

# 高一英语 446756 手册

湖北省教学研究室

湖北教育出版社

# 高一英语手册

(修订本)

湖北省教学研究室

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## 前 言

本手册是在湖北教育出版社一九八三年出版的《高二英语学习辅导》的基础上，根据人民教育出版社一九八五年编订的《高级中学英语课本》（第一册）进行增删编订的，并改名为《高一英语手册》。

本手册为《高级中学英语课本》（第一册）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\*号者将在第四部分（词的用法）中逐个加以例释；没有打\*号者是本课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。句型和语法要点有的是复习性内容，有的是新出现的内容，重点应放在后者。

**背景资料** 包括作者简介、故事梗概、历史事件以及课文导言和概述等内容。这些资料都是用浅近的英语写的，教师可以选用于课堂教学。学生也可用作泛读材料，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中已学过的，我们在这个部分加以归纳和例释。

**课文译文及练习答案** 译文力求忠实、通顺、便于理解；练习答案（包括单元复习练习）力求准确、灵活、便于查核。凡有多种答案者均附在括号内，作为附加；无需作答案者均从略。

课本最后所附的六篇补充读物，我们译成了汉语，作为本书的附录，供读者自学时参考。

本手册由湖北省教学研究室组织编订，由本室田湖龙主编，参加编订的有孙金凤、范鸿元、赖德园、胡承晖。多年来读者对《学习辅导》的批评建议，对于本手册的编订起了积极的作用。对此，我们表示衷心的感谢。

湖北省教学研究室

一九八六年十二月

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## LESSON ONE

### How Marx Learned Foreign Languages

#### 马克思是怎样学外语的

##### 一、教学要点:

1. 词汇: \*enough, \*grasp, \*improve, \*keep, \*master, \*start, encourage, give advice on, go on, before long, make progress, in fact
2. 句型: make+宾语+宾语补足语(名词);  
such (a)...that;  
so...that;  
it作形式宾语的句型

##### 二、背景资料:

###### 1. Karl Marx:

Karl Marx was born in Germany in 1818. He was a great revolutionary leader. He led the workers' movement in the 19th century. Together with his friend Friedrich Engels, in 1848, Marx wrote a book *Communist Manifesto*(《共产党宣言》), which set a programme(纲领) for socialist revolution. In 1849 he went to live in England and made London the base for his revolutionary work. In 1864 he founded the First International in London and three years later

he published his famous book *Das Kapital* (《资本论》), which developed his theories about capitalism.

Marx died in 1883. He devoted all his life to the revolutionary cause. He will always be remembered by every one of us.

## **2. Friedrich Engels:**

Friedrich Engels was born in 1820. He was a German socialist. In 1844 he met Karl Marx in Paris and later he became Marx's closest friend. Both of them joined in the workers' movement and advanced the great ideal of communism. After Marx's death he edited Volumes II and III of *Das Kapital*. Besides, he himself wrote a lot of books on politics.

## **3. The Civil War in France (《法兰西内战》):**

*The Civil War in France* was written by Marx in 1871. In this great work, Marx pointed out the historic significance of the Paris Commune and further developed Marxist theory on the proletarian revolution and the proletarian dictatorship.

## **4. About the Text:**

The text tells us how Marx learned foreign languages. As you know, Karl Marx was not only a great revolutionary leader but also an excellent learner of foreign languages. He used to say, "A foreign language is a weapon in the struggle of life." In order to do the revolutionary work better, he learned and mastered



several foreign languages. He could write articles in German, French and English. In the 1870's, when he was in his fifties, he began to learn Russian. In six months he could read articles and reports in Russian. From the text we can learn a lot from Karl Marx, especially his spirit of learning for the revolution.

### 三、补充注释:

1. When he was still a young man, he was forced to leave his homeland for political reasons.

马克思在青年时代, 由于政治的原因被迫离开了祖国。

- (1) be forced to do sth. 被迫做某事。例:

Before liberation many families were forced to sell their children.

解放前很多人家被迫卖儿卖女。

In the old society my grandfather was forced to work for the landlord.

在旧社会我祖父被迫给地主干活。

- (2) 句中leave作“离开”解。注意: leave的现在时或现在进行时都表示“将要离开”的意思。例:

He leaves his village tomorrow.

他明天离开村庄。

Mr. Green and his wife are leaving China next Friday.

格林先生和他的妻子将在下星期五离开中国。

- (3) homeland(祖国) 是由home+land构成。此外, 还有 motherland (mother+land) 和fatherland(father+

land) 也表示“祖国”。类似的合成名词还有: hometown (家乡), homework (家庭作业), bookshop (书店), basketball (篮球)等。

## 2. Before long he had to move on again.

不久,他又不得不再次搬迁。

### (1) before long 与 long before 的区别:

**before long**的意思是“不久;不久以后”(=soon, after a short period of time)。它可以用在将来时或过去时的句子中。例:

We'll see that film before long.

我们不久将看到那部电影。

The book will be printed before long.

那本书不久就要印刷了。

He stayed in the countryside for some time.

Before long he came back to Shanghai.

他在农村住了一段时间。不久以后,他回到了上海。

**long before**的意思是“很久以前;老早”(=long time ago),只用于过去时的句子中。例:

He said that he had seen that film long before.

他说他很久以前就看过那部电影了。

I heard about him long before.

我老早就听说过他。

### (2) 句中 move (vi.) 是“搬迁”的意思。例:

They have moved to the new building.

他们已搬到新房去了。

He came to help us move.

他是来帮我们搬家的。

- (3) 句中 on 是副词, 表示“继续向前”的意思。例:

They hurried on.

他们匆匆前进。

Go on!

往前走!

3. In 1849, he went to England and made London the base for his revolutionary work.

一八四九年他到英国, 把伦敦作为从事革命工作的基地。

- (1) the base for his revolutionary work 是宾语 London 的补足语。

- (2) make 在表示“使成为, 使作为”时, 它的后面常跟复合宾语(宾语+宾语补足语)。本句的宾语补足语是名词。例:

They made their bedroom the lab for their scientific experiments.

他们把寝室当作科学试验的实验室。

Our Party has made her a good communist.

党培养她成为一名好党员。

We made Comrade Li secretary of the Party branch.

我们推选李同志当党支部书记。

4. When he got to England, he found that his English was too limited.

他到了英国之后, 发现他的英语水平太有限了。

- (1) get to 表示“到达”(=reach, arrive)的意思, 后接

宾语。但在和here, there, home等副词连用时, 则不加 to。例:

Write to us when you get to Beijing.

到北京时, 请来信。

He got home last night.

他是昨晚到家的。

How long does it take to get there?

到那里要多久?

- (2) limited adj. 有限的。它在句中可作表语, 也可作定语。例:

His knowledge in geography is too limited.

他的地理知识太有限了。

He seems to have only limited knowledge in grammar.

他的语法知识似乎有限。

5. He started working hard to improve it.

他开始努力提高英语的水平。

start vt. 开始(=begin), 其后可接不定式, 也可以接动名词, 其意义通常没有真正的区别。例:

He started to work (working) at a factory at the age of fourteen.

他十四岁开始在厂里干活。

6. He made such rapid progress that before long he began to write articles in English for an American newspaper.

他进步很快, 不久就开始用英文给一家美国报纸写文章。

句型: such (a) + 名词 + that-clause (如此……以致……)。注意: 当这个名词为不可数名词或复数可数名词时, 前面要用 such; 当这个名词为单数可数名词时, 前面要用 such a (an)。例:

It was such bad weather that he had to stay at home.

天气太坏, (以致) 他不得不留在家里。

Whales are such smart animals that they can make many kinds of sounds and talk to each other.

鲸是很精明的动物, 它们会发出多种声音, 互相交谈。

This was such a good film that I went to see it several times.

这是一部很好的电影, 我去看了好几次。

He made such an excellent speech that everyone respected him.

他的演说这样精彩, (以致) 每个人都尊敬他。

7. In fact, his English in one of these articles was so good that Engels wrote him a letter and praised him for it.

事实上, 这些文章中有一篇的英文写得非常好, 恩格斯为此写过一封信赞扬他。

- (1) 句中 in one of these articles 是介词短语, 作定语, 修饰 English.

- (2) write(vt.)表示“给……写……”时, 后跟双宾语(直接宾语+间接宾语)。例:

He wrote a note to me.

他给我写了一封短信。

She wrote us all the news.

她把全部消息写给我们。

write (vi.或vt.)可作“写信”解，后跟 to 引起的短语或后跟人称代词。例：

Have you written to your mother?

你给你妈妈写信了吗？

I'll write you as soon as I get there.

我一到就给你来信。

- (3) 句型：so+形容词(或副词)+that-clause(如此……以致于……)。例：

She is so strong that she never takes any medicine.

她非常健壮，从不吃什么药。

He was so excited that he could not speak.

他兴奋得连话都说不出。

I got up so late that I missed the bus.

我起床太晚，没有赶上那趟公共汽车。

The teacher spoke so fast that I couldn't follow him.

那个老师说得太快，我听不懂。

- 〔注〕 so...that与such...that的意思相同，但在用法上不同，so...that中跟形容词或副词，在such...that中跟名词。

8. Marx wrote back to say that Engels' praise had greatly encouraged him.

马克思写回信说恩格斯的表扬对他鼓励很大。

- (1) write后跟不定式to say表示“来信说”的意思，that引导的从句是宾语从句，作to say的宾语。例：

Xiao Zhang wrote to say that she had decided not to come.

小张来信说她决定不来了。

She wrote her mother to say that she had made great progress in her English study.

她写信给母亲说她的英语学习取得了很大的进步。

- (2) encourage vt. 鼓励 (=give courage)。例：

Her parents encouraged her to improve her English.

她的父母亲鼓励她提高英语水平。

He was greatly encouraged by his teacher's praise.

老师的表扬使他深受鼓舞。

9. However, he went on to explain that he was not too sure about two things — the grammar and some of the idioms.

但是，他接着说明他在语法和某些习惯语这两方面还是不大有把握。

- (1) 句中however是连接词，作“然而，但是，依然”(all the same, nevertheless)解，表示意思的转折，有承上启下的作用。例：

At first, he wanted to stay at home. Later, however, he decided to go.

起先，他想留在家里。但是，后来，他仍然决定要走。

- (2) go on后接不定式和接现在分词，意思不同。前者表示

“某事已经做完，接着再干另一件事”；后者表示“某事尚未做完，继续做下去”。例：

He read Lesson Eight and then he went on to read Lesson Nine.

他读完了第八课，接着他读第九课。

She went on reading Lesson Nine.

她继续读第九课。

- (3) to be sure about sth. 意为“对某事有把握，确信某事”。例：

He is sure about his experiment.

他对他的实验有把握。

I am sure about his honesty.

我确信他的诚实。

- (4) 句中 the grammar and some of the idioms 是同位语，进一步说明 two things.

**10. In the years that followed, Marx kept on studying English and using it.**

在这之后的几年中，马克思继续学习和使用英语。

- (1) 句中 that followed 是定语从句，修饰 the years.

- (2) keep on doing something 的意思是“继续做某事，反复做某事”（动作之间略有间隔）。它的英语释义是：“do sth. continuously or repeatedly at short intervals”。例：

People kept on coming to the hospital to see him.

人们不断到医院来看望他。



The teacher kept on asking the students questions until the bell rang.

老师不断地向学生提问题，直到铃响。

He keeps on phoning me, and I really don't want to talk to him.

他不断地给我打电话，可我实在不想和他说话。

- (3) keep doing something 和 keep on doing something 都含有“重复和继续”的意思，后者的语气强些，有时两者可以换用。但在表示“连续不断的动作或持续的状态”时，常用“keep doing sth.”的句型；而强调“继续做某事”时，却常用“keep on doing sth.”的句型。
- 例：

I have learned more than five hundred words, but I keep (on) forgetting some of them.

我已经学习了五百个单词，可是其中有些单词我总是记不住。

We keep going forward.

我们不断前进。（表示连续不断的动作）

We kept hoping that they would have chance to come to China some day.

我们一直希望他们有朝一日能有机会到中国来。（表示持续的状态）

Don't give up hope, keep on trying.

不要灰心，继续努力。

We kept on working after dark.

天黑了，我们还继续干。