guardsman

a man who guards 卫士,卫兵

sportsman运动员 sportswear运动衣

salesman售货员

salesgirl, saleswoman 女售货员,女营业员,女店员 (女权主义的产物)

craftsman 手艺人

statesman 政治家

如果认为s 是复数,那如何解释: spokesman 发言人?

-s-: infix 中缀

thermometer therm-o-meter 温度计 therm-词根,"热",如: thermos 热水瓶,开水瓶 thermophysics 热物理

barometer bar-o-meter

bar: 气压(压强)单位,巴,毫巴 barometer 气压计

spirometer spir-o-meter 肺活量测量仪

词根-spir-表示呼吸,生命,精神 [上帝造亚当后, blew the breath of life into his nostril] "spirit"

accelerometer acceler-o-meter 加速度计

cyclometer cycl-o-meter (自行车)里程器 cycle: v. 骑自行车

此外,另一类被也认为是中缀的情况:打断一个词,在中间加入另一个词,构成新词

a-whole-nother = another whole 完全彻底的另一个

Oh, I understand. That's a-whole-nother story.

噢,我懂了。那是完全彻底的另外一回事。

注意:有时完全分开写,成为三个单词。但是nother一词几乎没有其他任何用法,仅此!

再看: He absobloodylutely wanted to see her again.

他真想再见她一次。

人们通常在词中加一个表达强烈感情的词, 以加强语气。

一一此为英语俚语,并不推荐使用。

汉语类似:

真不爽! **→** 真TMD不爽!

太倒霉! → 太TM倒霉!

所以,经常加的词为: bloody, f*king, freaking, fricken, damn (基本上都是一些脏话——詈[lì]言!) four-letter words

如: fantastic → fanf*kingtastic
wonderful → wonbloodyderful
absolutely → abso**bloodydamn**lutely

一般加在某个单词的第一个重读音节前面,表示语气的加强,并无其他意思。

但是, 现在人们也开始创造有意义的词, 并非詈言, 如:

San Francisco 旧金山(又译三藩市)

San Franfoggycisco

当然,也有人认为这不是中缀,根本不是词缀,而只是一种语言游戏 (Play of language),因为它太活且无真正规律可循。

单词"颜色"的区别

statesman 与 politician -- 单词的内涵意义(connotative meaning)

denotative meaning: 字面意思

connotative meaning: 内涵意思,即在文化与情感上的联系而产生的意义

politician:

字面意思: 积极从事政治活动的人; (通常指职业的) 政治家

内涵意思: 政客; 玩弄权术者

You need to be a bit of a politician to succeed in this company.

要想在这家公司步步登高,就需要耍点手腕。

baby-kisser 竞选时笼络人心的政客

statesman: 政治家,国务活动家,治国之才

Premier Zhou was a very famous statesman.

分析含词根-spir-的系列单词:-spir-:呼吸→精神,神,灵感

inspire: 呼吸,吸入→(使)具有灵感→ 鼓励 inspiration 灵感

perspire: per-: through 穿,贯穿;

全过程不断地呼吸 breathe hard > 汗水, hard work; perspiration 血汗 Genius is 2 percent inspiration and 98 percent perspiration. —Thomas Edison 天才是2%的灵感加98%的血汗。 【原文为2: 98, 中国流行1: 99】 祝你成功! Good luck!

aspire: a-: ad-的变体,加强 aspire: 憋着呼吸去做... aspire for 渴望,追求

expire: ex-: out, 只有出气[没有进气] \rightarrow 没有呼吸,死了,到期了

respire: re-: again 恢复,恢复元气→ 正常反复呼吸

respiration 呼吸

SARS: Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome 非典型性肺炎严重急性呼吸道症状

总结:

- guardsman 引出中缀infix概念
 - -S-, -O-
- 一种表达情感的中缀(詈言中缀)
- 单词的内涵意义; -spir-词根系列单词

5.01 Her Holds

her holds:

My ship had been under way for several days. Most of her holds contained canned or dried foods.

我的船已经出海多日。她的大部分船舱装的都是罐头或干粮。

most of her holds: 她的 ✓

most of its holds: 它的 ×

船=女性?

1. 以讹传讹, she的读音近似于ship; 没道理! sheep没讹传为she. she也用于指代boat.

- 2. 船主用妻子、女儿甚至女神命名船只;
- 3. 男性船员用she表达出海时对女性的渴望与热爱;
- 4. 船就像妈妈一样,庇护着船舱中的生命;
- 5. 船像女神一样陪伴保护这船员, 也受到船员的爱

某年中国交通部高级船长考试的英文翻译题如下:

(原诗常张贴于美国军舰船舱中)

Why is a ship called a she?

There is always a great deal of bustle around her;

There is usually a gang of men about her;

She has a waist and stays;

It takes a lot of paint to keep her looking good;

She shows her topsides, hides her bottom,

and, when coming into port, always heads for the buoys.

There is always a great deal of bustle around her; 她的身边总是熙熙攘攘。

bustle n. 繁忙,忙碌 hustle and bustle 熙熙攘攘

There is usually a gang of men about her; 通常有一群人围着她。

She has a waist and stays;

waist *n.* (船) 腰部 ; 女衬衫; 紧身胸衣

stay n. (船桅、杆等的)支索; (旧)带撑条的旧式紧身内衣

It takes a lot of paint to keep her looking good;

paint *n.* 油漆,涂料

(非正式)化妆,涂脂抹粉

She shows her topsides, hides her bottom

该露的露, 该遮的遮。

and, when coming into port, always heads for the buoys.

buoy *n.* 浮标,航标.

与boy谐音

There is always a great deal of bustle around her;

There is usually a gang of men about her;

A She A Ship

她招风引浪, 俊男追随; 船舶乘风破巨浪, 众人各处奔忙;

She has a waist and stays;

It takes a lot of paint to keep her looking good;

她衣着婀娜, 粉黛盛装; 船头船腰桅支索, 高级漆料精装;

She shows her topsides, hides her bottom,

and, when coming into port, always heads for the buoys.

她举止得体, 直奔情郎。 船舷壮美底食水, 对准航标入港。

Poem	A She	A Ship
There is always a great deal	她招风引浪,	船舶乘风破巨浪,
of bustle around her;		k ,
There is usually a gang of	俊男追随;	众人各处奔忙;
men about her;		40 N 40 0m l <i>h</i> —————
She has a waist and stays;	她衣着婀娜,	船头船腰桅支索,
It takes a lot of paint to keep	粉黛盛装;	高级漆料精装;
her looking good;		
She shows her topsides,	她举止得体,	船舷壮美底食水,
hides her bottom,		
and, when coming into port,	直奔情郎。	对准航标入港。
always heads for the buoys.		

单词的意义通常可以通过类比来获取,

类比时需寻求二者之间的共性,

。这种寻找共同点的思维方式,

类比有助于透彻理解语言, 获取词汇与篇章的真正含义

由此,我们了解了为什么船被看成she。

其实,我们也经常把地球和自然界看成she,特别拿母亲来做比。

mother Earth,mother Nature, ------ 共同点: 孕育了人类的生命。

总结

- 1. 从her holds: 为什么用she/her指代船只?
- 2. 分析了其中的缘由
- 3. 学习了一首简单的诗歌: Why is a Ship Called a She?
- 4. 学习了通过类比来获取单词意义

5.03 feature

feature: n.

1. 面部的一部分(如鼻、口、眼)

Her eyes are her most striking **feature**. 她面部最突出的部分是那双眼睛。

→ features [pl] 面貌; 容貌:

a woman of delicate features 相貌秀气姣好的女子

2. 特征; 特色; 特点

memorable **features** of the village landscape 乡村景色中令人难忘的特征

→ feature (on sb/sth) (报纸、电视等中关于某人[某事物]的)特写或专题节目
This magazine will be running a special feature on education next week.

这一杂志下周要发表一篇关于教育的专题文章。

→ feature (电影的) 正片,故事片

the main **feature** following the cartoon 动画片之后的正片 [attrib 作定语] a **feature** film 故事片

Feature 作动词

A features B A 以B为主要特色,A 给予B显著地位,由B主演等

The film **features** a new French actress

这部电影由一个法国新女星主演.

A traditional Thanksgiving dinner usually features roast turkey.

传统的感恩节菜肴通常以烤火鸡为主要特色。

B features in A B在A中起重要作用或扮演主要角色

His later paintings **feature** prominently in the exhibition.

展览主要展出他后期的画作。(这次展览主要展出他后期的画作。)

英汉动词的及物性区别

部分英语单词与其对应的汉语翻译在及物性上有很大差别

dispose和汉语"处理"在及物性上的差异

[汉] **处理** (及物动词)

[英] dispose 安排;编排 (及物动词)

[英] dispose of 处理 (不及物动词)

Let's **dispose** the chairs in a semi-circle. 我们来把椅子**摆成**半圆形。

All the furniture has been disposed of. 所有的家具都已处理掉了。

处理 ≠ dispose of 正如 doubt ≠ 怀疑

处理掉 加工处理

= dispose of ≠ dispose of

热处理 hot disposal X

= 热加工 = heat treatment

dispose of Properly 请妥善处理!

disposal n.

at one's disposal 任由 ... 处理

That was the first time I'd got ten yuan at my own disposal.

那是第一次我有10元钱可以随便花。

contact 和汉语"联系"在及物性上的差异

[汉] 联系 (不及物动词),通常说"与…联系"

[英] contact (及物动词),通常说contact sb.

Where can I contact you tomorrow? 明天我在哪里能跟你联系?

serve 和汉语"服务"在及物性上的差异

[汉] 服务 (不及物动词),通常说"为…服务"

[英] serve (及物动词) 直接说 serve sb.

We should **serve** the people heart and soul.

我们应该全心全意为人民服务。

总结

- 1. feature 一词的各种意义和用法
- 2. feature 作动词时的及物性解释
- 3. 汉语英语在是否及物方便的区别

(dispose, contact, serve)

5.04 take ... for granted

take ... for granted 想当然(地认为)... ?

grant: v. 恩赐,赐予 (by God, the emperor or the king)

(只管接受,无问西东)理所当然

They granted him permission to leave. 他们准许他离开。

She was **granted** a pension. 她得到了养老金。(她被给予养老金。)

- n. 授予物; (尤指政府的) 拨款: 助学金, 科研经费等
- v. 同意或承认(某事属实)

He hasn't made much progress, I'll grant you that.

我得向你承认,他没有取得什么进展。

You just accept something without asking why because it is granted.

你心安理得地接受某件东西,因为它是赐予给你的。

take ... for ...

v. to suppose to be; mistake for 认为是…;错误地把…当做…

Do you **take** me **for** a fool? 你把我当傻子么?

At first sight you would take him for a football player, not a poet.

第一眼你会误认为他是足球运动员,而不是诗人。

He was always **taken for** his twin brother.

他经常被误认为是他的双胞胎兄弟。

take ... for granted 把什么(误)认为是理所当然

We always take our parents' love for granted.

我们经常把父母对我们的爱看成是理所当然的。

A teacher cannot take that students always do their homework for granted.

老师不能想当然地认为学生通常会做课外作业。

end weight 末端重量

问题:宾语 that students always do their homework太长

for granted 太短

句子不平衡

解决:短-短-长原则--短的成分放前面,长的信息放句尾。

构成: 1) it做形式主语或形式宾语, 而正在的主语或宾语放句尾。

2) 直接将长的信息后置,短的成分前移。

A teacher cannot take (it) for granted that students always do their homework.

末端重量在句子结构调整中的实例

It is very important that we should pay attention to this matter.

重要的是, 我们要关注这件事。

make sth. possible 使 ... 成为可能

Hard work has made his success possible.

辛勤的工作使他的成功成为可能。

His help made things like computer chips and GPS possible.(头重脚轻!)

他的帮助使得像电脑芯片和GPS这样的事成功可能。

His help **made possible** things like computer chips and GPS.

All is not gold that glitters. (分离定语从句,修饰all。)

发光的不一定都是金子。

英汉词序不同与句子理解

英语词序与汉语思维中的逻辑顺序可能会出现差异,要注意其特征,在心理恢复其本身的逻辑顺序。

Air is to human what water is to fish.

A.as B. like C. what D while

To human, air is what water is to fish.

人离不开空气,就像鱼离不开水一样。

As many innovations now arrive in one year as once arrived in a millennium.

句子的as ... as...结构需要复原

As many innovations as once arrived in a millennium now arrive in one year.

曾经需要千年才到来的创新发明,现在只需一年就到来了。

now arrive in one year是句子的谓语部分。

总结

- 1. 分析词组take...for granted的意义来源
- 2. grant的意义和用法
- 3. 短语take ... for ...的意义
- 4. end weight 末端重量的概念
- 5. 英汉词序的不同与句子的理解

on behalf of sb. (美国: in behalf of sb.) 代表

half: 一半,球场的一半(一边)

better half 贤内助

be-: by

behalf: by the side of 站在某一边

On behalf of my colleagues and myself I thank you.

我代表我的同事以及我自己向你表示谢意。

Ken is not present, so I shall accept the prize on his behalf.

肯不在场,所以我代表他领奖。

通常of sth./sb. 表示属于: the window of the room 房间的窗户

可以用其所有格来表示: the room's window

注意例句的短语也有相应变化:

on his behalf \rightarrow on behalf of him

再看例句:

1. They do not take our notice at all when we come back home.

我们回家时,它们根本不注意我们。

它们 → 养的金鱼

如果是狗狗,主人回家便会马上粘过来,而金鱼则不会有反应。

take our notice = take notice of us 注意我们

2. Who is going to take my care when I go there?

我去那里, 谁照顾我啊?

take my care = take care of me 照顾我

in charge of vs. in the charge of

in charge of 管理,负责

A is in charge of B A负责B

in the charge of 管理,负责

A is in the charge of B B负责A

I am in charge of the island. I control the island. 我负责/管理这个岛。

The island is in my charge. \rightarrow The island is under my control.

这个岛在我的控制之下。

in my charge → 可以异化为: in the charge of me 在我的控制下所以, in the charge of sb. 表示处于…的控制之下

Children usually get naughtier when they are in the charge of their grandparents.

由爷爷奶奶照看时, 小孩往往变得更加调皮。

总结

- 1. on behalf of 的意义以及on one's behalf的变化
- 2. 讲解了短语中of + 名词(代词)与该名词(代词)的 所有格之间的关系
- 3. 深层理解很多语言现象, 在理解的基础上学习

5.06 graduate

graduate v. 毕业

从…毕业 (graduate from)

She graduated from Cambridge with a degree in law.

她毕业于剑桥大学, 获法学学士学位。

The college graduated 50 students from the science department last year.

这所学院去年有50名理科毕业生。

n. 毕业生; 研究生 (AmE)

研究生 (BrE postgraduate)

研究生院 (graduate school)

高等教育不同阶段的表达

高等教育 higher education/advanced education

高中 high (school)

初中 junior high (school) 高中 senior high (school)

学士学位 bachelor's degree

在读本科生 undergraduate (student)

AmE

freshman sophomore

junior senior

毕业学位 graduate degree

毕业生 graduate (student)/ university graduate

硕士学位 master's degree/postgraduate degree

研究生 (post)graduate student

博士学位 doctoral degree/ doctor's degree/ PhD

博士后研究 postdoctoral research

博士后研究员 postdoctoral researcher

PhD: philosophiae doctor (拉丁语)

doctor of philosophy (哲学博士)

哲学在古代指自然科学,研究宇宙运行,万事万物的科学,所以哲学包罗万象,尤其指自然科学。

牛顿《自然哲学的数学原理》

Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy

古代的哲学家都是科学家,知识渊博。

Doctor of Philosophy 指所有研究型博士。

博士毕业获取博士学位,即为Doctor。

一词多义产生的语言幽默

bachelor: 学士; 单身汉

master: 硕士; 主人

doctor: 博士; 医生

所以我们来看看下面的句子:

After four years in the university, we are still bachelors.

大学四年仍然单身。

大学四年, 学士而已!

A family is a university where you will lose your **bachelor's** degree without getting your **master's** degree.

大学家庭

失去学士学会 不再是单身汉

没有硕士学位 没有当家做主

graduate词义的发展

grade 等级,级别

graduate v. 分等级

graduated adj. 分等级的

graduated tax scheme 等级税制

In a graduated tax scheme, the more one earns, the more one pays.

按照累进税制,收入多者多纳税。

v. (在仪器或容器上)做标记

The stem was graduated with marks for each hour.

每个小时都在那根竿子上做标记。

v. 进入另一(更高)等级

Our son has just graduated from a tricycle to a bicycle.

我们的儿子刚刚从骑三轮自行车进阶到骑两轮车了。

- v. 毕业 [与毕业有关的其他意思]
- v. 逐渐发展(成为) developed gradually into

This reading activity graduated into a habit of the whole class.

这种阅读活动逐渐成为全班的阅读习惯。

gradual adj. 逐渐的;渐变的

gradually adv. 逐渐地; 渐变地

总结

- 1. graduate 的意义
- 2. 高等教育有关学位的英文名称介绍
- 3. 几个词的多义性与理解

genuine:

真的,名副其实的;非伪造的;非人工的 (fig 比喻) sincere; honest 真诚的;诚实的

genuine 中间含有词根"gen-", 基因, 种族, 生殖

如: gene *n.* 基因 *adj.* genetic *adv.* genetically genetically modified food 转基因食品 organic food 有机食品 genocide 灭种,种族灭绝

-cide: to cut suicide 自杀 homicide 他杀

decide de-: down cut down 做决定

generate 生产,发电 generation 一代人(25 years)

那么, genuine 与"基因, 种族, 生殖"有什么关系呢? 词根 "genu-", 表示"膝盖", 该词意思可能与"抱起婴儿以示认可"的罗马习俗有关。

在古罗马时代,孩子出生并不能自动成为一个家庭的成员,还需要 父亲的认可。孩子出生后,接生婆会把它放在地上。父亲过来察看。如 果愿意接纳这个孩子,就会把他抱起来,放在自己的膝上,**通过这个举** 动来宣告正式同意接纳这个孩子作为自己的子女。如果不愿意接纳、父 亲就不会把婴儿抱起来,这个婴儿就会被遗弃。这样做的原因可能有二: 一是古罗马时代, 男女关系混乱, 妻子生的孩子未必就是自己的亲骨肉; 二是做父亲的也可能跟女奴或女仆乱来, 生下的私生子也不能随便认可, 因为一旦认可了,在法律上这个婴儿就算是你的子女了.将来有权继承 你的遗产。

英语单词genuine表示"真实的,真正的",它的词源就与这种把新生儿放到膝上以示认可的习俗有关。genuine来自拉丁语genu,而genu的意思就是"膝",在英语中依然保持"膝"的含义。所以genuine的字面意思就是"放在膝上"。把新生儿放在膝上就意味着这个孩子确实是我的子女,所以genuine才逐渐演变出"真实的,亲生的"的含义。

我们经常说"真皮", 就是genuine leather

而"真爱",我们用"true love"

genuine: not imitated

true: not false

real: not imaginary, not imagined

总结:

- genuine 一词的意义以及意义的获取
- genuine与true、real的一些区别

delicate: 隐含的单词中心意思

为了了解delicate的意义,我们首先看如下例子:

delicate silk delicate negotiation

delicate skin delicate sense of smell

delicate watch delicate skill

delicate china delicate color of pink

delicate figure delicate perfume

delicate health delicate flavor

delicate finger delicate situation

delicate plant in delicate condition

delicate operation in delicate balance

单词意思非常多,不好记住,也难于知晓何时是何意。但是,一旦我们了解了该词的核心意思,我们对该词所有意思迎刃而解,一下子全部搞定!

delicate 一词最开始流行于口头语,是Shakespeare第一次把它用文字形式固化下来。莎翁写的是"a delicate lady",从此后,delicate具有了一个lady的特征:

- -- beautiful 精美的
- -- attractive 诱人的

-- delicious

- -- mild, weak 柔弱的
- -- sensitive, easy to lose temper 敏感的,容易生气的

Handle with care, otherwise they will cause disaster!

要小心对待,否则会出问题。

回头再来看这些例子的意思,是否非常容易了?

delicate silk 柔软滑腻的丝绸

delicate skin 娇嫩的肌肤

delicate watch 精美的手表 (精美,但是难于操作和修理的手表)

delicate china 精美易碎的瓷器 (精美+易碎)

delicate figure 苗条娇弱的身材

delicate health 柔弱的健康状况 poor health

delicate finger 纤细娇嫩的手指

delicate plant 娇弱的植物

delicate operation 精细的手术

delicate negotiation 谨慎的谈判 delicate sense of smell 灵敏的嗅觉 delicate skill 灵活的技巧 delicate color of pink 淡淡的粉红色 delicate perfume 淡雅的香水 delicate flavor 清淡的口味 delicate condition 微妙的状态(专指女人怀孕) in delicate condition 身怀六甲 in delicate balance 微妙的平衡

总结:

- 1. delicate 的各种意思
- 2. delicate各种搭配下的意思

5.09 serve

serve

v. 为...工作; 为...服务

He has **served** his master for many years. 他伺候主人很多年了。

供职; 服役

He **served** two years in the Army 他在海军服役两年。

(在餐馆)提供饭菜;接待客人;对待

We **serve** coffee in the lounge. 我们侯客室里有咖啡。

Are you being **served**? 有售货员接待您吗?

They **served** me badly/ shamefully when I was there.

当初在那里时,他们待我很不好。

满足(需要);达到(目的);适合(于)

This room can **serve** as a study. 这个房间可作书房用。

serve your purpose 达到你的目的

(网球等发球)

It's your turn to serve (to me). 该你发(给我)球了。

A short story about the word **SERVE**

One day, a customer came to a restaurant and had a conversation with the waiter.

Customer: "Do you serve crabs here?"

Waiter: "Yeah. Sit down please. We serve everybody."

顾客: 你们这里有螃蟹卖吗?

(服务生理解为: 你们这里招待螃蟹吗?)

服务生答: 当然, 请坐。我们为每个人提供服务。 (哪怕螃蟹!)

这个段子说明语言的活泼与幽默。

真正要学好英语,就要多读两个东西:广告和笑话。这是语言精华的集中地,语言的很多精彩形式都会在广告和笑话中得到展现。

语言的模糊性 ambiguity

一个句子有多种理解的情况叫语言的模糊性,或叫歧义(ambiguity).

Ambiguous sentences are sentences that can be understood in more than one way.

I saw him in the garden. (Who is in the garden?)

Driver: Turn left?

Boss: Right!



语言的模糊性在写作中通常要尽量避免。

但语言的模糊性让我们看到了语言的活力、回味与幽默。

语言的模糊性能产生意外的表达效果。

对语言模糊性的故意使用,修辞上叫一语双关--pun.

- ① 同音产生双关 homophones
- ② 同形产生双关 homographs
- ③ 一词多义产生双关 polysemy
- ④ 单词用法不同、词义不同产生双关
- ⑤ 修饰性模糊产生双关
- ⑥ 指代模糊产生双关
- ⑦ 仿词仿句产生双关 parody

1. 同音产生双关 homophones

Seven days of work makes one week (weak).

一周工作七天。 工作七天使人虚弱。

I scream for ice cream. I scream – ice cream

Lettuce (Let us) try it! 生菜,试试看!



To survive in a desert, you can eat the sandwiches (sand which is) there.

为了在沙漠中生存, 你可以吃那里的三明治(沙子)。

2. 同形产生双关 homograph 两个单词,正好拼法一样

War doesn't show who's right, but who's left.

战争并不证明谁是对的,而证明谁能活下来。

T	
right	left
右边的	左边的
正确的	留下来的

An ambassador is the one who lies abroad for the good of the country.

Beauty lies in lover's eyes.



3. 一词多义双关 polysemy

After man came woman and she has been after him ever since.

上帝先造男人后造女人,自此女人紧紧追随男人。

Woman without **her** man is nothing (加标点)

女人如果没有了男人就什么都不是

her 她(宾格); 她的(所有格)

Woman, without her, man is nothing. (宾格)

女人如果没有了, 男人就什么都不是。

Woman, without her man, is nothing. (所有格)

女人如果没有了男人,就什么都不是。

4. 单词用法不同,词义不同产生双关

- -- Do you cook yourself?
- -- I only cook my food.

cook: vi. 或者 vt. + 宾语

Do you cook yourself?

你自己做饭吗? (cook 为不及物动词)

你把自己煮着吃吗? (cook为及物动词)

5. 修饰模糊产生的双关

Nice desk for ladies with thin and long legs. (女士专用细腿桌)

Nice desk for ladies with thin and long legs.

nice desk with thin and long legs?

ladies with thin and long legs?

6. 指代模糊产生的双关

Don't kill your wife with the chores. 不要用家务事去谋害你的妻子。
Let our machine do the **dirty job**. 脏活让我们的机器去做吧。

chores? killing your wife?

7. 仿词仿句产生的双关 parody

Our machine is **DimeSaving**.

Dime听起来像time, 暗指时间;同时又是10美分, 指金钱。

DimeSaving= "省事又省钱!"

One flower does not make a spring. (一花独放不是春,中文中常用。)

One swallow does not make a summer. (一燕不成夏,英文中常用。)

仿句: One swallow does make a summer! (酒店广告)



总结

- 1. serve 的各种意义与用法
- 2. 英语双关语pun的构成及用法

比较句:

Tom is as clever as Jim.

汤姆和吉姆一样聪明。

-- 省略is: Tom is as clever as Jim is.

其实完整的句子应该是: Tom is as clever as Jim is clever. 因为clever重复, 所以省略。因为都是is,所以省略。比较的就是clever。

我们再看句子:

Tom is as clever as Jim is stupid. 汤姆有多聪明,吉姆就有多愚蠢。

如果是同质比较,可以省略一部分。如果是不同质比较,要关注相同点,

即程度(extent, degree)。

比较的东西由矢量变成了标量,没有了方向性,仅为量度。

The mountain is as high as the sea is deep. 山有多高,水有多深。

The girl is as intelligent as she is beautiful. 这个女孩才貌双全。

再看:

The teacher speaks faster than the students can take notes.

老师讲话的速度超过了学生做笔记的速度。

比较句省略有时会导致歧义 双关语

He loves their dog more than his wife.

他比他的妻子更爱他们的狗。

相比他的妻子,他更爱他们的狗。

消岐的办法:

He loves their dog more than his wife does. (wife变主语,不变宾语)

He loves their dog more than he does (loves) his wife. (直接变宾语)

比较连词than的介词化倾向

He is taller than I.

He is taller than I am tall.

→ He is taller than me. 用宾格时,than变成了介词。

than引导定语从句

用来修饰被比较级修饰的名词,没有任何比较的意思,只是对该名词的量作限定,表示量超过一个限度。

He drinks more wine than is good for his health.

他喝酒的量超过了对健康有利的程度。

Parents should not give children more money than is necessary.

父母不应该给小孩不必要的钱。

There were more casualties than was reported.

伤亡人数超过了当初报道的数目。

总结:

- 1. 比较句的完整形式
- 2. than的几种特殊的用法和意义