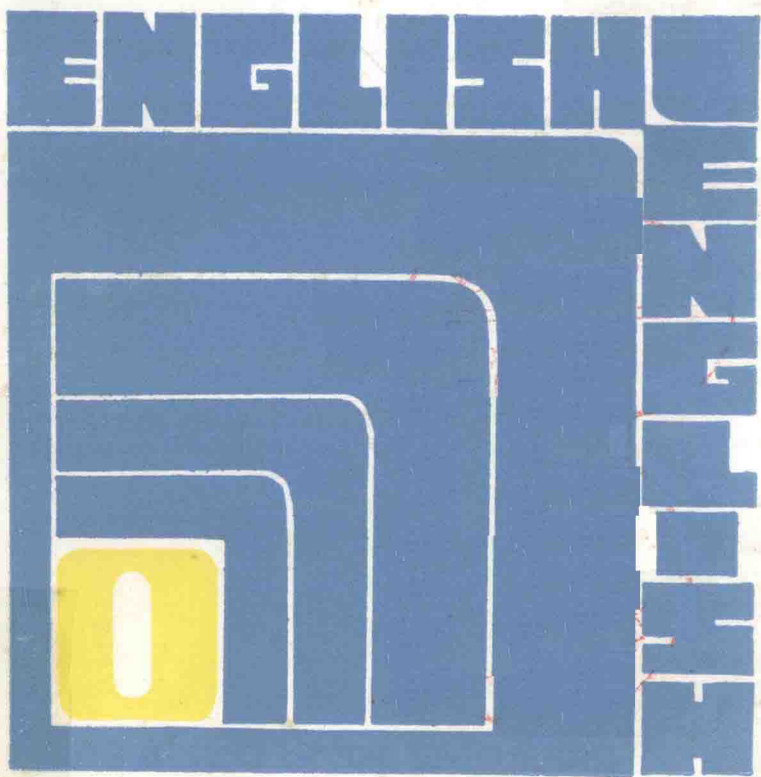


高中英语教与学

(第一册)



湖南大学出版社

要 容 内

高中英语教与学

新编本第一册

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内 容 提 要

本书为配合1985年秋季开始使用的高中英语第一册正式教材的教与学而编写。每课包括下列三个方面的内容。它们是：

(一) 重点词汇和句型——这一部份是根据课本中出现的语言现象提出来的，只起一个提示作用，未必能完全切中要害，仅供读者参考。

(二) 课文补充注释——这一部份是对课本注释的补充。凡课本中已经注释了的，本书一般不再重复。对一些语法现象的分析，旨在减少阅读理解时的困难，以便读者能尽快熟悉和模仿各种句型与结构，提高运用英语的能力。

(三) 补充练习——这一部份包括阅读理解练习和语言知识练习两种。

如果这些资料对读者有所助益，便达到了本书的目的。

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新编本第一册

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(告忠) 见意出界事某为

LESSON ONE

HOW MARX LEARNED

FOREIGN LANGUAGES

重点词汇和句型

1. improve; make or become better 提高; 改善
2. encourage; give courage or hope to 鼓励
3. follow; come or go after 接着; 跟随
4. master; gain as a skill 精通; 掌握
5. grasp; understand with the mind 领会
6. force sb. to do sth.; make sb. do sth. 迫使某人做某事
7. before long; after a short period of time; soon 不久以后; 很快
8. move on; move to another place; go further 继续迁移; 继续前进
9. go on to do sth.; follow up one thing with another 接着做某事
10. make progress; improve in 取得进步
11. be sure about; be certain of 对……有把握; 确信
12. keep on doing sth.; continue doing sth.; do sth. repeatedly 继续做某事; 反复做某事
13. give advice on sth.; give opinion on what to do

就某事提出意见 (忠告)

14. translate...into; change from one language into another 把……译成……
15. He made London the base for his revolutionary work.
16. He made such rapid progress that before long he began to write articles in English for an American newspaper.
17. He found it important to study the situation in Russia.

课文补充注释

1. ..., he was forced to leave his homeland for political reasons.

1) force是一个可带不定式作宾语补语的动词。force sb. to do sth.: 强迫、迫使某人做某事。如:

They forced him to change his mind. 他们迫使他改变主意。

如把句子变成被动语态, 就成了:

He was forced to change his mind. 他被迫改变了主意。

2) “祖国”在英语中除了可用 homeland表示外, 还可
用 motherland, fatherland, one's country,
one's native country等表示。

2. He stayed in Belgium for a few years. 他在比利时居住了几年。

stay 表示“短期逗留”、“暂住”；表示长期居住，则要用动词live。如：

I'll stay with my grandmother for a few days. 我要在奶奶家住几天。

Those who have lived long in large cities wish to go to the country. 长住大城市的人很想到乡村去。

3. Before long he had to move on again. 不久，他不得不再度搬迁。

1) 注意before long与long before 在意义上的区别：

before long: 不久以后；很快 (after a short period of time; soon)

We'll see that film before long. 我们不久就会看那部电影。

long before: 很久以前 (a long time ago)

We saw that film long before. 我们很久以前就看了那部电影。

2) move on; 继续前进；继续迁移 (go further; move to another place)。

The world is moving on. 世界在不断前进。

I don't like the house; I'm going to move on. 我不喜欢这房子，我想继续搬家。

4. ...and made London the base for his revolutionary work. 他把伦敦作为他从事革命工作的基地。

学习英语应注意动词的搭配特点。动词 make 作为使

役动词，可带下列几种宾语补足语形式。

a) 带省 to 的不定式作宾语补足语，意思是“使……做某事”：

What makes you think so? 什么使你这样想呢？

b) 带形容词作宾语补足语，意思是“使……成为……”：

I would make him very rich. 我将使他非常富有。

c) 带名词作宾语补足语，意思是“使……成为……”：

I would make him king over the earth. 我就让他当世界之王。

5. He started working hard to improve it.

动词 start 和 begin 后面都可接不定式或动名词作宾语，意义差别不大。但如果表示有意识地“开始做某事”，或要说明动作的持续性时，则多用动名词。如：

He started writing (to write) his composition. 他着手写文章。

6. She started working at that factory at 13.

她十三岁时就开始在该厂干活。

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

1) such...that 与 so...that 同义（如此……以致……），

用来引导结果状语从句。但它们在搭配上不同：

such + (形容词 +) 名词 + that 从句

so + 形容词 (或副词) + that 从句

...a snail. He ran so fast that I couldn't catch him.

...= He was such a good runner that I couldn't catch him. 他跑得那么快，我赶不上他。

... They were so busy that they forgot their meal.

...= They were such busy men that they forgot their meal. 他们忙得连吃饭都忘了。

注意：such 后面接单数可数名词时，要写成“such+a+单数可数名词”形式，如可以说 such a fine day，不能说 a such fine day。但还要注意，

不能说 such a rapid progress，只能说 such rapid progress，因为 progress 是不可数名词。

(2) make progress: 获得进步

Study well and make progress every day.
好好学习，天天向上。

Light industry has made much progress in the last few years. 近几年来，轻工业已有很大的发展。

7. ...Engels wrote him a letter and praised him for ...

1) “给某人写信”有下面几种表达形式：

write sb. a letter; write a letter to sb.;

write sb.;

2) 介词 for 常用来表示“表扬”、“奖赏”、“批评”、“处罚”等原因。如：

The boy was criticized for telling a lie.

那小孩因撒谎而受到了批评。

8. Engels' praise had greatly encouraged him.

以-s 结尾的复数名词的所有格形式是只在词尾加“'”，如：the boys' room。但以-s 结尾的专有名词，如人名，一般可在词尾加“'s”或“'”构成所有格形式，读作[iz]。如Engels's (或Engels') works ['engəlsiz wə:ks]。

9. However, he went on to explain that he was not too sure about two things—the grammar and some of the idioms. 不过，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) go on to do sth. : 干完了一件事后，接着又去干另外一件事 (follow up one thing with another)。如：

I learned to speak French and then went on to teach myself Spanish. 我首先学讲法语，后来接着自学了西班牙语。

2) be sure about (of) : 对……有把握；确信 (be certain of)。如：

As we have been practising regularly, we are sure about winning the game this time. 我们一直在练习，这次有把握获胜。

He is sure of success. 他确信能成功。

10. In the years that followed, Marx kept on studying English and using it. 因原书第“四”页

1) 句中that followed是个定语从句,修饰years, 等于
in the following years.

2) keep on doing sth.: 可表示“继续做某事 (continue doing sth.)”和“反复做某事 (doing sth. repeatedly)”两个意思。也可以说 keep doing sth., 只不过前者比后者语气更强或含有坚持的意味。应注意 keep (on) 后只能接动词的-ing形式, 不接不定式。如:

My parents kept on encouraging me to study. 我父母总是鼓励我好好学习。

I don't know what's wrong with me today;
I kept breaking things. 我不知道我今天怎么了,
老是把东西打破。

11. When he wrote one of his great works—The Civil War in France, he had mastered English so well that he was able to write the book in the language.

名词 work 有多种用法和意义, 使用时应注意:

a) 作“工作”和“职业”解时, 是不可数名词。如:
I have a lot of work to do today.
我今天有许多工作要做。

He found work at the bank. 他在那家
银行里找到了工作。

b) 作“著作”和“作品”解时, 是可数名词。常用
复数形式, 也可用单数形式。如,

the works of Shakespeare 莎士比亚的作

产品，是人造出来的。bawolled followed 中国 (1)

This is a great work of art. 这是一件伟大的艺术品。 : this going no keep on doing sth. (con)

c) 作“工厂”解时，只能用复数形式，但常被看作单数名词，可以和不定冠词连用。如：

a steel works 钢厂 不只

The glass works is (are) near the station. 那家玻璃厂在火车站附近。 不

d) 作“工事”、“堡垒”解时，用复数形式。如：

break through the enemy's works

突破敌人的工事 I don't know when

12. He found it important to study the situation

in Russia, ... 西

这是一个含有“动词+it(形式宾语)+形容词(宾语补语)+不定式(真正宾语)”结构的句子(见课文注释5)。

除动词 find 外，还有一些可带形容词作宾语补语的动词，

如 feel, think, make 等，也可构成这种结构。如：

He felt it impossible to finish the job in time.

他觉得要按时完成这项工作是不可能的。 (s)

13. He had learned enough to read articles and

reports in Russian. 他已学到能够阅读俄文文章和报

告的程度了。 He found work at the

句中的 enough 是副词，修饰 had learned，说明程度。它后面的不定式是结果状语。又如： (d)

When the sun is down, the stars are bright

enough to be seen. 太阳下山之后，星星就亮得可以

看见了。

enough 在句中可有几种不同用法:

a) 作名词: 足够; 充分

I've had enough, thank you. 我吃饱了, 谢谢你。

b) 作形容词: 足够的; 充分的。通常放在所修饰的名词前面, 也可放在后面:

Have I got time enough (或 enough time) to go to the bank? 我要去银行, 时间够吗?

c) 作副词: 足够地; 充分地。放在所修饰的形容词、副词或动词后面:

I'd like to be a singer, but I don't think I've got a good enough voice. 我很想成为一个歌唱家, 但是我觉得我的嗓子不够好。

You don't get up early enough. 你起床不够早。

Have you played enough? 你玩够了吗?

“cannot (或 can never) be + adj. + enough” 和 “cannot (或 can never) do + adv. + enough” (见课本练习Ⅱ第2小题) 表示“越……越好”或“无论怎样……也不过分”一类意思。如:

We cannot be thankful enough to our Party. 我们对党感激不尽。

That which is good can never be done soon enough. 好事做得越快越好。

14. In one of his books, Marx gave some advice on

how to learn a foreign language.

1) advice 作“忠告”、“意见”解时，是不可数名词，故不能说 an advice, some advices, 要说 a piece of advice, some advice. 还要注意不要将名词 advice 与动词 advise 相混淆。

advice on sth.: 关于对某事的劝告、意见。

如:

The foreign teacher gave her advice on how to improve our English. 这位外籍教师对怎样提高我们的英语水平提出了她的意见。

I want your advice on this work. 我希望你对这件工作提出意见。

2) 介词 on 与 about 都可作“关于”讲，但它们各自侧重的意义不同。

on: 含有“专门论述”的意思。

about: 表示泛指有关的内容。

He spoke on monkeys. 他发表了论述猿类的讲话。

He spoke about monkeys. 他谈到了猿类。

有些词不可能含有“专门论述”的意思，后面只能接 about。如:

read about sth., quarrel about sth., hear about sth., tell sb. about sth., be careful about sth., a story about sth.

3) 介词后面的动词形式通常是动名词结构，不定式结构一般不作介词的宾语，但带疑问词的不定式结构通常

可作介词的宾语。如：

I'm thinking of what to do next.

= I'm thinking of what I should do next.

我在想下一步该做什么。

15. He said when a person is learning a foreign language, he mustn't always be translating everything into his own language.

1) 本句中动词 said 后面的部分都是作为 said 的宾语从句。一般来说，如主句谓语动词为过去时态，宾语从句的动词也应为过去时态。本句主句谓语动词为一般过去时，而宾语从句的动词用表示现在的时态，这是因为马克思所说的话被视为客观真理，他的思想是不朽的、永存的，所以用了现在时态。

2) 进行时态除了表示正在进行的动作外，还常用来表示说话人对主语所作行为的一种感情，如赞叹、厌烦等。在此种情况下，往往用 always 作状语。如：

He is always thinking of how he can do more for others. 他总是考虑怎样为他人做更多的事。（表示赞许）

He is always boasting. 他老爱说大话。
（表示不满）

You are always forgetting the important thing. 你老是把重要的事给忘了。（表示责备）

补充练习

1. Find words in the text that can complete the

following sentences,

- 1) Germany was Mark's _____ country.
- 2) During the First Civil War of China, Chairman Mao made the Jinggang Mountains the _____ for the revolutionary struggle.
- 3) The teacher _____ Li Ming for his rapid progress in English.
- 4) If you have some difficulty in reading and writing English, it shows that your English is _____.
- 5) Monday _____ Sunday.
- 6) Marx started working hard to improve his English when he got to England. After only a short time, he could write _____ in English for an American newspaper.
- 7) Wang Fei has improved his marks in school, that is, he has made _____ in his studies.
- 8) It is impossible for those who don't know English to read English novels, so we have to _____ them into their own languages.

2. Rewrite the following sentences, using the words and phrases given:

(各负责) grasp, improve, keep on doing sth.,
go on to do sth., be sure about

- 1) The students never stopped trying though they failed in the experiment.