

SENIOR 3

高级中学三年级暂用课本

ENGLISH

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全一册

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封面设计：陈西圣 窦希如

高级中学三年级暂用课本

**英 语**

全 一 册

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## LESSON ONE

### MOTHER

Pavel was arrested. That day Mother did not light the stove. Evening came and a cold wind was blowing. There was a knock at the window. Then another. Mother was used to such knocks, but this time she gave a little start of joy. Throwing a shawl over her shoulders, she opened the door.

A man came in, his face hidden by an upturned coat collar and a cap pulled low over his brow. He took off his cap and held out his hand.

"Hello, Mother, ~~don't you~~ remember me?" he asked, like an ~~acquaintance~~.

"Yegor Ivanov ~~he~~ exclaimed Mother.

Yegor began explaining at once.

"I've brought you news from Pavel, Mother. He sends you his love and says you mustn't worry. He wants you to know that anyone who chooses the path he has chosen is sure to have

periodic holidays in jail. And now I'll get down to business, Mother. Do you know how many were arrested this morning?"

"Why — was there anyone — besides Pavel?"

"He was the forty-ninth," Yegor added quickly. "And here's the point. We mustn't stop distributing leaflets at the factory. If we do, the police will use it against Pavel and the comrades in jail."

"What do you mean?" cried Mother in alarm.

"It's simple enough," answered Yegor. "Sometimes even policemen use their heads. Pavel was free — there were papers and leaflets; Pavel is jailed — there are no more papers or leaflets. Therefore Pavel must have been the man. Isn't that clear?"

Mother seemed to understand now. Then she said, "But what can we do about it?"

"They've arrested almost everybody," Yegor went on. "There's no one to carry on the work. We've got first-class leaflets, plenty of them, but how to get them into the factory remains a problem."

"Could anything be done?" Mother was anxious to know.

"Let's have a talk with the pedlar. Perhaps she'll take them in."

Mother dismissed the idea with a wave of her hand.

"No, not her! She's such a gossip!" Then she burst out, "Give them to me! I'll do it. I'll take dinners to sell at the factory. I'll manage."

"Wonderful, Mother! Simply wonderful!" said Yegor, holding both her hands in his.

So at noon the next day Mother was at the factory gate, bending under the weight of her food baskets. Two guards passed their hands roughly over everyone who entered the yard. The workmen cursed them, adding, "You ought to search our heads, not our pockets."

"You might let me through," said Mother. "Can't you see my back is about to break under the load?"

Once inside the factory yard, Mother set her baskets down, wiped the sweat off her face and looked round.

"Got any porridge?" a man hurried over to

her and asked.

"I'll bring some tomorrow," she replied.

This was the password! The workman's face lit up. He squatted down to peep into the basket and a packet of leaflets passed into the breast of his jacket.



"Soup! Hot noodles!" Mother cried. Every time she slipped a packet to someone, the hateful faces of the Czar's officers flared up in her mind.

The next day she came to the gates of the factory without any papers on her. The guards

stopped her and searched her thoroughly. Inside, she saw that everybody was excited. It had got round that the leaflets had appeared again. The men gathered in groups, then scattered, running from one shop to another. The bosses looked worried, and the police had grey exasperated faces.

She took the leaflets regularly to the factory, looking upon this as her duty. In the past she had never felt that anyone needed her, but now things were different. She felt she was doing something important for the people.

This was a new and pleasant revelation.

### NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

Pavel ['pa:vəl] 巴维尔(男名)

start *n.* 惊跳, 惊动

shawl [ʃə:l] *n.* 披肩, 围巾

collar ['kɒlə] *n.* 衣领; 硬领

brow [braʊ] *n.* 前额

Yegor Ivanovich [je'gə: i'vɑ:nəvitʃ]

耶戈尔·伊万诺维奇(人名)

exclaim [iks'kleim] *v.* 呼喊; 惊叫; 大声说

periodic [ˌpiəri'ɒdik] *adj.* 周期性的

jail [dʒeɪl] *n.* 监狱

arrest [ə'rest] *vt. & n.* 逮捕; 拘留



- distribute [dis'tribju(:)t] *vt.* 散发
- leaflet ['li:flit] *n.* 传单;活页
- alarm *n.* 惊慌;警报
- pedlar ['pedlə] *n.* 叫卖小贩
- wave *n.* 波;波浪;挥动  
*vi.* 波动;挥手  
*vt.* 使波动;挥动
- gossip ['gɒsɪp] *n.* 爱说闲话的人;长舌妇  
*vi.* 闲聊
- simply *adv.* 非常;简直
- roughly ['rʌfli] *adv.* 粗野地;粗略地
- yard *n.* 院子;庭院
- curse [kɜ:s] *vt. & n.* 咒骂
- load [ləʊd] *n.* 负担;重载;担子  
*vt.* 装载;装满  
*vi.* 装货;上客
- sweat [swet] *n.* 汗水  
*vi. & vt.* (使)出汗
- porridge ['pɒrɪdʒ] *n.* 麦片粥;粥
- password ['pɑ:swə:d] *n.* 暗语;口令
- squat [skwɒt] *vi.* 蹲;蹲坐
- peep *vi. & n.* 窥视;偷看
- packet ['pækɪt] *n.* 包;捆
- soup [su:p] *n.* 汤
- noodle ['nu:dl] *n.* (常用复数)面条
- slip *vt.* 使滑动;滑过;(暗中)塞  
*vi.* 滑动;滑落;滑倒

Czar [zɑ:] *n.* 沙皇

flare [flæə] *vi.* 闪耀; 发怒

*n.* 闪耀; 照明弹

scatter ['skæts] *vi.* 四散

*vt.* 使分散; 撒

exasperate [ig'zɑ:spəreit] *vt.* 触怒, 非常生气

regularly ['regjuləli] *adv.* 经常地; 定期地

pleasant ['pleznt] *adj.* 令人愉快的

revelation [,revi'leɪʃən] *n.* 新发现; 意想不到的事; 启示

### NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. 本课课文选自伟大的无产阶级作家马克西姆·高尔基 (Maxim Gorky 1868—1936) 的名作《母亲》, 经过改写。《母亲》这部小说出版于1907年, 它以俄国1905年革命前夕为背景, 描写当时俄国人民的生活和工人对革命事业的献身精神。
2. Mother was used to such knocks, but this time she gave a little start of joy. 母亲对这种敲窗声已经听惯了, 可是这一次她有点又惊又喜。

注意 used [ju:st] to 和 be used [ju:st] to 的区别。used to do a certain thing 中的 used 是不及物动词, 后面跟不定式, 表示过去的习惯。例如:

He used to come at ten. 他过去常在十点钟来。

而 be used to 中的 used 是形容词, to 是介词, 后面一般跟名词或动名词, 意思是对某事已习以为常。又如:

He is used to getting up early. 他习惯于早起。

3. A man came in, his face hidden by an upturned coat

collar and a cap pulled low over his brow. 进来一个男人, 他的脸藏在翻起来的大衣领子里, 帽子往下拉到眉毛上边。

his face hidden by ... 和 a cap pulled low ... 都是名词加上一个过去分词构成的独立主格结构, 用作状语, 修饰 came in.

4. He took off his cap and held out his hand. 他脱下帽子, 伸过手去。

take off 和 hold out 都是短语动词, 其中 off 和 out 是副词, 可以放在宾语的前面, 也可以放在宾语的后面, 但若宾语是人称代词, 就要放在宾语的后面。例如:

Take off your coat.

Take your coat off.

Take it off.

hold out 伸出。又如:

The little girl held out both her hands and welcomed her mother. 小姑娘伸出双手欢迎她妈妈。

5. Don't you remember me? 您(难道)不记得我了吗?

这个否定疑问句表示提问者带有惊异(或怀疑)情绪。试与肯定形式比较:

Do you remember me? 您还记得我吗?

否定疑问句还可表示提问者带有责问的口吻或赞叹的情绪。例如:

Can't you walk a little faster? (难道)你不能走快点吗?

Isn't it an exciting news? 这真是个振奋人心的消息!

6. He wants you to know that anyone who chooses the

path he has chosen is sure to have periodic holidays in jail. 他希望您了解, 凡是选择了他所选择的那条道路的人, 肯定会要定期地到监狱里去度度假的。

在 anyone who chooses the path he has chosen 中有两个定语从句: 一个是 who chooses the path, 修饰 anyone; 一个是 he has chosen, 修饰 path。

periodic holidays in jail 表示一个革命者无所畏惧的精神, 他把进监狱看作度假日。

periodic 是由名词 period 加词尾 -ic 构成的形容词。注意: 加上词尾 -ic 后, 重音就移到该词的倒数第二个音节上。如:

'period — peri'odic

类似的例子:

'hero — he'roic      'atom — a'tomic

注意 in jail 中的 jail 带有抽象意义, 即“监禁”, 不指某个具体的 jail, 因此前面不加冠词。类似的词组有: at school, go to school, in bed, go to bed, in hospital, go to hospital 等。

7. get down to business 言归正传(说到正题上)。

8. And here's the point. 问题(的要害)就在这里。

point 在这里的意思是“要点”、“要害”。

9. If we do, the police will use it against Paval and the comrades in jail. 如果我们在工厂停止散发传单, 警察就会利用这一点来攻击巴维尔及狱中的同志们。

do = stop distributing leaflets at the factory  
use something against somebody 利用某事攻击某人。

10. Pavel was free — there were papers and leaflets; Pavel is jailed — there are no more papers or leaflets. 这句话可改写成: When Pavel was free, there were papers and leaflets; when Pavel is jailed, there are no more papers or leaflets.

papers 在这里指文件、宣传材料等。

11. Therefore Pavel must have been the man. 因此,巴维尔就一定是(散发传单的)那个人了。

句中 must 用来表示推断或具有很大的可能性,它后面跟不定式的完成形式,表示过去很可能发生的动作或存在的情况。又如:

Why isn't he here? He must have missed the train. 他为什么没有来呢?他一定是误了火车了。

12. We've got first-class leaflets, plenty of them, but how to get them into the factory remains a problem. 我们有很好的传单,多得很,可是怎样把这些传单弄进工厂去,仍然是个问题。

first-class 头等的,(口语)极好的。

plenty of them 是 leaflets 的同位语。

remain 在这里是系动词,意思是 continue to be(仍然是)。

13. Mother dismissed the idea with a wave of her hand. 母亲把手一摆,表示不考虑这个想法。

with a wave of her hand 用作状语,修饰 dismissed,表示行为方式。

dismiss the idea 直译是“驱散这个念头”,也就是“不考虑”的意思。

14. No, not her! = No, we can't ask her!

15. Then she burst out, ... 接着她冲口而出, ……

burst out 在这里的意思是 say suddenly.

16. I'll manage. 我能对付。(或:我能行。)

17. Simply wonderful! 简直妙极了!(或:真是妙极了!)

simply 在这里的意思相当于 really。又如:

His handwriting is simply terrible 他的字写得简直糟透了。

18. Two guards passed their hands roughly over everyone who entered the yard. 两个门卫对每一个进入院子的人都粗暴无礼地进行搜身。

19. You might let me through, ... 意思是 You really ought to let me through, ... 你该让我过去, ……

might 在这里表示“应该”,含有责备的口吻。又如:

You might at least say “thank you” when someone helps you. 当人家帮你忙的时候,你至少该说声“谢谢你”。

You might work a little faster. 你该快点干活才是。

20. Can't you see my back is about to break under the load? (难道)你没看到我的背给压得快要断了吗?

这个否定疑问句带有责备的口吻。又如:

Can't you overcome even such small difficulties?

连这一点儿小小的困难你都不能克服吗?

21. Once inside the factory yard, ... = As soon as she was inside the factory yard, ...

22. The workman's face lit up. 那工人面露喜色。

light up 在这里的意思是 become bright or cheer-

ful。又如:

Mary's face lit up when she saw her old friend.

23. ... the hateful faces of the Czar's officers flared up in her mind. ....她的脑海里就闪现出一副副沙皇军官可憎的嘴脸。

flare up 突然闪现。

24. It had got round that the leaflets had appeared again.  
又出现了传单的消息已经传开了。

句中 it 是形式主语, that the leaflets had appeared again 是真正主语。

get round 在这里的意思相当于 spread。又如:

The news soon got round. 消息很快传开了。

### EXERCISES

- I. For each word or phrase under A find one with similar meaning under B:

#### A

#### B

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 1. remain     | 1. spread                                 |
| 2. distribute | 2. go in different directions             |
| 3. curse      | 3. look at something quickly and secretly |
| 4. load       | 4. a small package                        |
| 5. peep       | 5. give out                               |
| 6. slip       | 6. regard                                 |
| 7. packet     | 7. prison                                 |
| 8. scatter    | 8. use bad language against               |
| 9. look upon  |   |

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 10. light up  | 9. continue to be |
| 11. get round | 10. give secretly |
| 12. jail      | 11. become bright |
|               | 12. heavy weight  |

II. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct statements according to the text:

1. The author of the story is
  - 1) Charles Dickens.
  - 2) Maxim Gorky.
  - 3) Alphonse Daudet.
2. The story describes
  - 1) German life in the 19th century.
  - 2) the life of the French revolutionaries.
  - 3) Russian life on the eve of the 1905 Revolution.
3. Mother didn't light the stove that day, because
  - 1) there was no more coal in her house.
  - 2) she was ill in bed.
  - 3) her son had been arrested.
4. That evening Yegor Ivanovich came in, with his coat collar turned up and his cap pulled low. He was afraid that
  - 1) the policemen might recognize him.
  - 2) he would catch cold.
  - 3) his friends would see him and ask him to visit them.
5. If the leaflets stopped appearing at the factory, the policemen would think that



- 1) there were no more revolutionaries at the factory.
  - 2) the workers must be afraid of them.
  - 3) Pavel must have been the person who had been distributing the leaflets.
6. The workman knew that the old woman selling hot noodles was a comrade of theirs when she
- 1) entered the factory yard.
  - 2) gave the password.
  - 3) showed them some of the leaflets.
7. Mother did not agree to Yegor's proposal to have a talk with the pedlar, because
- 1) the pedlar would not work for the revolution.
  - 2) the pedlar was not bold enough to take the leaflets to the factory.
  - 3) the pedlar talked too much.
8. Mother decided to
- 1) have a talk with one of her neighbours.
  - 2) take over her son's work herself.
  - 3) ask one of her friends to take the leaflets regularly to the factory.
9. The next day Mother came to the factory gates without any leaflets on her, because
- 1) she had no more.
  - 2) she was afraid to take them again.
  - 3) she knew the police would use their heads and search her.