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出版说明

我们出版《英语选注》一书，目的在于为中学生、中学教师、大学低年级学生及英语爱好者提供一本英语自学读物，以提高其阅读英语的水平。

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A LAMP WICK

Our great leader Chairman Mao set up the first revolutionary base in the Jinggang Mountains. At that time the Red Army was being blockaded by the enemy and had great difficulty in getting ammunition, grain and other things. Take oil for instance. It was badly needed for cooking and lighting, but very little oil was produced in the mountains. Now and then at great personal risk the local people did their best to send oil to the mountains. And sometimes the Red Army men went down the mountains to fight the local tyrants and captured some oil. It became a treasure.

Soon after the Red Army came to the mountains, Chairman Mao personally announced to the troops a rule restricting the use of oil. Each company was permitted to use a lamp with three wicks during office hours. As soon as office work was over, the lamp should be put out. During the night, company headquarters could keep one lamp for sentry duty but should use only one wick.

At first the soldiers could not understand why

Chairman Mao should personally set a rule about such a small matter when he had so much important work to do. But later they came to realize the significance of such an issue. They realized how essential it was to save every copper for the revolution.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party, our country has now become a strong socialist state, but we must still practise economy in making revolution as Chairman Mao has always taught us.

Notes

1. the Jinggang Mountains 井冈山, mountain 为山、岳。mountains 为山脉。前面要加定冠词 the。

2. At that time the Red Army was being blockaded by the enemy 那时红军正遭到敌人的封锁。was being blockaded 是过去进行时的被动语态形式。

3. Take oil for instance 以油为例；举油的例子来说吧

4. but very little oil was produced in the mountains 山里产油很少。little 表示否定的语气，意思是少，不多的；注意：a little 表示肯定语气，意思是一些；一点点。试比较：There is (very) little time left. 没剩下多少时间了。Don't worry, you still have a little

time. 别担心, 你还有一点时间呢。

5. Now and then at great personal risk the local people did their best to send oil to the mountains 当地的人民经常冒着个人生命的危险, 千方百计地把油送到山上。at great personal risk=at the risk of one's life; 冒着生命的危险。

6. the local tyrants 土豪

7. a rule restricting the use of oil 一条限制用油的规定, restricting 是现在分词, 修饰 a rule。

8. the lamp should be put out 灯应吹灭。
should 是助动词, 表示义务、责任, 意思是应该。

9. company headquarters 连部, headquarters 司令部; 指挥部。前面习惯上没有定冠词 the, 是复数形式。有时亦可作单数看待。例如: 可以说 three headquarters 或 this headquarters; 也可以说 Headquarters are in the city. 或 Headquarters is in the city.

10. sentry duty 放哨执勤; 步哨勤务

11. why ... to do. why 引导的是个宾语从句, 作主句中谓语动词 could not understand 的宾语; 而在宾语从句中, 又带了一个由 when 引导的时间状语从句。

12. But later they came to realize the significance of such an issue. 但是后来他们才逐渐认识到这一规定的意义。to come to realize 逐渐认识到。come 或 get 常和不定式构成合成谓语, 表示情况的变化, 有“逐渐地”, “经历一段过程才……的”含义。例: How did you come (get) to know him? 你怎么认识他的?

13. They realized how essential it was to save every copper for the revolution. 他们认识到为革命节约每一个铜板是何等重要。由how引导的宾语从句中的it是形式主语，真的主语是动词不定式 to save…。

14. practise economy 厉行节约

BUT NOT MURDER!

I was being tested for a driving licence for the third time. I had been asked to drive in heavy traffic and had done so successfully. After having been instructed to drive out of town, I began to acquire confidence. Sure that I had passed, I was almost beginning to enjoy my test. The examiner must have been pleased with my performance, for he smiled and said, "Just one more thing, Mr. Eames. Let us suppose that a child suddenly crosses the road in front of you. As soon as I tap on the window, I want the car to be stopped immediately." I continued driving and after some time, the examiner tapped loudly. Though the sound could be heard clearly, it took me a long time to react. I suddenly pressed the brake pedal hard and we were both thrown forward. The examiner looked at me sadly. "Mr. Eames, " he said, in a mournful voice, "you've just killed that child! "

Notes

1. But Not Murder! 并非谋杀!

2. driving licence 驾驶执照

3. for the third time 第三次

4. heavy traffic 行人车辆很多;交通拥挤。traffic 是不可数名词。注意:英语中只说 heavy traffic 或 a lot of traffic, 而不说 much traffic, 行人车辆很少 则用 little traffic。

5. acquire confidence 取得信心; 确立信心

6. Sure that I had passed, ... sure 是形容词, 前面省略了 being。sure 及其所带的从句一起用来修饰主句中的 I。

7. enjoy my test 享受驾车考试的乐趣, 此处含有开始自得其乐的意思。

8. pleased with 对...感到满意、满足, pleased 是形容词。如: He is pleased with my work. 他对我的工作感到满意。

9. for 鉴于; 因为, 是个连接词, 很少用在口语中, 不能用在句首。例: I asked her to stay to tea, for I had something to tell her. 我请她留下来喝茶, 因为我有事要告诉她。

10. Mr. Eames [i:mz] (人名), 伊姆兹先生, Mr. 或 Mr ['mistə] 先生, 为 Mister 的缩写, 复数缩写为 Messrs ['mesəz]。

11. it took me a long time to react 过了好大一会儿工夫我才作出反应。to react 为 it 的真主语。

12. brake pedal 刹车

13. in a mournful voice 用令人沮丧的语调(说)

THE RAINBOW

When the sun shines whilst it is raining there is a rainbow and the higher the sun is in the sky the smaller is the rainbow's curve.

Each raindrop acts as a tiny mirror and reflects the sun's light back to us. At the same time the raindrop splits the sun's white light into the colours of the spectrum just as a glass prism does. The rays of each of the spectrum colours are bent differently so each one forms a band below the next colour, making a rainbow of the spectrum colours.

Notes

1. When the sun shines whilst it is raining there is a rainbow and the higher the sun is in the sky the smaller is the rainbow's curve. 当太阳照耀而又同时下雨时，就会出现虹，太阳在天空升得越高，虹的弧度就越小。

whilst (hwailst) 与此同时 (= while)

2. Each raindrop acts as a tiny mirror. 每一

个雨点就象是一面小镜子。act 在这里作“起…作用”解释。

3. spectrum (ˈspektrəm) 光谱

4. just as a glass prism does 象一个玻璃棱镜所起的作用那样，在由 just as 引导的从句中，如果动词和主句中的动词相同，常用动词 do 来代替，以避免动词重复。does=splits the sun's white light into the colours of the spectrum. prism (prizəm) 棱镜

5. The rays of each of the spectrum colours are bent differently so each one forms a band below the next colour, making a rainbow of the spectrum colours. 多色光谱中的光线被按照不同的颜色集中在一起，组成一条色带，排在下一条颜色的下面，就产生了具有多种颜色光谱的虹。分词短语 making…在句中作伴随状语。

WHY THE SKY IS RED AT SUNSET

The light from the sun is made up of all the colours of the spectrum. Before it reaches us it has to penetrate through the earth's atmosphere. The particles of dust and water vapour in the earth's atmosphere deflect the rays, splitting the white light up into different colours and dispersing them at different angles. Only some of the rays are received at one place. Therefore, when at midday the sky looks blue, it is because you are so placed that only the blue rays are reflected so you can see them. When the sun is setting, you are in a different position and so receive the red and yellow rays which are dispersed through smaller angles.

Notes

1. to be made up of 由……组成
2. it has to penetrate through the earth's atmosphere 它(太阳光)不得不穿过地球的大气层。
penetrate ['penitreit] 穿过, 透过 atmosphere
['ætmosfiə] 大气, 大气层

3. The particles of dust and water vapour in the earth's atmosphere deflect the rays, splitting the white light up into different colours and dispersing them at different angles. 地球大气层中的尘埃和水蒸气的微粒使太阳光折射, 把白光分成不同的颜色, 并使它们按不同的角度散射开。分词短语 *splitting the white light...* 和 *dispersing them...* 在句中作伴随状语。vapour [ˈveɪpə] 蒸气; deflect [dɪˈflekt] (使) 弯曲, (使) 偏斜; disperse [dɪsˈpɜːs] 使疏开, 使分散

4. Therefore, when at midday the sky looks blue, it is because you are so placed that only the blue rays are reflected so you can see them. 因此, 在正午, 天空看起来是蓝色的, 这正是因为你所处的位置是在只有蓝色光线被反射到的地方, 所以你能看到蓝色的光线。关系副词 *when* 引导一个省略 *it is* 的时间状语从句 (=when it is at midday)。it is because 是一个强调结构。从属连接词 *because* 引导的是一个原因状语从句, 在这个从句中又包含两个从句, 由 *so...that* 引导的是一个结果状语从句, 由 *so* 引导的是另一个结果状语从句。

EARTHQUAKES AND TIDAL WAVES

Some of the world's smaller earthquakes are due to volcanic activity. The more serious ones are usually caused by a split occurring in a bed of rock, one side of which moves up or down. Vibrations from this movement spread like waves through the earth. Sometimes there are movements in the sea floor which result in underwater earthquakes. These disturbances cause enormous waves to sweep inshore causing complete havoc wherever they touch.

Notes

1. earthquake (/'æ:θkweik) 地震
2. tidal wave (/'taɪdl weɪv) 海啸
3. to be due to 由于
4. volcanic (vɒl'kænik) activity 火山活动
5. The more serious ones are usually caused by a split occurring in a bed of rock, one side of which moves up or down. 更为严重的地震通常是由于岩层发生断裂, 即岩层的一端上下移动而引起的。ones 是一个不

定代词,用来代替前面的 earthquakes,以免重复。a bed of rock 岩层; one side of which 岩层的一端; 疑问代词 which 引导的是一个非限定性定语从句,修饰 a bed of rock。

6. Vibrations from this movement spread like waves through the earth. Sometimes there are movements in the sea floor which result in underwater earthquakes. 由于这种运动而产生的震动象波浪一样沿着地球传播开来。有时在海底也有由于水下地震而引起的这种运动。vibration (vai'breifən) 震动,颤动; sea floor 海底,注意 sea floor 前面介词的用法;用于floor前面的介词通常是 on 而不是 in。例: My room is on the second floor. 我的房间在三楼。which 引导的定语从句修饰 movements 而不是修饰 the sea floor,所以从句中动词用 result 而不是results。

7. These disturbances cause enormous waves to sweep inshore causing complete havoc wherever they touch. 这些震动引起巨大的海浪,涌向海岸,所到之处造成巨大的破坏。disturbance (dis'tə:bəns) 动乱; in-shore ('in'ʃɔ:) 向着海岸; havoc ('hævək) 大破坏