

高級中學課本

英 語

ENGLISH

第二冊

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# Lesson One

## Planting Trees

In the beginning of this month, most students of our school went to Lichuang, a beautiful village in the mountains. I was one of them. Our task was to plant trees on the mountainsides.

The mountains were rather steep but we climbed them every day, and the climbing did us much good.

We divided our work like this: the first group dug pits, the second group put in the young trees and covered the pits with earth. The third group fetched water from a river at the foot of the mountain and watered the trees. On the first day, our group dug only 148 pits. In the evening our backs and limbs ached. Gradually we made progress, and were able to dig more. And when the day's work was over, we no longer felt so tired.

Our group did good work. In the contest we won the red flag.

We spent fifteen days at Lichuang. When we came back to the school, we all looked fresh and strong.

### New Words

plant [plɑ:nt] *v.* 种植

beginning [bi:'giniŋ] *n.* 初

Lichuang 李庄

most [məʊst] *n.* 大多数

task [tɑ:sk] *n.* 任务

mountainside ['mauntinsaid]

*n.* 山坡

climb [klaɪm] *v.* 爬

rather ['rɑ:ðə] *adv.* 相当地

steep [sti:p] *a.* 陡的

divide [di'vaɪd] *v.* 分, 划分

dig [dɪg] (dug[dʌg]) *v.* 挖

pit [pi:t] *n.* 坑

earth [ə:e] *n.* 泥土

fetch [fetʃ] *v.* 去拿来

foot [fʊt] *n.* 脚, 复数是

feet [fi:t]

at the foot of the  
mountain 在山脚下

water ['wɔ:tə] *v.* 浇水

back [bæk] *n.* 背

limbs [lɪmz] *n.* 四肢

ache [eɪk] *v.* 痛

gradually ['grædʒuəli] *adv.*

逐渐地

progress ['prɒɡres] *n.* 进步

make progress 取得进步

able ['eɪbl] *a.* 能

no longer 不再

contest ['kɒntest] *n.* 比赛

flag [flæg] *n.* 旗

win [wɪn] (won [wɒn]) *v.* 赢得

spend [spend] (spent [spent])

*v.* 度过

## Notes to the Text

1. The climbing did us much good.  
爬山对我们很有好处。
2. We divided our work like this.  
我们是这样分工的。
3. Gradually we made progress, and were able to dig more.  
逐渐地我们有了进步, 并且能够挖得多些。
4. looked fresh and strong  
显得精神饱满, 身体健壮

## Grammar

### 一般过去时

1. 一般过去时表示某一动作或情况是在过去发生的。

例如:

Most of the students *went* there, and I *was* one of them.

(大多数同学都去了, 我也是其中的一个。)

In the evening our backs and limbs *ached*.

(晚上我们的腰和四肢都发痛。)

2. 规则动词的过去式, 由原形动词加 -ed 或 -d 构成。

例如:

talk—talked

ask—asked

live—lived

like—liked

plan—planned

stop—stopped

stay—stayed

study—studied

有些動詞的過去式，不按照上述規則構成。例如：

spend, spent; go, went; dig, dug; make, made;

feel, felt; do, did; win, won; come, came; begin,

began.

動詞 to be 的過去式構成如下：

I was

We were

You were

You were

He was

They were

動詞 to have 的過去式是 had。

3. 一般過去時的疑問式和否定式由助動詞 did 或動詞 was, were 構成。例如：

Did you go to the meeting?

Yes, I did.

Was it cold?

No, it was not cold.

4. 以 -ed 結尾的動詞過去時的讀法：

1) 在元音或濁輔音之後讀 [d]：如 played, stayed, lived, covered

2) 在清輔音後讀 [t]：如 worked, helped, washed, dressed, ached, fetched

3) 在 [t] [d] 之後，-ed 讀作 [id]：如 wanted, started, decided, needed

## Exercises

### I. 朗讀下面短文；注意停頓和語調正確：

I shall 'never for'get (忘記) the 'fifteen ↗ days  
I 'spent at 'Li ↘ chuang,| a 'beautiful 'village in  
the ↘ mountains. 'Most of the 'students of our ↗  
school| ↘went there,| and I was ↘one of them.

The 'mountains were 'rather 'steep ↘ |but we  
'climbed them 'every 'day, ↘| and the 'climbing 'did  
us 'much ↘good.

We di'vided our 'work like ↘this:| the 'first  
'group 'dug ↗pits,| the 'second 'group 'put 'in the  
'young ↗trees| and 'covered the 'pits with ↘earth.  
The 'third ↗group| 'fetched 'water from a ↗river |  
at the 'foot of the ↗mountain| and 'watered the ↘  
trees. | 'On the 'first ↗day,| we 'dug 'only 'one 'hundred  
and 'forty-eight ↘pits. ↗Gradually | we 'made ↘  
progress. | We could dig more and 'more. We 'no  
'longer 'felt 'so ↘tired | when the 'day's 'work was  
↘over.

### II. 朗讀和背誦課文。

### III. 按照課文回答下列問題：

1. Where did you go at the beginning of the month?
2. What was your task there?



3. How did you divide your work?
4. How many pits did your group dig on the first day?
5. Who won the red flag in the contest? Why?
6. How many days did you spend at Lichuang?
7. How did you look when you came back to the school?

IV. 把下列句子譯成英語:

1. 我們小組的任務是挖坑。
2. 我們在學習和工作中都有很大進步。
3. 你們是在哪裏過暑假的?
4. 你們在暑假裏做了些什麼?
5. 第一天我們種了兩百棵樹。

## Lesson Two

### Study As Lenin Studied

Lenin was born in Simbirsk. The town is now called Ulyanovsk because Lenin's family name is Ulyanov. At school Lenin was the best pupil in his class, and he was always ready to help his classmates;

Later Lenin studied law at the University of Kazan. Everyone who goes to the city of Kazan likes to see the places where Lenin once lived and worked. One of the houses in which he lived is now a museum. It is a small wooden house with tall trees round it.

Lenin's room is not large. Everything there is quite simple. A table stands at the window. There is an oil lamp on it, and an ink-bottle and a pen. Lenin studied in this room during the long winter evenings. Here he studied the works of Marx and Engels. Here he studied foreign languages and made translations.

There were some revolutionary circles in Kazan at that time. Lenin was a member of one of them and he took an active part in its work.

Lenin loved to study. He was exact in everything that he did. He made notes of everything that he read. He planned his work very carefully. He always began to study at the same time and stopped at the same time. He knew exactly how much he could do in one day and never left to-day's

work for tomorrow.

Let us study as Lenin studied.

### New Words

Lenin [ˈlenin] 列宁

born [bɔ:n] *a.* 出生

Simbirsk (地名) 西姆比尔  
斯克

call [kɔ:l] *v.* 称呼, 叫

Ulyanovsk (地名) 烏里揚  
諾夫斯克

family name 姓

Ulyanov 烏里揚諾夫

pupil [ˈpju:pl] *n.* 学生

be ready to……乐意(做某  
事)

later [ˈleɪtə] *adv.* 以后

law [lɔ:] *n.* 法律

Kazan [kəˈzɑ:n] *n.* 喀山

everyone [ˈevəriwɪn] *pro.*

每一个人

once [wɒns] *adv.* 一度

wooden [ˈwudn] *a.* 木制的

tall [tɔ:l] *a.* 高的

round [raʊnd] *prep.* 圍繞

simple [ˈsɪmpl] *a.* 簡單

oil-lamp [ˈɔɪl læmp] *n.* 油灯

works [wɜ:ks] *n.* 著作

Marx [mɑ:ks] 馬克思

Engels [ˈɛŋgəls] 恩格斯

foreign [ˈfɔ:ɪn] *a.* 外国的

translation [trænsˈleɪʃən] *n.*

翻譯

revolutionary [ˈrevəˈlu:ʃənəri]

*a.* 革命的

circle [ˈsɜ:kl] *n.* 小組, 团体

active [ˈæktɪv] *a.* 积极的

take (took [tuk]) part in

参加

exact [ɪgˈzækt] *a.* 精确,

不馬虎

notes [nəʊts] *n.* 筆記

carefully [ˈkeəfəli] <i>adv.</i> 仔細地	tomorrow [tə'mɔ:rəu] <i>n., adv.</i>	
never [ˈnevə] <i>a.</i> 决不, 从来		明天
沒有		as [æz] <i>conj.</i> 象

### Notes to the Text

1. Lenin was born in Simbirsk,  
列宁生于西姆比尔斯克。
2. The town is now called Ulyanovsk.  
这座城市现在叫做烏里揚諾夫斯克。
3. the best pupil  
最好的学生 good 好, better 較好, best 最好
4. One of the houses in which he lived is now a museum.  
他住过的房子, 其中有一所现在是博物館。
5. It is a small wooden house with tall trees round it.  
这是一幢小木房, 四周有高大的树木。
6. Everything there is quite simple.  
那里(房間里)的一切东西都很简单。
7. he took an active part in its work.  
他积极参加它(指革命小組)的工作。
8. He knew exactly how much he could do in one day and never left to-day's work for tomorrow.  
他确切知道自己一天能做多少事, 从来也不把今天的工作留到明天做。

9. make notes 做筆記 take notes 記筆記

10. He always began to study at the same time and stopped at the same time.

他总是在同一時間开始学习，而且在同一時間結束。

## Grammar

### 关系代詞和关系副詞

1. 关系代詞 who, whom, which, that, 在有定語从句的主从复合句中引导定語从句，它們在定語从句中代替从句所說明的詞，并且代替这个詞充当从句的主語或宾語。例如：

The man who is talking to my brother is a worker.  
(who is talking to my brother 是定語从句，說明 the man, who 是从句的主語)

The man whom we saw this morning is a worker.  
(whom we saw this morning 是定語从句，說明 the man, whom 是从句的宾語)

who 只能用作主語，whom 只能用作宾語，两者都只能表示人；如果表示物，就要用 which。which 可作主語，也可作宾語，例如：

Take the copy which is on the shelf. (主語)

The book which I am reading is very interesting.  
(宾語)

在从句中用作宾語的关系代詞可以省略，例如：

The man (whom) we saw this morning is a worker.

The book (which) I am reading is very interesting.

that 可以表示人，也可以表示物，它在从句中可作主語，也可作宾語，例如：

Where is the comrade that came for the book?

(表示人，作主語)

Lenin was exact in everything that he did.

(表示物，作宾語)

2. 用关系副詞 where 引导定語从句时，它在从句中作状語用，例如：

Everyone likes to see the places where Lenin once lived.

在許多情況下，关系副詞 where 可以用“介詞 + which” 的形式代替，例如上句可以改为：

Everyone likes to see the places in which Lenin once lived.

### Exercises

1. 用正确的語調朗讀并背誦下面的短文：

Lenin loved to study. He was exact in everything that he did. He made notes of everything that he read. He planned his work very carefully. He always began to study at

the 'same /time| and 'stopped at the 'same \time.  
He 'knew ex /actly| 'how 'much he could 'do in 'one /  
day| and 'never 'left to-'day's /work| for to \morrow.

'Let us /study| as 'Lenin \studied.

II. 朗讀課文并譯成漢語。

III. 根据課文回答下列問題:

1. Where was Lenin born? And what is the town called now?
2. In what university did Lenin once study law?
3. What do people like to see when they go to Kazan?
4. What is Lenin's room like?
5. What did Lenin do in this room?
6. How did Lenin study?

IV. 把下列句子譯成英語:

1. 他出生在一个工人家庭里。
2. 这些是我們本周要閱讀的自然科学書籍。
3. 不要把我們今天能做完 (finish) 的工作留到明天去做。
4. 我們住在周圍有樹的那間屋子里。
5. 正在做筆記的那個學生是我的弟弟。
6. 我們認識的那個農民今天早晨來了。

# Lesson Three

## The Great Hall of the People

There are many magnificent new buildings in our great capital, Peking. Among the finest of them is the Great Hall of the People.

The Great Hall of the People stands on the west side of the beautiful Tien An Men Square. Its huge hall can hold 10,000 people and its banquet hall 5,000. Visitors can hardly believe that we built it in only ten months. But that is true. Just before the tenth anniversary of the People's Republic of China we completed this great hall along with nine other huge constructions.

All China helped to build it. Army men, government workers and students came to work with the building workers and technicians on the work-site. Factories in different parts of China also took an active part. Shanghai made the grand bronze doors, Anshan, the steel beams. In fact, everybody wanted to do his bit for the Great



Hall to express his love for the Party and the government.

There the Great Hall now stands. It is a proof of the great creative power of the Chinese people. Every day visitors come in great numbers to admire this magnificent building. It is not only one of the finest and most magnificent building in China, but one of the best in the world.

### New Words

hall [hɑ:l] *n.* 堂, 厅

The Great Hall of the

People 人民大会堂

magnificent [mæg'nɪfɪsənt] *a.*

壮丽的, 雄伟的

building ['bɪldɪŋ] *n.* 建筑

among [ə'mʌŋ] *prep.*

在……中間

side [saɪd] *n.* 边

huge [hju:dʒ] *a.* 巨大的

hold [həʊld] (held [held]) *v.*

容納

banquet ['bæŋkwɪt] *n.* 宴会

visitor ['vɪzɪtə] *n.* 来宾, 参  
观者

hardly ['hɑ:dli] *adv.* 几乎不

believe [bi'li:v] *v.* 相信

just [dʒʌst] *adv.* 正, 恰, 只

tenth [tenθ] *num.* 第十

anniversary [æni'vɜ:səri] *n.*

週年

complete [kəmpli:t] *v.* 完成

along [ə'lɒŋ] with *prep.*

和……一起

constructions [kənstrʌ'kʃənz]

*n.* 工程