

魔法英语课文译注 高二(下册)

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前 言

在课文学习过程中,常常出现这样的问题:对课文的理解不够精确,似是而非……直接影响学习的效果和质量。

因此,我们编写了这套《魔法英语课文译注》丛书。本套丛书由数十位经验丰富的特高级教师亲自执笔精心打造,把它们自身在教学第一线上的宝贵经验倾注其中。丛书按照现行最新中学英语课本的内容,译注结合,讲练搭配,逐词逐句,点面交叉,既为理解课文提供了参考,又有助于强化单词记忆和语法领会,且从不同层面拓宽了教材知识,帮助同学们不断提高英语综合运用的能力。

书中每单元分为三部分:课文翻译;重点、难点、考点及疑点注释;单元自测题。另外,书中附有课内习题参考答案。

1. 课文翻译部分。我们把重点放在翻译的准确、生动和流畅方面,高中部分略去对句型、词汇等操练部分的直译,初中部分仍保留了一定的数量。

2. 重点、难点、考点及疑点注释部分。着重剖析课文

的重点、难点和疑点等方面知识,同时还能在讲解中拓宽学生的知识面。

3. 单元自测题部分。精选最新题型、最典型习题,供大家自检自测;习题设置合理,层次分明,既紧扣单元内容,又能合理复现已学过的知识点,把中学英语大纲、考纲中要求掌握的知识点,有重点、有层次地贯穿在各个单元中,帮助大家巩固知识。自测题附参考答案,方便查阅。

我们衷心祝愿《魔法英语课文译注》丛书能成为广大中学生的良师益友,也坚信本套丛书的出版能带给大家意想不到的收获。

编 者

序

在新的世纪,国内英语教学正发生着日新月异的变化,广大教师和学生对中学英语教辅读物出版创新的呼声也此起彼伏:中学英语教辅需要精品,需要品牌,需要从更远、更新的角度重新打造!魔法英语的出现,为中学英语教辅的历史翻开了新的一页。

美国蒙登戈国际语言研究中心、英国剑桥国际语言研究院等国内外十多所英语教育研究机构积极参与,北京四中、黄冈中学、华东师大附中、清华大学附中等国内几十所重点中学鼎力协助,一百多位英语教育专家及知名特高级教师联手缔造……魔法英语,已悄然走在中学英语教辅的最前沿,成为一个全新的中学英语教辅品牌!一个真正由专家打造的具有国际品质的中学英语教辅品牌!

魔法英语横空出世,骤然引起广大教师和学生的关注,得到社会各界读者的厚爱,这对我们实在是一种莫大的鼓励。我们本意旨在给中学生提供一个崭新的学习平台,为每位读者所付出的时间和期待提供丰厚的回报。在这里,最不能释怀的是我们对中学英语教育的敏锐察觉和积累,我们力求通过不懈的努力,让“魔法英语——解放中学生的英语,让英语学习变得如此简单”的思想光芒,照耀每位读者!

我们与读者的心是相通的,同广大一线教师的心是相通的。现在,我们付出的每一份努力,都得到了广大教师和读者的支持和肯定。面对这些勉励和关怀,我们将会以百倍的努力来报答。未来我们会做得更好!这是我们的目标,也是我们不变的承诺。

魔法英语愿做中学生学习英语的最佳助手,最贴心的朋友!让魔法英语伴随着我们的幸福、快乐和回忆,一起成长!

1

Making a difference

与众不同

Genius is one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration.

天才是百分之一的灵感加上百分之九十九的汗水。

It takes a very unusual mind to undertake the analysis of the obvious.

分析明显存在的事物需要非凡的头脑。

Some things need to be believed to be seen. We see only what we know.

只要存在的东西就一定能看见。我们只能看到我们了解的事物。

Imagination is more important than knowledge.

想象力比知识更重要。

You cannot teach a man anything, you can only help him find it within himself.

你不可能把一切都教给一个人，你只能帮助他在他认知的范围内去发现和了解事物。

Nothing in this world is to be feared only understood.

世上没有可怕的事情，只有需要了解的事情。

These quotes are from famous scientists. What do they mean? Do you agree? 这些名言都来自于著名的科学家。它们分别是什么意思？你同意这些观点吗？

1. Do you know any other quotes about science and thinking?

你还知道其他的有关科学和思想的名言吗？

2. What great scientists do you know? What are they known for?
你知道哪些著名的科学家? 他们因何而出名?
3. What makes a successful scientist? Make a list of what you already know and what you would like to know.
是什么造就了科学家? 列出你已经知道和想要知道的事情。

1. It takes a very unusual mind to undertake the analysis of the obvious.
分析明显存在的事物需要非凡的头脑。
undertake 意为“承担, 接受”, 宾语一般是“责任, 艰苦的工作”等, 是比较正式的用语。
The Channel Tunnel is one of the biggest engineering projects ever undertaken. 海峡隧道是人们迄今为止所承建的最大工程之一。
undertake 还有“许诺, 保证”之意, 后只能接不定式或从句。
He undertook to pay the money back within six months.
他保证六个月之内还钱。
He undertook that he would pay it back. 他许诺会把钱还回来。
2. You cannot teach a man anything, you can only help him find it within himself. 你不可能把一切都教给一个人, 你只能帮助他在他认知的范围内去发现和了解事物。
within 在句中是“在.....内部, 在.....里面; 在.....范围内”之意, 相当于 inside。
There are serious differences of opinion within the Party.
在党内有严重的分歧。
I'd prefer you to keep the information within the family.
我希望你只让你的家人知道这件事。
within 也可表示“不超过, 在.....之内”, 用来表示时间或距离。
He'll arrive within an hour. 他在一个小时之内就能到达。
The climbers got to within 20 meters of the top of the mountain.
登山者到了离山顶不到 20 米的地方。

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3. Each group member represents a branch of science. 每组成员代表科学的某一分支。

(1) represent 是动词，意为“表示；表现；象征”。

The picture represents a hunting scene. 这是一副狩猎图。

The big star in the middle of the flag represents the Party.

旗帜中间的大星象征着党。

represent 还有“声称；宣称”之意，常与 as 连用。

He represents himself as an artist. 他声称自己是位艺术家。

I'm not what you represented me to be. 我不是你所说的那种人。

(2) branch 是名词，表“树枝；分支；分部”之意。

The boy is cutting a branch into a knife. 那个男孩正在把树枝刻成小刀。

The National Bank has many branches in the big city.

国家银行在这个大城市有许多分行。

NO BOUNDARIES

没有止境

Imagine this: you are twenty-one years old and a promising graduate student

设想一下：你二十一岁，是某一世界顶级大学的一名很

at one of the top universities in the world. One day, your doctor tells you that you
有前途的研究生。一天，你的医生告诉你：你

have an incurable disease and may not have more than twelve months to live.

得了不治之症，并且你可能活不过十二个月了。

How would you feel? What would you do? Most of us would probably feel very sad

你会有什么样的感觉？你将怎么做？我们中的大多数人很可能会感到悲

and give up our dreams and hopes for the future. Here is what Stephen Hawking

伤，并放弃我们的梦想和对未来的希望。下面是斯蒂芬·霍金的想

thought:

法：

There did not seem much point in working on my PhD—I did not expect to

取得哲学博士学位看起来已经没有什么大的意义，我没有期望活那

survive that long. Yet two years had gone by and I was not that much worse. In fact, things were going rather well for me and I had gotten engaged to a very nice girl, Jane Wilde. But in order to get married, I needed a job, and in order to get a job, I needed a PhD.

么久。然而两年过去了，我的情况却没有那么糟糕。事实上，事情发展得还挺顺利，我和一位非常好的女孩简·怀尔德订婚了。但是为了结婚，我需要一份工作，为了找工作，我需要哲学博士学位。

Instead of giving up, Hawking went on with his research, got his PhD and married the girl. Not did he let the disease stop him from living the kind of life he had always dreamt of. He continued his exploration of the universe and travelled around the world to give lectures. In 2002, Hawking visited China and spoke to university students in Hangzhou and Beijing. Sitting in his now-famous wheelchair—his disease has disabled him and he has to speak through a computer—Hawking told the students about his theories and thoughts on some of the greatest questions: What is time, how did the universe begin, and what exactly are black holes?

霍金没有放弃，而是继续他的研究，后来获得了哲学博士学位并和那位姑娘结了婚。病魔阻止不了他过上他向往已久的那种生活。他继续探索宇宙，并周游世界给杭州和北京的大学生做了报告。2002年，霍金来到中国，给杭州和北京的大学生做了报告。霍金坐在大家都熟悉的轮椅上——疾病使他致残，他只能用电脑作演讲。

霍金向学生们阐述了他对一些重大问题的观点和看法：什么是时间，宇宙如何起源以及黑洞到底是什么等。

Hawking became famous in the early 1970s, when he and American Roger Penrose made new discoveries about the Big Bang and black holes. Since then, Hawking has continued to seek answers to questions about the nature of the universe.

霍金是20世纪70年代早期成名的，当时他和美国人罗杰·彭罗斯发现了宇宙大爆炸和黑洞的理论。从那时起，他就一直致力于探究宇宙的本质。

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universe. In 1988, he wrote *A Brief History of Time*, which quickly became a best-seller. Readers were pleased and surprised to find that a scientist could write about his work in a way that ordinary people could understand. 1988 年, 他写了《时间简史》, 此书迅速成为畅销书。读者们高兴的同时又惊奇地发现: 一位科学家居然可以用普通人人都能理解的方式来描述他的工作。

In the book, Hawking explains both what it means to be a scientist and how science works. He tells readers about how discoveries are made and how they change the world. Science, according to Hawking, is often misunderstood: people often think that science is a number of "true" facts that never change. In the book, 霍金不仅解释了作为一名科学家的意义, 还说明了科学是如何起作用的。他告诉读者他是如何得出这些发现的, 以及科学是怎样改变世界的。霍金认为科学往往被误解: 人们通常认为科学是由许多永远不变的真理组成的。Scientists, on the other hand, Hawking writes, know that their job is never finished and that even the best theory can turn out to be wrong. 霍金写道, 从另一个方面上说, 科学家们知道他们的工作是永无止境的, 即使是最完美的理论也可能是错误的。

A scientific theory is the result of the scientific method. Scientists look at the world and try to describe and explain what they see. First, they carefully observe what they are interested in. To explain what they have seen, they build a theory about how things happen and the causes and effects. Finally, the scientists test the theory to see if it matched what they have seen and if it can predict future events. If what they are observing can be tested in a practical way, scientists will use experiments; if, like Hawking, they are studying something that is too large to do experiments, they use observations. 先有科学的方法, 才有科学的理论。科学家们观察这个世界并尽力描绘和解释他们所看到的東西。首先, 他们仔细地观察他们感兴趣的事物, 为了解释他们看到的東西, 他们创立了一种理论——它解释了现象如何产生、产生的原因及其影响。最后, 科学家们检验理论是否与他们看到的现象相吻合, 以及理论是否能预测未来的事情。如果他们观测到的事物能用一种实际的方法来检验, 科学家们就做实验解决; 如果和霍金的情况一样, 正在研究的东西范围太广或太难

or too difficult to observe directly, they will use a model to test the theory.
以至于不能直接进行观测, 他们就会用模型来检验理论。

People who listen to Hawking's lectures sometimes find it difficult to understand him, because his thoughts and ideas often seem as large as the universe he is trying to describe. The speech computer is not the problem. In fact, people who hear it often say it sounds just like a human voice. Hawking is happy with it, too. "The only trouble," Hawking, who is British, says, "is that it gives me an American accent."
听霍金讲课的人们觉得有时很难理解他, 因为他的思想和观点往往像他试图描述的宇宙那么深远。语音计算机不是问题所在。事实上, 听过用它讲课的人都说听起来就像是人的声音。霍金对它也很满意。"唯一的麻烦是," 英国人霍金说, "它让我带上了美国口音。"

1. Imagine this: you are twenty-one years old and a promising graduate student at one of the top universities in the world. 设想一下: 你二十一岁, 是某一世界顶级大学的一名很有前途的研究生。

(1) imagine 意为“猜想; 假设; 设想”, 后可接 sth. /doing/sb. s doing/that (wh-) 等形式。

I can't imagine her marrying him. 我难以想象她跟他结婚。

I imagine that I have met you somewhere before.

我想以前我曾在哪里见过你。

I didn't imagine becoming a writer in my childhood.

在孩提时代, 我并未想过成为一名作家。

(2) promising 是形容词, 意为“有希望的; 前途无量的”。

She is a promising actress. 她是一名很有前途的女演员。

(3) the top 原意是“顶端, 在……顶部”, 这里指“顶级的; 最好的”。

He is (at) the top student of his class. 他是班里的第一名。

They shouted at the top of their voice. 他们竭力叫喊。

2. One day, your doctor tells you that you have an incurable disease and

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may not have more than twelve months to live. 一天，你的医生告诉你，你得了不治之症，并且你有可能活不过十二个月了。

not more than 表示“不超过……；顶多……”。

There are not more than two minutes left for you.

你仅有不到二分钟的时间了。

He stayed there not more than an hour. 他呆在那里不超过一个小时。

注意：no more than 表示“仅仅，只不过……；和……一样都不”。

He is no more than ten years and shouldn't be punished in that way.

他才十岁，不应该那样惩罚他。

He is no more than pleased than me. 他和我一样都不高兴。

3. There did not seem much point in working on my PhD 取得哲学博士学位看起来已经没有什么意义，……

(1) There seems 句型相当于 There be 句型，表示“看起来……；似乎……”。

There seems no chance for us to win the game.

看来我们没有机会赢这场比赛了。

There seemed very little money to save. 似乎有很少的钱可以节省下来。

(2) point 是名词，在句中是“要点；利益；意义”之意。

There is not much point in complaining; they never take any notice.

埋怨也没有什么用，人家根本不理睬。

point 作动词时，意为“指；指向；用手指……”。

Point out the man who did it for me. 替我把干这件事的人指出来。

All the facts point to the same conclusion. 所有的事实都说明同样的结论。

4. Yet two years had gone by and I was not that much worse. 然而两年过去了，我的情况却没有那么糟糕。

(1) go by 是固定短语，表示“经过（某处）；（时间的）流失；（机会的）放过”等意。

Time went by slowly. 时间慢慢地流逝。

Don't let this opportunity go by. 别失去这个机会。

We waited for the bus to go by. 我们等车先过去。

(2) that much 中的 that 相当于 so，表程度，意为“那么；如此”。

I was that angry I could have hit him. 我很生气，简直想揍他。

Can ten years hard work changed a person that much?

十年的艰辛能改变一个人那么多吗？

5. In fact things were going rather well for me and I had gotten engaged to a very nice girl, Jane Wilde. 事实上, 事情发展得还挺顺利, 我和一位非常好的女孩简·怀尔德订婚了。

get engaged 为固定短语, 表示“订婚”之意。be engaged to sb. 意为“跟某人订婚”。

He is engaged to Mary. 他和玛丽订婚了。

They got engaged and were preparing for the wedding.

他已经订了婚并在筹备婚礼。

6. Not did he let the disease stop him from living the kind of life he had always dreamt of. 病魔阻止不了他过上他向往已久的那种生活。

(1) 本句是把否定词 not 提前的倒装句。正装语序应为: He didn't let the disease stop him from living the kind of life he had always dreamt of.

(2) stop sb. (from) doing sth. 意为“阻止某人干某事”。相类似的句型有: keep sb. from doing sth. / prevent sb. (from) doing sth. 等。

Illness prevents/stops me from being able to go there.

疾病使我没能够去那里。

However, my parents prevented/stopped/kept me from going abroad.

然而, 父母阻止我去国外。

Nothing can stop/prevent us doing if we want to.

如果我们想干, 什么也阻止不了我们。

7. Sitting in his now-famous wheelchair—his disease has disabled him and he had to speak through a computer—Hawking told the students about his theories and thoughts in some of the greatest questions:

霍金坐在大家都熟悉的轮椅上——疾病使他致残, 他只能通过电脑作演讲。霍金向学生们阐述了他的理论和对一些重大问题的观点:

sitting in the 是分词作伴随状语, 相当于状语从句 while he was sitting in the

。

Sitting at the back of the classroom, the student is reading a novel.

那个学生正坐在教室后面读小说。

They sat in the chair, laughing and singing. 他们坐在椅子上, 又唱又笑。

8. Hawking became famous in the early 1970s, when he and American Roger Penrose made new discoveries about the Big Bang and black holes. 霍金是20世纪70年代早期成名的, 当时他和美国人罗杰·彭罗斯发现了宇宙大爆炸和黑洞的理论。

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in the early 1970s 意为“在 20 世纪 70 年代早期”。英语中的世纪表达方式用“in + the + 数字 + s/s”。

In the 1990s/1990 s, the song was very popular.

这首歌在 20 世纪 90 年代时很流行。

In the late 1890s/1890 s, such characters were accepted by most of the people.
在十九世纪九十年代末，这些文字就被大多数人所接受了。

9. Since then, Hawking had continued to seek answers to questions about the nature of the universe. 从那时起，他就一直致力于探究宇宙的本质。
continue to seek = continue seeking 为“继续寻找”之意。seek 是动词，意为“试图（一般后跟不定式）；探寻；找寻；追求”之意，构成短语有：seek for（追求；企图得到）；seek after（找寻；寻求）。
He sought to please his boss. 他试图取悦他的老板。
This is what I am seeking for. 这正是我要找的。
They are always seeking after truth. 他们总是追求真理。

10. Scientists, on the other hand, Hawking writes, know that their job is never finished and that even the best theory can turn out to be wrong. 霍金写道，从另一个方面上说，科学家们知道他们的工作是永无止境的，即使是最完美的理论也可能是错误的。

(1) on the other hand 意为“另一方面”，常与 on (the) one hand 连用，表示“一方面……，另一方面……”之意。

On one hand, we should believe them, on the other hand we should help them.
一方面我们要相信他们，另一方面我们要帮他们。

He is an able man, on the other hand he asked too much for others.

他是个有能力的人，但是他对别人要求太多。

(2) turn out 意为“结果是……，变为……，最后情况是……”，后面通常接名词、形容词、副词、动词不定式或从句（用 it 作主语）。

The English evening turned out (to be) a great success.

英语晚会开得很成功。

It looked like rain this morning, but it has turned out to be fine.

今天早晨看起来要下雨，结果是个好天。

It turned out that he was Xiao Zhang's father. 原来他是小张的爸爸。

11. Finally, the scientists test the theory to see if it matched what they have seen and if it can predict future events. 最后科学家们检验理论是否与他们看到的现象相吻合，以及这个理论是否能预言未来的事情。

魔法英语课文译注(高二·上)

match 是动词, 意为 “比得上; 与……相等 (相配); 和……一致; 适应”, 相当于 go with。

You can't match him in knowledge of wild plants.

在对野生植物的认识方面，你比不上他。

His deed doesn't match his words. 他言行不一。

The curtain doesn't match the paint. 那种窗帘跟这种漆色不相配。

match 作名词时，表示“火柴；竞赛”之意。

He struck a match to light his cigarette. 他擦着一根火柴点燃香烟。

They are watching the boxing match. 他们正在观看拳击比赛。

- 1 B 2 B 3 C

Word study 词汇学习

- 1 A 2 C 3 B 4 A 5 B 6 A

Grammar 语法

- 1 Subject: (8)
 - 2 Attribute: (3)
- 3 Object: (1) (9)
 - 4 Adverbial: (2) (4) (5) (6) (7) (10)
- 2
 - 1 He didn't want him to be helped by his friends.
 - 2 He asked to be paid for his work.
 - 3 She told me that nothing should be feared.
 - 4 In our lives, there is something to be learnt.
 - 5 The car was said to have been stolen.
- 3
 - 1 Is there anything for me to eat?
 - 2 I need a pen to write with.
 - 3 Do you have anything to add?
 - 4 He is looking for a box to put in the two rabbits.
 - 5 It would be a comfortable house to live in.
- 4 In order to go to the outer space, I need to be a learned person and in order to become a person full of knowledge, I should study harder.

Unit 1 Making a difference.....

Reading and writing 读和写

MAKING A DIFFERENCE

与众不同

It is not necessary to be a great scientist to making a difference in this world, but there are things we can learn from the best minds on the planet. Great scientists like Stephen Hawking always want to know more. They are never satisfied with a simple answer and are always looking for new questions. The Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei was so curious that he invented both a microscope and a telescope in order to be able to take a closer look at things great and small. By asking why, how and what if, curious minds find new ideas and solutions. It is not necessary to be a great scientist to making a difference in this world, but there are things we can learn from the best minds on the planet. Great scientists like Stephen Hawking always want to know more. They are never satisfied with a simple answer and are always looking for new questions. The Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei was so curious that he invented both a microscope and a telescope in order to be able to take a closer look at things great and small. By asking why, how and what if, curious minds find new ideas and solutions.

我们并不一定要成为世界上有重大影响的科学家，
但是我们可以学习科学家的思想之精华。
像斯蒂芬·霍金这样伟大的科学家总是想知道更多的东西。他们从不满足于一个肤浅的答案并一直在寻求新的问题。
意大利天文学家伽利略·伽利莱的好奇心促使他发明了显微镜和望远镜，
以便能更加仔细地观察所有大大小小的事物。
通过问“为什么，怎样做，如果……会怎样”等问题，好奇心
会促使你产生新的想法和解决的办法。

If knowledge is power as Sir Francis Bacon famously wrote in 1597, then perhaps creativity can be described as the ability to use that power. Scientists must be creative and use their imaginations all the time. When Zhang Heng, the Chinese astronomer, invented the seismograph, he was using his imagination to create a device that could detect earthquakes. If knowledge is power as Sir Francis Bacon famously wrote in 1597, then perhaps creativity can be described as the ability to use that power. Scientists must be creative and use their imaginations all the time. When Zhang Heng, the Chinese astronomer, invented the seismograph, he was using his imagination to create a device that could detect earthquakes.

如果像弗朗西斯·培根写于公元 1597 的名言所说，知识就是力量，那么创造力就是运用这种力量的能力。科学家必须具有创造力并能够一直发挥他们的想象力。当中国的天文学家、

Chinese astronomer and geographer, wanted to draw a map of the heavens, he
地理学家张衡想画一副天文地图时, 他
wasn't satisfied with a simple paper map. Instead, he built a model that could
并不满足于仅仅画一张简单的纸图。 而是做了一台转动的模型来展示星
move in order to show how the position of the stars changed from season to season.
体是如何随着季节的变化而移动的。

We must also believe in what we do, even when others don't. Both Galileo
我们必须相信我们所做的事情, 即使别人不相信。 伽利略和张
and Zhang Heng found it difficult to make people believe that their theories were
衡都发现要使人们相信他们的理论是正确的非常困难。

correct. People laughed at Zhang Heng when he first introduced his seismograph
当张衡第一次向人们介绍他的地动仪时, 人们都嘲笑他,
and it was only later that the world recognized his greatness. Galileo used his
直到后来世人才意识到他的伟大。 伽利略根据他

observations to show that Copernicus, another great astronomer was right and that
的观测得出: 另一位伟大的天文学家哥白尼的观点是

the earth moves around the sun, not the other way around. At that time,
正确的, 并且地球是绕着太阳转, 而不是太阳绕着地球转。当时,
everybody thought that the earth was the centre of the universe and Galileo was
人们都认为地球是宇宙的中心而伽利略为他的理论而受到了惩罚。

punished for his theory. Today, both Zhang Heng and Galileo are known as
今天, 张衡和伽利略都因帮助我们更好地了解世
scientific pioneers who helped us better understand the world.

界而作为科学先驱闻名。

Perhaps the most important thing if we want to making a difference is to find
如果我们想与众不同的话, 也许最重要的就是去发现我们喜欢做并
something that we like to do and that we are good at. Knowing who we are means
且我们也擅长做的事情。 了解我们的思考方式和

knowing how we think and what we like to do. Everyone has his or her special
我们喜欢做什么事是有自知之明的表现。 每个人都有自己的专长和兴
skills and interests, and only by discovering what we do best can we hope to reach
趣, 而只有发现自己的专长, 我们才有希望达到目标并