

ENGLISH



高级中学课本

英语

第五册

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英 语

第五册

(供高中开始学习英语的班级用)

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LESSON ONE

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

The Great Wall of China, the longest wall in the world, runs across north China like a huge dragon. It winds its way from west to east, across deserts, over mountains, through valleys, till at last it reaches the sea. It is one of the wonders of the world. And it was one of the few man-made objects on earth that could be seen by the astronauts who landed on the moon.



The Great Wall has a history of over twenty centuries. The first part of it was built during the Spring and Autumn Period(770B.C. — 476 B.C.). During the Warring States Period (475 B.C. — 221 B.C.), more walls

• 1 •

were put up to defend the borders of the different kingdoms.

In 221 B.C., the kingdom of Qin united the different parts of China into one empire. To keep the enemy out of his empire, Emperor Qin Shi Huang had all the walls joined up. Thus the Great Wall came into being. Since then, it has often been added to, rebuilt and repaired.

The Great Wall, which is called in Chinese "The Ten-Thousand-*li* Great Wall", is about 6,000 kilometres long, 6-7 metres high and 4-5 metres wide. In most places it is wide enough for five horses or ten men to walk side by side along the top.

Every few hundred metres along the Wall there are watchtowers, where soldiers used to keep watch. When the enemy came, fires were lit and at the same time guns were fired to warn soldiers at other towers.

It was very difficult to build and rebuild such a great wall over wild and distant country without any modern machines. All the work had to be done by hand. Many people were forced to work on the wall far away from

their homes. Conditions were terrible. Thousands of men died and were buried under the wall they built. The Great Wall was made not only of stone and earth, but of the flesh and blood of millions of men.

After the Great Wall was rebuilt hundreds of years ago, no more work was done on it until the People's Republic of China was founded. After that parts of the Wall were repaired. On both sides of it new cities appeared. Trees were planted, and deserts became grasslands. The old Great Wall took on a new look.

Today the Great Wall has become a place of interest not only to the Chinese people but also to people from all over the world. Many of them have come to know the famous Chinese saying: "He who does not reach the Great Wall is not a true man."

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

dragon ['dræɡən] *n.* 龙

wind [waɪnd] (*wound*

[waʊnd], *wound* 或

winded, winded) *vt.* 绕;

盘绕; 使弯曲前进

vi. 弯曲前进, 迂回

till *prep. & conj.* 直到……

为止; 在……以前, 直到……

(才) (用在否定句中)

wonder ['wʌndə] *n.* 奇迹;
奇观
land *vt. & vi.* (使)上岸,
(使)登陆; (使)降落
history ['hɪstəri] *n.* 历史
period ['piəriəd] *n.* 时期;
周期; 期间
war (warred, warring) *vi.*
作战; 打仗
n. 战争; 战争状态
defend [dɪ'fend] *vt.* 防守;
保卫
border ['bɔ:də] *n.* 边缘; 边
界; 国境
kingdom ['kɪŋdəm] *n.* 王国
empire ['empaɪə] *n.* 帝国;
帝权
emperor ['empərə] *n.* 皇帝
thus *adv.* 如此; 这样; 因而
repair [rɪ'peə] *vt.* 修理; 维修
watchtower ['wɒtʃtaʊə] *n.*
了望塔
light (lit, lit 或 lighted,
lighted) *vt.* 点燃; 照亮
vi. 点着
gun *n.* 炮; 枪
tower ['taʊə] *n.* 塔
distant ['dɪstənt] *adj.* 远;

远隔; 久远的
condition[kən'dɪʃən] *n.* 条件
bury ['beri] *vt.* 埋葬; 埋藏
flesh *n.* 肉; 肉体; 人体
republic [rɪ'pʌblɪk] *n.* 共
和国
found *vt.* 建立; 缔造; 创立
appear [ə'piə] *vi.* 出现, 显
露; 来到
grassland ['grɑ:slænd] *n.*
草地; 草原; 牧场
interest ['ɪntrɪst] *n.* 兴趣;
关心; 利益
saying ['seɪɪŋ] *n.* 谚语; 俗
话; 格言

* * *

run across 穿过
put up 建起(立)
keep ... out of 置……之外
join up 联结起来
come into being (事物、局
面)形成, 产生; 成立
add to 增
side by side 肩并肩地
used to 过去常常, 过去惯常
keep watch 守望; 值班; 放哨
the People's Republic of
China 中华人民共和国

NOTES

1. The Great Wall of China, the longest wall in the world, runs across north China like a huge dragon. 中国长城, 世界上最长的城墙, 象一条巨龙, 穿过中国的北部。

run 在这里是“伸展”、“穿过”的意思。如:

The river runs across the plain(平原). 这条河横跨平原。

The railway runs along the river bank. 这条铁路沿河岸而行。

句中 the longest wall in the world 是 The Great Wall of China 的同位语。把一个名词或代词(或名词性的短语或从句)放在另一名词或代词之后, 用以说明前者的性质或情况, 与前者共同充当同一个句子成分, 这样的名词或代词叫做同位语。如:

Mr Smith, our new teacher, is an American. 我们的新老师, 史密斯先生, 是一位美国人。

2. It winds its way from west to east, across deserts, over mountains, through valleys, till at last it reaches the sea. 它从西到东, 蜿蜒前进, 横过沙漠, 越过山岭, 穿过山谷, 最后到达大海。

wind its way 是“蜿蜒前进”的意思。如:

The river winds (its way) to the sea. 那条河蜿蜒地流入大海。

3. the Spring and Autumn Period(770B. C. —476 B. C.)
春秋时期(公元前 770 年—公元前 476 年)

770 B. C. —476 B. C. 即 from 770 B. C. to 476 B. C.
770 B. C. 读作: ['sevn 'sevn 'əu 'bi: 'si:] 或 ['sevn
'sevnti 'bi: 'si:]; 476 B. C. 读作: ['fə: 'sevn 'siks bi:
'si:] 或 ['fə: 'sevnti 'siks 'bi: 'si:]。

B. C. 是 before Christ [kraist] 的缩写, 指“公元前”。Christ 是指 Jesus['dʒi:zəs] Christ 耶稣基督。

4. the Warring States Period (475 B. C. — 221 B. C.)
战国时期(公元前 475 年—公元前 221 年)

5. To keep the enemy out of his empire, Emperor Qin Shi Huang had all the walls joined up. 为了防御敌人入侵帝国, 秦始皇令人把所有城墙连接了起来。

To keep the enemy out of his empire 是不定式短语作状语。这里把它提到句首, 是为了强调谓语动词所表示的动作的目的性。如:

To build our great country, we must study even harder. 为了建设我们伟大的祖国, 我们必须更加努力地学习。

keep somebody out of 意思是“使某人置身于……之外”、“使某人不进入”。如:

Keep the children out of trouble while their parents are away. 在这些孩子的家长不在的时候, 不要让他们出事儿。

6. Thus the Great Wall came into being. 长城就这样形成了。

come into being 形成、产生。如:

Do you know when railways came into being in China? 你知道中国是什么时候开始修建铁路的吗?

7. The Ten Thousand li Great Wall 万里长城。

8. In most places it is wide enough for five horses or ten men to walk side by side along the top. 长城上多数地方很宽, 足够 5 匹马或 10 个人在上面并排而行。

9. Every few hundred metres along the Wall there are watchtowers, where soldiers used to keep watch. 城墙上每隔几百米就设有岗楼, 过去常有士兵看守。

句中 where 引导的从句是非限制性定语从句, 修饰 watchtowers。

used 后接带 to 的不定式, 表示过去经常或习惯于做某事, 但现在已不做了。如:

She used to go there every morning. 她过去每天早晨常去那里。

He used to live in Shanghai. 他过去常住在上海。

keep (a) watch 看守; 放哨。watch 在这里是名词。

10. All the work had to be done by hand. 所有这些活儿都得用手来干。

to be done 是动词不定式的被动形式。不定式的被动形式是由 to be 加过去分词构成, 表示被动的动作。如:

What's to be done next? 下一步该做什么?

11. The Great Wall was made not only of stone and earth, but of the flesh and blood of millions of men. 长城不仅是用土石, 而且是用数百万人的血肉筑成的。

12. The old Great Wall took on a new look. 古老的长城面貌焕然一新。(或: 呈现出新的面貌)

take on 在这里是“呈现(新面貌等)”的意思。

13. Many of them have come to know the famous Chinese saying: “He who does not reach the Great Wall is not a true man”. 许多人都知道这句中国名言: “不到长城非好汉”。

EXERCISES

1. Read the following:

<i>n.</i>	<i>adj.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>adj.</i>
east	eastern	day	daily
west	western	week	weekly
north	northern	month	monthly
south(南方)	southern(南方的)	year	yearly

2. For each word or phrase in Column I find a phrase with similar meaning in Column II:

I

- 1) object
- 2) defend
- 3) period
- 4) terrible
- 5) grassland
- 6) astronaut

II

- 1) very bad
- 2) time with a beginning and an end
- 3) to keep safe from harm
- 4) to make somebody do
- 5) a thing that can be seen or touched
- 6) next to one another

- 7) side by side 7) to fix one's attention on
8) to force to do 8) a person who travels through space
9) keep watch 9) a large piece of land which is covered with grass
13. Put the following into English, paying attention to the correct use of prepositions:

4. Underline each clause in the following sentences and tell its function:

5. Complete each of the following sentences according to the text:

- 1) The Great Wall of China runs across ____.
a) east China b) north China c) deserts
- 2) The Wall could be seen by the astronauts who landed ____.
a) on earth b) on the spaceship
c) on the moon
- 3) The Great Wall has a history of ____.
a) more than twenty centuries
b) thirty centuries
c) twelve centuries
- 4) The first part of the Wall was built ____.
a) during the empire of Qin Shi Huang
b) during the Spring and Autumn Period
c) during the Warring States Period
- 5) ____ united the different parts of China into one empire.
a) The different kingdoms
b) Qin Shi Huang
c) The kingdom of Qin
- 6) Emperor Qin Shi Huang had all the walls joined up in order to ____.
a) keep the enemy out of his empire
b) make friends with other kingdoms
c) make the walls easy to repair

- 7) The Wall is about ____.
- a) 6,000 kilometres long, 4-5 metres high and 6-7 metres wide
 - b) 6,000 kilometres long, 6-7 metres high and 4-5 metres wide
 - c) 60,000 kilometres long, 6-7 metres high and 4-5 metres wide
- 8) ____ it is wide enough for five horses or ten men to walk side by side along the top.
- a) In some places
 - b) In most places
 - c) In the eastern part of the Wall
- 9) Every few hundred metres along the Wall there are ____.
- a) a group of soldiers
 - b) watchtowers
 - c) many guns
- 10) Thousands of men died and were buried under the wall they built because ____.
- a) they had a war
 - b) they killed each other
 - c) the conditions were so terrible
- 11) The Great Wall was made not only of stone and earth, but of ____.
- a) the flesh and blood of millions of soldiers
 - b) the flesh and blood of millions of men and women
 - c) the flesh and blood of millions of men
- 12) The old Great Wall took on a new look ____.

a) after the People's Republic of China was founded

b) during the Spring and Autumn Period

c) during the Warring States Period

6. Translate the following sentences into English:

1) 中国长城是世界奇迹之一。

2) 我还记得那句中国名言：“不到长城非好汉”。

3) 在楼的两旁出现了一些新的店铺。(appear)

4) 当你爬过那座山，穿过那个山谷，你不仅可以看到一个人造湖，还可以看到一座高塔。

5) 你看到刚才并排坐在这里的两个法国女孩子吗？(side by side)

6) 他想当一名战士去守卫祖国的边界。(defend)

7) 不要强迫他去做他不愿意做的事。(force)

7. Fill in the blanks with the verbs in brackets in proper tenses and voices:

Last Sunday Tom and I ____ (go) to visit the Great Wall of China. Since I ____ never ____ (see) the Wall before, I ____ (be) quite excited.

After a long ride we ____ (reach) the mountains. As we ____ (make) a turn, the Great Wall suddenly ____ (appear). Tom and I both ____ (shout), “The Great Wall, look!” It ____ (be) just like one of the pictures in my history book.

It ____ (say) that the Great Wall ____ (be) the longest wall that ____ ever ____ (build). It ____

(run) across north China like a huge dragon and it
— (have) a history of more than twenty centuries!

Tom — (tell) me all he — (know) about the Wall. I — hardly — (can believe) that the Wall — (build) by hand! Tom also — (explain) to me that no more work — (do) on the Wall until the People's Republic of China — (found). After that parts of the Wall — (repair). Trees — (plant) here and there. The old Great Wall — (take) on a new look.

It was almost dark when we — (get) back. We really — (enjoy) ourselves that day.