

魔法英语课文译注 ——高三（上册）

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目录

Unit 1	Madame Curie	(1)
	居里夫人	
	单元自测题	(12)
Unit 2	Captain Cook	(17)
	库克船长	
	单元自测题	(28)
Unit 3	Australia	(33)
	澳大利亚	
	单元自测题	(45)
Unit 4	Feed the world	(50)
	解决世界温饱问题	
	单元自测题	(60)
Unit 5	Advertising	(65)
	广告	
	单元自测题	(76)
Unit 6	Mainly revision	(81)
	重点复习	
	单元自测题	(90)

Unit 7	Angkor Wat	(96)
	吴哥寺	
	单元自测题	(104)
Unit 8	A person of great determination	(109)
	一个意志坚强的人	
	单元自测题	(123)
Unit 9	Gymnastics	(128)
	体操	
	单元自测题	(137)
Unit 10	The trick	(143)
	计谋	
	单元自测题	(153)
Unit 11	The merchant of Venice	(158)
	威尼斯商人	
	单元自测题	(171)
Unit 12	Mainly revision	(176)
	重点复习	
	单元自测题	(186)

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。

于此,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,把他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,书后附有教材练习册的参考答案。

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

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 AT&T 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!

UNIT

Madame Curie

居里夫人

Lesson 1 第一课



课文翻译



1. Dialogue 对话



Four doctors are at a medical conference .

四位医生出席一次医学会议。

A: Which speech are you going to listen to this afternoon ?

今天下午你准备去听哪个报告 ?

B: haven t decided . There s a talk on cancer that might be quite interesting,

我还没有决定。 有个关于癌症的报告可能很有意思 ,
so perhaps I ll go to that .
也许我会去听听。

A: Has it got anything to do with your present research ?

报告跟你目前的研究有关吗 ?

B: No .It has nothing to do with it at all .

没有。它和我的研究一点关系都没有。

C: I m not sure whether to go to the one about accidents .

我还未决定是否去听有关事故的报告。

D: It's Dr Stone, isn't it? She's usually good.

作报告的是斯通博士,对吗?她一直很不错的。

C: Perhaps I'll go to that one.

也许我会去听听那个报告。

D: How did you find the talk this morning?

你觉得今天上午的报告怎么样?

A: Very disappointing. Maybe it was useful for some people, but it wasn't for me.

非常令人失望。它可能对有些人有用,但对我没用。

I doubt if he'll be asked to speak again next year.

我怀疑明年是否会再邀请他来作报告。

D: I'm not sure that this conference is as good as last year's.

我确信这次会议不如去年的会议精彩。

A: No, I'm sure it's not.

是的,我确信不如。

B: Which speech are you going to?

你准备去听哪个报告呢?

D: I'm not going to any. I need some fresh air, so I'm going out for a walk.

我哪个报告都不去听。我需要一些新鲜空气,因此我要到户外去散散步。

B: Have fun.

好好玩吧。



重点·难点·考点及疑点注释

1. **at a conference** 出席一个会议

at 在这里是“出席”的意思,相当于 be present at.

Over three thousand people were at the conference.

三千多人出席了这个会议。

2. **a talk on ...** 一个关于.....的报告

on 在这里是“关于”“论”的意思。

Doctor Brown will give a talk on cancer.

布朗博士将作一个关于癌症的报告。

Unit 1 Madame Curie.....

3. **have .. to do with** 与.....有关

— Did this accident have anything to do with the weather ?

这次事故与天气有关吗 ?

— No, it had nothing to do with it . 不,它与天气没有任何关系。

4. **I m not sure whether** + 句子 我没有把握.....是否.....

I m not sure whether it is going to rain today . 今天是否下雨我说不准。

I m(not) sure 后面常跟从句,表示“对.....(不)肯定”。但当主句的主语和从句的主语一致,而从句所表达的意思是“应该.....”时,从句可用“疑问词 + 不定式”代替。用法类似的动词还有 know, decide, tell 等。例如:

I m not sure what to do . 我还不能肯定该怎么办。

I ve decided when to leave . 我已经决定什么时间离开。

5. **I doubt if** + 句子 我怀疑.....是否.....

I doubt if he is an honest man . 我怀疑他是否是个诚实的人。

注意 I doubt 后面所接的宾语从句一般用带有疑问性质的连接代词或连接副词连接。如果是 I have no doubt 则要用 that 引导,that 引导的是同位语从句。

Lesson 2 第二课



课文翻译



2. Reading comprehension 阅读理解

MADAME CURIE(1)

居里夫人(一)

Madame Curie will always be remembered as the discoverer of radium .

居里夫人作为镭的发现者将永远为人们所怀念。

Marie Curie was born in Poland, on November 7th, 1867 . When she was young, she became interested in physics and read as many books as she could

就对物理很感兴趣,并尽可能多地阅读了有关物理学方面

on the subject . At that time women were not admitted to universities in Poland,
的书籍。 当时在波兰妇女是不允许上大学的,
so Marie was determined to go to Paris and study there . She arrived in Paris in
因此,玛丽决定去巴黎学习。 她于
1891 . She had very little money to live on, ate very little and was always cold
1891 年到达巴黎。 她的生活费很少,吃的也很少,冬天还经常
in winter . There was a small fire in her room, but she had to carry coal up six
挨冻。 房间里只有一小盆火,而她还必须把煤搬上
floors and wear an overcoat in her small room to keep warm . She succeeded
六楼, 在她那间小房子里,她得穿上大衣来保暖。
in taking a first-class degree in physics two years after arriving in Paris . After
在她到巴黎两年以后,她顺利地取得了一级物理学位。
graduation she took another degree in mathematics . In 1895 she married Pierre
毕业后她又取得数学学位。 1895 年
她
Curie, a very bright scientist who was teaching at the School of Physics and In-
与一位聪明的科学家皮埃尔·居里结了婚,皮埃尔当时在巴黎
dustrial Chemistry at Paris . Marie started to do research, even though she had
理化工学院教书。 在这期间,尽管
very little equipment and no money . Not long before another scientist had found
设备很少又没有经费,玛丽还是开始了研究工作。在此之前不久,
that uranium gave off rays, so Marie decided to study this area for her doctor s

— Poland, and on which she wrote a research paper .
并写了一篇关于钋的研究论文。

From then on, Marie and Pierre worked together on their research .
They

从那以后, 玛丽和皮埃尔就一道从事研究工作了。 他们
devoted all their hours to working in their laboratory . As months went
by, the
把全部时间投入了试验室工作。 时间一个月一个月
work seemed endless . Marie described her thoughts in words much like
this:

地过去了,工作似乎没有止境。玛丽曾经用这样的文字表述过她的思想:
“ Life is not easy for any of us . We must work, and above all we must be-
lieve
“ 生活对于我们任何人都不容易。我们必须工作。尤其重要的是,我们
in ourselves . We must believe that each one of us is able to do something
well,
必须对自己有信心。我们必须相信,我们每一个人都能把某件事情办好;
and that, when we discover what this something is, we must work hard at
it
而且,当我们发现这事情是什么的时候,我们就必须努力干下去,
until we succeed . ”
直到成功为止。”

One evening in 1902 as she was sitting with Pierre at home, she said
to

1902 年的一个夜晚,她和皮埃尔坐在家里, 她对
him, “ Let s go down to the laboratory again . ” It was nine o clock and they had
皮埃尔说:“ 咱们再去一下实验室吧。” 这时已经是九点了,就在两个
been there only two hours before . They put on their overcoats and went
down to

小时前他们曾去过那里。 他们披上大衣向
the laboratory . As they opened the door on the ground floor, Marie said, “ Don t
实验室走去。当他们打开一楼的门时, 玛丽说: “ 别开
light the lamps . Look ! ” On the laboratory bench was a glass container
from

ordinary salt, but was one million times more radioactive than uranium .

Its

普通的食盐一样,但它的放射性比铀要大一百万倍。它的射线

rays could go through every mineral except lead . In 1903 Marie received her

可以穿透除铅以外的所有其他矿物质。由于她在

doctor s degree for her study on radioactive matter . Altogether, between 1899

放射性物质方面的研究,玛丽于 1903 年获得了博士学位。在 1899 年到

and 1904 she and Pierre wrote 34 articles about their work . Marie Curie never

1904 年之间,她和皮埃尔就他们的研究工作写了共 34 篇论文。玛丽·居里

made money out of her research . She refused to treat these new discoveries as

从来没有通过她的研究来赚过钱。她不同意把这些新发现看作是属于她

though they belonged to her, and instead shared all her knowledge with the

自己的东西



重点·难点·考点及疑点注释

whole scientific world .

与整个科学界共享。as 被作为.....怀念

Lu Xun will always be remembered as a great writer by the people .

作为一个伟大的作家,鲁迅将永远被人们怀念。

短语链接:be honored as 被作为.....尊敬; be regarded as 被认为是.....;

be respected as 被作为.....敬重; be considered as 被认为是

2. **become interested in** 对.....感兴趣

He became interested in football when he was a little boy .

当他是個很小的孩子的时候,他就对足球感兴趣了。

短语链接:be interested in 对.....有兴趣; have/ show/ feel/ express/ take an interest in 对.....感兴趣; lose interest in 对.....失去兴趣

3. **admit sb . to(into)** 接纳某人进入

Suffering from burns, he was admitted into the hospital .

他因严重烧伤住进了医院。

同义词链接:accept sb . into

Unit 1 Madame Curie.....

4. **live on** 靠.....为生

She still lives on her parents . 她仍然靠父母生活。

5. **succeed in sth ./ doing sth** . 在.....方面取得成功

He succeeded in getting a job . 他顺利地找到了工作。

6. **take a ...degree in** 取得.....学位

Madame Curie took the doctor s degree in physics in 1903 .

居里夫人于1903年取得物理学博士学位。

7. **after graduation** 毕业后

What will you do after graduation ? 毕业后你干什么 ?

短语链接 : before graduation 毕业前 ; graduate from 从.....毕业 ; a graduate from的毕业生

8. **sb . + marry + sb** . 某人娶某人 (某人嫁给某人)

His sister married a foreigner . 他姐姐嫁给了一个外国人。

短语链接 : get married 结婚 (表动作) ; get married to sb . 和某人结婚 ; be married 已结婚 (表状态)

9. **do research** 搞研究

This is a newly-built lab for them to do research .

这是一个为了让他们搞研究而新建的实验室。

10. **give off** 散发 ; 放出 (光、热、气味)

The flowers gave off a sweet fragrance . 这些花朵散发出芳香。

同义词链接 : give out ; send out ; send off ; give off

11. **in honour of** 向.....表示敬意 ; 欢迎 ; 为了纪念.....

A banquet was held in honour of the visiting of Prime Minister .

为了欢迎总理的来访而举行了一个盛大宴会。

12. **work on** 致力于

What are you working on these days ?

这些天来你在忙什么 ?

13. **devote ...to ...** 把.....献于 ; 把.....用于 ; 专心致志于.....

to 在这里是介词 , 后面只能接名词或动名词。

Madame Curie devoted all her time to the study of radium .

居里夫人一生致力于镭的研究。

14. **As months goes by, ...** 时间一个月一个月地过去了 ,

As days went by, they had no news of their mother .

时间一天天地过去了,他们仍然没有他们妈妈的消息。

15. **above all** 首先;重要的是;尤其是;特别是

Never waste anything, and above all never waste time .

任何东西都不要浪费,尤其是时间。

辨析:above all 强调事情的重要性,相当于 most important of all; 而 at first 或 first of all 则较注重事情的先后顺序。

16. **believe in** 信仰;信任;相信有.....

I can't believe in his honesty . 我不相信他诚实。

17. **share(in) ... with sb .** 与某人分享.....

I will share the joys and sorrows with you .

我将与你同甘共患难。

18. **make money out of** 通过.....挣钱

Madame Curie has never thought of making money out of her research .

居里夫人从来没有想过通过她的研究成果来挣钱。

19. **主语 + 谓语 + as if/ though + 句子**好像.....

They talked as if they were close friends .

他们谈起话来好像亲密朋友。

20. **belong to** 属于

This success belongs to the whole team . 这次成功属于全队。

注意 该短语没有进行时;没有被动语态。

* Lesson 3 第三课 *



课文翻译



1. Reading comprehension 阅读理解.....



MADAME CURIE(2)

居里夫人(二)

Polonium and radium were important discoveries . Polonium is used to set off

钋和镭都是重要的发现。

钋用来引爆核弹。

镭具有很强的放射性，因而能深入到人的

into the human body . Scientists soon discovered that it could be used as a cure

肌体。 科学家很快就发现镭可以用来治疗

for cancer . In 1903 Marie and Pierre Curie were given the Nobel Prize for Physics .

癌症。 1903 年玛丽和皮埃尔被授予诺贝尔物理学奖。

However, there is also a disadvantage which was not discovered for many

然而, (镭和钋) 有一个缺点, 这个缺点很多年未被发现。

years . Radioactive matter is dangerous to work with because it has a bad effect

放射性物质是危险的, 因为它对血液有

on the blood . Pierre and Marie noticed that after years of working with radioactive

不良影响。从事多年放射性物质的研究工作以后, 皮埃尔和玛丽都注意

matter their bodies ached and their hands suffered too . In fact , radium not only

到了这一点, 他们都感到身体疼痛, 手也受到了损伤。事实上, 镭不仅

damaged their health, but also made the laboratory equipment with which they

损害了他们的健康, 而且还使他们工作的实验室设备

were working radioactive . Three of the Curies notebooks were considered to be

也都具有放射性了。居里夫妇用过的三个笔记本, 在经过 75 年后, 还被

too radioactive to touch seventy-five years after they were written . In 1906 Pierre

认为具有太强的放射性而不能触摸。 1906 年皮埃尔

died in a road accident . Marie was deeply shocked by Pierre s death , but was

死于一场车祸。皮埃尔的逝世令玛丽极为震惊, 但是,

determined to go on working . Soon after the accident, she was given Pierre s

她仍然决心继续工作。在事故发生之后不久, 玛丽被授予皮埃尔的

After the First World War Madame Curie travelled to the USA, where she
第一次世界大战后,居里夫人去美国旅行, 在那儿她
was received by the President and given a gram of radium for her future
work .

受到了总统的接见,并被赠予一克镭, 以供她今后工作之用。

There were soon two Radium Institutes in the world, one in Paris and one
in

不久,在世界上就有了两个镭研究所, 一个在巴黎,一个
Warsaw . Marie was invited to many countries to give speeches about her
work .

在华沙。 玛丽应邀去过很多国家讲学,谈她的研究工作情况。

For the last ten years of her life she was almost blind . The radium with
which

在她生命的最后 10 年里,她几乎失明了。她多年来
she had worked for many years had caused blindness and illness and finally
a

从事研究的镭使她失明、生病,最后还得了
disease of the blood . She died in Paris at the age of 66 .

血液病。 她在巴黎去世,享年 66 岁。

Today she is remembered and admired as a scientist . But she is also remem-
今天,作为科学家,她受到了人们的纪念和赞赏。 人们还

bered for her determination and courage, her willingness to share her knowledge,
怀念她的决心和勇气, 她乐意人们分享她的知识

her interest in women's rights, and her medical service during the war.

她对妇女权利的关心,以及她在战争期间所提供的医疗服务。.....

Write one word in each gap .

每个空格用一个单词填空。

_____ 1914 the First World War broke _____ and Marie felt that
she _____ 1914 年第一次世界大战爆发, 玛丽觉得
她

had been in the country long _____ to be one of the French . She knew
that 在法国呆得时间够长了,足可以成为一个法国人。 她知道