

高等学校文科非英语专业

# 英语第三册教材辅导

俞圆圆 编

ENGLISH

机械工业出版社

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## 前 言

本书是根据复旦大学编写的高等学校文科教材英语(非英语专业用)第三册而编写的教学参考书。内容包括课文中常用词汇、习语、句型和重点语法的讲解,旁及翻译技巧、背景知识、构词法等。书中附有英文和汉文解释,可供有关教师、在校学生和广大英语自学者参考。

课文教学是培养阅读能力的主要项目,也是打好语言基础的一个重要环节。本书旨在通过对课文比较详细地讲解,便于教师精讲多练,可视学生实际情况从中取舍,并便于学生和自学者预习与复习课文,掌握教材的重点和难点,提高运用语言的能力。

本书是按原书顺序逐课逐段编写的。作为该教材的补充注释。在编写过程中参考了不少书刊、辞典的论述和句例,不一一注明,谨此致谢。此外,承蒙王聘余、王德华,许弢同志审阅,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

限于编者水平,书中定有不少缺点和错误,欢迎读者批评指正。

编者

## 本书所用缩略语

adj.	adjective	形容词
adv.	adverb	副词
AmE	American English	美国英语
BrE	British English	英国英语
conj.	conjunction	连接词
esp.	especially	特别
interj.	interjection	感叹词
neg.	negative	否定的
n.	noun	名词
p.p.	past participle	过去分词
phr.	phrase	词组
pred.	predicative	表语
prep.	preposition	介词
syn.	synonym	同义词
usu.	usually	通常
v.	verb	动词

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## Lesson One THE PRESENT 礼物

1. present 这个词可用作名词、动词和形容词，注意发音和词义的区别。

present [ˈpresnt] (n.), gift. 礼物。

present [priˈsnt] (v.), to offer. 赠。

present [ˈprezent] (adj.), being in the place talked of or understood, existing now. 出席的，现有(存)的。

比较：present 和 gift

These two words are applied to anything, large or small, that is given without expectation of return. They may be used interchangeably to denote things given to another. However, "present" is a less formal word than "gift" and is more likely to be applied to things of nominal cost, while "gift" may suggest a donation of considerable value. 这两个名词都表示“礼物”。可指任何大的或小的礼物。一般说来，可以通用。但 present 在用法上没有 gift 那样正式，常用于指不很贵重的礼物。而 gift 则可指较贵重的礼物，有时有“捐赠”的意思。它比较着重送礼人的诚意，带有一定的感情色彩。

Each child brought a present (gift) to the teacher. 每个孩子都给老师带来了礼物。

This was given me as a birthday (or : Christmas) gift (present). 这是人家送给我的生日礼物(或：圣诞节礼物)。

The foundation made a gift of a million dollars to the

university. 基金会赠给这所大学一百万美元。

I'll make you a present of it. 我可以把这个送给你。

(to make someone a present of something 是口语化固定用法, 不宜用 gift。)

2. She got up early to be ready for the post. 为了等候邮件, 她一大早就起床做准备了。

1) ready : (adj.) -ier, -iest : in the condition for doing something. We can say "to be ready for something(or : someone)". 为……做准备。指“事”或“人”。ready 作表语用, 注意句型中介词用 for, 介词 for 后可跟某事或某人。

Have you got everything ready for the party? 你已为舞会做好一切准备了吗?

They got ready for a journey. 他们做好了旅行的准备。

She is helping the teacher (to) get ready for today's parents' meeting. 她正帮老师为今天的家长会做准备工作。

We'll have everything ready for you. 我们将为你准备好一切。

It's time for class. Let's get ready. 上课了, 快准备好。  
“to be ready to do something” 用于说明“自愿做某事”或“准备去做某事”。

About an hour later, I was ready to go. 大约一小时后, 我就准备走了。

He's always ready to help his friends. 他总是自愿帮助(他的)朋友。

2) the post : one collection or delivery of letters, parcels, etc.; "mail" (American English). 邮件, 信件, 包裹等。



美语是 mail。

Has the post come yet? 邮件来过没有?

Has the morning post arrived? 早班邮件到了吗?

Air mail is quicker than sea mail. 航空邮件比海运邮件快些。

3. Today she was sure there would be something. 她确信今天一定会有东西寄来的。

sure (adj.): having no doubt. 确信。用作表语。

1) someone + be + sure + a clause. 主语是“某人”，~~sure~~作表语，后跟宾语从句。

She was sure that she could catch the five o'clock train. 她确信她能赶上五点钟的火车。

I'm not sure how he did it. (I'm not sure of his method.) 我不能肯定他是怎么干的。

Can you be sure that he is honest? (Can you be sure of his honesty?) 你能肯定他为人诚实吗?

Are you sure that your answers are right? (Are you sure of your answers?) 你确信你的回答正确吗?

2) someone + be + sure (or: certain) + a clause. 用“某人”作主语时，sure 和 certain 都可作表语，是“确信”、“知真情”的意思。后跟一个从句作宾语。

I'm certain she saw me yesterday. 我确信她昨天看见我了。

Are you certain that you'll get there in time? 你确信你能及时赶到那里去吗?

I'm not certain who he is. 我不能确定他是谁。

3) It + be + certain (not: sure) + a clause. "Sure"

can't be used of events. 当用 It 作形式主语, 而真正主语是一个从句时, 表语只可用 certain, 不用 sure。因 sure 不用于指“事情”。这个句型是“确实”、“确定”的意思。

It is certain that two and three make five. 2 加 3 必等于 5。

It is certain that the report is false. (The report is certainly false.) 可以确定, 这个报告是假的。

It is not yet certain who will come. 谁要来还尚未确定。

It is certain that he will come. (He is certain to come.) 他肯定会来。

It is certain that he will succeed. (He is certain to succeed.) 他肯定会成功。

4) When we say that someone is "sure (or : certain) to do something", we mean that he will definitely do it. In this case, we talk about what will happen. If we say that someone is "sure (or : certain) of doing something", the meaning is that the person feels sure (certain) that he will do it, but that he could be wrong. Here we describe a person's state of mind. In many cases, "sure" and "certain" are interchangeable, but "certain" is strong in meaning. 在表语 sure (或 certain) 后跟不定式, 指“某人肯定要做某事”, 说明“某事要发生”。用以表示说话人对某事的肯定推断。当表语 sure (或 certain) 后跟动名词时, 是指“某人的想法”, “某人对某事感到肯定, 但他的想法不一定是对的”。在许多情况下, sure 和 certain 可以换用, 但 certain 的意思较强。

He is sure (certain) to go to Beijing. (He will go

there.) 他肯定要到北京去。

We went to the theatre early and made sure (certain) of getting seats. (We made sure (certain) we all got seats.) 我们去剧院很早, 肯定能找到座位。(但也可能找不到。)

5) In BrE, "certainly" and "I'm certain" are used when we really know the truth. "Surely" and "I'm sure" are used when one has only a strong hope or belief. 在英国英语中, certainly 和 I'm certain 表示“确知真情”。用 surely 和 I'm sure 则表示“强烈的希望或信念”。

I'm certain he didn't steal it! (He certainly didn't steal it: I stole myself!) 我敢肯定他没有偷!(我偷了!)

I'm sure he didn't steal it. (He's not that kind of person.) 我断定他没有偷。(他不是那种人。)

6) "Sure" and "certain" have the same meaning in the following negative. "sure" 和 "certain" 两个词在否定用法中, 意思相同。

I'm not sure (certain) where he is. 我不能肯定他在哪儿。

7) In BrE, "certainly" is used when giving a firm "yes" or "no", and the use of "sure" or "surely" in this meaning is thought to be rather American. 在英国英语中, 表示坚定回答“是”或“不是”时, 用 certainly; 而美国英语则用 sure 或 surely。

"May I borrow your knife?" — "Certainly" (BrE) / — "Sure" (AmE) “我可以借你的刀用用吗”? “当然可以”。

"Can you dance?" — "I certainly can!" (BrE) / —

"I sure can!" (AmE) "你能跳舞吗?" "当然能跳!"

4. Myra wouldn't forget her mother's birthday, even if she seldom wrote at other times. 迈拉尽管平时难得来信, 可母亲的生日她是不会忘记的。

1) even if (or : even though) : A conjunction is used in the adverbial clause of concession, calling attention to the extreme nature of what follows. 纵然, 即令, 即使。是连接词, 引入让步状语从句。

She won't leave the television set, even if (though) her husband is waiting for his supper. 即使她丈夫在等吃饭, 她也不会离开电视机。

We must do the job well even if there are great difficulties. 即使困难很大, 我们也必须把这项工作做好。

Even if Myra did not come, she would send a present. 即使迈拉不来, 也会寄件礼物来的。(本课)

2) seldom (adv.) : not often; rarely. 很少, 难得。

The road is not seldom (= is often) flooded in winter. 冬天时, 这条路常被水淹。

Seldom (Rarely) have I heard such a strange story. 我很少听到这样一种怪事。

注意: 当 seldom (或 Rarely) 位于句首时, 句子要部分倒装, 要把助动词(本句中是 have) 移于主语之前。

3) at other times : on other occasions. 在其它时候, 平素。这是介词短语。

5. Her husband had been made Mayor, and Myra herself had got a medal for her work for the aged. 她丈夫当上了市长, 迈拉自己也由于为老年人工作而获得了一枚

奖章。

1) Her husband had been made Mayor = Someone had made her husband Mayor. "Mayor" is a noun, used as the subject complement in this sentence. 她丈夫当上了市长 = 某人任命她丈夫当市长。Mayor 是名词, 是“市长”的意思。在本句中, 由于谓语动词是被动语态, Mayor 作主语的补足语。在逻辑上, 主语和它的补足语有主表关系。如谓语动词是主动语态, Mayor 便成为宾语的补足语。

Newton was made President of The Royal Society. (The scientists or someone made Newton President of The Royal Society.) 牛顿当上了皇家学会会长。(科学家们选或某人任命牛顿为皇家学会会长。)

She was made his wife. (He made her his wife.) 她成了他的妻子。(他娶她为妻。)

Professor Lin was made head of our department. (Someone made Professor Lin head of our department.) 林教授当上了我们系的系主任。(某人任命林教授为我系的系主任。)

2) the aged (the + adj. = noun) : those who are very old. 上了年纪的人, 老年人。定冠词 the 加上形容词组成名词, 指“某一类人。”

The sick and the aged need our help. 病人和老人需要我们帮助。

the young	年轻人	the old	老年人
the poor	穷人	the rich	富人
the living	活人	the dead	死人

6. In the past two years, she had managed to come and see her three times, but her husband had never

come. 在过去两年中, 她总算来看过她三次, 不过她丈夫却从来没有来过。

1) "Manage to" (= succeed in) often replaces "be able to", especially with reference to a past action which was successfully completed, but with difficulty. 设法。manage to 有时能代替 be able to。常用于指过去的动作或行为。强调虽有困难, 但仍获成功。

比较以下各句:

He left Europe before the war began. (statement of fact) 大战开始前, 他离开了欧洲。(陈述事实)

He was able to leave Europe before the war began. (It was possible for him to leave.) 大战开始前, 他能离开欧洲。(他有可能离开欧洲。)

He managed to leave Europe before the war began. (He succeeded in leaving, though it was difficult for him to do so.) 大战开始前, 他设法离开了欧洲。(虽有困难, 但获成功。)

"Did you manage to see Tom yesterday?" "昨天你设法见到汤姆了吗?"

"No, I won't be able to see him until next week."  
"没有, 只怕得到下个星期才能见到他。"

He was very busy, but he managed to come to our meeting. 他很忙, 但他还是设法来参加了我们的会议。

2) "... she had managed to come and see (= to see) her three times." : When two infinitive structures are joined by "and", "or", "except", "but", or "than", the second infinitive is often without "to". 当两个作用相同的

不定式由 and, or, except, but 或 than 连接时, 第二个不定式前的 to 可以省去。

I'd like to lie down and go to sleep. 我想躺下睡觉。

Do you want to have lunch now or wait till later? 你是现在吃午饭, 还是呆一会吃?

We had nothing to do except look at the posters outside the cinemas. 我们除了在电影院外面看广告画以外无事可做。

It's easier to persuade people than force them. 劝说人比强迫人要容易些。

7. She was proud of her daughter. 她为自己的女儿感到自豪。

1) proud (adj.): (in a good sense) having or expressing a proper personal feeling of satisfaction and pleasure in something connected with oneself. 自豪。褒义, 用于表示一种满意和愉快的情绪。

Tom is very proud of his new car. 汤姆为他的新车而感到得意。

They are proud of their success. 他们为所取得的成功而自豪。

They are proud of being so successful. 他们因获得这样的成功而自豪。

He is proud to be a member of this team. 他为自己能成为这个队的一员而自豪。

Our football team feels proud that it has won every match this year. 我们足球队因今年每赛每胜而感到自豪。

句型: be proud + of something (跟名词或代词)

of doing something (跟动名词)

to do something (跟不定式)

a clause (跟从句)

2) proud (adj.): (in a bad sense) showing too much pride; arrogant. 傲慢的, 过于骄傲的。贬义用法。

He was too proud to take part in our party. 他太骄傲了, 不肯参加我们的聚会。

8. She had put on her best dress. 她穿上了她最好的连衣裙。

比较: put on, have on, dress, in, wear

put on (v. adv.): to dress oneself in (clothing), to wear or place something on the body (action). 穿, 戴。动词词组。强调动作。put 是及物动词, 宾语是所穿的衣服。

He put on his coat (or: He put his coat on) hurriedly and then went out. 他匆忙穿上外衣, 就走出去了。

He put on his glasses (or: He put his glasses on) to read the letter. 他戴上眼镜读信。

Boy, take off your clothes and put on mine and I shall put on yours. 孩子, 把你的衣服脱下来, 穿上我的; 我来穿你的。

have on (v. adv.): to be wearing (certain clothes). 穿某种衣服。表示状态, 这是动词词组。

Mary had on her best blue dress. 玛丽穿上了她最好的蓝色连衣裙。

Can you tell us what the missing woman had on? 你能告诉我那个失踪的女人穿的是什么衣服吗?

Don't come in! I've nothing on! 别进来! 我没穿衣



服！

dress (v.) : to put clothes on oneself or someone else. It can also mean to have on or wear clothes of the stated colour or type. 自己穿衣，给别人穿衣。还可用来表示穿的颜色和款式。dress 作不及物动词时，后面只能跟副词或说明目的场合的介词短语，不能跟衣服。它作及物动词时，宾语是“人”，不是“衣服”，因此常用于被动语态中。

I'll be ready in a moment : I'm dressing. 我一会儿就准备好了；我正在穿衣服。

Please dress the baby, George. 乔治，请给孩子穿上衣服。

She always dresses in black (wears black). 她总穿黑色衣服。

He's not dressed in his uniform. 他没有穿制服。

There was a good-looking boy in beautiful clothes inside. 里面有一个容貌清秀的男孩，穿着一身漂亮的衣服。

in : wearing 穿。介词 in 在译成汉语时，是“穿”的意思。

dress in silk 穿绸衣。

a girl in red 穿红色衣服的女孩。

in a fur coat 穿皮大衣。

in uniform 穿制服。

wear : to have (esp. clothes) on the body. 穿，戴。指穿的状态，不指穿的动作。wear 是及物动词，宾语是所穿的衣服。

He is wearing a new coat. 他穿着新外衣。

He's not wearing his uniform. 他没有穿制服。