高等学校文科非英语专业

英语第二册教材辅导

余龙翔 编



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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)第二册而编写的教学参考书。内容包括课文中的常用词汇、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。本书可供有关教师、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。本书通过对课文比较详细地讲解,便于教师精讲多练,并便于学生和自学者预习和复习课文,掌握教材的重点和难点,提高运用语言的能力。教师在使用中可视学生实际情况从中取舍。

本书是以笔者历年的教案为基础,按原书顺序逐课逐段编写的。在编写过程中参引了不少书刊、辞典的论述和句例,在此不一一注明,谨此致谢。此外,承蒙王聘余、王德华、许韬、徐义涵同志审阅,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于水平有限,书中定有不少的缺点和错误,欢迎读者批评指正。

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Lesson One Tom Meets With The Prince 汤姆遇见王子

- 1. Tom Meets With The Prince. 汤姆遇见王子。
 - 1) meet with: come upon by chance. 偶尔遇见。

I met with an old friend in the Spring Festival evening. 我在那次春节联欢会上碰到了一个老朋友。

I was fortunate to meet with the complete works of Lu Xun in a bookstore. 我在一家书店见到鲁迅全集,真是幸运。

2) prince: a son or grandson of a king, queen, emperor, empress. 王子。

对称词: princess 公主, 王妃。

Prince Charles 查尔斯王子。

Princess Diana 戴安娜王妃。

The little prince likes to play tennis. 小王子爱打网球。

Prince Albert, of whom my aunt is a distant cousin by marriage, comes to see us sometimes. 艾伯特王子是我姑妈的一个远房表兄、有时来看看我们。

3)课文题目用的是现在一般时。故事题目、报纸标题、图 片说明常用现在一般时和属于现在时间的其它时态。

The Cock Crows at Midnight. 《半夜鸡叫》。

President resigns. 总统已辞职。

2. One day Tom got up and left home without eating anything. —天, 汤姆起床后什么也没吃就离开家。

1) home 是名词。在句中作"家庭"解时,常省去冠词。 He made for home. 他回家去了。

We are still far from home. 我们离家仍很远。

2) eating anything 是动名词短语, 作介词 without 的宾语。

He went out without saying a word. 他一句话不说就出去了。

No one can read the story without being moved to tears. 没有一个人读了这篇小说而不感动得流泪的。

3. There was no food in the house. 家里没有吃的东西。 house, home, family 都可用来表示"家",但在用法上有区别。

house: building made for people to live in, usually for one family. 房屋, 住家。强调居住的房屋。

Please come to my house (place) tomorrow evening. 明天晚上请到我家来。

I can put up several guests in my house. 我家里可以留宿几个客人。

home: place where one lives, especially with one family. 家,家庭。指一个人出生、长大,同其家庭一起生活的地方。

He left home for school. 他离家去上学了。

He longs for home. 他很想家。

His house was burned down, so he made his home in a hotel for a time. 他的房子烧毁了,他暂时安家在旅馆里。

family:parents and children 家庭,家属。强调家庭成

员,如父母子女等。

He has a family of six. 他一家六口。

Many families have recently moved into new houses. 许多人家最近搬进了新的住宅。

4. He walked about. 他四处闲荡。

about: around 周围,四处。句中是副词。又如:

He looked about. 他四下里看看。

Don't drop cigarette ashes about. 不要乱弹烟灰。

- 5. Suddenly he found himself near the king's palace. 他突然发现自己来到王宫附近。
- 1) find oneself: perceive oneself to be in a specified place or position. 不知不觉发现自己……。

After half an hour I found myself in front of his house. 半小时以后,我发现自己竟然来到他家的前面。

When he was brought back to life, he found himself in hospital. 当他苏醒过来的时候,发现自己在医院里。

2) find 作"发现"解时,最常用的结构是"find + 直接宾语 + 宾语补语(分词、形容词、介词短语等)"。 句中 near the king's palace 是介词短语作宾语补语。

He found a number of soldiers standing on guard outside the door. 他发现一些士兵在门外站岗。(standing 是现在分词,作宾语补语)

They found the story very instructive. 他们发现这故事很教育人。(instructive 是形容词,作宾语补语)

He found everything there in good order. 他发现那里一切都井井有条。(in good order 介词短语作宾语补语)

6. 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。

1) good-looking 是"形容词 + 现在分词"的合成形容词。

fresh-looking 新鲜好看 tired-looking 面带倦容 best-looking 模样出众

2) in: wearing 穿戴。

He soon appeared in his work-clothes. 很快他就穿着工作服出来了。

Have you seen the girl in red? 你看到那位穿红衣服的姑娘没有?

3) clothes 和 clothing 都可统指"衣服",注意两词的区别。

clothes 指各部分的衣服,没有单数形式,不能与数词连用,如 five clothes,但可以说 many clothes, these clothes 和 those clothes.

The boy has outgrown his clothes. 这小孩长大得衣服穿不上了。

Do I have to change my clothes for the party? 我去参加那晚会要换衣服吗?

clothing 各种衣服的总称。是集体名词,不能用复数。

They have enough warm clothing for the winter. 他们有足够的过冬衣服。

This shop sells articles of men's clothing. 这家商店出售男人的衣装。

7. Tom was wild with joy and, in his rags, came up to

the gates. 汤姆高兴极了,他穿着破破烂烂的衣服,走到大门前。

1) be wild with 是短语动词。

wild: excited, passionate, distracted 狂热的

be wild with joy 欣喜若狂

be wild with anger 十分生气

be wild with anxiety 焦急万分

2) in his rags. 穿着破破烂烂的衣服。句中是介词短语作状语。这里 rag 用复数,意为"破旧衣服"(old and torn clothes)。

He was clothed in rags. 他衣着褴褛。

The blind man was begging from door to door in his rags. 那位盲人衣着破烂在挨门乞讨。

8. He had his face against the bars. 他把脸紧贴在宫门的 栅栏上。

had: got 使,让,把。句中 against the bars 是介词短语作宾语补语。

They have him before the judge. 他们让他去法官那里。

9. The next moment one of the guards pushed him away and he fell down. 一个卫兵马上把他推开,他便摔倒了。

the next moment. 马上,片刻后。

moment: point or very brief period of time. 顷刻,瞬间。 moment 虽指时间的一点,但含有持续的意味。和 moment 有关的其它短语,还有:

for a moment 片刻,暂时

a moment before 片刻前 in a moment 立刻 at any moment 随时, 无论何时

next: following 常和名词构成短语。若以现在为基准时间,泛指"下 ······"时,不加定冠词 the;若以过去某特定时刻着眼时,需加定冠词 the。

next time 下次 next summer 明夏 on the next day 次日 in the next year 翌年,第二年

I shall see you next week. 下星期我要去看你。

I saw him the next week. 那时以后第二个星期我见到了他。

10. "Open the gates and let him in!" "把大门打开,让他进来!"

let: allow 让。 let 用作使役动词时, 宾语后接不带 to 的动词不定式。 let him in = let him come in。

Let the fresh air (come) in. 放新鲜空气进来。

Let him (go) out. 让他出去。

Let them (pass) by. 让他们过去。

We'll let him (go) off this time. 这回我们要对他从轻处置。

11. "Tom Canty, sir." "汤姆·坎迪,先生。"

sir: a respectful title used in addressing a man without using his name. 先生。英美人通常对不相识的男子、上级、长辈的尊称。对称词: madam 大人、女士、太太、小姐。

Yes, sir. 是, 先生。

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May I leave you now, sir? 先生,现在我可以离开你吗?

This way, please, madam. 女士, 请这边走。

12. We are a large family. 我们家人很多。

有些集体名词,如 family, class, crew, crowd, committee, audience 等,其单数形式既可表示单数,也可表示复数。

His family is small. 他家人不多。

My family are all sports fans. 我家的人都是体育迷。

13. We often go without food. 我们常常没有吃的。

go: be always in a certain state or manner. 处于…… 状态。句中 go 相当于联系动词,后跟表语。

go mad 发疯

go apprentice 当学徒

Refugees often go hungry. 难民经常挨饿。

People will go grey when they are getting old. 人们年老时两鬓渐门。

14. "Is your life very hard in Offal Court?" "你在垃圾大院生活很苦吗?"

比较 hard 和 difficult 两词的用法。两词在表示"困难"时差别不大,经常可以通用。 hard 比较普通、简单,特别用于单需体力的场合。 difficult 指智力方面的困难,用于需要特别努力或技巧的事。

It is really a difficult problem to solve. 这的确是一个难以解决的问题。

The landlord forced the peasants to do hard work in the fields. 地主强迫农民在地里于累活。

15. We play together and we fight each other. 我们一起玩,打打闹闹。

play 作不及物动词,表示"玩"(have fun, enjoy oneself)时,几乎专用于儿童,而不用于成人。

These boys play in the garden every morning. 这些男孩子每天早晨在花园里玩。

Please come and see me (come over to my house) when you have time. 有空请到我家来玩。

The tourists always have a good time in Suzhou. 旅游者在苏州总是玩得很愉快。

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

比较 put on, wear, dress, have ... on, be in 这些动词的用法。

put on 穿上,戴上。表示动作。

Go and put on more clothes. You'll catch cold otherwise. 快去加点衣服,不然你要着凉了。

wear 穿,身穿,戴。表示状态。

He always wears brown shoes. 他总是穿棕色鞋子。 have … on = wear 穿着,戴着。 表示状态。

As it was raining, he had a raincoat on. 天在下雨, 所以他穿上了雨衣。

be in = have ··· on. 穿着。表示状态。

He was in a military uniform. 他穿着军服。

dress 作及物动词,表示"给自己或别人穿(衣服)",宾语是人,不是衣服;在作不及物动词用时,后面只能跟副词,或说明

目的场合的介词短语,不能跟衣服。而 wear, put on, have ... on, be in 都是及物动词,宾语是所穿的衣服。

Wake up children and dress them. 唤醒孩子们,给他们穿上衣服。

She dresses well but not extravagantly. 她衣服穿得很好,但并不奢华。

dress 在第一个例句中表示动作,在第二个例句中表示通常的状态。

- 17. Five minutes later the two boys, the pauper and the prince, stood side by side before a great mirror. 五分钟以后,这两个男孩:一个贫儿和一个王子,并肩站在一面大镜子跟前。
- 1) later: late (after the usual, right, fixed or expected time) 的比较级,在后,过后。句中是副词,指在一般的具体时间之后。

an hour later — 小时后 two years later 二年后 some time later 以后某时(日)

I shall call on you three weeks later. 三星期后我来拜访你。

He fell ill on Monday last and died two days later. 他在上星期一得病,两天后死了。

- 2) the pauper and the prince 在句中作 boys 的同位语。
- 3) side by side: close together, for mutual support. 并 肩地。短语在句中用作状语。类似的短语还有:

arm in arm 手挽手

shoulder to shoulder 肩并肩 back to back 背靠背 heart to heart 贴心地, 坦率地

18. They looked very much alike. 他们俩看上去非常相象。

alike 和 like 都表示"象"。比较两词的用法。句中 alike 是形容词,只用作表语; like 相当于介词,后跟宾语。

England and America are alike in many ways. 英美有许多地方相象。

He looks like an athlete. 他看上去象个运动员。

These methods are all alike to me. 这些方法在我看来都是相同的。

The wind in the trees made a sound so much like the sea. 林中风声响动,和海水声极其相似。

Lesson Two Lost — A Coat

一件外衣的失踪

- 1. Lost —— A Coat 件外衣的失踪。
- 1) A Coat 用于破折号后对 Lost 加以补充说明。 Lost —— A Coat = A Coat Is Lost. Lost 提前是予以强调。
 - 2) 比较 lose 和 miss 的用法。

lose: no longer have. 遗失。通常含有不易找到,不再回到自己手中的意味。

I have lost my watch. 我丢失了我的表。

This mistake will lose you many marks. 这个错误将 使你减去许多的分数。

miss: fail to notice the loss or absence of. 发觉……没有,不见,含有需要时发现其不在的意思。

On waking, I missed my watch by my bedside. 醒来时,我发现在床边的手表不见了。

Thirty men were saved, but three are missing. 三十个人已得救了,但是还有三个人不知下落。

- 2. About once a month I have to go to Repford for my work. 为了工作上的事,我差不多每个月要去雷帕福特一次。
 - 1) once a month 每月一次。这里 once 是副词。又如: once a week 每星期一次 once or twice 一两次 more than once 不止一次

once again = once more = once over 再一次.
once for all 最后一次,只此一次

once 在句中意为 one time, 一次,一度。可用于现在时态、过去时态和完成时态。

I wind my watch once a day. 我给表每天上弦一次。

I saw him once while he was here last. 上次他在此地时,我见过他一次。

I have seen the model worker once. 我见过那位劳动模范一次。

once 也可指 at some time in the past, once upon a time. 过去,曾经,从前。表示过去有过某种经验,经历。这时要用过去一般时。

He once lived in Chongqing. 他从前住在重庆。

2) must 和 have to 是同义词,都可表示necessity, obligation 必须,但也有些差别。

must 着重说明个人意志、主观看法; have to 比较强调客观。

You must get to the station before three o'clock. 你必须在三点钟以前到达车站。

Have you to go to the dentist this morning? 今天上午你要去牙科医生那儿吗?

此外, have to 可用于较多时态,如过去时态、将来时态和完成时态。

We had to be there at ten. 我们得在十点钟到那里。

We'll have to reconsider the whole thing. 这一切我们将不得不重新加以考虑。

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