

## 使用说明

本书为高等学校文科(非英语专业)英语教材第三册的教学参考书。内容包括课文、补充读物等的参考译文以及练习答案。

本书提供的翻译练习答案,并不是唯一正确的答案,仅供教师教学时参考。有些练习,如问答题和造句等,灵活多变,可有多种答案,但本书一般只提供一个答案。个别练习要求学生视实际情况回答,本书仅提供提示性答案,并在答案前加注△符号。至于练习的难易多寡,教师可在教学过程中视具体情况灵活处理。

限于我们的水平和经验,本书的缺点和不妥之处在所难免,欢迎同志们批评指正。

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# 第 一 课

## 课 文

### 礼 物

这天是老太太的生日。

为了等候邮件，她一大早就起床做准备了。邮差来时她从三楼的窗口望出去就可以看得见。

她确信今天一定会有东西寄来的。迈拉尽管平时难得来信，可母亲的生日她是不会忘记的。当然迈拉很忙。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。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。老太太为自己的女儿感到自豪。

今天是老太太的八十周岁。她穿上了她最好的连衣裙。也许——也许迈拉会来的。不管怎么说，八十大寿毕竟非同一般。

迈拉即使不来，也会寄一件礼物来的。老太太对此深信不疑。她情绪激动——就象是个孩子。她将愉快地度过她的生日。

昨天佣人把她的几个房间额外打扫了一遍。她今天来烧早饭时带来了一张生日贺片和一束鲜花。楼下的格兰特太太已经做好一只蛋糕，下午老太太要下楼到她那儿去吃茶点。住在底楼的小男孩约翰尼已经上楼来过，送来了一盒糖果，还说他要到外面去玩，等邮差来了就回来。

“我看你会收到好多、好多礼物，”他说。“上个星期我过六岁生日的时候就收到好多、好多礼物。”

她喜欢什么呢？也许是一双拖鞋吧。要不就是一件新上衣。蓝颜色真漂亮。过去吉姆就一直喜欢她穿蓝的。再不就是一只台灯，或者是一本书，一本附有图片的旅行指南，或者是一只小钟，钟面上的黑色数字清晰醒目。有那么多好东西。

她站在窗口张望着。突然，她看到邮差骑着自行车转过了拐角。她的心跳加快了。约翰尼也看见他了，于是便向大门口跑来。紧接着约翰尼就来敲她的门了。

“奶奶，奶奶，”他叫着说，“我拿到你的信了。”

他交给她四封信。三封是老朋友寄来的没有封口的生日贺片，第四封是封口的，上面是迈拉的笔迹。老太太感到很失望。

“没有包裹吗，约翰尼？”

“没有，奶奶。”

大概包裹太大了，送信的邮差拿不了。一定是这么回事。等一会儿送包裹的邮差会把它送来的。她必须要有耐心。

她拆开信,发现里面有一张生日贺片和一张纸条。卡片上印着“生日快乐”的字样,在它的下面写着这么一句话——用这张支票给你自己买件称心的东西吧,迈拉和哈罗德。

支票落到了地板上。老太太慢慢地弯下腰去把它捡了起来。“我的礼物,我可爱的礼物,”说完,老太太就用颤抖的手指把支票撕成了小碎片。

### Key to the Exercises (L. 1)

- I. 1. gone 2. looking  
3. hidden 4. sitting  
5. calling 6. walking  
7. fighting 8. done  
9. working 10. making  
11. settled 12. waiting
- II. 1. Having seen the postman turning round the corner, Johnnie ran up to the gate.  
2. Having promised to help him, I cannot go back on my word.  
3. Having been told how much they had to pay for the bookcase, they decided not to buy it.  
4. Not having heard the other side of the story, I cannot say anything about it.  
5. Having been told that the weather would break, the mountain climbers decided to change their plan.  
6. Not having met her before, he didn't know who she was.  
7. Having been given the medal, she became quite proud.  
8. Having been hurt in the leg, he decided not to take part in the game.
- III. 1. Not having been allowed/ Not allowed  
不允许他读这本书,他却更加迫切地想搞到它。

2. Having lived  
她在那里已经住了好多年,很熟悉那个地方。
  3. playing  
他喜欢看别人踢足球。
  4. Having been drawn/ Drawn  
他们上次参观苏州的园林,被那里秀丽的景色所吸引,决定再去一次。
  5. Being  
他激动得不知道说什么好。
  6. known  
这件事他们不想使顾客知道。
  7. talking  
教师想方设法使学生不停地讲英语。
  8. being pulled down  
正在拆除的房屋是一家老商店。
  9. Having been told  
他得知要有暴风雨,就改变了船的航向。
  10. damaged  
他发现他的自行车坏得很厉害,感到吃惊。
  11. being taken  
他们看到有人照料玫瑰花,感到很高兴。
  12. shut  
箱子装得这么满,很难关上。
- IV.
1. I am going to have/get the bills settled.
  2. You will have to get the text translated into German.
  3. These clothes are too old. We have to get some new ones made.
  4. ...  
— Yes, sir, I will have/get it cleaned at once.
  5. Leave the car with me. I'll have/get it put right.
  6. The prince wanted to have/get some beautiful cloth woven for him.
  7. We'll have/get food provided for us.

8. The governor said he would have/get the tea unloaded.  
(The governor wanted to have/get the tea unloaded.)
- V.
1. It was because that day was her birthday and she wanted to be ready for the post.
  2. She was eighty years old.
  3. No, not very often. In the past two years she managed to come and see her just three times, and her husband never came.
  4. No. Myra seldom wrote to her mother.
  5. It was because her daughter had got a medal for her work for the aged, and her husband had been made Mayor.
  6. It was because that day was a bit unusual for her and she was sure that her daughter would send her a present.
  7. He was six years old.
  8. On that particular day they congratulated her on her birthday; the help had given her rooms an extra clean and brought a card and a bunch of flowers, Mrs. Grant had made a cake for her, and Johnnie had brought her a box of candies.
  9. Jim was the old lady's late husband.
  10. No, she didn't.
  11. Instead of sending a present her mother wished to have, Myra gave her a cheque.
  12. She tore the cheque with trembling fingers into little bits. She felt disappointed. It was not what she wanted.
- VI.
1. all of a sudden  
突然火车停了下来,我们都不知道出了什么事。
  2. tore  
他气得把信撕成了碎片。
  3. even if  
即使困难很大,我们也必须把这项工作做好。
  4. after all  
他们以为汤姆因为生病不能去上学,但他终于还是去了。
  5. a pair of, a box of, a bunch of  
昨天是玛丽的生日,她父亲送给她一双鞋,她母亲送给她一盒糖,她哥哥送给她一束鲜花。

6. knocking at

突然她听到有人在敲窗子。

7. extra, extra

这青年工人做了大量额外工作,但却不肯领取额外报酬。

8. does

她喜欢跳舞,她丈夫也喜欢。

△VII. 1. We hear with our ears.

2. We cut cakes with a knife.

3. They fought with sticks.

4. The child is eating with fingers.

5. He likes to write with a pencil.

6. She filled out the form with a pen.

VIII. 1. managed to get there on the very same evening

2. manage to come this Sunday afternoon

3. managed to get home before twelve

4. managed to visit

5. managed to come to our meeting

IX. 1. proud

2. excited

3. sure

4. disappointed

5. sure

6. excited

7. sure/excited

8. proud

9. sure

10. disappointed

X.

(A)

1. He seldom writes to his parents.

2. Is this poem written by your younger brother?

3. Let me write down your name.

4. He gave a great shout and ran out of the room.

5. They decided to give everyone/ each of us a chance to try.

(B)

1. He is still a child after all.

2. He will not tell you the place even if he knows it.

3. New Year's Day is round the corner. Let's give our bedroom a good clean.

4. I'm sure that you'll receive a warm welcome from the students.
5. Will you please give me a piece of paper? I want to write a letter to my younger brother.
6. The thief began to run as soon as he turned round the corner.
7. Even if Comrade Wang does not come, he will send us a letter.  
I am sure of that.
8. I knocked at his door, but no one answered.



## 第二课

### 课文

#### 太空时代的预言家

赫伯特·乔治·威尔斯生于一八六六年，那时候科学上的发现正在使世界发生巨大的变化。威尔斯曾花了多年时间研究科学，因而他经常根据科学知识来考虑人类的未来。当他试图设想去月球的首次旅行或者星际之间的大战时，他所设想的是一些从科学上说来可能做到的事情。他好象能够观察未来，而且他还携同他的读者一起欣赏这番美妙的景象。

威尔斯是个有勇气的人，他的童年很不幸。他家境贫寒，十三岁时就被送到一家店里去学做生意。但他的心思不在做买卖上。他感兴趣的是书。他试着干过几种工作，但都没有成功。最后他终于给自己找到了一份边教书边读书的工作。他开始对自己的工作发生了兴趣。

威尔斯充分利用了他在那里的时间。他的考试成绩优异，从而获得了去伦敦大学攻读科学的机会。即使在那时，他的生活还是一场艰苦的斗争。他没有足够的钱买食物，而且身体又很差，经常患重病，所以不得不停止工作，长期休养。这时候他发现自己具有成为小说家的伟大天赋。

威尔斯的小说不仅饶有趣味，读来令人激动，而且还含有一种目的。威尔斯需要以此表达自己对生活的看法。他认为科学知识可以给人类以通往未来的钥匙。他希望人类能明智地利用科学。

在他所有的小说中，真实的人都会突然面临着一些奇怪的新情况。在一个象我们这样急剧变化的世界里，这些情况不是不可能出现的。威尔斯认为我们应该有所准备。

如果人类掌握了科学却不能明智地使用他已经掌握的力量，人类将会变成什么样子呢？对此，威尔斯的小说也描绘了一幅吓人的景象。他告诉我们，《时间旅行机》一书中 802701 年时候的人和火星上的人并不比我们所知道的人更好或更幸福。虽然他们能够做我们不能做的事，但是他们已变得没有人性了。他们为了得到一种可怕的，象机器一样的力量而牺牲了爱、怜悯和善良等感情。

威尔斯并不满足于他作为一个作家所取得的成就，他要改变世界的状态。他写了许多内容严肃的书和文章，描绘了当时的世界和将来可能出现的世界。他是个预言家。他预言了许多东西。早在人类学会飞行之前，他就已经预言会出现太空时代了。他担心人类或许不能明智地使用科学所赋予他的力量，这种担心在今天是大多数人所共有的。威尔斯尽管个子矮小，却成了我们时代的一个伟人。

### Key to the Exercises (L. 2)

#### I. Model 1

1. He's got brown fingers because he's been smoking too much.
2. We've spent all our money because we've been buying a lot of presents.
3. Johnnie's got a black eye because he's been fighting.
4. I feel tired because I've been walking too much.
5. She speaks French quite well because she's been staying in Paris for years.

#### Model 2

1. They stopped for a meal after they had been travelling for six hours.  
They had been travelling for six hours before they stopped for a meal.
2. They had a rest after they had been walking for four hours.  
They had been walking for four hours before they had a rest.
3. He realized it was the very photo he wanted after he had been looking at it for ten minutes.  
He had been looking at the photo for ten minutes before he realized it was the very one he wanted.
4. She went to France after she had been studying French for six months.  
She had been studying French for six months before she went to France.
5. He found another job after he had been working there for five years.  
He had been working there for five years before he found another

job.

Model 3

1. We had only been doing our exercises for half an hour when our friends arrived.
2. They had only been living in the house for less than two years when they decided to move.
3. I had only been waiting for the bus for two minutes when it came.
4. She had only been sitting for a few minutes when she stood up again.
5. We had only been swimming in the sea for ten minutes when it began to rain.

- △II.
1. I have been living in England for more than three years.
  2. I have been to London only once.
  3. Yes, I did.  
(No, I didn't. I went to the post office for my parcel yesterday morning.)
  4. She arrived in Shanghai in April.
  5. Yes, he has.  
(No, not yet.)
  6. They have been waiting for three hours.
  7. They telephoned.  
(They sent a letter.)
  8. They have taken my little sister to their house three times.
  9. I have been writing my book report for the last half hour.
  10. He has been trying to give up smoking for just a few weeks.
  11. Yes, I have.  
(No, never.)
  12. He passed it.  
(He failed it.)

- III.
1. was, arose
  2. had been lying
  3. have read/read
  4. were bringing/had brought
  5. are killing/have been killing
  6. had already surprised
  7. has forgotten, have been expecting

8. know, will let
  9. has just gone, left, had finished, will not come
  10. was walking, knocked, broke
  11. had already sent
  12. have taken, took
- IV.
1. break, wash, broke, was, is washing, has told
  2. have read, was, read, started, have nearly finished, finish/have finished, will start
  3. goes, catches, goes, stayed, was, told/had told
  4. have been waiting, rains, go, went, was walking, started, rained, had to, had been, came, was
  5. have spent, sends, have had, is
- V.
1. He was born in 1866.
  2. No, he was unhappy in his boyhood. It was because his family was poor and he had to start working at an early age.
  3. When he was 13, he was sent to work in a shop where he could learn the business.
  4. No, he wasn't.
  5. He was interested in books.
  6. At long last he found himself a post as a learner-teacher.
  7. He liked it very much.
  8. It was because he passed his examinations with good marks.
  9. He lived a hard life.
  10. He believed that scientific knowledge would give man the key to his own future and feared that man might fail to use wisely the power that science had given him.
  11. People think that Wells' stories are interesting and exciting and that they give a frightening picture of what scientific man may become if he cannot wisely use the power he has got.
- △12. Yes, I have. *The Time Machine* and *The Invisible Man*. I like both of them very much.
- VI.
1. I used to go there
  2. He used to smoke a lot
  3. We used to live
  4. He used to be very proud
  5. I used to think



(B)

1. He is neither English nor American. He is German.
2. The Second World War brought about great changes in both Europe and Asia.
3. We are now faced with many difficulties, but we are sure of success.
4. Can you imagine a world without air and water?
5. We must make the best of the four years at the university.
6. At long last they discovered a cave.
7. Tom was very excited when he was given the chance to visit the place.
8. What brought about your change in the plan?

## 第三课

### 课文

#### 新大陆

两万五千多年以前,第一批人来到了美洲大陆。这些红种人是亚洲人,他们从遥远的北方来到这里寻找食物。过了一万五千年之后,红种人遍布北美和南美各地。有些部落建立了城市,创立了伟大的文化。他们生活在这个大陆上的事实成了人类历史上的一个里程碑。

一四九二年,克里斯托弗·哥伦布在寻找一条通往印度的新航线时,发现了这块陆地。他以为这就是印度,所以便给在那儿见到的红种人取名为“印第安人”。欧洲终于发现了美洲。

在以后的一百年间,由于美洲的生活既艰苦又危险,因此漂洋过海到新大陆去的欧洲人寥寥无几。到了十七世纪初,突然有大批英国人开始到美洲去了。他们为什么要离开旧大陆前往新大陆呢?

那时候,英国的法律十分残酷。法官常常给囚犯一个选择的机会:要么服刑,要么去美洲。人人都知道,在美洲的荒原,生活是艰难而残酷的,但是大多数囚犯还是愿意去美洲。人们也有因为其他原因而离开欧洲去美洲的。很多人是想去挣更多的钱。有些人是去寻找黄金。有些人想使印第安人成为基督教徒。还有一些人是去跟印第安人做买卖,或者是去冒险的。从一开始,美洲就是一个各种种族、语言、宗教和政治信仰的混合体。

差不多在十九世纪初叶之前,大部分北美移民都住在沿海一带。美国独立战争以后,由于东部人口的增长,人们开始西移。西部边界离大西洋一年比一年远。

在西部,土地一直很便宜。每个男人都是自己的主人。然而他却面临着这样一个问题:他将不得不学会样样事情都自己做。他得当自己的医生、技工、牧师、战士和总督。他的妻子必须做全家人穿的衣服,教孩子念书,协助丈夫在地里干活。为了保护孩子免遭野兽伤害,她在门后总是放着一支枪,而且知道怎样使用。请设想一下,所有这些事情都要一个妇女来做。在早年的西部,人们过的就是这样一种生活。

那些早期定居美洲的移民不怕劳动。不劳动者不得食。劳动是必需的，也是光荣的。由于有这么多事情要做，他们不断努力寻求更快、更好的方法。他们带来了东部的方法和思想，但仍然在不断地试验着。他们试验新的耕作方法，新的宗教，新的机器，新型的管理机构。他们犯过许多错误，但他们还是坚持学习。

在最初那些困难的岁月里，美国精神诞生了。该精神宣称：“把工作干好。”它说：“样样事都尝试一下。”它还说：“相信你自己，相信你的上帝，你就会生活得更好。”

### Key to the Exercises (L. 3)

- |    |                   |          |          |
|----|-------------------|----------|----------|
| I. | 1. patiently      | 耐心地      | ad.      |
|    | yearly            | 每年的      | a.       |
|    | fighter           | 战士       | n.       |
|    | perfectness       | 完美       | n.       |
|    | colourful         | 颜色丰富的    | a.       |
|    | industrialization | 工业化      | n.       |
|    | excitement        | 激动       | n.       |
|    | laughable         | 可笑的      | a.       |
|    | conditional       | 有条件的     | a.       |
|    | agreeable         | 令人愉快的    | a.       |
|    | disappointment    | 失望       | n.       |
|    | peaceful          | 和平的      | a.       |
|    | comradely         | 同志式的     | a.       |
|    | organization      | 组织       | n.       |
|    | surely            | 一定       | ad.      |
|    | wildness          | 粗野       | n.       |
|    | grower            | 种植者      | n.       |
|    | personal          | 个人的      | a.       |
|    | 2. travel         | carry    | heavy    |
|    | wonder            | consider | incident |
|    | govern            | continue | obvious  |
|    | inform            | care     | duty     |

- II. 1. Mother's falling ill suddenly made it more difficult for us.  
 2. I didn't like her inviting a stranger to our party.



3. *Her singing that song again doesn't please us at all.*
4. *I am not used to their working into small hours.*
5. *I have never dreamed of his being able to discover something new.*
6. *We are proud of his doing the most dangerous job.*
7. *He does not mind their looking into the problem.*
8. *His not coming to our meeting made all of us feel disappointed.*

- III. 1. Have you forgotten my making that mistake?  
Have you forgotten me making that mistake?  
我曾经犯过那个错误,你忘了吗?
2. We all like John's singing that song.  
We all like John singing that song.  
我们都喜欢约翰唱那首歌。
3. I won't enjoy his drinking in my house.  
I won't enjoy him drinking in my house.  
我不喜欢他在我家里喝酒。
4. Can you imagine Robert's joining the army?  
Can you imagine Robert joining the army?  
你能想象到罗伯特参军吗?
5. Do you mind our trying to take the examination?  
Do you mind us trying to take the examination?  
你反对我们去参加考试吗?
6. I wouldn't think of his taking that job.  
I wouldn't think of him taking that job.  
我想不到他会接受那项工作。
7. He has little faith in my doing all that.  
He has little faith in me doing all that.  
他不相信我会做所有这些事情。
8. You should really avoid their asking questions like that.  
You should really avoid them asking questions like that.  
你确实应该避免他们那样提问题。

- IV. 1. having 2. crying  
3. changing 4. meeting/having met