

Lesson One

The Story of an Hour

一. 课文语言点补充

1. **So they broke the bad news gently.** 因此他们俩人委婉地透露了那坏消息。

break 在该句的意思是“向某人透漏不好的消息”，及物动词。例：
You should break the bad news gently to the old man. 你应该用婉转的方式把这个坏消息告诉给那位老人。它用作不及物动词时，指“不好的消息被公布、透漏”。例：**When the scandal broke, the mayor committed suicide.** 丑闻传出之后，那位市长自杀了。

由 **break** 构成的短语：

break away 突然脱离……

A large piece of ice broke away from the main mass. 一大块冰突然从整体脱离出来。

break down 坏掉，出毛病

We are sorry to arrive late, but the car broke down. 对不起我们来晚了，不过原因是汽车坏了。

break in 破门而入；打断；插嘴

May I break in to announce dinner? 我可以插句话吗？晚餐已准备就绪。

break out 突然发生，爆发

The fire must have broken out after the staff had gone home.

这场火一定是工作人员回家之后烧起来的。

2. **She could not close her mind or her heart to the news.** 她不能对此消息拒不接受。

close one's mind to sth. = be unwilling to think about sth. seriously

不愿认真考虑某事，对……置若罔闻

He closed his mind to marriage. 他不愿考虑婚姻的事情。

由 mind 构成的其他短语：

have sth. in mind 记得

Others forgot her, but he still had her in mind. 别人把她忘掉了，可他仍惦记着她。

make up one's mind 下定决心，打定主意

He made up his mind that nothing could prevent him from going.

他下定决心，什么事也不能阻止他去。

never mind 不用担心；没关系

Never mind about the expense! 不必担心费用！

put sb. in mind of sb. / sth. 使某人想起某人或某事

The joke put me in mind of a story. 这笑话使我想起一个故事。

mind n. 心，思想

辨析：**brain, mind**

brain “智能，智慧，头脑”，通常指产生实用效果的智能，一般多用作复数形式。例：Of course, he has more brains than I have. 当然，他比我聪明。**brain** 也指有头脑的人。例：It's believed that they are the best brains in town. 大家都相信，他们是城里最有头脑的人。

mind “心，头脑，智力”，与 **body** 相对，使用范围较 **brain** 广，除指智力之外，也可指人的理解力、分析力、思想、心情、记忆、想法等。例：A sound mind is in a sound body.

健全的心智寓于健全的身体之中。 **mind** 也指“有智力的人或头脑杰出的人”。例：They are the great minds of our time. 他们是我们这个时代的伟人。

3. **Then, just as suddenly, the tears stopped.** 随后她的眼泪又突然止住了。

该句中 **just as suddenly** 相当于 **just as suddenly as her tears broke out**, 表示“就像她的眼泪突然流出来一样”的意思。

as ... as ... 和……一样

He runs as fast as I. 他和我跑得一样快。

My pencil is as long as yours. 我的铅笔和你的一样长。

4. **In front of the window stood a large, comfortable armchair.** 窗前放着一把舒坦的大扶手椅。

该句是一倒装句，目的是为强调主语 **a large, comfortable armchair**。

其正常语序是 **A large, comfortable armchair stood in front of the window.**

in front of 在……的前面

He sat in front of me at the theatre. 看戏时他坐在我的前面。

注意该短语与 **in the front of**（在……的前部）的区别。

He stood in the front of the boat. 他站在船的前部。（船上）

He stood in front of the boat. 他站在船的前面。（船外）

comfortable adj. 舒适的

辨析：**comfortable, comforting**

comfortable“舒适的，愉快的”，可指人或事。例：I feel very comfortable at home. 我在家感到非常舒适。Yesterday we had a comfortable talk together. 昨天我们在一起畅谈了一番。

comforting“使人感到安慰的”，只可以指物。例：An experienced doctor always says comforting words to his patients. 有经验的医生总是对病人说些安慰的话。

形容词后缀 -able 经常放在名词、动词后面构成形容词。例：
 comfort → comfortable; fashion → fashionable; reason → reasonable; work → workable; excite → excitable; expect → expectable。

5. **She was physically exhausted after her tears.** 哭过之后，她疲惫不堪。

exhausted adj. 精疲力竭的

辨析：**exhausted, tired**

exhausted “精疲力竭的，筋疲力尽的”，当你完成了一项艰苦的工作或参加了一次运动量大的运动，把全部力气都用完了，你便是 **exhausted**。例：By the time I ran 10 miles, I was completely exhausted. 当我跑完了 10 里时，我完全筋疲力尽了。

tired “累的”，可以指你的力量用完了，也可以指你不再有耐心了。例：Lots of noise in the house made me tired. 房子里大量的吵闹声使我感到厌烦。

6. **She was young, with a fair, calm face that showed a certain strength.** 她很年轻，她那白皙、安详的脸上显露出一种毅力。

该句中 **with** 短语，作主语 **she** 的伴随状语。**that** 从句是定语从句，修饰 **face**。

fair adj. 在该句中的意思是“(皮肤)白皙的”。

The child has a fair complexion. 这小孩皮肤白皙。

注意该词还有其他词义：

1) 公平的；公正的

a fair judge 公正的法官

Be fair, my dear. It's not their fault. 请公正些，亲爱的，这不是他们的错。

2) 合理的；正当的

It's fair enough to ask your close friends for help. 向你的好朋友们求助，这是很自然的 / 理所当然的。

It is not fair to kick another player in football. 在足球赛中不允许踢另一球员。

后缀 **th** 常放在一些形容词的后面构成名词。例：long → length; wide → width; strong → strength.

7. **There was something coming to her and she was waiting for it with fear.** 有某种感觉在向她走来，她带着恐惧的心情等待着。

该句是由 **and** 连接的并列句，前半句中现在分词短语 **coming to her** 作 **something** 的定语，后半句中中介词短语 **with fear** 作 **was waiting** 的状语，表示“害怕地”，例：He was looking at Mr. Wang with fear. 他害怕地看着王先生。

fear n. 害怕

辨析：**fear, fright**

fear “害怕，担忧”，普通用语，多出现在口语中，表示的程度比较轻。指对危险的惧怕或为某人担忧、不安，也可指一种胆怯畏缩的心理。例：She felt fear for her children's safety. 她为孩子的安全担忧。

fright 程度比 **fear** 深，指突然降临的危险和威胁使人心惊肉跳，但这种恐惧感往往瞬间即逝；也可用于形象的比喻句中，指奇丑或怪模怪样的人。例：You gave me a fright by knocking at the door. 你这么大声地敲门，真把我吓一跳。

8. **Her breath came fast; her heart beat faster.** 她的呼吸急促，心跳加快。

fast adv. 很快地

辨析：**fast, quick**

fast “很快地”，既可作副词也可作形容词。指动作的迅速，侧重运动的主体。例：This is a fast train. 这是一辆快车。

The child runs very fast. 那个孩子跑得很快。

quick 指行动的敏捷 侧重运动本身。例：This is a quick train.
这是一辆开得很快的火车。 Who will be there quickest? 谁
将最快到达那儿？

9. She was beginning to recognize the thing that was approaching to take her. 她开始意识到要渐渐控制她、向她步步逼近的究竟是什么东西。

该句中 that 从句是定语从句，修饰 the thing。

approach 在该句中是动词，是“接近，临近”的意思。

A storm is approaching. 暴风雨即将来临。

Walk safely as you approach the baby's crib. 当你走近婴儿小床时，步子轻一点。

此外 approach 还可作名词，表示“方法、方式、态度”之意。

There are two basic approaches to this problem. 处理这个问题有两个基本的方法。

begin vt. / vi. 开始

辨析：**begin, start, commence**

begin 是一般用语，指开始某一行动、工作，或在进程中发生间断后继续进行。例：The engine began smoking. 蒸气机开始冒烟了。At first it was only drizzling, but soon it began to rain heavily. 开头只下毛毛雨，可是不久就大起来了。

start 常与 **begin** 相互替换，但更口语化，着重指着手进行或从某一点出发，有时含有急遽开始的意思。例：Let's start tidying up the room right now. 我们现在就立刻开始收拾屋子吧！We started off to school at seven this morning. 今天早上七点钟，她就动身去学校了。

commence 多用于书面语言中，而且夸张。特指有正式程序或一定仪式的开始。例：Having said he would not make a

long speech, he commenced to do /doing exactly that. 他刚说完自己不准准备长篇大论之后，就开始没完没了地说起来。

The French commenced the war by sending supplies and money to America. 法国人向美国送去军需品和钱，开始参加战争。

recognize vt. 认出

辨析：recognize, know

recognize “认出”，表示能认出曾经见过或原来认识的人或事物。例：I recognized him at once. 我一下子就认出他了。When I came back to Nanjing, I could hardly recognize the city. 当我回到南京时，我几乎认不得这个城市了。**know** 表示认识或熟悉某人，也可以只表示认识某人是谁。它不仅可以用于人，还可以用于地方等。例：I know him by sight but have never spoken to him. 我认识他是谁，但从来没有跟他谈过话。He knows the city thoroughly. 他很熟悉那个城市。

- 10. She saw her freedom clearly and could not stop to think of smaller things.** 今后的自由清清楚楚地展现在她的面前，别的都是小事，她根本无暇顾及。

stop to do sth. 停下来去做某事

The policeman stopped to help the old man cross the road. 警察停下来去帮助老人过马路。

注意该短语与 **stop doing sth.** (停止做某事) 的区别。

The children stopped talking when the teacher came in. 老师进来时，孩子们停止了说话。

后缀 **dom** (表示状况) 加在形容词和少量动词后面构成名词。例：
free → freedom; bore → boredom; wise → wisdom.

- 11. She knew that she would weep again when she saw her husband's**

body. 她知道她见到丈夫的尸体时还会哭。

该句中 **that** 从句是宾语从句，作 **knew** 的宾语。**when** 引导的时间状语从句作 **that** 从句中谓语动词 **would weep** 的状语。

weep vi. 哭泣

辨析：**weep, sob**

weep 一般指不出声地哭，着重于流泪。它是较为正式的用语。例：He wept at the sad news. 他听到这不幸的消息哭了。**sob** 的意思是哽咽、啜泣，指抽抽噎噎地哭泣或哭诉。例：She sobbed out the story of her son's death. 她呜咽地哭诉着她儿子死的经过。

12. But she looked into the future and saw many long years to come that would belong to her alone. 但她憧憬着未来，看到了将来长远的岁月，只属于她自己的岁月。

look into the future 展望未来，面向未来

Looking into the future, he made a plan for the development of his company. 展望未来，他制定了他公司的发展计划。

注意短语 **look into** 的意思。

1) 朝……里面看

I saw Mary looking into a shop window. 我看见玛丽正朝商店橱窗里观看。

2) 调查，观察

The police are looking into the matter. 警方正调查这件事。

3) 浏览，快速翻阅

He is looking into today's newspaper. 他正翻阅今天的报纸。

belong to (在所有权 关系等方面) 属于

That pen belongs to me. 那支笔是我的。

Your question does not belong to this discussion. 你的问题不属于这次讨论的范围。

As a writer, he really belongs to the 18th century. 作为一个作家，他其实是属于 18 世纪的。

13. **There would be no powerful will bending hers.** 那时再也没有人专横地使自己屈从于他的意志。

powerful adj. 强壮的，强大的

后缀 -ful 放在名词的后面构成形容词。例：care → careful; color → colorful; delight → delightful; meaning → meaningful.

辨析：**powerful, mighty**

powerful “强大的，强有力的”，指充满力量或精力去做某事或使某事发生。例：A powerful speaker not only has a strong, clear voice, but he speaks with such confidence and authority that people listen and believe what he says. 一个强有力的演说家不仅说话清楚响亮，而且说话时充满信心、权势，从而使人们倾听着并相信他所说的话。而 **mighty** “强大的”，指有巨大的力量。例：He struck the rock a mighty blow with a hammer. 他用铁锤使劲地猛击那块岩石。

bend 在该句中用作及物动词，意思是“屈服，顺从”。

He is very firm about it; I cannot bend him. 关于此事他态度很坚决，我没法使他通融。

该词还可作不及物动词，意思是“屈服，顺从”，这时常接介词 to / before。

He tried to force me to bend to his will. 他试图强迫我顺从他的意志。

14. **Suddenly Louise understood that this was wrong and that she could break away and be free of it.** 路易丝突然明白了这是错误的，她完全可以从中间摆脱出来。

该句中两个 **that** 从句是宾语从句，作谓语动词 **understood** 的宾语。

break away 脱离，摆脱

He considered breaking away from them. 他考虑同他们分道扬镳。

be free of / from 没有……的；已摆脱……的

This is an area free of nuclear weapons. 这是无核地区。

She talks too much; you'll be glad when you are free of her. 她的话太多；你若能摆脱她，定会高兴的。

He is a man free from prejudice. 他是个没有偏见的人。

15. **She began to hope life would be long. It was only yesterday that life seemed so long!** 她开始渴望长寿。而就在昨天她还嫌生命漫长，看不到尽头！

前一句中 **life would be long** 是宾语从句，作 **hope** 的宾语，省略了引导词 **that**。后一句是强调句型“**It's ... that** 从句”，该句是为了强调时间状语 **yesterday**。

16. **She didn't know how strong and well she looked — so full of joy.** 她不知道自己看起来多么强壮，气色是多么的好。

well adj. 健康的

辨析：**healthy, well**

healthy 指身体健康、强壮、没有疾病。可作表语，也可作定语。例：He looked healthy when I met him. 我碰见他时，他显得很强壮。

well 比 **healthy** 通俗，并且它只作表语，常用于具体场合。

例：I hope you'll soon get well again. 我希望你不久就能康复。She was very well while in China. 她在中国期间身体很好。

17. **It was Brently Mallard, who entered, looking dirty and tired, carrying a suitcase and an umbrella.** 开门进来的正是布伦特里·马拉德。他满面风尘，手提旅行箱和雨伞。

该句是一强调句型“**It is ... who** 从句”，强调人（**Brently Mallard**）。注意 **who** 从句中有两个现在分词短语 **looking dirty and tired** 和 **carrying a suitcase and an umbrella**，作谓语动词 **entered** 的伴随状

语，说明 Brently Mallard 进来时的情况。

18. When the doctors came, they said she had died of heart disease — of joy that kills. 当医生们来时，他们说她死于心脏病——死于她的心脏承受不了的强烈的喜悦。

die of 死于……

辨析：**die of, die from**

die of 指死于疾病、饥饿或精神上的原因。例：She died of a heart attack. 她因心脏病发作而死亡。She died of grief not long after her husband's death. 她丈夫死后不久，她也因悲伤过度而死去。而 **die from** 指因事故或负伤而死。例：The soldier died from a wound in the breast. 这个士兵因胸部负伤而死。The horse died from a blow. 那匹马被打伤而死。

二. 课后练习答案

课文问题

1. Her husband was killed in an accident. Josephine told the news.
2. Josephine spoke in broken sentences and told the news quietly. Louise had a weak heart.
3. Louise didn't take the news quietly, instead, she cried suddenly.
4. She sank into a large armchair and looked out of the window.
5. A feeling of freedom suddenly began to seize her. It's not good to think so at this moment. Free. The dull stare and look of fear went from her eyes, which stayed keen and bright now.
6. The marriage was not a very happy one. Louise didn't love her husband very much, she had to live for him and obey his will. After she heard that the husband was dead, she began to feel free. Brently was wrong in that he always told her what to do and how to think and he didn't care

about her feeling too much.

7. She looked into the future when she would be free. No, she hadn't. It was only yesterday that life seemed so long. She was tired of her life with her husband.
8. Her eyes were bright, her cheeks were sad, she looked strong and well — full of joy. She thought joyfully of all those days before her.
9. No, he wasn't killed. Richards tried to move between Brently and Louise to hide Louise from her husband. He did so because he was afraid that Louise couldn't bear it with her weak heart.
10. Louise suddenly had a heart failure. According to the doctors it was joy that killed her.
11. In my opinion it was the joy she had at the news that the husband was killed that killed her. The joy of freedom killed her.
12. Yes, I do.

词汇练习

1. Form words according to the following rules of word formation.

movable lovable readable reasonable suitable preventable

2. Translate the following sentences into English.

1) Using words or expressions from the text.

- (1) I don't know how to break the news to him.
- (2) A fire broke out in a hospital last night and nobody was killed.
- (3) The cinema isn't so far away from here as you think.
- (4) After he had explained it to me in detail, I was beginning to realize that I was wrong.
- (5) The house has belonged to the Gates for more than 100 years.
- (6) The football star broke away from his former club and planned to join another club.

- (7) No one is to be let in without a ticket.
 (8) The President hoped that the relationship between the two countries would be improved in the years to come.
 (9) We should look into the future and not always live in the past.
 (10) The news that he died of a heart disease shocked everyone.
 (11) While I was reading the text, the teacher asked me to stop to translate two sentences.

2) Using Verb Pattern 17.

- (1) He felt the ladder sway.
 (2) I saw John go into the classroom.
 (3) I saw him take the book away.
 (4) Did you hear my mother go downstairs?
 (5) The children let me tell the story again.

3. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the list below.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1) talking; says / is saying | 2) speak; talk | 3) said; talk |
| 4) talked; told | 5) talked; said; spoke | 6) tell; said |
| 7) say; talk | 8) said; spoke; said | 9) said; tell |
| 10) told; speaking | 11) had said; spoke | |

4. Put the correct words from the list below in the blanks.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| (1) foreign | (2) idea | (3) considered | (4) any |
| (5) prepare | (6) sense | (7) space | (8) take |
| (9) necessary | (10) ordered | (11) handed | (12) abroad |

语法练习

1. Complete the following sentences with *shall* or *will*.

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1) will | 2) Shall | 3) will | 4) shall | 5) Shall |
| 6) will | 7) will | 8) shall | 9) will | 10) shall |

2. Complete the following sentences with *would* or *should*.

- 1) Would 2) would 3) should 4) should 5) would
6) would 7) should 8) Would 9) would; would 10) would

3. Translate the following sentences into English, using model verbs.

- 1) What are you doing? You should go to bed now.
- 2) He changed his name, thinking that by doing so nobody would find out what he had done before.
- 3) Nothing should be wrong with the watch. I have checked it several times.
- 4) Shall I post the letter for you?
- 5) When I was your age, whenever there were football matches I would sit in front of the TV set and watch for several hours.
- 6) Don't worry. I'll come to see you every day.
- 7) If I were you, I wouldn't buy this coat. It's too expensive.
- 8) Would you please let me use your computer?
- 9) Where shall we meet tomorrow?
- 10) What shall I say? I am so happy.

三. 课文译文

一小时的故事

凯特 · 肖邦

1. 知道路易丝 · 马拉德心脏不好，因此他们俩人委婉地透露了那坏消息：她的丈夫，布伦特里，死了。

2. “发生了火车车祸，路易丝，”她的妹妹约瑟芬轻声地说。

3. 是她丈夫的朋友理查兹带来的消息，但告诉她的是约瑟芬，约瑟芬是否吞吞吐吐地把那消息告诉她的。

4. “理查兹……正在报社办公室。传来了出事的消息 路易丝……

路易丝，死亡者的名单上有布伦特里的名字。布伦特里……遇难了，路易丝。”

5. 路易丝一听到丈夫的死讯不像有些女士那样冷静。她不能对此消息拒不接受。她的泪水就像突然降临的暴雨，一涌而出。她立即扑进妹妹的怀里大声哭了起来。随后她的眼泪又突然止住了。她独自走进自己的房间。她不让任何人跟进去。

6. 窗前放着一把舒坦的大扶手椅。她疲惫地坐了下来，向窗外望去。哭过之后，她疲惫不堪。她浑身冰凉，思想和内心全是一片空白。

7. 透过窗户她能看到树木，此时空气中充溢着春雨的气息。她能听到远处有人在歌唱，鸟儿在房子附近啁啾，重叠的白云之间露出了一片片蓝天，她的心情平静了下来。

8. 她静静地坐着，可泪水仍止不住地流。她很年轻，她那白皙、安详的脸上显露出一种毅力。但是现在她目光呆滞。透过窗子眼望蓝天。她无所思，无所想，好像在期待着什么。

9. 有某种感觉在向她走来，她带着恐惧的心情等待着。是什么？她不知道。这种感觉微妙得难以名状。但是她感觉到它正从蓝天中爬出来，通过弥漫在大气中的声音、气味和色彩传到她的身上。

10. 慢慢地，她激动起来。她的呼吸急促，心跳加快。她开始意识到要渐渐控制她、向她步步逼近的究竟是什么东西。她试图用自己的意志力把这种朦胧的思想打回去，但毫无用处。她的意志脆弱无力，就像她那纤细、白皙的双手一样不能将其推开。当她干脆任其自由发展时，从她的双唇迸发出了一个词。

11. “解放了，”她轻声说。“解放了，解放了，解放了。”她茫然的目光和恐惧的神色一扫而光，她的目光透着机敏，炯炯有神，她的心跳加快，血往上涌，并使她全身放松，一种突然的快乐心情控制了她。

12. 她想都没想她这种愉悦心情是否不正当。今后的自由清楚地展现在她的面前，别的都是小事，她根本无暇顾及。

13. 她知道她见到丈夫的尸体时还会哭。他那双慈爱的手，如今

一动不动。他那张怜爱的脸，如今变得苍白而毫无表情。但她憧憬着未来，看到了将来长远的岁月，只属于她自己的岁月。现在她伸出双臂来迎接这些她憧憬的岁月。

14. 在未来的这些岁月中，她将不必为别人而活着，她将只为自己活着。那时再也没有人专横地使自己屈从于他的意志。人们总是相信他们可以告诉别人该做什么以及如何思考。路易丝突然明白了这是错误的，而她完全可以从中摆脱出来。

• 15. “是的，她有时曾爱过他，但是并不总是这样。如今爱意味着什么呢？现在她明白了自由比爱情更令人渴望。

16. “自由了！彻底自由了！”她不断地低声说着。

17. 她的妹妹约瑟芬正等在门外。

18. “请打开门”，约瑟芬喊道。“你会使自己生病的，你在里面做什么呢，路易丝？求求你，求求你，让我进去！”

19. “走开。我不会使自己生病的。”正相反，她现在陶醉于窗外生命的气息，体验着生命的美好。

20. 她愉快地想像着未来的美好岁月，春天、夏天，所有的日子都将属于她自己。她开始渴望长寿。而就在昨天她还嫌生命漫长，看不到尽头！

21. 过了一会儿，她站起身来，打开了门。她的双眼炯炯有神，两颊绯红。她不知道自己看起来多么强壮，气色是多么的好。她们一起下楼，理查兹正在等着她们。

22. 有人在开门。开门进来的正是布伦特里·马拉德。他满面风尘，手提旅行箱和雨伞。他没有在事故中遇难，他甚至不知道发生了车祸。他愣在那里，对约瑟芬的惊叫感到诧异。他不明白为什么理查兹突然站到他 and 路易丝中间，不让自己看到路易丝。

23. 但是理查兹还是太迟了。

24. 当医生们来时，他们说她死于心脏病——死于她的心脏承受不了的强烈的喜悦。

Lesson Two

In the Laboratory

一 . 课文语言点补充

1. **I entered Professor Agassiz's laboratory, and told him I had enrolled my name in the Scientific School as a student of natural history.** 我走进阿加西斯教授的实验室，告诉他我已经在自然科学学院报了名，学习生物学。

该句是由 **and** 连接的并列句。后半句中 **I had ...** 是宾语从句，作 **told** 的直接宾语。

enroll / enrol (...) in 加入；注册

He enrolled in the navy three years ago. 他三年前参加了海军。

She enrolled her name in the physics course. 她注册学习物理课程。

student n. 学生

辨析：**student, pupil, learner**

student 是三个中概念最广泛的一个，是普通用语，可指任何种类的学生，但一般常指高等学校学生，也指在某一领域、某一学科有兴趣进行研究的人员。例：**As a college student, you should behave yourself.** 作为一名大学生，你应该检点自己的行为。

pupil 指在小学或初中就读的学生，该词强调得到教师细心