

中等专业学校试用教材

英 语

(下 册)

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编写说明

随着教育、教学改革的逐步深入,为了满足各级各类职业技术学校和成人学校加强英语课程教学的需要,我们组织全国部分学校英语教师,在《英语》初版教材的基础上,修订编写了这本《英语》(上、下册)教材,供上述各类学校选用。

本书由教育部全国英语课程组成员、江苏省外语教研会副理事长、江苏省无锡商业职业技术学院钱建文任主编 戴志新任副主编 参加编写工作的有钱建文 戴志新及吴萍、贾昌凤、曹莉。最后由上海交通大学外语学院院长、博士生导师郑树棠教授审阅定稿。

本书在修订时,对原教材中不适用的地方作了删繁就简,在编排上把课文 A 和 B 融为一体,互为补充,练习相对集中,对话为日常使用的最基本内容。本书在修订中参考和引用了有关论著、教材,在此谨向有关同志表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限,本次修订版难免存在缺憾,恳请广大学校师生提出宝贵意见。

《英语》教材编委会
2000 年 4 月

Contents

Unit One	.....	( 1)
<i>Text A</i>	<i>Transport and Public Transportation</i>	(1)
<i>Text B</i>	<i>Taxi</i>	(7)
Unit Two	.....	( 10)
<i>Text A</i>	<i>A Miserable ,Merry Christmas</i>	(10)
<i>Text B</i>	<i>Our Christmas Holiday</i>	(16)
Unit Three	.....	( 19)
<i>Text A</i>	<i>Relax and Live</i>	(19)
<i>Text B</i>	<i>Linda Felt Unhappy</i>	(25)
Unit Four	.....	( 28)
<i>Revision</i>	.....	( 28)
Unit Five	.....	( 30)
<i>Text A</i>	<i>Hollywood</i>	(30)
<i>Text B</i>	<i>Disneyland</i>	(33)
Unit Six	.....	( 36)
<i>Text A</i>	<i>Dining Customs in America</i>	(36)
<i>Text B</i>	<i>Reward for Virtue</i>	(41)
Unit Seven	.....	( 43)
<i>Text A</i>	<i>Mind Your Manners</i>	(43)
<i>Text B</i>	<i>Mother to Daughter</i>	(47)
Unit Eight	.....	( 52)
<i>Revision</i>	.....	( 52)
Unit Nine	.....	( 54)
<i>Text A</i>	<i>Simple Habits ,Deep Thought</i>	(54)
<i>Text B</i>	<i>Abraham Lincoln</i>	(59)
Unit Ten	.....	( 65)
<i>Text A</i>	<i>Mark Twain</i>	(65)
<i>Text B</i>	<i>A Railway Incident</i>	(69)
Unit Eleven	.....	( 76)
<i>Text A</i>	<i>A Clever Girl</i>	(76)
<i>Text B</i>	<i>Is Your Boss in His Office</i>	(80)
Unit Twelve	.....	( 86)
<i>Revision</i>	.....	( 86)

Unit Thirteen	(89)
<i>Text A Supermarkets</i>	(89)
<i>Text B A Supermarket Manager</i>	(91)
Unit Fourteen	(96)
<i>Text A Life in a Big City</i>	(96)
<i>Text B The Life of a Farmer</i>	(100)
Unit Fifteen	(104)
<i>Text A The Westhaven Express</i>	(104)
<i>Text B Some Strange Journeys</i>	(109)
Unit Sixteen	(113)
<i>Revision</i>	(113)
Appendix	(117)

Unit One

Text A Transport and Public Transportation

Have you ever thought about how important transportation is to the world? Without transportation modern life could not exist. We would have to get or make our own food, our own clothes, even our books, newspapers, and mail. Everything that we have come to depend on is brought to us. Even the water that we drink is transported through pipelines from wells and reservoirs to our homes and offices. We have come to depend on the availability of three principal kinds of transportation: land, sea, and air.

Automobiles, railroads, trucks, and pipelines are the principal means of land transportation. Ships, barges, and submarines form the chief means of water transportation, carrying people and goods across (even under) oceans, seas, and lakes, and along rivers big and small. Without our principal means of air transportation, the airplane, we would have to slow down our lives and commerce.

Nearly every major city in the world provides some form of public transportation. This is necessary not only for visitors to the city, but also to provide citizens with low-cost transportation and to help reduce the traffic on streets and highways.

The most common form of public transportation is the bus. Buses have been in use in major cities since approximately 1900. They provide transportation service on innumerable routes from the city center to the suburbs and even to outlying rural areas that surround the city. Also, special buses can be chartered for trips to the mountains, to lakes, and to nearby places of historical interest. In some cities, the city bus system offers free “minibus” service as a convenience to shoppers in the downtown business district.

Subways are mostly found in larger cities, such as New York, London, Beijing, Paris, Copenhagen, Buenos Aires, Sydney, and Tokyo. The subway is an underground system of high-speed trains. The world’s first system was built in London, and trains have been operating there since 1890. Subway trains move more quickly and efficiently than buses; they will deliver you to within walking distance of almost any place in the city. They too, are inexpensive and help solve city traffic problems. The one drawback of subway trains is that they are often crowded and noisy.

Taxicabs are more expensive than buses or subways, but they will deliver you to the exact location you want in the shortest time possible. Taxis are convenient if you are in a hurry or if you are taking along a number of suitcases of packages. And as an added attraction, many cab drivers will tell you stories about their adventures as taxicab drivers or even the details of their life stories.

If you ever visit a major city in another country, you will probably have no trouble getting around. You will quickly find out about city bus routes and schedules, and about crowds on subway trains, and, probably, about the scarcity of taxis when you are trying to find one during rush hours. Like many people of course, you may come to the conclusion that the most inexpensive and reliable form of transportation will be your own two legs!

New Words and Expressions

approximately/ə'prɒksɪmɪtli/ ad. 大约
automobile/'ɔ:təməbi:l/ n. [美] 汽车
availability/ə'veɪlə'bɪlɪti/ n. 可得性, 可得到的东西
barge/bɑ:dʒ/ n. 驳船; 大型游艇
Buenos Aires/'bwenəs 'aɪərɪz/ 布宜诺斯艾利斯
charter/'tʃɑ:tə/ v. 租; 包(船、飞机、车辆等)
commerce/'kɒmə(:)s/ n. 商业; 贸易
convenience/kən'vi:njəns/ n. 便利, 方便
Copenhagen/ˌkoupən'heɪɡən/ n. 哥本哈根
deliver/dɪ'lɪvə/ v. 运载, 运送
drawback/'drɔ:b k/ n. 欠缺; 弊端
efficiently/i'fɪʃəntli/ ad. 效率高地
exist/ɪg'zɪst/ v. 存在, 生存
highway/'haɪwei/ n. 公路
innumerable/i'nju:mərəbl/ a. 无数的, 数不清的
location/lu'keɪʃən/ n. 位置; 场所
mail/meɪl/ n. 邮件
means/mi:nz/ (复) n. (常用作单) 方法, 手段; 工具
minibus/'mɪnɪbʌs/ n. 中客车, 面包车

ocean/'ouʃən/ n. (总称) 海洋
outlying/'aʊtlaɪɪŋ/ a. 远离中心(或主体的)
package/'pækɪdʒ/ n. 包, 包裹
pipeline/'paɪpleɪn/ n. 管道, 管线
principal/'prɪnsəpəl/ a. 主要的, 最重要的
reduce/rɪ'dju:s/ v. 减少, 减小
reservoir/'rezəvɔ:/ n. 水库; 蓄水池
route/'ru:t/ n. 路; 路线
rural/'ruərəl/ a. 农村的; 田园的
scarcity/'skeəsɪti/ n. 缺乏, 不足
schedule/'ʃedju:l; 美 'skedʒul/ n. 一览表; [美] 时间表
submarine/'sʌbməri:n; sʌbmə'ri:n/ n. 潜水艇
suburb/'sʌbə:b/ n. (常用复) 郊区, 近郊
Sydney/'sɪdni/ n. 悉尼
taxicab/'tæksɪk b/ n. 出租汽车
Tokyo/'tɒkjəʊ/ n. 东京
traffic/'træfɪk/ n. 交通
transportation/ˌtrænspɔ:'teɪʃən/ n. 运输, 运送; 客运
well/wel/ n. 井

Notes

1. Have you ever thought about how important transportation is to the world ?

你曾经想过交通运输对我们有多么重要吗？

此句中的 *ever* 是副词,其含义为“在任何时候”,常用于一般疑问句、有否定含义的句子以及表示条件和比较的从句。课文中最后一段的第一句即是条件从句。又如:

If you ever come to Beijing, I will show you around the city.

你无论什么时候到北京,我将陪你各处看看。

None of us have ever been a broad.

我们谁也没去过国外。

This is the best film I have ever seen.

这是我所看过的最好的一部电影。

2. Without transportation modern life could not exist.

没有交通运输,现代生活就无法存在。

这句用的是虚拟语气,表示一种非真实情况,其假设情况是用介词短语表示的,谓语则用情态动词 *can* 的过去式 *could* 表示虚拟。

3. We would have to get or make our own food, our own clothes, even our books, newspapers, and mail.

我们将不得不自己去取食品或做食品,自己做衣服,甚至书籍、报纸和邮件也得自己操劳。

这句同上句一样,用的也是虚拟语气,其谓语是由情态动词 *would* 加动词构成。本句的非真实情况同上句一样,即也用介词短语 *without transportation* 表达。但为了避免重复,作者将其省略了。

4. Everything that we have come to depend on is brought to us.

我们已习惯依赖的每一样东西都是运送给我们的。

动词 *come* 在此句中表示“经过一个过程后的结果”,“达到……地步”。如:

How did you come to be so foolish?

你怎么糊涂到这种地步?

How did you come to know it?

你怎么知道这事的?

depend 是不及物动词,意思是“依赖”、“依靠”,后面常跟介词 *on* 或 *upon*。

现另举两例,并注意例句中 *for* 的用法:

Children depend on their parents for food and clothing.

小孩依靠父母供给吃穿。

All living things depend on the sun for their growth.

万物生长靠太阳。

5. We have come to depend on the availability of three principal kinds of transportation: land, sea, and air.

我们已习惯于依赖的三种主要的运输方式是:陆路、水路和空中运输。

名词 availability 表示“可得到性”,一些以-able、-ible 结尾的形容词,去掉结尾字母-le,加上后缀-ility 构成名词。又如:possible - possibility, probable - probability, acceptable acceptability, capable—capability。

形容词 principal/'prɪnsəpəl/的意思是“主要的”、“最重要的”。请注意,它同名词 principle/'prɪnsɪpl/在拼写上类似,在意思上却不同,后者的意思是“原则”、“原理”。

6. Ships, barges, and submarines form the chief means of water transportation, carrying people and goods across (even under) oceans, seas, and lakes, and along rivers big and small.

船只、驳船和潜水艇构成了水路运输的主要方式。它们穿越海洋和湖泊(有时甚至通过海底)或沿着大大小小的河流运送着人和货物。

名词 submarine 是“潜水艇”的意思。其中 sub-是前缀,表示“在……底下”。课文中的 subway 即由 sub + way 构成,表示“地铁”。

短语 along rivers big and small 表示“沿着大大小小的河流”,当一对反义的形容词用在一起的时候,往往被放在被修饰名词的后面,作后置定语。又如:

People, old and young, all like to watch TV.

无论是老年人还是年轻人都喜欢看电视。

He wrote many poems, long and short.

他写了许多诗歌,有长的,也有短的。

7. Without our principal means of air transportation, the airplane, we would have to slow down our lives and commerce.

没有空中运输的主要方式——飞机——我们生活和贸易的节奏将不得不放慢。

句中,airplane 是 our principal means of air transportation 的同位语,后者对前者作进一步的说明。又如:

This is Mr. Zhang, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the company.

这是张先生,公司的董事长。

a business slowdown 生意的衰退

to stage a slowdown 举行怠工

8. Nearly every major city in the world provides some form of public transportation.

世界上的各大城市几乎都提供某种形式的公共交通工具。some 在句中的意思是“某一”,而不是“一些”。如:

Mr. Smith has a good position in some shipping company.

史密斯先生在某个航运公司担任一个好职务。

He is working at some place in the Middle East.

他在中东某地方工作。

9. ...since approximately 1900...

大约从 1900 年起……

1900 年通常读作 nineteen hundred。

approximately 的意思是“大约”。在口语中常用 about 或 prox。

10. They provide transportation service on innumerable routes from the city center to the suburbs and even to outlying rural areas that surround the city.

它们在市中心与郊区之间,甚至在市中心与城外四周的边远乡村地区之间开辟了无数线路,提供交通服务。

innumerable 的意思是“无数的”、“数不清的”,由形容词 numerable(可数的,可计数的)前面加前缀“in-”构成。通常,构成反义词的前缀有 un-、dis-、in-、im-、ir-、il-、non-、de-等,而哪个词前面加哪个前缀往往与该词的第一个字母有关。例如,有些以“r”开头的字,其反义词是加前缀“ir-”,而以“l”开头的词前面加“il-”,如:

regular 规则的—irregular 不规则的, responsible 负责的—irresponsible 不负责任的, legal 合法的—illegal 不合法的, logical 符合逻辑的—illogical 不符合逻辑的。

形容词 outlying 的意思是“远离中心(或主体)的”。如: an outlying district 边沿区, outlying villages 边远村庄。

句中 rural 的意思是“农村的”,同其意义相对的词是 urban 即“城市的”。

11. Also, special buses can be chartered for trips to the mountains, to lakes, and to nearby places of historical interest.

另外,还可以包租专车去游山玩水,或去游览离城不远的名胜古迹。

动词 charter 是“包租”的意思,其英文解释为“to hire or rent (a plane, train, bus, etc.) for a special purpose”. 如:

We travelled in a chartered plane.

我们乘包机旅行。

nearby 在句中作形容词,修饰 places or historical interest。nearby 还可作副词,如:

They live nearby.

他们住在附近。

The girl gave up her seat on the bus to an old woman standing nearby.

在公共汽车上姑娘把座位让给站在一旁的一位老妇人。

12. ...the city bus system offers free “minibus” service...

公共汽车公司还免费提供“小型公共汽车”服务。

mini 和 bus 之间现通常不用连字号。

mini-是构词成分,表示“小”。又如:

miniskirt 超短裙, minisub 即 minisubmarine 小型潜艇。

13. They will deliver you to within walking distance of almost any place in the city.

它们可以把你送到城里的几乎每一地段,然后你只需再步行一段距离就可到达你想去的地方。

本句中介词短语 within walking distance 作介词 to 的宾词。类似的例子还有:

He won't go home until after the exam.

他要考试结束后才回家。

She walked out from behind the door.

她从门后走了出来。

14. Taxicabs are more expensive than buses or subways, but they will deliver you to the exact location you want in the shortest time possible.

出租车比公共汽车和地铁都要贵,但可以在尽可能短的时间里把你送到要去的确切地点。

in the shortest time possible 的意思是“在尽可能短的时间内”。本短语也可写作:in the shortest possible time。

15. ...you will probably have no trouble getting around.

四处逛逛大概不会困难。

在 have (no) trouble 或 have (no) difficulty 后用 in 加动名词结构,但介词 in 常被省略。如:

I had some trouble (in) reading the letter. His handwriting is very poor.

我读这封信有些困难,他的字太差了。

The workers have difficulty (in) finding steady employment.

工人们很难找到固定的工作。

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Why is transportation very important to the world?
2. What are the three principle kinds of transportation?
3. What are the principle means of land transportation?
4. What form the chief means of water transportation?
5. Without the airplane, what would happen?
6. What is the most common form of public transportation?
7. Where was the first subway system built?
8. What is the one drawback of subway train?
9. What are the advantages of taking a taxi?
10. What does the writer think will be most inexpensive and reliable form of transportation?

II. True or false:

1. Without transportation, we would have to depend ourselves to do everything. ()
2. The water that we drink is transported through pipelines from wells and reservoirs to our home and offices. ()
3. Nearly every major city in the world provides some form of public transportation. ()
4. It provides citizens with low-cost transportation. ()
5. Buses have been in use in major cities since approximately 1900. ()
6. Buses provide transportation service only in the city center. ()
7. In some cities, the city bus system offers free “minibus” service as a convenience to tourists. ()
8. Buses move more quickly and efficiently than subway trains. ()
9. Taxicabs aren't as expensive as buses or subways. ()
10. If you visit a major city in another country, you will probably have some difficulty in getting around. ()

III. Fill in the blanks with proper words:

The most common form of public transportation is the 1. Buses have been in use in 2

cities since approximately 1900. They provide transportation 3 on innumerable routes from the city center to the 4 and even to outlying rural areas that 5 the city. Also, special buses can be chartered for trips to the mountains, to lakes, and to 6 places of historical interest. In some cities, the city bus system offers free “minibus” service as a convenience to 7 in the downtown business district.

IV. Translate the following:

1. 锻炼对你的健康很重要。(to)
2. 他从来没有认真地考虑过这个问题。(think about)
3. 没有你的帮助, 小李在比赛中是不会得第一名的。(without)
4. 我们每天吃的蔬菜是从郊区运来的。(transport)
5. 汽车、卡车、公共汽车和火车是陆路交通的主要工具。(chief)
6. 他从桌子底下拿出打字机。(from under)
7. 我们已经得出结论, 这个办法行不通。(come to conclusion that)
8. 我们的货物是以最低价格出售的。(possible)
9. 地铁是一种迅速而花费不多的公共交通工具。(means)
10. 我们的大学为学生免费提供伙食。(provide...with)

Text B Taxi

Captain Ben Fawcett has bought an unusual taxi and has begun a new service. The “taxi” is a small Swiss aeroplane called a “Pilatus Porter”. This wonderful plane can carry seven passengers. The most surprising thing about it, however, is that it can land anywhere: on snow, water, or even on a ploughed field. Captain Fawcett’s first passenger was a doctor who flew from Birmingham to a lonely village in the Welsh mountains. Since then, Captain Fawcett has flown passengers to many unusual places. Once he landed on the roof of a block of flats and on another occasion, he landed in a deserted car park. Captain Fawcett has just refused a strange request from a businessman. The man wanted to fly to Rockall, a lonely island in the Atlantic Ocean, but Captain Fawcett did not take him because the trip was too dangerous.

New Words and Expressions

taxi/'taksi/ n. 出租汽车

captain/'kæptin/ n. 上尉, 机长

Ben Fawcett/ben'fɔ: set/ 本·福塞特(人名)

unusual/ʌn'ju:ʒuəl/ a. 异常的

Swiss/swis/ n. 瑞士

Pilatus Porter/'pilətəs'pɔ:tə/ 飞机名

surprising/'səpraiziŋ/ a. 惊人的, 出人意料的

land/lænd/ vi. 着陆

anywhere/'eniweə/ ad. 任何地方

plough/plau/ vt. 耕种

Birmingham/'bɜ:miŋəm/ n. 伯明翰(英国城市)

lonely/'ləunli/ a. 孤零零的

Welsh/welʃ/ a. 威尔士的

mountains/'mauntinz/ n. 山区

roof/ru:f/ n. 屋顶

block/blɒk/ n. 一排(房屋)

flat/flæt/ n. 公寓

occasion/ə'keiʒən/ n. 时刻

deserted/di'zɜ:tɪd/ a. 废弃的

car park/kɑ:pɑ:k/ 停车场

businessman/'biznismən/ n. 商人, 实业家

Rockall/'rɒkl/ 洛卡尔(地名)

island/'ailənd/ n. 岛

ocean/'əʊʃən/ n. 海洋

dangerous/'deindəʒəs/ a. 危险的

Notes

1. taxi 本文指小型出租飞机。

2. The “taxi” is small Swiss aeroplane called a “Pilatus Porter”。

这辆“出租汽车”是一架小瑞士飞机,叫“皮勒特斯·波特”。

called a “Pilatus Porter”是过去分词短语,作定语,修饰 aeroplane。

3. The most surprising thing about it, however, is that it can land anywhere: …

这架飞机的最惊人的特点就是,它能在任何地方着陆……

about it 是介词短语,作定语,修饰 thing。

that it can land anywhere 是表语从句。

anywhere 后面的冒号是用来介绍同位语的。

on snow…field 作 anywhere 的同位语。

4. Since then, Captain Fawcett has flown passengers to many unusual places .

自那以来,上尉福塞特空运乘客到许多不平常的地方。

since then 是介词短语。then 作名词用,意即“自那以来”。

用了 since then 的句子里一般要用完成时态。

5. Once he landed on the roof of a block of flats and on another occasion, he landed in a deserted car park.

有一次他在一座公寓的房顶上着陆。还有一次,他在一个废弃的停车场着陆。

a block of flats 一排公寓楼房

on another occasion 另一次,在另一场合

比较:land on snow 停在雪地上面

land in car park 停在停车场里

6. The man wanted to fly to Rockall, a lonely island in the Atlantic Ocean.

这个人要飞往洛卡尔,大西洋上的一个孤岛。

to fly to Rockall 动词不定式短语作宾语, a lonely...ocean 作 Rockall 的同位语。

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions :

1. Who has bought a taxi?
2. Has he bought an ordinary taxi?
3. Does he use it as a taxi or not ?
4. What is it called?
5. How many passengers can it carry?
6. Can it land on snow?
7. Can it land on a ploughed field?
8. Has Captain Fawcett taken passenger to many strange places or not ?
9. Did he refuse to fly a business to Rockall or not ?
10. Why did he refuse to fly him?

II. True or false :

1. The most remarkable thing about the “Pilatus Porter” is that it doesn't need a runway to land on. ()
2. The most remarkable thing about it is that it can be used as a taxi. ()
3. Captain Fawcett will fly passengers anywhere except Rockall. ()
4. The “taxi” is an unusual car. ()
5. Rockall is a lonely island in the Pacific Ocean. ()

III. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets :

Captain Ben Fawcett 1 (buy) an unusual taxi and 2 (begin) a new service. The “taxi” is a small Swiss aeroplane called a “Pilatus Porter”. This wonderful plane can carry seven passengers. Captain Fawcett's first passenger 3 (be) a doctor who 4 (fly) from Birmingham to a lonely village in the Welsh mountains. Since then, Captain Fawcett 5 (fly) passengers to many unusual places. Once he 6 (land) on the roof of a block of flats and on another occasion, he 7 (land) in a deserted car park. Captain Fawcett just 8 (refuse) a strange request from a businessman. The man 9 (want) to fly to Rockall, but Captain Fawcett 10 (not take) him because the trip 11 (be) too dangerous.

Unit Two

Text A A Miserable, Merry Christmas

Christmas was coming. I wanted a pony. To make sure that my parents understood, I declared that I wanted nothing else.

“There ought to be something to fill your stocking with, and Santa Claus can't put a pony into a stocking”, said my father.

“All I want is a pony,” I said. “Neither boots nor candy. If I can't have a pony, give me nothing, nothing.”

On Christmas Eve I hung up my stocking along with my sisters'.

The next morning my sisters and I woke up at six. Then we rushed downstairs to the fireplace. And there they were, the presents, all sorts of wonderful things. Only my stocking was empty; it hung limp. My sisters were all shouting with delight, till they looked up and saw me standing there looking so miserable. They came over to me and felt my stocking: nothing.

They ran with me back to my bed, and there we all cried till I became angry. I got up, dressed, and driving my sisters away, I went out alone into the stable, and there I wept. My mother came out to me and she tried to comfort me. But I wanted no comfort. She left me and went on into the house with sharp words for my father.

My sisters came to me. I ran away from them. I went around to the front of the house, sat down on the steps, and, the crying over, I ached. I was wronged, I was hurt. And my father must have been hurt, too, a little. I saw him looking out of the window. He was watching me or something. There was anxiety upon his face.

After an hour or two, I caught sight of a man riding a pony down the street. It was really a small horse. And what a lovely saddle! The man came along, looked at our door and passed by, he and the pony, and the saddle. Too much. I burst into tears. Suddenly I heard a voice.

“Say, kid,” it said, “do you know a boy named Lennie Steffens?”

I looked up. It was the man on the pony, back again.

“Yes,” I spluttered through my tears. “That's me.”

“Well,” he said, “then this is your horse. I've been looking all over for you and

your house. Why don't you put your number where it can be seen?"

"Get down." I said, running out to him. I wanted to ride.

He went on saying something about "ought to have got here at seven o'clock".

I hardly heard, I could scarcely wait. I was so happy, so thrilled. I rode off up the street. Such a beautiful pony. And mine! After a while I turned and rode back to the stable. There was the family, father, mother, sisters, all working for me, all happy. They had been putting in place the tools of my new business: blankets, brush, pitchfork — everything, and there was hay, too.

But that Christmas, which my father had planned so carefully, was it the best or the worst I ever knew? He often asked me that; I never could answer as a boy. I think now that it was both.

New Words and Expressions

miserable/'mizərəbl/ a. 悲惨的, 痛苦的

merry/'meri/ a. 愉快的, 欢乐的

pony/'pəuni/ n. 小马

declare/'di'kleɪə/ vt. 声明; 宣布, 宣告

ought/ɔ:t/mod. v. 应该

stocking/'stɒkiŋ/ n. 长(统)袜; 似长(统)袜的东西

boot/bu:t/ n. [美] 长统靴

hang/h n/ vi. 悬挂

hung/hʌŋ/ hung

hang up 把...挂起来

fireplace/'faɪəpleɪs/ n. 壁炉

empty/'empti/ a. 空的

limp/limp/ a. 软弱的; 无生气的

delight/di'lait/ n. 快乐, 高兴

till/til/ conj. prep. 直到...为止

feel vt. 摸, 触

drive/draiv/ vt. 驱, 赶; 驾驶; 开动

drove/drəuv/ driven/'drivn/

alone/ə'ləun/ ad. 独自; 单独地

stable/'steibl/ n. 厩; 马厩

weep/wi:p/ vi. 哭泣; 流泪

wept/wept/ wept

sharp/ʃa:p/ a. 严厉的; 尖锐的

ache/eik/ vi. 痛

wrong vt. 委屈, 冤枉

something pron. (表示模糊的概念) 什么

anxiety/ŋg'zaiəti/ n. 焦急, 忧虑

upon/ə'pɒn/ prep. = on

catch(a)sight of 看到, 发现

ride/raid/ v. 骑(马等); 乘(车)

rode/rəud/ ridden/'ridn/

saddle/'s dl/ n. 马鞍; 鞍子

tear/tiə/ n. (常用复) 眼泪

kid/kid/ n. [俚] 小孩, 少年

name vt. 命名; 给...取名

splutter/'splʌtə/ vt. (因激动等) 急促而思想不连贯地说

number n. 号码

hardly/'ha: dli/ ad. 几乎没有, 简直不

scarcely/'sk sli/ ad. 几乎不, 简直不

thrill/θril/ v. (使) 激动; (使) 颤动

in place 在适当的位置; 恰当的

tool/tu:l/ n. 用具; 工具

brush/brʌʃ/ n. 刷子

pitchfork/'pitʃfɔ:k/ n. 干草叉, 草耙

hay /hei/ n. (作牲口饲料用的)干草

worst/wɜːst/ n. 最坏的事(或情况)

Notes

1. A Miserable, Merry Christmas 又悲又喜的圣诞节

本课课文系从美国著名记者和报刊编辑林肯·斯蒂芬斯(Lincoln Steffens, 1866 - 1936)的自传中节选并经改编而成。

2. There ought to be something to fill your stocking with ...

总该要有些东西把你的长袜子塞满……

句中的 ought 是情态动词,后接带 to 的动词不定式。ought 在表示“应该”时,语气比 should 强。又如:

We ought to look after her children.

我们应当照料她的孩子。

She ought to be punished.

她应该受到惩罚。

Such things oughtn't to be done.

这样的事情不应该做。

句中的 to fill your stocking with 是动词不定式短语,用作定语修饰 something。许多动词不定式与它所修饰的词之间有动宾关系,如在 I want to have a book to read. 句中, to read 和 a book 的关系相当于动词与宾语的关系。但如果用作定语的动词不定式是不及物时,便要在不定式后加上适当的介词。如:

He is still looking for a house to live in.

他仍在寻找住房。

Please give me a piece of paper to write on.

请给我一张纸写字。

Jack is a very nice person to work with.

杰克是一个很容易共事的人。

当动词不定式是及物时,如本身已带有宾语,则也要加介词,如课文中 to fill your stocking with 就是一例。又如:

We want to find someone to play the game with.

我们想找个人一起做游戏。

如果不定式本身可带双宾语(即间接宾语和直接宾语),则不要再加介词。如:

I've got a piece of good news to tell you.

我有个好消息要告诉你。

He said that he had no money to lend you.

他说他没有钱借给你。

3. And there they were, the presents, all sorts of wonderful things.

所有的礼物,各种各样好玩的东西都在那里。