



十年制学校高中課本

英 语

ENGLISH

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十年制学校高中課本(試用本)英語第一冊

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Lesson One

Something About Karl Marx

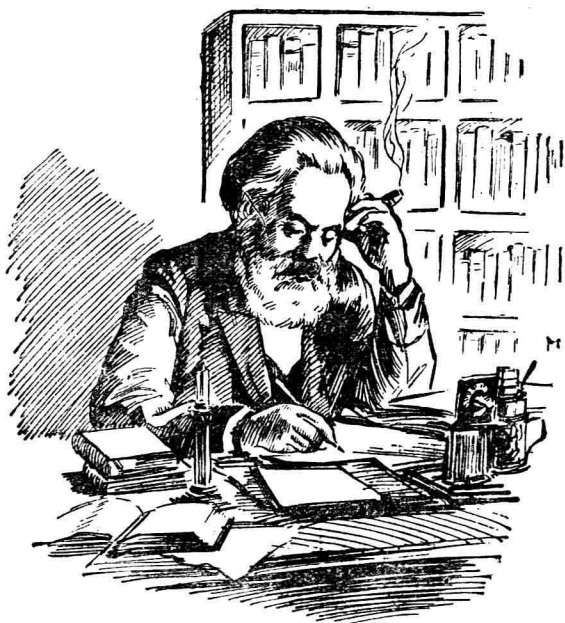
From all parts of the world party comrades came to Marx's study in order to consult the master of socialist thought.

This room was on the first floor, its broad window overlooking the park. To one side of the window there were two tables loaded with papers, newspapers and books. In the middle of the room there was a small plain writing-table and a wooden arm-chair. Between this arm-chair and one of the bookshelves there was a sofa, on which Marx would sometimes lie down to rest.

Marx arranged his books not according to size but according to content.

"They are my slaves," he was heard to say, "and must serve my will."

Marx could read all the leading European languages and could write in three—German, French and English.



He said: "A foreign language is a weapon in the struggle of life."

He was already fifty years old when he began studying Russian and in six months he was able to read the works of famous writers like Gogol and Pushkin.

There were more than a thousand books in Marx's library, but that was not enough for his needs, and for many years he was a regular reader at the British Museum Reading Room.

Although he went to bed very late, he always got up before nine in the morning. After drinking a cup of black coffee and reading his newspapers, he would go to his study and work there till two or three the next morning, breaking off only for meals, and, when the weather was fine, for a walk in the park.

During the day he slept for an hour or two on the sofa. As a young man he had the habit of spending whole nights at work.

Phrases and Idioms

in order to

on the first floor

not ... but ...

according to

to break off

Grammar

动名詞 (The Gerund)

1. 动名詞是由动詞原形加 -ing 构成的。例如:

We like *swimming* in summer.

2. 动名詞像名詞一样, 可以作句子的主語、表語, 作动詞或介詞的宾語。例如:

- (1) 作主語(The Subject)

Walking is a good exercise.

- (2) 作表語(The Predicative)

Her *task was *looking after* small children.

task [tɑ:sk] *n.* 工作, 任务

(3) 作及物動詞或介詞的賓語(The Object)

We like *playing* basket-ball.

I finished *reading* the novel yesterday.

You can't learn to speak English by *keeping* your mouth shut.

The farmer is busy with *sowing* and *planting*.

3. 動名詞像名詞一樣，可以用物主代詞或名詞的所有格來修飾。

例如：

I don't like *his playing* all day long.

He insisted on *his brother's* going there.

4. 動名詞還保留着動詞的一些特性。

(1) 可以用狀語修飾。例如：

Instead of *working* alone, you should do the work together with the others.

(2) 如果是由及物動詞構成的，可以帶賓語。例如：

I like *reading* English in the morning.

Exercises

I. Fill in the blanks with *some* or *any*, and tell why.

1. I have ____ letters here for Mr. Brown.
2. Are there ____ letters for me?
3. ____ say this and ____ say that. I really don't know whom to believe.
4. He doesn't know ____ French.
5. She has made ____ mistakes, hasn't she?
6. Don't waste ____ time, for it will take a long time to get through (做完) all that work.
7. He did it without ____ help.

8. Is there — milk left?
9. It is — distance (距离) to the station. We must walk fast.
10. Haven't you — eggs? No? Then I'll go and get —.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. Why did party comrades from all parts of the world go to see Marx?
2. Describe (描写) Marx's study.
3. What did Marx say about his books? How did he arrange them?
4. What did Marx say about a foreign language?
5. When did he begin studying Russian? Did he master it?
6. Why did Marx go to the British Museum Reading Room when there were so many books in his own library?
7. What do you know about Marx's daily life?

III. Analyse the following sentences and translate into Chinese:

1. They like to ask about what they do not understand.
2. He is the student whom the teacher praised yesterday.
3. When she has decided to do a thing, you can never keep her from (keep ... from 阻止) doing it.
4. The traveller wants to know when the train (火車) leaves.
5. I don't know where she has been all the winter.
6. The model worker (劳动模范) who gave a talk in our school last Wednesday will be here again tonight.
7. The man sat down by the roadside and rested for a while (一会儿), as he was too tired to walk on.

IV. Underline each of the gerunds in the following sentences

and tell its function. Learn the sentences by heart:

1. No one can master a foreign language without studying hard.
2. The rain stopped us from going to the woods.
3. Have you finished reading this book?
4. Skating is his favourite (喜爱的) sport.
5. He likes swimming better than any other sport.
6. By studying the works of Chairman Mao, Comrade Lei Feng learned how to live a worthy (有价值的) and meaningful life.

Lesson Two

Locksley (I)

In the twelfth century the life of people in England was very hard. Much time had passed since England was conquered by the Normans. The Normans and the Saxons were still enemies. The peasants were cruelly oppressed, and many of them ran from their villages and lived in forests. As you see, there was no peace in England at the time.

Those were years of trouble, but even in those

days people from many places often gathered in the town of Ashby, to see tournaments held there. Hundreds of brave men took part in them.

Once many knights, both Norman and Saxon, came to try their skill and courage. Each Norman knight was greeted by the gay shouts of the Normans, and each Saxon knight—by the gay shouts of the Saxons.

Prince John, the king's brother, saw that many peasants were greeting the Saxons.

"Why are you shouting, man?" he asked a peasant who had just shouted a gay "hello" to a Saxon.

"And why not shout 'hello' to a brave man?" answered the peasant. He was tall and strong, and was dressed like an archer.

At these words the Prince's face grew angry, and he put his hand on his sword.

The peasant understood that Prince John did not like his answer, but he was not afraid at all.

Phrases and Idioms

to be dressed

in the -th century

not ... at all

Grammar

Pattern 17

Adv. or Adv. Phrase	there	be	Subject	Adv. or Adv. Phrase
On the wall	There	are	twelve months	in a year.
	There	is	a book	on the shelf.
	There	will be	no school	tomorrow.
	There	was	no wind	yesterday.
	There	has been	no football match	this week.
	there	is	a picture of Chairman Mao.	
From 1939 to 1945	there	was	the Second World War(战争).	

Exercises

- I. Fill in the blanks with the present indefinite tense or the present continuous tense:
1. What ____ (you, see) in the corner over there?
 2. What ____ (you, think) about at the moment?
 3. Listen, someone ____ (knock) at the door.
 4. It seems John never ____ (come) to class on time.

5. The sun ____ (rise) in the east, so ____ (do) the moon (月亮).

6. It ____ (rain) hard, so we cannot go out now.

7. The man who ____ (stand) there ____ (be) my father.

II. Fill in the blanks with *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *which* or *that*:

1. The man ____ spoke to you a while ago is not the one I was looking for.

2. Jack, ____ you know quite well, will arrive in a few days.

3. He lives in a house ____ stands on a hill.

4. The meeting ____ will be held next Monday is very important.

5. This is the strangest sound(声音) ____ I have ever heard.

6. Dr. Smith, ____ sister is Mr. Brown's wife(妻子), has called (来訪).

III. Analyse the following sentences and translate into Chinese:

1. As England was conquered by the Normans, the life of the Saxon people became very hard.

2. Even in those days people from many places often gathered in the town of Ashby to see tournaments held there.

3. The knights of England liked to meet at the tournaments to try their skill and courage.

4. The peasant who shouted a gay "hello" to a Saxon was tall and strong and was dressed like an archer.

IV. The following sentences are of Patterns 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 or 17.

Make 2 sentences after each pattern:

1. They are from Shanghai.
2. The wind is blowing.
3. They worked day and night.
4. He writes well.
5. There is a map of the world on the wall.
6. Many comrades came to consult him.
7. There were more than a thousand books in Marx's library.

Lesson Three

Locksley (II)

At the end of the tournament all the archers were invited to show their skill.

"Well," said Prince John, as he turned to the brave peasant who had just spoken to him, "why are you not shooting? Are you afraid to shoot?"

"No, sir," explained the peasant. "I am afraid to make you still more angry if I win."

The Prince's face grew red. "What's your name?" he asked.

"Locksley," answered the peasant.

"Now, Locksley," said the Prince, "you will shoot when your turn comes. If you win, you will

be given some gold."

"And if I don't?" said Locksley.

"Then you'll be beaten like a dog."

"Of course, you can beat me, but how can you make me shoot, if I don't wish to do so?" said the brave peasant.

"You talk too much, man," said Prince John. "I don't like that."

Locksley went over to the archers, who were surrounded by a big crowd. At last Locksley's turn came. He shot—and the people shouted with joy. They were glad that Locksley had won!

Prince John told Locksley to come up. "Here's your gold!" he said, and handed Locksley the money. But Locksley didn't take it. "Give it to your best archer," he said. "I'm a free man and I shall be free till I die. I don't want to be paid by princes."

With these words Locksley went away and was heard of no more, but his courage was remembered and talked of long after the tournament.

Dialogue

Passing on a Message

- I. A. 'Hsiao ↘Li!
B. ↗Yes, 'what ↘is it?
A. 'Will you be 'seeing 'Hsiao ↗Wu?
B. ↘Yes, but 'not till ↘lunch time.
A. 'Would you 'mind 'giving him a ↗message when you see him?
B. I'll be ↘glad to.
A. 'Please ↗tell him the 'meeting's to 'be at 'four ↗thirty and 'not ↘four this afternoon.
B. 'All ↗right.
A. 'Please 'don't for↗get.
B. ↘No, I ↘won't.
- II. B. 'Hsiao ↘Wu!
C. 'Hel↘lo, Hsiao Li!
B. I've a 'message for 'you from 'Hsiao ↘Chen.
C. 'What ↘is it?
B. He 'asked me to ↗tell you that the 'meeting this 'after↗noon is to be 'held at 'four ↘thirty, 'not ↘four.
C. 'Thanks a ↘lot.
B. 'Don't ↘mention it.

Phrases and Idioms

to come up

to go away

no more

long after

to pass on

Grammar

Pattern 18

Subject	be	Infinitive
I	am	to go.
He	is	to study English.
She	is	to leave at once.
You	are	to recite the poem tomorrow morning.
What	is	to be done?
Nothing	was	to be seen there.

Exercises

I. Change the direct speech into indirect speech:

1. He said, "I shall be back by noon (正午)."
2. The teacher said, "Everyone is to write a composition (作文)."
3. John said to her sister, "I don't like your idea."
4. Jack said to Alice, "I'm taller than you."
5. "They have never thought of that," he said.
6. Dick said to Mary, "I am going to read you a story."
7. He said to them, "You are both right."

II. Fill in the blanks with *in*, *on*, *at*, *of*, *for* or *to*:

1. I shall be back ____ about ten minutes.
2. Tom will meet you ____ front ____ the building.
3. I like to lie ____ the grass ____ the sun.
4. The taxi (出租汽車) is ____ the door.
5. Show this ____ Mr. Smith.

6. He came just ____ time ____ the meeting.
7. They will be invited ____ the party.
8. Please sit ____ the table and read us an English poem.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the story about?
2. What kind of man was Locksley?
3. What was the life of the English people like in the twelfth century?
4. What made Prince John angry?
5. What happened by the end of the tournament?
6. Why did Locksley refuse to take any gold from Prince John?

IV. Make sentences using the given words or phrases:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| to be sure that | to be of use |
| to be dressed like | to grow (linking verb) |
| not ... but ... | no more |

V. Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

1. Mother was pleased to hear that.
2. He was a regular reader at the Peking Library.
3. It was getting dark.
4. The question is to be answered within (在……以內) five minutes.
5. We are to finish our compositions in an hour.