

课文注释

Unit 1 What do you think about the story of Yugong?

1. You have different opinions about the story, and neither of you are wrong. 你们对故事有不同的观点，你们两人都没错。

neither of ... 表达“两者都不；两者均没”等意思，介词 of 之后常接人称代词或名词。在传统语法和正式的书面英语中，当这一结构用作主语时，其后谓语动词一般使用单数形式。例如：

Neither of the rooms was free. 两个房间都不是免费的。

在非正式英语如口语中，人们常在这个结构后使用动词复数形式。例如：

Let me tell you this: neither of the books are easy. 让我告诉你这一点，两本书哪本都不容易。

2. There once lived a poor old fisherman and his wife. 从前有一位贫穷的老渔夫和他的妻子。

There once lived ... 是英文故事或童话开头叙述方式的一种常见表达，意为“从前住着……；曾经有……”。

这一结构中的 once 还可用 long ago、long, long ago 或 a long time ago 表达，即：Long, long ago, there lived ... 或 A long time ago, there was/were ... 等。例如：

A long, long time ago, there lived a boy who loved singing. 很久以前，有一个酷爱唱歌的男孩子。

3. ... all that remained was a little goldfish. ……所有剩下的只有一条小金鱼。

that remained 是定语从句，关系代词 that 修饰先行词 all，为定语从句的主语。若先行词 all 指代人，引导定语从句中的关系词多用 who。例如：

If you don't believe me, you can ask all who stayed behind that day. 你若是不相信我，你可以去问那天所有留下来的人。

4. You should have asked for a washtub, for ours is falling to pieces. 你本应该要一个洗衣盆，因为我们的洗衣盆都快要碎成块了。

1) 英语 should have done 结构表示的是“过去应该做而实际未做”的意思，相当于汉语“本应该……”。例如：

We should have told him the truth then. 我们当时应该把真相告诉他。

2) for 为连词，相当于“因为”的意思，多用逗号将其与句子的主体部分隔开。例如：

I can't tell you how tall he is, for I have never seen him. 我无法告诉你他有多高，因为我没有见过他。

5. Do you want something? 您有想要的东西吗?

一般说来, something 常用于肯定句, anything 多用于疑问句或否定句。但在有些语境下, something 也可用在疑问句中, 这是因为 something 可以表达肯定的意味。课文剧本中, 金鱼在问话中使用 something, 意指它已经认定老渔夫前来索要东西。又如:

Do you have something to say? Come on! Don't be afraid. 你有什么要说的吗? 来, 说吧! 别害怕。

Unit 2 What's the highest mountain in the world?

1. No wonder it's a world heritage site! 无疑它是一个世界遗产保护区!

1) No wonder ... 是一个缩略的口语句型, 源自 It's no wonder (that) ..., 指所言内容在情理之中, 不出所料, 相当于汉语“不足为奇; 并不奇怪; 无疑……; 难怪……”的意思。这一习语除 no wonder 外, 还有 little wonder 或 small wonder 的说法。例如:

It's little wonder your aunt was so mad with him. 你姑姑对他如此生气, 这并不奇怪。

No wonder she's excited—she's won first place in the show! 难怪她激动不已——她在演出中拿了第一名呀!

2) 英语 heritage sites 意为“遗产地; 遗产型景区; 遗址(公园)”。在此, 名词 site 有“景区; 公园场所”的意思。例如: a site of wonder (风景名胜地), a historical site (历史圣地) 等。

2. As the highest mountain in the world, it now stands 8,848.86 metres above sea level, ... 作为世界第一高峰, 目前珠穆朗玛峰海拔高达 8,848.86 米……

1) 介词 as 在此表达“作为……; 当作……”, 用来描述人的职业、身份或事物的某种状况、功能等事实。例如:

As a student, you should be responsible for your future. 作为一名学生, 你应该为自己的未来负责任。

She chose a bottle to use as a vase. 她挑了一个瓶子当作花瓶。

2) 此句中动词 stand 并非“站; 站立”的意思, 而是表达人或物处于或达到某一“高度; 水平”, 为系动词, 相当于 be, 属于比较正式的用法, 常用于书面语。例如:

The new building stands 120 metres high. 这座新大楼高 120 米。

3. It is hard for most animals and plants to stay alive in such conditions. 大多数动植物在这种环境下都难以生存。

此处形容词 alive 意为“活(着)的; 存活的”, 只能用作表语, 不可放在名

词前。与 alive 常搭配的短语有 be alive、stay alive、keep alive 等。例如：

It was a really bad accident—we're lucky to be alive. 这次事故的确严重，所幸现在我们还活着。

They lost their way in the forest and stayed alive by eating berries. 他们在森林里迷了路，靠吃浆果活了下来。

置于名词前作定语表达“活（着）的”意思时，要用形容词“living”。例如：living things（生物）等。

4. Due to the mountain's special status, Qomolangma is also a national nature reserve. 由于其特殊地位，珠穆朗玛峰也是一个国家自然保护区。

介词 due to... 相当于 because of..., 但比后者更加正式，多见于通知或公文中，可译为“由于……；因为……”。例如：

Flights are often delayed due to the poor weather conditions these days. 由于这几天恶劣的天气条件，航班经常延误。

口语中，人们通常使用 because of ...。例如：

All our clothes got wet because of the storm. 因为暴风雨，我们的衣服全都湿了。

5. The spirit of these climbers shows us that we should never give in to fear and give up on our dreams. 这些登山者的精神向我们表明，我们决不应该向畏惧屈服，放弃自己的梦想。

1) give in to ... 表达“不再坚持自己想做的事情而选择屈服”，多数情况下这种屈服都有外界的胁迫因素。因此，give in (to ...) 暗含“(被动性的)妥协，屈服，放弃”的意思。例如：

He would not give in to the enemy. 他面对敌人决不屈服。

2) give up on ... 表达“放弃继续尝试的希望”，强调执行者主观意念上的决定。因此，give up (on ...) 含有“(主动地)放弃，丢掉”的意思。例如：

For more than six months he would not wake up, and this made the doctors almost give up on him. 六个多月他一直没有苏醒，这使得医生们几乎放弃了对他的救治。

Unit 3 How can we become good learners?

1. ... you can read faster if you don't read word by word. ……如果你不逐词去读（书）的话，你能够读得更快。

此句中介词 by 表示连续或反复，意为“(一个)接着(一个)；(一个)又(一个)”。例如：one by one（一个接一个），little by little（一点一点），year by year（年复一年），step by step（一步一步）等。再如：

They went out of the classroom one by one. 他们一个接着一个走出了教室。

2. ... but what if I don't understand some new words? ……但要是我读不懂一些生词的话, 该怎么办呢?

1) What if ...?是一个省略的口语句型, 上面句子相当于 What should I do if I don't ...? 再如:

What if you fail to catch him? 要是你没有抓住他, 又会如何呢?

2) 在 I don't understand some new words 这个否定句中, 只能用 some 而不用 any, 因为 some 表示其中一些(单词), 并非全部单词; 若用 any, 那么 I don't understand any new words 则表示“所有的生词我都看不懂”。any 强调的是“任何的; 所有的”。

some 和 any 的运用要看具体的语境和句子所要表达的意义, 而不是简单认为否定句和疑问句中不可使用 some。再如:

Sometimes, I can't pronounce some of the words; then at other times, I can't spell some of the English words. 有时, 有些单词我不会读; 另外一些时候, 有些英语单词我又拼不出来。

在疑问句中, 特别是在表示请求、建议和反问时, 也往往使用 some, 表示希望得到对方肯定的答复。例如:

Can I have some of your cake? 我可以吃些你的蛋糕吗?

Shall we try some local food? 我们尝试一下当地的食物如何?

Why can't we just build some more parks? 为什么我们就不能修建更多的公园呢?

3. But whether or not you can do it well partly depends on your study habits. 你是否能学好, 在一定程度上取决于你的学习习惯。

1) 此句中 whether or not you can do it well 是一个从句, 用作整个句子的主语。这种从句叫作主语从句。又如:

Whether you did it right or wrong isn't so important. What's important is the experience you gained. 你做对做错都不重要, 重要的是你从中获得了经验。

2) whether or not 是英语从句的一个连词结构, 常出现在宾语从句、主语从句中。也可把 whether 和 or not 分开, or not 放到句尾。例如:

I can't tell whether or not they can hear me. 我不确定他们是否能听到我说话。

(= I can't tell whether they can hear me or not.)

4. Knowledge comes from questioning. 知识源于质疑。

这里 question 用作动词, 当它放在介词 from 后面时要用它的-ing 形式, 是“质疑; 怀疑”的意思。例如:

I just accepted what he told me. I never thought to question it. 我只是相信了

他告诉我的话，从来没有想过去质疑。

question 用作动词还有“提问；讯问；审问”的意思。例如：

The police questioned him for three hours before letting him go. 警察询问了他三个小时才让他离开。

Unit 4 I wonder if there will be races again next year.

1. I wonder if there will be races again next year. 我想知道明年是否还会再有比赛。

wonder 表示“(对某事)感到疑惑；想要知道；想弄明白；琢磨”，后面常接由 what、how、who 或 if/whether 引导的宾语从句。例如：

I wonder how they're getting on. 我想知道他们现在过得怎样。

I just wonder whether they've arrived safely. 我就想知道他们是否安全抵达了。

2. People go onto the streets to throw water at each other. 人们走上街头互相泼水。

本句中 throw ... at ... 意为“抛向；泼向；洒向”，动词 throw 后接所投掷的东西，介词 at 后接泼洒或抛的对象。又如：

On our way here, someone threw a stone at our car, but fortunately we were not hit. 在我们来的路上，有人向我们的车投掷石块，所幸的是我们没被砸中。

It's the first snow of the year, and the children are happily throwing snowballs at each other. 这是今年的第一场雪，孩子们高兴地互相扔雪球。

3. If visitors come up with an answer to a riddle, they can ... 如果游客想到了谜底，他们就可以……

come up with ... 意为“想出；得出”某个想法或结论。例如：

Finally, they came up with a plan for the art festival show. 他们终于拿出了艺术节文艺表演的方案。

Mike's always good at coming up with new ideas. 迈克总是善于想出新点子。

4. ... poets and writers were expressing their best wishes to their relatives and friends, while also showing their love for traditional Chinese customs and culture. ……诗人和作家们表达了他们对亲朋好友最美好的祝愿，同时也体现出他们对中国传统习俗和文化的热爱。

此句中连词 while 意指“趁……的时候；趁……同时”，例如：

Let me write it down while it's still fresh in my mind. 趁记忆犹新，让我赶紧把它写下来。

Do you need anything else while I'm in the supermarket? 趁我还在超市，你还

需要什么吗？

Unit 5 Could you please tell me how to get to the library?

1. How about that new ride? 去玩那个新开的乘骑大冒险如何？

英语名词 ride 有多种用法和意思。涉及游乐园主题时，往往笼统地指园中各种各样“供玩乐的乘骑装置”，如：旋转木马、疯狂老鼠、过山车等。翻译时，具体的汉语用词要视情境而定。例如：

a roller coaster ride 过山车

My favourite ride is the Ferris wheel. 我最喜欢玩的项目是“大转轮”。

The rides are free today. 今天这些乘骑项目免费。

2. These are very similar requests, but the first one sounds less polite. 这些请求都十分相近，但第一个请求听起来没那么礼貌。

“less + 形容词或副词”是一种比较级结构，意思是“不那么；稍许不……”。例如：

His second movie is less interesting, I think. 我认为他的第二部影片就不那么有趣。

less 后面常常接 than，引入比较的对象。例如：

Some kinds of dogs are less friendly than others. 有些品种的狗不如其他品种那么友善。

3. The expressions they use might depend on whom they are speaking to or how well they know the other person. 他们使用的表达方式或许取决于说话对象，或许取决于与对方的熟悉程度。

depend on ...意为“依靠；依赖；由……而定”等。本句中，谓语动词 depend on 之后接了两个并列的宾语从句：whom they are speaking to（他们与谁说话，相当于 to whom they are speaking）和 how well they know the other person（他们对另一个人到底有多么熟悉）。再如：

How much you can get depends on how much you pay. 你能得到多少取决于你付出了多少。

4. Sometimes, we even say a polite sentence before making a request. 有时候，我们甚至会在提出请求之前说一句有礼貌的话。

本句中 before 为介词，making a request 为其宾语。before making a request 大致相当于 before we make a request，后者中 before 为连词，引导一个时间状语从句。再如：

We lived in San Francisco before moving to New York.（We lived in San Francisco

before we moved to New York.) 我们在搬去纽约前住在旧金山。

Unit 6 Is your shirt made of cotton?

1. ... so where is tea produced in China? ……那么中国哪里产茶呢?

produce、grow 和 plant 这三个动词均可用来描述农作物及植物的“种植；生产；生长”，但它们之间有所区别。produce 指农作物产量化地“出产”，或自然地“生长出；长出；结出（果实）”。例如：

This region produces over 50% of the country's rice. 这个地区出产整个国家 50% 以上的大米。

grow 表示“种植；使生长”，着重指种植以后的栽培、生长过程。例如：

The villagers grow coffee and corn to sell in the market. 村民们种植咖啡和玉米，目的是拿到市场上去卖。

plant 侧重“栽种；播种”这一行为，指把种子或秧苗栽种到土壤里使之生长。例如：

They planted tomatoes and carrots in their backyard. 他们在后院栽种了西红柿和胡萝卜。

2. Common materials, from paper to clay to bamboo, are turned into objects of beauty. (各种) 普通的材料，从纸张到陶土、竹子，都变成了精美的物品。

turn ... into ... 表示“把……变成……；使……变成……”，而 turn into 表示“转变；变成”等意思。例如：

Can Monkey King turn himself into anything he likes? 孙悟空能将自己变成任何自己喜欢的东西吗？

In recent years, spring has quickly turned into hot summer in our area. 近年来，在我们这个地区，春天很快就变成了炎热的夏天。

3. The pieces are carefully shaped by hand from a very special kind of clay and then allowed to air-dry. 这些作品以一种特殊的陶土为原料，用手工精心捏制成形，然后自然晾干。

1) 此句中名词 piece 意为“作品”，指由艺人、作家等创作出来的艺术品或文学作品。例如：

Just take a look at this lovely clay piece. Doesn't this boy look real! 看看这个可爱的小陶人，这男孩看上去多么逼真啊！

The China National Traditional Orchestra will perform a much-loved concert piece. 中央民族乐团将演奏一部颇受欢迎的音乐会曲目。

2) air-dry 是由 air 和 dry 组成的一个合成动词，意为“晾干”，类似的词还有 blow-dry 吹干。

Unit 7 When was it invented?

1. ... did you know that potato chips were invented by mistake? ……你知道薯片的诞生是个意外吗?

名词 mistake 本意为“错误；过失”，与介词 by 连用构成固定短语，表达“意外地（做）；误（做）；无意（而为）”之意，多用作状语，位于句子末尾。例如：

Sorry, I took your bag instead of mine by mistake. 不好意思，我误把你的包当成我的给拿走了。

Someone must have left the lights on by mistake. 一定是有人无意间忘了关灯。

2. ... a customer came into the restaurant where George worked and ordered a plate of fried potatoes. ……一位顾客走进乔治工作的餐馆，并点了一盘炸土豆。

where George worked 是一个定语从句，修饰 the restaurant。定语从句中，当限定的内容是从句的地点状语时，关系词要用 where。例如：

Last year, we moved to the city where my grandparents live. 去年我们搬到了那座城市，我祖父母就住在那里。

3. The number of foreign players, including Chinese players, in the NBA has increased. NBA 中的外国球员数量有所增加，其中也包括中国球员。

the number of... 意为“……的数量；……的数目”，用作主语时，其谓语动词应用单数形式，故此句谓语动词为 has increased。又如：

The number of reported crimes is decreasing. 报告的犯罪数量正在减少。

英语另有短语 a number of ...，表示“若干的；一些”，用来修饰可数名词，如：a number of students（一些学生），a number of mistakes（一些错误）。A number of ... 用作主语时，其谓语动词应用复数形式。注意不要将两者混淆。试比较：

The number of people killed in the accident hasn't been announced yet. 这次事故中死亡的人数尚未公布。

A number of people are unhappy with this decision. 一些人对这项决定并不满意。

Unit 8 Will I be allowed to make my own decisions?

1. Mr Smith warned us that we must not take photos. 史密斯先生告诫我们绝不可拍照。

情态动词 must 的否定式 must not 意为“绝不可；绝不应该”，表示绝对禁止的行为。例如：

You mustn't draw on these walls. 你们绝不可在这些墙面上涂鸦。

如果要表达“不必；无须”的意思时，一般会使用 don't have to，也可用“needn't”（这时 need 为情态动词），而不能用 mustn't。例如：

You don't have to arrive as early as you did last time. 你不必像上次那样早到。

You needn't do it now. 你无须现在就做（它）。

2. We have nothing against running! 我们并不反对跑步！

此处 against 用作介词，意为“反对”。have nothing against ... 是一个常用短语，表示“并不反对……；没有意见……”。例如：

I have nothing against David personally. I just don't like his way of working. 我对大卫本人并没有什么意见，只是不喜欢他的工作方式。

此外，have nothing against ... 还可表达“不讨厌；不厌烦；不刻意或有意针对（某人或事）”的意思。例如：

I have nothing against our coach, but I know he won't let me play the next half. 我对教练并无异议，但我知道他不会让我打下半场的。

3. ... will his living cost be covered by his running? 跑步能否让他自食其力？

句中的 living 为名词，并非形容词，表示“生活”，living cost 意指“生活花费；生活开销”。类似结构还有：living standards（生活水平；生活水准）、poor living conditions（糟糕的生活条件）等。

名词 cost 意指“花费；开销；费用”等，与 living cost 类似的短语有：education cost（教育支出）、health cost（健康开支）、medical care cost（医疗花费）等。

课文中类似的短语还包括：running team（赛跑队），guide runner（领跑员），sports star（体育明星）。

动词 cover 在此意思是“支付；够付”钱款。例如：

Eighty yuan will cover the cost of the school trip. 八十元足够支付这次研学旅行。

You don't need to pay—the cost has already been covered by someone else. 你不必缴费——你的费用已经有人支付过了。

4. Only then will I have a chance to achieve my dream. 只有那样我才会有机会实现我的梦想。

这是一个倒装句，正常语序是 I will have a chance to achieve my dream only then。但为了保持与前文的连贯性及强调的需要，only then 被置于句首。

英语的句子大多主语在前，谓语在后。但在一些句子中，由于修辞或句子结构上的需要，谓语被部分或完全置于主语之前，构成倒装语序。

only 用于句子的开头，后接副词、介词短语或状语从句时，句子应倒装。例如：

Only yesterday did he find out that his watch was lost. 直到昨天他才发现他的手表丢了。

Only after a year did I begin to see the results of my work. 直到一年后，我才开始看到我的工作成果。

Unit 9 It must be Carla's book.

1. So what drew you to skateboarding? 那么是什么把你吸引到滑板运动上来的呢？

动词 draw 在此意为“吸引；使感兴趣”。用作这一语义时，其句型结构为 draw sb to ...，表示“把某人吸引到……；使某人对……感兴趣”。例如：

The concert drew lots of young music lovers. 这场音乐会吸引了大量的年轻音乐爱好者。

What first drew you to teaching? 最初是什么使你对教学产生了兴趣？

2. ... historians decided the holes could only have been made for a special reason. ……历史学家们确定，这些洞穴只可能是为了一个特殊的缘由而修建的。

情态动词 could 表示推断的用法，表示某种可能性，意为“有可能”。could have been made for ... 表现针对过去的可能性的推断，且为被动语态，only 起加强语气的作用。例如：

This kind of huge rock could only have been pulled there by using very large modern machines. So how did they do it then? 这样大的巨石只有使用非常大的现代化机器才能运到那里，那么他们当时是怎样做到的？

再如本篇课文中包含 could have done 的另一个句子：

Historians believe the Kingdom of Shu could have mysteriously disappeared around 3,000 years ago, perhaps due to war, flood, or an earthquake. 历史学家相信蜀王朝于 3000 年前神秘消失，可能源于战争，或洪水，或地震。

3. ... as it was thought before that the Shang Dynasty was China's only Bronze Age civilisation. 因为此前人们一直认为只有商朝文明属于中国青铜器时代。

1) 此处连词 as 引导原因状语从句。同时，句中 that 又引导了 the Shang Dynasty was China's only Bronze Age civilisation 从句，作为动词 thought 的宾语。It is thought that ... 是一个常用的句型结构，意为“大家认为……；人们公认……”。例如：

It is thought that 2021 was China's "Year of Space". 大家认为 2021 年是中国“航天年”。

2) civilisation 为英国英语拼写方式，美国英语拼写为 civilization。

Unit 10 I like music that I can sing along with.

1. Like the piece “Moonlight”—he was taken outside so he could experience the moonlight, and the night-time sounds and smells. 比如像（为了演奏）《月光奏鸣曲》这部作品——他被带到户外去体会月光，以及夜间的各种声音和气味。

1) Like the piece “Moonlight”是对前句 I heard he was taught to experience the pieces that he plays 的举例。破折号之后是对 the piece “Moonlight”的具体解释说明。

2) the night-time sounds and smells 这一部分中，night-time 为定语，修饰 sounds and smells。复数形式 sounds 和 smells 表达各种各样的、不同的声音和气味。

2. I can't wait to go! 我都等不及（去听这场音乐会）了！

can't wait (to do ...) 是一个常见的短语结构，意为“迫不及待；等不及”去做某事，表达对此事的渴望之心。例如：

I tell you what, I just can't wait! 告诉你吧，我都等不及了！

He can't wait to tell you everything. 他迫不及待要把一切都告诉你呢。

3. Beethoven: the musician who took fate by the throat 贝多芬——一位扼住命运咽喉的音乐家

1) 此为标题，其中使用冒号是英文文章标题的格式之一，冒号之后的内容是对冒号之前内容的细化说明。例如：

California Condors: A Way to Wildlife Protection 加州秃鹰——野生动物保护之路

2) take ... by ... 是一个常用结构，表达“以某种方式抓住、拿住……”之意，介词 by 后尤以接人体部位更为典型，例如 take ... by the arm/hand 等，此处 take fate by the throat 即为如此。再如：

As he can't see very well, I took him by the hand to cross the road. 因为他视力不好，我拉着他的手带他过马路。

The mother reached out and took her daughter by the arm. 这位母亲伸出手，一把抓住了她女儿的胳膊。

4. In his late twenties, Beethoven discovered that he was losing his hearing. 在他二十来岁的最后几年，贝多芬发现他的听觉开始下降。

1) in someone's twenties/thirties/... 表达“在某人二十、三十、……来岁的时候”，还可用形容词 early, mid-, late 置于数字之前来修饰形容“早期”“中段”和“后期”。例如：

a young woman in her mid-twenties 一位二十五六岁的年轻女子

My mother is now in her early forties. 我妈妈现在四十出头。

2) 此处 hearing 指人的“听觉；听力”，指人是否能够听见声音。例如：
a child with a hearing disability 一个有听觉残障的孩子

I can't believe your grandma has such good hearing at her age. 我真不敢相信你奶奶在这个年纪还有这么敏锐的听力。

名词 listening 也有“听力”的意思，指语言学习的一种技能。例如：

When you communicate with foreigners face to face, you will use many listening skills. 当你和外国人面对面交流时，会用到许多听力技能。

5. He closed his eyes and left life just as he lived it, in a storm of feeling. 他闭上双眼，溘然离世，度过了他激情澎湃的一生。

1) 此处 leave life 为文学上的修辞化语言，与 live it 相对仗，表达“辞世；告别人间”。live a ... life 表示“过……生活；度过……的一生”。例如：

Beethoven lived a great life. 贝多芬的一生是伟大的一生。

She just wanted to live a quiet life. 她只想过一个平静的生活。

2) a storm of ... 可用来表达一种强烈情感的突然爆发，如 a storm of laughter (一阵大笑；暴风雨般的笑声)；a storm of criticism (激烈的批评)；a storm of feelings (百感交集) 等。

Unit 11 You're supposed to shake hands.

1. I held out my hand and to my surprise, she kissed me on both sides of my face! 我伸出手来（想要握手），可令我吃惊的是，她居然亲吻了我的双颊！

kiss 为“亲吻”之意，既可作动词，也可作名词。作动词时，后面可接某人作宾语，若需进一步说出所亲吻的部位时，可用介词 on，即形成 kiss somebody on ... 结构，本句便是如此。再如：

She kissed the child on the forehead. 她吻了孩子的额头。

当 kiss 用作名词时，常用于 give somebody a kiss on ...，例如：

She gave me a quick kiss on the cheek and said goodbye. 她在我面颊上轻快一吻，向我道别。

2. I was a bit nervous before I arrived here, but there was no reason to be. 我来之前有一点紧张，但实际并没有那个必要。

为避免重复，本句最后的 be 后省略了形容词 nervous 或副词 so。在英语中，there is (no) reason to be/do so 是一个句型，相当于 it is (not) necessary to be/do so，等于汉语“有或全无这样做的理由（道理）；有必要或完全没有必要如此（去做）”。例如：

There is no reason for us to be afraid of them. 我们没有必要害怕他们。

There's good reason for him to say so. 他这样说是很有道理的。

除 there be 结构外, (no) reason 还可以和 have 等动词搭配, 表达相似意思。

例如:

She had no reason to be so upset. 她没有必要如此沮丧。

Who can give me a good reason to play this game? 谁能给我一个充分的理由去打这场比赛?

I know I'm late, but that's no reason to shout at me. 我知道我迟到了, 但这不是(你)吼我的理由。

3. They go out of their way to make me feel at home. 他们尽力让我有宾至如归的感觉。

英语 go out of one's way to do ... 意为“尽力; 特意; 努力”去做某事。例如:

We are going out of our way to help him with his lessons. 我们竭尽全力帮助他学习功课。

Jennifer knew what a difficult time I was having and went out of her way to be friendly. 珍妮佛知道我身处艰难时期, 特意对我非常友善。

4. You wouldn't believe how quickly my French has improved because of it. 你简直都想不到就因为这样我的法语提高得有多快。

You wouldn't believe ... 是一个常用句式, 相当于汉语的“你无法想象……; 你想都想不到……; 你绝不会相信……”, 表示所陈述的事情超出想象。与此类似的表达还有 You would never believe ... 或 You would hardly believe ...。例如:

You wouldn't believe that he found his long-lost sister! 你绝对想不到他找到了失散多年的姐姐!

You would never believe what quick progress he's made since he joined your class. It is a miracle! 您根本无法想象, 自从他听了您的讲课后进步有多快。简直是个奇迹!

5. I don't find French table manners so strange anymore. 我已经不再觉得法国就餐习俗那么离奇了。

1) 此句中 manners 意为“礼貌; 规矩; 礼节; 礼仪”, 在表达这一类意义时, manner 通常用复数形式。例如:

have (no) manners 讲(不讲)礼貌; 有(没有)礼貌; 懂(不懂)礼貌

It's bad manners to talk with your mouth full. 满嘴食物时说话是不礼貌的行为。

2) 副词 anymore 也可写作 any more, 常用于否定句的末尾, 意思是“再也(不); (不)再”。not ... anymore 相当于 not ... any longer, 例如:

You can have it, for I don't need it anymore. 你可以把它拿走, 因为我不再需要它了。

The doctor told me not to play computer games anymore. 大夫叫我别再玩电脑游戏了。

Unit 12 We're trying to save the earth.

1. ... to sort waste is a good idea. 垃圾分类是个好主意。

此句动词不定式短语 to sort waste 用作主语。大部分情况下，动词不定式短语用作主语时，人们会用代词 it 做形式主语，把真正的主语（不定式短语）后置，以保持句子主谓的平衡。但若不定式内容较短，也可直接置于句首主语位置，本句即如此。再如：

To say is one thing; to do is another. 说是一码事，做是另一回事。

2. And shorten your shower time to save water. 并把冲澡的时间缩短来节约用水。

shorten 意为“缩短”，是英语的一种派生构词现象：特定形容词及源于形容词的名词加后缀-en 可以派生形成动词。再如：dark（黑暗的；暗的）→darken（暗化；使变暗），sad（伤心的）→sadden（使伤心），deep（深的）→deepen（使变深；深化）；sweet（甜的）→sweeten（增加甜度；使变甜）；strength（力量；实力；优势）→strengthen（加强力量；增强实力），length（长度）→lengthen（增长；使变长）。

3. ... many of you have seen the news reports of whales being washed up on the beaches. ……你们中间许多人已经看过了有关鲸鱼被冲到海滩上的新闻报道。

此处 being washed up on the beaches 为被动语态的-ing 形式短语，用作定语修饰 whales。这种结构相当于一个缩略的定语从句，本句 whales being washed up ... 相当于 whales that were being washed up ...，只是前者可以使句子更加紧凑。再如：

The lighthouse being built on the seashore is 20 storeys high. 海滨上正在建设中的灯塔有 20 层楼高。（= The lighthouse that is being built on the seashore is ... ）

4. Hopefully, you're all now asking, ... 令我们感到欣慰的是，现在你们都在问：……

副词 hopefully 在此句中修饰整个句子，意思是“我（们）希望；令大家所欣慰的是；令人满怀希望的是”，指说话人对具体语句内容流露出的一种期许。例如：

Hopefully, we'll arrive in the small town before dark. 我们有望在天黑前抵达小镇。