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# 高中英语精讲

(第三册)

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# 编者的话

《高中英语精讲》编写的目的是引导高中学生或英语自学者更好地理解现行高中英语教材内容,帮助他们在理解课文的基础上掌握高中阶段的英语基础知识,提高语言运用能力。

《高中英语精讲》依据现行高中英语教材按课编写。它可以做为学生课堂听课后的补充或延伸,亦可作为学生自学或预习教材的辅导。《精讲》包括以下几项内容:

- 1. 学习要点。这一部分列出本课的主要学习内容,这些内容大都是首次在教材中出现的,也有的是用于复习的。学习要点应视为本课的学习重点,为学习者首先要掌握的。学习要点按词汇、句型结构和语法(包括复习)三个内容列出。
- 2. 要点讲解。这部分用来讲解本课的重点和难点内容。讲解的主要方式有:英汉对比、句子分析、用法举例、词汇释义、惯用法、辨析等。"讲解"起答疑、解惑、提示、举一反三的作用。"讲解"帮助学生扫清学习障碍,深化学习内容,归纳复习语言知识,从而让学习者较好地掌握学习内容。同时,细心的读者还能从"讲解"中悟出正确有效的学习方法。
- 3. 本课练习参考答案。这部分用来帮助学生核对教材练习的正确性。
- 4. 补充练习。这部分针对本课的要点编写了"少而精"的 练习,帮助学生掌握本课的语言知识。补充练习的答案集中列 于书后,以供查证。

本书由斯佳主编。编者是李放、朱善萍、陈亭华、姜建、陆明、朱永林、王仁元、陈理、李恩陵、东群和叶其英。

由于编写时间仓促,同时咎于编者的水平,《精讲》未能尽如人意之处定然难免,错讹之处祈盼读者批评指正。

编 者 1995 年 7 月

(1)。("加勒汉(持魏八克里·斯特·斯特·加),和斯特斯特的统治 (4)。[4]。(5)《伊泽·制建汉》(《通讯》(明史·紫华新兴城》)

图 多名 的人类复数人对自己多数变形的人或类

化分值机能 倒於 医外外性骨髓整体致硬性不足力的 医

3、车课编订20多各第一运船分用火煤的工业核对数据的

生身充等。」。这条分形以中深的废点编写了"少面帖"的 亦可。据助学工掌握本键的语言知识。在范绾小面容案集中的

工作后、以供查证

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.

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# LESSON ONE MADAME CURIE AND RADIUM

# 一、学习要点

### 1. 单词和词组:

discover, metal, failure, succeed, path, successful, spare, boil, mass, ceiling, \*belief, \*furnish, discomfort

a certain, give off (out), set out to do, experiment after experiment, in words, above all, believe in, lead...to, join...in, at the back of, \*be furnished with, \*in spite of

- 2. 句型结构:
- (1) Madame Curie will always be remembered as...
- (2)..., which Marie was later to call radioactivity.
- (3)... what was it like?
- (4) Show us some radium, and we will believe you.
- 3. 语法复习:

名词、冠词

标有\*的词或词组属于较高要求。

# 二、要点讲解

## 课文讲解

- 1. Madame Curie will always be remembered as the discoverer of the element radium. 居里夫人这位镭元素的发现者,将永远为人民所怀念。
  - (1) Madame 来自法语,相当于英语的 Mrs,常用于非英美国家(特别是法国)的已婚妇女或职业妇女的姓氏前。

madam ['mædəm]或 ma'am [mæm]则是英语中对妇女的一种尊称,意为"夫人,女士,太太,小姐",与 sir 相对应。如:

This way, please, madam. 女士,请这边走。

Madam, it is a pleasure to serve you. 太太,很高兴为您效劳。

(2)remember...as 意为"记得·····是·····"。如:

I remember her as a slim girl. 我记得她那时还是个纤弱的小女孩。

He will always be *remembered as* a national hero. 他作为一个民族英雄,将永远为人们所怀念。

as 在这儿是介词,意为"作为"。我们学过的类似词组有许多。如:

regard...as, look on...as, have...as, keep...as, treat...as, use...as, work...as, act as, serve as 等。

2. A certain scientist had discovered that a metal called uranium gave off a kind of radiation, which

Marie Curie was later to call radioactivity. 有一位科学家曾经发现,一种叫铀的金属发出一种放射线,后来玛丽·居里把这种现象称之为放射性。

- (1)这是一个复合句,that a metal...radiation 是 discovered 的宾语从句,其中 called uranium 是过去分词 短语作定语,修饰 metal。which 引导一个非限制性定语 从句,修饰前面 that 从句。
- (2)在非限制性定语从句中,which 可以指代前面的先行词,也可以指代前面主句中的某一部分或整个主句所表示的概念。如:

He was not sick, which some of the other students were. 他没有病,而其他一些学生病了。(which 表示主句中的 sick)

He can speak French, which I cannot. 他会讲法语, 而我不会。(which 表示主句中 speak French)

Einstein devoted himself to abstract research, which led to his great achievement in physics. 爱因斯坦致力于抽象研究,这导致了他在物理方面所作出的伟大成就。(which 表示整个主句概念)

(3)a certain scientist 意为"某一位科学家"。certain (adj.)作定语时,意为"某个,某些"(not mentioned by name, although known),含义是虽然知道,但不明确说出。如:

A certain Mr Wang called on me yesterday. 昨天有位王先生来看我。

They are *certain* people in this group who have done a lot of good deeds, but they don't want their names to be told. 在这群人中,一些人做了好事,但不愿意透露名字。

some 后接单数可数名词时,与 certain 意思相近,为"某,某一"(unknown or not specially named),含义是不知道的,或不想具体说明的。如:

I've read the story before in *some* book or other. 我 以前在某书中看过那故事。

I hope you will come here again *some* afternoon next week. 我希望你下星期的某个下午再到这儿来。 试比较 certain 和 some:

A certain Mr Jackson is asking for you. 一位杰克 逊先生要见你。

Some girl is asking for you. 一个女孩要见你。

My brother works in a certain factory in the south. 我哥哥在南方一家工厂工作。

He must be working at *some* place in the south. 他一定在南方的什么地方干活。

certain 作表语时,意为"一定,肯定的",与 sure 用法相同。如:

Are you *certain* (*sure*) that he will come tomorrow? 你确信他明天会来吗?

I'm quite *certain* (*sure*) of his success. 我确信他一定会成功。

但是,如果事情作主语则只能用 certain,而不能用 sure。如:

It is *certain* that he'll come tomorrow. 肯定他明天会来。

注意:在 be certain (sure) to do 的句型中,是表示说话人对某事"有把握会发生"。如:

I am *certain* to come. 我肯定会来。(=I am certain that I will come.)

He is *certain* to come. 我肯定他会来。(=I am certain that he will come.)

You are *certain* to come. 我肯定你会来。(I am certain that you will come.)

(4)was to call 是"was (were) to do"结构,过去将来时的一种表达形式,表示按计划或安排要发生的事。如:

He was to return his hometown the next day. 他打算第二天回家乡去。

Another bridge was to be built across the river. 计划在河上再建一座桥。

"was (were) to do"还可表示今后将要发生或不可避免的事。如:

As a young man, he did not know that he was to become famous later on. 年轻时,他不知道后来会出名。

They said good-bye, not knowing that they were never to meet again. 他们告别,不知道以后再也见不着

了。

- 3. But where did this radiation come from, and what was it like? 但是这种辐射是从哪里来的呢? 它是什么样子呢?
  - (1) 句型 "What is... like?"和 "What does... look like?"主要是询问事物的特征,意为"……是什么样子?"如:

What's the weather like today? 今天天气如何? What does your friend look like? 你的朋友长得什么样子?

(2)句型"What do you think of...?"和"How do you like...?"主要是询问对事物的看法,意为"你认为……怎么样?" 如:

What do you think of the plan? 你认为这计划如何? How do you like the dress I bought for you? 你觉得我替你买的衣服怎样?

(3)而句型"How (What) about...?"则主要是征求意见,意为"……怎么样(行吗)?" 如:

We ought to invite them to dinner sometime. *How about* next Friday? 我们应该找个时候请他们吃饭。下星期五怎么样?

What about going out for a walk? 出去散散步,如何? 4. This was what she set out to discover. 这正是她要着手去发现的东西。

set out to do 意为"开始做,着手借"(begin to do, decide to do)。如: 不是告诉的 minga isom of seven

He set out to break the record for the cross-channel swim. 他动身游过海峡以打破纪录。

I set out to make the dress by myself, but in the end I had to ask for help. 我开始自己做衣服,但最后仍不得不请人帮忙。

和 set out to do 意思相似的短语有"set about doing"。如:

She *set about* answering the letters as soon as she arrived at the office. 她一到办公室就开始回信。

5. She did experiment after experiment. 她一次又一次 地试验。

"单数名词+after+单数名词"表示一个接一个地(one...after another)。如:

Day after day passed by without a line from him. 一天天过去了,而他一点消息也没有。

She sent him *letter after letter* to explain the thing. 她给他寄了一封又一封信来解释这件事。

类似词组有: year after year 年复一年, shop after shop 一家又一家商店, factory after factory 一个又一个工厂

6. There was failure, a little success, a little more failure, a little more success. 失败了,稍有成功,又失败了,再获得更进一步的成功。

(1)a little more failure 及 a little more success 中的 more 是形容词,表示"另外的,附加的"(additional)。如:

May I have *more* money, please? 请再给我一些钱好吗?

There is still a little *more* water left in the bottle. 瓶子里仍然还剩一些水。

Would you like to have some *more* tea? 你要不要再喝点茶?

(2)在"there + be"存在句中有两个或更多的并列主语时,如果第一个主语是单数名词,根据就近原则,一般用there is (was)。此句中有几个并列主语,由于第一个主语 failure 是单数,所以用 there was。又如:

There is my wife and family to be considered. 对我的妻子和子女要予以考虑。

There is a girl and some boys in the classroom. 教室里有一个女孩和几个男孩。

There stands a lamp, a vase and some books on the desk. 书桌上有盏灯,一个花瓶和几本书。

- 7. All seemed to prove that in the mineral which she was examining there was some source of radiation which man knew nothing about. 这一切似乎证明了,在她正在检验的矿物里存在着人类对其情况还一无所知的某种放射源。
  - (1)这是一个复合句。that in the mineral... know nothing about 是 prove 的宾语从句,其中两个 which 引导的定语从句分别修饰 mineral 和 radiation。
- (2)all 在句中作主语。当 all 单独作主语,表示一切物时, 往往看成单数;表示所有人时,往往看成复数。如:

So all is going well. 所以一切进行得顺利。

All that can be done has been done. 一切能做的事都已做了。

All present were very surprised at the news. 所有在场的人听到这个消息都非常惊讶。

All who have studied this question have come to the same conclusion. 所有研究这个问题的人得出了相同结论。

- (3) some source of radiation 中的 some 意思为"某"。 (见本课"课文讲解"2)
- 8. We must work, and above all we must believe in ourselves. 我们必须工作,尤其重要的是我们必须对自己有信心。

(1) above all 是介词短语,用作状语,意为"首先,首要的, 最重要的"(especially, most important of all)。如: Please work hard, be polite and above all, be honest.请努力工作,对人有礼貌,最重要的是要忠诚老实。

Children need many things, but above all, they need love. 孩子们需要很多东西,但首先他们需要爱。

注意 above all 与 first(ly)用法上的区别。first(ly)是"首先",也可作状语,强调时间或次序上的先(before all the others in time or order)。如:

First(ly) allow me to introduce myself. 首先请允许 我自我介绍。

First think and then speak. 先想一想,然后再发言。

(2) believe in 意思是"信赖,信任"(have trust in)。如: We all believe in his honesty. 我们都相信他诚实。

The workers believe in the government. 工人们信赖政府。

believe 意思是"相信······是真的"(consider to be true or honest)。例:

I just couldn't believe my eyes. 我简直不相信自己的眼睛。

I believe him to have done it. 我相信他做了这事。 注意区别下面两句话的不同含义。

I believe that man. 我相信他的话。(= I believe what he said is true.)

I believe in that man. 我信任他。(=I trust him.)

- 9. We must believe that each one of us is able to do something well, and that, when we discovered what this something is, we must work until we succeed. 我们应当相信我们每一个人都能做成一些事,而当我们发现这事是什么的时候,我们就要坚持干下去,直到成功。
- (1)这是复合句,其中有好几个从句。that each one of us is...和 and that,...是 believe 的两个并列宾语从句。在第二个宾语从句中,when we discovered what this something is 又是一个状语从句,这个状语从句中还包含一个宾语从句 what is something is。
  - (2)each one of 相当于 every one of, each 后面的 one

可以省略。

- (3)句中的 something 是名词,因此可以在前面加冠词或修饰词。本课下面还有这种情况。
- 10. This something in Madame Curie's own life was to lead science down a new path to a great discovery. 居里夫人自己一生中所做的这件事情,将把科学引到一个通向伟大发现的新途径。
  - (1)down a new path 是介词短语,作状语,修饰 lead, down 是"沿着"(along)的意思。
  - (2) to a great discovery 是介词短语作状语修饰 lead。 lead...to...是"把……引到……"的意思。如:

He *led* us *to* a room upstairs. 他把我们带到楼上的一个房间。

Chance led him to London. 偶然的机会使他来到伦敦。

- 11. At this time her husband left his own laboratory work, in which he had been very successful, and joined her in her search for this unknown radiation. 当时,她丈夫在自己的实验室里干得很成功,但他却离开那儿和她一起寻找那种不知名的射线。
- (1) join sb. in sth. 意为"与某人一起做某事"。如: The teacher *joined* us *in* our discussion. 老师和我们一起讨论。

Will you *join* me *in* buying a present for her? 你愿意和我一起给她买一件礼物吗? was inspirated and the state of the state

(2)search (for) 意为"寻找",在这里是名词。如:

11