

高等学校文科教材·英语

精读指导

(非英语专业用) 第二册

河南大学公共外语教研室编

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精 读 指 导

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河南大学公共外语教研室编

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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)第二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”项目拓宽、理细并增加例句);

五、练习答案;

六、课文及补充读物的参考译文;

七、补充读物的阅读理解练习。

为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、孟宪钦、吴桂萱、孙慧贞、关合凤、王淑贞、倪善云同志。由张东勋、孟宪钦同志主持全书的编写、组织及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。

由于时间仓促,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

Tom Meets with the Prince

BACKGROUND

1. Brief Introduction to the Author

Mark Twain is a famous American writer. He was born on November 30, 1835, and died in 1910. He was the son of a small town lawyer in the state of Missouri. When he was twelve years old, his father died, and for ten years afterward he worked in printing shops in various cities. Then he became a pilot on the Mississippi River, where he learned the sailors' expression "mark twain", which means "two fathoms deep" (1 fathom = 6 feet). When later he started writing short stories, he used "Mark Twain" as his pen name; his real name was Samuel Langhorne Clemens.

Throughout a long career, he wrote a large number of stories, novels and essays. Quite a few are well known, such as The Adventures of Tom Sawyer, The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, and The Prince and the Pauper.

2. The Main Idea of The Prince and the Pauper:

The Prince and the Pauper deals with actual historical figures as well as fictional ones. It tells us that in sixteenth century England, a poor boy named Tom Canty met with Prince Edward. The young prince was very

much like Tom and of the same age. But he wore beautiful clothes, while poor Tom wore only rags. They changed clothes and the prince left the court and entered the city. There, as a poor boy, he suffered like other poor people. The pauper, Tom, was forced to act the part of the real prince. Later, Edward proved his true identity and returned to the palace. During his reign as king Edward the Sixth, the law was less cruel. So Edward was considered a very good king.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

1. meet with

1) come across, meet by chance 偶然遇见, 无意中碰到

In the woods he met with two strangers. 在森林里他碰见两个生人。

2) experience, undergo 经历, 遭受

He met with a lot of difficulties when he entered the country. 他进入那个国家后遇到了很多困难。

We met with unexpected good luck on the last trip. 在上一次旅游中我们碰上意外的好运。

3) have a meeting with 会见, 会晤

He met with the Prime Minister of Japan for an hour and a half. 他和日本首相会见了一个半小时。

△meet 和 meet with 的区别,

meet 一般表示“约好和……会面”或“迎接”之意; meet with 则表示“无意中遇到”或“遭受”之意。试比较:

I'll meet a comrade from Zhengzhou at 6 o'clock.

我六点钟要和一位郑州来的同志会面。

I met with an old friend of mine on the street. 我在街上遇到了一位老朋友。

When will you go to meet your parents? 你什么时候去接你的父母?

They met with all sorts of obstacles. 他们遭受过各种阻挠。

注: meet with 作“会见”解时, 是美国用法, 常表示长时间的会谈。meet 也常用来表示“会见”, 两者没有什么大的区别。

2. anything

n. , pron. a thing of any kind, whatever 任何事物 (常用于疑问句, 否定句, 条件句中, 或与含有疑问, 否定意义的词连用)

Can I do anything for you? 我能帮你什么忙吗?

If there is anything the matter with the machine, please let us know. 机器如果发生什么毛病, 请通知我们。

注: 当 anything 被形容词修饰时, 形容词应放在它之后。

eg. Has anything unusual happened? 有什么不平常的事发生吗?

3. find (found, found)

vt. get, discover 找到, 发现

I have found my key. 我找到了我的钥匙。

When he woke up, he found himself in the hospital. 他醒来时, 发现自己在医院里。

△find 和 look for 的区别:

find 意为“找到”, 指寻找的结果。它是界限动词, 不能用于进行时态; look for 意为“寻找”, 指寻找的过程。它相当于一个持续动词, 可以用于进行时态。试比较:

He looked for the lost key this morning, but he did

not find it. 他今天上午寻找他遗失的钥匙, 可是没有找到。

What are you looking for? 你在找什么?

4. Clothes

n. garments 衣服

△clothes 和 clothing 的区别:

1) clothes 是一个较常用的词, 指人穿的各种衣服。它只有复数形式, 但前面不可直接加数词和不定冠词。说一套衣服时用 a suit of clothes.

eg. He has bought a new suit of clothes. 他买了一套新衣服。

My clothes are nearly worn out. 我的衣服快穿破了。

2) clothing 是服装的总称, 包括帽、袜等。它是不可数名词, 没有复数形式。说一件衣物用 an article of clothing.

eg. Why are you wearing very little clothing? 你为何穿这么少的衣服?

I have a few articles of clothing to sell. 我有几件衣服要卖。

3) 当不强调不同的穿着, 和不强调“几套”“几件”时, clothes 和 clothing 表示相同的意思, 两者可以相替换。

eg. People in Europe wear warm clothing / clothes in winter. 冬天, 欧洲人穿暖和的衣服。

5. wild

1) adj. (of animals) living in natural conditions (指动物) 野居的, 野性的

It is dangerous to keep a wild animal in a house. 在家养野兽是危险的。

2) adj. (of plants) growing in natural conditions

(指植物)野生的

Some wild flowers are growing all over the hills.
漫山长着一些野花。

3) adj. (of feelings) not controlled (指感情) 疯狂的

△be wild with ... 由于……发狂似的

be wild with joy 欣喜若狂

be wild with anger 怒不可遏

△be wild to do sth. = have a strong desire to do sth.
渴望做某事

The silly girl was wild to meet the famous film star. 这傻女孩极想与那大明星会面。

6. gate

n. opening in a wall, fence, etc. that can be closed by a barrier 大门, 篱笆门

△gate 与 door 的区别:

gate 指有墙而无顶的门, 通常有两扇, 如篱笆, 院墙等的大门; door 指上面连着顶的门, 如大楼, 房间上的或家具, 车辆上的门。试比较:

The gates of the school open at 8 o'clock. 校门八时开。

The cupboard door is broken. 碗橱的门坏了。

The driver closed the door and started the car. 司机机关上门, 发动了汽车。

7. Sir

n. 先生, 用于对一般男人的尊称, 它后面不跟姓, 也不跟名, 单独使用, 常放在句末。

Your car is ready, sir. 先生, 你的车子已经准备好了。

May I leave you now, sir? 先生, 我现在可以离开你吗?

也常作商业等事务信件抬头用语: Dear Sir, 亲爱的先生:

注: 当 Sir 第一个字母大写时, 是英国对爵士 (Knight) 的敬称。用在全姓名或名字之前。如 Sir Walter Scott 华尔特·司各特爵士或 Sir Walter 华尔特爵士, 但不用于姓氏前, 故不能说 Sir Scott.

8. put on

vt. (可分短语动词) dress in 穿, 戴

She put on her best clothes for the dance.

她穿上最好的衣服去参加舞会。

You should put on more clothes as it is getting colder and colder. 天气愈来愈冷了, 你应该多穿点衣服。

9. alike

adj. like each other, in the same way 相似, 同样

注: alike 是个表语形容词, 不能做定语。它还不能用 very 来修饰, 若要表示“非常相象”, 必须用 very much alike.

eg. The two sisters are very much alike. 这两姊妹非常相象。

All music sounds alike to him. 所有的音乐他听起来都一样。

ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. One day Tom got up and left home without eating anything. 一天, 汤姆起床后什么也没有吃就离开了家。without eating anything 意思是 did not eat anything

在这里 eating anything 是动名词短语, 作介词 without 的宾语, 一起构成介词短语, 在句中作方式状语。

介词后面只能跟名词、代词或相当于名词的词, 而不能跟动词。

如果需要用表示动作的词,一般就用相应的动名词(动词 + ing)。

eg. He left without saying anything. 他什么也没有说就走了。

He came in without knocking at the door. 他没敲门就进来了。

2. He walked about. = He walked here and there. 他四处闲荡。

walk about, walk in various directions, walk here and there. 四处闲逛

eg. Some young people often walk about in the street. 有些年轻人经常在街上闲逛。

3. Suddenly he found himself near the king's palace. = Suddenly he discovered that he was near the king's palace. 他突然发现自己来到王宫附近。(这个短语表示原来没有思想准备,没有事先计划而突然发现)

eg. She thought as she walked. Suddenly she found herself near a river. 她边走边想,突然发现自己一条小河边。

He was very surprised when he found himself in the hospital. 当他发觉自己在医院里的时候,非常吃惊。

介词短语 near the king's palace 在句中作宾语补足语。

4. inside ; in the palace.

in beautiful clothes 在句中作定语,修饰 boy。介词 in 在这里作“穿着,戴着”解。

eg. The girl in red skirt is my sister. 穿红裙子的小女孩是我妹妹。

That was a wolf in sheep's clothing. 那是一只披着

羊皮的狼。

5. He had his face against the bars. 他把脸贴在栅栏上。

在 have+宾语+宾语补语结构中, have 的词意由其后边的宾语确定, 译时以汉语的习惯搭配为准。

eg. He had his back against the wall. 他把背靠在墙上。

Will you have them in? 你让他们进来好吗?

6. The next moment one of the guards pushed him away and he fell down. 一个卫兵马上把他推开, 他便摔倒了。

the next moment; immediately after that 紧接着

eg. I heard someone knocking at the door. The next moment Xiao Wang came in. 我听见有人在敲门, 紧接着小王进来了。

7. But the young prince ran up and cried out. 可是年轻的王子却跑了过来, 大声喊叫。

副词 up 在这里表示“向所谈或所指的地方”, 即汤姆摔倒的地方。又如:

He came up (to me) and asked me for a light. 他走到我跟前向我要火。

8. He took Tom to a beautiful room. 他把汤姆带到一个漂亮的房间里。

take sb. to a place 引导某人, 带某人到某个地方

eg. The assistant took us to our seats. 服务员带我们找到座位。

I liked to take my old friends to the Dragon Palace when they came to Kaifeng. 我的老朋友来开封时, 我喜欢带他们去龙亭。

9. We often go without food. 我们常常没有吃的。

go 在这里是系动词，表示“处于……状态”之意。又如：
They often go hungry. 他们常常挨饿。

10. The prince thought a little and then said: "Is your life very hard in Offal Court?"; The prince thought for a few minutes and then said: "Do you live (have) a hard life in Offal Court?" 王子想了一想，然后说：“你在垃圾大院生活很苦吗？”

1) a little 在这里是一个副词短语，表示程度，修饰动词 think 它还可以修饰形容词。当它修饰动词时，放在被修饰的词之后，修饰形容词时，往往放在被修饰的词之前。

eg. Wait a little. 稍等一会。

My brother is a little better today. 我弟弟今天好点了。

a little 还可以用作形容词，表示“一些，稍许”之意，只能修饰不可数名词，放在被修饰的词之前。

eg. I have a little time, I can help you with the exercises. 我有点时间，能帮助你作练习。

2) 在英语中，要表示“日子很难过”，可以说：live (have) a hard life 也可以说 one's life is very hard.

eg. They live (have) a hard life = Their life is very hard. 他们的日子很艰难。

11. Get out of here, you little beggar!

1) Get out of here. = Get away, Be off with you. 滚开!

2) you little beggar 在这里是呼语。其中 little beggar 是 your 的同位语。

KEY TO THE EXERCISES