

高级中学课本

英语

第三册
(选修)

人民教育出版社

SENIOR 3

(京)新登字 113 号

高级中学课本

英 语

第 三 册

(选 修)

人民教育出版社外语室英语组编

*

人民教育出版社出版

北京出版社重印

北京市新华书店发行

中国青年出版社印刷厂印刷

*

开本 787×1092 1/32 印张 9.75 字数 202 000

1995 年 11 月第 2 版 1996 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

印数 1—50 000

ISBN 7-107-01225-8
G·2532(课) 定价:5.40 元

如发现印装质量问题影响阅读请与印厂联系

电话:65026461 转技质科

调整使用说明

《高级中学课本英语第三册(选修)》是根据国家教育委员会教基[90]004号文件印发《现行普通高中教学计划的调整意见》的通知和1990年印发的《全日制中学英语教学大纲(修订本)》规定的有关精神编订的,供五年制或六年制中学高中三年级英语选修课一学年使用。

《高级中学课本英语第二册》的第13—16课作为第1—4课移至本册书第1课前。本书第1—8课改为第5—12课接第4课后面。原第9—12课删去不学。

本册由胡文静、刘岩编订。

北京外国语学院邓炎昌教授审订。

1991年9月

CONTENTS

LESSON 1 MADAME CURIE AND RADIUM.....	1
LESSON 2 THE GIFTS.....	16
LESSON 3 THE GIFTS (Continued)	34
LESSON 4 ADVENTURE ON HIGHWAY	66
.....	49
LESSON 5 PERSEVERANCE	63
LESSON 6 A GERMAN STAMP.....	89
LESSON 7 ON READING.....	113
LESSON 8 THREE GOLD MEDALS FOR WILMA	136
LESSON 9 THE SNAKE IN THE SLEEPING BAG.....	158
LESSON 10 MY TEACHER	180
LESSON 11 THE TRIAL.....	207
LESSON 12 CHARLES DARWIN.....	236
VOCABULARY	260
SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS.....	286
1. FACE TO FACE WITH DANGER...286	
2. PAPER AND ITS USES.....	291

3. STICK-UP	295
4. THE EARTHWORM	299
5. A GIFT FOR MOTHER'S DAY.....	302

LESSON ONE

MADAME CURIE AND RADIUM

Madame Curie will always be remembered as the discoverer of the element radium.

A certain scientist had discovered that a metal called uranium gave off a kind of radiation, which Marie Curie was later to call radioactivity. But where did this radiation come from, and what was it like? This was what she set out to discover. She did experiment after experiment. There was failure, a little success, a little more failure, a little more success. All seemed to prove that in the mineral which she was examining there was some source of radiation which man knew nothing about.

Four years before this, Marie had expressed her thoughts in words much like this: "Life is not easy for any of us. We must work, and above all we must believe in ourselves. We

must believe that each one of us is able to do something well, and that, when we discover what this something is, we must work until we succeed." This something in Madame Curie's own life was to lead science down a new path to a great discovery.

At this time her husband left his own laboratory work, in which he had been very successful, and joined her in her search for this unknown radiation. In 1898 they declared that they believed there was something in nature which gave out radiation. To this something, still unseen, they gave the name radium. All this was very interesting, but it was against the beliefs of some of the scientists of that day. These scientists were very polite to the two Curies, but did not believe them. The common feeling among them was, "Show us some radium, and we will believe you."

There was an old building at the back of the university where Pierre Curie had been working. Its walls and roof were made of wood and glass. It was furnished with some old

tables, a blackboard, and an old stove. It was not much better than a shed, and no one else seemed to want it. The Curies moved in and set up their laboratory and workshops. Here for four very difficult years they worked every moment that they could spare, weighing and boiling and measuring and calculating and thinking. They believed that radium was hidden somewhere in the mass of mineral dirt which was sent to them from far away. But where?

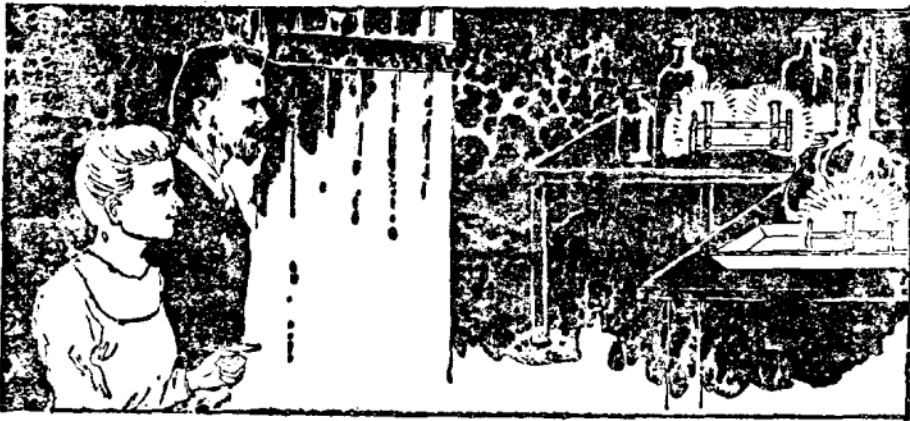


The shed was hot in summer and cold in winter, and when it rained, water dripped from the ceiling. But in spite of all the discomforts,

the Curies worked on. For them these were the four happiest years of their lives.

Then, one evening in 1902, as husband and wife sat together in their home, Marie Curie said: "Let's go down there for a moment." It was nine o'clock and they had been "down there" only two hours before. But they put on their coats and were soon walking along the street to the shed. Pierre turned the key in the lock and opened the door. "Don't light the lamps," said Marie, and they stood there in the darkness. "Look!...Look!"

And there, glowing with a faint blue light in the glass test-tubes on the tables, was the mysterious something which they had worked so hard to find: Radium.



WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

Madame [*'mædəm*] *n.* (用在非英语民族的已婚妇女姓名前)夫人

Curie [*'kjuəri*] 居里(姓)

radium [*'reidjəm*] *n.* 镭

discoverer [*dis'kʌvərə*] *n.* 发现者

element [*'elimənt*] *n.* 元素;要素;成分

discover [*dis'kʌvə*] *vt.* 发现,看出;暴露;显示

vi. 有所发现

metal [*'metl*] *n.* 金属

uranium [*ju'reinjəm*] *n.* 铀

radiation [*,reidi'eifən*] *n.* 辐射;射线

Marie [*'ma:ri, mə'ri:*] 玛丽(女名)

radioactivity [*'reidiəuæk'tiviti*] *n.* 放射性;放射(现象)

set out 开始;着手

failure [*'feiljə*] *n.* 失败

mineral [*'minərəl*] *n.* 矿物;矿石

source [*sɔ:s*] *n.* 来源;根源

word *n.* 话;言词;单词

above all 首先;首要;最重要的是

believe in 相信;信任

succeed [*sək'si:d*] *vt. & vi.* 成功;继续

path [*pa:θ*] *n.* 道路;路程;小道

successful [sək'sesful] *adj.* 成功的;有成就的
unseen ['ʌn'si:n] *adj.* 未看见的;未被发现的,看不见的
belief [bi'li:f] *n.* 相信;信念;信仰
Pierre [pi(:)'eə, piə] 皮埃尔(人名)
furnish ['fə:niʃ] *vt.* 装备;(用家具等)布置
stove *n.* 火炉
shed *n.* 棚;小屋
move in 迁入
spare [speə] *vt.* 节省;抽出(时间)
boil [bɔil] *vi.* & *vt.* (使水或其他液体) 沸腾,(水)开
calculate ['kælkjuleit] *vt.* & *vi.* 计算
mass [mæs] *n.* (聚成一体的)团,块
drip *vt.* & *vi.* 漏下;(使)滴下
ceiling ['si:liŋ] *n.* 天花板;顶篷
in spite of 不管;不顾
discomfort [dis'kʌmfət] *n.* 不舒适;不安
vt. 使不舒适;使不安
glow [gləu] *vi.* 灼热;发光
faint [feint] *adj.* 暗淡的;微弱的
test-tube ['testtju:b] *n.* 试管
mysterious [mis'tiəriəs] *adj.* 神秘的

NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. Madame Curie will always be remembered as the

discoverer of the element radium. 居里夫人这位镭元素的发现者，将永远为人们所怀念。

2. A certain scientist had discovered that a metal called uranium gave off a kind of radiation, which Marie Curie was later to call radioactivity. 有一位科学家曾经发现，一种叫铀的金属放出一种辐射，后来玛丽·居里把这种现象称为放射性。

called uranium 是过去分词短语作定语，修饰 metal，相当于 which was called uranium.

句中 which 指 that 引导的从句。

3. All seemed to prove that in the mineral which she was examining there was some source of radiation which man knew nothing about. 这一切似乎证明了，在她正在检验的矿物里，存在着人类对其情况还一无所知的某种辐射源。

4. We must believe that each one of us is able to do something well, and that, when we discover what this something is, we must work until we succeed. 我们应当相信我们每一个人都能做成一些事，而当我们发现这事是什么的时候，我们就要坚持干下去，直到成功。

5. This something in Madame Curie's own life was to lead science down a new path to a great discovery. 居里夫人自己一生中所做的这些事，将把科学引到

一个通向伟大发现的新途径。

6. Here for four very difficult years they worked every moment that they could spare, weighing and boiling and measuring and calculating and thinking. 就在这里, 他们非常艰难地工作了四年, 把他们能抽出的每一分钟时间都用上了, 称呀, 煮呀, 量呀, 计算呀, 思考呀。

every moment... 用作状语, 表示时间; weighing and boiling... 也用作状语, 表示方式, 都是修饰 worked 的。此处 and...and...and...and...的多次重复是一种修词手段, 表示没完没了, 天天这样做。

7. Then, one evening in 1902, as husband and wife sat together in their home, ...后来, 1902年的一个晚上, 夫妻俩在家里坐在一起的时候,

注意: husband and wife 前没有冠词。当两个或两个以上的名词用 and 连接时, 如果带有对比的含义或习惯上总是在一起使用, 常省去冠词。如:

Father and son attended the meeting together.
父子俩一起出席了会议。

The two were like teacher and student, though they were the same age. 两人虽然年龄相同, 却象师生一样。

8. And there, glowing with a faint blue light in the glasstest-tubes on the tables, was the mysterious something which they had worked so hard to find;

Radium. 在那儿, 在桌上的玻璃试管里, 正闪烁着微弱的蓝光, 这就是他们付出了极其艰辛的劳动要寻找的那种神秘的东西: 镭。

这是一个倒装句。the mysterious something 是主语, 副词 there 是状语; 修饰由后面的助动词 was 和 glowing 构成的谓语。radium 是 something 的同位语。

EXERCISES

I. Pick out the correct statement from each group and underline it, then ask questions on it:

Model:

- 1) Madame Curie was born in a small town in France and had her higher education in Paris.
- 2) Madame Curie grew up in Germany and received her higher education in Berlin.
- 3) Madame Curie was born in a teacher's family in Poland(波兰)in 1867. At the age of 24, she entered the University of Paris.

Questions: In what kind of family was Madame Curie born?

Where did she get her higher education?

1. 1) Madame Curie will always be remembered as the discoverer of the element uranium.
- 2) Madame Curie will always be remembered

for her discovery of the element radium.

- 3) Madame Curie became world famous for her discovery of radiation.
2. 1) Pierre Curie left his own laboratory work because he had not been very successful in it.
 - 2) Pierre Curie left his own laboratory work and joined his wife in the search for the unknown source of radiation because he thought it very important.
 - 3) Pierre Curie thought that it was not worth going on with his own laboratory work, so he stopped to join in his wife's research work.
3. 1) The Curies announced in 1898 that they believed there was in nature another element which gave out radiation and that they would try to find out what it was.
 - 2) The Curies declared in 1898 that they had found out a new element which gave out radiation and they named it radium.
 - 3) The Curies said in 1898 that they must believe in themselves and must work until they succeeded in finding the new element: polonium(钋).

4. 1) The building in which the Curies worked was very old. It was unfurnished. There were holes in the roof and walls. It was in terrible condition.

2) The old building in which the Curies did their laboratory work was well furnished. It was rather satisfactory(令人满意的).

3) The laboratory where the Curies worked was poorly furnished. It was not much better than a shed, hot in summer and cold in winter.

5. 1) The Curies spent the four happiest years in their lives working hard in the shed till one evening in 1902, when they succeeded in finding the mysterious something:radium.

2) The Curies had worked hard for more than five years in the shed before they discovered radium in 1902.

3) The Curies started their search for the unknown radioactive element in 1899 and worked on for three years in the shed. In 1902 they found what they wanted:radium.

II. For each word or phrase in Column B find a word or a phrase of similar meaning in Column A:

A

B

1. discover — a way
2. path — find out by working with numbers
3. drip — find out
4. faint — give out heat and light
5. believe in — have faith or trust
6. above all — most important of all
7. glow — weak
8. calculate — fall in drops

III. Translate the last two paragraphs of the text into Chinese

IV. Put the following sentences into Chinese, paying special attention to the italicized words:

1. Those who are *against* the plan please raise your hands.
2. He stood leaning *against* the door.
3. I raised the boy's head *against* my knee.
4. They often support one player or team *against* another.
5. They were running *against* the wind.
6. Tom took the job *against* his will.

V. Translate the sentences in Column I into Chinese and those in Column II into English:

I

II

1. This was what she *set*
1. 今年冬天我们着手写一