

ENGLISH

HANDBOOK
FOR
SENIOR III

高三英语手册

● 湖北教育出版社

● 主编 田湖龙

● 编者 孙金凤 范鸿文 赖德园 胡承晖



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(修订本)

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前 言

本手册是在湖北教育出版社1983年出版的《高三英语学习辅导》的基础上，根据人民教育出版社1987年编订的《高级中学英语课本》（第三册）进行增删编订的，并改名为《高三英语手册》。

本手册为《高级中学英语课本》（第三册）的每课书提供了以下六个部分的参考资料，意图为中学英语教师、在校中学生以及社会上广大的英语自学者服务。

教学要点 包括词汇、句型、语法三个方面。词汇中打*号的将在第四部分(词的用法)中逐个加以例释；没有打*号的是本课书中出现的比较重要的词或词组，其中多数在第三部分（补充注释）中作了例释或辨析；构词法中的内容或者是课本练习中出现过的，或者是补充注释中作过讲解的。句型和语法基本上是复习性内容，或者只是在原来语法基础知识上的加深。

背景资料 包括作者简介、故事梗概、历史事件以及课文导言或概述等内容。这些资料都是用浅易的英语写的，教师可以选用于课堂教学。学生也可以用作泛读材料，以扩大知识视野。

补充注释 它是课本中课文注释的补充。凡课本中已加注释者，本书不再加注，以免重复。注释中包括难句简写、句子分析、词的辨析、词语或句型的用法例释等。

词的用法 所选的词一般是词类多、词义广、搭配能力强的基本词汇。这些词的词类、词义以及它所构成的短语都是初中第一册至第六册以及高中第一册和第二册中已学过的。我们在这部分加以归纳和例释。

课文译文 译文力求忠实、通顺。为了便于理解，根据实际需要，我们采用直译或意译的手法。

练习答案 每课书后的练习（包括单元复习练习）我们都附了参考答案。答案力求准确、灵活、便于查核。凡有多种答案均附在括号内，作为附加；无需作答案者均从略。

课本最后所附的补充读物我们都译成了汉语，有的还作了少量注释，作为本书的附录，供读者自学时参考。

本手册由田湖龙主编。参加编写的有孙金凤、范鸿元、赖德园、胡承晖。

1987年7月

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LESSON ONE

PERSEVERANCE

毅 力

一、教学要点:

1. 词汇: *add, *fail, *let, *regard, *sink, *study,
refuse, step, below

构词法: 复合名词

2. 句型: 对比成分

3. 语法: 省略句

复习不定代词

二、背景资料:

Summary of the Text

A poor little boy was trying to buy a geography book. He had only sixty-two cents, which was not enough for a book he wanted. He tried without success several bookstores. At last, he was at a sixth store where the bookseller, moved by his courage, sold him an old geography for fifty cents.

Thirty years later, the boy, named William Hartley, was to become the captain of an ocean-

going ship.

Once on a voyage to Liverpool, the ship was hit by a terrible storm. The water kept coming in through a great leak.

But the captain had a strong will. He remained calm. He organized every one on the ship, including passengers, to keep pumping out the water. "I will not give up," he said, "as long as one inch of the ship is above the water."

People working at the pumps gave up in despair several times. It was the captain's courage and powerful will that mastered every one on board. And the pumping went on without stop. At last the ship reached Liverpool though it sank soon afterwards.

All passengers were thankful to the brave captain as they left the sinking ship. One of the passengers was immediately recognized by the captain. He was the gentleman who thirty years ago saw with his own eyes how the boy tried hard to get a geography book. "Captain Hartley," he said, "at that time, you got the book with perseverance and now, with the same perseverance you saved our lives."

三、补充注释:

1. Many years ago I stepped into a bookstore in

Cincinnati in search of some books that I wanted. (=Many years ago I happened to go into a bookstore in Cincinnati looking for some books that I needed.)

许多年以前，我曾经走进辛辛那提市的一家书店，想找几本我需要的书。

- (1) Cincinnati [ˌsɪnsɪˈnæti] 辛辛那提，美国俄亥俄州西南部一城市。

- (2) step into 走进

动词 step 的含义是“走一两步”或“走一小段路”，其后可跟表示方向的介词或副词。例：

He stepped back so as to see more clearly.

他退后几步，以便看得更清晰。

Why not step across the street to have a look in that store?

为什么不过街到那家商店去看看呢？

- (3) in search of 见课文注解 1。

2. “Plenty of them,” was the salesman’s reply.

“这种书多着哩，”书店店员回答说。

- (1) 这个句子是“主系表”结构，reply 是主语，直接引语是表语，它被从表语的正常位置移至句首，因而受到强调。如果把这个带有直接引语的句子写成：

The salesman replied, “Plenty of them.” 或

“Plenty of them,” the salesman replied. 那就不难看出，文中的这一句更加强调“plenty of them”这句答话。

plenty of 后跟可数或不可数名词，含有“丰富”、“充足”的意思。例：

There are plenty of eggs in supply.

有大量的鸡蛋供应。

Every day you have said to yourself, "I have plenty of time. I will learn my lesson tomorrow."

每天你都对自己说：“时间有的是，我明天再学吧。”

3. How eagerly the lad looked for an answer, and how disappointed he seemed when the man refused him his request.

这小家伙是多么殷切地期待着店员的答复！而当店员拒绝了他的请求时，他又是显得多么失望！

- (1) 作者用两个并列的感叹句（后一个带有时间状语从句），对比了这男孩先则是满怀希望，继而是希望破灭的心理状态，从而使句子更加有力。这种笔法，往往用来描述两种相反情况的对比，值得我们在写作时模仿。又如：
How I regretted...the days when I had played and should have studied!

我多么后悔，我本该好好学习而却玩掉了那么多的日子！

The queen on her China visit wanted to see people and be seen by people.

女王访华期间想看到人群，也想让人群看到她。

- (2) 两个感叹句中的谓语动词分别是 looked for 和 seemed。前一个用副词 eagerly 作状语，后一个 seemed

是连系动词，后跟形容词 disappointed 作表语。

- (3) refuse 在此句中接双宾语 (refuse sb. sth.)；又如：

We just couldn't refuse him anything.

他要求的事我们就是没法不答应。

refuse 更较常见的用法是接不定式。例：

They refused to sell him the book.

他们拒绝卖那本书给他。

How could they refuse to help him?

他们怎能拒绝帮助他呢？

4. "And what now?" I asked.

“那么现在怎么办呢？”我问道。

这是一个省略句，根据上下文，它的完全句应为 “And what will you (are you going to) do now?” I asked.

省略句通常用在口语中，它的含义通常可通过上下文或在一定的情景中来理解。例：（括号中是省略的部分）

{ “He has taken away today's paper.”
“When (did he take it away)?”

“他把今天的报拿走了。”

“什么时候 (拿走的)?”

{ “Are these Christmas cards?”
“Yes. (Do you) Want some?”

“这都是圣诞贺卡吗？”

“是的。(你)要几张吗？”

本课中还有很多省略句；如：

- { "Do you want the book very much?" asked the bookseller.
- { "Yes, sir, very much." (= "Yes, sir, I want the book very much.")
- { "Why do you want it so much?"
- { "To study, sir...." (= "I want it to study sir....")
- { "May I buy what I want with it?"
- { "Yes, my lad, whatever you want." (= "Yes, my lad, you can buy whatever you want with it.")

5. "If you like," he said in surprise.

"随你的便吧," 他感到惊奇。

- (1) 根据上文, 引号内完整的句子是 "You can go and see how I succeed if you like."

"If you like" 这个答语含有对对方要求作出不是很积极的反应的感情色彩, 相当于汉语 "听你的便",

"你看着办吧" 这样的语气。例:

May I watch while you paint?

Well, if you like.

你绘画时, 我可以在一旁看吗?

你想看就看吧。

- (2) 一些表示情绪的名词同一定的介词搭配, 在句中作状语, 如:

for joy, in anger, in surprise, in astonishment, with fear 等。例:

They sang and danced for joy.

他们载歌载舞，兴高采烈。

The boy went up to his teacher, trembling with fear.

这孩子走到老师跟前，害怕得发抖。

She looked at them in astonishment.

她惊讶地看着他们。

6. Four different stores I entered with him, and four times I saw the boy's face turn to disappointment. (= I entered four different stores with the boy, but each time I found that the boy appeared quite disappointed.)

我和他一起走进四家不同的书店，而四次我都看到孩子的面孔显得非常失望。

这个并列句的两个分句结构相同，形成强烈的对比。前一个分句的宾语 (four different stores) 因移至句首而受到强调。后一个分句的状语 (four times) 也同样移至句首而受到强调。这里，两个 four 进一步加强了对比的效果。孩子虽然每次都失望，但是他百折不挠的精神却跃然纸上。

7. "Do you want the book very much?" asked the bookseller.

“你很想要这本书吗？”书店老板问道。

- (1) 表示人们的“需求”，“欲望”，“希望”，“爱憎”等的动词如 want, need, wish, hope, like, hate 等，其程度状语一般用 very much。例：

He wishes very much to meet you one of these days.

他非常想哪一天跟你见见面。

I'd very much like to try.

我很想试试。

I hate very much to leave this beautiful country.

我真不想离开这个美丽的国家。

I really need the book very much (badly).

我确实很需要这本书。

- (2) bookseller是“名词+名词”构成的复合词。本课中出现的这样的复合词还有：

bookstore 书店 salesman 店员

eyebrow 眉毛 seaman 海员

8. All the boys have geographies and they will be ahead of me if I do not get one.

所有的男孩全都有地理书，要是我没有，他们就会超过我了。

- (1) be ahead of sb. (sth.) 比……好

He is ahead of all others in the physics exam.

他在物理考试中名列前茅。

词组 ahead of sb. (sth.) 的意思是“在前面”，

“提前”，常作状语。例：

They walked far ahead of us.

他们远远地走在我们前面。

The plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule.

计划提前完成。

- (2) 不定代词 one 指代上文的 geography (地理书)。
one 既可指人, 也可指物, 所指的通常是泛指同一类事物的另一个; 如果是特指, one 前面要有冠词或其他特指性定语。试比较:

I have no English dictionary. I'm going to buy one.

我没有英语词典。我打算去买一本。

(任何一本英语词典)

I have lost my English dictionary. I will have to buy a new one.

我把英语词典丢失了。我得去买一本新的。

(特指一本新的)

This is not your dictionary. The one I'm using is hers.

这不是你的词典。我用的这一本是她的。

(特指某一本)

ones 是 one 的复数形式, 通常带有定语, 因而总是特指的。例:

"I can't see anything at all on the Emperor," cried one or two of the braver ones.

“我压根儿就没看见皇帝身上穿什么衣服,” 一两个胆大点的喊道。

Next, the little ones recited together their
“Ba, be, bi, bo, bu”.

接着, 小家伙们齐声背诵 “Ba, be, bi, bo, bu”。

9. "Besides, my father was a sailor, and I want to know about the places he used to go to."

“再说，我爸爸当过水手，他过去经常去的那些地方，我还想了解了解哪！”

(1) 副词 besides意思是“此外”，“何况”，在进一步补充或说明上文时，用来承接语气。例：

Young Edison set up a small lab on the train. Besides, he sold newspapers on the train.

年轻的爱迪生在火车上建了一个小实验室。此外他还在火车上卖报。

He was very tired indeed. Besides, he had eaten nothing for two days.

他确实很疲劳了。何况他两天没有吃东西了。

(2) know about的用法参见课文注解3。

(3) he used to go to 是定语从句，第二个 to 是介词，其宾语是省略了的关系代词 that 或 which。注意这个介词to不能省略；又如：

That's exactly the point I'm coming to.

那正是我要谈到的一点。

10. "Are you, my boy?" asked the gentleman, raising his eyebrows curiously.

“是吗，我的孩子？”店老板问道，好奇地皱起眉头。引号内这种形式的省略问句，往往用在对话中表示反问、怀疑，这是一种常见的口头语，相当于汉语的“是吗？”

“当真的吗？”这种省略问句中的助动词随上文中的谓语动词而不同。例：