

Notes to C. E. Eckersley's

ESSENTIAL

ENGLISH

《基础英语》

注释

3

外语教学与研究出版社

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《基础英语》注释
(三)

Notes to C. E. Eckersley's
Essential English
for Foreign Students

朱次榴 注释

外语教学与研究出版社

《基础英语》注释（三）

朱次榴注释

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说 明

1. 《基础英语》注释是专为自学艾克斯利 (C.E.Eckersley) 所编的《基础英语》(Essential English) 的人而编写的。
2. 注释的内容包括:
 - 1) 生词注释
 - 2) 语法及重点词汇用法注释
 - 3) 难句译注
3. 这一套《注释》汲取了原书教师手册的精华, 并加进了注者本人使用此书进行教学的点滴经验。考虑到自学者各方面的需要, 注释力求详尽周到。但由于注者学力有限, 疏漏谬误之处仍在所难免。谨请读者批评指正。

朱次榴

Contents

1. Hob Gives His First Impressions of England.....	1
2. Olaf and Pedro Discuss Their Plans.....	8
3. Direct and Indirect Speech (I).....	13
4. Olaf Reads Another of His Plays.....	18
5. Direct and Indirect Speech (II).....	23
6. Mrs. Priestley Tells a Story and Mr. Priestley Puts Up a Hen-house	27
7. Sentences and Clauses.....	34
8. Adverb Clauses	39
9. A visit to Stratford	43
10. Mood	49
11. Conditions	52
12. The Past Conditional.....	54
13. "Should" and "Would".....	57
14. Olaf Gives us Another "Wiggins" Play.....	60
15. Rules of Grammar and "Standard English".....	64
16. Lucille's Story: "The Sand-glass.....	72
17. "Rules of Grammar" Again.....	78
18. Some Strange, but Very Important Verbs. "The Specials" (I)	85
19. Hob's Story: "Uncle Theophilus".....	89
20. The "Special" Verbs (II): Short Answers.....	95
21. The "Special" Verbs (III): The Emphatic Form Position of Adverbs Third Person Singular.....	98
22. Olaf Writes a Letter from Oxford (I).....	102
23. The "Specials" Again (IV): To Be, Can.....	113
24. Olaf's Letter from Oxford (II).....	118

25. The "Special" Verbs (V): Have.....	127
26. The "Special" Verbs (VI): Do.....	130
27. Frieda Writes a Letter from Wales.....	132
28. The "Special" Verbs (VII): Ought.....	141
29. Frieda Tells a Story: King Arthur.....	143
30. The "Special" Verbs (VIII): Need.....	152
31. Wales and the Welsh.....	154
32. The "Special" Verbs (IX): Dare, Used (to).....	160
33. The Eisteddfod	163
34. Punctuation	170
35. The Body	175
36. A Handful of Poems.....	180
37. The End of Another Year's Work.....	193

Lesson One 第一课

Hob Gives His First Impressions of England

霍布谈他对英国的最初印象

I. Vocabulary 词汇

annoy [ə'noi] *vt.* 使烦恼, 使生气

avoid [ə'vɔid] *vt.* 回避

bow [bau] *vi.* 鞠躬

bravely ['breivli] *ad.* 勇敢地

button ['bʌtn] *n.* 钮扣

connect [kə'nekt] *vt.* 连接

defeat [di'fi:t] *vt.* 击败, 挫折

geography [dʒi'ɒɡəfi] *n.* 地理

hole [houl] *n.* 洞

huge [hju:dʒ] *a.* 巨大的

irregular [i'regju:lə] *a.* 不规则的

manager ['mænɪdʒə] *n.* 经理

napkin ['næpkin] *n.* 餐巾

pink [pink] *a.* 粉红色的

position [pə'zɪʃən] *n.* 位置

prepare [pri'pɛə] *vt.* 准备

sauce [sɔ:s] *n.* 调味汁, 酱汁

steadily ['stedili] *ad.* 稳步地, 坚定地

struggle ['strʌgl] *vi.* 奋力前进

ugly ['ʌgli] *a.* 丑陋的, 难看的

II. 难句译注

1. Hob Gives His First Impressions of England (p.1) 霍布谈他对英国的最初印象

注: 题目为句子时, 陈述句句末不用句点。标题内实词(名词, 动词, 代词等)大写, 虚词(介词, 连词, 冠词)小写。

2. Do you remember, sir, that at our last lesson before the holidays, you promised to let me tell the story of my first day in England? (p.1) 先生, 您是否记得, 在放假前我们上最后一课时, 您曾答应让我讲讲我到英国的第一天的情况呢?

注: 动词 “promise” 有如下用法:

- 1) To promise sth.:

They promised an immediate reply. 他们答应马上给回音。]

- 2) To promise sb. sth.:

He promised me a bicycle for my birthday. 他答应我过生日时给我一辆自行车。

3) To promise sb. to do sth.:

I promised my father to work here. 我答应过我父亲在这里工作。

“promise” 也可做名词用, 例如:

1) To make a promise to do sth.:

I want you to make a promise to work hard. 我要你保证努力工作。

2) To give sb. one's promise to do sth.:

I'll give you my promise to pay the money back next week. 我向你保证下周还你钱。

3) To keep a promise:

If you make a promise, you ought to keep it, not to break it. 如果你许下了诺言, 你就应该履行, 而不应该违背。

4) To be a person of promise:

He is a writer of promise. 他是个很有希望的作家。

“promising” 是形容词, 意为: 有前途的, 有希望的, 有出息的。例如: Andrew is a very promising boy. 安德鲁是个很有出息的孩子。

3. Well, my first impressions of England are connected with food — (p.1) 唔, 我对英国的最初印象与食物有关——

注: “are connected with” 在这里等于 “are concerned with, are about, have something to do with”, 与...有关。

动词 “connect” 原意为 “join”, 联结, 例如:

1) To connect sth.:

I'm trying to connect these two pieces of wire. 我在想法把这两根电线联接起来。

2) To be connected (with):

Manchester and Liverpool are connected by a railway and a canal. 曼彻斯特与利物浦有铁路和运河相通。

He is connected with a firm of publishers. 他与一家出版商有联系。| (或: 他为一家出版商工作。)

3) “connect” 的名词为 “connection” 或 “connexion”, 例如:

The connection is not very good; that's why you are not getting a good picture on your television. 接触不良, 这就是为什么你电视的映象不清晰。

I don't see any connection between the two ideas. 我看不出这两种意见之间有什么联系。

4. ... and, strange to say, they are of how an English breakfast beat me.(p.1)
而奇怪的是，这（指霍布对英国的最初印象）是关于英国早餐怎么把我撑着的。

注：“strange to say”插入语；“to be of”等于“to be about”；“beat me”等于“was too much for me to eat”，使我受不了，指量太大，吃得差点撑死。

5. You don't really expect us to believe that, do you, Hob? (p.1) 霍布，你真的以为我们会相信你的话吗？不会吧？（你这话叫谁相信呢？）

注：“expect”有如下用法：

1) To expect sth.:

I am expecting a visit from my sister. 我在等我姐姐来我们家。

My trees are covered with blossoms, I am expecting a good crop of apples. 我的这些树开满了花，苹果可望丰收。

Mrs. Brown is expecting a baby in October. 布朗太太怀孕了，大概在十月里生。

2) To expect (that):

I expect (that) you've heard of Big Ben. 我想你听说过（伦敦议会大厦塔顶上的）大钟吧。

I expect you know that my sister is coming to visit us. 我想你知道我姐姐要来我们家做客吧。

Will Jan be late for his lesson? I don't expect so. 简上课会迟到吗？我看不会。

Will Lucille come to the party? I expect so. 露西会来参加聚会吗？我看会的。

3) To expect sb. to do sth.:

You surely don't expect me to do your work as well as my own. 你总不会指望我又做自己的工作，又做你的工作吧？

6. . . . , though I say it myself, I'm a better man now than I was then, but, honestly, I was beaten. (p.1) 不是我夸口，我现在比过去能吃多了，但说实在的，当时确实把我撑得够呛。

注：“though I say it myself”中的“it”指代“I am a better man now than I was then”。“but”连接“I am a better man...”与“I was beaten”。这句有自夸的意味，插入“though...”这一从句，表示“虽然这话是我自己说自己”。

7. When I left the train at Victoria Station my first impression was of rain and fog and people with umbrellas. P.2 在维多利亚车站下火车时，我的

第一个印象是：雨雾和带雨伞的人。

注：“left”是“leave”的过去形式。“leave”除表示“离开”之外，尚有别的用法，例如：

- 1) Leave the book where it is. 别动那本书（让它就摆在那儿）。
 - 2) Someone left the light on all night. 不知谁让灯整夜开着。
 - 3) His illness left him very weak. 他病后身体很弱。
8. A taxi-cab, which might have been used by Lot and his family as they left Sodom and Gomorrah, took me and my luggage and struggled bravely through the traffic. (p.2) 一辆可能曾被罗得（Lot）及其家人在离开所多玛（Sodom）和蛾摩拉（Gomorrah）时所使用过的出租马车，载着我和行李，奋勇挣扎，在繁忙的来往车马中，穿行前进。

注：“Lot”读 [lɒt]，罗得是《圣经·旧约》创世纪第十九章提到的人物，为亚伯拉罕（Abraham）的侄儿。

“Sodom”读 ['sɒdəm]，Gomorrah 读 [gə'mɒrə]。这两个字是《圣经·旧约》创世纪第十八至第十九章提到的两座城市的名称，均为大火烧毁。据载，罗得事先曾得天使通告会有大火，携带家人逃走，幸免于难。但他的妻子不听天使忠告，回首遥望被毁的家园，立即化为盐柱。

在“which...”所带领的非限定的定语从句中，“might have been used”是虚拟语气，指过去，表猜测，极言出租马车之古旧；后用动词短语“struggled bravely through the traffic”与之配合。

9. I had never believed my geography teacher when he told us there were more people in London than in the whole of my country. (p.2) 过去我的地理老师说伦敦的人口比我的国家全国人口都多，我从来没相信过。

注：霍布这里所说的“my country”系指卢利塔尼亚（Ruritania [ruəri'teɪnjə]）。卢利塔尼亚是本书编者借用的虚构国名，见英国小说家 Anthony Hope (1863-1933) 所著小说“*The Prisoner of Zenda*”一书。

10., and the first thing that took my eye was the porter, a big fat man with a round face like an advertisement for babies' food. (p.2)而我第一眼看到的是那位脚夫，胖呼呼的，圆圆的脸，象婴儿食物广告上画的。

注：“the first thing that took my eye”等于“the first thing that I saw”。

“advertisement”读 [əd've:tɪzmənt]，由动词“advertise”变来。

“advertise”读 ['ædvətaɪz]，及物，其用法如：

Manufacturers and shopkeepers advertise their goods in newspapers,

in cinemas and on television programmes. 制造商和店主在报上、影院和电视节目中做广告，招徕生意。

11. He rubbed his hands all the time as if he was washing them, and smiled without stopping. (p.2) 他老是搓着手，好象在洗手，并且总是笑咪咪的。

注：“all the time”在这里相当于“without stopping”，两者可以互换，做状语。

12. What he said I could not understand, though I had learned English at school. (p.2) 尽管我在学校里学过英语，他说的话我却听不懂。

注：“what he said”是“understand”的宾语，提前以示强调。

13. ..., and he smiled again and told one of the little boys with brass buttons to show me up to my room. (p.3)他叫一个穿着有一排排铜扣衣服的小侍者把我带到楼上的客房去。

注：“to show me up to my room”等于“to take me upstairs and show which was my room”。

动词“show”有多种用法，例如：

- 1) He wants to show me his new books. 他要让我看看他的新书。
 - 2) Mr. Priestley showed me round the house. 普里斯特利先生带着我到住宅各处看了看。
 - 3) Adam the gardener is going to show some roses at the flower-show. 园丁亚当想在花展上展出一些玫瑰花。
 - 4) I'll show you the way to the library. 我告诉你去图书馆怎么走。
 - 5) I'll show you how to make a cake. 我来教你蛋糕怎么做。
 - 6) All these mistakes in Hob's homework show that he has not understood the lesson. 霍布作业里的这些错误说明这节课他并没有听懂。
14. Ten minutes later I was lying in a hot bath washing off the last dusty reminders of the Continent; another ten minutes and I was under the bedclothes and fast asleep. (p.3) 十分钟后，我就躺在澡盆里洗上了热水澡，洗净了由欧陆带来的最后一点风尘；又过了十分钟，我就躺在被窝里，进入了梦乡。

注：“lying”是“lie”（躺、卧）的现在分词，过去式为“lay”，过去分词为“lain”。切勿与另一动词“lay”（放、置）相混。“lay”的过去式与过去分词为“laid”。试比较：

Let sleeping dogs lie. （谚语）莫惹是生非。

At the end of the war the city lay in ruins. 大战结束时，这座城市沦为一片废墟。

Chickens lay eggs. 鸡生蛋。

He laid down his life for his country. 他为国捐躯。

15. I seemed to have a hole instead of a stomach. (p.3) 我肚里似乎有个空洞，而不是胃。

注：这是比喻的说法，极言饿得慌。

16. ..., but I spoke only my one prepared word, "BREAKFAST". (p.3)
.....但我只说我唯一准备好了的词儿，“早饭”。

注：“prepared”，过去分词，在此做定语用。

17. He looked at me in a puzzled way, ... (p.3) 他带着茫然的神情看着我（不懂我说的是什么）……

18. The manager ... looked as helpless as the waiter, ... (p.4) 经理……也跟侍者一样，毫无办法，……

19. I have never seen such surprised faces in my life—so perhaps I did not pronounce it correctly after all. (p.4) 我一生从未见过这样惊讶的面孔——也许我白费了力气，“早饭”这个词儿的音还是没有发对。

注：“after all”等于“in spite of all that had been done”。下楼就餐前，霍布曾刻苦练习发音，所以这里用“after all”。

20. He must have misunderstood me, but I thought it was no use explaining to people who do not understand their own language, so I just set to work on the bacon and eggs and ate on steadily, wondering all the time whether I could possibly clear that plate. (p.4) 他一定是误解了我的意思，但我想，跟不懂他们自己语言的人白费唇舌毫无用处，所以我就开始吃薰肉煎鸡蛋，一边一个劲儿地吃着，一边心里嘀咕是否能把盘里的东西都吃完。

注：“must have misunderstood”，表示对过去事情的猜测。“wondering...”
分词短语，做状语，表伴随动作。“ate on”中的“on”是副词，表示动作继续进行。

21. Well, I ... was just trying to get up out of the chair when here was the waiter again with another tray. (p.4) 我正要从椅子里站起来，没料到侍者又端上来一道菜。

注：“was trying to ... when ...”中的“when”有“suddenly”的含义。

22. This time it was a whole fish in a thick white sauce. (p.4) 这次是一整条加白色酱汁的鱼。

23. ... but before I could tell him anything, he had put down the tray and gone away. (p.4) 但我什么都还没来得及说，他就已经放下盘子走了。

注：注意“before ..., had done”这一句型。

24. There was nothing for it but to face that fish with what little courage I had

left, ... (pp. 4-5) 我没有别的办法, 只好硬着头皮吃那条鱼, ……

注: “There was nothing for it but to face that fish” 等于 “The only thing I could do was to eat that fish”.

25. I had brought my grammar book with me in case of need, ... (p.5) 我随身带了本语法书, 以备急需。

注: “in case of need” 等于 “if it so happened that I should need it”, 意即: 以防万一需要用。

26. I told him that only a man who was dying of hunger could eat such a breakfast. (p.5) 我告诉他, 只有饿得要死的人才能吃下这样一顿早饭。

27. ... that was a grand expression. (p.5) 这一说法太妙了。

注: “grand” 口头用词, 意为 “very fine”。

28. That was too much. I gave up the struggle. (p.5) 这我可吃不消了。我认输了。

注: “to be too much” 等于 “to be more than I could eat”。“I gave up the struggle” 等于 “I decided not to struggle any more”。

29. ... but on that day I met my Waterloo. (p.5)……但在那一天, 我是彻底地失败了。

注: “Waterloo” 读 [ˌwɔ:təˈlu:], 滑铁卢, 比利时一城镇名, 一八一五年拿破仑的军队大败于此处。“meet one's Waterloo”在此是比喻性用法, 意为 “惨遭失败”。实指那一天霍布吃得差点撑死。

Lesson Two 第二课

Olaf and Pedro Discuss Their Plans

奥列夫和彼得罗讨论他们的计划

I. Vocabulary 词汇

art [ɑ:t] *n.* 艺术

degree [di'gri:] *n.* 学位; 度, 程度

discuss [dis'kʌs] *vt.* 讨论

dull [dʌl] *a.* 单调的; 枯燥的

fame [feim] *n.* 名声; 声誉

hesitate ['heziteit] *v.i.* 犹豫

organization [ˌɔ:gənai'zeiʃən] *n.* 机构

portrait ['pɔ:trit] *n.* 肖像; 人像

rate [reit] *n.* 比率; 收费率

remove [ri'mu:v] *vt.&vi.* 去除

require [ri'kwaɪə] *vt.* 需要

secretly ['si:kritli] *ad.* 秘密地

shipping ['ʃipiŋ] *n.* 航运; 货运; 船舶

subject ['sʌbdʒikt] *n.* 题目; 主题

valuable ['væljuəbl] *a.* 很有价值的

II. 难句译注

1. ... but I shall be here for another year at any rate, probably two years.

(p.9) 但无论如何我将在这里再呆一年, 很可能再呆两年。

注, “at any rate” 等于 “in any case”, “anyhow”。

“rate” 有许多意思, 例如:

- 1) What's the rate of exchange between English pounds and French francs?
英镑和法郎之间的兑汇率是多少?
- 2) The birth-rate in England went up last year. 去年英国的出生率上升了。
- 3) The water-rate on my house is about £ 10 a year. 我家水费每年大约十英镑。
- 4) I think it is a first-rate book. 我看这是本极好的书。

2. Then he wanted me to spend two or three years with Mr. Priestley and try for an English degree at Cambridge. (p.9) 然后他要我跟普里斯特利先生学两、三年英语, 再到剑桥大学去攻读一个英语学位。

注：“try for”等于“make an attempt”或“aim at”，即试图得到，目的在于。这里有攻读之意。

“degree”意为学位，指：

B. A. (Bachelor of Arts) 文学学士

M. A. (Master of Arts) 文学硕士

B. Sc. (Bachelor of Science) 理科学士

Ph. B. (Bachelor of Philosophy) 哲学学士

Ph. D. (Doctor of Philosophy) 哲学博士

3. I am going into my father's business, a shipping company. (p.9) 我打算到我父亲的运输公司工作。

注：“business”读 [ˈbiznis]，此处指运输公司，其它用法如：

- 1) Are you here on business or on pleasure? 你到这儿来是办事还是玩玩?
 - 2) Our business hours are from 9 o'clock to 5 o'clock. 我们(上午)九点至(下午)五点营业。
 - 3) He's a very business-like man. 他这个人很精明强干。
 - 4) Mind your own business. 不用你管(我的事)。
 - 5) Business is business. 公事公办。
4. I thought life in an office was very dull. (p.10) 我觉得坐办公室太单调乏味。

注：“dull”一词在不同的搭配中可以有不同的意思，例如：

a dull day 阴天

a dull knife 钝刀

a dull person 笨人

a dull surface 粗糙(不光滑)的表面

5. In a few years I shall earn fame and fortune by my pictures. (p.10) 过几年我就可以靠画画赚钱出名。

注：“earn”意为“挣得”，“博得”，如：

- 1) He earns £ 3,000 a year and spends all he earns. 他每年赚三千英镑，可他赚多少花多少。
- 2) How does he earn his living? 他是怎么谋生的?
- 3) You have worked well this term; now you're going to have a well-earned holiday. 这学期你学习不错，现在你可以好好休息了。

“fortune”一词在下面的例语中意为“财产”，例如：

to make a fortune 发财

to come into a fortune 继承一笔财产

6. Miguel Macasso (p.10) [mi'gel mə'kəsou] 米古尔·马卡索

7. Rubens (p.10) ['ru:bənz] 鲁宾斯(1577—1640)，法兰德(Flanders)画家

8. Rembrandt (p.10) ['rembrənt] 伦勃朗 (1606—1669), 荷兰画家
9. He said that my picture would hang in the British Museum long after Rubens and Rembrandt were forgotten. (p.10) 他说, 在鲁宾斯和伦勃朗被人们忘却之后很久, 我的画会挂在大英博物馆里。
10. "But not until they are forgotten." (p.10) “但只有在他们被人们忘却了之后才行。”

注: 这是个省略句, 全句应是 "Your picture will not hang there until they are forgotten."

11. I remember one time I was at his house and, ... (p.10) 我记得有一次我在他家住, ……
12. "Oh, I know that," said the man, "but I am wondering how I shall get the paint off afterwards." (p.10) 那人说: “哦, 这我知道, 但我在考虑, 完了之后, 我怎么去掉 (身上的) 油漆呢。”

注: “paint” 一词既可指画油画, 也可指油漆。这里老渔夫误以为马卡索要给他上油漆。

13. To come back to your story, Olaf, what did your father say? (p.10) 回到你说的事上, 奥列夫, 你父亲说什么呢?

注: “back” 副词, 其用法如:

- 1) The wind drove the ship back. 风把船刮了回来。
- 2) She couldn't keep back her tears. 她忍不住哭了。
- 3) Back in the Middle Ages, people used to believe that the earth was flat.
从前在中世纪那个时候, 人们认为大地是平的。
- 4) Keep back! The tree is going to fall. 站开! 树要倒了。

14. Stockholm (p.11) ['stɒkhoum] 斯德哥尔摩, 瑞典 (Sweden) 首都

15. "You will never be a painter," he said, "not if you live to be a hundred..." (p.11) 他说: “你永远成不了画家, 活到一百岁也成不了画家……”

注: “if...” 等于 “even if...”

16. Well, that was honest enough, but rather hard on you. (p.11) 嗯, 这倒是老实话, 不过说得太直了, 叫你难堪。

注: “be hard on sb.” 原意为: 对某人很苛刻或严厉。

17. He added that when I knew English well, he would arrange for me to go into an English firm to learn English business methods. (p.11) 他又说, 等我学好英语后他要安排我到一家英国商行去学英国人做生意的方法。

注: “arrange” 的用法如下:

- 1) She arranged the flowers well. 她把花摆得很好。
- 2) He arranged his papers before starting to work. 开始工作前, 他整理了

一下文件。

- 3) I arranged to meet them at 10 o'clock. 我安排十点钟见他们。
- 4) I've arranged for a taxi to pick you up at your house. 我已要了一辆出租汽车到你家接你。

18. Yes, I shall be very proud when I can write to you on paper headed:

Gustav Petersen & Son,
Shipping Agents,
Stockholm

and say, "Come and spend a holiday with me in Sweden." (p.12)

是的，在头上印有：

斯德哥尔摩古斯塔夫·彼得逊父子运输商行的信笺上给你写信，说“请来瑞典我家度假”时，我会感到很自豪的。

注：Gustav Petersen [gus'tɑ:f 'pi:təsən] 古斯塔夫·彼得逊
on paper headed: on paper which is headed 在头上印有……的信笺上

19. Hiram Boost (p.12) ['haɪərəm bu:st] 海勒姆·布斯特

20. he is in films (p.12) 他在电影界工作（从事电影业）

21. — and he said he had bought, secretly, a valuable 16th century "old master".
(p.12) ——他说他私下买了一张很珍贵的十六世纪“古代大师名画”。

注：old master 指欧洲十八世纪以前的名画家，此处指他们的画。

“valuable”由“value”变来，其用法如：

- 1) What's the value of that picture? 那张画值多少钱？
- 2) His help has been of great value to me. 他的帮助对我很有价值。
- 3) That work is of little value to anyone. 那作品对任何人都没有什么价值。

invaluable 无法估价的

valueless 无价值的，毫无用处的

22. ... but I have a plan to get round that. (p.12)但我有办法蒙混过去。

注：“get round”意为“avoid, often dishonestly, some rule that ought to be obeyed”即：用不正当的手段规避检查

23. Hiram then explained that he could quite easily get Macasso's picture removed from the canvas when he got to New York, without damaging the painting underneath. (p.12) 然后海勒姆说，到了约纽之后，他能找人毫不费事地从画布上把马卡索的画揭掉，不损坏下面的油画。

24. a London gas-works (p.12) 一家伦敦煤气厂

注：这里指马卡索画的画。