

catalyst *n.* 催化剂

signify *v.* 表示; 有重要性

feudal *adj.* 封建的

medieval *adj.* 中世纪的

culminate *v.* 达到顶点
(或高潮)

humanism *n.* 人文主义

英语

短文助读

高中卷

English

郁明亮 杨自伍 主编

The arts and sciences as well as government and
governments. It was the major catalyst for progress
during the Renaissance; the first period of development
that occurred in Europe at the end of the Middle Ages.
Because of the number of different fields in which it
applied, "Renaissance" is a word with many layers of
meaning. Accordingly, Renaissance painting cannot signify
any one common or clearly definable style. As Gothic
painting had its roots in the feudal societies of the
Middle Ages, Renaissance art was born out of a
new, rapidly evolving civilization. It marked the point of
departure from the medieval to the modern world and, as

中国出版集团
东方出版中心

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语短文助读. 高中卷/郁明亮, 杨自伍主编. —上海: 东方出版中心, 2003. 9

ISBN 7-80186-064-0

I. 英... II. ①郁... ②杨... III. 英语-阅读教学-高中-教学参考资料 IV. G 634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2003) 第 033052 号

英语短文助读——高中卷

出版发行: 东方出版中心

地 址: 上海市仙霞路 335 号

电 话: 62417400

邮政编码: 200336

经 销: 新华书店上海发行所

印 刷: 常熟新骅印刷厂

开 本: 850 × 1168 毫米 1/32

字 数: 300 千

印 张: 13 插页: 2

版 次: 2003 年 9 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-80186-064-0

全套定价: 36.00 元 (高中卷、初中卷各一册)

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1. The Arrow and the Song

I. Words to Know

1. arrow *n.* 箭
2. swiftly *adv.* 快, 迅速地
3. breathe *vt.* 呼吸; 低声唱出
4. keen *adj.* 敏锐的; 敏捷的
5. afterward *adv.* 以后, 过后, 后来

II. Text

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to earth; I knew not where;
For, so swiftly it flew, the sight.
Could not follow it in its flight!^①

I breathed a song into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For who has sight so keen and strong.
That it can follow the flight of song?^②

Long, long afterward, in an oak
I found the arrow, still unbroken;
And the song, from beginning to end,

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I found again in the heart of a friend.

III. Comprehension Questions

Answer the following question:

What does the poet want to tell his reader in this poem?

🔑 Key: Love, kindness and anything nice will be well kept and passed on and on instead of being broken.

IV. Usage

1. 这首诗的第一节第 3, 4 行可写作“*For it flew so swiftly, the sight could not follow it in its flight.*”这里“for”是个并列连词,作“因为”解。

2. 这首诗的第二节第 3, 4 行可写作“*For who has sight so keen and strong that it can follow the flight of song?*”

(1) 关于“for”的用法,与本篇 Usage 1 同。

(2) “so... that”作“如此……以致”解。

V. Cultural Notes

1. 作者 H·W·朗费罗(1807~1882):美国诗人,曾任哈佛大学近代语言教授(1836~1854),诗作有《夜吟》、《伊凡吉林》、《海华沙之歌》等,还翻译了但丁的《神曲》。

2. 在这首诗中,朗费罗表达了这样一种思想境界,如果



我们把属于自己的某物(如善举、一句温暖人心的话、爱)奉献给世界,最后我们会发现其意义。它可能会以友人的姿态回到我们身边。

VI. Translation



箭 和 歌

我向空中射出一枚箭,
它掉落到地面,我不知道在哪里;
因为飞也似地冲出去,
没法看清它的飞行路线。

我向空中哼唱一支歌,
它掉落到地面,我不知道在哪里;
因为谁有这么好的眼力,
能跟踪它的经由路线?

好久好久以后,在一棵栎树上,
我找到了那枚箭,它没有折断;
也找到了那支歌,它依然完整,
我发现它在一位友人的心坎上。

2. On the Seashore

I. Words to Know

1. infinite *adj.* 无限的, 无穷的; 广大无边的
2. boisterous *adj.* (海水等) 狂暴的, 汹涌的
3. withered *adj.* 枯萎了的
4. cast *vt.* 投, 扔, 抛, 撒, 掷
5. pearl-fisher *n.* 采珠人
6. pebble *n.* 卵石, 细砾
7. surge *vi.* 汹涌澎湃
8. gleam *vi.* 发微光, 闪烁; 显露出
9. death-dealing *adj.* 与死亡打交道的, 致命的
10. ballad *n.* 民歌, 民谣
11. roam *n.* 漫游, 游历
12. trackless *adj.* 无路的; 无轨的

II. Text

On the seashore of endless worlds children meet.

The infinite sky is motionless overhead and the restless water is boisterous. On the seashore of endless worlds the children meet with shouts and dances.

They build their houses with sand, and they play with empty shells. With withered leaves they weave their boats

贝壳

枯萎的

编织



and smilingly float them on the vast deep. Children have their play on the seashore of worlds.

They know not how to swim, they know not how to cast nets. Pearl-fishers dive for pearls, merchants sail in their ships, while children gather pebbles and scatter them again. They seek not for hidden treasures, they know not how to cast nets.

The sea surges up with laughter, and pale gleams the smile of the sea-beach. Death-dealing waves sing meaningless ballads to the children, even like a mother while rocking her baby's cradle. The sea plays with children, and pale gleams the smile of the sea-beach. ①

On the seashore of endless worlds children meet. Tempest roams in the pathless sky, ships are wrecked in the trackless water, death is abroad and children play. ② On the seashore of endless worlds is the great meeting of children.

III. Comprehension Questions

Answer the following question:

The poet says that, children are divine. Could you cite some examples?

Key: Children are not greedy so as to search for hidden treasures; they are industrious to make things by themselves; they are easy to satisfy and laugh a hearty laughter; so death is always far away from them.

IV. Usage

1. The sea plays with children, and pale gleams the smile of the sea - beach:大海和孩子们游戏,海滩上闪耀着苍白的微笑。这是个并列句,后面一个句子相当于“the pale smile of the sea - beach gleams”,但头重脚轻,而且严重影响诗行的韵律节奏。

2. death is abroad and children play:死亡横行,而孩子们在游戏。这里“abroad”作“广泛四散”解。另如:Cigarette ends scattered abroad(零零落落撒了一地的烟头)。

V. Cultural Notes

《在海边》收在泰戈尔的《新月集》里;也收在颂神的诗集《吉檀迦利》里,即第 60 首,在泰戈尔看来,“上帝借助于一个儿童,在成人的大门口重复它的呼唤。”这首诗歌颂儿童,也歌颂体现在儿童身上的神性。

VI. Translation



在海边

孩子们在大千世界的海滨集会。

头上无垠的天空是静止的，而无休止的海水奔腾澎湃。集会在大千世界的海滨，孩子们欢呼跳跃。

他们用沙子建造房屋，他们用空贝壳游戏，他们用枯叶编成小船，微笑着把小船漂浮在茫茫的大海上。孩子们游戏在大千世界的海滨。

他们不会游泳，他们不会撒网。采珠人潜水寻找珍珠，商人扬帆航行。而孩子们捡来了卵石，又重新把卵石撒掉了。他们不寻求隐藏的财宝，他们不知道如何撒网。

大海欢笑着涌起洪波，海滩上闪耀着苍白的微笑。致人死命的海浪，对孩子们唱着毫无意义的歌谣，竟像母亲摇晃婴儿的摇篮时一样。大海和孩子们游戏，海滩上闪耀着苍白的微笑。

孩子们在大千世界的海滨集会。风暴在无路的天空里激荡，船舶在无轨的水面上颠覆，死亡横行，而孩子们在游戏。在大千世界的海滨，孩子们正举行盛大的集会。

3. Rome: The City Reborn

I. Words to Know

1. pilgrim *n.* 香客, 朝圣者
2. dwindle *vt.* 缩小, 减少
3. miserable *adj.* 悲惨的, 卑鄙的, 粗劣的
4. cling *vi.* 依附, 粘住
5. baron *n.* 男爵, 贵族; 巨头, 大王, 大亨
6. dwarf *vt.* 使矮小, 使相形见绌
7. Renaissance *n.* 文艺复兴
8. cardinal *n.* 红衣主教
9. tangible *adj.* 可触知的, 有实质的
10. flourish *vi.* 茂盛, 活跃

II. Text

Rome now is one of the grandest cities in the world. Millions of pilgrims and tourists come every year to admire, and be awed by, its treasures of architecture, art, and history. But it was not always this way. By the fourteenth century, the great ancient city had dwindled to^① a miserable village. Perhaps 20,000 people clung to^② the ruins despite the ravages of disease and robber barons. Popes and cardinals had fled to Avignon in southern France. Rome