

主编 贺祥麟 陆煜泰

全新版

◎ 中学英语教材 (SEFC)

课文英汉对照译注

中学文言文对照注译

精品二合一

创意策划 李永桥

高中二年级(上)



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前言

贺祥麟

已经是半个世纪以前的事了,我小的时候,人们一致认为语文(当时叫“国文”)、英语(当时叫“英文”)和数学这三门课,是中学一切课程的基础,必须学好。现在看来,这一看法至今依然是正确的。即以英语来说,今天一个人能否学好英语,在很大程度上关系着他(她)毕生能否在自己专业上有成就,能否成为一个学有专长的人。今天在全世界许多学科的最新理论、最新学术和科技论文,绝大多数是用英语写的。如果你不懂英语,又怎样攀登自己专业的科学高峰,成为本学科、本行业卓有建树的专家呢?

这里,我觉得有必要进一步强调一下英语的重要性。大家都知道,汉语是全世界使用人口最多的语言,而英语在今天已成为全世界使用地区最广、在国际交流中最常用的语言。事实上英语已成为举世公认的“国际语言”。一般国际会议上使用的语言是英语;宣读论文用英语;国际流行的商品说明书主要用英语;乘飞机出国空中小姐讲的是英语;更为重要的是,因特网(Internet)^①使用的语言又是英语。这便愈益加重了英语的重要性。

说到电脑,我不能不顺便谈谈 20 世纪人类的这一伟大发明。20 世纪在人类科技和文化史上,是一个极为光辉灿烂的世纪。在这个世纪里,人类发明了电视机、传真机、复印机、人造卫星、程控电话、洲际巨型喷气客机和电脑,这一系列重大发明,使人类的国际交往愈益频繁,也愈益方便。用句形象的说法,我们的地球已越变越“小”了。特别是电脑的发明,我认为是人类科技史上空前伟大的发明,它为我们开辟了一个崭新的时代。电脑对人类的影响,将远远超过 18 世纪中叶在英国发生的“工业革命”。一部几千万字、卷帙浩繁的巨型百科全书可以存入一个小小的软盘内,在电脑上可随时查询资料,不仅有文字和彩色图片,而且还能奏乐!^② 科学家已经预言,不要多少年,人们便可足不出户,在自己家靠电脑任意选择,去听全世界许多国家著名学者在大学里讲课。这将是如何伟大的“奇迹”,给我们的学习能带来多大好处!再举一例,1995 年清华大学化学系一女同学身罹重疾,先是头昏,腹部严重痉挛,四肢剧痛,被送入北京某著名医院时已处于昏迷状态,不省人事。医院替她做了各种试验和检查,均查不出病因,大夫束手无策。在此生死关头,她的一二位友人忽然想起,何不通过联了网的电脑,去试问问国外医学专家。他们便在电脑中用英语发出 SOS(紧急呼救)信号,简述患者病状,请求援助。几秒钟后,这一消息便通过卫星传到美国俄亥俄州和加州、德国温斯陀佛、印度新德里、英国爱丁堡等地的著名医院。各方名医纷纷献策,提出患者可能是铊(thallium,一种剧毒的金

^① 按:Internet 为近年来国际科技界新造词语之一,国外一些 20 世纪 90 年代初出版的词典或百科全书均尚未收入此词,“因特网”是其中文译名。

^② 笔者 1995 年 9 月访美,曾查阅电脑储存的百科全书内“中国”条目,当屏幕上一显示出“China”时,不但出现五星红旗,而且电脑还奏出国歌《义勇军进行曲》的悠扬乐曲!



属)中毒,请医生检查病人体内的铊含量。这一查不打紧,证实了果然是铊中毒——患者血液内铊的含量,竟是正常人的 1000 倍!于是,再根据各方名医的建议,对病人对症下药,全力抢救,终于把这位女学生从死神手中抢夺了回来!这一事例固然说明了电脑的巨大作用,它同时也雄辩滔滔地说明了掌握英语的绝对必要。正因为如此,不少人都说学好英语是青少年进入 21 世纪、成为 21 世纪“合格公民”的必不可少的“签证”。同学们,英语这等重要,我们能不学好它吗?

英语属印欧语系西日耳曼语分支,而汉语则属于汉藏语系,二者间相差太远,这便造成了中国青少年学英语的困难。我们现行的中学英语课本总的说来编得不错,问题是单靠课本,甚至于再加上老师课堂讲授仍然不够,因为英语的语法、语言习惯、句子构造等和汉语差别太大,我国的初学者要真正理解和掌握它,并不容易。我们的青少年学生,迫切需要一本密切联系课本、与每课课文同步前进的辅导读物或“自学良友”,以补充课堂教学之不足。

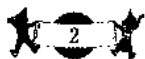
为了适应中学英语学习者的这一需要,我们根据英语的特点,针对中国学生学好英语的特殊困难,编写出自初中一年级至高中三年级一整套《中学英语教材课文英汉对照译注》。这套书的编写原则是按照中学英语最新课文的内容,译注结合,把中学英语教学大纲中要求掌握的基础知识,分别贯穿在各课注释中,循序渐进,既有知识性,又带有工具性、可读性、实用性,使之真正对学生学习课文有所帮助。在翻译方面有一新的作法或特色,即:把课文全文逐句先举出英语原句,再逐字逐词直译为汉语,然后再把一整句译为忠实流畅、规范化的汉语句子。把英语直译为汉语这一全新的作法,并不是我们的“发明”,而是根据多年来国内外教外国人学汉语行之有效的办法,改用在帮助中国学生学英语方面。这样做的好处,不仅可以减少学生查字典或找出汉语释义的麻烦,更重要的是为了使从英语原句、汉语直译和汉语通译三种句子比较中,弄清楚英汉两种语言的语法、句子结构、表达方法的差异,既掌握英语精髓,又避免“中国式英语”的错误,同时还可以加强学生英译汉的能力,收到“事半功倍”之效果。在注释方面,我们强调难词、强调重视英语习惯用法,在比较准确地用汉语解释了英语词语的含义后,列举英语例句,附以例句的译文,做到“举一反三”,使学生不但理解英语词语,而且能活学活用,触类旁通,掌握有关词语的用法。我国唐代著名文学家、被誉为“文起八代之衰”的散文大师韩愈说过“业精于勤”,英语里也有一句尽人皆知的名言“Practice makes perfect”(实践产生完美,即“熟能生巧”之义)。这两句话的意思一样,凡事必须勤学多练,精益求精。我诚挚地希望本书的“小读者”们,能充分利用这一套书为他们提供的方便和有利条件,紧密扣着课文,勤学苦练,锲而不舍,把英语学好,为今后自己的学习和事业,在英语这方面,打下坚实基础。

中小学是一个长知识的黄金时代。学习英语应该也可以做到既学了一门外语,也增长了知识。这在汉语叫“一举两得”,英语则是“To kill two birds with one stone”(一石双鸟,或一箭双雕)。我们在编写中注意到这一问题。本书课文注释中的例句,知识性较强,学习了可以扩大知识面,增加各方面的常识。这,也算是学英语中一个可贵的“副产品”吧!

这一套书由广西师范大学外语系陆煜泰教授和我一同主编,同时还请了广西师范大学外语系一些骨干教师及广西一些地、市富有长期教学经验、有成就的英语教研员协助编写。全书从编写到最后定稿均由陆教授和我共同主持。

人无完人,金无足赤,同样,书也决无“完书”。本书限于编写者水平,加上编写时间紧迫,缺点及错误势难避免,敬请各方面专家、学者和中学英语教师及同学不吝赐教,帮助我们纠正错误。

谨以此书献给祖国广大中学生和英语教师,并祝我国中学英语教学水平和学习质量不断提高!





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Disneyland

迪斯尼乐园

课文全译

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. 卡尔已离开三藩市,现在迪斯尼乐园工作。他在回答游客们的问题。

A Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to
对不起, 你能告诉我到睡美人城堡的
the Sleeping Beauty Castle?
路吗?

C Yes. Go straight ahead till you see the
可以。一直往前走,直到入口处。
entrance. It's about four hundred yards
城堡在这条街上,(离这儿)400
down^① this street.
码左右。

B Excuse me. How can I get to^② Bear
对不起, 到熊国怎么走?
Country?

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
穿过大门,你就可以在门那边找到通往熊
entrance to^③ Bear Country on the other
国的入口处。
side.

B Thanks very much.
多谢。

D Excuse me. Are the horse-drawn streetcars free?
对不起, 乘坐这些马车免费吗?

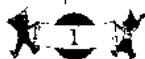
C Yes, they're free. But there's usually a long line.
是的,免费。 但常常要排长队。
You can join the line^④ behind the clock tower.
你可以到钟楼后面排队。

D Where's the Tomorrow Land Building?
未来世界大厦在哪儿?

C The Tomorrow Land Building? It's behind the
你问未来世界大厦? 它在睡美人城
Sleeping Beauty Castle. Just take this street^⑤
堡后面。 走这条街,拐个弯就到
round to the right of the castle. It's about 400
城堡的右侧。 离这儿约 400
yards from here.
码。

E Excuse me, please. Where's the nearest men's
劳驾, 离这儿最近的男厕所在哪
room^⑥?
儿?

C Go down this street till you get to the clock
从这条街一直走到钟楼,
tower. Then you'll see the sign for the rest
你就可以看到厕所的牌子。
rooms.





① down 沿着(从市中心往市郊或由上往下)

Go down this road and you'll find the post office. 沿着这条路走,你就可以找到邮局了。

Three days later they went down the river. 三天后,他们沿着小河而下。

② get to 到达 = reach, arrive in/at

Telephone me as soon as you get to Beijing. 你一到北京就给我打电话。

When we got to Disneyland, the tickets had been sold out. 当我们到达迪斯尼乐园的时候,票已经卖完了。

③ entrance to的入口,常接 to 的名词还有 entrance, key, answer, visit 等。

Please talk something about your visit to Japan. 请谈谈你去日本的访问。

④ join 有“参加某团体或参加某活动”之义,如 join the Young Pioneer(参加少先队)。

⑤ take this street 里的 take 为“走……路”之义。例如:

You should take this road if you want to see the Tomorrow Land Building. 如果你想看未来世界大厦的话,你应该走这条路。

It's a waste of time to take this way! 走这条路简直就是浪费时间!

⑥ men's room 或 gentlemen's room 男厕所, women's room 或 ladies' room 女厕所,也可以统称为 water closet,简写成 WC。还可以说 washroom(盥洗室), lavatory 或 toilet。俚语还有 go to the bushes 上厕所。

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,并回答如下问题: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. Disney's greatest wish was to be a famous artist. When he was a young man, he went to a newspaper office in Kansas City where he was famous. 年轻的时侯, 他曾去过他居住的堪萨斯城的一家报馆。 He had some friends who worked in the office there. He took along^① some of his pictures in the living. 他有几个朋友在那家报馆里工作。 他带去自己的几幅画, none of^② getting a job there. However, he had no luck. They looked at his pictures and said, "Sorry, 希望在那儿找到一份工作。 然而, 他却不走运。 他们看了他的画, 说:“对不起, young man. We don't think^③ there's anything of interest in your pictures.” 年轻人。 我们认为你的画毫无吸引人之处。”

Disney's friends tried to encourage him. "Don't worry, Walt. We like your pictures. They're very good.

迪斯尼的朋友们努力鼓励他,说: “别担心,沃尔特。 我们喜欢你的画。 你的画很好嘛。

We're sure you'll be well-known as^④ an artist before long.”

我们确信不久你会成为著名的艺术家的。”

Disney did not lose heart^①. He continued to draw lots of pictures. His family was poor and he used to^② sit in the family garage and draw pictures there. One day a mouse came into the garage and played in the garage. Disney stopped drawing and watched the mouse. The mouse came towards him, so he gave the mouse a piece of bread. Then the mouse came and sat on his desk. Day after day^③ the mouse came back and was given more bread. In this way^④ over several days the artist and his mouse became good friends.

迪斯尼并不灰心丧气，他继续画了许多画。他家庭贫困，因此常常坐在他家的车库里作画。有一天，一只老鼠进到他的车库里，在地板上跑来跑去玩耍。迪斯尼停止画画，注视着老鼠。老鼠朝他走来，他就给它一片面包。于是老鼠走过来，坐在他的画桌上。老鼠天天回来，迪斯尼给它更多的面包。这样过了好几天，艺术家和他的老鼠便结成好朋友。

Some years later, Disney moved to the west coast of the USA. He tried to get work as an artist, but still he was unsuccessful. One day he remembered the mouse that used to come out in his father's garage. He picked up his pencil and started to draw. Day after day he experimented and drew different pictures of the mouse that he had known. At last he was pleased with^⑤ one of his pictures of the mouse. He called it Mickey Mouse.

几年之后，迪斯尼迁到美国西海岸。他努力找到一份艺术家干的工作，但仍然没有成功。有一天，他想起过去常常出现在他父亲车库里的老鼠。他拿起铅笔，开始画画。日复一日，他反复尝试，画他所熟悉的那只老鼠，画了一幅幅不同的图画。最后，他对自己所画的其中一幅老鼠画感到满意，并把画中的老鼠称作米老鼠。

Disney's success as a cartoon-maker had begun. He soon drew other cartoon characters like Donald Duck and during the 1920s and 1930s he made scores of cartoons about them. These cartoons were all short ones. Before the days of television, they used to be shown in cinemas all over the country before the main film was shown. Later Walt Disney made longer films. All of them were liked very much by children. Disney died in 1966. But the studios which he started are still busy today, producing^⑥ more and interesting films.

作为一位卡通片制作者，迪斯尼开始成功了。不久他又画了其他如唐老鸭之类的卡通片人物，并在20世纪20年代至30年代期间制作了许多关于米老鼠和唐老鸭的卡通片。这些卡通片都是短片。在电视时代出现之前，全国的电影院以前常常先放映这些卡通片，然后才放映主片。后来沃尔特·迪斯尼制作了更长的片子。孩子们喜欢所有这些片子。迪斯尼于1966年逝世。但是，他创办的电影制片厂仍然忙于制作更多的、有趣的影片。



① take along 随身携带

He took along an umbrella when going out. 他出去的时候带了一把雨伞。

Why didn't you take your girl friend along to the cinema last night? 你昨晚为什么不带你的女朋友去看电影呢?

② in the hope of 抱有……的希望

He went there in the hope of meeting some of his old friends. 他到那儿去，希望能见到一些老朋友。

She called on me in the hope of getting help from me. 她拜访我是为了从我这儿得到帮助。

③ We don't think ... 由 think, believe, suppose 引导的否定宾语从句，否定词要前移。

I don't think he is right. 我认为他不对。

They didn't believe that we could finish the task. 他们认为我们完不成任务。

④ be well-known as 作为……而闻名

Einstein was well-known as a scientist. 爱因斯坦作为科学家而闻名。

Mr Geldof is well-known as a pop star. 盖尔多夫先生是一位有名的流行歌星。

⑤ lose heart 失去信心

Don't lose heart. You'll succeed sooner or later. 别灰心,你迟早会成功的。

He lost heart because he failed again and again. 因为再三失败,所以他失去了信心。

⑥ used to do sth. 过去常常做某事

My mother used to help the blind man. 我母亲过去常常帮助那位盲人。

I used to swim in the winter when I was young. 我年轻时常去冬泳。

⑦ day after day 日复一日地

The workers did the same work in the factory day after day. 工人们日复一日地做着相同的工作。

The scientists felt tired because they worked day after day. 那些科学家因为日复一日地工作而感到累了。

⑧ in this way=by this means 用这种方法

Only in this way can we learn English well. 只有用这种方法,我们才能把英语学好。

Put the foods in the fridge. In this way you can keep them fresh. 把那些食物放在冰箱里,这样就可以使食物保鲜。

⑨ be pleased with 对……感到满意

Our English teacher is very pleased with us. 我们的英语老师对我们很满意。

The young couple are very pleased with their new house. 那对年轻夫妇对他们的新房子很满意。

⑩ be busy doing sth. 是“忙于做某事”的意思, busy 后跟动词的-ing 形式,在句中用作伴随状语。

The children went to school, singing and laughing all the way. 孩子们上学了,一路上又唱又笑。

He sat at the desk, thinking about the problem they met recently. 他坐在桌旁,思考着他们最近遇到的问题。

1. Reading comprehension 阅读理解

DISNEYLAND

迪斯尼乐园

The company that Walt Disney started does not just make films. In 1955 Walt Disney himself opened
沃尔特·迪斯尼创办的公司不仅仅制作影片。 1955年,沃尔特·迪斯尼亲自开办

the first Disney park. This was Disneyland in Los Angeles on the west coast of the USA. Later, Disney World
了第一个迪斯尼公园。这就是美国西海岸洛杉矶的迪斯尼乐园。 后来,迪斯尼世界于

was opened on the east coast, in Florida, in 1971. It cost between \$500 and \$600 million to build^①
1971年在东海岸的佛罗里达开放。 1983年日本开放的东京迪斯尼乐园以及1992年在法

Tokyo Disneyland opened in Japan in 1983, and Euro Disney opened in France in 1992.
国开放的欧洲迪斯尼乐园共耗资5亿至6亿美元。

All the Disney parks are operated by the same company. The workers have very strict orders. They

所有这些迪斯尼乐园均由同一家公司经营。

工作人员得严格遵守规章制度。 他们

must wear clean shoes and clean trousers. The men are not allowed to have beards. If the workers have
必须穿干净的鞋子和干净的裤子。 男工作人员不许留胡须。 如果工作人员要留长

long hair, it must be tied back. They always smile, and are always friendly and polite to visitors.
发, 必须把头发扎在脑后。 他们总是微笑着, 对游客总是友好礼貌。
The parks are the cleanest parks that you can imagine^②.
这些公园是你想象的干净的公园。

In Disneyland you can find all the characters from Walt Disney's films. The Sleeping Beauty Castle
在迪斯尼乐园里,你可以看到沃尔特·迪斯尼影片里所有的角色。 睡美人城堡是游客最喜爱的
is a favourite place for visitors. You get a wonderful view^③ from the top of the tower. You can see as
一个地方。 从塔顶上你可看到一幅极好的景色。 你可以极目远眺,
far as^④ the coast. Many of the streets in Disneyland are built to look like^⑤ streets in the USA in the 1890s.
看见海岸。 迪斯尼乐园里的许多街道,修建得像美国 19 世纪 90 年代的街道。
People walk around wearing nineteenth-century clothes^⑥.
人们穿着 19 世纪的服装在街上走来走去。

The Tomorrow Land is very interesting. You can go inside a spaceship and drive one too. In the Future
未来世界是非常有趣的地方。 你可以进入一艘太空船里,还可以驾驶太空船。 在未来住宅
House, everything is worked by the computer. If you press one button, a machine cuts the grass in the
里, 一切都由电脑操作。 如果你按一下按钮, 一台机器就在花园里割草。
garden. If you press another, your meal is prepared and heated for you; then it is brought on^⑦ along
如果你按另一个按钮,饭菜就预备好了,并为你保温, 然后饭菜就沿着一条很小的铁
a very small railway line to your seat in front of your television so that you don't even have to stand up
路线送到你电视机前的座位上来, 因此当你需要的时候,你就不用不着站起来。
when you get what you need.



① "It cost between \$ 500 and \$ 600 million to build ..." 中的 it 是形式上的主语,真正的主语是动词不定式 to build 短语。又如:

It cost me 30 yuan to buy this dictionary. 买这本词典花了我 30 元钱。

动词 cost 属不规则动词,其过去式、过去分词形式均为 cost。

② 这是一个含定语从句的复合句。在定语从句中,先行词被形容词最高级修饰时,定语从句的关系代词常用 that,而不用 which。

This is the best novel that I've ever read. 这是我读过的最好的小说。

The biggest dam that has ever been built in China is the Three Gorges Dam. 已建的大坝中,三峡大坝是中国最大的。

③ "get(have) a ... view(of) ..." 的意思是“看见……的景色”。如:

From the top of the hill we can get a bird's-eye view of the city. 从山顶我们可鸟瞰城市的全景。

④ as far as 远到

He used to take a walk after supper, often as far as two or three miles. 他以前吃过晚饭常去散步,往往最远走两三英里。

You can drive as far as the sea shore. 你可以一直开车到海边。

⑤ look like 看起来像

It looks like salt, but it is sugar. 它看起来像盐,其实是糖。

Let's hurry; it looks like rain. 快点,像是要下雨了。

⑥ wearing nineteenth-century clothes 是现在分词短语作状语,表示伴随性的动作。wear 和 put on 意思有所不同,wear 是“穿着”,表状态;put on 是“穿上”,表动作。试比较:

She put on her coat and went out. 她穿上大衣便走出去。

She liked wearing her red coat. 她喜欢穿她的红大衣。

⑦ bring on 带来

The first dish that was brought on was fried potato crisps. 端上来的第一道菜是油炸薯条。

Water pollution often brings on diseases. 水污染常常引起疾病。

Lesson 4

第4课

1. Writing 写

Fill in the blanks with the words that are given to you. Some of them are used more than once.

用所给的词填空,有些词用一次以上。

to of over more in across who on about into through but round

Last week we went on a visit to Tokyo Disneyland. On the first day we went to the Magic Castle. I thought it was going to be interesting, but in fact it wasn't. I don't like cartoon characters very much. I prefer real films to cartoons. There were lots of good rides, though. On one ride we got on the small carriages of a train. We went through holes in the rock, across bridges, over a dam and into the water. It was wonderful.

On the second day of our trip, the organizer took us to the film studios. This was much more interesting. The studios were opened ten years ago and they employ about 350 people. We walked round the town that they had built for a film. The houses had fronts but no backs. Then we watched two men who were having a fight. One of them was pushed through a shop window, but he wasn't hurt. The window was made of sugar.

We were not allowed to take any food with us, so we had to buy our lunch in the park. I had no idea it was going to be so expensive.

上星期我们去游览东京迪斯尼乐园。第一天,我们去了神秘城堡。我想那地方会很有趣,但事实上并不是。我不很喜欢卡通片里的角色。和卡通片相比,我更喜欢真正的影片。不过,有许多乘车的游览倒很不错。有一次,我们上了一列火车的小车厢。我们穿过岩洞,跨过几座桥,在水坝上及在水里行驶。真是棒极了!

我们游览的第二天,组团人带我们去参观电影制片厂。这里更有趣得多。制片厂是十年前开放的,雇了约350人。在他们建筑的摄影城里,我们逛了一圈。城里的房子只有正面,没有背面。过后,我们观看两个人打斗。其中一个人被推向橱窗,将玻璃打碎,但他却没有受伤,因为玻璃是糖做的。

我们不许随身带食品,因此得在公园里买午餐。我没想到午餐会那么贵。



知识点击

① though, 可是, 副词, 一般放在句末, 常用逗号与句子分开。

He said he would come; he didn't, though. 他说他会来, 可是他并没有来。

I've a bit of cold. It's nothing much, though. 我有点感冒, 不过并不严重。

课后解答

Lesson 1

2.

Clock Tower	Bear Country	The Big Thunder Mountain Railroad
Tomorrow Land Building	Sleeping Beauty Castle	Cinderella's Castle

Lesson 2

2. (1)D (2)D (3)A (4)C (5)B

3. (9) (5) (3) (8) (But) (2) (6) (One day) (7) (Some years later) (4) (1) (10)

Lesson 3

1. took; went; getting; interested; encourage; lose; continued; sit/stay; draw; came; played; stopped; watched; came; gave; sat; came; given; became
2. (1) All Walt Disney Company does is not just to make films or cartoons. It also opens parks.
(2) The first Disneyland in the world was opened in Los Angeles in 1955.
(3) Disney World cost between \$ 500 and \$ 600 million to build.
(4) The workers in the Disney parks are not allowed to have beards.
(5) In the Disneyland you can see all the characters from Walt Disney's films.
(6) In the parks you can see streets and people wearing nineteenth-century clothes.
(7) In the Sleeping Beauty Castle you can get a wonderful view from the top of the tower.
3. (1) I thought there was only one Disney park in the world.
(2) I believed that he had been to Florida Disneyland in the USA.
(3) I noticed that the workers in the Disney parks always smiled.
(4) I found that the Sleeping Beauty Castle was a favourite place for visitors.
(5) I discovered that everything in the Future House was worked by the computer.
(6) I knew that he was a little angry with me.
(7) I'm sure that the studios which Disney started are still busy today.
(8) I considered that it was good for children to watch cartoons.

Lesson 4

1. played; think; remembered; told; loved; disliked; sounded; has been; discovered; listening; heard; gave; draw
2. A9 B7 C5 D4 E3 F8 G2 H6 I1
3. (1) They didn't think that these pictures were interesting.
(2) I believe that she will be strict with herself.
(3) She found that everything here is controlled by the computer.
(4) We don't know whether she can come or not.
(5) He thinks that you'd better go to Guangzhou by train.
(6) He asked me to tell you that he was too busy to see you off at the airport.

Unit 1 Revision

1. (1) C (2) B (3) A (4) B (5) A
2. (1) where I can get/buy this dictionary
(2) how she is now
(3) why Japan wanted to build Tokyo Disneyland
(4) that you shouldn't do it
(5) what I can do for you
(6) when we first met
(7) who sent me to the hospital
(8) who/whom this watch belongs to
3. (1) as (2) with (3) In (4) up; into (5) along (6) for (7) by (8) through; to (9) to

Listening practice

- 1~2. the Film studios; the Tomorrow Land; the Adventure Land; the Sleeping Beauty Castle; the Mountain Train
3. a T-shirt; a necklace; a hat; toys for her sister's children; presents for her friends
4. (1) make sure you go to (2) can spend (3) is there to do (4) can go to (5) from all over the world

No smoking, please!

请勿吸烟!

课文全译

Lesson 5 第 5 课

1. Dialogue 对话

Wang Bing has just started working at a film studio. He's in Hank's office. 王冰刚开始在电影制片厂里工作。他在汉克的办公室里。

Wang Bing: Do you mind if I smoke?^①

王冰: 我吸烟你介意吗?

Hank: I'm sorry, but it's not allowed.

汉克: 对不起, 这是不允许的。

Wang Bing: Would you mind if I smoked^②

王冰: 我在隔壁办公室吸烟可以吗?
in the office next door?

Hank: I'm afraid all these offices are non-

汉克: 恐怕这些办公室都是非吸烟办公室。
smoking offices.

Wang Bing: Oh dear! Where can I go if I

王冰: 天啊! 我该到什么地方吸烟

want to smoke a cigarette?
呢?

Hank: You can smoke in the entrance hall. Or

汉克: 你可在门厅里吸烟。当然,

outside, of course.

你还可以在室外吸烟。

Wang Bing: Thanks. I wonder if I could use your

王冰: 谢谢。我想知道是否可以用你的电话。
phone^③

Hank: Sure. Go ahead.^④

当然, 请便。



① "Do you mind if ...?" 常用来表示请求许可的意思, 意思是“如果……, 你介意吗?”。

Do you mind if I open the window? 如果我打开窗子, 你介意吗?

Do you mind if I take one of these books? 如果我拿走这些书中的一本, 你介意吗?

② "Would you mind if I did sth.?" 意思是: “如果……, 你介意吗?” if 从句中的动词是虚拟结构, 常用过去时。

Would you mind if I returned the book the day after tomorrow? 后天还书你是否介意?

Would you mind if I handed in my homework after class? 如果我课后交作业你介意吗?

③ "I wonder if I can/could do ..." 意思是“我想知道我是否可以……”, 用于表示请求对方允许自己干某事的

意思。常用的答语有:

肯定答语:

Sure. Go ahead. 好的,请吧。

Yes. Please do. 好的,请吧。

Of course. /Sure. 当然可以。

否定答语:

I'm sorry, but ... 对不起,可是……

I'm afraid not. 恐怕不行吧。

You'd better not. 最好不。

No, please don't. 不行。

I wonder if I could ask you for help. 我不知道是否能叫你帮忙。

I wonder if I can borrow your dictionary. 我不知道是否能借你的字典。

④ Go ahead. 好的;行。

— I wonder if I can begin my work now. 我想知道我是否可以现在就开始工作了。

— Sure. Go ahead. 行呀,做吧。

Lesson 6

第6课

1. Reading comprehension 阅读理解

Read the passage to see if these sentences are true;

1) Chinese people smoke more than British people.

2) In Britain more women smoke than men.

阅读短文,看这些句子是否真实:

1) 中国人比英国人吸烟多。

2) 在英国,吸烟者女人多于男人。

NO SMOKING, PLEASE! (1)

请勿吸烟! (1)

At present about 38% of the Chinese population smoke. 89% of smokers are male. Every year, millions

目前,中国人口中约有38%的人吸烟。 89%的吸烟者是男性。 每年有数以百万计的

of smokers die because of illnesses which are caused by smoking tobacco

人由于吸烟引起的疾病而死亡。

The Chinese government receives a lot of money from sales of tobacco; in 1989 it received about 24

中国政府从烟草销售中获得巨额收入; 1989年的收入约为240亿元。

billion yuan. But in the same year, cigarette smoking cost the government even more money, about 28

但是在同一年, 吸烟使政府付出更多的钱, 约为280

billion yuan. Smokers cost the government a lot of money for two reasons. First, money is spent looking

亿元。 说吸烟者使政府耗资巨大的原因有两个。

第一,政府要花钱来照料因吸

after people with illnesses which have been caused by smoking. Second, many fires are caused by smokers.

烟而患病的人。

第二,许多火灾是由吸烟者引起的。

People who smoke in bed often fall asleep while they are smoking. The bedclothes catch fire and the

躺在床上吸烟的人,经常在吸烟的时候睡着了。

先是床单着火,然后整个房子可能被

whole house may be burnt down^③.

烧毁。

China produces one third^④ of the world's cigarettes. Each day, about 220 million packets of cigarettes
中国生产世界 1/3 的香烟。 每一天,中国人大约吸 2.2 亿包的香烟。

are smoked by Chinese. This is good news for the tobacco companies, but bad news for the health of the
这对烟草公司来说是个好消息, 但对整个民族的健康来说却是个坏
nation. Every year, tobacco companies must persuade^⑤ new people to start smoking cigarettes. This is
消息。 每年烟草公司必须设法使不吸烟的人开始吸烟。 这是因
because each year millions of smokers die from^⑥ the habit.
为每一年有数以百万计的瘾君子死掉。

In Britain, which has a population of only 58 million people, 110,000 people die from smoking each
英国仅有 5800 万人口, 但每一年就有 11 万人因吸烟而死去。
year. The chance^⑦ is that one smoker in four will die from smoking.

每四个吸烟者当中就可能会有一个因吸烟而死亡。

In Britain, sales of cigarettes have been reduced by^⑧ 30% in the last ten years. Just under a third
在过去的十年里,英国香烟的销售量下跌了 30%。 现在只有不到人口
of the population now smokes, about 17 million people. In the 16~19 age group, 32% of women smoke,
总数的 1/3 的人, 约 1700 万人吸烟。 在 16 岁至 19 岁年龄组里,有 32% 的妇女吸烟,
compared to^⑨ 28% of men. However, in the 20~24 age group, 39% of women smoke and 38% of
而男子只有 28%。 然而, 在 20 岁至 24 岁年龄组里,有 39% 的妇女吸烟,而男子只有 38%。
men. The problem is that 300 people are dying each day from illnesses caused by smoking. Therefore,
问题是,每一天将有 300 人由于吸烟引起的疾病而死去。 因此,
if the tobacco companies want to remain^⑩ in business, they have to encourage more young people to start smoking.
如果烟草公司想继续保持营业的话,就得鼓励更多的年轻人开始吸烟。

2. Writing 写

Read the passage and fill in the blanks. 读短文,并填空。

"No Smoking" signs appear everywhere in our city. They can be seen in hospitals, schools, meeting rooms, theatres, musical halls, exhibition centres, museums, libraries, shopping centres, trains, buses, waiting rooms and offices. This is welcomed by all the non-smokers, especially women and children. It means that they can enjoy cleaner air, which is better for their health. Many smokers also support the ban on smoking in public places. They think that this will help them kick their smoking habit. Some heavy smokers are not so happy, but they say "It makes no difference because most of these places have been saying 'no' to us for quite a long time." Cigarette sellers do not seem to worry as they are quite sure that the ban will hardly cut the number of cigarette buyers.

"禁止吸烟"的牌子在我们城市处处皆是。在医院、学校、会议室、剧院、音乐厅、展览中心、博物馆、图书馆、购物中心、火车、公共汽车、候车室及办公室均可看到"禁止吸烟"的牌子。所有的非吸烟者对此表示欢迎,特别是妇女和儿童。也就是说他们可以享受更干净的空气,这对他们的健康更有好处。许多吸烟者也支持在公共场合禁止吸烟。他们认为这可帮助他们戒烟。一些烟鬼感到不高兴,但他们也说:"这些牌子对我们无关紧要,因为这些地方大部分早就对我们说'不'。"销售香烟的人似乎不担心"禁止吸烟"会减少买烟的人数,他们对此深信不疑。

知识点击

- ① because of: 因为, 其后常接名词、代词或动名词等。类似的词有: due to, owing to, thanks to, on account of 等, 但 because 后接从句。

He was absent this morning because of the car accident. 因为车祸他今天早上缺席。

She got very excited because of the news. 由于那条新闻, 她很兴奋。

- ② catch fire: 着火。类似的词语有 be on fire 或 set ... on fire。但 catch fire 表动作, 而 be on fire 表状态。

The theatre caught fire last night because of smoking. 由于吸烟, 昨晚剧院起火了。

I had left the house when it caught fire. 房屋着火的时候, 我已经离开了。

- ③ burn down 是“烧掉”或“烧毁”的意思。

London was burnt down by a big fire in 1666. 1666 年伦敦被一场大火烧毁了。

- ④ one third: 三分之一。分数表达法: 分子用基数词, 分母用序数词, 当分子大于等于二时, 序数词用复数形式。

One third of the students are from the countryside. 三分之一的学生来自农村。

Three fifths of the trees were blown down in the hurricane. 五分之三的树在那次飓风中刮倒了。

- ⑤ persuade sb. to do sth.: 说服某人做某事。try to persuade sb. to do sth. = advise sb. to do sth.: 建议某人做某事(劝说但未成功)。

I persuaded him not to smoke again. 我说服了他不再吸烟了。

Tom felt much better now because mother had persuaded him to take the medicine. 汤姆现在感觉好多了, 因为母亲说服了他服了那些药。

- ⑥ die from: 死于, 用于因疾病或情感以外的原因而造成的死亡。如: 伤口(wound), 突然地掉下来(sudden fall), 事故(accident)。

His father died from smoking last August. 去年 8 月, 他父亲死于吸烟。

Their pet died from the car accident, too. 他们的宠物也死于车祸。

比较: die of: 死于, 用于因疾病或情感等(fever 高烧, age 年老, hunger 饥饿, loneliness 孤独)引起的死亡。

- ⑦ chance 可能性

Chances are that the new machine will arrive tomorrow. 新机械可能明天运到。

There is still a chance that the sick child will get well. 这个生病的孩子还有可能会好的。

- ⑧ by 在句中表程度, 作“以”讲。

The production of medicine has increased by 10% since January. 自 1 月以来, 药品生产量增长了 10%。

- ⑨ compared to: 和……相比。在句中是过去分词作状语, 相当于 compared with。compare ... to ... 意为“把……比作……”, compare ... with ... 意为“和……相比”。这时 to 和 with 不能互换。

Cars production rose 25%, compared to/with the first three months of this year. 与今年头三个月相比, 汽车产量提高了 25%。

Compared to many women, she was indeed very fortunate. 和许多妇女相比, 她确实是很幸运的了。

- ⑩ remain: (继续)保持, 后接形容词、名词、过去分词或介词短语作表语。

It was late in the evening, but he remained absorbed in thought. 已经是深夜了, 但是他还在沉思。

Peter became a news reporter but John remained a woodcutter. 彼得成了新闻记者, 而约翰还是一名伐木工人。