



COLLEGE

大学英语

ENGLISH

1984

2

《大学英语》征稿及发行启事

本刊主要对象为非英语专业大学生、研究生、出国预备人员以及欲具备相应水平的英语自学者，兼顾公共英语教师及英语爱好者。

本刊辟有英语文选（其中包括时文选读、报刊选读、诗歌小说、名作欣赏、科技小品等大一读物、中级和高级读物，题材广泛，内容富于教养性、知识性和趣味性）、词汇、语法、写作知识和技巧、翻译理论和实践、听力训练材料、语言测试和试题、各种练习题、科技英语、自学指导、学习心得、经验交流、评介、疑难问题解答等栏目。欢迎踊跃。

学生、研究生、
刊，可有效提
于通过相应水
术动态，获得

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码），译

稿件不要 0
共英语教学，
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国内外外语教学和学
学和科研的质量。

英文请打字。稿
上、年月、页

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问 与 答

问: when 与 while 都表示“当……的时候”,二者有无区别?

答: when 与 while 都表示时间的过程,但 while 有限定某时间过程内就要完成某事的含义。试比较 When he was here in the summer vacation, he helped me to brush up my English 和 While he was here, I asked him to help me to brush up my English. 第一句用 when, 只说明在某时间过程内“他帮助我复习英语”;第二句把 when 改为 while 借以表示“趁他在这里的时候,我请他帮助我复习英语”。“趁”的含义包括“赶快,否则来不及”或“机不可失,时不再来”的意思在内。再例如: Make hay while the sun shines (晒草要趁阳光好、“勿失良机”), Strike while the iron is hot (趁热打铁)。以上两句以英译汉为例,以“趁”译 while。下句则以汉译英为例,译时应添上 while 与 when (添字技巧),方能显示出汉语句子的含义:“少壮不努力,老大徒悲伤”应译作:“If you don't work while you are young and strong, you will only feel very sad when you are old”。“while”从句是“趁着你还年轻力壮的时候”,而“when”只有“…的时候”,而没有“趁着”的内涵。区别英语的明说与汉语的暗示的不同笔法,是中国学生在学习英语上的困难之一。

问:〈远东英汉大辞典〉第125页: She sang as she worked 她一边工作一边唱歌,能不能用 when 代替上句的 as?

答:能,又不能。从语法讲,我们可以写两句: She sang as she worked 或 She sang when she worked。但是,因 as 与 when 的含义不同,两句意思不同。“as”表示某一事或动作先发生,另一事或动作就跟着发生,即一前一后紧紧随着,几乎同时发生,汉语译为“一边……,一边……”(带着“亦步亦趋”的意思),正好恰当。She sang as she worked 可译为:她一边工作一边唱歌。另一句 She sang when she worked 应译为:当她工作的时候她唱起歌来。这句的 when 暗示工作时不应该唱歌,这矛盾是用 when 表示出来的:唱歌与工作可以在家里同时进行,但在厂里则不适宜。注意! she sang 是主句, as she worked 是从句,而这从句的特殊点,是它所说明的动作发生在前,主句的动作则跟着发生——这微妙处使中国学生难以掌握 as 的用法,他们往往很便当地、很舒服地用 when 代替 as 有关语句;虽然局面错了,但因语法不错而不自知其错!

“边谈边笑”必须先谈出可笑的话儿才能发笑,不先谈就不能笑,这情景应用 as, 写成 They laughed as they talked。假定用 when 代替 as, 写成 They laughed when they talked, 这 when 从句的言外之意可能是:“他们不论什么时候不随便笑,要等到谈话时才笑笑。”这种情景的确是罕见的! when 与 as 的微妙区别有如上述! (许孟雄解答)

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注: 以上各语言栏目中, 凡带有 * 者均适合低年级学生阅读或学习

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突出阅读, 加强听力

——浅谈现阶段的硕士学位研究生英语教学

李 佩

近三年来, 中国科学院各研究所录取的硕士研究生中有三分之二以上入学考分在60—80之间, 与80年以前相比, 程度较为整齐, 他们已具备一定的英语基础和阅读能力。但是, 同时我们发现多数学生, 尤其是70分以下的, 仍存在英语基本功不过硬的问题, 如阅读理解不深透, 阅读速度慢, 写不成结构完整的句子, 听不懂控制了词汇量与速度、语音清楚的一般对话或短文等等。针对这些问题, 我们以突出阅读、加强听力为现阶段英语教学的指导思想。阅读以精泛结合, 听力以课上课下结合的方式进行教学。绝大部分学生经过一学年(216学时)的学习, 读和听的能力有了比较明显的进步; 相应地, 写与说的能力也有所提高。

本文着重谈谈我校采取“突出阅读, 加强听力”这种教学指导思想的实践根据和具体做法。

一、突出英语阅读能力的培养是当前硕士生英语教学的首要问题

以英语为第一外语的硕士生, 为准备论文以及为满足今后科研、教学等工作的需要, 应具备熟练地阅读本专业及有关英文资料的能力。这不仅具有现实意义, 也是为今后发挥他们的创造才能, 获得最大社会效益的建设性投资。根据83年教育部颁布的研究生外国语学习和考试的规定, 在硕士生通过第一外语学位课程考试的要求中, 阅读能力列为首位是完全符合实际需要的。

根据教育部的规定, 硕士生通过学位课程考试的要求是: 能理解性掌握5000个左右的常用单词和词组, 阅读一般性文章的读速为60/wpm, 阅读本专业中等难度外文资料的读速为80/wpm, 理解正确。按此要求, 我们对83年入学考试成绩在70分以下的近150名学生, 在学完60学时之后, 进行了一次词汇抽样调查和阅读水平抽样调查。调查结果表明, 词汇量至少为3000, 多者5000, 但阅读速度与理解程度都很不理想。阅读调查材料为一篇科普文章, 选自“英语阅读丛书”Ⅳa第三册, 为中等偏上难度, 全文231个词, 10个问题, 阅读时间为4分钟, 答题5分钟, 理解准确度平均为5(即10题仅答对5题), 虽有个别学生得9, 最差者仅得1。82年, 我们曾用一篇非自然科学内容的材料, 对22名入学考试成绩为中下, 但在我院已学习了一年的学生进行过一次阅读水平测试调查。在给定的时间内, 20个问题, 答对10题以上的仅有4人, 结果也很不理想。

屡次调查和平时教学中发现的问题表明,要使学生达到流畅阅读的水平,必须加强语言基本功的训练。我们认为,阅读速度与理解的准确性,是掌握一门外语的词汇量、语法知识、惯用表达方式等等以及语感的综合实践能力的反映。所读材料的背景知识也是一个不可忽略的因素。速读技巧对提高读速有帮助,但不是一个治本的办法,关键还在语言的基本功。因此,我们把教学的重点放在扫除学生在文字理解方面的障碍。为此,我们抓了以下几方面的工作:

1. 词汇量的扩大与词汇的深入理解和运用。多数学生入学时词汇量约为3000,在一学年内扩大到5000词,并非易事。主要的办法是通过加大阅读量,以扩大学生接触词汇的数量。除固定的阅读教材外,课上有泛读练习,课外有规定的辅助读物,每周保证4学时阅读课。但问题不仅在于词汇数量的多少,而且还在于对词性、词的多义性、近义词之间的细微区别以及词的常用搭配和习惯用法等掌握如何。往往有学生在读完一段文章以后反映说:“文中每个词都认识,就是看不懂!”原因经常在于对词掌握的广度和深度不够。我们通过课内外口笔头练习,帮助学生掌握词汇的细微差别及习惯用法。

2. 加强语句结构训练。不少研究生对语法结构的选择题回答不错,但在写作和听写中错误却不少。问题多出在动词(如不规则动词的变化、及物不及物的区分,时态、语态的运用,语气的理解,-ing形式的功能等等),结构词(如介词、连词、副词)在句中的关联功能,在不同语言环境中的不同涵义等等。在写作和听写练习中,上述错误俯拾即是。例如,造句中的错误: I want to rise my English level. I attended the graduate school from Sept. 1983 to the present. I will tell you some information. 听写中的错误: The visitor is encouraged to touch, operate and experiment. More and more museum directors are realizing that people learn best when they can somehow become part of what they are learning. (of 一词80%的人漏写。)这些错误说明,研究生对一些基本语法结构和惯用法理解不深,掌握不牢,缺乏灵活运用能力,即缺乏“语感”。这些弱点对阅读理解的准确性和速度都有相当的影响。大半灵活运用能力差的学员,阅读理解相应也就比较弱。为了提高阅读能力,必须注意语言基础的复习与巩固,做到教育部规定的使学生“能较熟练地应用语法知识,并较熟悉常见的外国语特有的表达方式。”

3. 丰富背景知识。对所读材料的背景知识是否熟悉,对读速和理解的准确性有很大的影响,这是显而易见的。我院研究生的专业广泛,我们选用的阅读教材涉及面较广,包括自然科学的几大方面。在教阅读课的同时,我们鼓励学生尽量扩大知识面。

4. 培养速读技巧。在研究生英语学习期间,对速读技巧应予以介绍,

并加以初步训练。但只有在具备了一定词汇量与语言基础的条件下,速读技巧才有用。大约在查阅文献资料写作论文时,才会真正运用速读技巧。

此外,为提高阅读理解能力,必须培养学生的语感。近几年的教学实践证明,行之有效的一种方法是加强听力训练。

二、加强听力的培养应提到日程上来

在教育部的《规定》里,对硕士生的外语听力没有明确的要求,只希望各单位能在研究生第一外语学位课程考试语言基础部分通过后,创造条件,开设选修课帮助学生提高听、说、读、写、译方面的能力。在《规定》里仅对博士生的听力才有一定的要求。

考虑到研究生的实际需要,招收研究生的单位,宜尽力创造条件,加强听力训练。现在国际学术交流频繁,各单位又多半缺少专业翻译。研究生如能具有听懂外文专业报告及口头表达的能力,有机会时,就可直接参加国际间的学术讨论。达到这样的水平,虽有困难,但并非高不可攀。

83年四月间我院邀请过两位英国教授来讲一门专业课,没有翻译。我院82届听课的29名学员(平均年龄24岁)学习英语的时间平均为4.8年,入学时,他们无听、说能力,来我院后才开始直接听母语是英语的教师讲课。经即席调查,对这次讲授,他们不但能听懂专业内容,对两位访问教授在课上加的插曲也能及时作出反映。29人中约有22人认为教授所使用的词汇绝大多数是学过的,句型和语法结构是熟悉的,口音可以适应,语流速度适中,但能做笔记的仅11人。83届学生,入学不到一学期,已有约2/3的学生能听懂一般科普讲座的主要内容,约1/3的学生可以用简单的口语表达思想,有少数学生还常向外籍教师提出问题,并和他们讨论问题。以上情况说明,一般硕士生在掌握了一定量的词汇和语法结构,具备一定语言基础的条件下,经过努力,不但阅读能力有所提高,听力也会很快提高的。

我院一般学生每周有两节听力课,由外籍教师任教,其中一节使用指定的教材 **Improving Aural Comprehension** 《助你听》,另一节由外籍教师自己选用适当题材给学生做听力、听写、复述、问答等练习,学生每周可听一次英语科普讲座,每周可看一次录相。我们多选择不同题材,使学生能听到不同的英语口音,并能扩大知识面。我院的听音室设备简陋,仅容60人。我们相信,条件比我们优越的兄弟院校,会有更多有成效的经验。

对硕士生“说”“写”能力的培养,我们认为,目前尚不能作为重点。一方面,硕士生现在外语基础仍比较弱,而能用在外语上的学时有限;另一方面,现在师资力量也不足。目前,我们仅要求硕士生做四次写作练习,一般书信,个人简介,文章缩写和摘要。读、听、写、说是四项相互关联的技能。读、听能力强,就为说、写打下了坚实的基础。当有写和说

(下接第6页)

Two Poems

陈 华 平 选译

1. Brooms

On stormy days
When the wind is high¹
Tall trees are brooms
Sweeping² the sky.

They swish³ their branches
In *buckets of rain,⁴
And *swash and sweep it
Blue again.⁵

by Dorothy Aldis

Notes: 1. 强烈的 2. v. 清扫 3. v. 嗖嗖地挥动 4. 倾盆大雨 5. 又把天空冲刷成蓝色

1. 扫帚

风暴雨骤日，
狂飙万丈起，
高树作扫帚，
云天欲清洗。

枝条齐挥舞，
雨珠落如注，
清扫复清扫，
长空赛碧玉。

2. The Little Rose Tree

Every rose on the little tree
Is *making a different face¹ at me!
Some look surprised when I pass by,
And others droop² — but they are shy.
*These two whose heads together press
Tell secrets I could never guess.³
Some *have their heads thrown back⁴ to sing,
And all the buds are listening.
*I wonder if⁵ the gardener knows,
Or if he calls each just a rose?

by Rachel Field

Notes: 1. 做出不同的表情 2. 低垂着头 3. 头挨在一块的那两朵在倾诉我永远也猜不透的秘密 (I... guess 是 secrets 的定语从句，在 I 前面省略了 which.) 4. 把他们的头向后仰 5. 我不知是否……

2. 小小玫瑰树

小小玫瑰树上的每朵花
绽开的笑脸儿千变万化！
当我走过，有的惊异，
有的羞羞答答把头低。
两朵花儿耳鬓厮磨紧偎依，
低诉我永远猜不透的秘密。
有的花仰头轻轻歌唱，
蓓蕾儿都在静静欣赏。
你是否知道这一切呵，园丁，
难道她们只有玫瑰一个芳名？

The Biggest and the Gentlest¹ ...

陈 似 兰 选注

The elephant is the biggest four-legged animal in the world. It is also, perhaps, the gentlest, *but not always!²

Elephants are like us in some ways. They live for a long time — fifty or sixty years. They can remember things very well. They never forget great sadness³ or great happiness. A female⁴ elephant dies: her daughters and her granddaughters are sad for many months. They stay with the dead body. *Then they carry a bit of it away with them.⁵ They never forget a dear friend.

Elephants are like us, but they are also different. They live in families; families of females.⁶ There will be a few young males⁷ — a few “baby boys”. But the females will soon send them away. An elephant family keeps only its daughters, mothers and grandmothers. And its great-grandmothers.

The females stay together for fifty, sixty ... a hundred years. The older animals *look after⁸ the young ones. The mothers teach their daughters and *set a good example.⁹

• And what happens to male elephants? Well, the young males stay with their mothers for a time. Then they must leave the family. The females just send them away. A bull¹⁰ elephant does not often have a friend. He lives apart; away from the family, and often away from other bulls.

Sometimes the females call¹⁰ a bull. He can visit them then, and stay for a time. But soon his “wives” and sisters send him away again. The females have a very happy family life. What do the bulls think about it? We don't know. (本文选自北师大即将出版的快速读物)

Notes: 1. 最温和的 2. 但并非总是最温和的(省略句) 3. 悲痛 4. 雌兽; 雌的 5. 然后它们携带一小部分尸体离开 6. 雌兽; 雌的 7. v. 照看 8. 做出好榜样 9. 雄的; 公象(等) 10. v. 呼唤

(上接第4页)

的客观需要时, 具备了较强读、听能力的学生, 只要敢于大胆实践, 有适当的引导, 必然会使写和说的能力迅速提高。

本文着重谈了现阶段硕士研究生英语教学中笔者认为的重点, 介绍了一些我院的教学情况与采取的措施, 仅供兄弟院校参考, 欢迎批评指正。

AMUSEMENTS¹

史 文 弄 选 注

*During the past hundred years,² the railway, the motor-car,³ the gramophone,⁴ the radio, *the cinema,⁵ and now television, *have produced very great changes in the amusements with which people fill their free time.⁶

A hundred years ago, people were *in the habit of making their own amusements.⁷ *Both sexes read and wrote far more than their descendants do now:⁸ very long books, in several parts, were the fashion,⁹ and many people, especially ladies, *kept diaries,¹⁰ *in which they wrote long descriptions of their doings and feelings.¹¹ Ladies did a lot of needlework,¹² or went for long walks, and gentlemen *went riding or shooting.¹³

When a group of people were gathered together, they talked, *played cards¹⁴ or other games, read aloud to each other, or went out *riding, shooting or walking together.¹⁵ Most people could sing a little, or play some musical instrument *reasonably well;¹⁶ so *at a party the guests amused each other.¹⁷ *Above all, conversation was an art: amusing conversation could keep people happy for hours.¹⁸

*As for games such as football and cricket, people were in the habit of playing them themselves,¹⁹ on the village green²⁰ or in the local²¹ park. Most of them did not play very well, but they *managed to²² amuse themselves and their friends.

Nowadays, we are amused by professionals.²³ *Why listen to your friends singing when you can hear the great singers of the world on

Notes: 1. 娱乐(活动) 2. 在过去的上百年中 3. 汽车 4. 留声机, 电唱机 5. 电影 6. 使人们用来填补空闲时间的娱乐活动发生了巨大变化 (with which... 是 amusements 的定语从句) 7. 惯于亲手搞些娱乐活动 8. 男男女女读的书和写的东西远远超过他们现在的子孙 (do 代替主句的谓语) 9. 流行; 时髦 10. 日记 11. 在日记中他们详尽地描写自己的所作所为和情感 12. 针线活 13. 出去骑马或射猎 14. 玩纸牌 15. 这些现在分词都作目的状语 16. 相当好 17. 在晚上上客人们互相逗乐 18. 首先, 谈话是一种艺术, 愉快的谈话能使人们高兴数小时 19. 至于象足球和板球这类游戏(比赛), 人们惯于亲自参加 20. 草地 21. 本地的 22. 设法

the gramophone or the radio?²⁴ Why read even a *detective story²⁵ if you can see one at the cinema? And why play football with players who are not very good when you can go, by train or car, to see some of the best players in your country playing an important match; *or, if you have a television set, just sit²⁶ comfortably at home and watch the game without the trouble of going outside?

The art of conversation and the habit of reading and writing *are dying;²⁷ people *are becoming more and more lookers and listeners, and less and less doers and talkers.²⁸ *This can only harm the individual: it is better to do something not very well oneself than always to sit and watch others doing it, however perfectly.²⁹

(去) 23. 专业人员 24. 你既然能从留声机或电台中听世界大歌星演唱, 干吗还要去听自己的朋友唱歌呢(“Why+不定式”为固定的省略句型, 省了 should 和主语; when 为“既然”之意。以下各句同此) 25. 侦探故事 26. 此句接“when you can go...”意为“既然你可以乘火车或小汽车去看……, 或者(要是有一台电视机的话)就舒服地坐在家……”。 27. 正在消失 28. 越来越多地成为观众和听众, 越来越不是实干者和演说者了。 29. 这只会对个人有害: 老是坐着观看别人的演出, 不管有多么精彩, 总不及自己亲自实践一番, 哪怕表演得不怎么样。

English Humour

李 竹 贞 选 注

Mark Twain¹ constantly received letters and photographs *from men who had been told that they looked like him.² One was from Florida³ and *the likeness, as shown by the man's picture, was really remarkable⁴ — so remarkable, indeed, that Mr. Clemens¹ sent the following acknowledgement:⁵

“My dear Sir: I thank you very much for your letter and the photograph. *In my opinion⁶ you are certainly more like me than other of my doubles.⁷ In fact, I am sure that if you stood before me in a mirrorless⁸ frame⁹ I could *shave by you.”¹⁰

Notes: 1. 马克·吐温, 原名 S. L. 克里门斯 (1835—1910), 美国小说家及幽默文家 2. 从人家说他们跟他相象的人们那里 3. 佛罗里达 (美国州名) 4. 从那人的相片看来, 的确酷肖 5. 复函答谢 6. 依照我的看法 7. 相似的人 8. 无镜的 9. 框 10. 照着你的像刮脸

BIOGAS

程 志 国 选 注

In recent years world-wide energy problems have helped to *speed up¹ the search for low-cost² fuels. Scientists have rediscovered an old kind of fuel and are using *modern-run technology³ to produce more of it.

The fuel is biogas. The word “biogas” comes from the word “biology” and “gas”. It is a gas produced with waste materials from humans, animals and other living things. Biogas or methane⁴ is a clean natural gas that people can use for cooking, lighting, running engines and other purposes. In a biogas system, waste materials *are put into a container⁵ where there is no oxygen. The container can be a simple building, usually underground, *that prevents air from getting in or out.⁶ Without oxygen bacteria *break down the organic wastes into⁷ methane and other useful gases.

Biogas is *similar to⁸ natural gas, such as butane⁹ or propane,¹⁰ but unlike these gases, methane cannot be changed into a liquid for easy transportation or shipment. Because it remains in a gas form, it must be used where it is produced. This makes biogas *valuable to¹¹ farmers who have a ready supply of waste materials from farm animals.

Robert Förster is a dairy¹² farmer in America's northeastern *state of Vermont.¹³ Last year he bought a waste management¹⁴ system for his farm. Waste from his 600 cows is put into the system. Methane gas from the system *powers a generator¹⁵ for producing electricity that Mr Förster sells to the local¹⁶ electric company. And he uses heat from the electric generator to warm a greenhouse.¹⁷ In the warm greenhouse Mr Förster grows vegetables all year. The waste that *is left behind¹⁸ after the production of biogas is now a valuable fertilizer. Mr Förster uses it to improve his fields.

In the Philippines,¹⁹ the *Asian Development Bank²⁰ is helping to

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Notes: 1. 加速 2. 低成本 3. 现代化技术 4. 甲烷、沼气 5. 被放进容器
6. 以防漏气(为说明 building 的定语从句) 7. 把有机废物分解使之放出 8. 类似于
9. 丁烷 10. 丙烷 11. 对……有实用价值 12. 牛奶场 13. (美)佛蒙特州
14. 处理 15. 使发电机运转 16. 当地的 17. 温室 18. 所剩余 19. 菲律宾

Shelley Was Always Reading*

罗 诗 选 注

Shelley was always reading; at his meals a book *lay by his side,¹ on the table, open. Tea and toast were often neglected, *his author seldom;² his mutton³ and potatoes might grow cold; his interest in a work never cooled. *He invariably sallied forth, book in hand, reading to himself, if he was alone; if he had a companion reading aloud.⁴ He took a volume to bed with him, and read *as long as his candle lasted;⁵ he then slept — impatiently, no doubt — *until it was light,⁶ and he recommenced⁷ reading at the early dawn. . . . *In consequence of⁸ this great watching,⁹ and of almost incessant¹⁰ reading, he would often *fall asleep¹¹ in the day-time — *dropping off¹¹ in a moment — like an infant.¹² He often *quietly transferred himself from his chair to the floor, and slept soundly on the carpet, and in the winter upon the rug, basking in the warmth like a cat; and like a cat his little round head was roasted before a blazing fire.¹³ If anyone humanely¹⁴ covered the poor head *to shield it from the heat,¹⁵ the covering was impatiently put aside in his sleep. . . .

*Southey was addicted to¹⁶ reading his terrible epics¹⁷ — before they were printed — *to anyone who seemed to be a fit subject for the cruel experiment.¹⁸ He soon *set his eyes¹⁹ on the newcomer, and one day *having effected the caption of Shelley,²⁰ he immediately lodged²¹ him securely in a little study²² up-stairs, carefully *locking the door upon

Notes: 1. 放在他身旁 (lay 为 lie 的过去时) 2. 他读的作者却很少遭到冷遇 (谓语句省略) 3. 羊肉 4. 他外出时手里必定拿着书, 若是独自一人, 就对自己默读; 若有同伴, 就大声朗读 (sally forth 外出, 出发. invariably 修饰谓语句及其后的独立状语, 正如否定词的否定范围可达句末那样) 5. 一直到蜡烛点完 6. 直到天亮 7. v. 开始 8. 由于……之故 9. 守夜; 注意等待 10. 不停的 11. v. 睡着 12. 婴儿 13. 慢慢从椅子上滑到地板上, 在地毯上酣睡, 冬天则睡在炉边地毯上, 象猫那样取暖, 而且象猫一样, 把他圆圆的小头放在熊熊炉火前烘烤 14. 好心地; 仁慈地 15. 帮它遮挡热火 (不定式作目的状语) 16. 骚塞 (1774—1843 英国作家) 醉心于 17. 叙事诗 18. 对看来适于作这种残酷对象的任何人 (读) 19. 盯上 20. 逮住营业之后 (effect v. 实现; caption 逮捕) 21. 安顿 22. 书房 23. 在他和自己的囚徒进去之后锁上门

himself and his prisoner²² and putting the key in his waistcoat-pocket. There was a window in the room, *it is true,²⁴ but *it was so high above the ground that Baron Trenck himself would not have attempted it.²⁵ "Now you shall be delighted," Southey said, "but sit down." Poor Bysshe sighed, and *took his seat at the table.²⁶ The author seated himself opposite, and placing his MS.²⁷ on the table before him, began to read slowly and distinctly. The poem, *if I mistake not,²⁸ was *"The Curse of Kehamah".²⁹ Charmed³⁰ with his own composition the admiring author read on, varying his voice occasionally, *to point out the finer passages and invite applause.³¹ There was no commendation,³² no criticism; *all was hushed.³³ This was strange. Southey raised his eyes from the neatly written MS.: Shelley had disappeared. This was still more strange. Escape was impossible; every precaution³⁴ had been taken, yet he had vanished.³⁵ Shelley had glided noiselessly from his chair to the floor, and the insensible³⁶ young Vandal³⁷ lay *buried in profound sleep³⁸ underneath the table.

*雪莱 (Percy Bysshe Shelley 1792-1822, 英国诗人) 手不释卷

24. 的确 (插入语) 25. 窗户离地非常高, 连特伦克男爵本人也不会做 (跳出去的) 尝试 (按: 特伦克为一冒险家) 26. 在桌边坐下 27. 原稿 (manuscript 的缩写) 28. 如果没记错的话 (插入语) 29. 《克罕玛的诅咒》(骚塞的诗) 30. 被迷住 31. 以便指出较精彩的段落, 引起称赞 32. 叫好 33. 四周静悄悄的 (hush v. 使不作声, 使静下来) 34. 预防措施 35. v. 消失 36. 无感觉的, 冷淡的 37. 汪达尔人 (此处为“蛮人”之意) 38. 陷入酣睡之中

Read Good Books

李 毅 选注

*From good reading we can derive pleasure, companionship, experience, and instruction.¹ A good book may absorb our attention so completely that *for the time being² we forget our surroundings and even our identity.³ Reading good books is one of the greatest pleasures in life. It increases our contentment⁴ when we are cheerful,⁵ and lessens our troubles when we are sad.⁶ *Whatever may be our main purpose in

Notes: 1. 阅读好的书籍, 可以从中得到快乐、友谊、经验和教诲。 2. 暂时 3. 本身 4. 满意、满足 5. 快乐的 6. 忧愁的 7. 不管我们读书的

reading,⁷ our contact with good books should never fail to give us enjoyment and satisfaction.⁸

With a good book in our hands we *need never be lonely.⁹ Whether the *characters portrayed¹⁰ are taken from real life or are *purely imaginary,¹¹ they may become our companions¹² and friends. In the pages of books we can walk with *the wise and the good of all lands and all times.¹³ *The people we meet in books may delight us either because they resemble human friends whom we hold dear or because they present unfamiliar types whom we are glad to welcome as new acquaintances.¹⁴ Our human friends sometimes may bore¹⁵ us, *but the friends we make in books need never weary us with their company.¹⁶ By turning the page we can dismiss¹⁷ them without any fear of hurting their feelings. *When human friends desert us,¹⁸ good books are always ready to give us *friendship, sympathy, and encouragement.¹⁹

One of the most valuable gifts bestowed²⁰ by books is experience. *Few of us²¹ can travel far from home or have a wide range of experiences, but all of us can *lead varied lives²² through the pages of books. Whether we wish to *escape from²³ the *seemingly dull²⁴ realities of everyday life or whether we *long to²⁵ visit some far-off place, a book will help us *when nothing else can.²⁶ *To travel by book we need no bank account to pay our way; no airship or ocean liner or streamlined train to transport us; no passport to enter the land of our heart's desire.²⁷ Through books we may get *the thrill of hazardous adventure²⁸ without danger. We can climb lofty²⁹ mountains, *brave the perils of an antarctic winter,³⁰ or cross the scorching³¹ sands of the desert, all without hardship. In

主要目的是什么 8. 满足 9. 从不会孤独的 (need 助动词) 10. 所描写的人物 11. 纯属虚构的 12. 同伴 13. 所有国家和所有时代的有见识的人和善良的人 14. 在书中遇到的人之所以使我们感到高兴, 或者是因为他们象我们所钟爱的朋友, 或者是因为他们显得不同于我们所熟悉的各类人, 而我们也乐于把他们视为新交。 15. v. 使生厌 16. 但书中所交的朋友却决不会来纠缠我们 (weary v. 使厌烦) 17. v. 打发走 18. 否则人世间的朋友会抛弃我们 19. 友谊, 同情和鼓励 20. v. 赠予 21. 我们中很少有人 22. 过着各种不同的生活 23. 逃避 24. 似乎死气沉沉的 25. v. 渴望 26. 而别的任何事物都不能够 (帮助我们) 27. 在书中旅行, 我们不需要银行往来帐去付旅费, 不需要飞艇、航海客轮或流线型火车来运载, 不需要护照就能进入我们渴望的国家 (这三个并列句结构相同, 句首和句末的不定式都是目的状语。不过第二、三两句省略了句首的不定式短语以及主语和谓语。) 28. 危险经历的紧张感 29. 高耸的 30. 无畏地面对南极严峻的隆冬 (brave vt. 冒[风雨, 危险等])

books we may visit *the studios of Hollywood;³¹ we may *mingle with the gay throngs of the Paris boulevards;³² we may join the picturesque³³ peasants in an Alpine³⁴ village or the kindly natives on a South Sea island. Indeed, through books the whole world is ours *for the asking.³⁵ The possibilities of our literary experiences are almost unlimited. *The beauties of nature, the enjoyment of music, the treasures of art, the triumphs of architecture, the marvels of engineering, are all open to the wonder and enjoyment of those who read.³⁷

— From *Achievement*

31. 灼热的 32. 好莱坞的电影制片厂 33. 混迹于巴黎大街上快乐的人群之中 34. 独特而有趣的 35. 阿尔卑斯山的 36. 只要需要, 有求必应 (asking 要求) 37. 大自然的美景, 音乐的欣赏, 艺术的珍品, 建筑的成就, 工程的奇迹, 这一切都会给阅读者带来惊奇和欢乐。

THE LARGEST LIVING BIRD

楼世正选注

The largest living bird is the North African ostrich,¹ and large males² have been recorded up to 9 feet (2.74 metres) in height and 345 pounds (156.6 kilograms) in weight. A frightless bird, the ostrich has *long, soft, fluffy feathers³ (*much prized for use in hat- and fan-making⁴), strong legs and an *unreliable temper.⁵ During the *mating season⁶ the cock ostrich is one of the most dangerous animals on earth, and during its *"war dance"⁷ *stamps its feet,⁸ waves its neck and *works itself into a rage.⁹ At this stage it *launches an attack on its rival¹⁰ and delivers immensely powerful and destructive¹¹ kicks *with huge clawed feet.¹² *At times like this¹³ the ostrich is apparently *completely devoid of fear.¹⁴ There is a story about a vicious¹⁵ old cock which *caught sight of¹⁶ a *goods train¹⁷ travelling at speed down a hill. The bird immediately *rushed on to the track¹⁸ and advanced fearlessly towards the *screeching monster.¹⁹ *A sudden sprint forward... one mighty

Notes: 1. 鸵鸟 2. 公鸵鸟 3. 长而柔软的羽毛 4. 用于制帽和扇博得好评 (分词短语为后置定语) 5. 反复无常的脾气 6. 配偶季节 7. "战舞" 8. 跺脚 9. 达到疯狂的地步 (work into 达到) 10. 向对方发起进攻 11. 破坏性的 12. 用有爪的大脚 13. 在这种时期 14. 毫无畏惧 (be devoid of 全无) 15. 凶恶的 16. 发现 17. 货车 18 冲向铁轨

kick... and the next moment the ostrich was cut to pieces.¹⁰ There are also a number of incidents in which people have been disembowelled¹¹ or fatally¹² kicked in the head by an irate ostrich. In 1965 a man on horseback is *not immune from¹³ attack, and a number of riders have received serious injuries from the *highkicking¹⁴ bird.

*Although thought traditionally to be stupid as well as bad-tempered,¹⁵ ostriches have been trained to be remarkably useful! In South-west Africa they have been trained to *herd sheep,¹⁶ and a farmer near Durban has taught an ostrich to *chase off birds¹⁷ that attack his crops. Probably the most unusual role ever given to an ostrich was that¹⁸ by a South African sportsman who trained four birds to *act as goal posts¹⁹ when he and his friends played football!

(From "The Guinness Book of Most & Least", 1980)

19. 吼叫刺耳的怪物 20. 这鸵鸟突然飞快地冲向前去……用力去踢……顷刻间就被碾得粉碎 21. 扒出肠子 22. 致命地 23. 未能幸免 24. 踢起来很凶的 25. 虽则向来被人认为愚蠢和脾气坏(省略了主语和谓语) 26. 牧羊 27. 赶鸟 28. 代替 role 29. 当球门柱子

Walkie-talkie¹

钱世民选注

Researchers and industrialists *plan to join forces to give Britain a new form of communications satellite.* *With the craft,² people in vehicles⁴ would *keep in contact with⁵ their offices.

According to workers at *the Rutherford Appleton Laboratory⁶ of *the Science and Engineering Research Council,⁷ the £20 million satellite could be launched in 1987. The craft would be in *what is called a supersynchronous orbit;⁸ it would move around the Earth *in an ellipse⁹ *in such a way that¹⁰ the vehicle¹¹ is *overhead Britain¹² for about eight hours a day.

Notes: 1. 无线电话机 2. 计划共同给英国研制出一种新式通讯卫星 3. 借助这种飞行器 4. 车辆 5. 与……保持联系(contact可由touch替换) 6. 卢瑟福阿普尔顿实验室 7. 科学技术研究会 8. 所谓超同步轨道 9. 沿椭圆形 10. 以……(方式)来……(引导行为方式从句) 11. 飞行器 12. 在英国上空(overhead在这里可看成介词;这句可译作:它沿椭圆形轨道绕地球运行,其绕行方式是要使自己在英国上空每日出现约八小时之久) 13. 从