

## 佳句赏析

1. Life is made up of sobs, sniffles, and smiles, with sniffles predominating. (Page 1, Line 11-12)

人生是由啜泣、抽咽和微笑组成，而抽咽占了其中绝大部分。

(1) be made up of 意为“由……组成”。

Computer is made up of many different parts.

电脑由不同的部件组成。

Society is made up of people of widely differing abilities.

社会是由能力迥异的人组成的。

(2) with sniffles predominating

①predominate 意为“占优势；支配”。

Pine trees predominate the woods here.

这儿的树林中最多的是松树。

②with + 名词 + -ing 分词，这个结构中，名词是 -ing 分词动作的发出者或某动作、状态正在进行。）

He fell asleep with the lamp burning.

他没熄灯就睡着了。

I won't be able to go on holiday with my mother being ill.

因为妈妈有病，我无法去度假。

2. Pennies saved one and two at a time by bulldozing the grocer and the vegetable man and butcher until one's cheeks burned with silent imputation of parsimony that such close dealing implied. (Page 1, Lines 2-6)

这些分币是向杂货铺、肉铺和菜担子买东西时讨价还价，一分两分地省下来的，当时难免落了个“死抠”的坏名声，使她觉得两颊发烧。

赏析：本句用了第三人称全知视角，用生动形象的语言将德拉生活的窘迫程度展示出来，读者无需过多想象，就可以从文字中体会到德拉日常生活的细节。

3. So now Della's beautiful hair fell about her rippling and shining like a cascade of brown waters. It reached below her knee and made itself almost a garment for her.

(Page 4, Lines 15-18)

德拉的秀发散落在她的四周，微波起伏，光芒闪耀，犹如一道褐色的瀑布，她的头发长及膝盖，仿佛那成了她的一件衣服。

赏析：把德拉的头发比喻成“褐色的瀑布”，表现头发美得无可挑剔和头发对德拉的弥足珍贵，暗示了后文德拉将自己心爱的头发卖掉时的万千不舍，并借此进一步展现她对丈夫深深的爱。本句用了夸张的手法，通过夸张的形式对事物进行描述，让读者更加直观地感受到事物的状态属性。

4. Had the queen of Shiba lived in the flat across the airshaft, Della would have left her hair hang out the window some day to dry just to depreciate Her Majesty's jewels and gifts.

如果示巴女王住在天井对面的公寓里，德拉总有一天会因为把她的头发悬到窗外晾干，而使女王的珠宝和礼物都相形见绌。

(1) 赏析：本句也用了夸张手法，类似的还有后一句对吉姆的金表的描写：

Had King Solomon been the janitor, with all his treasures piled up in the basement, Jim would have pulled out his watch every time he passed, just to see him pluck at his beard from envy.

如果所罗门是守门人，又将他所有的金银财宝都堆进地下室的话，那么每次吉姆路过那儿并摸出金表，一定会让那所罗门王嫉妒得吹胡子瞪眼睛。

这些句子以细致、夸张的语言对吉姆和德拉拥有的最珍贵的东西进行描写，预示了吉姆和德拉在计划卖掉自己最心爱之物时焦虑而矛盾的心态，以及卖掉之后兴奋而幸福的心境。而后来峰回路转，他们在得知自己卖掉心头至宝却只换回无用之物时的表现，与之前的心境形成鲜明的对比，反讽的意味油然而生，让读者感到失落而又欣慰。

(2) Had the queen of Shiba lived ..., Della would have left ... 本句为表示与过去事实相反的虚拟语气，从句用过去完成时，相当于去掉 if 把 had 前置 (= If the queen of Shiba had lived ...), 主句用 would have done。

Had you come to the party, you would have met Zhou Bichang.

如果你来参加聚会，你就会遇到周笔畅。

Had you invited us, we would have come to your party.

如果你邀请我们，我们就会参加你的聚会。

5. In November a cold, unseen stranger, whom the doctor called Pneumonia, stalked about the colony, touching here and there with his icy fingers. (Page 14, Lines 8-11)  
到了11月，一个冷酷无形的、被医生叫作“肺炎”的不速之客，在这片“聚居地”悄然游荡，用他冰冷的手指这儿碰一下，那里碰一下。

(1) 赏析：本句采用了幽默风趣的比喻手法，为悲剧渲染出了喜剧色彩，让读者在俏皮的描写中醒悟内在庄严的思想感情，在生动活泼中给人启迪。

(2) whom 引导非限制性定语从句。

Cathy, whom you met in London, is now back in China.

凯西，也就是你在伦敦见过的那位，现在回中国了。

There was a search for Sophia, whom no one had seen since dinner.

大家都找寻索菲娅，她在晚饭之后就没人见到过了。

(3) touching here and there with his icy fingers 在此处作伴随状语。

His wife came into the house, carrying a bundle of clothes.

他妻子拿着一包衣服走进屋内。

The children ran out of the classroom, singing and dancing.

孩子唱着跳着跑出教室。

6. If a home is happy it cannot fit too close—let the dresser collapse and become a billiard table; let the mantel turn to a rowing machine, the escritoire to a spare bedchamber, the washstand to an upright piano; let the four walls come together, if they will, so you and your Delia are between. But if home be the other kind, let it be wide and long—enter you at the Golden Gate, hang your hat on Hatteras, your cap on Cape Horn and go out by the Labrador. (Page 63, Lines 4-12)

家庭只要幸福，房间小又何妨——把梳妆台放倒就是弹子桌；壁炉架可以拆下来当成练习划船的器械；写字台随时可以当床睡；洗脸架则是现成的立式钢琴；即

使四面的墙壁会一齐挤压过来也不打紧，因为你和你的德丽雅仍旧在里面。试想换成另一种家庭，住房倒非宽敞不可——你从金门进去，帽子挂在哈得拉斯，披肩挂在合恩角，然后穿过拉布拉多出去（——海阔天空，懒得与家人照面）。

（1）赏析：这段话表现了这对年轻夫妻虽然生活拮据，但始终积极乐观，表达了作者对幸福真谛的理解，揭示了爱的本质，即只有“爱”才是幸福的真正源泉，爱是需要牺牲与奉献的。

（2）cannot ... too ...是固定搭配用法，意思“越……越好，再……也不过分”。  
You cannot be careful too much when you walk on the road.

当你走在路上时，再怎么小心也不为过。

You can't be too careful in doing the experiments. 做实验你越仔细越好。

7. If it had been ten thousand a fellow might wind up with a lot of fireworks and do himself credit. Even fifty dollars would have been less trouble. (Page 73, Lines 7-10)  
如果有一万美元，倒可以买一堆焰火来放放，好让自己出个风头。哪怕少一点，只有五十美元，也会少一些麻烦。

此句中的 wind up with，意为“以……而告结束”。

We started with soup and wound up with dessert.

我们以汤菜开始，以甜食结束。

Sometimes when you go young, you wind up with being juvenile.

有时候你想使自己年轻点，结果却显得幼稚。

8. Through one violet-stained window a soft light glowed, where, no doubt, the organist loitered over the keys, making sure of his mastery of the coming Sabbath anthem. (Page 40, Lines 12-15)

柔和的灯光透过淡紫色花玻璃窗子映射出来，风琴师为了练熟星期天的赞美诗，在键盘上按过来按过去。

此句含有一个 where 引导的非限制性定语从句。

They went to London, where they stayed for six months.

他们去了伦敦，在那儿待了6个月。

They reached the hotel yesterday, where they came across an old friend.

他们昨天到达了那家酒店，在那儿遇到了一个老朋友。

9. The moon was above, lustrous and serene; vehicles and pedestrians were few; sparrows twittered sleepily in the eaves—for a little while the scene might have been a country churchyard. And the anthem that the organist played cemented Soapy to the iron fence, for he had known it well in the days when his life contained such things as mothers and roses and ambitions and friends and immaculate thoughts and collars. (Page 40, Line 18-Page 41, Line 5)

明月悬在中天，光辉、静穆；车辆与行人都很稀少；檐下的冻雀睡梦中啁啾了几声——这境界一时之间使人想起乡村教堂边上的墓地。风琴师奏出的赞美诗让苏比在铁栏杆前呆住了，因为之前在他生活中还有母爱、玫瑰、雄心、朋友以及单纯思想与体面衣着的时候，赞美诗对他来说是很熟悉的。

（1）赏析：这段话描写了苏比偶尔听到了古老教堂唱诗班所唱的赞美诗，因为这悠扬的赞美诗而深受感动，并且觉得灵魂都得到了升华和净化。赞美诗将苏比

生而为人的尊严唤醒了，也就是在此刻起，他幡然悔悟，决定真正地重新做人。

(2) **cement**, 意为“巩固，加强；用水泥涂；接合”。

He cemented the wing to the model airplane.

他将机翼粘接在模型飞机上。

The tunnel is built to cement links between Britain and France.

这条隧道是为了加强英法两国间联系而建造的。

(3) **when his life contained such things as mothers and roses ...**这个句子是 **when** 引导的限制性定语从句。

I will never forget the days when we shared all the roses and thorns.

我永远都不会忘记我们在一起同甘共苦的日子。

It happened in November when the weather was wet and cold.

这事发生在天气又湿又冷的十一月。

(4) **such things as ...**, 从此处的 **such ... as** 引导的是定语从句，其中 **as** 是关系代词。

I have never heard such stories as he tells.

我从未听过他讲的这种故事。

He is not half such a fool as they thought.

他远非他们认为的那么傻。

10. He who has been denied the spectacle of a busy Manhattan broker during a rush of business is handicapped for the profession of anthropology. (Page 53, Lines 14-16)

一个搞人类学研究的人，如果没有目睹过曼哈顿经纪人在生意高峰期那股紧张劲儿，那么他就不配研究这个领域。

(1) **spectacle** n.景象；光景；奇观；耀眼的事物；(pl.)眼镜；见解。

The sunrise was a splendid spectacle.

日出是个壮观的景象。

The celebrations were a magnificent spectacle.

庆祝活动呈现一派宏伟的景象。

(2) **handicapped** a. 残疾的，残废的，有生理缺陷的；智力低下的，弱智的。

Self-help is an important element in therapy for the handicapped.

在伤残人士的治疗中，自助自立是个重要因素。

This boy is a sad case. His parents are divorced and he himself is severely handicapped.

这个男孩儿是个可怜的病儿，父母离婚，本人又严重残疾。