ESSENTIAL ENGLISH

基础英语

EXPLANATORY NOTES

注 释

(2)

清华大学外语教研组

1979.

第二册

第一课

p. 1.

- 1. He is an old friend of mine. 意思是"他是我的一位老朋友"。mine 是和物主形容词 my 相应的物主代词。英语物主形容词不能和 a (an), this, that, some 等词连用,如果用这些词, 就要用上面这样的结构。例如后面第 30页的 some English friends of mine ("我的一些英国朋友"),第 41 页的 This story of yours ("你的这个故事", yours 是和物主形容词 your 相应的物主代词)。关于物主代词,详见第二课。
- 2. There is a big garden all round it, and I went in at the garden gate and walked along the path to the front door. all round 的意思是"在……周围"。in 在这里是付词, went in 的意思是"进去"。 door 是房屋的门, gate 是围墙的门。
- 3. There is a smooth lawn in front of the house with beds of roscs in it. in front of 的意思是"在……前面"。with beds of roses in it 说明名词 lawn。

p. 2.

1. How do you do? ("您好") 见面时用语, 特别是被正式

介绍见面时。

- 2. What beautiful roses! 这是一个感叹句句型, what 的意思是"多么"。详见第二课。
- 3. How kind of you to bring them! 在第一册第 171 页已见过 That's very good of you. 在 217 页又见到 That's very nice of you. 这里把 very 改为 how,变成为感叹句句型, how kind of you 意思就是"你真客气", to bring them 可理解为句中主语,因为这句子可写成 How kind it was of you to bring them! 这里把形式主语 it 和动词 was 省略了。全句意思是"你还带花来,太客气啦"。
- 4. ... for it was a rather cold day... for 在这里是连接词,连接句子,意思是"因为",较少用于口语。付词 rather 的位置也可以移到 a 之前,而说 rather a cold day. 意思都是"相当冷的一天"。

p. 3.

- 1. Their sitting-room is quite a big room, about 25 feet long by 15 feet wide, quite a big room 意思是"相当大的屋子", 付词 quite 位于 a 之前。 by 在这里的意思是"乘"。
- 2. The times 即英国《泰晤士报》, Punch 汉译为《笨拙》,是英国一种幽默插画杂志。
- 3. I had expected to see John Priestley and Margaret. 这里用过去完成时 had expected,表示"来到之前本来盼望"。下一句 I had brought... 则表示当时已完成的动作。在叙述过去的事情时,凡顺次叙述,都用过去一般时。如果倒

叙一笔先前的事,就要用过去完成时,例如这里已叙述到 在起居室里谈话,又提起来到之前的希望和已 带来的东 西,就要用 had expected 和 had brought。

4. ... but they told me John was up at Oxford and Margaret had gone to a birthday party... 主句谓语动词 told 是过去一般时,宾语副句中过去一般时 was 表示和 told 同一时间,过去完成时 had gone 则表示在 told 之时已经完成。试比较前面第2页的 ... and gave her the flowers that I had bought for her, 主句谓语动词 gave 是过去一般时,定语从句中过去完成时 had bought 表示在 gave 之前已经完成。又如第3页的 ... there was a large and very interesting painting that I hadn't seen before. 定语从句中过去完成时 hadn't seen 也表示那个时候以前的情况。

...was up at Oxford... 付词 up 可指"去一个重要的地方", 在英国就是 London, Oxford, Cambridge 等地。

- 5. After we had chatted for a little time, Mrs. Priestley said... 用 after 引出的时间副句总是说先前的事实, 因此主句动词如果是过去时, 则从句中常用过去完成时, 但也可用过去一般时, 因为 after 已可表示出两个 动作的 先后, 例如 I arrived after he (had) left.
- 6. I want to see about the dinner. see about 意思是"负责 弄……", "查看"。
- 7. Did you know that Lizzie had left us? 主句谓语动词是过去时,宾语副句中用过去完成时以表示先前的事情。如果主句是 Do you know,则宾语副句中用现在完成时 has left。
- 8. ... she got a letter about a month ago to say that her

sister-in-law had died, 宾语副句中所说的事情是在主句的动作 got 之前发生的,所以用过去完成时。接着来的 and so Lizzic has gone... 是和 she got 并列,叙述的是说话之前发生的事情而现在此人不在 Mrs. P. 家,所以用现在完成时。

p. 4.

- 1. I don't think Lizzie's cakes were any better than yours. any 说明比较级时是付词,意思是"丝毫"。这句话的意思是"我认为 Lizzie 的且糕一点也不比你的好"。
- 2. Take no notice of Charles 意思是"別理会 Charles"。
- 3. They say love is blind; it seems to me he can't taste, either. They 在这里是泛指, they say 的意思是"人们说", "据说"。it seems to me 的意思是"在我看来", 后面省略了 that。either 在这里是付词, 用于否定句中表示"也"的意思。这句子是说: "据说爱情是盲目的,我看,他也不会辨味"。
- 4. It's bad luck about Lizzie, isn't it? 意思是说 Lizzie 一走, 失去一个邦手,很不幸。before long 的意思是"不久"。
- 5. He is trying to buy a cafe in the High street. 英语街名
 一般不加冠词, the High street 是一个例外。
- 6. It will make things difficult for my wife. make+宾语+形容词的结构表示"使……变得……"试比较第一册第
 201 页的 makes them uninteresting (注 4)。
- 7. Ours is quite a big house for one woman to run. ours 代表 our house。 物主代词可先于所代表的名词而出现,例如 Ours is a great Party, a glorious Party, a correct

Party. ("我们的党是一个伟大的党,光荣的党,正确的党")。for one woman to run 是一个 for + 宾语 + 带 to不定式结构,在这里说明 big,意思是"由一个妇女来管是太大了"。

p. 5.

- 1. when we had finished dinner, Susan took the dishes... 主 句谓语动词是过去时, when 引出的时间副句中用过去完成时,以表示先完成的动作。
- 2. After a quarter of an hour or so, Mrs. Priestley came to tell us she had made the coffee and it was in the sitting room. or so 的意思是"左右"。宾语副句中用过去完成时 had made 表示在主句的谓语动词 came 之前完成的动作,用过去时 was 表示与 came 同时的动作。

p. 6.

- 1. Here you are. 在这里的意思是"你到了"。
- running water 即自来水。 whichever you prefer 相当于汉语"随你便", whichever ("无论哪一个")在这里指前面 wash there 和 go to the bathroom 两者中的任何一个。
- 3. Now, do you want anything else? clse 接在 anything

后面,表示"任何别的东西,试比较第一册第 161 页的 nothing else ("没有别的东西")。

4. ... if you feel like it. ,这是一个习惯用法, like 是形容词,意思是"想要"。试比较第一册第 202 页的 It looks like rain. 那里形容词 like 的意思是"象要"。这用法的特点是形容词要求直接宾语,因此也有人把这样用的 like 看作前置词。

第二课

p. 11.

It's a long way to Tipperary. Tipperary 是爱尔兰地名,这句话是一支歌的第一句。代词 it 指距离。

p. 14.

I had already got home before it began to rain. 意思是"下雨之前我已到家"。主句和副句用 before 连接时,主句所说的总是先发生的事,因此主句谓语动词往往是过去完成时而副句用过去时。

第三课

p. 20.

- 1. ... the things that I do, more or less, every day. 意思是"我差不多每天做的事情"。
- 2. By the way, 意思是"顺便说",在这里是"顺便问一下"。ought 是特殊动词,因此可说 ought I, 请参看第一册第 224 页注 2。
- 3. ... and then it is time for me to get up. 意思是"这时候我该起床了"。
- 4. The water feels very cold on winter mornings, but I rub myself and soon [feel quite warm. 根据主语的不同,动词 feel 有不同的意义, The water feels cold 的意义是"给人冷的感觉",相当于汉语"水很冷"。l feel warm则是"我觉得暖和"。
- 5. ... take a clean handkerchief out of the drawer ... out of 的意思是"从……里面出来"。

p. 21.

- 1. ... and have a chat with my friends before beginning work again at two o'clock. 意思是"和我的朋友们闲谈,到两点钟又开始工作"。
- 2. I generally finish my work by about 5 o'clock, by 在这里的意思是"不迟于", "在……前"。

- 3. ... go for a drive in the country 意思是"在郊外开车玩一玩"。
- 4. ... to help Susan with the work 意思是"邦 Susan 干活"。试比较第一册第 160 页的 the library certainly helps me with my work。
- 5. She cleans out the stove and fills it up with coke, so that we get plenty of hot water all day. cleans out the stove 意思是"拘炉灰", fill up 的意思是"装满", so that 的意思是"因而"或"以便"。
- 6. ... and re-lays it with paper and sticks and coal, re-lays 也可写成 relay (不用连词符), 意思是"重新放"。 re 加在动词前面表新"重新", 例如 reread ("重读"), rewrite ("重写"), retell("重述")。
- 7. Then it is all ready to light... 意思是"这时炉子已完全准备好点火"。 ready+带 to 不定式表示"准备好做某事"。

p. 22.

- 1. ... and only needs a match put to it 意思是"只须点一根火柴"。put 在这里是过去分词,这是一个 need + 宾语 + 过去分词的结构,例如 She needs the work done before tomorrow. ("她需要这工作在明天之前做完")。
- 2. While she is doing that, I get the breakfast ready. get the breakfast ready 意思是"把早点做好", get 的意思是"使得",这是一个 get + 宾语 + 形容词的结构。除形容词外,可用过去分词,如 get my bicycle repaired ("把我的自行车修好"),可用现在分词,如 get

things moving ("使事情开始进行"), 也可用带 to 不定式, 如 get him to see a doctor ("劝他去看医生")。实际上,形容词用在这种结构中的很少。

- 3. I soon have the bacon and the eggs cooking in the frying pan. have 在这里的意思也是"使得",这是一个 have +宾语+现在分词的结构。除现在分词外,可用过去分词,如 have my hicycle repaired ("把我的自行车送去修好"),可用不带 to 不定式,如 Have him do it. ("叫他去做吧!")
- 4. ... to make the beds, dust upstairs and downstairs... make the beds 是"铺床", dust 在这里是动词, 意思是"去掉灰尘"。
- 5. It's about eleven o'clock by this time, so I change my clothes and begin to get ready for lunch. by this time 的 意思是"到这时"。 get ready 意思是"准备好", get 起连系动词的作用。
- 6. After lunch I do some sewing or go for a walk and visit my friends. do some sewing 意思是"做点针线活", 试比较本页上面的 do my shopping ("买东西")。go for a walk 意思是"去散步", 试比较第 21 页注 3的 go for a drive。

p. 23:

- 1. cut thin 意思是"切得很薄", cut 在这里是过去分词, 说明 bread and butter。 cut 用于主动式时,可要求宾语 +形容词, 例如 cut the bread thin。
- 2. ... we just have a quiet evening at home. just 在这里的

意思是"仅仅","只是"。

- 3. ... except when they are on holiday, there are only the two of us at home. 意思是"除了他们度假的时候以外,家里只有我们两人"。为什么说 the two of us, 请参看第一册第 162 页注 1。
- 4. ... round the fire 意思是"围着炉火"。

p. 24.

- 1. ... and when that is over... over 在这里是付词,表示"结束", "完了"的意思。
- 2. ... works in his study at a book ... work at 的意思是 "致力于……"。
- 3. ... for a change,.. 意思是"为了改变一下",在这里相当于汉语"换换脑筋"。
- 4. ... and wherever he is, in the house or in the garden, there you will find Sally, too. wherever 的意思是"无论什么地方",这句话的意思是"无论他在哪儿,无论是在屋子里还是在花园里,你都会发现 Sally 也在那里"。
- 5. ... warmer and more cheerful than ever ever 的意思 是"任何时候",

p. 27.

- 1. He walks round to Mr. Priestley's house, round 在这里 是付词, walk round to 意思是"走到……去"。
- 2. ... if he has done any... any 在这里代表 any homework, 意思是"如果他做了家庭作业的话"。

第四课

p. 29.

- 1. You know, sir, I find that most of things that you want to know when you are first learning English are never in the books that teach you English. You know 在这里用作插入语, 也可说 as you know 或 don't you know, 意思是"你也知道"。when you are first learning English 意思是"当你初学英语的时候",说明 you want to know。这两个 you 和后面的 teach you 中的 you, 都是泛指,并不是指对方。
- 2. I am sorry to hear that. 意思是"我听到这样说很难过"。 sorry 后可接 for 短语或带 to 不定式。
- 3. ... they are all the easy things— to English prople; 这里用破折号 (一) 表明说到这里稍停一下,然后 补充说 to English people。
- 4. ... for insta ge, what ought I to say when I am introduced to someone? 意思是"例如、当我被介绍给某人时,我应该说什么?"
- 5. But that seems nonsense. 意思是"但是这似乎是废话"。 动词 seem 后面可直接加形容词或名词,也可加 to be 再加形容词或名词,例如这里也可说 But that seems to be nonsense. 此外 seem 还常用于 It seems 加 that 引出的副句的句型中,that 可省略,请参看前面第4页注3。

- 6. ... instead he asks me a question which I don't answer. instead 是付词,在这里的意思是"不那样做,却……"
- 7. ... but we don't think of "How do you do?" as a question,.. think of ... as 的意思是"把……看作……"。

p. 30.

- 1. I see. 意思是"我明白了"。
- 2. And when you meet someone or pass someone you know in the street... pass someone 的意思是"从某人后边超过他而走到前边去"。
- 3. I am never sure when I must say "Good afternoon" and when I must say "Good evening", sure 当 "有把握"讲时,后面可接 that 引出的副句,如 I am sure (that) he will come. ("我肯定他会来", that 可省略),也可象这里这样接疑问词引出的副句,这句话的意思是"我从来不能确定我什么时候该说"Good afternoon",什么时候该说"Good evening"。
- 4. ... I generally say "Good Morning" before I have had lunch... before 引出的副句总是表示后发生的事情,可是这里主句用现在一般时,而副句却用现在完成时,这是强调副句所说的动词未完成。过去完成时也有这种用法,例如 He left before he had finished his work. ("他没做完他的工作就走了")。
- 5. They scemed a little surprised. 意思是"他们似乎有点惊讶"。 a little 在这里是付词。关于 scem 的用法,请参看前面第 29 页注 5。
- 6. ... when you have been speaking with them and are

leaving. have been speaking 是现在完成进行时,表示动作从过去某时开始而延续下来,在这里如果用现在进行时 are leaving 则表示动作正在发生。

p. 31.

- 1. The right thing to say was "Hullo" ... 动词不定式 to say 说明名词 thing, 含有"应该说"的意思。
- 2. English people sometimes remark on the weather at the same time... remark on 的意思是"谈论", at the same time 是指"在说"Hullo"或"Good morning"等词语的同时"。
- 3. It is polite to agree and say: "Yes, isn't"。It 是形式主语, 真正的主语是不定式 to agree and say, 意即"表示同意并说"Yes, isn't it"才有礼貌"。
- 4. Many happy returns of the day. 这句话用于祝贺生日, 相当于汉语"长命百岁","祝你长寿"。

p. 32.

- 1. ... and l knock into someone by accident, what should I say? knock into 意思是"撞在……身上", should 在这里是情态动词,表示"应该"。
- 2. ... you can apologise by saying... 意思是"你可以说……来道歉", by + 动名词表示用某种方法。
- 3. ... and that ends the matter. 意思是"事情就算完了", ends the matter 即"结束这件事情"。
- 4. ... "That's all right" or "Never mind". 都相当于汉语的"没关系"或"不要紧"。
- 5. ... have to push past people who are already in their

places? 意思是"不得不从已经坐好的人旁边挤过去"。 past 在这里是介词,意思是"过"。

- 6. "Excuse me"相当于汉语"对不起",但是只用于要打 搅别人或要走开的场合,如果是因自己的过失而道歉,则 须说 I am sorry.
- 7. Very good, Hob! What do you want? Hob 用 Excuse me 来打断了 Mr. Priestley 的话,用得很对,因此 Mr. Priestley 说 very good。
- 8. Some of the other students... 意思是"其他学生中有几个人"。
- 9. "Would you like another piece of cake?" would you like 是询问"是否想要"。another 在这里是"再一"的意思。这句话相当于汉语"你还想再要一块且糕吗?"。

p. 33.

- 1. ...for once Hob is right. for once 的意思是"就这一次"。这句话的含意是"Hob 常常错,但这一次却对了"。
- 2. ... hy any chance... 意思是"万一", "碰巧"。
- 3. But if you don't want to run the tisk of missing cake in future... 意思是"但是如果你不想将来再冒错过旦糕的危险"。
- 4. It was most kind of you to help me. 相当于汉语"谢谢 您帮助了我"。关于这种句型,请参看前面第2页注3。
- 5. I had no idea what to say. 意思是"我根本不知道说什么好"。关于 what to say 这种结构,请参看第一册第 159 页注 3。
- 6. ... but often an Englishman looks rather confused when

someone thanks him and murmurs something like "Not at all", "Don't mention it" or "It's a pleasure"— and then quickly passes on to something else. looks rather confused 意思是"样子很窘", "Not at all", "Don't mention it"都相当于汉语"不用客气"。It's a pleasure 用于这个场合,也是这意思。passes on to something else 意思是"进而谈别的事情"。

else 接在 something 后,表示"某种别的东西"。我们在第一册第 161 页见过 cothing else,在本册第 6 页见过 anything else。此外还可说 something else, somebody else, anybody else, nobody else, somewhere else, anywhere else, nowhere else, what else? where else? 等, else 总是放在所说明的词后面。

7. It has helped me a great deal. 意思是"这对我有很大帮助"。a great deal 的意思是"大量"。

p. 34.

- 1. er 相当于汉语"呃",表示说话犹豫。
- 2. Now here are some exercises for you to do. 意思是"这是给你们做的一些练习"。for+宾语+带 to 不定式结构说明名词 exercises。