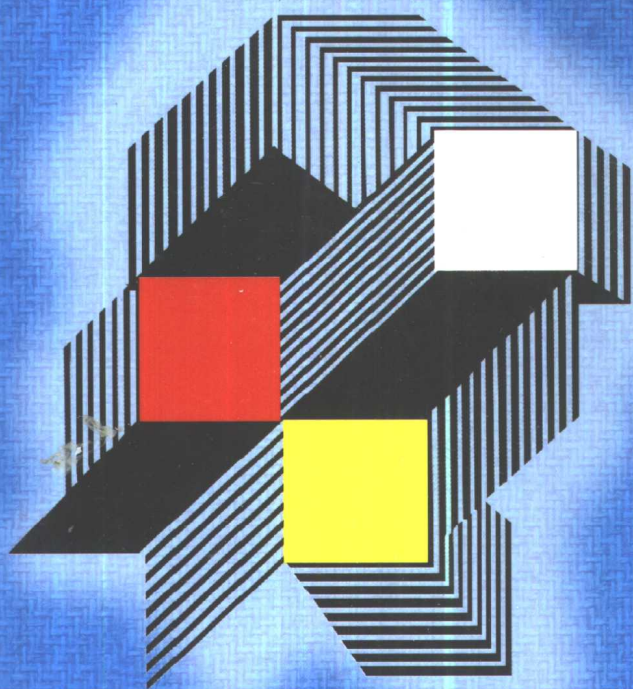




Study Guide to MODERN ENGLISH



许国璋

第一、二册合订本

现代英语学习与辅导

商务印书馆

许国璋

现代英语

学习与辅导

第一、二册合订本



商务印书馆

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许国璋现代英语学习与辅导

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前 言

许国璋教授的《现代英语》是他总结外语教学经验,根据改革的精神,为了使读者学有所获,学得有兴趣而编写的一套教材。他生前表示,他希望拿出一套富有新意的教科书献给读者。《现代英语》体现了他的这种精神。现在这套书已被指定为高教自考用书。

这套书立意在于提高学生英文水平的同时,让学生更多地了解一些欧美社会文化背景。许国璋教授在编写该书时还考虑到目前学员的水平普遍有所提高,因此所选文章起点高,难度大。

为了方便广大学员及从事教学辅导的教师使用好这套教材,我们编写了这本学习与辅导用书。

本书编写的体例是:

一 背景与导学:我们对课文中的一些背景情况作了扼要的说明,为第二册书加上了导学,如德黑兰会议的始末;七大奇观是哪七个等,用几句简练的话把一篇文章的要点呈现给读者。

二 补充生词与短语:为了照顾不同层次的学员,我们在原书的基础上补充了一些生词和短语。

三 课文解释:我们对文中出现的习惯表达法,成语以及难点,重点句型作了较为详细的分析,讲解,注释。多数难句还给出了中英文意译,有些重点短语还附有例句。

四 练习与答案:我们为第一册补充了围绕课文的练习,为第二册配写了练习。练习均围绕课文内容,结合高教自考要求,从不同的角度检查学员的学习情况。学完一篇课文,认真完成练习,将有助于学员掌握这一篇课文的重点、内容。在为原书第一册的练习提供了答案的同时,为新编练习也提供了答案。

五 模拟题:我们为每一册书提供了期中、期末试题,共计四套。模拟题均附有参考答案。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有错误、疏漏之处,敬请广大读者批评指正。我们在编写该书时,得到了北外梅仁毅教授的鼎力支持,他倾注了大量的心血为我们审阅了全稿。在此我们深表谢意。

编 者
97年岁末

114-7.5

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现代英语学习与辅导

第 一 册

LESSON

ONE

THE GREAT OAK TREE

Supplementary Words and Expressions

long ago 很久以前

acorn /'eɪkɔːn/ *n.* 栎树子(果)

pit with 留下…的痕迹

brown /braʊn/ *adj.* 褐色的;棕色的

pick up 拾起;捡起

reach out (手、脚、树枝等)伸出

smoke the pipe of peace 表示和睦;言和

armed with 用…武装起来

axe /æks/ ([复]axes/'æksɪz/) *n.* 斧

ring /rɪŋ/ *vi.* 回响;响彻

undisturbed /'ʌndɪs'tɜːbd/ *adj.* 没有受到干扰的;宁静的;泰然自若的

dominate /'dɒmɪneɪt/ *adj.* 支配,主宰

original /ə'ɒrɪdʒɪnəl/ *adj.* 原先的;最初的

sky-high *adv.* 天一般高;极高

undaunted /ʌn'dɒntɪd/ *adj.* 无畏的;大胆的;勇敢的

cluster /'klʌstə/ *n.* 串,束,群

go by (时间)过去

fume /fjuːm/ *n.* 烟

waste /weɪst/ (pl) *n.* 废物;垃圾

invade /ɪn'veɪd/ *vt.* 进入;入侵;侵略

outskirt /'aʊt-skɜːt/ *n.* [常用复]郊区

evil-doing *n.* 坏事;恶劣行为

Explanations

1. **Long ago, an acorn fell:** A long time ago, a seed of an oak tree dropped to the ground. 很久以前,一粒栎树子从树上掉落下来。

〈1〉 long: at a long time (from a point of time) (自时间某一点起)很长时间。常用短语有: long before 远在…之前; long after 远在后; long since 很久以来。

e.g. 1) This story happened long ago.

2) Long long ago, there lived a fisherman in this small village.

〈2〉 an acorn: a seed of an oak tree

〈3〉 fell: Notice here many students get confused with words: fall, fell and fail and their four forms.

〈4〉 long ago 在句中作状语,表示时间

2. **Round, brown, and hard, it fell to the ground in a forest.** 这粒圆的,褐色的,坚硬的栎树子落到了森林里的地上。

注意 round, brown, and hard 在这里的功能,它们在这里作状语,但并非修饰 fell,而是表明主语当时所处的状态。其他相类似的句子有:

- 1) The plane is flying high in the sky.
- 2) Tall, strong and handsome, Tom is very popular.
- 3) He rushed into the office, breathless.
3. **He made a little hole to put the acorn in.**
注意最后这个 in, 学生往往容易丢掉。
4. **He patted the earth down over it.**
注意句中的“down”“over”, 表明两个意思: to pat down 是把土敲打结实; over 是指土覆盖在栎树子上面。
5. **Deep snow lay on the ground, and it was pitted with the paw prints of hungry forest animals:** The ground was covered with thick snow. On the white snow, there were paw prints left by the forest animals which were hungry and had come out to look for food. 厚厚的雪覆盖在地上, 积雪上布满了林中饥饿的动物觅食时留下的足印。
pit: mark with pits or with hollows in the ground 使留下痕迹; 使有凹陷
e. g. 1) The face of this boy was pitted with smallpox.
2) The ground was pitted with wheel prints.
6. **The snow melted, and the acorn's softened sides opened and a green shoot reached out into the spring air:** Spring came, and the snow gradually disappeared. There was a crack on the softened sides of the acorn. The acorn began to bud.
shoot: new, young growth on a plant or bush 芽; 苗; 嫩枝
e. g. 1) bamboo shoot
2) new shoots of a vine
7. **Starting with three leaves, the baby tree rose:** The young and small tree began to grow high with three leaves.
starting: present participle as adverbial
e. g. 1) Starting with 2 persons, this company is now world-famous with 12,000 people.
2) Starting playing the piano at the age of 5, he is already a master musician.
8. **The villages grew, and the oak tree grew too, taller and wider:** With the growth of the villages, the oak tree grew too and became taller and thicker.
wider: It means the branches of the tree spread and covered a larger area.
9. **They smoked a pipe of peace and they were friends—but not for long:** The American Indians (the inhabitants) offered a pipe of tobacco, showing their good will, to the strangers (the Europeans), and the inhabitants and the strangers became friends. 美洲印第安人用旱烟筒来敬这些远道而来的陌生人以表友好, 之后他们成了朋友。
(1) smoke a pipe of peace: the American Indians often offered a pipe of tobacco to newcomers to show their friendliness. In this way, they hoped that a kind of harmonious relationship could be established. It was their time-honoured tradition.
(2) and: 此处表示“随后, 然后”
e. g. You open the window and you'll find what is going on outside.
(3) —but not for long: 破折号在这儿表示一种转折, 意思是这种友谊没有维持多久, 与下句相连, 暗含批评之意。
10. **Armed with guns brought from overseas, the newcomers claimed to be masters of the land:** The newcomers, equipped with weapons they brought from Europe, seized the Indians' land by force and declared that they owned the land. 这些新来者凭借从海外带来的武器, (强行地)称自己是这片土地的主人。
(1) armed with...: 过去分词作状语, 意为“用...武装起来”
e. g. Armed with tear gas and water cannons, the policemen are ready to stop the demonstration.
(2) claim: demand that one has a right to

e.g. Does anyone claim this pen?

11. **Their axes rang in the deep woods:** The new “masters” of the land felled the trees with their axes and the sound echoed in the deep woods. 他们用斧子伐树的声音在密林深处回荡。
12. **They cut down trees and opened fields. But the great oak tree stood as if undisturbed.** 他们伐树拓地。然而这棵巨大的栎树屹立在那儿宛若没有受到扰乱似的。

〈1〉 as if undisturbed; as if it had not been disturbed (the implied meaning is it certainly was disturbed.)

〈2〉 “as if” is often used to indicate “subjunctive mood”

e.g. The two strangers talked as if they had been friends for a long time.

13. **The old tribes... they went off into the deep woods:** The original villagers left the place and moved to places deep in the forest.

Notice the phrase “they had to”. That is to say they were forced to leave, they could not but leave.

to go off; to go away from/to leave a place, a room, a country etc.

e.g. He went off to his work in the city.

14. **The bear, the wolf and the wildcat, too, went deeper into the woods and became scarcer:** The fierce animals like the wolf, the bear and the wildcat had to flee deeper into the woods, and the number of them became smaller and smaller. 熊, 狼, 野猫也不得不向森林深处迁徙。他们的数量变得越来越少。

Notice the cruelty of the white people. They not only maltreated the native people, but also savagely slaughtered the local animals. Besides, with the clearing of the forest, the living space for the wild animals became smaller and it became hard for them to find food. Many died.

15. **Cars began to hurry down the roads, and there were fearful lights at night, with huge iron works belching flames sky-high.** 汽车开始在公路上奔跑, 炼钢的火焰从巨大的钢厂喷向天空, 夜里发出令人生畏的火光。

〈1〉 Notice the structure: with + n. + v. + ing. It is always used as an adverbial of manner.

e.g. With people coming in and out of the shop all day long, the shopkeeper must watch carefully that nothing is stolen.

〈2〉 sky-high: some similar combinations—“waist-high” “man-high” etc.

〈3〉 The description is a description of modernization.

16. **The town became a city dominated by clusters of tall buildings.** 这个小镇变成了一个由高楼大厦群主宰的城市。

〈1〉 dominate: to rise or to be higher than

e.g. The CCTV Tower dominates the whole city of Beijing.

〈2〉 Notice other meanings of “dominate”

1) to have or exercise controlling power 支配, 统治

e.g. His desire to dominate the whole company caused conflicts with other directors.

2) to have the most important place or position 处于支配地位, 重要地位

e.g. The U.S.A. has dominated sports in Olympic history for years.

〈3〉 cluster: 串, 束, 群

e.g. a cluster of grapes; a cluster of foreign tourists

17. **The clean air was gone, and the clean lake water was gone. Smoke, fumes, and wastes of all kinds, invaded the city itself, then its outskirts:** This is a description of the worsening of environmental condition with the development of urbanization and industrialization. The polluted area became larger and larger.

18. **Our great tree never speaks a word, keeping, some say, a secret record in his heart:** Although our great oak tree never says anything, some people believe it keeps a secret history of what has happened to the land in his heart. 我们这棵巨树虽然没说过一句话, 但是有人说

他心中却藏有一部分未公开的历史。

〈1〉 Notice “great” and “secret”, why “great”—old, huge and standing so many mishaps; “secret”—it is still the white who dominate. It is not the time to disclose the record now or it is not allowed to do so.

〈2〉 some say: here used as parenthesis or independent element 此处用作独立成分或称作插入语

e.g. This film is, some say, the best of this year.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES

I Derivatives

1. The little boy found a clever way to measure the _____ (deep) of the well.
2. But our hero stood as if _____ (disturb).
3. This part of the city is dominated by clusters of tall _____ (build).
4. Last summer, our county experienced a _____ (fear) storm.
5. This young man showed great _____ (original) in his book.
6. Foreign products began to _____ (invasion) this country in 1982.
7. The community of world nations strongly condemned the evil _____ (do) of that super power.
8. More and more countries are taking measures to fight against _____ (pollute).
9. In big cities, even neighbours sometimes seem to be _____ (strange) to each other.
10. American Indians are the original _____ (inhabitate) in America.

II Multiple choice. Choose the best answer to replace the word or phrase underlined.

1. Tom's mother usually leaves home for work at 7:30 a.m.
A. goes off to B. goes on to C. gets up to D. gets off to
2. The police drove away the demonstrators by using tear gas and water cannons.
A. rode on B. frightened C. chased D. dispersed
3. Our school lies on the outskirts of Beijing.
A. in the district B. on the area C. in the south D. in the suburbs
4. After the pollution hazard, the clean water was gone.
A. came B. was polluted C. disappeared D. spreaded
5. The town became a city dominated by clusters of tall buildings.
A. groups B. gangs C. clenches D. packages
6. As time goes by, you'll understand why your father has to do that job.
A. past B. passed C. passes D. passing
7. His voice echoed in the valley for a long time.
A. enhanced B. travelled C. produced D. reverberated
8. The hero stood there undaunted, facing a gang of armed criminals.
A. fierce B. brave C. yielding D. fought
9. The animals went deeper into the woods and became scarcer.
A. more B. fewer C. less D. much
10. They cut down trees and opened fields.
A. reduced B. planted C. felled D. burned

III Paraphrase the following sentences.

1. Long ago, an acorn fell.
2. ... it was pitted with the paw prints of hungry forest animals.
3. Their axes rang in the deep woods.
4. The town became a city dominated by clusters of tall buildings.
5. They smoked a pipe of peace and they became friends.

IV Complete the following sentences by giving appropriate answers from the text.

1. A seed of an oak tree is called _____.
2. Many strangers came from far away. They were _____.
3. _____, _____, _____, invaded the city itself, then its outskirts.
4. At the beginning, the inhabitants and the newcomers were friends—but not for long, because _____.
5. The reason why the old tribe left was that _____.

V Cloze Test

More people came _____ built more houses in the fields _____ corn and pumpkins and _____. Now there was a town around the big oak tree. Cars began to hurry down the roads, and there _____ fearful lights at night, with huge iron works belching flames sky-high. Still the oak tree stood _____, holding _____ branches over many homes.

More years went _____. The town became a city dominated _____ clusters of tall buildings. Some stood even taller _____ the old oak tree. The clean air _____ gone, and the clean lake water was gone. Smoke, fumes, and wastes _____ all kinds, invaded the city itself, then its outskirts.

VI Translate the following.

1. 这条路上布满了车印。
2. 大熊猫常以竹笋、竹叶为食。
3. 乘坐中国国航 268 航班的旅客,现在可以到行李处去领行李。
4. 他说起话来就像一位领导似的,但是大家知道他只说不干。
5. 随着我国经济的不断发展,人民的生活水平也在不断提高。

LESSON

TWO

SEARCH FOR ANCESTOR (Part I)

Supplementary Words and Expressions

niece /ni:s/ *n.* 侄女;甥女
pronounce /prə'naʊns/ *vt.* 宣称,宣告
attempt /ə'tempt/ *vt.* 尝试,试图
part with 放弃
cook /kuk/ *n.* 炊事员,厨师
chop /tʃɒp/ *vt.* 砍,伐(树等)
in time 迟早,终究
set upon 猛烈攻击,袭击
keep...alive 使...保持生机
coastguard (美)海岸警卫队
wait (on) at tables (美)侍候/招待进餐
pass...down 流传下来

mess-boy *n.* (船上,军队等的)食堂
服务员
boring /'bɔ:ɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人厌烦的,
枯燥
Belgian /'beldʒən/ I. *n.* 比利时人
II. *adj.* 比利时的,比利时人的
note down 写下,记下
found /faʊnd/ *v.* 建立,成立
century /'sentʃəri/ *n.* 世纪,百年
promise /'prɒmɪs/ *v.* 允诺,承诺
have a passion 有强烈的愿望

Explanations

- I grew up in a little town called Henning, Tennessee, in the home of my maternal grandmother:** I grew up in the home of my grandmother on my mother's side, in a little town named Henning, in the State of Tennessee. 我是在外婆家长大的,我外婆家位于田纳西州一个叫汉宁的小镇。
(1) ...called Henning: 过去分词短语作定语
e. g. There is someone called Xiao Zhang waiting for you outside.
(2) maternal grandmother: grandmother on one's mother's side
maternal 意为“母亲的;母方的”,与之相对的是 paternal,意为“父亲的;父方的”
e. g. maternal care 母爱
maternal aunt 姨母
paternal aunt 姑母
- Every summer she had visitors come to our home:** She would invite visitors to our home every summer. 每年夏天她总是邀请一些人来家作客。
have 的用法非常丰富(参见课文注释),现略作概述
(1) have sth. done: cause (sb. to do sth.) 使某人做某事

I have to have my watch repaired.

〈2〉have sth. done: experience or suffer it 蒙受

He had his pocket picked yesterday.

〈3〉have sb. do sth.: want sb. to do sth. 要某人做某事

The mother wouldn't have her son do that.

3. **They would be women of the family—nieces, aunts, cousins.**

译成中文, niece 可以是侄女或外甥女; aunt 可以是姨母或姑母; cousin 可以是表姐妹或堂姐妹, 视上下文而定。另外 cousin 亦指堂兄弟或表兄弟, 而 niece 则有相对的词 nephew。

4. **talking late into the night:** 一直聊到深夜。

注意介词“into”。

5. **...and they went back and back and back.** 他们讲呀、讲呀、讲呀, 越讲离现在越远。(不断地往前追溯, 追溯到很远的时候。)

一般地讲, 重复一个词不一定传达更多的信息, 但这里用法不同。作者说的是一些劳动妇女, 很可能是不识字的, 她们的词汇量是有限的。这一重复恰好表示妇女夏夜在一起聊家常的情景。有时重复一个词或某几个词表示强调。

e. g. 1) His secret to success is practice, practice and practice.

2) His repeated instruction “Look again, look again” was unforgettable.

6. **At the farthest end was someone they described as ‘the African’, called Kin-tay.** 据她们说, (我们家)最早的祖先是一位非洲人, 名字叫肯特。

〈1〉注意, 这里的 African 是实指一人, 等于一个专有名词, 因此前面用 the。可以译为“老非洲”。

〈2〉at the farthest end 指家族中或家谱上最早的一支, 意即祖先。

7. **This African, so I made out, had been brought on a ship to a place they pronounced as ‘Napolis’.** 这个非洲人——这是我后来捉摸出来的——曾经被一艘船带到一个叫“纳波利斯”的地方。

to make out: figure out. 意为“从并不清楚的上下文中捉摸出来”。

e. g. There was great confusion in the reports, so he tried to make out what had really happened.

几种报告很混乱, 因此他设法要弄清楚到底发生了什么事情。

so I made out 可以理解为 so I managed to find out.

8. **He had been bought off that ship by one John Waller.** 他被一个叫 John Waller 的人从船上买了下来。

〈1〉one John Waller: 一个名叫 John Waller 的人

〈2〉off: away from 离开, 脱离

e. g. 1) We eat off a fork, not off a knife.

2) He fell off his bike.

〈3〉此处不要把 buy off 理解为一个词组。buy off 作为一个词组意为“出钱摆脱困扰; 向…行贿; 收买”

e. g. 1) The criminal was ready to buy off justice.

2) The government tried to buy the opposition leader off by offering him an important position.

9. **The African kept trying to escape—which in those days was to attempt the impossible.** 老非洲一直企图逃跑, 但在当时这是做不到的。

〈1〉句中的 which 代表企图逃跑这个事实。如分成两句, 则可写成: The African kept trying to escape. But trying to escape in those days was to attempt the impossible; The African kept trying to escape. But that was to attempt the impossible in those days. which 在此处的用法值得商讨一番。which 是否为关系代词? which 指代的是前面的哪一

个概念?

大家知道 which 在引导一个非限制性定语从句时,可以用以修饰前面的一个先行词,亦可以修饰它前面的一个句子。

- 1) The book, which is lying there, is the one you borrowed from Tom. (which 指代 the book)
- 2) He usually speaks very fast, which makes it hard to understand him. (which 指代前面的句子)但是 which 在下列句子中作用则不同。
- 3) He is very diligent, which you never are.
- 4) Xiao Zhang is going to enter the field of medicine, which I'm thinking of.

有一派语法学家认为:在 3), 4) 句中, which 不应该理解为关系代词,而应算作为等立连词,相当于前面句子的部分意思,大致相当于 but this 或 and this, 所以 which 引导的部分应看成是一个分句或独立句。课文中的该例句亦可这样理解。

〈2〉 to attempt the impossible: to try to do things that cannot be done.

10. **It was a hideous act, but it helped the African to stay put on one plantation, since no calculating planter would care to part with a crippled slave for the current price of one dollar.** 这是一种惨不忍睹的暴行,但它却使老非洲在一家种植园呆了下来。因为没有有一个精于算计的种植园主,会愿意为了一个美元而卖掉一个瘸腿的奴隶。

〈1〉 a hideous act: a terrible, shocking act.

〈2〉 to stay put 是美国用语,意为 to stay where one is.

e. g. Many Americans move to a new home every five years; they don't care to stay put.
许多美国人每五年就要搬一次家,他们不喜欢久留一地。

〈3〉 calculating planter 指为自己利益精于算计的庄园主。

〈4〉 句中 to part with a crippled slave 是很恰当的说法,意义接近中文的“脱手”,即把 slave 完全看作一种货物。part with 原意是“分离”,引申为“让某物离开”。

〈5〉 current price of one dollar: 一美元的时价,指当时的一个美元。这一时价是有历史根据的,作者曾加以考证。当时一美元约值现在的几十美元,但毕竟是很小的数目。

11. **in time the little girl came to associate ko with a banjo or a guitar.** 经过一段时间,小女孩开始把 ko 和班卓琴或吉他联系起来。

〈1〉 in time 意为 in the course of time 或 after some time

You will learn how to do it in time.

你过一段时间就会学会操作。

The candle will in time go out of itself.

蜡烛过一段时间会自己燃灭的。

〈2〉 to come to: to enter the condition of

〈3〉 to associate 表示 to connect or to link

e. g. People associate China with the Great Wall.

人们一提起中国就会想到长城。

12. **he was set upon by four men, kidnapped and taken into slavery** 四个人向他身上扑去,把他绑走,从此他变为奴隶。

〈1〉 to set upon 表示“向……扑去”。

e. g. 1) The bandit set upon the policeman with a knife.

2) Four dogs set upon the intruder.

〈2〉 be taken into slavery: be caught and made a slave

13. **The African had a passion to keep his African origin alive.** 老非洲有一强烈的感情,要让他子孙后代记住他们的祖先是非洲人。

〈1〉 origin 意为 the starting point of something; his African origin 意为 the African starting point of his family.

〈2〉 to have a passion: to have a strong feeling of enthusiasm 有强烈的愿望

e. g. He had a passion to study English.

〈3〉 to keep...alive 意为 to make people not forget 全句可理解为: The African had a strong desire to make his descendents not forget his African origin.

14. **So by word of mouth the story was passed down generation to generation and, in my case, repeated for many summers running.** 故事以口头的形式一代一代传了下来;到了我这一代,依然年复一年地传颂着。

〈1〉 by word of mouth 的意思是只是口讲,并没有书面记录。

〈2〉 for...running 表示“不间断地”、“连续地”。

e. g. 1) China's Women Volleyball Team won the world championships for three times running.

中国女子排球队赢得了三连冠。

2) I have been practising calligraphy for 10 years running.

我已经(不间断地)练了十年书法。

15. **As I was a Black, my job was to wait on tables, wash dishes, do the work of a mess-boy.** 因为我是黑人,就分派我当食堂服务员,端菜端饭,洗刷碗碟。

此处, to wait on/upon 意为 to attend as a servant, to wait on tables 意为 to serve food in a dining-room, mess-boy 是美国英语特有的词,指餐厅服务员。

16. **But I learned to write.** 但是我学会了写作。

to write 在这里的意思是“写文章”,不是“写字”。

17. **One day it occurred to me that the sounds the African uttered when pointing to different objects must have been words from some African language.** 一天,我突然想到老非洲指着不同物体发出的声音,一定是某种非洲语言中的词。

〈1〉 to occur to somebody 意为 to come into somebody's mind suddenly.

e. g. 1) An idea occurred to me (came into/to my mind).

我想到了一个主意。

2) Did it ever occur to you that...?

你曾想到……?

〈2〉 some African language 即 a certain African language.

some 此处不是“一些”的意思,而是“某一个(种)”的。some 用在单数普通名词前,表示该人、地、物等不详或不欲指明。

e. g. 1) He is now living at some place in South China.

2) Some Xiao Li is asking to see you.

18. **and that accounted for ko.**

这一点解释了 ko 这个词。

to account for 意为 to give an explanation for. 全句意同: And that gave an explanation for ko.

1) He could not account for his mistake.

他无法解释他的错误(即不能提出具体理由)。

2) His illness accounted for his absence.

他没有出席的原因是因为生病。

19. **It was on a... I was in Africa.**

这种写法表示行动之迅速。

20. **And they promised they would look about to see what griot might be able to help me.** 他们答应设法找到一个能帮我忙的长老。

to look about = to look here and there (四处寻找)。

e. g. 1) Are you still looking about for a job?

你仍然在四处找工作?