

高等学校文科教材·英语

精读指导

(非英语专业用) 第三册

河南大学公共外语教研室编

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ENGLISH

河南大学出版社

精 读 指 导

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河南大学出版社出版

河南省新华书店发行

开封中山印刷厂印刷

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开本：850×1168 1/32 印张：10.625 字数：267千字

1987年9月第1版 1987年9月第1次印刷

印数：1—7,000

统一书号：7435·047 定价：1.60元

ISBN 7-81018-064-9 /G·22

前 言

本书是根据复旦大学外文系文科英语编写组编写的高等学校文科教材《英语》（非英语专业用）第三册编写的学习参考书。可供使用该教材的高校学生和自学者使用，同时也可作为教师参考书。

本书是在我们教学实践的基础上编写而成的，内容力求详细实用，重点突出，便于自学和教学参考使用。全书共分十二课，分别与教材各课相配合。每课内容大致包括：

- 一、作者及背景简介（英语）；
- 二、词语讲解（英汉双解）；
- 三、课文补充注释；
- 四、语法补充讲解（将教材上的“语法”一项拓宽、理细并增加例句）；
- 五、补充练习（附有答案）；
- 六、练习答案；
- 七、课文及补充读物的参考译文；
- 八、补充读物的阅读理解练习（附有答案）。

为了便于学生掌握重点和自我测验，每单元还附有阶段试题及参考答案。

参加本书编写工作的有张东勋、倪善云、黄燕、王群芝、侯胜银、张丽、仇建涛、关合凤同志。由张东勋、倪善云同志主持全书的编写、组织和初稿的整理和通纂工作，秦英骏副教授指导并协助修改。

书中英语部分由莱克斯·莫赛教授和卡罗琳·德克森教授审阅。

全书由王曾选教授统一审校。

由于时时仓促，编者水平有限，书中错误疏漏之处在所难免。欢迎读者批评指正。

编者

一九八七年元月

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Lesson One

The Present

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

1. even if

conj. (= even though) 即使, 纵然

Even if we achieve great success in our work, we should not be conceited. 即使我们在工作中取得了巨大成绩, 也不该自满。

Even if you lock all the doors, he can still manage to get in. 即使你锁上所有的门, 他仍能设法进去。

△: even if (even though) 引导的让步状语从句, 表示从句中所说的情况和事情不大可能。和条件状语从句一样, 这种从句用一般现在时或一般过去时代替一般将来时或过去将来时。

eg. I'll go even if it rains cats and dogs. 即使下大雨, 我也要去。

Even if you offer him the best one, he won't accept it. 即使你把那个最好的给他, 他也不会接受。

She thought he would write a letter to her even if he didn't come. 她想即使他不来, 他也要给她写封信。

2. seldom

adv. rarely; not often 很少, 难得

△seldom 在句子中常放在系动词 be 之后, 行为动词之前。

eg. She seldom writes to me. 她很少给我来信。

He is seldom ill. 他不常生病。

It is seldom for anyone to write two books in one year. 一个人一年写两本书是少见的。

注意: seldom 放在句首时, 表示强调, 这时句子要用倒装形式。

eg. Seldom have I met him recently. 近来我很少遇见他。

3. manage

1) vt. succeed in doing 设法作到(后跟不定式做宾语, 不跟动名词)

Although short of manpower, they managed to finish the project on time. 尽管缺少人力, 他们仍然设法按时完成了那项工程。

The soldiers of the third squad managed to get to the hillside on foot ahead of schedule. 三班战士设法步行提前抵达山边。

2) vt. control 管理; 处理

We should judge the ability of a factory leader by whether he is able to manage it well or not. 我们判断一个厂长的能力应根据他能否把工厂管理好。

The woman single-handedly managed a small inn.
这个女人单独开了一座小店。

4. proud

1) adj. having or showing a proper pride (in a good sense) 自豪, 骄傲(褒义)

The mother is proud of her son, who died a heroic death in a battle during the war of the counter attack in self-defence. 那位母亲为她在自卫反击战中英勇牺牲的儿

子感到骄傲。

I feel boundlessly proud to be an honorary citizen of this world-known city of yours. 成为你们这座举世闻名的城市的一个名誉公民，我感到无比自豪。

2) adj. having or showing too much pride; having too high an opinion of oneself (in a bad sense) 骄傲；自负（贬义）

The young man is too proud to admit his ignorance. 那个年轻人太自负了，不承认自己无知。

It is difficult for a proud person to make friends with others. 骄傲的人很难和别人交朋友。

5. after all

adv. in spite of, anyhow 虽然，尽管，毕竟，终究

Why can't I go there? After all, I'm no longer a child. 为什么我不能去那儿？我毕竟不再是小孩子了。

You shouldn't talk to him that way, after all, he is your teacher. 你不应该那样同他讲话，他毕竟是你的老师。

Their experiment failed after all. 他们的试验终究失败了。

6. excited

adj. full of strong, pleasant feelings 兴奋的，激动的

I was too excited to say anything when I saw him again. 我再次见到他时激动得一句话也说不出。

On New Year's Eve the excited children sat round the stove, waiting for the clock to strike 12. 除夕之夜，兴奋的孩子们围坐在火炉四周，等着时钟敲12点。

The school children were very excited at the news that Zhang Haidi would come to their school. 听到张海迪要到他们学校的消息，孩子们都很兴奋。

7. disappoint

vt. fail to satisfy, fail to fulfil the hope of 使失望；使受挫折

I'm sorry to disappoint you, but I can't go sight seeing with you. 很抱歉使你们失望；我不能和你们一起去游览。

The poor performance disappointed the audience. 拙劣的表演使观众大失所望。

△be disappointed 失望的

She was disappointed at the result of the examination. 她对考试结果感到失望。

Some students were disappointed in the new teacher's teaching. 有些学生对那位新教师的授课感到失望。

If a student is disappointed of the future, he can't study hard. 如果一个学生对前途丧失信心，他就不会努力学习。

8. tear

1) n. drop of water from the eye
(used in plural form) 眼泪 (用复数形式)

In tears, he told his life in the old society. 他流着眼泪讲述自己在旧社会的生活。

When crocodiles eat some animal, tears can be seen in their eyes. 当鳄鱼吃动物时，它眼中会有泪水出现。

2) vt. (tore, torn) pull apart or to pieces 扯开，撕碎

The angry painter tore the picture into small pieces. 愤怒的画家把那张画撕得粉碎。

Several pages are torn out of this book. 这本书有几页被撕去了。

The boy tore up his test paper so that his mother wouldn't see his low grade. 男孩将考卷撕碎, 以免母亲看到他的低分。

ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. She got up early to be ready for the post. 她一大早就起了床, 准备着邮件的到来。

be ready for; be prepared for 为……做好准备

eg. The whole army had been ordered to be ready for the general attack. 全军将士已接到命令为总攻做好准备。

2. From her second floor window she could see the postman when he came. 她从三楼的窗口望出去就可以看得见邮递员的到来。

说楼房的第几层, 英美人有不同的表达方式:

英	国	美	国
the ground floor	一层楼	the first floor	一层楼
the first floor	二层楼	the second floor	二层楼
the second floor	三层楼	the third floor	三层楼

下面依次类推。本文系英国人所写, 故课文中的 the second floor 指第三层楼。

3. ...she had brought a card and a bunch of flowers when she came to do the breakfast.她今天来烧早饭时带来了一张生日贺片和一束鲜花。

a bunch of flowers 一束鲜花

类似的例子还有：

a piece of paper 一张纸 a grain of corn 一粒粮

a cup of tea 一杯茶 a box of chalk 一盒粉笔

a bottle of ink 一瓶墨水

a bunch of keys 一串钥匙

an army of birds 一群鸟

a box of candies 一盒糖果

a pair of trousers 一条裤子

4. Mrs. Grant downstairs had made a cake, ...楼下的格兰特太太已经做好了一只生日蛋糕，……

副词 downstairs 在这里做定语，修饰 Mrs. Grant. 一般来讲，副词多用来做状语，但象 downstairs, upstairs, here 和 there 等表示处所和方位的副词也可以用来做定语，放在被修饰的名词之后。

eg. People here love to swim in winter. 这里的人喜爱冬泳。

On my way home I saw him. 在我回家的路上，我遇见了他。

The people outside want to get in while those inside want to get out. 外边的人要进来而里边的人又想出去。

5. So many lovely things. 有那么多可爱的东西。

本句是 There are so many lovely things 的省略形式。

在口语里有时 there be 可以省去。

eg. Anything (=Is there anything) I can do for you? (营业员)您买点什么吗?

6. All of a sudden, she saw the postman turning round the corner on his bicycle. 突然，他看见邮递员骑着自行车转过了拐角。

1) all of a sudden; suddenly 突然

eg. We sat together talking. All of a sudden she stood up and rushed out. 我们坐在一起谈论着，突然，她站起来冲了出去。

2) turn round the corner; change direction at the corner 转过拐角

7. Written on the card was a message under the printed Happy Birthday...Buy yourself something nice with the cheque, Myra and Harold. 在卡片上印着“生日快乐”，下面写着这么一句话：“用这张支票给你自己买样称心如意的东西吧。”迈拉和哈罗德。

1) 这是一个倒装句，正常的语序应是：

A message was written under the Printed Happy Birthday on the card.

2) “Buy yourself something nice...” 是 a message 的同位语。

8. ...the old lady tore the cheque with trembling fingers into little bits.老太太用颤抖的手指把支票撕成了碎片。

介词 with 是一个使用频率较高的单词，仅在本课中就反复出现了几次，而且所表示的意思各有不同。在本句中 with 表示“用”。又如：

His child now can eat with chopsticks. 他的孩子现在会用筷子吃东西了。

He was killed with a poisonous arrow. 他是被毒箭射死的。

Fill in blanks with proper articles. 用适当的冠词填空。

The president finished his speech with "God be with ye". 总统用“上帝与你们同在”结束了他的演讲。

ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION TO THE GRAMMAR

1. 分词的句法作用(续):

分词或分词短语除了句子中担任定语,表语,状语外,还可以在有些动词如: see, hear, watch, notice, find, feel, keep, have(使), get(使)等后面作宾语的补语和主语的补语。

1) 作宾语补语

I heard him singing in that room. 我听见他在那间屋里唱歌。

I saw a group of students playing basketball. 我看见一群大学生在打篮球。

If you wave your hand in front of your face, you can feel the air moving. 如果你用手在脸前挥动,你会感觉到空气流动。

She felt all the people looking at her. 她感到所有的人都在注视着她。

He once heard the song sung in English. 他曾听人用英语唱这支歌。

Arriving at the railway station, we found the train gone. 到达车站时,我们发现火车开走了。

注意: 在动词 have (get) + 宾语 + 过去分词的结构中,过去分词的动作往往是由别人完成的,或与主语的意志无关。

Mary had her dress washed. 玛丽叫别人洗了她的衣服。

You had better get your hair cut. 你最好去理理发。

Yesterday she got her finger cut. 昨天她划破了手指。