

RANSLATION

张徐芳 余 文/上编



My god! Are the people all over the world so clever? 三山子 田田郡(小川) 多 地田

The prent master master a giving a performance WILL HIS OWN THAT And everyone is: unjoining la may, 音乐大师用他的头 烈开的演奏念: 人们割馬爾其



Alia, why are there only loar rones all the way? E. 研究所表 点点只有四个点。

## 与人敦聪最新英语敦材同步配套

# 学生实用

# 英语课文类深译注

(高二年级)

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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,是跨人更高学府,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初、高中最新教学大纲,以人教版最新初、高中英语教材为蓝本,编写了"学生实用英语课文英汉对照译注"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,我们不仅对课文进行了逐句的汉语翻译,而且对课文中的知识重点、难点、疑点进行了归纳总结、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,以便帮助学生克版语法困难、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本单元的重点词语、句型及语法知识点的练习,以营造良好的英语学习环境,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服浅。

丛书每册的单元编写分如下几部分:

一、常用短语、句型;

- 二、英汉对照翻译;
- 三、重点、难点、疑点注释;

四、重点词语、句型练习;

五、附重点词语句型练习答案和课本后练习册及听力答案。

本套书共有六册。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,敏点及不足之处再所难免,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,勇往直前。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 2001年6月

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## Unit 1

### Disneyland 迪斯尼乐园

#### ●有用短语

1. go straight ahead

2. go through

3. be free

4. join the line

5. take along some of his pictures

6. in the hope of...

7. used to

8. pick up his pen

9. be pleased with...

10. scores of

11. lose heart

12. day after day

13. in this way

14. be polite to sh.

15. look like

16. bring on

17. so that

直着向前走

通过

有空

排队

带着他的画

抱着……的希望

过去做……

拿起他的笔

对……满意

许多,大量

灰心

日复一日

用这种方法

对……有礼貌

看起来像

使前进

为了,以便

#### ●重点句型

- 1. I considered (that) the park was good value for the money 我认为花钱修筑这个公园玩很值。
- May I ask you when and where you were born?
   我可以问问你何时何地出生的吗?

#### Lesson 1 第1课

#### 1 Dialogue 对话

Carl, has left San Francisco and is now working at Disneyland. He is answering visitors' questions.

卡尔已离开旧金山,现在在迪斯尼乐园工作,他在回答游客的问题。

- A: Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the Sleeping Beauty Castle?
  - 对不起。 你能告诉我到睡美人城堡的路吗?
- C: Yes. Go straight ahead till you see the entrance. It's about four 可以,一直往前走, 直到入口处。 城堡在这条 hundred yards down this street.
  街上,大约离这儿 400 码。
- B: Excuse me. How can I get to Bear Country? 对不起。 到熊国怎么走?
- C: Do you see the big gate over there? 你看见那边的大门了吗?
- B: Yes. 看见了。
- C: Go through the gate and you'll find the entrance to Bear Country 穿过那道门,你会看见门那一边的熊国的入口。
  on the other side.

- B: Thanks very much. 非常感谢。
- D: Excuse me. Are the horse-drawn streetcars free? 对不起,乘这些马车免费吗?
- C: Yes, they're free. But there's usually a long line. You can join the 是的,免费。 但常常要排长队。 你可以到钟楼 line behind the clock tower.
  后面排队
- D: Where is the Tomorrow Land Building? 未未世界大厦在哪儿?
- C: The Tomorrow Land Building? It's hehind the Sleeping Beauty 你问未来大厦? 它在睡美人城堡后面。
  Castle. Just take this street round to the right of the castle. It's 走这条街,拐个弯就到城堡的右侧。 离 about. 400 yards from here. 这儿大约400码。
- E: Excuse me, please. Where's the nearest men's room? 劳驾。 离这儿最近的男厕所在哪儿?

#### 重点 难点. 疑点注释

- 1. Disneyland(迪斯尼乐园)由美国漫画家和制片家 Walt Disney (沃尔特-迪斯尼)创建,于 1955年正式开始营业。它位于美国加洲落杉矶(Los Angeles)东南 40 公里的安那翰(Anaheim)。 全园共分五个大部分:1.美国大街(Main Street, USA),
  - 2. 未来世界(Tomorrow Land), 3. 幻想乐园(Fantasyland),
  - 4. 冒险乐园(Adventureland),5. 拓荒乐园(Frontierland)等。 San Francisco 旧金山或三藩市,是美国西海岸加洲一大城市。

2. ... down this street. 句中的 down 在此作介词,意为"沿着",相当于 along,如:

He was walking down the street.

- 3. the entrance to 意为"通向……人口",其后常跟介词 to。
- 4. ... round to the right of the castle. 句中的 round 在此是"拐弯, 兜圈"。to the right 意为"到右边"。常用的词组还有: on the right "在右边", turn to right "向右拐"。
- 5. join the line. "排队", join"加入,参加",可用来参加某组织或团体活动等,如;

join the Party"入党", join the army"参军", join in the activity"参加活动",

join us. in our work"加入我们一起工作"。

6. sign 作名词,意为"符号,标记,迹象",作动词,意为"签字,签名",如;

The sign reads, "Keep off the grass".

牌子写着:"勿踏草地"。

The exit sign is marked with an arrow.

出口指示牌上画着一个箭头。

Pay attention to the traffic signs.

注意交通信号。

Are the dark clouds a sign of rain?

乌云是下雨的征兆吗?

The writer signed his name on the book.

这位作者在书上签了名。

另外 sign sh. to, make signs to sh.意为"向某人作手势",如: The policeman signed me to stop.警察示意我停车。

7. rest rooms 意为"厕所"。men's room 为"男厕所", women's room 为"女厕所",也常用 water closet(WC), toilet 等。

#### Lesson 2 第2课

#### 1 Reading comprehension 阅读理解

Read the passage and answer this question: How did Disney get the idea for his first cartoon character?

阅读短文,并回答下列问题:

迪斯尼是如何得到启发制作他第一个卡通人物的?

# WALT DISNEY 沃尔特·迪斯尼

Walt Disney, the great film-maker, was born in Chicago in 1901. 伟大的影片制作者沃尔特·迪斯尼 1901 年出生于芝加哥。

Disney's greatest wish was to be a famous artist. When he was a 迪斯尼最大的愿望就是成为一位著名的艺术家。当他年轻的时

young man, he went to a newspaper office in Kansas City where he 候, 他曾去过他居住的堪萨斯城的一家报馆。

was living. He had some friends who worked in the office there. He 他有几个朋友在那家报馆工作。 他

took along some of his pictures in the hope of getting a job there. 带去自己的几幅画,希望在那儿能找到工作。

However, he hed no luck. They looked at his pictures and said, "Sorry, 然而, 他却不走运。 他们看了他的画, 说:"抱歉,

young man. We don't think there is anything of interest in your 年轻人。 我们认为你的画毫无吸引人之处。"

pictures."

Disney's friends tried to encourage him. "Don't worry, Walt. We 迪斯尼的朋友努力鼓励他。"别担心,沃尔特。 我

like your pictures. They're very good. We're sure you'll be well-known 们喜欢你的画。 你的画很好嘛。 我们确信你不久就会成为 as an artist before long."
一个著名的艺术家的。"

Disney did not lose heart. He continued to draw lots of pictures. 迪斯尼没有丧失信心。 他继续画了很多画。

His family was poor and he used to sit in the family garage and draw 他家庭貧困, 因此他常常坐在他家的车库里画画。

pictures there. One day a mouse came into the garage and played on 有一天,一只老鼠进到他的车库里,

the floor. Disney stopped drawing and watched the mouse. The mouse 地板上 迪斯尼停止绘画, 注视着老鼠。 老鼠朝他走去,

came towards him, so he gave the mouse a piece of bread. Then the 他就给老鼠一片面包。 于是老鼠走过来,

mouse came and sat on his desk. Day after day the mouse came back 坐在他的圆桌上。 老鼠天天都回来,迪斯尼也天天给

and was given more bread. In this way over several days the artist and 它吃面包。 就这样一连过了好些天, 艺术家和他的老

his mouse became good friends.

鼠便成了好朋友。

Some years later, Disney moved to the west coast of the USA. He 几年以后, 迪斯尼搬到美国西海岸去了。 他试

tried to get work as an artist, but still he was unsuccessful. One day he 图找一份艺术家的工作,但是仍然没有成功。 有一天他想起

remembered the mouse that used to come out in his father's garage. He 了常常到他父亲的汽车房来的那只老鼠。 他

picked up his pencil and started to draw. Day after day he 拿起笔就画了起来。 他一天一天地试着画;就

experimented and drew different pictures of the mouse that he had 他所熟悉的那只老鼠,画了好些不同的画。

known. At last he was pleased with one of his pictures of the mouse. 最后,他对其中的一张面感到满意了。

He called it Mickey Mouse.

他就把画中的老鼠叫做米老鼠。

Disney's success as a cartoon - maker had begun. He soon drew 作为动画片制片家,迪斯尼开始取得了成功。 不久以后,他

other cartoon characters like Donald Duck and during the 1920s and 又画了其它一些像唐老鸭之类的动画人物。在 20 世纪 20 年代和

the 1930s he made scores of cartoons about them.

30年代期间,他制作了许许多多唐老鸭和米老鼠的动画片,这些

These cartoons were all short ones. Before the days of television, they 动画片全都是短片。 在电视问世之前,全国各地的电影院

used to be shown in cinemas all over the country before the main film 总是先放动画片,然后才放主片。

was shown. Later Walt Disney made longer films. All 后来,沃尔特·迪斯尼制作了一些比较长的片子。这 of them were liked very much by children. Disney died in 1966. But 些片子孩子们都非常喜欢。 迪斯尼于 1966 年去世,

the studios which he started are still busy today, producing more and 但是他创办的电影制片厂至今仍然很繁忙, 还在生产越来越多 more interesting films.

的有趣的影片。

#### 3 Practice 练习

A plays a newspaper reporter. B plays the famous cartoon – maker... Walt Disney. A is asking the following questions.

A 扮演新闻记者,B 扮演著名卡通制作人沃尔特·迪斯尼。A 在 问下列问题:

May I ask you when and where you were born, Mr Disney?
 迪斯尼先生,我可以问一下你是什么时候在哪儿出生的吗?

- 2. Could you tell me what kind of family you were born in? What was your father's job? What did your mother do? 你能告诉我你出生在什么样的家庭里? 你父亲是做什么的? 你母亲是做什么的?
- 3. What were you most interested in when you were young? 你年轻的时候,你最感兴趣是什么?
- 4. Did you think you would be a famous artist as a young man? 年轻的时候你想过你会成为著名艺术家吗
- 5. When did you become well-known as a cartoon-maker? 你是什么时候成为著名卡通作家的。
- 6. What's your plan for the future? 你将来的打算如何?

#### 重点、难点、疑点注释。

1. We don't think there is anything of interest in your pictures. 这是主从复合句,在 don't think 句形中,译为中文时,常否定从句。如:

I don't think (that) he can work out the problem. 我认为他做不出这道题。

2. as an cartoon-maker, 这里的 as 意为"作为",如:

as a student 作为一个学生

as 还可以表示"按照,正象",如:

You can do the experiment as your teacher tells you to. 你可以照老师告诉你的去做试验。

3. lose heart 意为"灰心,气馁",而 lose one's heart 意为"爱上某人"如:

Don't lose heart. All will turn out well.

别灰心。一切都会好起来。

In time of trouble we must not lose heart.

在困难时我们不应该灰心。

Romeo lost his heart to Juliet.

罗密欧爱上了朱丽叶。

4. pick up 意为"拿起,捡起","接送","接收",等,如:

I picked up the receiver as soon as the phone rang.

电话铃一响,我就拿起话筒。

I'll drive over and pick you up at five o'clock.

我将在5点钟开车来接你。

It is necessary to use a short-wave radio to pick up the programmes.

使用短波收音机接收节目是必要的。

5. day after day 意为"日复一日","逐日"。

#### Lesson 3 第3课

#### Reading comprehension 阅读理解

#### DISNEYLAND 迪斯尼乐园

The company that Walt Disney started does not just make films. 沃尔特·迪斯尼开办的那家公司并不仅仅制作影片。

In 1955, Walt Disney himself opened the first Disney park. This 1955年,沃尔特·迪斯尼亲自开办了第一个迪斯尼公园。 这就是was Disneyland in Los Angeles on the west coast of the USA. Later,

was Disneyland in Los Angeles on the west coast of the USA. Later, 位于美国西海岸洛杉矶的迪斯尼乐团。 后来,在

Disney World was opened on the east coast, in Florida, in 1971. It 1971 年,又在东海岸的佛罗里达开辟了一个迪斯尼世界。 耗资 5

. 9 .