

English-Chinese



高二年级·上册



最新版

英语

课文翻译

TRANSLATION

与人教版最新英语教材同步配套



人民日报出版社



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· 最新版 ·

英语课文翻译

高二年级(上)

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前 言

当今世界,英语已被公认为是国际通用的语言,学好它也就意味着掌握了与世界交流的工具。而对每个中学生来说,英语更是中、高考的一门必考科目,是跨入更高学府、争取学习深造,获得社会竞争优势的必要条件。尤其是在申奥成功的今天,英语学得棒对青少年来说也许更不仅仅是停留在升学意义上。

为适应广大中学生的这一学习需要,结合英语学习特点,我们依据国家教育部制定的新课程标准,以人教版最新教材为蓝本,编写了“英语课文翻译”丛书。

这套书总体上针对中国中学生学习英语常遇到的诸多困难,有的放矢,分析讲述简洁明了;从应试和实用的角度着手,指导普通中学学生及其他自学者的英语学习,尤其对那些英语基础较差的初学者会有较大帮助。在这套书中,我们把每单元的学习目标、重点句型、有用短语等首先列出,以使他们清楚地认识到学习的重点及应注意的问题,并对课文进行了逐句的汉语翻译,而且对课文中的知识要点、难点、疑点进行了归纳、分析、总结、讲解,并配有大量的例句;同时,对于每个单元中出现的语法项目,书中也有详细讲述,以便帮助学生克服语法困难、弄清模糊概念;为了强化所学知识点在实际中的运用,我们在每一个单元后还配有综合能力测试,重点测试本单元所学的重点单词、句型、语法知识点,从而起到加强巩固的效果。总之,“学生实用英语课文英汉对照译注”的突出特点在于:它是一套译注教材,补充教材,从教材起步,集教材、教参、练习册、词汇手册为一体的综合性英语学习指导丛书。我们相信:无论老师,还是学生都会从中受益匪浅。

丛书每册的单元编写分如下几部分:

- | | |
|---------|-----------------|
| 一、目标; | 七、阅读; |
| 二、有用短语; | 八、综合技能; |
| 三、重点句型; | 九、重点、难点、疑点注释; |
| 四、说; | 十、知识要点精讲归纳; |
| 五、有用表达; | 十一、单元综合能力测试; |
| 六、预读; | 十二、附单元综合能力测试答案。 |

本套书均由北京市海淀区各知名中学多年从事初、高中毕业班教学的骨干教师共同探讨,并实地调研了中学生所急需的形式而编写成的。真诚地希望这套丛书能成为你学习英语的得力助手。



时间紧迫,编写仓促,缺点及不足之处在所难免,也敬请各方专家、学者及教师同仁提出宝贵意见。

最后,再跟学习英语的朋友们多说几句:

1. 语言是美好的,语言是重要的,所以我们要学习语言。
2. 如果你在学习上有了困难,请不要退缩。毅力会战胜困难。
3. 如果你记单词有困难(记不住),请不要放弃。那是缺乏语言环境。要积极创造学习环境。对我们中国人来说,学英语就是听、说、大量阅读,准能记住。
4. 如果你单个词知道意思,但在文句中不理解,不会译文句。那是你对词汇、习语、句型结构掌握不够。这需要你下功夫去记,别人是无法代替的。
5. 如果你做了很多题,但是错误率不降低,那是因为你没能记住所出现过的错。劝你要有一个改错本,把所有的错记在本上,随身携带,随时翻看,反复去记。相信你的错会越来越少,分数会越来越高。不信试试看。

祝你成功!

编者

2004年7月

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Making a difference

出类拔萃

● Goals:

目标:

- Talk about science and scientists
谈论科学和科学家
- Practise describing people and debating
练习描述人和辩论
- Learn more about the infinitive
学习不定式
- Write a descriptive paragraph
写一段描述

● 有用短语

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| 1. talk about | 谈论关于…… |
| 2. more than | 比……多 |
| 3. be on fire | 着火 |
| 4. in common | 共同,共有 |
| 5. think about | 考虑关于…… |
| 6. instead of | 代替,而不是 |
| 7. give up | 放弃 |
| 8. work on | 继续 |
| 9. go by | (时间)过去 |
| 10. in fact | 事实上 |
| 11. get/be engaged to sb. | 与某人订婚 |
| 12. in order to | 为了,以便 |
| 13. get a job | 得到一份工作 |
| 14. go on with... | 继续做…… |
| 15. stop ...from doing | 阻止……做某事 |

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 16. dream of | 梦想 |
| 17. speak to... | 与……讲话 |
| 18. in a way | 在某一点上 |
| 19. in the early 1970s | 在 20 世纪
70 年代初 |
| 20. according to | 根据,按照 |
| 21. use up | 用完,用尽 |
| 22. on the other hand | 另一方面 |
| 23. turn out to be | 结果是 |
| 24. learn from | 向……学习 |
| 25. be satisfied with... | 对……满意 |
| 26. what if | 即使……会怎样 |
| 27. sound like | 听起来像…… |
| 28. look for | 寻找 |
| 29. all the time | 一直,始终 |
| 30. believe in | 信任,信仰 |
| 31. laugh at | 嘲笑 |
| 32. the other way around | 相反地 |
| 33. at that time | 当时,那时 |
| 34. come up with | 赶上,提出 |
| 35. make a simple rule | 做一条简单的规则 |
| 36. find out | 查明,找出 |

● 重点句型

1. Nor did he let the disease stop him from living the kind of life he had always dreamt of.
他也没有让疾病阻止他那一直梦想的那种生活。



2. It is not necessary to be a great scientist to make a difference in this world.

为了在这个世界上有重要的影响,当一名伟大的科学家是没有必要的。

3. Zhang Heng found it difficult to make people believe that their theories were correct.

张衡发现让人们相信他们的理论正确是困难的。

● SPEAKING 说

Work in groups.

分组练习。

Each group member represents a branch of
每个组员代表一门科学分支。

science. You are going to debate which branch
你们辩论哪一个科学分支对社会来

of science is the most important and useful
说是最重要和最有用的。

for society. Decide who will represent each
决定每个人所代表的分支,

branch, then prepare your role card and let
然后准备你们的角色卡片并让辩

the debate begin!
论开始!

Biology	Maths	Chemistry	Physics
生物	数学	化学	物理

Computer science	Biologist
计算机科学	生物学家

I think that biology is the most important and
我认为生物学是最重要的 和

useful science because
最有用的 因为

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

● USEFUL EXPRESSIONS 有用表达

That's correct.
那是正确的。

It's clear that...
很清楚……

I doubt that...
我怀疑……

That's true.
那是真的。

It's hard to say.
很难说。

Well, maybe, but...
嗯,也许,但是……

There is no doubt that...
毫无疑问……

What's your idea
你的意见是什么?

Have you thought about...
你已经考虑关于……

● PRE-READING 预读

SCAN the text to answer the following
浏览课文回答下列问题。
questions.

1. Why did Stephen Hawking need a PhD
为什么斯蒂芬·霍金需要博士学位?
2. When did Hawking become famous
霍金什么时候出名的?
3. When did Hawking visit Beijing
霍金什么时候访问了北京?

● READING

阅读

NO BOUNDARIES

没有限制

Imagine this: you are twentyone years old and a promising graduate student at one of the top universities in the world. One day, your doctor tells you that you have an incurable disease and may not have more than twelve months to live. How would you feel? What would you do?

假设这样：你是二十一岁 并且是世界名牌大学的一个有前途的毕业生。
有一天，你的医生告诉你你得了不治之症

并且活不到十二个月了。 你感受如何？ 你会做什么？

Most of us would probably feel very sad and give up our dreams and hopes for the future. Here is what Stephen Hawking thought:

我们中的大多数人可能会很难过 并且放弃未来的梦想和希望。 这里是

斯蒂芬·霍金的想法。

There did not seem much point in working on my PhD—I did not expect to survive that long. Yet two years had gone by and I was not that much worse. In fact, things were going rather well for me and I had gotten engaged to a very nice girl, Jane Wilde. But in order to get married, I needed a job, and in order to get a job, I needed a PhD.

取得博士学位对我来说没有意义， 我没有希望活那么久。
然而，两年过去了我 并不那么糟糕。 事实上，对我来说事情发展

得很好，我已经 和一位非常好的女孩简· 怀尔德定了婚。 但为了结婚。

我需要一份工作，为了找工作， 我需要博士学位。

Instead of giving up, Hawking went on with his research, got his PhD and married Jane. Nor did he let the disease stop him from living the kind of life he had always dreamt of. He continued his exploration of the universe and travelled around the world to give lectures. In 2002, Hawking visited China and spoke to university students in Hangzhou and Beijing.

霍金没有放弃， 他继续他的研究工作， 取得了博士学位并和简结了婚。
他也没有让疾病阻止他一直梦想的那种生活。 他继续他的

宇宙探索工作 并且到世界各地去讲学。 在2002年，霍金 访问了中国 并给杭州和北京的大学生讲了话。



Sitting in his now famous wheelchair — his disease has disabled him and he has to speak
现在,他坐在著名的轮椅上—— 他的疾病使他丧失了能力,他不得不通过计算机来
through a computer ——— Hawking told the students about his theories and thoughts on some of the
讲话。霍金告诉学生们他的理论和关于一些最重要问题的思想。

greatest questions: What is time, how did the universe begin, and what exactly are blackholes?
什么是时间,宇宙怎样开始的, 黑洞究竟是什么?

Hawking became famous in the early 1970s, when he and American Roger Penrose made new
霍金是在 20 世纪 70 年代初成名的, 他和美国人罗杰·彭罗斯发现了宇宙大爆炸
discoveries about the Big Bang and black holes. Since then, Hawking has continued to seek answers
和黑洞的理论。 从那以后,霍金继续寻找关于宇宙的本性问题

to questions about the nature of the universe. In 1988, he wrote A Brief History of Time, which
的答案。 1988 年,他写了《时间简史》, 此书

quickly became a best seller. Readers were pleased and surprised to find that a scientist could write
很快成为畅销书。 读者高兴和惊讶地 发现一位科学家能把他的(研

about his work in a way that ordinary people could understand.
究)工作以普通人能理解的形式 写出来。

In the book, Hawking explains both what it means to be a scientist and how science works.
在这本书里,霍金解释了一个科学家意味着什么以及科学是如何工作的。

He tells readers how discoveries are made and how they change the world. Science, according to
他告诉读者科学发现是怎样作出的以及 它们如何改变世界。 科学, 按照霍金的

Hawking, is often misunderstood: people often think that science is about “true” facts that never
说法, 常常是误解: 人们常常认为科学是关于“真正”的事实,永不改变。

change. Scientists, on the other hand, Hawking writes, know that their job is never finished
科学家, 在另一方面, 霍金写道, 知道他们 的工作永无止境

and that even the best theory can turn out to be wrong.
而且,即使是最好的理论也会转变成 谬误。

A scientific theory is the result of the scientific method. Scientists look at the world and try to
一个科学理论是科学方法的结果。 科学家观察世界 并且试

describe and explain what they see. First, they carefully observe what they are interested in. To
图描述和解释他们的所见。 首先,他们仔细地 观测他们感兴趣的東西。 为

explain what they have seen, they build a theory about the way in which things happen and the
解释他们看到了什么, 他们 建立一套关于事物产生及原因和影响的方法的理论。

causes and effects. Finally, the scientists test the theory to see if it matches what they have seen
最后, 科学家检验理论看它是否符合他们所看到的事实

and if it can predict future events. If what they are observing can be tested in a practical way,
并且是否能够预测未来的事件。 如果 他们观察的东西能够用实践的方式被检验,

scientists will use experiments. But if, like Hawking, they are studying something that is
 科学家就会利用 实验。 但是如果, 像霍金那样, 他们在研究的对象太大或太困
 too large or too difficult to observe directly, they will use a model to test the theory.
 难以至于无法直接观察, 那他们就会使用模型去检验该理论。

People who listen to Hawking's lectures sometimes find it difficult to understand him, because
 听过霍金演讲的人有时候发现很难理解他。 因为他

his thoughts and ideas often seem as large as the universe he is trying to describe. The speech
 的思想和想法常常看起来和他所尽力去描述的宇宙一样大。 语音计算机

computer is not the problem. In fact, people who hear it often say it sounds just like a human
 不是问题。 实际上, 听他演讲的人们常说, 它听起来就像是人类的

voice. Hawking is happy with it, too. "The only trouble," Hawking, who is British, says,
 声音。霍金对此也很高兴。 "唯一的麻烦是," 英国人霍金 说,

"is that it gives me an American accent."
 "它给我配的是美国口音。"

Grammar 语法

The Infinitive 不定式

Group the Infinitives according to how
 根据不定式的用法分组:
 they are used.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Subject:
主语 | 2. Attribute:
定语 |
| 3. Predicative:
谓语 | 4. Object:
宾语 |
| 5. Adverbial:
状语 | |

- Nothing in life is (1) to be feared. It is only
 生活中没有什么可怕的, 只是要被理解
 (2) to be understood.
 才行。
- The doctor told him that he might not have
 医生告诉他, 他可能活不过 12 个月了。

more than twelve months (3) to live.

- (4) In order to get married, I needed a job,
 为了结婚, 我需要一份工作。而为了得
 and (5) in order to get a job, I needed a
 到工作, 我需要博士学
 PhD.
 位。

- Readers were pleased and surprised (6) to
 读者高兴和惊讶地发现一位科学家能
 find that a scientist could write about his
 把他的(研究)工作以普通人能理解
 work in a way that ordinary people could
 的形式写出来。
 understand.

- He travelled around the world (7) to give
 他到世界各地去做演讲。
 lectures.

- What does it mean (8) to be a scientist
 当一个科学家意味着什么?

- People who listen to Hawking's lectures
 听过霍金演讲的人有时候发现很难理解

sometimes find it difficult (9) to understand him.

8 (10) To explain what they have seen, they 为解释他们的所见,他们建立了一套关

build a theory about the way in which things 于事物产生及原因和影响的方法的理论。

happen and the causes and effects.

● INTEGRATING SKILLS

综合技能

READING 阅读

MAKING A DIFFERENCE

出类拔萃

6

It is not necessary to be a great scientist to make a difference in this world, but there are things 但是我们可以从
在世界上有影响的,不一定是大科学家。

we can learn from the best minds on the planet. Great scientists like Stephen Hawking always 我们地球上最有智力的人那里学到一些东西。像斯蒂芬·霍金那样的大科学家总是想

want to know more. They are never satisfied with a simple answer and are always looking for new 知道得更多。他们从不满足于简单的答案,并且总是在发现新的问题

questions. The Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei was so curious that he used a microscope and a 意大利天文学家伽利略是如此的好奇,他用显微镜和望远镜来达

telescope to take a closer look at things both great and small. By asking why, how and what if, 到更近地观察大的和小的物体的目的。通过问为什么、怎么样和假设

curious minds find new ideas and solutions. 分析,好奇的脑袋发现了新思想和新答案。

If knowledge is power, as Sir Francis Bacon wrote in 1597, then perhaps creativity can 如果像弗朗西斯·培根在1597年所写的那样,知识就是力量,那么也许创造力就可以

be described as the ability to use that power. Scientists must be creative and use their imagination 被描述为使用这样的力量的能力了。科学家在任何时候都应该是创造和使用他们的

all the time. When Zhang Heng, the Chinese astronomer and geographer, wanted to draw a map of 想象力的。当中国天文学家和地理学家张衡想绘制天象图的时候

the heavens, he was not satisfied with a simple paper map. Instead, he built a model that could
他没有满足于简单的纸上的天象图。 而是 他建立了一个可以移动

move in order to show how the position of the stars changed from season to season. We must
的模型,以便显示星星的位置是怎样随一个季节到下一个季节改变的。 我们应

believe in what we do, even when others do not. Both Galileo Galilei and Zhang Heng found it
该相信我们所做的,即使别人不这样。 伽利略和 和张衡很难让人们相信

difficult to make people believe that their theories were correct. People laughed at Zhang Heng when
他们的理论是正确的。 当张衡推出他的地震仪时,人们

he first introduced his seismographs, and it was only later that the world recognized his greatness.
嘲笑他。 而且,只是到了后来世界才认识 到他的伟大。

Galileo Galilei's observations show that Copernicus, another great astronomer, was right and
伽利略的 观察证实了另一位伟大的 天文学家哥白尼 是正确的,

that the earth moves around the sun, not the other way around. At that time, the church said
地球是在围绕太阳转 而不是太阳围绕地球转。在那个时候,教会说地球是

that the earth was the centre of the universe and Galileo Galilei was not allowed to publish or discuss
宇宙的中心而不容许 伽利略出版和讨论他的观察结果。

his observations. Today, both Zhang Heng and Galileo Galilei are known as scientific pioneers who
今天,张衡和伽利略两人都被 承认是科学先驱,

helped us better understand the world.
他们帮助我们更好地了解世界。

Perhaps the most important thing if we want to make a difference is to find some thing that
也许最重要的事情, 如果我们想建立影响的话,就是去发现一些我们喜

we like to do and that we are good at. Knowing who we are means knowing how we think and what
欢去做和我们善于去做的东西。 我们了解自己就意味着知道我们怎样去想和我们喜欢

we like to do. Everyone has his or her special skills and interests, and only by discovering what we
做什么。 每个人都 有他或她特别的技能和兴趣, 只有我们尽我们所能去发现,

do best can we hope to reach our goals and truly make a difference.
才有希望达到我们的目标,真正建立影响。



**How did the discoveries of Galileo
伽利略和张衡的发现是怎样帮助我们
Galilei and Zhang Heng help us better
们更好地了解世界的?
understand the world?**



**Of all the characteristics of great
上面提到的伟大科学家的所有特点,
scientists mentioned above, which do
你认为哪
you think is the most important? Why?
个最重要,为什么?**





Work in pairs or groups. What do
成对或分组练习。 伟大的科
great scientists like Stephen Hawking,
学家像霍金、伽利略和张衡共同的
Galileo Galilei and Zhang Heng have
东西是什么？找出更多关于他们和
in common. Find out more about them
他们如何工作和思考的内容。
and how they work and think.

Use the questions below to get started.
用下面的问题开始。

What is the scientific spirit?
什么是科学精神？

How do scientists solve problems?
科学家如何解决问题？

How do scientists make a difference?
科学家如何建立影响？

What can we learn from great scientists?
我们能从伟大的科学家那里学到什么？

Writing 写作

Who is your favourite scientist? Use a library or the Internet to find out more about him or her
你最喜爱的科学家是谁？ 利用图书馆和因特网找出更多关于他/她的材料，然后
and then write a paragraph to describe that person. Before you write, think carefully what you want
写一篇描述该科学家的短文。 写以前， 仔细想一下你要写的东

to write. What does the reader need to know about the scientist? How can you best describe him
西。 什么是读者需要知道的关于该科学家的事情？ 你怎样能把他/她描写得
or her? What is the most important or interesting fact about the scientist? Why do you like him
最好？ 什么是对于科学家最重要和最有趣的东西？ 你为什么喜欢

or her? Use your answers to these questions to write your paragraph. The following ideas, words
他/她？用你对这些问题的回答写短文。 下面的思路、 词

and expressions may help you.
汇和表达可能会帮助你。

- A good scientist must be curious and careful.
一个好的科学家必须是好奇和仔细的。
- Great scientists use their creativity and imagination to come up with new ideas.
伟大的科学家使用他们的创造性和想像力来建立新思想。
- Scientists must also be intelligent and patient.
科学家还必须是聪明和有耐心。
- The experiment proved that her theory was correct.
实验证明了她的理论是正确的。

Other scientists were surprised by her discovery and called it a success.
其他的科学家为她发现感到惊奇并称其为成功。

She used a model to solve the problem.
她使用模型解决问题。

Check your paragraph for mistakes and correct them.
检查段落错误并改正。

(see Revision checklist on page 16).
(看 16 页上复习要点)

Use a dictionary to find more words to express your ideas.
用词典找出表达你思想的更多的词。

TIPS 提示

Some scientific methods to help you learn English well
帮助你学好英语的一些科学方法。

You can use the scientific method when you are studying English, too.
当你学习英语时也能使用该科学方法。

● Observe how new words and structures are used.
观察怎样使用新单词和句子结构。

● Try to make a simple rule to explain how the word or structure is used.
尽力作出一个简单的规则来解释如何使用单词和句子结构。

● Test your theory by using the words or structures and see if your theory is correct.
通过使用单词和句子结构来检查你的理论,看看你的理论是否正确。

You can also “experiment” with new ways of studying. Ask your classmates and teacher how
你还可以用新的学习方法做“试验”。 问你的同学和老师他们怎样学习

they study and try different ideas — find out how you like to learn.
和使用不同的方法……找出你喜欢怎样学习。

● 重点、难点、疑点注释

1. There did not seem much point in working on
my PHD.

句中的 There did not seem much point
in working... 意思是:做某事没有意义
或作用;也可用:There is no point in doing
sth.。如:

There is no point in arguing further.

继续争吵下去没有意义了。

There didn't seem much point in making

friends with her.

和她交朋友没有太大的意义。

2. go by 常指时间过去了,也可用 go on.
如:

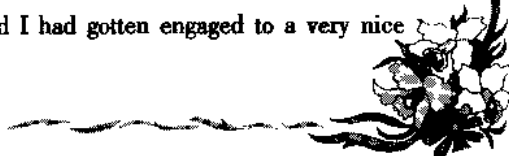
As time went by / on, he realized that he
was wrong.

随着时间的流失,他意识到他错了。

As time went on, we are getting older and
older.

随着时间的流失,我们越来越老了。

3. ... and I had gotten engaged to a very nice



girl, ...

句中短语 get / be engaged to sb. 意思是“与某人订婚”。如：

Her son got/was engaged to her friend's daughter last week.

上个星期她的儿子与她朋友的女儿定了婚。

4. marry 的用法

当及物动词时，表示“和谁结婚” marry somebody; be married to somebody. 如：

She married the man of her own choice.
她和她自己选择的人结婚。

He was married to her.
他和她结婚了。

当不及物动词时，后面可接不同的介词。如：

She married into a big family.
她嫁到一个大家庭里。

He married for money, not for love.
他结婚是为了钱而不是为了爱。

表示婚否或结婚有多久了，常用 be/get married。如：

Are you married?

你结婚了吗？

Have you been married?

你结婚了吗？

(注意不可说：Do you marry? /Have you married?)

How long have you been married?

你结婚多长时间了？

(注意不可说：How long have you married?)

“marry”后还可以跟形容词。如：

His sister married young.

她妹妹很年轻就结婚了。

“married”可表示已婚或婚后。如：

a married man/life 已婚男人/婚后生活

表示和某人结婚多久了，可用：be married to/ have/has been married to sb. for + time. 如：

She has been married to Peter for ten years.
她和皮特结婚十年了。

We have been married for twenty years.
我们结婚二十年了。

5. Nor did he let the disease stop him from living the kind of life...

这是一个由 Nor 引导的倒装句。Nor 用于否定，表示“也”。如：

He didn't go to school yesterday, nor did I.
昨天他没有去上学，我也没有去。

Li Pin can't swim. Nor can his brother.
李宾不会游泳。他的弟弟也不会游泳。

I don't like English, nor does my friend.
我不喜欢英语，我的朋友也不喜欢。

句中短语 stop him (from) living 表示“阻止他做……”。类似的短语还有：

prevent sb. /sth (from) doing...

keep sb. from doing..., 这些短语均为“阻止某人做某事”，之意。(注意：keep sb. from doing...中的 from 不能省去。)

6. dream of 是个动词词组，表示“向往、渴望、梦想”。如：

He dreams of one day becoming a famous singer.

他梦想有一天能成为著名的歌唱家。

not dream of something. / doing some-

thing. 可作“无论如何不做某事”解。如：
I'd never dream of allowing my son to do that.

我决不允许我的儿子做那种事。

7. Seek “寻找”，其过去时和过去分词均为 sought。seek 与 look for, search for, hunt 是同义词。如：

The police are still seeking the men involved in last month's robbery.

警察仍在寻找跟上个月的抢劫案有关的那些人。

The young man are seeking to destroy the company.

这个年轻人在企图搞垮这家公司。

He sought out his friend in the crowd.

他在人群中找到了他的朋友。

8. in a way “在某一点上”。way 构成的常用短语还有：

in this/that way 用这/那种方法

in no way 决不，无论如何不

make way 让路

all the way 一路上

by the way 顺便说

on the way 在路上

9. ...the best theory can turn out to be wrong.

句中 turn out 是一个动词词组，作“结果是……”、“最后情况是……”解，后面常跟形容词或不定式形式。如：

The experiment turned out (to be) successful.
结果这次实验成功了。

The chief conductor turned out to be a young woman.

列车长原来是一位年轻妇女。

10. To explain what they have seen, they build

a theory about the way in which things happen and the causes and effects.

To explain what they have seen, 是不定式短语，表示目的。in which things happen……是定语从句，修饰 way。

11. ...sometimes find it difficult to understand him,……。

有时发现理解他很困难，

句中的 find it difficult to understand him 也可用 find that it is difficult to understand him 代替。如：

I think /find it important to study English well.

(= I think /find that it is important to study English well.)

我发现学好英语很重要。

12. instead 表示“代替”是副词，其后不需要宾语。instead of 是介词短语，表示“代替、顶替、而不”等，其后常可接名词、代词或动名词。instead 也可和 in place of 替换。如：

If he is busy now, he may come another day instead.

如果他现在忙，他可以改天来。

Please give me that shirt instead of this one.

请给我那件衬衫而不是这一件。

If I have no time, please you'll go instead of me.

如果我没有时间，请你代替我去。

Things will be better instead of worse.

情况将会更好而不会更糟。

13. believe in 表示“信任，信仰”，而 believe 只是表示相信某人说的话。如：