

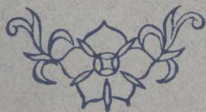
高級中學課本

# 英語

# ENGLISH

第三冊

(代用課本)



分类 J578/104 (1)

编号

无锡市教师进修学院

江南大学图书馆



91277253

## 几点说明

一、本书课文选材力求广泛，文字浅易，较易朗读上口，并选入了一些经过改写的英美作家的作品。书中包含必读课文十六篇，补充阅读材料四篇，供一学年使用。必读课文，要求学生熟读，其中精彩段落还须背诵。补充阅读材料，可供学生课外阅读，教师予以必要的指导；在必读课文教完后，也可选作补充课文。

二、每课均有课文注释，注释内容包括词组、习语、难句的翻译与分析、句型示例和课文出处。书后词汇表包括必读课文、补充阅读材料和阅读练习中的生词。凡课文中较常用的词汇，亦尽量列入。单词注释中提供了几种词义，以利于培养学生查字典的能力。

三、重要语法项目，在高二代用课本中已作小结，本书不另补充，但编有较多的练习，系统复习巩固学过的语法知识，其中以时态、语态和主从复合句为重点。

四、本书练习着重巩固词汇和语法知识，同时注意培养阅读和造句能力。除每课附有练习题外，全书分为四个阶段，安排一定数量的复习题，有重点地进行复习巩固。

关于练习希望注意：

1. 要在熟读课文的基础上进行。
2. 尽可能每道题目都做，有些填充及英译汉练习题中的句子，要求学生多读几遍，加深印象，以利掌握。
3. 进行语法练习前，可要求学生复习高二代用课本中有关语法项目的小结。学生练习中的错误，希望教师及时改正，并予小结。

编者

无锡市第十五中学图书

总号

9524

分类号

## Contents

Lesson 1	The Golden Touch . . . . .	1
Lesson 2	Ivan Susanin . . . . .	8
Lesson 3	The Air Around Us (I) . . . . .	14
Lesson 4	The Air Around Us (II) . . . . .	19
Lesson 5	Master Tung-kuo and the Wolf .	24
Lesson 6	The Blind Men and the Elephant	36
Lesson 7	Golden Trumpets . . . . .	45
Lesson 8	Little Slaves of Capitalism . .	53
Lesson 9	Bruce and the Spider . . . . .	60
Lesson 10	Nature's Alphabet . . . . .	72
Lesson 11	He Saved Their Lives . . . . .	81
Lesson 12	A Grain As Big As a Hen's Egg (I) . . . . .	89
Lesson 13	A Grain As Big As a Hen's Egg (II) . . . . .	97
Lesson 14	Galileo and the Lamps . . . . .	110
Lesson 15	How a City Girl Became a Peasant (I) . . . . .	118
Lesson 16	How a City Girl Became a Peasant (II) . . . . .	125
Supplementary Readings . . . . .		142
1.	The Cock and the Fox . . . . .	142
2.	A Question of Pronunciation . . .	144
3.	The Turnip . . . . .	146
4.	Circus Comes to Town . . . . .	150

## Lesson One

### The Golden Touch

Long, long ago, there lived a king named Midas, who had a daughter whose name was Mari-gold. The king was so rich that one room of his palace was almost filled with pieces of gold. It was said that he had more gold than any other king in the world. Yet, he was not satisfied with what he had. He was indeed a very greedy king.

One day while he was in his gold room counting his money, a beautiful young god came and stood before him. The god's face shone with a wonderful light. In his hand he carried a strange-looking wand.

"Midas, you are the richest man in the world," said the god.

"That may be," said the king. "As you see, I have this room full of gold, but I should like to have more."

“If I should grant you one wish,” said the god, “would you ask for more gold?”

“If I could have but one wish,” said the king, “I would ask that everything I touch should turn to gold.”

“Your wish shall be granted,” said the god. “At sunrise tomorrow morning your slightest touch will turn everything to gold.”

The next morning King Midas awoke very early. He was eager to see if the god's promise would come true. He touched the bed lightly with his hand, it turned to gold. He touched the chair and table, and they both turned to gold.

The king was wild with joy. He ran around the room, touching everything he could see. His magic gift turned all to shining gold.

Soon he felt hungry, and went down to eat his breakfast. He took a piece of bread, and raised a glass of clear, cold water to his lips, but they became solid gold. “I cannot eat or drink gold,” said he. “I shall die.”

Just then his little daughter came running in.

from the garden. He touched her hair with his lips. At once the little girl was changed to a golden statue. She could not walk, nor could she talk.

The king was very sad, and he called and called to the god who had given him the gift of the golden touch.

In a moment the god was standing before him, and asked, "Do you want more gold?"

"No! No!" replied the king. "Take away your horrible gift—the golden touch. I want my child."

### Notes to the Text

1. It was said that he had more gold than any other king in the world. 据說他占有的黄金比世界上任何一个国王所占有的为多。

it was said 是“据說”的意思。“it”是語法主語，实际主語是 that 所引导的从句。又如：

It is said that he will come to Peking next week.

2. to be satisfied with 对……感到滿足
  3. to be filled with 与 (to be) full of; 都作“充滿着”解，注意 filled 后面要用介詞 with, full 后面要用 of。
- 例如：

The bottle is full of water.

The bottle is filled with water.

4. If I should grant you one wish, would you ask for more gold? 如果我答应满足你一个願望，你会不会要求更多的黄金？

to ask for 要求

If 所引导的子句是虚拟語气中表示条件的状語从句，表示这一行为有实现的可能性，但依靠一定的条件，有“万一”的意思。

5. If I could have but one wish, . . . 如果我只能有一个願望的話，……

这也是虚拟語气中表示条件的状語从句，其中 but = only。

6. Your wish shall be granted. 你的願望可以得到滿足。

主語第三人称后面助動詞 shall 表示說話者許可的意思。

7. He was eager to see if the god's promise would come true. 他急于想知道神的諾言是不是会兌現。

(1) 这里 if 所引导的是宾語从句，if = whether，作“是否”解。又如：

I cannot tell if it will rain.

I don't know if he will come tomorrow.

(2) to come true 成为现实。又如：

His ideal has come true. 他的理想成为现实了。

8. The king was wild with joy. 国王欢喜若狂。

9. Just then his little daughter came running in from the garden. 正在那时, 他的小女儿从花园里跑进来。

10. She could not walk, nor could she talk.  
nor could she talk = she could not talk either  
她也不会講話。

nor, neither 等詞用在句首表示強調。这种句子一般要用倒装句法。又如:

I was not at the meeting. Neither was he.

### Exercises

I. Answer the following questions (回答下列問題):

1. Who was Midas? What kind of man was he?
2. What unusual thing happened to him one day?
3. What did he ask the god for?
4. What happened the next morning?
5. What happened to Midas at the time of breakfast?
6. What happened to his daughter when he kissed (吻) her?
7. Did the golden touch bring Midas real happiness?

II. Each word or expression in List A has a synonym in List B. Write the synonyms in pairs, as *to let*, *to allow* (表 A 里的每一个詞或詞組可以在表 B 里找



到一个同义語，把这些同义語列举出来，例如 *to let, to allow*):

List A:

gift    happy    woods    to start    to produce  
to answer    to render    to take up    to be  
full of    at once    in a moment    for example

List B:

glad    to begin    present    forest    to reply  
to give    to yield    to raise    immediately  
to be filled with    for instance    in a minute

III. Give the past form and past participle of each of the following verbs, and tell the meaning (說出下列動詞的過去式、過去分詞和意義):

1. see    hear    smell    feel    know    understand
2. meet    catch    run    flee    fly    leave    overtake
3. eat    drink    wear    put    take    sleep  
feed    wake

IV. Fill in each of the blanks with *who, whom, or whose* (用 *who, whom* 或 *whose* 填空):

1. I am not one \_\_\_\_\_ is afraid of hardships.
2. It is the imperialists \_\_\_\_\_ are in trouble.
3. Is this the child \_\_\_\_\_ he loves best?
4. Is this she \_\_\_\_\_ is to be the group leader?

5. This is my friend Comrade Chang, \_\_\_\_\_ father can speak Russian and French.
6. I admire people \_\_\_\_\_ can stand as firm as a rock.
7. The man \_\_\_\_\_ we were just talking about is here.
8. Liu Hu-lan is one \_\_\_\_\_ name will live in the hearts of the people.

V. Fill in the blanks with proper prepositions and translate the sentences into Chinese (用适当的介詞填空并把句子譯成漢語):

1. He touched her hair \_\_\_\_\_ his hand.
2. We worked \_\_\_\_\_ the peasants \_\_\_\_\_ the fields.
3. Hearing the good news, her face shone \_\_\_\_\_ happiness.
4. Do you notice that all these bottles are filled \_\_\_\_\_ steam now?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ the end of this month we shall pay a visit \_\_\_\_\_ the factory.
6. We had finished the work \_\_\_\_\_ the end of last week.
7. The drawers in his desk are full \_\_\_\_\_ books.
8. On Sundays the department store (百貨公司)

is always full —— people.

9. When the temperature drops to  $0^{\circ}$  (zero degree),  
water turns —— ice.

10. Every day the workers turn —— all kinds of  
things to meet the needs of the people.

VI. Translate the following into English, using the correct  
tense (用恰当的时态把下列句子譯成英語):

1. 他經常到圖書館去借書。
2. 他正在圖書館借書。
3. 每学期初，我們小組总要訂学习計劃。
4. 我們正在訂学习計劃。
5. 解放軍战士在收获季节經常到人民公社去幫助农民收割。
6. 现在是收获季节，他們正在幫助农民收割。
7. 要保持身体健康，必須天天进行体育鍛炼。
8. 他們正在踢足球。

## Lesson Two

Ivan Susanin

At the beginning of 1613, a troop of foreign  
invaders, about two hundred in number, appeared  
in a little Russian village. They robbed all the

peasants in the village and then asked for a guide to show them the way to Kostroma, but nobody wanted to help them.

"You will have to go through that forest," said an old man at last, whose name was Ivan Susanin. "The road is on the other side."

"Show us the way," cried the enemy horsemen, "or we shall kill everyone in the village."

"I am old," said Ivan Susanin. "I may not be able to walk so far."

But to himself he said, "If I lead them into the thickest part of the forest, they will die there and I shall help to save my country."

So the old man went in front, and the two hundred horsemen followed him. For many hours they rode on through the forest.

"Where is the road?" they cried. "We must be near the road by now."

"I am old," answered Susanin. "I have lost my way."

"He wants money," the horsemen said to one another.

"Give him some gold," said one. "If he is given some gold, he will lead us on to the road."

"Give him some money," said another. "But if he doesn't show us the way, we shall kill him."

"We shall soon be on the road now," said Susanin when he was given the money, "and you will be able to go on to Kostroma."

But the trees closed round them, and it became darker and darker, though it was still the middle of the day. The low branches tore the clothes of the horsemen and dropped soft white snow on their heads.

"This cannot be the road," the men said to one another, but they continued to follow those in front. At last the forest was so thick that they could go no further.

"So," said Ivan Susanin when they stopped, "you can neither go on nor turn back. You will never be able to get out of this place alive. You will remain here and you will die here. I am not a traitor and will not sell my country for your gold."

Ivan Susanin was killed by the enemy, but they did not get to Kostroma——they died in the thick forest.

### Notes to the Text

1. on the other side (of the forest) 在(森林以外的)那一头
2. or we shall kill everyone in the village  
这里的 or 是連接詞, 作“否則”解。
3. I may not be able to. . . . 我也許不能……  
may 在这里表示“可能性”。
4. to lose one's way 迷路
5. The horsemen said to one another 这些騎兵互相交談着。
6. This cannot be the road. 这不可能是那条路。

### Exercises

- I. Answer the following questions:
1. When did the story take place? And where?
  2. What did the enemy horsemen do in the village?  
What did they ask for?
  3. What did Ivan Susanin decide to do?
  4. Why did the enemy give Susanin some money?
  5. Where did Susanin lead the enemy to? What

did he say to them?

6. What happened to Ivan Susanin? What happened to the enemy horsemen in the end?

II. Give the past form and past participle of each of the following verbs, and tell the meaning:

1. be, have, do, go, come, begin, stop
2. say, speak, tell, talk, think, sing, blow, find
3. begin, stop, shut, read, write, learn, teach, spell

III. Change the verbs in the following sentences into passive voice (将下列句中的动词改为被动语态):

1. We speak English at our English lessons.
2. We can do it in less than a week.
3. We shall organize a basket-ball team.
4. The enemy horsemen robbed all the villagers.
5. They asked the peasants to show them the way.
6. Ivan Susanin led the enemy into the thick of the forest.
7. The low branches tore their clothes to pieces.

IV. Put the following into indirect speech (把下面的直接引语变成间接引语):

1. In her last moment Hsiang Hsiu-li said to her husband: "Follow the Party for ever!"

2. Susanin answered, "I have lost my way."
3. The old man said, "I am not a traitor. I will not sell my country for your gold."
4. "That is the enemy who has killed my sheep," said the shepherd.
5. The girl asks, "What kind of books would you like to borrow?"

V. Complete the following sentences (完成下列各句):

1. Get more people, quick, \_\_\_\_\_ (否則我們就不能夠) finish the work in time.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (天越来越黑), and snow was falling. The pioneers \_\_\_\_\_ (迷失了回到村子的道路).
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (既不是他, 又不是我) can answer the question.
4. When we met with difficulties, we \_\_\_\_\_ (总是互相帮助).
5. All the books about the space rocket are sold out. I am afraid \_\_\_\_\_ (你必須) come for them next month.

VI. Translate the following into Chinese with the help of a dictionary when necessary (借助詞典把下列短文譯成漢語):



## Customs

We Chinese eat from a bowl with a pair of chopsticks, but the Westerners eat from a plate with a knife and fork. We drink tea, but a Westerner drinks coffee. When he drinks tea, he puts sugar and milk in it and stirs it with a spoon. When eating, both the Chinese and the Westerners sit on chairs. But the Japanese sit on the floor.

## Lesson Three

### The Air Around Us (I)

Although we cannot see it, there is air all around us. If you wave your hand in front of your face, you can feel the air moving as your hand pushes through it. Blow on to the back of your hand and you can feel the air coming out of your mouth. We cannot live without air for we breathe it continually, taking it into our bodies and blowing it out again through our noses and mouths. Air is everywhere and it gives life to every living thing. When it is still, we do not notice it, but when it moves, we call it wind.