

最新统编教材同步

供高中二年级使用

# 高中英语课文翻译 及疑难解析

邓耀臣 郑承萍 主编

ENGLISH

辽宁师范大学出版社

# 高中英语课文 翻译及疑难解析

高二分册

主 编：邓耀臣 郑承萍

副主编：战加香 尚秀丽

编 者：卞石屹 岳士霄 张植禾

陈振荣 孙 雷 原权真

王春风 唐维波 姜 燕

审 订：杨玉林 王同督

辽宁师范大学出版社

1997年·大连

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高中英语课文翻译及疑难解析/邓耀臣,郑承萍主编.  
大连:辽宁师范大学出版社,1997.7

ISBN 7-81042-236-7

I. 高… I. ①邓… ②郑… II. 英语课-高中-教学参  
考资料 W.G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(97)第 15225 号

辽宁师范大学出版社出版

(大连市黄河路 850 号 邮政编码 116029)

建平书刊印刷厂印刷

辽宁省新华书店发行

---

开本:787×1092 毫米 1/32 字数:366 千 印张:17

印数:20,001—35,000 册

1997 年 7 月第 1 版

1997 年 12 月第 3 次印刷

---

责任编辑:江山

责任校对:江河

封面设计:平评凭

版式设计:计机

---

如图书印刷质量有问题请与出版社发行科联系(电话:0411—4206854)

定价:17.00 元

## 前 言

目前我国中学生学习英语感到最大的困难是对文章的理解和对语言要点的掌握。其原因是英语的语法、语言习惯、句子结构等和汉语差别太大。单靠老师课堂上的讲授显然不够。因此,中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,以补充课堂教学之不足。

为满足中学生这一需要,针对中学生的困难,我们编写了这一套《高中英语课文翻译及疑难解析》。这套书的编写原则是按照中学英语最新课文内容,译释综合,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,又有工具性、使用性,使之真正对学生学习课文有帮助。首先,我们把全文逐句翻译成忠实流畅、规范化的汉语句子,减少了学生查字典找出汉语释义的麻烦,更重要的是使学生从英汉比较中弄清英汉两种语言的句法结构、表达方式的差别,使学生既能掌握英语精髓,又能避免“中国式英语”的错误。在注释方面,我们强调难句的理解、难词的用法,强调重视英语的习惯表达法,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,而且能活用,触类旁通,掌握有关词语的用法;帮助学生打下坚实的基础。

本书在编写过程中参考了人民教育出版社出版的高中英语各册《教学参考书》以及多种中学英语书刊,谨此致谢。

烟台师范学院外语系主任杨玉林教授为本书的编写提出了许多宝贵意见,并在百忙中对本书的全部稿件进行了认真地审订和修改,在此表示衷心的感谢。

本书限于编写者水平,加上编写时间仓促,缺点及错误势难避免,敬请各位读者不吝赐教,帮助我们纠正错误。

编 者

1997年5月10日

## CONTENTS 目 录

### 第二冊(上)

Unit	Page
1 Disneyland	1
2 No smoking, please	15
3 Body language	34
4 Newspapers	48
5 Charlie Chaplin	63
6 Mainly revision	81
7 Canada	95
8 First aid	113
9 Saving the earth	133
10 At the shop	157
11 Hurricane!	180
12 Mainly revision	201

## CONTENT 目 录

### 第二冊(下)

Unit	Page
13 Albert Einstein	229
14 Satellites	263
15 A famous detective	282
16 The sea	303
17 Life in the future	340
18 Mainly revision	363
19 A freedom fighter	391
20 Disability	425
21 Music	448
22 A tale of two cities	467
23 Telephones	491
24 Mainly revision	510

# Unit 1

## Disneyland 迪斯尼乐园



### 1. Dialogue

*Carl has left San Francisco and is now working at*

卡尔离开旧金山现在迪斯尼乐园工作。

*Disneyland. He is answering visitors' questions.*

他正在回答游客们的问题。

A: Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the Sleeping

劳驾， 请问到睡美人城堡怎么走？

Beauty Castle?

C: Yes. Go straight ahead till you see the entrance. It's

嗯， 一直向前走， 你就会看见入口。 沿着

about four hundred yards down this street.

大街大约走四百码就到了。

B: Excuse me. How can I get to Bear Country?

劳驾， 请问去熊国怎么走？



C: Do you see the big gate over there?

你看见那边的大门了吗?

B: Yes.

是的。

C: Go through the gate and you'll find the entrance to

穿过大门, 你就会看见在另一边到

Bear Country on the other side.

熊国去的入口。

B: Thanks very much.

谢谢。

D: Excuse me. Are the horse-drawn streetcars free?

请问, 这些马车免费吗?

C: Yes, they're free. But there's usually a long line.

是的, 免费。 但那里常常要排长队。

You can join the line behind the clock tower.

你可以在钟楼后面排队。

D: Where is the Tomorrow Land Building?

未来世界大厦在哪儿?

C: The Tomorrow Land Building? It's behind the Sleep-

未来世界大厦? 在睡美人城堡后面。

ing Beauty Castle. Just take this street round to the

沿着这条道到城堡的右边。

right of the castle. It's about 400 yards from here.

离这儿大约有四百码。

E: Excuse me, please. Where's the nearest men's room?

劳驾, 请问最近的男厕所在哪儿?

C: Go down this street till you get to the clock tower.

从这条街一直走到钟楼,

Then you'll see the sign for the rest rooms.

你就会看见厕所的牌子。

### 疑难解析

1. Can you tell me the way to the Sleeping Beauty Castle?

请问睡美人城堡怎么走?

问路还有以下几种表达方式:

1) Excuse me, do you know how I can get to the zoo?

劳驾, 请问去动物园怎么走?

2) Excuse me, can you tell me where Central Park is?

对不起, 请问去中心公园怎么走?

3) Excuse me, would you mind telling me the way to the railway station? 劳驾, 请问去火车站怎么走?

4) Excuse me, how can I get to the city library?

劳驾, 请问去市图书馆怎么走?

2. It's about four hundred yards down this street.

沿这条街(走去)大约有四百码。

此处 it 用来表示距离, 它还通常表示时间、天气等。如:

It is 100 metres to the station. 离车站一百米。

It's getting dark. 天要黑了。

It's cloudy today. 今天阴天。

3. Go through the gate and you'll find the entrance to Bear

Country on the other side.

穿过大门,你就会发现在另一侧有去熊国的入口。

the entrance to... 意为“……的入口”。与介词 to 搭配的词组还有: a reply to..., the answer to..., the key to... 等。  
如:

He is waiting for you at the front entrance to the building. 他正在大厦的入口处等你。

Here is the answer to your question.

这就是你的问题的答案。

Can you tell me the key to the puzzle?

你可以把谜底告诉我吗?

4. Go down this street till you get to the clock tower. Then you'll see the sign for the rest rooms.

从这条街一直走到钟楼,你就可以看到厕所的牌子了。

1) till=until, 可作介词或连词, 意为“到……为止”, “直到……之时”。till (until) 经常与 not 连用, 意为“直到……才……”。例如:

He worked from six in the morning till (until) two in the afternoon. 他从早晨六点一直工作到下午两点。

They waited till the sun set.

他们一直等到太阳下山。

I won't forgive him until he admits his mistake.

他不认错, 我决不宽恕他。

2) the rest room 意为“厕所”, 其他表达法还有: men's room, women's room, WC (water closet), toilet 等。



## Reading

### WALT DISNEY

### 沃尔特·迪斯尼

Walt Disney, the great film-maker, was born in Chicago  
沃尔特·迪斯尼是一位伟大的制片家, 1901 年出生于芝加  
in 1901. Disney's greatest wish was to be a famous artist.

哥。 迪斯尼最大的愿望就是成为一位著名艺术家。

When he was a young man, he went to newspaper office in  
在他年轻的时候, 他去过一家报馆, 这家报馆就在

Kansas City, where he was living. He had some friends who

他居住的堪萨斯城。 他有几个朋友在那家报馆

worked in the office there. He took along some of his

里工作。 他带去自己的几幅画,

pictures in the hope of getting a job there. However, he had

希望在那里找到工作。 但是, 他不走运。

no luck. They looked at his pictures and said, "Sorry, young

他们看了他的画, 说道: "对不起, 年

man. We don't think there is anything of interest in your

轻人, 我们认为你的画并没有什么有趣的地方。"

pictures."

Disney's frinds tried to encourage him. "Don't worry,  
迪斯尼的朋友试图鼓励他。 "别犯愁，

Walt. We like your pictures. They're very good. We're sure  
沃尔特。我们喜欢你的画。 你的画很好嘛。 我们相信，  
you'll be well known as an artist before long. "

不久你就会成为一位有名艺术家的。”

Disney did not lose heart. He continued to draw lots of  
迪斯尼没有灰心丧气。 他继续画了 许多  
pictures. His family was poor and he used to sit in the family  
画。 他家很穷， 他常常坐在他家的汽车房  
garage and draw pictures there. One day a mouse came into  
里绘画。 有一天，一只老鼠来到汽车

the garage and played on the floor. Disney stopped drawing  
房， 在地上走来走去。 迪斯尼停止绘画，  
and watched the mouse. The mouse came towards him, so he  
注视着老鼠。 老鼠朝他走去， 他  
gave the mouse a piece of bread. Then the mouse came and  
就给老鼠一片面包。 于是老鼠走过来，

sat on his desk. Day after day, the mouse came back and was  
坐在他的画桌上。 老鼠天天回来，迪斯尼又给它  
given more bread. In this way over several days the artist  
面包。 就这样过了好几天， 艺术家  
and his mouse became good friends.

和他的老鼠便成了好朋友。

Some years later, Disney moved to the west coast of the  
几年以后， 迪斯尼搬到美国西海岸去了。

USA. He tried to get work as an artist, but still he was  
他试图找一个艺术家的工作，但是他仍然没有  
unsuccessful. One day he remembered the mouse that used  
成功。有一天，他想起了常常到他父亲的汽车房来的  
to come out in his father's garage. He picked up his pencil  
那只老鼠。他就拿起笔画了起来。  
and started to draw. Day after day he experimented and drew  
他一天一天地试着画，就他所熟悉的那  
different pictures of the mouse that he had known. At last he  
只老鼠，画了好些不同的画。最后，他  
was pleased with one of his pictures of the mouse. He called  
对其中的一张画感到满意了，就把画中  
it Mickey Mouse.  
的老鼠叫做米老鼠。

Disney's success as a cartoon-maker had begun .

作为动画片制片家，迪斯尼开始取得成功。

He soon drew other cartoon characters like Donald Duck and  
他不久以后又画了其他一些像唐老鸭之类的漫画人物。  
during the 1920s and the 1930s he made scores of cartoons  
在 20 世纪 20 年代和 30 年代，他制作了许许多多唐老鸭和  
about them. These cartoons were all short ones. Before the  
米老鼠的动画片。全是一些短片。在电视问  
days of television, they used to be shown in cinemas all over  
世之前，全国各地的电影院总是先放动画片，然后  
the country before the main film was shown. Later Walt  
才放主片。后来，沃尔

Disney made longer films. All of them were liked very much  
特·迪斯尼制作了一些较长的片子。孩子们都非常喜欢。

by children. Disney died in 1966. But the studios which he

迪斯尼于 1966 年与世长辞。但是他创办的电  
started are still busy today, producing more and interesting  
影制片厂至今仍在忙于制作更多的有趣的影片。  
films.

## 疑难解析

1. Disney's greatest wish was to be a famous artist.

迪斯尼最大的愿望就是成为一位著名的艺术家。

句中 to be a famous artist 是不定式短语,作表语,说明主  
语的内容。又如:

Her wish is to become a doctor in the future.

她的愿望就是将来成为一名医生。

To the doctor, the most important thing is to save lives.

对医生来说,最重要的事就是挽救生命。

2. He took along some of his pictures in the hope of getting a  
job there. 他带去自己的几幅画,希望在那里找到工作。

1) take...along 作“带领”、“携带”解,along 是副词,有“一  
起”、“一道”的意思。例如:

When she went to Shanghai, she took her daughter  
along. 他去上海的时候,带着自己的女儿。

He took his camera along with him. 他随身携带相机。

2) in the hope of (doing) 是“希望……”、“抱有……希望”的意思。如:

He went there in the hope of finding his watch.

他到那里去,希望能找到他的手表。

He called on Jenny in the hope of getting help from her.

他去拜访詹妮,希望得到她的帮助。

People sent their sons and daughters abroad in hopes of giving them a good education.

人们把子女送出国,希望他们受到良好的教育。

3. We don't think there is anything of interest in your pictures. 我们认为你的画并没有什么有趣的地方。

注意本句英语和汉语表达上的区别。英语中有些动词(如 think, believe, suppose 等),当它们后面跟一个具有否定意思的宾语从句时,通常是把主句中的动词变成否定式,而宾语从句中的谓语动词用肯定式,这种现象叫否定转移。如:

I don't think you've met Professor Johnson.

我想你没见过约翰逊教授吧。

I don't believe it will rain tomorrow.

我认为明天不会下雨。

I don't believe what he said is true.

我认为他说的不是真话。

4. We're sure you'll be well-known as an artist before long. 我们相信,不久你就会成为一位有名的艺术家的。

1) be well-known as “叫作”,“被称为”,“大家公认”。例如:

Luxun is well-known as “the Gorky in China”.



鲁迅被称为“中国的高尔基”。

Abraham Lincoln is well-known as one of the greatest of all American presidents. 亚伯拉罕·林肯是大家公认的美国历史上最伟大的总统之一。

2) “be sure + 由 that 或 whether, where, when, what, how 等引导的名词从句”表示某人“确定(肯定)”、“确信”某事的意思。例如:

I'm sure that I can run faster than you.

我确信我能跑得比你快。

I'm not sure where I left my notebook.

我不能确定我把笔记本忘在什么地方了。

3) before long 的意思是“不久”、“不久以后”。如:

The work will be finished before long.

这件工作不久就会完成。

He stayed in the countryside for some time. Before long he came back to Shanghai.

他在农村住了一段时间。不久以后,他回到了上海。

5. In this way over several days the artist and his mouse became good friends.

就这样过了好些天,艺术家和他的老鼠就成了好朋友。

in this way 的意思是“以这种方式”、“用这种办法”。如:

He read the texts every morning. In this way he was able to recite them.

他每天早晨朗读课文,这样他就能背诵课文。

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