

紧密结合教材的英汉注释读物

# 情境英语

Situation English

(高二版)

**Boss and Boy**

老板和男孩

**The Wise Shoemaker**

聪明的鞋匠

**A Mistaken E-mail**

阴差阳错的电子邮件

**The 24-carat Friendship**

24K纯金般的友谊

**Clinton Afraid to be Late**

克林顿不敢迟到

地震出版社

人大附中  
群芳文化  
《情境英语》编写组

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章凡文化

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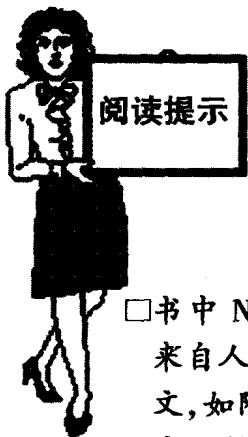
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- 书中 NOTES 和 GRAMMAR 中的例句来自人教版高中英语教材 (SEFC) 原文, 如附有“SEFC 1A, P13”的例句即来自人教版高中英语教材一年级上册第 13 页。
- 相应年级还没有学过或难以理解的词汇已注释在英语原文中, 读者无需过多地翻查字典。
- 每篇文章至少阅读三遍, 第一遍快读英语原文, 了解文章的主要内容, 不太明了的部分不要深究; 第二遍逐词逐句地泛读, 每读完一段将自己的理解同相应段落的汉语翻译对照一遍, 看自己的理解有没有错误或偏差; 最后一遍结合原文精读 NOTES 和 GRAMMAR, 复习相应年级需要掌握的重要语言点。

# 拥有亿万美元 秘密的小男孩

## The Boy

## with the Billion-Dollar Secret



One day, in 1965, when I was a librarian at View Ridge School in Seattle, a fourth-grade teacher approached me. She had a student who finished his work before all the others and needed a challenge. “Could he help in the library?” She asked. I said, “send him along.”

Soon a slight, sandy-haired boy in jeans and a T-shirt appeared. “Do you have a job for me?” he asked.

I told him about the Dewey Decimal System (杜威十进制) for shelving books. He picked up the idea immediately. Then I showed him a stack

那是1965年,当时我是西雅图维尤岭中学的一名图书管理员。一天,一位四年级的老师来找我,说她有一个学生作业总比其他学生完成得快,需要找些更费劲的事给他做。“他能在图书馆帮忙吗?”老师问。我说:“送他来吧。”

不一会儿,一个身着牛仔裤和T恤衫,长着浅棕色头发的瘦小男孩出现在我的面前。“你有活让我干吗?”他问。

我教他如何用杜威十进制方法整理图书,他很快就领会了。然后

\* \* \* \* \* **NOTES** \* \* \* \* \*

**send...along** 把……送来

☞ take along 带领、携带; 带着……一起

- He took along some of his pictures in the hope of getting a job there. [SEFC 2A, P2]

他随身带去自己的几幅画,希望能在那儿找到工作。

**appear vi.** 出现;显然;好像

- It appears from Monday to Saturday with a Sunday edition of Business Weekly each week. [SEFC 2A, P20]

《中国日报》每周星期一到星期六出版,星期天出商业周刊。

- A ship appeared (同 came in sight) in the distance.

远处出现了一艘轮船。

- That was the first time she appeared (同 came before the public) on the stage.

这是她第一次登台。

- He appeared (同 seemed; looked) to be talking to himself.

他似乎在自言自语。

**pick up** (自然地)学会

☞ 还可用来表示“拿起、捡起,便宜地买到……,(偶然)获得,结识(某人),(开车)接人”。

- He picked up his pencil and started to draw.

他拿起笔开始画了起来。

[SEFC 2A, P2]

- While working in Beijing, Mr. Green picked up Chinese.

格林先生在北京工作时,学会了中文。

- It's time I went and picked up my little girl from school.

of cards for long-overdue books that I was beginning to think had actually been returned but were misshelved with the wrong cards in them. He said, "Is it kind of a detective job?" I answered yes, and he became an unrelenting sleuth(不屈不挠的“侦探”).

He had found three books with wrong cards by the time his teacher opened the door and announced, "Time for rest!" He argued for finishing the finding job; She made the case for fresh air. She won.

The next morning, he arrived early. "I want to finish these books." he said. At the end of the day, when he asked to be a librarian on a regular basis, it was easy to say yes. He worked untiringly(不知疲倦地).

After a few weeks I found a note on my desk, inviting me to dinner at the boy's home. At the end of a pleasant evening, his mother announced that the family would be moving to adjoining school district. Her son's first concern, she said,

我拿出一大堆超期很久未还的书的卡片。这些书我想实际上已经归还,只是由于卡片弄错而放错了书架。他问:“这有点儿像是一项侦察工作吧?”在我肯定地回答他后,他便成了一名不屈不挠的“侦探”。

在他老师推开门宣布到休息时间时,他已找到三本搞错卡片的书。他说他要继续完成找书工作。老师却要他去呼吸新鲜空气。他还是拗不过老师。

第二天上午,他早早地就来了。“我想把这些书全找出来。”他说。那天下班时,他提出要做一名正常工作的图书管理员。我马上就答应了。他工作得很卖力,不知疲倦。

几个星期后,我在桌上发现一张纸条,邀请我去这个男孩家吃晚饭。那天晚上过得非常愉快,最后他母亲告诉我,她们家就要搬到邻近的校区去。她说,她儿子最担心的是离开维尤

我该开车去学校接我女儿了。

[SEFC 2A, P13]

**case** *n.* 箱,盒;(特定)情况,状况

- The case of Professor Stephen Hawking is one example of the many disabled people who have achieved success in their chosen field of work. [SEFC 2B, P44]

许多残疾人在他们所选择的工作领域里取得了成就,斯蒂芬·霍金教授就是其中之一。

**④** in that case 后常接虚拟语气句子,译为“假如那样的话,如果遇到那样的情况”。

- In that case, you wouldn't have a pan on fire.  
如果遇到那样的情况,你不要用平底锅去盖火。

**④** in case 后接从句,译为“万一,假使”。

- In case it rains, we have to cancel the outing.  
如果下雨,我们就不得不取消这次郊游。

**pleasant** *adj.* 愉快的,快乐的

- In another shop, the assistant treated her very well and advised her to buy some ordinary, but very pleasant wine.

在另一家商店,店员很热情地接待了她并建议她买一些很普通但很爽口的酒。 [SEFC 2A, P58]

**④** pleasure *n.* pleased *adj.* (近义词)

- “Thanks for your help.” “It's a pleasure.” [SEFC 2A, P13]  
“多谢你的帮忙。”“不客气。”

- At last he was pleased with one of his pictures of the mouse.  
最后,他对其中的一幅画感到很满意。 [SEFC 2A, P2]

- Defurge was pleased at their arrival. [SEFC 2B, P56]  
Defurge 对他们的到来感到很高兴。

was leaving the View Ridge Library. “Who will find the lost books?” he asked.

When the time came, I said a reluctant(不情愿的) goodbye. Though initially(最初的) he had seemed an ordinary kid, His zeal had set him apart.

I missed him, but not for long. A few days later he popped in the door and joyfully announced: “The librarian over there doesn’t let boys work in the library. *My mother got me transferred back to View Ridge. My dad will drop me off on his way to work. And if he can’t, I’ll walk!*”

*I should have had an inkling such focused determination would take that young man wherever he wanted to go.* What I could not have guessed, however, was that he would become a wizard(奇才) of the Information Age: Bill Gates, tycoon of Microsoft and America’s richest man.

岭图书馆。“谁还会找那些丢失的书呢？”他问。

分别时，我极不情愿地道了再见。虽然他最初看起来好像只是个普普通通的小孩，但他的热情使他与众不同。

我想念过他，但不久就不用想念了，因为几天后，他砰地一声打开门，喜笑颜开地宣布：“那儿的图书管理员不让男孩在图书馆工作。我妈妈又让我转回维尤岭了。爸爸上班时顺道送我上学。如果他不，我就走着来。”

我早该料到，这个年轻人有如此坚定的决心，一定会实现他的梦想。但我怎么也料不到的是，他会成为信息时代的奇才：比尔·盖茨，微软公司的巨头，也是美国最富有的人。

\*\*\*\*\* GRAMMAR \*\*\*\*\*

*My mother got me transferred back to View Ridge.*

我妈妈又让我转回维尤岭了。

☞ get sth. done 为过去分词做宾补的用法,使役动词 make, let, have, keep 等均有类似用法。此时过去分词与使役动词的宾语是被动关系,它表示动作的结果或完成。

● I had my tap repaired. [SEFC 2A, P65]

我请人修好了水龙头。

● I must have my hair cut. [SEFC 2A, P170]

我要理发了。

● We got our water heater repaired last week. [SEFC 2A, P171]

上周我们(请人)把热水器修理了一下。

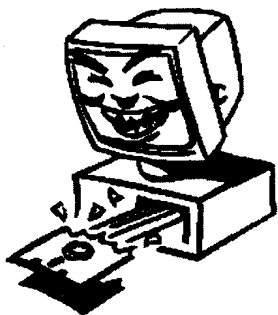
*I should have had an inkling such focused determination would take that young man wherever he wanted to go.*

我早该料到,这个年轻人有如此坚定的决心,一定会实现他的梦想。

☞ “should/ought to + have done”表示过去应该做而没有做某事,含有责备、批评的意思。

● We should have helped you yesterday.

我们昨天本应该帮你的。



## 阴差阳错的 电子邮件

### A Mistaken E-mail

**A**s you are receiving my note by e-mail, it's wise to remember how easily this wonderful technology can be misused, sometimes unintentionally(无心地), with serious consequences(后果). Consider the case of the Illinois man who left the snow-filled streets of Chicago for a vacation in Florida. His wife was on a business trip and was planning to meet him there the next day. When he reached his hotel, he decided to send his wife a quick e-mail. Unable to find the scrap of paper on which he had written her

当你通过电子邮箱收到我这封短信后，一定要记住：这种高科技也容易被误用。尽管有时是无心的，但是所带来的后果却是严重的。请看以下一个有关伊利诺伊州男人的故事。他离开了大街已被白雪覆盖的芝加哥前往佛罗里达度假。他的夫人正在出差，计划第二天在佛罗里达与他相见。抵达宾馆后，他决定给他夫人发一封短短的电子邮件，但找不到那张写有她的电子邮箱地址的纸条了。于是他就尽量凭



\* \* \* \* \* **NOTES** \* \* \* \* \*

**trip** *n.* 旅行

- Last Monday our class went on an organized trip to a forest to study the wildlife. [SEFC 2A, P35]

上星期一，我们班进行了一次有组织的旅行，到森林里去研究野生动物。

☞ 与 trip 相关的常用短语有：

go on a trip(to…) 去(某地)旅行

make/take a trip(to…) 去(某地)旅行；去(某地)

be on a trip 在旅行

**reach** *vt.* 到达, 抵达(同 get to), 伸手碰到; *vi.* 延伸

- We reached Beijing at about half past ten.  
我们大约于十点半抵达北京。
- Can you reach that apple on the tree?  
你够得着树上的那个苹果吗?
- It is larger than the USA and reaches nearly a quarter of the way round the earth. [SEFC 2A, P38]  
它比美国还要大，它的国土长度几乎达到地球(同纬度的)周长的四分之一。
- The woods reach as far as the river.  
这片丛林一直延伸到河边。

**rush** *v.* 冲, 急促地干某事

- It's not necessary to rush into print.  
不必要急急忙忙付印。
- People rushed up the stairs to put out the fire.  
人们冲上楼去灭火。