮的小车。然而我不能到外面去偷一辆。现在的社会，不允许你这么做。

6. The strains of show business plainly take their toll on juvenile stars, *yet* ~~the~~ record industry continues to package the talent of children.

影视业的压力显然使青少年影星承受的压力沉重不堪，然而唱片业在继续吸引有才能的儿童。

you know

• *confidentiality* 信任 •

1. You'll have to work harder, *you know*, if you want to get better grades.

你要知道，如果你想取得好成绩，就得更努力。

2. Mrs. White said to her teenage daughter: "We're going to church, *you know*, not a fashion parade."

怀特太太对她那十来岁的女儿说：“我们是去教堂，你要知道，不是去参加时装展览。”

3. It's not the police you want up there, *you know*, it's a missionary.

你要知道，你在那儿所需要的不是警察，而是位传教士。

4. I think the game used to be played, *you know*, with heart. With passion, *you know*.

我认为以前人们总是全身心地，热忱地进行这样的比赛，你知道。

5. You can go into hospital and have the wrong operation. Oh, yes! It can happen, **you know**.
 你可能进了医院，动错了手术。哈，是的！你要知道，这可能发生。

you know something / what?

· **confidentiality** 信任 ·

1. **You know something**, Diane? Mr. Bill is the nicest man I have ever met .
 我来告诉你，黛安，比尔先生是我见到过的最好的人。
2. A: It's so great seeing you guys again.
 B: Yeah.
 A: I can't believe it's been twenty years since we were all in college together.
 B: **You know something**, I remember it as if it were yesterday.
 A: 再见到你们真令人高兴。
 B: 是啊!
 A: 我真不敢相信从在大学里一起学习到现在已有二十年了。
 B: 我跟你说，这些我记得很清楚，就像发生在昨天一样。
3. A: In this movie New York has ninety degree weather all year long. And it could really happen. And in the movie there's little electricity that people have to ride bicycles to make it.
 B: **You know something**? I don't think that movie is a true prediction of the future.

- A: 在这部电影里, 纽约一年四季气温九十度。这确实有可能发生。在电影里, 电很少, 他们只得踩自行车来发电。
- B: 我告诉你, 我不认为这部电影是对未来的真实的预言。
4. A: Hi, Jane. I just found that I can't go home during the semester break.
- B: That's terrible! I'm really sorry.
- A: Thanks. I'm disappointed but those things happen.
- B: **You know what?** If you feel like it, you're welcome to join my family. My parents would love to have you with us.
- A: 喂, 简, 我刚发现期中放假时, 我不能回去了。
- B: 太糟了! 我很遗憾。
- A: 谢谢。我很失望, 可这些事常会发生。
- B: 我告诉你, 如你愿意, 欢迎你到我家来。我父母将十分高兴能有你和他们在一起。
5. A: Hello, Dave. How's your day?
- B: Well, not so good, I should say.
- A: Anything wrong?
- B: **You know what?** When I was backing my car into the parking lot this morning, a fellow bumped his car into mine and made a scratch on it.
- A: You mean your Benz?
- B: Yes, and it's brand-new. I bought it only last month.
- A: 喂, 戴夫, 今天你好吗?
- B: 我得说不好。

A: 出了什么麻烦事吗?

B: 告诉你吧。今天早晨当我将车子倒进停车场时,一个家伙开的车撞上了我的车。车子的油漆被刮去了一块。

A: 你是指你的“奔驰”牌汽车?

B: 是的,而且是崭新的,我上个月才买的,

6. A: You must admit that supermarket ads are everywhere.

B: *You know what?* I'll let you decide where to put this picture.

A: 你必须承认超级市场的广告到处都是。

B: 我来告诉你,这次由你来决定把这张画贴在何处。

you mean?

· clarification 澄清 ·

1. A: John, I'm afraid I'm an awful liar. . .

B: *You mean . . . ?*

A: I said I could speak French and I can't.

A: 约翰,恐怕我是个极坏的说谎者。

B: 你的意思是……?

A: 我说过我会讲法语,可我不会。

2. A: I've called to see Mr. Bush.

B: Mr. Bush, sir? Was he a friend of yours?

A: Yes. Still is, I hope.

B: I'm afraid Mr. Bush is no longer here, sir.

A: *You mean . . . ?*

B: Yes, sir. I mean he died last week. Very suddenly.

A: 我是来看布什先生的。

B: 看布什先生吗?他曾经是你的朋友吗?

- A: 是的, 我希望仍然是。
B: 先生, 恐怕布什已不在这儿了。
A: 你的意思是……?
B: 是的, 先生。我的意思是他上星期已去世了。突然死亡。
3. A: What was your impression?
B: I thought it was very poor.
A: Really? Why?
B: Well, he's a fraud to start with. I didn't like his approach at all.
A: *You mean...*?
B: Not just that. The whole atmosphere. It irritated me.
A: 你的印象如何?
B: 我一开始就认为这很糟糕。
A: 真的? 为什么?
B: 首先他是个骗子。我根本不喜欢他那种态度。
A: 你的意思是……?
B: 不仅为这一点。整个的气氛。它使我十分不快。
4. A: What about country sports? Do you like them?
B: *You mean...*?
A: I mean sports like hunting, shooting and fishing.
B: Yes, I love them.
A: 野外运动怎么样? 你喜欢吗?
B: 你是指……?
A: 我指的是打猎、射击和钓鱼这样的运动。
B: 是的, 我很喜欢。

5. A: I would like to raise the question of investment strategy again. Perhaps for the first year we should avoid heavy investments in developing countries because of the risks.

B: *You mean* . . . ?

A: These countries have accumulated large debts. We've done well in them, but it'll be difficult in the future to convert the earnings into hard currencies. There is the risk of a banking crisis.

A: 我想再一次地提出投资战略这一问题。也许为了防止冒险,第一年我们应该避免在发展中国家投资过重。

B: 你的意思是……?

A: 这些国家已负债累累。我们在那儿生意做得不错。但将来要将利润转换成硬通货将是十分困难的。另外还有银行业危机的危险。

you see

• *confidentiality* 信任 •

1. *You see*, if you drive more slowly, you'll be safer.

你知道,如果你把车开得慢些,你会更安全些。

2. Thus, *you see*, he saved the whole company.

听我说,他就是这样挽救了整个公司。

3. A: Why do we have these sweet-peas amongst our vegetables?

B: Well, you see, the thing is people like *to see* flowers.

A: 为什么我们把这些香碗豆种在蔬菜中间?

B: 你知道, 人们喜爱看到花朵。

4. A: Yellow would predominate in spring?

B: Yes, that's right. Daffodils in spring. Everybody thinks of daffodils in spring. So that is the centre, really. The daffodils, *you see*, with all the other bits and pieces coming out of it. But there's also other colours as well to balance it up.

A: And in summer you'd go to hotter colours?

B: Yes, warmer colours, you see, to give variation — the pinks of the roses and the reds and that sort of things, with some blues and our favourite companulas, *you see*, leading to the autumn...

A: 春季黄色占支配地位吗?

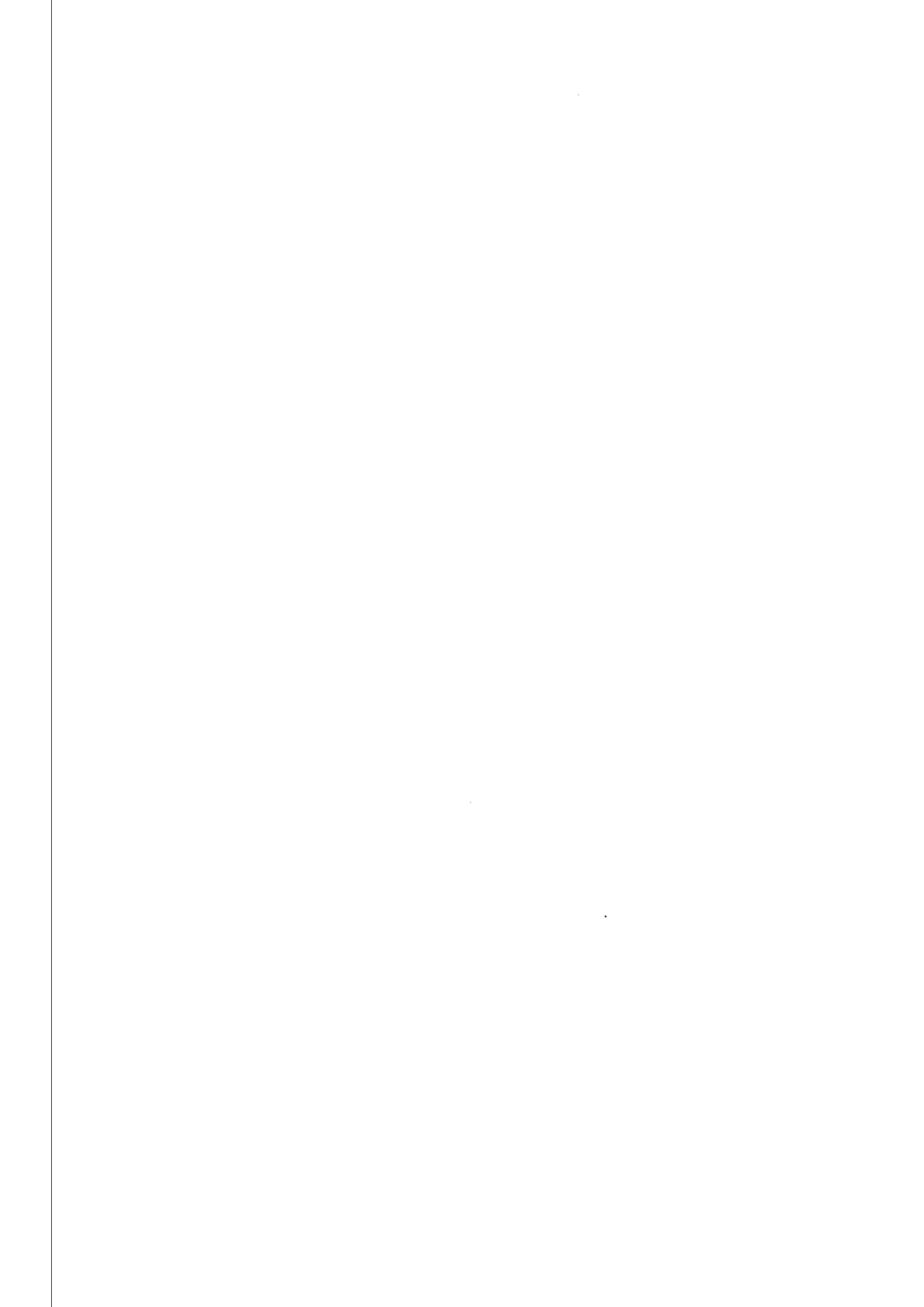
B: 是的, 你讲得对。春季里的黄水仙。一到春天, 每个人都想到黄水仙。因此, 花朵确实以它为中心。你知道, 黄水仙, 还有一些其它零星的花朵一起开放。但是, 还有其它颜色与它相映衬。

A: 夏季, 你们喜欢更加热情的暖色调吗?

B: 是的, 你知道, 暖色调花色很多——粉红色的玫瑰, 红色类花朵, 还有一些蓝色的和我们喜爱的风铃草属植物, 要一直开到秋天……

5. We'd go into a pub and ask for a beer crate for a meeting outside in the square. Our people would stand on the beer crate and speak, *you see*.

我们去酒吧, 要一个装啤酒的筐子, 广场上开会用。你知道, 我们喜欢站在啤酒筐上讲演。



词条总汇

A

accordingly
actually

admittedly
after all

after that

all in all

all the same

 just the same

all very well

 (all) well and good

almost

also

and

and so forth

and so on

and what have you

consequences 结果

(a) corroboration 证实

(b) contradiction 否定

limitation 限制

concession 让步

continuation 继续

summing up 总结

concession 让步

disagreement 反对

modification 婉转

amplification 扩充

twinning contrast 对比

suppression 紧缩

suppression 紧缩

suppression 紧缩

and whatever	
and whatnot	
anyhow	(a) concession 让步 (b) continuation 继续
anyway	(a) concession 让步 (b) continuation 继续
apparently	corroboration 证实
apropos	reference 引证
(French: a propos)	
as a matter of fact	corroboration 确定
as a result	consequences 结果
as a rule	corroboration 确定
as (so) far as	limitation 限制
as far	reference 引证
as if	hypothesis 假设
as it turned out	consequences 结果
as it were	apposition 同位
as regards	reference 引证
at all events	consequences 结果
at least	limitation 限制
at any rate	limitation 限制
at the same time	concession 让步

B

besides	amplification 扩充
briefly	summing up 总结
but	(a) contrast 对比
yes, but	(b) corroboration 证实
but for	consequences 结果
but then	disagreement 反对
by and large	modification 婉转
by the same token	corroboration 证实
by the way	digression 换题

C

certainly	adverbial comments 评价
-----------	-----------------------

come to that
consequently
conversely
(to) cut a long story short

corroboration 证实
consequences 结果
contrast 对比
suppression 紧缩

D

despite
d'you know

(a) concession 让步
(b) contrast 对比
confidentiality 信任

E

et cetera (etc.)
even so
even then
eventually
evidently
excuse me
sorry
I beg your pardon

suppression 紧缩
concession 让步
concession 让步
consequences 结果
adverbial comments 评价
clarification 澄清

F

finally
firstly
for all
for all I know
for all that
for example / instance / e. g.
for that matter
furthermore

(a) consequences 结果
(b) enumeration 列举
enumeration 列举
(a) Arithmetical
(b) Precedence (rank order)
concession 让步
limitation 限制
concession 让步
apposition 同位
corroboration 证实
amplification 扩充

G

generally

modification 婉转

generally speaking

modification 婉转

H

hence

(a) consequences 结果

(b) apposition 同位

honestly

modification 婉转

however

(a) concession 让步

(b) continuation 继续

I

ie

apposition 同位

if

contrast 对比

if you like

apposition 同位

if you see / know what I mean

clarification 澄清

I mean

(a) clarification 澄清

(b) apposition 同位

in actual fact

corroboration 证实

in addition

amplification 扩充

in all

summing up 总结

in a manner of speaking

apposition 同位

in any case

concession 让步

in any event

consequences 结果

in brief

summing up 总结

in case

precaution 预警

incidentally

digression 换题

in conclusion

summing up 总结

in consequence

consequences 结果

indeed

corroboration 证实

in effect

corroboration 证实

in fact

(a) corroboration 证实

(b) contradiction 否定

in general

summing up 总结

in other words

(a) apposition 同位

(b) inference 推理

in point of fact

(a) corroboration 证实

(b) contradiction 否定

in short
in spite of

instead
in summary
in that case
in the event
in this way
it goes without saying

summing up 总结
(a) concession 让步
(b) contrast 对比
contrast 对比
summing up 总结
inference 推理
consequences 结果
consequences 结果
suppression 紧缩

J

just as well
just in case
just the same

consequences 结果
precaution 预警
concession 让步

K

kind of
(you) know what I mean

modification 婉转
clarification 澄清

L

let alone
let us / me say

suppression 紧缩
suggestion 建议

M

mind you
more or less
moreover

confidentiality 信任
modification 婉转
amplification 扩充

N

namely
naturally
needless to say
never mind

apposition 同位
adverbial comments 评价
suppression 紧缩
disagreement 反对

nevertheless
none - the - less
even so
next
normally
not to mention
now

concession 让步

enumeration 列举
adverbial comments 评价
suppression 紧缩
transition 过渡

O

obviously
of course
oh well
on the contrary
on the one/other hand
on the whole
or else
or rather

or so
otherwise

adverbial comments 评论
corroboration 证实
concession 让步
contradiction 否定
contrast 对比
modification 婉转
inference 推理
(a) apposition 同位
(b) contrast 对比
modification 婉转
inference 推理

P

perhaps
personally
presumably
probably

inference 推理
adverbial comments 评价
inference 推理
inference 推理

R

really

adverbial comments 评价

S

say
(to) say nothing of
(to) say the least

suggestion 建议
suggestion 紧缩
limitation 限制

similarly	corroboration 证实
so	(a) consequences 结果
	(b) inference 推理
	(c) summing up 总结
somehow	consequences 结果
so much for	transition 过渡
sort of	modification 婉转
so to say / speak	apposition 同位
so what?	disagreement 反对
still	concession 让步
summing up	summing up 总结
summarising	
to sum up	
suppose	hypothesis 假设
surely	adverbial comments 评价

T

talking about	reference 引证
talking of	reference 引证
(I) tell you what	suggestion 建议
thanks to	consequences 结果
that is	apposition 同位
that is/was that	consequences 结果
that is to say	apposition 同位
that's right	concession 让步
then	(a) inference 推理
	(b) enumeration 列举
therefore	consequences 结果
this / that being so	inference 推理
though	concession 让步
thus	(a) consequences 结果
	(b) apposition 同位
to be frank	modification 婉转
to start with	enumeration 列举
to tell the truth	modification 婉转

U

unfortunately
up to a point

contrast 对比
limitation 限制

V

very well

concession 让步

W

well
well now
what is more
with regard to

transition 过渡
transition 过渡
amplification 扩充
reference 引证

Y

yes, but
yet
you know
you know something / what?
you mean
you see

contrast 对比
concession 让步
confidentiality 信任
confidentiality 信任
clarification 澄清
confidentiality 信任