

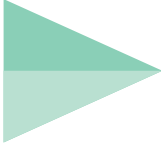
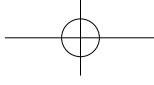
Unit 1

Culture and Communication



单元 导语

文化作为一种社会现象，源于人类长期的创造和积累活动。同时，它也是一种历史现象，深深植根于社会历史的发展之中，是社会发展与变迁的综合体现与积淀。这种积淀不仅涵盖了物质文化和精神文明成果，还揭示了人类社会从古至今的演变与发展历程。



Reading in Detail

Chinese Embroidery

heritage *n.* (文化) 遗产; 传统

They take great pride in their heritage.

remarkable *adj.* 非凡的; 显著的

She was a truly remarkable woman.

integration *n.* 结合; 整合

His music is an integration of tradition and new technology.

delicate *adj.* 精致的; 精美的

This dress is really delicate and beautiful.

needlework *n.* 针线活; 刺绣

I saw her sitting on a small chair by the fire doing needlework.

outstanding *adj.* 杰出的; 优秀的

He's an outstanding physicist.

vivid *adj.* (描述等) 生动的;

(色彩等) 鲜艳的

The report paints a vivid picture of life in the city.

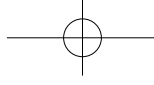
accessory *n.* 装饰物; 附属品

An elegant watch, for instance, is a great accessory.

Embroidery holds a significant place in Chinese rich cultural **heritage**. With a history of over thousands of years, Chinese embroidery represents a **remarkable integration** of artistry, skill, and tradition. This **delicate** form of **needlework** has attracted people from across the globe.

Chinese embroidery is famous for its wonderful designs, brilliant colors, and fine craftsmanship. It contains a wide range of styles, each with unique characteristics. For instance, both Suzhou embroidery and Shu embroidery are celebrated for their fine and neat stitches and **outstanding** silk threads. However, Suzhou embroidery tends to demonstrate its depiction of nature, while Shu embroidery focuses on **vivid** depiction of human figures and animals.

Embroidery in China is deeply rooted in the country's cultural and historical context. It has been used to decorate clothing, **accessories** or furniture. Symbolism plays a significant role



in Chinese embroidery, with patterns often representing specific cultural meanings. For example, dragons symbolize power and good fortune, while bats signify **blessings** and happiness. The use of colors, patterns, and stitching techniques further enhances the symbolic depth of the artwork.

The skill and **precision** required for Chinese embroidery are truly **awe-inspiring**. Masterful artisans (手艺人) spend years perfecting their crafts. Each stitch is carefully placed, creating breathtaking **masterpieces**. The craftsmanship often displays the artisans' creativity, imagination, and attention to detail.

In recent years, Chinese embroidery has become a symbol of Chinese cultural identity, pride, and artistic excellence. Organizations and museums have made great efforts to **preserve** and promote this traditional art form, ensuring its continuity for future generations. This ancient form of needlework serves as a window into the country's culture, history, and artistic brilliance. It is a true treasure, preserving the artistry and traditions of past generations while inspiring the creativity and **innovation** of future generations.



blessing *n.* 幸事; 福气

The river is a blessing for the agricultural country.

precision *n.* 精确 (性); 准确 (性)

Your workday will need to be organized with military precision.

awe-inspiring *adj.* 令人起敬的; 令人钦佩的

The building was awe-inspiring in size and design.

masterpiece *n.* 杰作; 代表作

The work was acclaimed as a masterpiece.

preserve *v.* 保护; 保持

We need to preserve the forest.

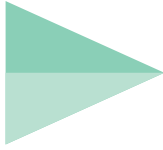
n. (某群体的) 专属领域;

私人渔猎区

Banking used to be a male preserve.

innovation *n.* 创新; 革新

His greatest innovation was the use of interchangeable parts.



Reading Comprehension

Task 1 Directions: Answer each question according to the passage.

- 1 What does Chinese embroidery represent?
- 2 What are the characteristics of Chinese embroidery?
- 3 How does symbolism fit into Chinese embroidery?
- 4 Why do organizations and museums make great efforts to preserve and promote Chinese embroidery?
- 5 What is your opinion on preserving and promoting Chinese embroidery?

Task 2 Directions: Choose the best answers according to the passage.

- 1 What is the purpose of this passage?
 - A. To introduce Chinese embroidery.
 - B. To tell us the importance of preserving Chinese embroidery.
 - C. To introduce Chinese cultural heritage.
 - D. To show the difference between Chinese and Western cultures.
- 2 Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE about Shu embroidery?
 - A. It is famous for its fine and neat stitches.
 - B. It is from Suzhou.
 - C. It focuses on vivid depiction of nature.
 - D. It uses wonderful designs and brilliant colors.
- 3 The underlined word “symbolize” in Paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to “_____”.
 - A. represent
 - B. remark
 - C. demonstrate
 - D. prove



- 4 What does the pattern of dragon stand for in Chinese embroidery?
- A. Power and darkness.
 - B. Power and good fortune.
 - C. Nobility and wisdom.
 - D. Blessings and happiness.
- 5 What role does Chinese embroidery play in Chinese culture?
- A. It both preserves the artistry of past generations and inspires the creativity of future generations.
 - B. It is a symbol of Chinese cultural identity, pride and artistic excellence.
 - C. It shows Chinese culture, history and artistic brilliance to the world.
 - D. All of the above.

Reading Skill

主旨大意题的解题方法

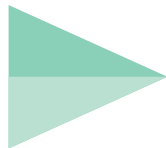
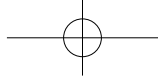
主旨大意题是英文阅读理解中常见的命题形式，旨在考查学生把握文章主旨、理解文章中心思想的能力。这类题目的解答通常遵循三步。

第一步：认真阅读题目，判断该题是否为主旨大意题。

判断题目是否为主旨大意题，需要了解这类题的类型及其常见的提问方式。主旨大意题主要包括标题归纳型、中心思想型和段落大意型。下面分别作简单介绍：

1. 标题归纳型

这类题要求学生选出文章的标题（title）。典型问题形式有：The best title for the passage might be.../Which of the following is the best title for this passage? 等。



2. 中心思想型

这类题要求学生选择能够表达作者思想的句子。典型问题形式有：What is the main idea of this passage?/The main idea of this passage is.../The passage is mainly about.../Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage? 等。

3. 段落大意型

这类题要求学生概括某一段落的主要内容或主题句，通常是对段落的总结。典型问题形式有：What is the main idea of the second paragraph?/Which sentence best summarizes the third paragraph?/What is the main point discussed in the fourth paragraph?/What does the fifth paragraph mainly talk about?

第二步：找出文章主题句，或者通过浏览全文抓住关键字眼，把握文章主旨。

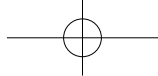
文章主题句是最能概括文章中心思想的句子。确定文章主题句时，通常会遇到两种情况：一种是文中有明显的主题句；另一种是文中没有明显的主题句。在后一种情况下，需要仔细研读文章，找出主题词或关键词，最终归纳出主题句。

针对上述第一种情况，需注意文章体裁和行文结构不同，主题句的位置也可能不同：

1. 主题句在段首

主题句在段首时，段落中其余句子为论证性细节，以支撑主题句所表达的观点。这种情况在论述文、科技文和新闻中较为常见。此类文章通常为演绎型。

以课文第四段为例，首句即表达了中国刺绣中的技艺和准确性令人震惊（The skill and precision... are truly awe-inspiring.）。后续句子则通过作品耗时（... spend years perfecting their crafts）、针线位置（Each stitch is carefully placed...）等细节具体说明刺绣作品的“技艺和准确性令人震惊”。



2. 主题句在段尾

有些文章采用先阐明事实和细节，后得出结论的写作手法。在这种情况下，主题句通常会在段落末尾才出现。此类文章为归纳型。

以课文最后一段为例，前几句阐述了刺绣在中国传统文化中的重要地位以及机构组织和博物馆对其的保护，最后落脚到段落主旨：中国刺绣在保留历代技艺和传统的同时，激发了后代的创造力和创新性。

3. 主题句首尾呼应

为加深读者对主题的印象，有些文章不仅会在开篇点题，还会在结尾再次强调主题，达到前后呼应的效果。

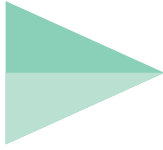
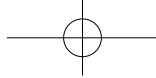
4. 主题句在段落中间

在有的文章中，在引入观点之前，作者会先简要介绍所要讨论问题的背景，再点明主题，然后展开论述。在这种情况下，主题句通常出现在段落的中间部分。

第三步：排除干扰项，筛选得出答案。

在找准文章主题句之后，还要注意识别选项中的干扰项。在此类题目中，干扰项并不一定与文章大意完全相悖，也可能存在以偏概全、概括过度、无中生有的情况。具体来说，以偏概全是指选项概括范围太窄、表意片面，不能概括整篇文章或特定段落的主旨大意；概括过度则指选项概括范围太宽、外延过大，所表达的内容超出文章或段落阐述的范围；无中生有是指凭空捏造与文中内容不相干的选项。

在课文后的阅读理解 Task 2 第 1 题中，B 选项以偏概全，仅指出保护中国刺绣的重要性，却忽视了文章第二至三段对刺绣特性的介绍；C 选项则概括过度：文章通篇只介绍了“刺绣”这一中国传统技艺，而该选项却将文章主旨外扩成对整个中国文化遗产的介绍；D 选项则属无中生有，文章通篇并未提及西方文化，更勿论中西文化对比了。



Further Reading

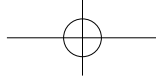
Passage I **Directions:** *The passage is followed by some questions. For each of them, there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should decide on the best choice.*

With the development of science and technology, the way to communicate has changed greatly from traditional writing to today's email. Due to the advantages like convenience and low cost, email has gradually become indispensable in business. It seems rather simple to write an email or communicate with others through email, but it's not easy to write a professional email. Here are some tips. Bear them in mind so that you can follow proper email etiquette (礼仪) and write a professional email.

- Check your email before sending it out. It is the No. 1 rule that you shouldn't forget. While a check tool may have already been built into your email, you should also look over your email carefully before sending it out in case of some avoidable mistakes.

- Be polite and professional. Though you're not speaking with the email receiver face to face, your words will still show your tone of voice. The receiver will be able to judge your attitude from the words in the email. Therefore, it's important to be polite and professional in your email. For example, you can use some phrases to make your email more polite, such as "I hope you... Thanks for... Please let me know... Looking forward to hearing from you."

- Respond in time. Proper email etiquette means responding to people in time, even if that means you should set up an autoreply when you're out of the office. For an ordinary email, there's no need to respond within minutes, but you'd better respond within one or two business days.

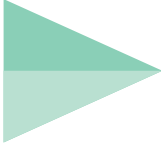
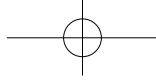


- Keep it brief. It's convenient and time-saving for your receiver to read if your email is brief. When the main idea of your message is expressed clearly in a brief email, your receiver may be more likely to respond in the way you are expecting. Also, a brief email makes the work ahead smoother and easier. You or the receiver can quickly get the main point and start the work.

- Remember that the tone of your email depends on who you're writing to. For instance, you may use the casual tone when you're communicating with some net friends. But if the receiver is your customer, the email should be much more formal.



- 1 What is the purpose of this passage?
 - A. To tell people how to communicate with others.
 - B. To introduce the new ways of communication.
 - C. To discuss the influence of technology on communication.
 - D. To teach people how to write a professional email.
- 2 According to the author, what is the No. 1 rule in communication through email?
 - A. Check the email before sending it out.
 - B. Be polite and professional.
 - C. Respond to the email in time.
 - D. Keep the email brief.
- 3 What should you do when it is inconvenient for you to respond to an email?
 - A. You still have to respond in minutes.
 - B. You can ignore it.
 - C. You can set up an autoreply.
 - D. You can respond to it whenever you like.



- 4 When you communicate with your customer, what tone should you use?
- A. Casual.
 - B. Formal and brief.
 - C. Excited.
 - D. Adventurous.
- 5 According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A. If a check tool has already been built into an email, you don't have to check it again.
 - B. The receiver can judge your attitude from the words in the email.
 - C. You should always write the email in detail, providing all the information needed.
 - D. Always keep the same tone in your email regardless of the receivers.

Passage II *Directions: The passage is followed by some questions. Answer each question with no more than 10 words.*

According to legend, a leaf fell into the water and changed its taste. From then on, tea was born.

Tea is an important part of Chinese tradition. And being the home of tea, China has integrated rich elements of tea into its culture since ancient times. Tea has left its mark in Chinese poetry, rituals and customs. Not only the taste, but also the beauty of Chinese tea ceremony, attracts people from all parts of the world.

In the Yangtze River basin in South China, one of the most important spring activities is picking tea leaves. Before the Qingming Festival, the temperature begins to rise, and rainfall increases. It is at this time that the first batch (批) of tea is ready for its clients. Famous for its terrific quality, this precious small amount of tea is widely welcomed by customers.



As a major producer of tea, Zhejiang Province is famous for its White Tea in Anji and West Lake Longjing Tea in Hangzhou. In spring, you can see tea workers spread on the local hillsides, sowing seeds on their land. In peak season, many tourists flock to enjoy the beautiful scenery of tea farms, while tasting a freshly made cup of tea.

Thousands of years ago, a leaf was made into a delicious drink by ancient Chinese people. It has traveled a long way and continues to bloom.



Questions

- 1 What is the main idea of this passage?
- 2 How does tea influence Chinese culture?
- 3 When is the first batch of tea produced in each year?
- 4 What kind of tea is Hangzhou famous for?
- 5 What do tea workers do in spring?



Grammar Study

(一) 名词

1. 名词的种类

英语中的词主要包括实词和虚词。名词属于实词，表示人、事、物、地点和抽象概念等的名称。名词可以分为专有名词和普通名词。这里主要介绍普通名词。

普通名词可分为个体名词、集体名词、物质名词和抽象名词四种。如下表:

	类别	说明	示例
普通名词	个体名词	指具体的人或物	worker, pen, book
	集体名词	指由个体组成的集体	family, class, police
	物质名词	指无法分为个体的东西	water, milk, wool
	抽象名词	指一些抽象概念	beauty, love, power

2. 名词的复数

个体名词和集体名词可以用数来计算,称为“可数名词”,而物质名词和抽象名词一般都不能用数来计算,称为“不可数名词”。可数名词复数形式的构成规则如下表:

	变化规则	读法	示例	
规则 变化	一般情况,在词尾直接加-s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 在/p/ /t/ /k/ /f/等清辅音后读/s/ 在/s/ /z/ /ʃ/ /tʃ/ /dʒ/等音后读/ɪz/ 其他情况读/z/ 	book—books ship—ships bug—bugs	
	以s, x, sh, ch 结尾的词,在词尾加-es		bus—buses box—boxes	
	以y结尾的名词		以“辅音字母+y”结尾的名词,要变y为i再加-es	factory—factories country—countries family—families
			以“元音字母+y”结尾的名词,在词尾加-s	boy—boys day—days
	以o结尾的名词		以“辅音字母+o”结尾的名词,一般在词尾加-es	tomato—tomatoes hero—heroes
			以“元音字母+o”或“oo”结尾的名词,一般在词尾加-s	radio—radios video—videos zoo—zoos
			一些外来词,特别是音乐方面的词,一般在词尾加-s	piano—pianos solo—solos
	一些缩写词,一般在词尾加-s	photo—photos kilo—kilos		



(续表)

	变化规则		读法	示例
规则变化	以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词	有些将 f 或 fe 变为 v 再加-es		leaf—leaves knife—knives
		有些直接在词尾加-s		roof—roofs belief—beliefs
不规则变化	没有规律可循，需要特殊记忆			man—men woman—women child—children foot—feet tooth—teeth mouse—mice

除表格中所列变化规则外，英语中还有一些单复同形的名词，如 sheep, deer, Chinese 等；还有一些通常用复数形式的词，如 trousers, scissors, shorts 等。

3. 名词所有格

英语中有许多名词后可加 's 来表示所有关系，这种形式称为名词所有格。所有格主要用于表示人的名词，意为“（某人）的”，也可用于一些表示无生命东西的名词后。名词所有格的变化规则如下表：

变化规则	示例
在单数情况下直接加 's	a student's room
在以-s 结尾的名词复数后仅加 '	students' rooms
若名词是复数形式却不以-(e)s 结尾，仍应加 's	Children's Day
以-s 结尾的单数名词后，可加 's，也可加 '	Engels's/Engels' works

此外，“of+ 名词”结构也可以表示所属关系，如：the capital of our country, the color of the flowers 等。

**注意点**

- ① 少数合成词以将-(e)s 放在主体词后的方式构成复数，如：
half brother—half brothers, daughter-in-law—daughters-in-law
但需要注意的是，以 man/woman + 名词构成的合成词变成复数时，man/woman 和主体词都要变成复数形式。如：
man driver—men drivers, woman doctor—women doctors
- ② 缩写词的复数形式通常在最后一个字母后加-s 或 's，但如果是字母 A 和 I，其复数形式要加 's，以避免加-s 后与 As 和 Is 混淆。如：
There are two A's in this word.
- ③ 所有格 's 的位置：合成词的所有格是在最后一个词的词尾加 's。如：
girl friend—girl friend's, someone else—someone else's
名词后有同位语时，则应加在同位语的词尾上。如：
It is my girl friend, Mary's car.
若表示两人共有，应在最后一个名词后加 's。如：
This is Lily and Lucy's mother. (只有一人，是 Lily 与 Lucy 共同的妈妈)
若表示各自所有，应在两个名词后分别加 's。如：
They are Lily's and Lucy's mothers. (有两个人，分别是 Lily 和 Lucy 的妈妈)

(二) 代词

英语中代词可以分为人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、疑问代词、不定代词等。人称代词主要有主格和宾格之别，如下表：

人称	我	你	他	她	它	我们	你们	他们
主格	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
宾格	me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them

物主代词分形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词两种，如下表：

人称	我的	你的	他的	她的	它的	我们的	你们的	他们的
形容词性	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
名词性	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	yours	theirs

反身代词主要以-self 或-selves 结尾，如下表：

人称 \ 单复数	单数	复数
第一人称	myself	ourselves
第二人称	yourself	yourselves
第三人称	himself	themselves
	herself	
	itself	

其他类型的代词如下表：

指示代词	this, that, these, those
疑问代词	who, whom, whose, what, which
不定代词	some, any, many, much, each, neither, other, another, all, both, none, either 等

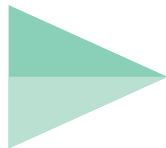
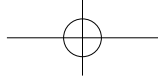
注意

当两个以上的人称代词并列时，其排列顺序一般为 you, he, she, I 或 we, you, they；如果表示性别的人称代词并列时，通常是 he 在 she 之前，如：

- You, he, she, and I will attend the meeting tomorrow.
你、他、她和我明天将参加会议。
- We, you, and they should work together to solve the problem.
我们、你们和他们应该一起合作解决这个问题。
- He and she are good friends.
他和她是很好的朋友。

(三) 主谓一致

主谓一致即谓语动词在人称和数上要和主语保持一致。主谓之间的一致关系由以下三个原则支配：语法一致原则、意义一致原则和就近原则。主谓一致



主要涉及可数名词单数或复数作主语，不可数名词、从句或非谓语结构作主语，不定代词作主语，并列结构作主语，特殊名词结构作主语时与谓语动词数的一致等。

1. 可数名词作主语

这种情况下，最基本的原则是单数作主语，谓语动词用单数形式；复数作主语，谓语动词用复数形式。如：

- She likes apples.

她喜欢苹果。

- They like apples.

他们喜欢苹果。

2. 不可数名词、从句、非谓语结构作主语

这种情况下，谓语动词应用单数形式。如：

- Practice makes perfect.

熟能生巧。

- What he really needed was a good chance.

他真正需要的是一次好机会。

- Finishing this task means the end of this project.

完成这项任务意味着该项目的结束。

3. 不定代词作主语

each, another, the other, either, neither, someone, anything 和 nobody 等不定代词作主语时，谓语动词用单数形式。如：

- Neither of my sisters likes sports.

我的两个妹妹都不喜欢运动。

- Nobody wants to go there.

没有人愿意去那里。

4. 并列结构作主语

(1) 由 and 连接两个名词作主语时, 若主语指的是两个人或事物时, 谓语动词用复数; 若主语指同一个人、同一件事或同一个概念时, 谓语动词要用单数形式。如:

- To mean to do something and to actually do it are two different things.

打算做某事和真正去做完全是两回事。

- A knife and fork is always served in a Western restaurant.

西餐厅通常为客人提供刀叉。

(2) 由 not only... but also..., either... or..., neither... nor..., or 连接的并列主语, 以及在 There be A and B 句型中, 谓语动词通常采用“就近原则”, 即根据最靠近谓语的主语确定谓语的单复数形式。如:

- Either the players or the coach is responsible for the defeat.

不是运动员就是教练应该对这次比赛的失利负责。

- Not only the teacher but also the students object to the change.

不但老师反对, 学生也反对这一改变。

5. 特殊名词结构作主语

(1) 当 each..., every..., many a... 作主语时, 谓语动词用单数形式。如:

- Every person shows great interest in that competition.

每个人都对那场竞赛表现出了极大兴趣。

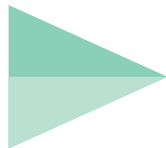
- Many a doctor is busy with the work.

许多医生都忙于这项工作。

(2) 当一个单数名词同时被两个不同的形容词修饰, 且表示两个不同的概念时, 谓语动词一般用复数形式; 当一个单数名词同时被两个不同的形容词修饰, 但表示同一概念时, 谓语动词应用单数形式。如:

- Ancient and modern history are the subjects we are studying.

古代史和现代史是我们目前学习的课程。



- The last and most difficult lesson is Lesson 14.

第14课是最后一课，也是最难的一课。



注意点

- 1 有些集体名词作主语，作整体时，谓语动词用单数；着重强调所包含的成员时，谓语动词可用复数。如：
 - My family is a large one and the whole family are music lovers.
我们家是一个大家庭，全家人都是音乐爱好者。
- 2 如果主语是单数，尽管其后跟有 as well as, with, together with, except 这类词引导的短语，谓语仍用单数形式，因为这种短语多为修饰语。如：
 - My father as well as his workmates has been to Beijing.
我父亲和他的同事们曾去过北京。
- 3 “冠词/形容词性物主代词 + A and B” 作主语，谓语动词用单数。如：
 - My neighbor and colleague is watering the flowers.
我的邻居也就是我的同事在浇花。“冠词/形容词性物主代词 + A and + 冠词/形容词性物主代词 + B” 作主语，谓语动词用复数。如：
 - The manager and the secretary were present at the meeting.
经理和秘书出席了该会议。
- 4 一些形式为复数、意义为单数的名词，像 trousers, pants, shorts, glasses, scissors 等作主语时，谓语动词用复数。如：
 - Her glasses are new.
她的眼镜是新的。但当这类名词前有 a pair of 修饰时，谓语动词应用单数。如：
 - She searched about for a pair of scissors.
她四处寻找一把剪刀。
- 5 “the + 形容词” 作主语时，如果表示一类人，谓语动词用复数。如：
 - The old are very well cared for.
老人们都被照顾得很好。如果指某一抽象概念时，谓语动词用单数。如：

- The true is to be distinguished from the false.

真实与虚假应加以区别。

⑥ 当主语是具体的时间、金钱、距离、重量等时，谓语动词用单数。如：

- Ten years is a long time.

十年是一段很长的时间。

（四）形容词、副词

形容词是主要用来描写、修饰名词或代词，是表示人或事物的性质、状态、特征或属性的一类词，常用作定语，也可作表语或补语。副词是指在句中表示行为或状态特征的词，用以修饰动词、形容词、其他副词或整个句子，表示时间、地点、程度、方式等概念。

1. 形容词作定语时后置的情况

（1）形容词修饰不定代词时需要后置。如：

- something terrible

可怕的事情

（2）像 alive, asleep, alone, alike 这种以 a-开头的形容词在修饰名词时需要后置。如：

- The man alive was found in the forest.

活着的那个人在森林里被发现了。



注意点

enough 的位置

① 当 enough 作为形容词修饰名词时，一般位于名词前。如：

- We have enough money to buy a car.

我们有足够的钱买一辆车。

② 当 enough 作为副词修饰形容词或副词时，放在形容词或副词后面。如：

- I don't know him well enough to ask him for help.

我跟他不够熟，不便请他帮忙。

2. 形容词和副词的比较级别

(1) 原级

类型	结构	意义	示例
肯定结构	as + 原级 + as	和……一样……	He is as energetic as a young man. 他像个年轻人一样有活力。
否定结构	not so/as + 原级 + as	不如……	The hotel was not so/as good as they expected. 宾馆没有他们预期的那样好。
延伸结构	as much + 不可数名词 + as	和……一样多	I hope you have as much fun as I do. 我希望你玩得和我一样高兴。
	as many + 可数名词复数 + as	和……一样多	There weren't as many people as we hoped in the hall. 大厅里的人数并没有我们期望的那么多。
	as + 原级 + a(n) + 名词 + as	和……一样……	Lucy is as clever a girl as her sister. 露西是一个和她姐姐一样聪明的女孩子。

(2) 比较级

类型	结构	意义	示例
基本结构	比较级 + than	比……	She sings better than him. 她比他唱得更好。
延伸结构	the + 比较级 + 主语 + 谓语, the + 比较级 + 主语 + 谓语	越……越……	The sooner you get here, the happier he will be. 你越快到这里，他就越开心。

(续表)

类型	结构	意义	示例
延伸结构	比较级 + and + 比较级	越来越……	More and more people choose to stay at home in holidays. 越来越多的人选择节假日待在家中。
	the + 比较级 + of the two	两者中较……的	This room is the bigger of the two. 这个房间是两个中较大的。
特殊结构	prior to	在……之前	/
	superior to	比……好	/
	inferior to	比……差	/
	senior to	比……年长	/
	junior to	比……年幼	/

(3) 最高级

类型	结构	意义	示例
基本结构	the + 形容词最高级	三者及以上比较, 最……的	China is the largest country in Asia. 中国是亚洲最大的国家。
	动词 + 副词最高级 (不加定冠词 the)	某个动作在三者及以上的对象中达到的最高程度	He who laughs last laughs best. 谁笑到最后谁笑得最好。
延伸结构	定语 + 形容词最高级 (不加定冠词 the)	三者及以上比较, 最……的	It's Japan's third largest city. 它是日本第三大城市。
	状语 + 形容词最高级	最……的	It was of the very highest quality. 它是质量最最高的。
特殊结构	不定冠词 a/零冠词 + 形容词最高级	非常……	It is a most joyful occasion. 这是一个非常快乐的日子。

3. 形容词和副词的倍数表达结构

结构	意义	示例
A + 谓语 + 倍数 + as + 原级 + as + B	A 是 B 的几倍	His house is four times as big as mine. 他的房子是我的四倍大。
A + 谓语 + 倍数 + 比较级 + than + B	A 比 B……几倍	His house is three times bigger than mine. 他的房子是我的四倍大。
A + 谓语 + 倍数 + the + 名词 + of + B	A 是 B 的几倍……	His house is four times the size of mine. 他的房子是我的四倍大。
the + 名词 of A + 谓语 + 倍数 + that of + B	A 是 B 的几倍……	The size of his house is four times that of mine. 他的房子是我的四倍大。
A + 谓语 + 倍数 + what + 从句	A 是……的几倍	His house is four times what my house is. 他的房子是我的四倍大。



注意

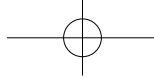
在名词前若有多个形容词作修饰语时，通常按照以下顺序排列：

- ① 指示代词/定冠词 ② 品质词 ③ 大小/年岁 ④ 形状 ⑤ 颜色 ⑥ 材料 ⑦ 来源

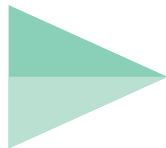
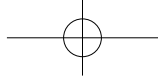
Vocabulary & Structure

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

- The store specializes in wedding gowns and _____.
A. belongings B. wealth C. accessories D. associations
- Her bones felt as _____ as a bird's.
A. delicate B. broken C. subtle D. refined



- 3 These cars are ____ for the quietness of their engines.
A. unusual B. remarkable C. seldom D. obvious
- 4 He gave a(n) ____ account of his life as a fighter pilot.
A. alive B. vivid C. sincere D. available
- 5 Her writing is imaginative but lacks ____.
A. imagination B. creation C. truth D. precision
- 6 We will do everything to ____ peace.
A. preserve B. save C. assure D. make
- 7 His greatest ____ was the use of interchangeable parts.
A. innovation B. creativity C. production D. product
- 8 She became a leading promoter of European ____.
A. combination B. integration C. unit D. marriage
- 9 He was a(n) ____ athlete and deserved to win.
A. obvious B. marked C. outstanding D. huge
- 10 The painting is a ____ in the truest sense of the word.
A. classicism B. tradition C. mark D. masterpiece
- 11 —Have all of you listened to the speech?
—Yeah. Every boy and girl in the class ____ invited.
A. were B. have C. has D. was
- 12 Yesterday morning there ____ only three boys in ____ room.
A. were; our B. was; our C. was; we D. were; we
- 13 Which is ____, Li Lei's box or Han Meimei's?
A. heavy B. heavier C. heaviest D. the heaviest
- 14 —Oh, dear! Who broke the glass?
— ____ Sam ____ Bruce. It was the cat.
A. Both; and B. Not; but C. Neither; nor D. Either; or



- 15 The number of the people invited _____ fifty, but a number of them _____ absent for different reasons.
A. were; was B. was; were C. was; was D. were; were
- 16 My skirt is _____ popular than _____.
A. much; her B. much; hers C. more; her D. more; hers
- 17 —Whose room is this?
—It's _____.
A. my B. Nike's and John's
C. our D. Nike and John's
- 18 —_____ is she?
—She is a teacher.
A. What B. How C. Who D. Where
- 19 I have two pencils. One is red and _____ is blue.
A. the other B. another C. others D. the others
- 20 _____ she eats, _____ she'll be.
A. More; fat B. The more; fatter
C. More; the fatter D. The more; the fatter



Translation Skill

英译汉：主语结构的翻译技巧

一、充当主语的结构

这类结构通常有名词、代词、数词，动名词短语、不定式短语，从句



等。如：

1. 名词、代词、数词作主语：The book is..., That is..., Nine is...
2. 动名词、不定式短语作主语：Learning English is..., To travel around the world is...
3. 从句作主语，即主语从句：That the seas are vital to the earth is..., What she said shocked...
4. it 作形式主语：It + be + *adj.* + to do sth., It + be + 过去分词 + that 从句，It turns out that...
5. 存在句型：there + be + 其他部分，there + 不及物动词 + 其他部分

二、主语结构的翻译技巧

1. it 作形式主语的句子

it 可用作先行词，作为句子形式上的主语，而把真正的主语移到句子后部去。这可使句子变得更平稳，不致主语太长而显得头重脚轻。

(1) It + be + *adj.* + (for sb.) + to do sth.

例子：It is impossible for us to master English in a short time.

译文：在短期内掌握英语对我们来说是不可能的。

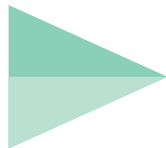
解析：此句中 to master English in a short time 为真正的主语，It 是形式主语，不必翻译，逻辑主语是 us。

(2) It + be + *adj.* + that 从句

例子：It's possible that the typhoon will cause a blackout.

译文：台风有可能造成停电。

解析：此句中从句 that the typhoon will cause a blackout 为真正的主语，It 为形式主语，无需翻译。若将从句内容作为主语直译，则整个句子就翻译为“台风造成停电是可能的”，不符合汉语使用习惯。因此，需要对译文作出调整，将“台风”作为主语，译为“台风有可能造成停电”，使译文更加通顺自然。



(3) It + be + 过去分词 + that 从句

例子: It is generally believed that eating fruit and vegetables is good for your health.

译文: 人们普遍认为, 吃水果蔬菜对健康有益。

解析: 英语中常用被动语态, 采用物称表达法; 汉语中常用主动语态, 采用人称、泛称表达法。此句中 It 是形式主语, 真正的主语是 that 从句。类似的表达有:

- It is reported/said that...
据报道/据说……
- It has been found that...
现已发现……
- It is generally thought/believed/agreed that...
人们普遍认为……
- It should be noted/pointed out that...
应当注意/指出……

2. there引导的句子

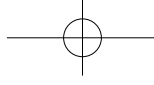
这是英语中一种特殊而常用的结构, 是一种客观的叙述方式, 具有明显的物称倾向。汉语中表达同样的意思, 往往用人或事物作主句, 或用无主句。

(1) there + be 结构表示存在, 其后可接名词或动名词作主语。

例子: There is a big increase in demand for all kinds of consumer goods in every part of our country.

译文: 目前我国各地对各种消费的需求已大大增加。

解析: 此句中, a big increase in demand 是真正的主语, 译为“在需求上有很大的增长”, for all kinds of consumer goods in every part of our country 是 demand 的后置定语, 译为“我国各地对各种消费的需求”, 翻译成汉语时放在“需求”的前面。



(2) there + 不及物动词表示存在，there 后除了用 be 之外，还可以用表示“存在、发生、出现、坐落”等意义的不及物动词作谓语。

例 1: There exists a mountain that is 300 meters taller than that one.

译文: 有一座山比那座山还高 300 米。

解析: 此处，there + exist 表示存在，a mountain 是真正的主语，that is 300 meters taller than that one 是修饰 a mountain 的定语从句，译为“比那座山还高 300 米”。

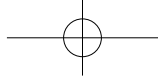
例 2: There came a loud clanging and banging from his kitchen.

译文: 从他的厨房里传出了一阵哐啷哐啷的响声。

解析: 在此 there came 存在句中，a loud clanging and banging 是真正的主语。

Task *Directions: Translate the underlined part into Chinese.*

Fujian, located in the southeast of China, is a fascinating province. Exploring its beautiful landscapes, like the famous Wuyi Mountains and pristine beaches, is a wonderful experience. Learning about its rich history and diverse cultures is also exciting. It is interesting to explore ancient temples and historical sites during your trip. The fact that Fujian offers delicious cuisine also makes it a food lover's paradise. To visit Fujian is to appreciate the blend of ancient traditions and modern life. What makes Fujian special is its warm and welcoming people, always ready to share their customs and traditions with visitors. To explore Fujian is to embrace a world of history, culture, and natural beauty. It's certain that Fujian is a place worth visiting.



References

cuisine 菜肴

paradise 天堂

blend 融合

embrace 拥抱

汉译英技巧：增译法

英汉两种语言，由于表达方式不同，无法将原文中每个词逐一转换成译文语言中的另一个词，因此，翻译时可能会转换词类，也可能会增减词量。增译法就是在翻译时按照语义和句法上的需要增加一些词，以更加忠实而通顺地表达原文的思想内容。增译包括“语法增译”和“内容增译”。“语法增译”指在汉译英时使用恰当的人称代词、介词、冠词、关联词等，以保证英文行文的语法正确；“内容增译”则指增译出原文暗含的内容（包括逻辑、背景知识、作者真实意图等）以使译文更加地道、顺畅、易懂。比如，汉语里的成语、唐诗宋词、歇后语等在译成英文时，经常需要增加词汇或内容。

例子：通过写电子邮件或用电子邮件与你的团队沟通似乎相当简单。

译文：It seems rather simple to write emails or communicate with your team through email.

解析：汉语句子中“通过写电子邮件或用电子邮件与你的团队沟通”是主语，根据英文的表达习惯，为避免句子头重脚轻，增译 it 作形式主语，而将真正的主语 to write emails or communicate with your team through email 用不定式形式后置。

**Task** Directions: *Translate the following sentences into English.*

- 1 对不起，我昨天生病了没来上课。
- 2 活到老，学到老。
- 3 李白乘舟将欲行，忽闻岸上踏歌声。
- 4 得体的电子邮件礼仪要求及时回复，即便这意味着当你不在办公室时应设置自动回复。
- 5 保持邮件简洁：简洁的电子邮件对收信人来说既方便又省时。

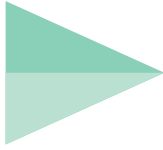
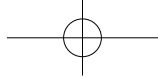


Writing Skill

Email 电子邮件

在日常工作中，电子邮件已经成为重要的沟通方式，写好职场英文电子邮件需要注意几个要点：

1. **主题 (Subject)**。在主题中简要概括邮件内容，让收件人一目了然。
2. **称呼 (Greetings)**。根据收件人的职位和写信人与收件人的关系，使用适当的称呼，如 Dear Mr./Ms./Dr.；如果不知道对方姓名，则可以使用 Dear Sir/Madam。
3. **开头 (Start)**。在开头部分可以表达写信目的和问候，如 “I am writing to inquire about...” 或 “Hope this email finds you well.”。
4. **正文 (Body)**。正文应简明扼要地陈述事情的经过，使用简洁的语言，避免使用复杂的词汇和冗长的句子。为方便跨文化交流，应尽量避免使用



晦涩难懂的俚语和缩写。正文写作应该遵循“五 C”原则，即：clarity（清晰）、conciseness（简洁）、correctness（准确）、concreteness（具体）和courtesy（礼貌）。

5. 结尾（Ending）。在结尾部分，要对收件人表示感谢，并表达希望尽快得到回复，例如“Thank you for your attention to this matter. I look forward to hearing from you soon.”。

6. 署名（Signature）。在结束之前，使用适当形式结束邮件，如“Sincerely”或“Best regards”，然后署上写信人的姓名。

Task *Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an email to invite your client Mr. Smith (Manager of ABC Company) for the Mid-Autumn Festival dinner in 110—130 words.*

The following are the key words for reference: unity, delicacy, mooncake, dice game, Minnan area of China