

使用说明

本书为高等学校文科(非英语专业)英语教材第二册的教学参考书。内容包括:课文、对话、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,并非是唯一正确的答案,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种答案。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△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

汤姆遇见王子

一天,汤姆起床后什么也没吃就离开了家。家里没有吃的东西。

他四处闲荡,突然发现自己来到王宫附近。里面有一个容貌清秀的男孩,穿着一身漂亮的衣服。

噢,那是个王子,一个真正的王子!

汤姆高兴极了,他穿着破破烂烂的衣服,走到大门前,把脸紧贴在宫门的栅栏上。一个卫兵马上把他推开,他便摔倒了。可是年轻的王子却跑了过来,大声喊道:“把大门打开,让他进来!”他把汤姆领到一个漂亮的房间里。

“小孩,你叫什么名字?”王子问。

“汤姆·坎迪,先生。”

“你住在哪儿?”

“垃圾大院,先生。”

“你有父母吗?”

“有,先生,我有父亲、母亲,还有祖母和两个姐妹。我们家人很多。我们没有钱。我们常常没有吃的。”

王子想了一想,然后说:“你在垃圾大院生活很苦吗?”

“不很苦。只是肚子饿的时候才很苦。不过我们也有快活的时候。我们一起玩,打打闹闹。夏天我们在河里游泳,在水底下你推我,我推你……”

“嗨,真好玩!”王子喊道。“我也想这么玩。小孩,把你的衣服脱下来,穿上我的,我来穿你的。让我享受几分钟你们那种生活的乐趣。”

五分钟以后,这两个男孩,一个贫儿,一个王子,并肩站在一面大镜子跟前。他们俩看上去非常相象。

王子穿着汤姆的衣服走到卫兵跟前,对他大声喊道:“开门!”

卫兵打开大门,把这个衣衫褴褛的男孩赶出了王宫。“滚出去,你这个穷小子。”

对 话

问 路

甲: 对不起,先生,请问大戏院在哪儿?

乙: 往前走两条马路,然后向左拐。戏院就在那条街的中间。你不会找不到的。

甲: 我想离这儿不远吧。

乙: 不远,只要走十分钟左右就到了。你要是愿意,还可以到那边去乘 8 路公共汽车。在下一站下车。

甲: 谢谢。

Key to the Exercises (L. 1)

- I. 1. in 2. on
 3. to 4. in
 5. for 6. In, in
 7. in 8. against
 9. out of 10. for
 11. near 12. on
- II. 1. at 2. with
 3. in, for 4. in
 5. from, to, in 6. at/on, of
 7. with 8. in
 9. with 10. at, on
- III. 1. for the revolutionary cause 状语
 2. from Australia 表语
 3. of us 定语; on the sports field 状语;

- at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon 状语
4. with my lessons 状语
 5. all over the country 定语
 6. at a department store 状语
- IV. 1. This is your textbook and that is mine.
2. Let's clean their room first and then ours.
3. This is Comrade Zhang's bag, not mine.
4. Our classroom is on the first floor and theirs is on the second.
5. This black bicycle is his, and that blue one is hers.
- V. 1. I don't want to see his brother, I want to see Tom himself.
2. He is ready to take part in that meeting himself.
3. Bill himself wrote me this letter.
(Bill wrote me this letter himself.)
4. He said to himself, "What shall I do?"
5. We made this television set ourselves.
- VI. 1. No, he didn't. It was because there was no food in his house.
2. After he left home, he walked about and suddenly found himself near the king's palace.
3. Inside the palace he saw the prince.
4. He was wild with joy and went up to the gates.
5. One of the guards pushed him away and he fell down.
6. Then the young prince ran up and told the guard to open the gates and let him in.
7. Tom's life was hard. He had parents and a grandmother and two sisters. They had no money and often went without food. But they had fun too.
8. It was because he wanted to have the fun of Tom's life just for a few minutes.
9. After he put on Tom's clothes, the prince walked up to the gates. And the guard threw him out of the palace.
10. It was because he and Tom looked very much alike.

- △VII.1. What are you going to do this afternoon?
 We're going to play in the forest and have some fresh air.
 I'd like to go with you.
 Very good. Let's go together.
2. What are you going to do this evening?
 We're going to watch television and have some fun.
 I'd like to join you.
 Very good. You are welcome.
3. Whom are you going to meet this morning?
 I'm going to meet an American friend. He is from Ohio.
 I'd like to go with you and meet him too.
 Very good. Let's go.
4. What are you going to do this afternoon?
 We're going to clean the reading-room.
 I'd like to do it too.
 Very good. Let's go together.
5. What are you going to do this Sunday?
 We are going to see Professor Brown on Sunday and ask him some questions.
 I'd like to visit him too.
 Very good. Then let's go together.
- VIII. 1. found himself back in/on that street again
 2. find himself in trouble
 3. found himself out of a job again/found himself out of work again
 4. found himself already outside the office
 5. found themselves near the school gate
 6. find himself back at home
 7. found herself back in the old hut
- IX. 1. He walked out of the house without (saying) a word.
 2. The old man went back to his work without eating anything.
 3. Still, the little boy walked about without shoes.

4. The girl answered my question at once without even having to think.
 5. Tommy could not learn a foreign language well without hard work.
 6. How can we have the meeting without him?
- X.
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. have nothing to eat | 2. be wild with joy |
| 3. work side by side | 4. take off one's dirty clothes |
| 5. a girl in a green skirt | 6. have one's face against the wall |
| 7. think a little | 8. get away |

XI.

(A)

1. I got back the book from John last evening.
2. They are busy getting ready for this meeting.
3. We usually have our supper at half past five, but yesterday we had it at seven.
4. His mother got very angry. She pushed him out and cried, "Get away!"
5. Tom's family lived/had a very hard life.

(B)

1. Yesterday afternoon the two good friends sat side by side and talked on and on.
2. To our surprise, we found in our classroom a boy in beautiful clothes.
3. Our two caps look alike. Let me take off mine and put on yours. Is it all right?
4. John was old and could not work. The boss threw him out.
5. It is cold outside. Put on this coat.
6. The father came home and the children were wild with joy.
7. Tom felt hungry, but there was no food in the house. He had to go to bed without supper.
8. The old man wanted to sit against the wall. The next moment he fell to the ground and his wife was wild with anxiety.

第二课

课文

一件外衣的失踪

为了工作上的事，我差不多每个月要去雷帕福特一次。一天，我走进那儿的一家旅馆去吃点东西。侍者接过我的外衣，把它放在一个小房间里。

大约一小时以后，我准备要走了。侍者给我拿来外衣。突然有样东西从口袋里落到地板上。那是一只白色的小盒子。于是我便仔细地看了一下外衣。“哦，你把别人的外衣拿来了，”我对侍者说。“它看上去很象我的那一件，但这件还很新，而且这也不是我的盒子。”

“哦，那么，我想是有人拿走了你的外衣而留下了他的，”侍者说。“这种事情有时候是会发生的。”

我打开盒子，里面有一只很漂亮的金戒指。于是我便来到了警察分局。

“有人丢了戒指吗？”我问。

“有的，”一位警察说。“今天上午一个年轻人来过。他丢了一只戒指。他是在伦敦买的。”

他给年轻人打了个电话。几分钟以后，那人便来了。

“是的，这是我的戒指，”他说。“先生，我真不知道该怎么感谢你才好！你知道，我在伦敦买这只戒指花了很多钱，结果在火车上就丢了。”

“可这戒指我并不是在火车上捡到的，”我说。“我今天甚至还没有乘过火车呢。我是坐汽车来雷帕福特的。”

于是我便给他讲了那件外衣的事。

“你没有乘过火车，我没有去过旅馆。那我的戒指怎么会到那件外衣里面去的呢？”

“在火车上有人坐在或者站在你旁边吗？”警察问。

“是的，有那么一个人，”年轻人说。“但我不记得他的面孔了。”

“你也许记得他的外衣吧，”警察说，“象不象这一件？”

“象的，”年轻人说。“但是我这位朋友可不是贼呀。”

警察哈哈笑了。

“当然不是，”他说。“在火车上你旁边的那个人才是贼。他偷了你的戒指，然后跟我们的这位朋友一样，去那家旅馆吃点东西。只是他走的时候拿错了外衣。”

年轻人的戒指失而复得，可我却再也没有见到我那件外衣。

对 话

建 议

甲：你住得离这儿远吗？

乙：很远，有相当长的一段距离。我每个星期天晚上回校都得花两个小时左右。公共汽车经常挤得很。

甲：好多同志都这么说过。我看你应该想法搞辆自行车。这样既省时间又省钱。

乙：这主意很好。从我家骑车到学校只要一小时。

甲：这也是一种很好的锻炼。你说对不对？

乙：对，我同意你的看法。谢谢你的建议。

Key to the Exercises (L. 2)

began	begun	beginning
sat	sat	sitting
brought	brought	bringing
bought	bought	buying
swam	swam	swimming
caught	caught	catching
fell	fallen	falling
thought	thought	thinking
fought	fought	fighting

found	found	finding
sang	sung	singing
forgot	forgotten, forgot	forgetting
went	gone	going
stole	stolen	stealing
knew	known	knowing
left	left	leaving
took	taken	taking
lost	lost	losing
paid	paid	paying
wrote	written	writing
ran	run	running

- II.
1. I can't get in because I have lost my key.
 2. I know that story very well because I've seen the film.
 3. He can't stand up because he's eaten too much.
 4. We don't know anything about him now because we haven't heard from him for a long time.
 5. I know him because I've met him before.

III. Model 1:

1. He has already gone.
2. We have already begun our exercises.
3. She has already written it.
4. I have already spoken to him about it.
5. I have already bought one.

Model 2:

1. No, we/I haven't. (No, not yet.)
2. No, they haven't. (No, not yet.)
3. No, he hasn't. (No, not yet.)
4. No, she hasn't. (No, not yet.)
5. No, she hasn't. (No, not yet.)

- IV.
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. (have) caught | 2. has now worked |
| 3. Have you just bought | 4. fell |
| 5. has never been | 6. (has) lived |

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 7. have not got | 8. has been |
| 9. wrote | 10. Has she already gone |
- V.
1. Yes, I have (had my breakfast).
I had it at seven.
 2. Yes, I have (seen it).
I saw it last week.
 3. Yes, he has (gone there).
He went there last month.
 4. Yes, he has (done all of it).
He did all of it yesterday evening.
 5. Yes, they have (paid it back).
They paid it back a few minutes ago.
 6. Yes, he has (come out of prison).
He came out (of prison) last year.
 7. Yes, I have (been there).
I was there in 1978.
 8. Yes, she has (found it).
She found it yesterday.
- VI.
1. It was because he wanted to have something to eat.
 2. The waiter put his coat in a small room.
 3. No, he didn't.
(No, he didn't give him back the right coat.)
 4. Yes, it did.
(Yes, it happened there sometimes.)
 5. When he took the coat from the waiter, a small white box fell out of the pocket.
 6. It was a young man's ring.
No, only the ring belonged to the young man.
 7. Someone next to him on the train stole his ring.
 8. The thief went into the hotel to get some food. He didn't take his own coat away with him. So he left the ring there.
- VII.
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. left/brought | 2. has lost |
| 3. next to | 4. bring |

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 5. like | 6. looks, take |
| 7. leave/bring/take | 8. took, brought |
| 9. like | 10. pay for |
- VIII. 1. for 2. alike 3. next to 4. later 5. into, at 6. like
7. ready to 8. for
- IX. 1. I haven't (eaten anything) either.
2. We didn't (have much fun that afternoon) either.
3. I don't (remember him) either.
4. There aren't many (big hospitals in our city) either.
5. It doesn't (grow well in our country) either.
6. He didn't (telephone me) either.
- X. 1. something to read
2. nothing to lose
3. something to remember
4. anything to do this evening
5. nothing to tell you
6. something to say to Tom
- XI. 1. be ready to leave 2. once a week
3. half an hour later 4. someone else's magazine
5. this kind of animal 6. on the train
7. the room next to ours 8. telephone someone

XII.

(A)

1. What train are you going to take for London?
2. It's going to rain. Take the umbrella (along) with you.
3. Spring brings warm weather.
4. They have taken the thief to the police station.
5. You may take the book home today, but you mustn't forget to bring it back tomorrow.

(B)

1. This coat looks like hers.
2. The boy is coming home for supper. Leave him something to eat.

3. He will remember to pay for the book.
4. The building next to theirs is the Philosophy Department building, isn't it?
5. Why didn't you ask the students of Class C? They are all ready to do the job.
6. "What has happened?"
—"He's lost a lot of money."
7. Xiao Li is always ready to help others.
8. "Please bring me the coat."
—"I can't find your coat. Maybe someone has taken it away."

第三课

课 文

海 洋

关于大海你知道些什么呢？也许你见过大海。我们有些人还在海里游过泳或者洗过澡。在阳光明媚的晴天，大海看上去很美，但刮起大风来的时候，却波涛汹涌。关于大海我们还知道些什么呢？

当然，海非常大。世界上，海洋的面积比陆地大。海洋面积占整个地球面积的四分之三。

在有些地方，海水还非常深。不过并不是所有的地方都很深，有的地方就很浅。但有的地方，海水却很深、很深。在日本附近的某个地方，海水几乎深达一万一千米！你想，世界上最高的山大约也只有九千米高！

如果你在海里游过泳，你就知道海水是咸的。河流把盐分从陆地带入大海。有些地方的海水要比其他地方的咸。你知道阿拉伯半岛的死海吗？死海的海水就非常咸，在里面游泳不会下沉！鱼在死海里无法生存。这是个奇怪的海。

大部分海域里都有种类繁多的鱼和植物。它们有的生活在靠近海面的地方，有的则生活在海洋深处。太阳光无法照射到海洋深处，因此那儿是一片漆黑。那里有各种稀奇古怪的鱼。有的是盲鱼；有的自己会发光；有的长着很大的颌，靠着这些大颌，它们可以吞食比自己还大的鱼。

海水可以很冷，对于这一点深海潜水员是很了解的。在上面，海水也许是暖和的，然而随着潜水员往下潜，海水便越来越冷。

现在，许多科学家正在研究海洋中的动植物。他们希望为人类找到新的资源。

对 话

天 气

比利: 你听过天气预报了吗?

埃迪: 听过了。

比利: 预报怎么说?

埃迪: 明天要下大雪。

比利: 英国的天气真是变化无常。这么说天气要更冷了。

埃迪: 不,我想不会的。下雪并不一定冷。有时候并不很冷也会下雪。

比利: 我的国家在地球上比较温暖的地区,气候比较稳定。

埃迪: 你不久就会习惯这儿的天气变化的。

Key to the Exercises (L. 3)

I. younger	youngest
shallower	shallowest
earlier	earliest
darker	darkest
rougher	roughest
stronger	strongest
worse	worst
more quickly	most quickly
more beautiful	most beautiful
later	latest
more ragged	most ragged
more useful	most useful
fuller	fullest
hungrier	hungriest
farther, further	farthest, furthest
greater	greatest
busier	busiest
better	best

- | | | |
|--|--------|---------|
| | bigger | biggest |
| | worse | worst |
- II. 1.
- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) less, than | 2) more often, than |
| 3) more carefully, than | 4) bigger, than |
| 5) deeper, than | |
- 2.
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1) (the) hardest | 2) busiest- |
| 3) the most beautiful | 4) the oldest |
| 5) the hottest | |
- III. 1. more beautiful 2. earlier
3. largest 4. better
5. greatest 6. less
7. best 8. more
9. greater 10. easier
- IV. 1. twenty-one, forty-three, fifty-five, seventy-four,
ninety-six, four, fourteen, forty, forty-four,
one hundred and three, one hundred and eighty-five,
three hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and thirty-six,
two hundred and ninety-seven, four hundred and fifteen
2. five hundred and thirty-two thousand four hundred and
seventy-six
two million seven hundred and eighty-nine thousand four
hundred and three
3. the first, the twenty-second, the forty-fifth,
the ninety-third,
the one hundredth
- V. 1. It looks beautiful.
(On a fine sunny day the sea looks beautiful.)
2. It can be very rough.
(The sea can be very rough when there is a strong wind.)
3. Yes, there is.
(Yes, there is more sea than land in the world.)

4. No, it isn't. It's deep just in some places.
(No, the sea is not deep everywhere. It's deep just in some places.)
5. It's nearly 11 kilometres deep.
(Near Japan at one spot the sea is nearly 11 kilometres deep.)
6. It is because rivers carry salt from the land into it.
(The sea is salty because rivers carry salt from the land into it.)
7. It is very salty. (The Dead Sea in Arabia is very salty.) Swimmers cannot sink in it. Fish cannot live in it. So it's a strange sea.
8. It is because no sunlight can reach the depths of the sea.
(Deep down the sea it is completely dark because no sunlight can reach the depths of the sea.)
9. Strange fishes live in the depths of the sea. Some are blind, some have their own lights, and some have great jaws.
10. Near the top the water is warmer.
11. It is because they want to find new resources for mankind.
(They are making a study of the sea because they want to find new resources for mankind.)

△12. Yes, I do. I like it because it looks beautiful.

- VI.
- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1. carry | 2. take |
| 3. took/carried | 4. bring |
| 5. carries | 6. take |
| 7. take, bring | |

△VII.1. How high is the wall?

It is 3 metres high.

2. How long is the bedroom?

It is 5 metres long.

3. How deep is the river?

It is 10 metres deep.

4. How wide is the door?