

高等学校文科教材
英语(非英语专业用) 第四册

教 学 参 考 书

复旦大学外文系文科英语教材编写组编

使用说明

本书为高等学校文科(非英语专业)英语教材第四册的教学参考书。内容
包括课文、补充读物等的参考译文以及练习答案。

本书提供的翻译练习答案,并不是唯一正确的答案,仅供教师教学时参
考。有些练习,如问答题和造句等,灵活多变,可有多种答案,但本书一般只
提供一个答案。个别练习要求学生视实际情况回答,本书仅提供提示性答
案,并在答案前加注△符号。至于练习的难易多寡,教师可在教学过程中视
具体情况灵活处理。

限于我们的水平和经验,本书的缺点和不妥之处在所难免,欢迎同志
批评指正。

复旦大学外文系文科英语教材编写组

一九八二年八月

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第一 课

课 文

八十年回顾

我在漫长的一生中，目睹了我们的风俗习惯以及周围环境的许多变化。我想要是把其中的一些变化讲给你们听听，你们也许会感兴趣的。

我十八岁成了一个医科学生，踏上了我的生活道路，那时的世界对飞机、电影、收音机或电话这类先进的东西还一无所知，样样东西都很便宜，物价稳定。我进圣托马斯医院时，在文森特广场租了一套公寓，房租为每周十八个先令。在我去医院以前，房东太太供给我一顿丰盛的早餐，六点半回来后，又供给我一顿“正式茶点”，这两顿饭每周花去我大约十二个先令。午餐我在圣托马斯医院里吃，有黄油面包和一杯牛奶，共四个便士。我每月花十四镑就能过得很舒服，支付各种费用，购买我所需要的仪器，衣服，还能痛快地玩乐一番。而且我可以随时把我的显微镜拿去当三镑钱。

我在圣托马斯医院呆了五年。我是个不能令人满意的学生，因为正象你们可能已经猜到的那样，我的心思不在这上头。我当时希望，我一直都在希望当一个作家，晚上吃过正式茶点之后，我就写呀读呀。不久以后，我便写好一部长篇小说，叫作《兰贝思的莉莎》，我把它寄给一个出版商，被接受了。我在医院的最后一年期间，这本书出版了，获得了相当的成功。这当然是件偶然的事，但我当时并不这么看，这也是很自然的。我觉得我完全可以弃医从文，以写作为职业，所以我从医学院毕业三天后，就出发去西班牙写另外一本书了。如今回首往事，并且象我现在这样，懂得了以写作为生的艰难困苦，我认识到当时我是冒着极大的风险的。这一点我过去从来没有想到过。

以后的十年十分艰苦，我每年平均挣一百镑。后来我交了点好运。宫廷戏院的经理上演了一出戏，很不卖座；他原先安排好上演的下一出戏又没有准备好，因此弄得他一筹莫展。他读了我的一个剧本，尽管不是很喜欢，但觉得它也许正好可以上演六个星期，到那时候他原来考虑接下去上演的那出戏就能够上演了。结果我那个剧本连续演了十五个月。在一个短时间内，我有四个剧本同时在伦敦连续上演。这种事过去还从来没有过。于是

我成了众人谈论的话题。圣托马斯医院的一个学生问那位我曾经跟他一起工作过的著名外科医生，他是否记得我。“记得，记得很清楚，”他说。“他恐怕是我们学生中很差的一个吧。”

Key to the Exercises (L. 1)

- I. 1. She can be quite forgetful sometimes.
2. Holidays in Qingdao can be quite cheap.
3. He could occasionally be quite merry.
4. October can be quite a wonderful month for sightseeing in Nanjing.
5. The English method of numbering houses can be very puzzling for a stranger.
6. Chinese cooking can sometimes be easy to do.
7. It can often be quite hot in this room when the sun shines.
8. Smoking too much can often be bad for health.

- II. 1. 1) You may find you have made a mistake.
- 2) Accept his offer now. He might change his mind later.
- 3) Parents may find that they cannot understand the new teaching methods being introduced in the university.
- 4) Ask him for help. He may/might be able to offer you better advice.
- 5) Let's not wait any longer. He may/might not come at all.
- 6) Getting the two sides to agree may/might not be so easy as some people imagine.
2. 1) The method may not be good enough, but it's certainly effective.
- 2) He may be old, but he is not at all weak.
- 3) He may not be well paid, but he has his heart in the work he is doing.
(... but his heart is in the work he is doing.)
- 4) The restaurant may be expensive, but the cooking is good.
- 5) The book may be long, but you can hardly call it unin-

teresting.

6) It may be a long way, but we should be able to reach there in time.

3. 1) He told me I might leave work early that evening if I had something important to do.

2) The teacher asked the student if he might ask him a rather personal question.

3) His interviewer told him he could take a week to make a decision, but no longer.

4) The notice said that cars might be parked at the back of the building.

5) The clerk asked me if he could see my credit card.

6) I told my friend he could borrow my notebooks, only he should take care of them.

III. 1. You won't know my name, of course, but I was a friend of your father's.

2. My younger sister loves watching television. She will sit for hours without saying a word.

3. He's very forgetful. He will often buy things and then leave the shop without taking them along.

4. The boy would never listen! He would go out and leave the doors open!

5. Unless you explained it very carefully, he wouldn't understand properly.

ΔIV. 1. You should get up earlier.

2. You must hurry up.

3. I must inform the police.

4. We should think of some way to stop it.

5. You should eat more.

6. I ought to see a doctor.

7. He ought to change his job instead of complaining.

8. You should try his number again, maybe you can reach him now.

V. 1. D 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. D

VI. 1. It never even occurred to her

2. It suddenly occurred to him

3. Did it ever occur to you / Has it ever occurred to you

4. It never occurred to me

5. Didn't it occur to you

△VII. 1. Ten days after he was requested, he started on a voyage.

2. One week after he left hospital, he went to work.

3. Two years after she was born, the Second World War broke out.

4. Two hours after they arrived at the town, they put on a show.

5. Five minutes after they rode off, it began to rain.

VIII. 1. provide, for

他们已同意为我们的试验提供一切必要的仪器。

2. provides, with

农村为轻工业提供原料和市场。

3. provides, for

本书为环境保护工作提供宝贵的资料。

4. provided, with

他们所需要的东西样样都有。

5. provide, for

小学一般都不为学生供应伙食。

IX. 1. at his wits' end

2. put on, have arranged

3. looked back on, excellent

4. arranged

5. told, of

6. graduated from

7. excellent

8. knew nothing of

X.

(A)

1. When he was a student, he used to spend half an hour reading aloud in the morning.

2. He reads a story to his little son every evening.

3. She likes singing and dancing but she doesn't like swimming or mountain-climbing.

4. I would like our teachers to be present at our meeting.

5. I know she can help, but I don't like to ask her when she's so busy.

(B)

1. Maugham was a failure as a medical student, for his heart was not in it.
2. Boys in general like sports more than girls do.
3. He used to make a living by selling fruit.
4. For the sake of our modernization program, we are ready to take greater risks than this.
5. Every week George spends a good deal of his time watching TV.
6. The book you have in mind is very cheap. It will cost you only sixpence.
7. His new novel will be published before long.
8. Tom can earn an average of 20 pounds a month (by) selling newspapers in the streets.

XI.

这时,爱迪生作为一个发明家已遐邇闻名,人们竟然认为他无所不能。他们开始称他为“魔术家”,好象他能象变魔术一样地搞出发明来。

很少有人知道爱迪生工作有多么勤奋,他常常一天工作二十个小时,而他的大多数发明都是数百次试验的结果。

在六十年中爱迪生一直是世界上最重要的发明家。他取得专利权发明有一千多种,这些发明改变了我们的生活方式。

尽管他名气很大,爱迪生始终是个谦虚的人。他从不认为自己是天才,他曾说过天才是“百分之三灵感加上百分之九十七的汗水”。

爱迪生的一生充满了发明创造。他发明了许多实用的东西,如电灯、留声机、电影机等。他的一生是勤奋和创造的典范。他的一生是为人民服务的典范。他的一生是为人民谋幸福的典范。他的一生是为人民创造美好未来的典范。

爱迪生的一生是为人民服务的典范。他的一生是为人民创造美好未来的典范。他的一生是为人民谋幸福的典范。他的一生是为人民创造美好未来的典范。

第二课

课文

我的第一个工作

在等着进大学的时候，我在伦敦的一家地方报纸上看到，在离我的住处大约十英里的伦敦某郊区，有所学校要招聘一名教师。我因为手头很拮据，同时也想干点有用的事，便提出了申请，不过我也担心，自己一无学位，二无教学经验，得到这份工作的机会是微乎其微的。

然而，三天以后，却来了一封回信，叫我到克罗伊顿去面谈一次。这一路去那儿原来还真麻烦：先乘火车到克罗伊顿车站，再乘十分钟的公共汽车，然后还要步行至少四分之一英里。结果，在一个炎热的六月的上午我到了那儿，人已经筋疲力尽，就连紧张不安也感觉不到了。

学校是一座阴沉沉的、装着大窗户的红砖房子。前花园只是一个正方形的院子，四个角上各有一丛冬青灌木，它们经受住了从繁忙的大街上吹来的尘烟，挣扎着活下去。

开门的显然是校长本人。他又矮又胖，留着淡茶色的小胡子，头发差不多已经秃光。他以一种吃惊而又不赞同的神气看着我，就象一个上校看着一名鞋带松开的士兵一样。“哦，”他咕哝着说。“你最好还是到里面来吧。”那狭窄的、不见阳光的走廊里散发出一股腐烂的蔬菜味，闻上去很不舒服，墙上墨迹斑斑，显得很脏；周围一片静寂。从写字台上残存的面包屑来判断，他的书房也就是他的餐室。“你最好坐下，”他说，然后便开始问了我许多问题：为了得到普通中学毕业证书我学过哪些课程，我年纪多大了，我会做些什么游戏。接着，他突然用他那双布满血丝的眼睛盯住我，问我是否认为游戏是儿童教育的一个重要组成部分。我说了一些我不太重视游戏之类的话。他咕哝了几句，显然，这位校长和我很少有共同语言。早知如此，我就不那么回答了。

他说，学校只有一个班，二十四名男生，年龄从七岁到十三岁不等。除美术课由他亲自教以外，其余所有的课都得由我来教。星期三和星期六下午，要到一英里以外的公园里踢足球，打板球。

整个教学计划使我很害怕。我得把全班分成三个组，按三种不同的程度轮流给他们上课。我对自己的数学知识很不放心，这门功课我在读书时就学得很差。更叫人泄气的也许是星期六下午打板球的这种安排，因为这时候，我的朋友大多都会在高高兴兴地玩耍。我可不喜欢这样的安排。我心想，“如果我年纪大几岁，我就不在乎了。”

但我需要钱。我胆怯地问：“我的薪水是多少？”“每周十二英镑外加中饭。”我还没来得及提出异议，他已经站了起来。“好了，”他说，“你最好见见我的妻子。实际上她才是这所学校的主管人。”

我当时很年轻。想到要在一个女人手下工作，我几乎无法忍受。这是最丢脸的事了。

Key to the Exercises (L. 2)

- I. 1 — f, 2 — h, 3 — a, 4 — j, 5 — b, 6 — i, 7 — c, 8 — g, 9 — d, 10 — e

△II. 1. ... would be able to advise you much better than I can.

2. ... would take a different view, ...

3. ... would know earlier whether it is serious or not.

4. ... would show them round.

5. ... would change them for you.

6. ... would begin to appreciate what the writer is trying to say.

7. ... I had a watch.

8. ... would ask him to join us.

9. ... would have to look it up in the dictionary.

10. ... would be able to give the correct answer.

III. 1. 1) Should you not meet me again,

2) Were it not for the fact that his first play had been accepted,

3) Had he come earlier,

4) Were Shakespeare still alive now,

5) Were it not for the expense,

6) Should the weather be fine,

2. 1) If it had not been for your laziness,

2) If I were to hear his voice again,

- 3) If it were to rain tomorrow,
- 4) If the theatre had not been full,
- 5) ... if you should ask him nicely.
- 6) If the job should be too difficult,

ΔIV. 1. If I should hear someone crying for help, I would rush to his help.

2. If I were to have a long vacation, I would like to visit Australia.

3. If I should see a house on fire, I would do what I could to put it out.

4. If my bicycle should be stolen, I would immediately inform the police.

5. If I should have some more money, I would like to buy some more bookshelves for my study.

6. If I should go and live on an island, I would take all the necessary things with me.

7. If I should cut my finger, I would try as hard as I could to stop the bleeding first.

8. If gas should escape from the pipe, I would turn it off.

V. 1. asked/should ask 2. would serve, spoke

3. would never have understood 4. had known

5. were to/should arrive 6. would never have done

7. tried, could easily win/had really tried, could have easily won

8. could have telephoned

9. had looked, would have seen 10. caught

11. Had, known 12. could have been avoided

VI. 1. He applied for the teaching post because he was very short of money and he wanted to do something useful.

2. It was in a suburb of London about ten miles from where the author lived.

3. It was because he did not have a degree and he had not any teaching experience, either.

4. No, he didn't. It was because he was too worn out after the awkward journey from London to the school.

5. No, he didn't. He thought it unnecessary to pay too much attention to games.

6. It was because the headmaster thought games were an important part of a boy's education.
7. There were twenty-four pupils in the school. No, they were not. They were from seven to thirteen.
8. He was expected to divide the class into three groups and teach them in turn at three different levels.
9. It was because he had been quite poor at mathematics at school.
10. No, he didn't. It was because most of his friends would be enjoying themselves at that time.
11. It was because his wife was the one that really ran the school.
12. He felt almost defeated. It was because he thought it the greatest indignity for a young man to work under a woman.

VII. 1. They have classes every day except (on) Sunday.

2. We all passed the examination except John.

3. Newton took no exercise except sometimes a short walk up and down in the garden.

4. The little boy won't eat anything except bananas.

5. I have been to all the suburbs of the city except that one.

6. He answered all the questions except the last one, which was too difficult.

VIII. 1. he was short of teaching experience

2. we were short of money

3. they were short of teachers

4. it was short of man power

5. We are short of nothing

IX. 1. As time went on, the story proved untrue.

2. English has proved a very useful tool in his work.

3. In that battle he proved a brave fighter.

4. His method proved better than mine.

5. She proved a cleverer girl than we had thought.

6. Perhaps this dictionary will prove of some help to you in your studies.

X. 1. got to their feet

2. had very little in common

3. Judging by

4. poor at

5. worn out

6. in turn

7. ranging, from, to

8. As a result

XI.

(A)

1. He ran out to see what was happening in the street.
2. Soon after he came back from Japan, he ran a primary school in his home town.
3. The film *Carve Her Name with Pride* is very popular in China. It ran for 10 weeks in Shanghai in 1978.
4. George was teaching in a middle school when World War I broke out.
5. We must teach our children to love the Party and the people.

(B)

1. He ran out of the room before I could stop him.
2. The/A year is divided into four seasons.
3. He has no chance of passing the examination because he never reviews his lessons.
4. He felt a bit nervous when it was his turn to speak.
5. He asked with an air of doubt, "Will they come to my help?"/ "Will they come to help me?"
6. Her face became pale with fear.
7. Her bedroom smells sweetly/pleasantly of roses.
8. To tell you the truth, I have great doubts about his ability as a teacher.

XII. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

第三课

课文

一个福尔赛的诞生

医生已经走了。刚才他究竟说了些什么呢？

“情况是这样的，福尔赛先生。如果开刀，我差不多完全有把握保全产妇，但是小孩保不了。如果不开刀，孩子很可能活得了，可是产妇要冒很大的危险——非常大的危险。不管开刀不开刀，我想她都不会再生孩子了。你自己拿主意吧，我现在去取必需的器械。一个钟点之内就回来。”

多难拿的主意噢！象这样还没有足月就要分娩，什么都无法预见，连把她母亲从巴黎接来都来不及；如果他能听懂医生的话就好了。然而非他要拿主意不可：一种可能是保全他年轻的妻子，这还是有相当把握的，可是孩子肯定保全不了，而且——以后也不会有孩子了！另一种可能是他的妻子也许保全不了，可是保全孩子还是有相当把握的，而且——以后也不会有孩子了！到底选择哪一个呢？要对生死作出决定；而且没有人能帮他参谋一下。生命是一去不复返的。能保得住的切莫放手。

“我知道她要这个孩子，”他心里想。“如果生下来就是死的，而且以后也不会再生了——这会使她非常伤心的。再也不会生了！全落得个一场空！一年年跟她过着夫妻生活，膝下却没个孩子。什么指望也没有，她没有——我没有！我没有！他双手捶胸：为什么他不能在思考的时候不把自己牵进去呢？不可能不牵进去！这种想法本身就是徒劳的！豪姆斯探到了现实的根本原则，也就是福尔赛精神的核心，他便让脑子休息了一下。

他看看表。再过半小时医生就要回来了。他非决定不可：如果他反对开刀，结果她死了，那他以后还有什么脸见她母亲，还有什么脸见医生呢？自己良心上又怎么说得过去呢？她要生的毕竟是他的孩子啊。如果赞成开刀——那无疑是宣判他俩断子绝孙。可他娶她还不是为了要生一个合法的继承人吗？医生说过可能性还是有的。“安耐特不会死的；不可能死的。她身体很强壮！”

医生回来了。

“你决定了么？”

“决定了，”索姆斯说，“不要开刀！”

“不开刀？这危险很大——你知道吗？”

“你不是说可能性还是有的吗？”

“有是有，但是不大。”

索姆斯板着脸，只有嘴唇在动。

“你说开刀孩子一定保不了吗？”

“是的。”

“你仍然认为不管在什么情况下她都不可能再生孩子了吗？”

“要说绝对不会生也不是的，不过可能性不大。”

“她很强壮，”索姆斯说，“我们愿意担这个风险。”

医生极其严肃地看着他。“你要负责的，”他说，“换了我的妻子，我就不会这么做。”

索姆斯的下巴猛地朝上一抬，就象挨了什么人一拳似的。

“我在上面有什么用吗？”他问。

“没有。你不要去。”

“那么我在楼上画廊里等着，你知道那个地方。”

医生点点头。

“明天这个时候，”索姆斯想，“她也许就已死在我手里了。”不，这不公平！如果是他自己的生命，他肯冒这样的风险吗？可是她宁可冒失去我的风险，”他想，“也不肯失去孩子！她并不真正爱我啊！”对他俩来说，对他们的婚姻，他们的前途来说，最最要紧的就是一个孩子！“我为这件事情已经吃尽了苦头，”他想，“我决不放手——决不放手。有可能两个都保得了——有可能的！在手中的东西被夺走之前，人总是不肯放手的——人天生就是不肯放手的！”

等到他开门，站在那里倾听的时候，天已经快黑了。一点动静也没有！一个女佣人走过来，气喘吁吁地说：

“医生要见您，老爷。”

他飞步下楼，在阴暗的过道里猛地和医生撞了个满怀。

“怎么样？”他说，“快！”

“大人和小孩都活着；我想，已经没有事儿了。”

索姆斯站着不动，手蒙着眼睛。

“恭喜你,”他听见医生说:“真是千钧一发啊!”

索姆斯把捂着脸的那只手放了下来。

“多谢,”他说:“多谢多谢。男的是还是女的?”

“女的——真算幸运;要是个儿子,就会断送了她——头出不来啊!”

一个女儿!

说不出的欣慰,然而——是个女儿!他觉得太不公平了。冒了这么大的危险——经受了这样的折磨——多么痛苦的折磨啊!——却只得了个女儿!

Key to the Exercises (L. 3)

bb I. workman 工人 *n.*

bedtime 就寝时间 *n.*

easy-going 随和的 *a.*

heart-breaking 令人心碎的 *a.*

homemade 家里做的 *a.*

risk-free 没有危险的 *a.*

goldfish 金鱼 *n.*

Frenchman 法国人 *n.*

earth-shaking 震撼世界的 *a.*

handbag 手提包 *n.*

forearm 前臂 *n.*

goodwill 友好 *n.*

newmade 新做的 *a.*

pocketbook 袖珍本;钱夹 *n.*

forecast 预报 *v., n.*

countryside 农村 *n.*

foreshow 预示 *v.*

healthy-looking 看上去健康的 *a.*

II. 1.

(1) they knew each other very well

(2) they were old friends

(3) they had met before

(4) they had worked in the same office before

2.

- 1) it would turn cloudy
- 2) it was going to snow
- 3) a storm would come soon
- 4) we were going to have a wet day

3.

- 1) he had been ill for some time
- 2) he was/were very much worn out
- 3) he had not had enough sleep
- 4) he had lost all his strength

III. 1. He spoke in a low voice for fear that / lest people in the room should hear him.

2. He waved his arms to the car for fear / lest it should speed off.

3. He read the text with great care for fear that / lest there should be some mistakes in printing.

4. I answer the question over and over again for fear that / lest you should have any misunderstanding about it.

5. She did not tell him how difficult it was to make a living by writing for fear that / lest he should give it up.

6. He set the alarm clock for six for fear that / lest he should not wake up in time to go to work.

7. He put away all these photos, for fear that / lest they should bring back his memory of the past sufferings.

8. They had to drive very fast, for fear that / lest they should be too late for the play.

9. Mother has hidden the candy for fear that / lest Tom should eat too much.

10. He makes a note of the assignment for fear that / lest he should forget it.

IV. 1. D 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. C 6. B

△V. 1. ... the doctor (should) fail to operate on her.

2. ... children (should) be taken good care of and be well-educated.

3. ... the weather (should) have been dry for so long.

4. ... quite a number of intellectuals (should) have been so ill-treated during that period.

5. ... they should have met in the very same place.