



高中英语课文详测

华中师范大学出版社

高中英语课文详析

第 2 册

《中小学外语》(英语版) 编辑部 编

华中师范大学出版社

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催く戦

高中英语课文详析第2册

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编者的话

本书是根据高级中学课本英语第2册的课文和多年来读者向本刊 提出的疑难问题,结合中学教学实际编写的。

本书对各课课文的难句、常用词用法、同义词语和英语惯用法等方面都顺次作了分析与阐述;对补充读物也作了简要的注释,并配了理解练习。本书的特点是:紧扣教材,解难析疑,言之有据,深入浅出;凡"课文注释"和《教参》已作过解释的从简。本书可供英语教师和高中学生参考,也可作英语自学者的辅助读物。

本书前十六课的解析由朱万麟同志执笔,补充读物的注释和练习 由张汉勋同志执笔,郑克司同志校阅了全书。由于水平有限,疏漏和 谬误在所难免,望读者批评指正。

《中小学外语》(英语版) 编辑部

1986年12月1日

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老沙南部行

LESSON ONE

PORTRAIT OF A TEACHER

(一位教师的写照) 青藤恆澤高度東从游

- 1. The night before last, just before dinner, while my father was looking through the evening paper, he suddenly let out a cry of surprise. 前天晚上,就在晚饭前,我父亲在看晚报时,突然惊讶地喊了一声。
- (1) the night before last = the night before the last night 前天晚上。注意时间的说法: the day before yesterday 前天; the day after tomorrow 后天; the night (evening, afternoon, morning) after next 后天夜里(后天晚上、下午、早晨)。
- (2) just before dinner 就在吃晚饭前。 just 是副词,强调 before, 意为"就"、"正是"、"恰恰"。 dinner 意为"正餐"、"宴会",相当于 lunch 或 supper, 不是早、中、晚三餐之外还有个正餐,因此可视上下文译成"午餐"或"晚餐",不必译成"正餐"。英美工人阶级或中下层阶级常把午餐当dinner(正餐),而有闲阶级,特别是城市里的上层阶级常把晚餐当dinner。 dinner 若作吃饭这件事解时,与 breakfast, lunch, supper 一样不用冠词。若当一顿一顿饭食解时,则要加适当冠词。例如:

We are at dinner. 我们在吃饭。

You can get a good dinner at this restaurant. 在这个

餐馆里你可以吃到一顿美餐。

- (3) look through 主要有两个意思:
- ① 从头看完、浏览。这时它与 look over 的意义相仿。例如:

Have you looked through (over) the novel? 这本小说你从头到尾看过没有?

② 看破,看穿。例如:

No matter how sly the enemies are, we can look through their scheme. 不管敌人多么狡诈, 我们都能识破他们的阴谋。

(4) let out 此处相当于 utter(发(声))。但这个短语动词的主要意义是"放出"、"泄漏"。例如:

Don't let out the hen before it lays an egg. 等母鸡下蛋才把它放出去。

It's a secret. We can't let it out. 这是个秘密,不能泄漏。

- 2. I had thought that he had died at least twenty years ago. 我原以为他至少二十年前就已经去世了。
- (1) think 的过去完成时"had thought"是"原以为"、 "本来以为"之意,这意味着其后的叙述是与事实相反的,即"他并没有去世";若用过去时"thought"则只表示看法,实际上"他可能去世了,也可能未去世",其间是有差别的。和 think 一样,hope, expect, intend, mean (= intend), suppose 和 want 等动词用于过去完成时态是表示过去的希望、预料、意图、打算、愿望等没有实现。例如:

She had thought of paying us a visit but the bad weather made her change her plans. 她原来想来看我们,可是恶劣的天气使她改变了计划。

We had hoped that you would be able to visit us. 我们本来希望你能来看我们。(但结果未能来)

I had meant (intended) to call on you, but was prevented from doing so. 我本来想去看你, 但因事所阻没有去。

I hadn't for a minute supposed (expected) that I should get the first prize. 我一点都没有想到(预料到)我会得第一奖。

这些动词后面若接不定式当宾语,可用另一结构,即谓语动词用过去时,不定式用完成式来表示同样的意思。例如:

We had intended to go to Wales this summer. (= We intended to have gone to Wales this summer.) 我们本来打算在今年夏天到威尔士去。(但结果没有去)

(2) "had thought"所接的宾语从句的谓语一般是"would (should, could, might) +一般不定式(或完成式的不定式)",但用了助动词或情态动词容易带感情色彩,因此这里用了had died 代替了would have died。had died 形式上是过去完成时,但实际上却是表示过去的非真实情况的虚拟语气,这种虚拟语气是能与ago 搭配的。又如:

If you had come here two days ago, you would have seen your mother. 你要是早两天来这里就看到你的母亲了。

You should have finished the work nine days ago. 你 九天前就该完成这项工作了。

但在一般情况下,ago常与过去时连用,before 跟完成时连用。如本课下文的两句就是如此:

He gave up teaching only two years ago. 他两年前才没有教学。

... and he explained to my father how this shaking

had begun two years before... ······他对我父亲解释他两年前是如何得了这种手颤的毛病·····

3. ... my first teacher, Mr. Crossett, is still living?我的启蒙老师克罗塞特先生现在还活着吗?

这里的 living 是形容词当表语,意为"活着"、"活在人间",并非进行时态。此处的 living 可用 alive 来代替。 living 和 alive 都是"活着"的意思。但用法稍有不同。 living 既可当表语,也可直接置于被修饰的名词前来当定语,可以用于比喻的意义,因此既可修饰人,也可修饰物。如: a living picture (栩栩如生的画)。 alive 一般是当表语,若当定语要放在被修饰的名词的后面。如: No man alive is greater than he. (活着的人再也没有比他更伟大的了。) alive 一般只能用于原义,因此常与人或动物连用。

4. ... yesterday the Department of Education gave him a medal for having completed sixty years of teaching. ……昨天教育部为他任教整整六十年而给他颁发奖章。

"sixty years of teaching"直译是"六十年教学",注意这种表达法。例如: ten years of age (十岁), years of toil (数年辛劳), a year of labour (一年辛劳), years of study and experience (多年的研究和经验)。又如:

The society has just closed the first year of its activities. 协会刚结束了它头一年的活动。

He has just completed his first year of office. 他刚结束了他头一年的任职。

有人问能否把 sixty years of teaching 改写成 sixty years teaching 和 teaching of sixty years 。可以的,但远

. 4 .

没有书上的说法那么普通和多用。例如:

The judge sentenced him to twenty years' imprisonment with hard labour. 法官判他二十年监禁并服劳役。

The city was under a siege of nearly a year. 该城遭到了约一年的包围。

- 5. Sixty years! Can you imagine it? 教了六十年书啊! 这你能想象得到吗?
- (1) Sixty years! 这是感叹句,可以理解为"He has completed sixty years of teaching."或"He has taught for sixty years."的省略说法。
- (2) 此句中的 it 代替前面的省略句, 不仅仅是代替 "Sixty years"。
- 6. He gave up teaching only two years ago. 他两年前才没有教书。

give up 意为 "停止"、"戒除"、"投降"、"放弃"、"自 首"、"让给"等。例如:

Well, I'll give up working. 那么,我就停止工作了。 I've given up smoking. 我把烟戒掉了。

When the enemies saw that they were surrounded by us, they gave up. 敌人看到被我们包围了就投降了。

After hiding from the police for several weeks, the criminal finally gave himself up. 躲避警察几个星期的追捕后,那罪犯终于自首了。

I've given up the idea that we'll go to the park together. 我放弃了我们一起去公园的打算。

The young man gave up his seat to the old man. 那个年轻人把座位让给了那个老头。

7. ... which is only about an hour's ride from here. 从这里坐车大约只有一个钟头的路程。

ride 这里是"(乘车或骑马的) 旅程"的意思, an hour's ride 就是乘车或骑马要走一小时的路程, 从下文看这里应是乘小汽车要走一个钟头的路程。"步行距离"则用walk, 如: ten minutes' walk (步行十分钟可以走到的距离)。

8. Henry, tomorrow is Saturday. (= Henry, tomorrow will be Saturday 或 Henry, it will be Saturday tomorrow.) 亨利,明天是星期六。

说"明天"是什么日子时大多用将来时态,但也可用现在时态;说"昨天"是什么日子时则一般要用过去时态。如:

Tomorrow will be (is) my birthday. 明天是我的生日。 Tomorrow is (will be) Christmas. 明天是圣诞节。

Yesterday was Sunday. 昨天是星期天。

9. ... say hello to him. ······向他问候。

say hello to sb. = greet sb. (向某人致意,向某人问候)。英语中往往可以用很简单的词语表示较难表达的思想。与 say hello to sb. 相类似的还有 say good-bye to sb. (向某人告别), say no to sb. (拒绝某人,反对某人), say yes to sb. (同意某人,允诺某人),等等。

- 10. Everyone in the town knew him so we had no trouble in finding his house. (= We had no trouble in finding his house because everyone in the town knew him.) 城里人人都认识他,因此我们毫不费事就找到了他的房子。
 - (1) 句中的 so 是连接词, 意为"因此", 它所引出的分

句通常有逗号或分号与前一句分开。例如:

My father is away, so I must stay at home with my mother. 我父亲不在家,因此我只得跟我母亲呆在家里。

You are ill; so you must go to see the doctor 你病了, 因此你必须去看医生。

(2) 句中的 had no trouble in doing sth = had no difficulty in doing sth, 意为"做某事没有困难"。 trouble 和 difficulty 在这里均为不可数名词,不能用复数。例如:

I have some trouble (difficulty) in learning English. 我学英语有些困难。

We had much trouble (difficulty) in persuading her. 我们很难说服她。

11. When he came to the door, my father recognized him at once although, of course, he was now a very old man. 他一出现在门口,我父亲立刻就认得他,当然他当时已很老了。

从句既可置于主句的前面,也可置于主句的后面,而以although 引出的从句则一般置于主句的后面,而以although 引出的从句则一般置于主句之前。所以这句以though 代替 although 似更好。以though 引出的从句置于主句之后往往起补充说明作用。though 可以不译出,如课文中这一句的 although 就可不译,也可译成"可是"、"不过"、"然而"。例如:

Wise men love truth, though fools fear it. 聪明人热爱真理, 然而愚人却害怕真理。

He will come back for supper, though you never know. 他要回来吃晚饭的,可是谁也说不定。

He is clever and diligent, though he is never proud. 他聪明而勤奋,可是从不骄傲。

My father is very old, though he is still tough . 我父亲很老了,然而他还很健旺。

- 12. ...will you permit an old pupil to shake hands with you? …… 请允许您从前的一个学生跟您握握手好吗?
- (1) will you 常用来引导一个句子,表示请求。又如:

Will you pass me the pen? 请把那支钢笔递给我好吗? Will you stay one more day? 请再呆一天好吗?

但因现代英语第二人称的将来时常用 will 代替 shall, 所以 Will you ... 这种句子会出现歧义。如 Will you be back early this evening?就有两种意思:①"你今晚会早些回来吗?"②"今晚请早些回来。"所以若提问,为避免含糊宜用 shall you;若表示请求并更有礼貌起见,可在 Will you ... 的句子中加上 please 或采用 Would you mind... 这种形式。例如:

Will you please permit an old pupil to shake hands with you?

Will you pass me the pen, please?

Would you mind permitting an old pupil to shake hands with you?

Would you mind passing me the pen?

- (2) 注意"shake hands with sb. (与某人握手)"中的 hands 用复数,其前不用冠词和物主代词。
- 13. Later my father and Mr. Crossett talked for about half an hour of things and persons they remembered in the school. 后来我父亲和克罗塞特先生聊起他们

所能记得起的学校里的人和事来, 聊了约莫半个钟头。

这一句的正常语序应为: Later my father and Mr. Crossett talked of things and persons for about half an hour they ... 但若这样写就使定语从句与其所修饰的词分隔开来, 所以把时间状语 for about half an hour 提前。定语从句修饰的是 things 和 persons, 既有物又有人, 所以they 之前省略的是既可代替物, 又可代替人的 that 而不是which 或 whom 。此句中的 school 前有定冠词, 所以指的是具体的学校, 与 at school (在上课), go to school (上学, 去读书) 中没有定冠词的 school 的意义不同。

14. Otherwise he would still be working, because his heart and soul were still in the schoolroom with his students. 要不然他还会在教书, 因为他的心仍然在课堂上和他的学生们在一起。

heart and soul 是一对同义词。在这样的词组中,第二个词只起着加强第一个词的意义的作用,所以翻译时一般也只译成一个概念,又如:

To take part in the building of communism in China is his highest aim and object. 参加中国的共产主义建设是他最崇高的目的。

There will be temporary *setbacks and reverses*, but we'll surely win the final victory. 会碰到暂时的挫折, 但我们必定赢得最后的胜利。

15. My father read the exercise and tears came to his eyes. 我父亲读着练习,眼泪夺眶而出。

16. On the way home my father told me of an incident that took place on his first day at school in Mr.

Crossett's class. 回家途中,我父亲给我讲了他第一天上克罗塞特先生的课时发生的一件事。

event, incident, accident 这三个词都可指"事故"、"事件"。 event 多指国家、民族或个人一生中的重大事件,包括好事和坏事,如: the May 4th Movement("五四"运动)等。 incident 多指大事件中较小的事件、小插曲或人生中所碰到的虽小但留下较深印象的平凡事件。在政治上特指引起国际争端或战争的事件。如: frontier incidents(边界事件),the Southern Anhui Incident(皖南事变)等。 accident 多指"意外事件"、"偶然事件",一般指不幸的事故,如车祸、天灾之类。

17. During the course of the lesson Mr. Crossett noticed that one of the students looked sick and feverish. 在上课期间,克罗塞特先生注意到有个学生象是有病,似乎在发烧。

- (1) during = in the course of, 因此课文中的 the course of 是多余的。这里用 during the course of the lesson 倒没有试用本的 in the course of 用得好。
- (2) 注意 during 跟 throughout 的差别。当 during 作 "throughout the whole time of (在……整个期间)"解时,与 throughout 没什么差别,可换用。如:

The boys played inside during (throughout) the storm. 在暴风雨期间,这些男孩都在屋里玩。

He worked hard during (throughout) all his life. 他艰苦奋斗终生。

但 during 还有个意思是 "at some time in (在……的某个时候)"。当这种解释时它是指某个过程中的"一点"。

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