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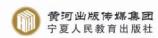
高中英语课文

无 障 碍 阅 读

GAOZHONG YINGYU KEWEN WUZHANGAI YUEDU

王贵龙 向文剑 🐠





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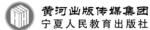
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著名语言学家吕叔湘先生在《使用语文是一种技能,贵在"习惯成自然"》一文中指出:"任何技能都必须具备两个特点:一是正确,二是熟练。……从某种意义上说,语言以及一切技能都是一种习惯。凡是习惯都是通过多次反复的实践养成的。"英语教学和英语学习也一样,要做到正确、熟练,必须置听说读写于一定的生活场景,反复实践、养成习惯,才能使学生真正获得英语思维和语言技能,进而实现英语课程蕴含的文化及应用价值。

但是,反观当前农村中小学的英语教学和英语学习,我们发现学用分离、听说读写的碎片化和语言应用的非生活化,将语言学习当作了知识的生硬灌输,把技能实践沦落为题海的机械识记,导致本应具有极强文化意味和运用价值的英语学科陷入无言和无声的困境,变成了教师教学和学生学习路上的"拦路虎"。同时,现行的人教版高中英语教材,存在选文成人化、体裁杂乱无章,生词超纲、复现率低等问题。很多学生从小学开始到高中毕业,虽然记了大量单词,也掌握了基本的语法,但大多数人仍然不会与人对话。所以,解决好语言学习的生活化、实用化,让学习者获得运用英语的"自由表达本能"就显得非常必要和十分迫切。

近年来,我市广大高中英语教师和教研员立足学校实际、学生实际,积极开展校本教研活动,学习研究同步,实践反思并重,在激发学生学习兴趣、提高英语教学效率方面做了大量工作,不仅促进了自身的专业化发展,而且推动了教育教学改革向纵深迈进。王贵龙、向文剑、张怀璧等老师编著的这本《高中英语课文无障碍阅读》一书,编排新颖、自成体系,内容丰富、学练结合,既是对现行教材及知识体系的深度思考和再创新,也是对普通高

中英语教学与研究的一次有益尝试和探索,更是他们多年来善于学习、认真思考、大胆实践的结果。全书针对普通高中课程标准实验教科书(人教版高中英语必修一至必修五,选修六至选修八),以原版课文为蓝本,将听说读写的训练融汇于英语思维能力的培养之中,共分八大版块,四十个单元,每个单元按照"课文透析·英汉互译""篇章结构""回归课文·高考链接""短语复现·强化记忆"和"难点透析"等五个小板块进行编排,同时将词汇、语法、阅读、写作糅合在一起,突出板块之间的相互联系和课内与课外的相互补充,目标清晰,关注运用,由浅入深,顾此及彼,强调文本解读的对话感,呈现出螺旋、阶梯式"攀登英语"的学习特性。能够帮助学生在阅读思考和动笔写作的过程中体验运用语法的快乐,从而锻造英语读解功力,知行合一,学以致用,为英语学习打下扎实基础。

故书不厌百回读,熟读深思子自知。为每个学生创造发展与成功的机会,这是学校教育教学的核心价值和神圣使命之所在。《高中英语课文无障碍阅读》一书的付梓,必将对推进教师专业化发展和英语教学有效性作出贡献。

学而时习,是为序。

路玉珊 庆阳市教育局教学研究室主任 2017 年 8 月 一般而言,一门语言的学习就其本身无非三个层次系统:语音层次系统、词汇层次系统和语法层次系统。在中国学校教育中,初、高中阶段的英语教学基本完成了语音和语法层次的教学过程,而词汇的积累和扩充则是一个几乎没有尽头的过程。由此而言,初、高中阶段于英语作为外语的学习是决定性的,因为规范这门外语实际操作运用的语法总成在此"生产"完成。或有人说学外语不应强调语法,大错特错。外语,毕竟在中国没有像汉语母语这样的运用环境,可耳濡目染则每日增益不能自己。学习者于其规则不可指望在潜移默化中默识或通晓,必须在听、说、读、写、译各环境中有意识地去发现运用规则(语法),而后在自己运用中才能合理合法(语法)。

甘肃省庆阳市自古以来世袭农耕,是陕甘宁边区革命根据 地的组成部分,也是甘肃唯一的革命老区。它地处黄河中下游黄 土高原沟壑区,自然条件艰苦。这里的孩子向来以吃苦耐劳见 长,肯背书,肯下功夫,而英语学习在他们这里基本全靠死记硬 背,哪怕不知道句中语法,不明白话语意思,这样的学习方式往 往事倍功半,效率低下。

王贵龙等老师厚积薄发,汲二十年从教之心得,凭自己对英语语法体系的通透理解,呕心沥血,精心打造了《高中英语课文无障碍阅读》这部著作,以教材课文目录顺序为经,以语法分析解读为纬,脉落清晰地讲授教材,详尽清楚到极致。于学生这将是一本不可多得的课外自学教材,于教师也无疑有助于解惑、提升他们的专业素养,特别是在革命老区英语师资不发达的庆阳地区。此书的出版实乃老区学生和家长们的一大喜事,它定能够实质性、大面积地帮助到一批又一批吃苦耐劳的学子们。

于私人交情方面,王贵龙老师在我于西北师大讲授的《普通语言学》课程课堂上相识。当时的王老师虽年轻好学,却已然是一位教坛老将。而在我的课堂上仍然谦虚谨慎,流露出无限的求知欲和积极向上的活力。王贵龙老师一心为教,全心服务学生,不懈进取提升自己也是以期更大程度地释放自己的正能量。他幽默风趣,教法灵活,深得学生厚爱。在此希望继本著作后他们能有更多、更优秀的著述出版,造福学子,造福老区人民。

孙永田 浙江大学宁波理工学院 大学英语教研室主任 宁波市外经贸局讲师 2017年8月14日于宁波大学园区图书馆

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高中英语必修一

第一单元 友 谊



ANNE'S BEST FRIEND

Do you want a friend whom (whom 引导定语从句,同时在定语从句中作 to 的宾语,tell sth. to sb.=tell sb. sth.) you could tell everything to, like (像) your deepest (最深的) feelings (情感) and thoughts (思想)? Or are you afraid that (sb be afraid that... 结构,that 引导宾语从句) your friend would laugh at (laugh at 嘲笑) you, or would not understand what (what 引导宾语从句,同时作 going through 的宾语) you are going through (go through 经受)? Anne Frank wanted the first kind, so (so 引导原因状语从句) she made her diary her best friend. (her best friend 是 made 的宾语补足语)

Anne lived in Amsterdam (阿姆斯特丹) in the Netherlands (荷兰) during World War II (在第二次世界大战期间). Her family was Jewish (犹太族的) so they had to hide (躲藏) or (否则) they would be caught by (would be caught by 过去将来时被动语态) the German Nazis (德国纳粹). She and her family hid away (hid 是 hide 的过去式, hide away 躲藏) for nearly (几乎) twenty-five months before (时间段+before+句子,往往翻译为……之后才……) they were discovered. During that time (在那段时间里) the only true friend was her diary. She said, "I don't want to set down (set down 记下) a series of (一系列) facts in a diary as (as 引导方式状语从句) most people do, but I want this diary itself (itself 是 diary 的同位语, want sb. / sth. to do... 希望某人 / 某事……) to be my friend, and I shall call my friend Kitty. (call sb. sth. 双宾语) "Now read how she felt after being (be 在介词 after 后面) in the hiding place since July 1942.

Thursday 15th June, 1944 Dear Kitty,

I wonder if (I wonder if 我想知道是否, if...引导宾语从句, if 可以换为 whether) it's because (because 引导表语从句) I haven't been able to (be able to 的现在完成体) be outdoors for so long that (so ...that 引导结果状语从句) I've grown so crazy about (grow / be crazy about 对……疯狂) everything to do with nature (to do with nature 动词不定式做后置定语). I can well remember that (that 引导宾语从

安妮最好的朋友

你是不是想有一位能无话不 谈、推心置腹的朋友呢?或者你是 不是担心你的朋友嘲笑你,会不理 解你目前的困境呢?安妮·弗兰克 想要的是第一种类型的朋友,于是 她就把日记当成了她最好的朋友。

安妮在第二次世界大战期间 住在荷兰的阿姆斯特丹。她一家人 都是犹太人,所以他们不得不躲藏 起来,否则他们就会被德国纳粹抓 去。她和她的家人躲藏了差不多 25个月之后才被发现。在那段时 间里,她唯一的忠实朋友就是她的 日记了。她说:"我不愿像大多数人 那样在日记中记流水账。我要把我的 这个朋友称作基蒂"。安妮自从 1942年7月起就躲藏在那里了, 现在来看看她的心情吧。

1944 年 6 月 15 日 星期四 亲爱的基蒂:

我不知道这是不是因为我长 久无法出门的缘故,我变得对一切 与大自然有关的事情都无比狂热。

高中英语课文 无障碍阅读

句)there was a time when (when 引导定语从句=during which, 先行词是 a time, well 副词修饰 remember) a deep blue (深蓝色) sky, the song of the birds, moonlight (月光) and flowers could never have kept me spellbound (着迷). That's changed since I came here (sb. have / has done...since sb. did...). For example, one evening when (when 引导定语从句, 先行词是 one evening) it was so warm. I stayed awake (stay 此处是半系动词,后跟形容词作表语) on purpose (on purpose 故意) until half past eleven (十一点半) in order to (in order to 相当于 so as to 或者 to 引导的目的状语从句) have a good look at (have a look at=look at 看 看) the moon by myself (by oneself 独自地). But as the moon gave far too much (too much 修饰不可数名词而 much too 则修饰形容词或副词, far 副词, 加强语气 作用)light, I didn't dare(敢,此处是实意动词)open a window. Another time five months ago, I happened to (happen to 碰巧) be upstairs at dusk (at dusk 在 黄昏) when (when 引导定语从句,先行词是 dusk) the window was open. I didn't go downstairs (副词,到楼下) until (not...until 结构) the window had to be shut. The dark, rainy evening, the wind, the thundering clouds (风雨交加, 电 闪雷鸣,漆黑的夜晚) held me entirely (副词,完全地) in their power (in one' power 在某人的掌控中); it was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face... (句型 it is the +序数词 +time that sb. have done)

...Sadly...I am only able to look at nature through dirty curtains hanging (hanging 在这里是现在分词作伴随状语,它跟 curtains 之间是主谓关系=which is hanging) before very dusty windows. It's no pleasure looking through these any longer (It's no pleasure doing... 干……不再是乐趣) because nature is one thing that really must be experienced.

Yours,

Anne



阅读课文,完成表格。

ANNE'S BEST FRIEND

Main idea	Information
Kitty—Anne's	Anne told everything to her, especially her deepest feelings
best friend	and 1
Anne Frank	During World War II, Anne and her family had to 2in order not to 3by the German Nazis.
One of Anne's diaries	I . Anne grew so 4 about everything to do with 5 II . To enjoy the moon, Anne stayed awake 6 until 11: 30 pm. III . Five months ago, she saw the night 7 for the first time in a year and a half. IV . It's 8 looking at nature through dirty curtains.

我记得非常清楚,以前,湛蓝的天空、鸟儿的歌唱、月和鲜花,从未令我心迷神往过。自从我来到这里,这一切都变了。……比方说,有天晚上天气很暖和,我熬到11点半故意不睡觉,为的是独自好好看看月亮。但是因为月光太亮了,我不敢打开窗户。还有一次,就在五个月前的一个晚上,我碰巧在楼上,窗户是开着的。我一直等到非关窗不可的时候才下楼去。漆黑的夜晚,风雨交加,电闪雷鸣,我全然被这种力量震住了。这是我一年半以来第一次目睹夜晚……

……令人伤心的是……我只能透过脏兮兮的窗帘观看大自然,窗帘悬挂在沾满灰尘的窗前。但观看这些已经不再是乐趣,因为大自然是你必须亲身体验的。

你的 安妮

【答案】

- 1. thoughts
- 2. hide
- 3. be caught
- 4. crazy
- 5. nature
- 6. on purpose
- 7. face to face
- 8. no pleasure



一、短文改错。

Do you want a friend which you could tell everything to, like our deepest feelings and thoughts? Or are you afraid that your friend would **laugh** you, or would not understand **that** you are going through? Anne Frank wanted the first kind, **but** she made her diary her best friend.

Anne lived in Amsterdam in the Netherlands during World War II. Her family was Jewish so they had to hide or they would \vee caught by the German Nazis. She and her family hid away from for nearly twenty-five months after they were discovered During that time the only truly friend was her diary. She said, "I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary as most people do, but I want this diary itself to be my friend, and I shall call my friend Kitty." Now read how she felt after be in the hiding place since July 1942.

Yours,

二、语法填空。

Thursday 15th June, 1944

Dear Kitty,

I wonder if it's because I haven't 1 (be) able to be outdoors for 2 long that I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature I can 3 (good) remember that there was a time 4 a deep blue sky, the song of the birds, moonlight and flowers could never have kept me spellbound. That's changed since I 5 (come) here.

...For example, one evening when it was so <u>6</u> (warmly). I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven in order to have a good look at the moon by 7 (me). But as the moon gave far too much light, I didn't dare open a window. Another time five months ago, I happened to be upstairs at dusk when the window was open. I didn't go downstairs until the window had to be shut. The dark, 8 (rain) evening, the wind, the thundering clouds held me 9 (entire) in their power; it was the first time in a year and a half 10 I'd seen the night face to face....

...Sadly...I am only able to look at nature through dirty curtains hanging before very dusty windows. It's no pleasure looking through these any longer because nature is one thing that really must be experienced.

【答案及解析】

1. which 应改为 whom

解析: whom 引导定语从句,同时在定语从句中作 to 的宾语 tell sth. to sb.=tell sb. sth.

2. our 应改为 your 解析:因为你要把你的最深的情感 告诉给你的朋友,此处犯了逻辑错 误,高考热点考法。

3. laugh 后加 at

解析: 嘲笑某人是 laugh at sb. 固定 短语,平时多积累即可。

4. that 改为 what

解析:that 引导宾语从句仅仅起到链接的作用,在其所在的句子里不 担当任何句子成分。what 引导宾语

但当性时间可放对。What 引导兵语从句,同时作 going through 的宾语。 5. but 应改为 so 解析:安妮·弗兰克想要的是第一种类型的朋友,所以她就把日记当成了她最好的朋友。此处犯了逻辑 错误,高考热点考法

6. would 后应加动词原形 be

解析: would be caught by 是过去将 来时的被动语态。

去掉 from

解析: hide away 是躲藏起来,是个 不及物动词短语,所以 from 多余 跟短语 away from (远离,离开) 相 混淆,高考伎俩

8. after 应改为 before 解析:此处犯了逻辑错误,高考热 点考法

9. **truly** 应改为 **true**解析:修饰名词 friend 应当用形容 词,而副词可以修饰动词、形容词、 副词本身以及整个句子,就是不作前 置定语去修饰名词

10. be 应改为 being

解析:在介词 after 后面。

【答案及解析】

1. been

解析: be able to 的现在完成时。

解析: so ...that 引导结果状语从句。 3. well

解析:修饰动词 remember, 所以用 副词。修饰名词应当用形容词,而修 饰动词、形容词应当用副词。

4. when

解析:when 关系副词引导定语从 句 =during which, 先行词是 a time。

5. came

解析: 此处是 sb. have/has done... since sb. did...结构。

6. warm

解析:形容词作表语,副词不作表语。

7. myself

解析: by oneself表示独自地。固定 短语。

8. rainy

解析: 跟前面的 dark 一样都是形 容词作定语修饰名词 evening。

9. entirely

解析:此处应该为副词,修饰动词 held

解析: 句型 it is the + 序数词 +time that sb. have done / has 结构或 it was the + 序数词 + time that sb. had done 结构。

短语复现·强化记忆

一、短语互译。	¦ - 【答案】
1. be afraid that	1. 恐怕
2. laugh at	2. 嘲笑
3. go through	3. 经历
4. set down	4. 写下, 记下
	5. 一系列 6. 能够
5. a series of	, 0. 能够 - - 7. 对······痴迷 / 疯狂
6. be able to	8. 故意
7. grow / be crazy about	9. 为了
8. on purpose	10. have a good look at
9. in order to	11. by oneself
10. 好好看看	12. too much
11. 独自地	13. happen to do sth.
12. 太多	15. hide away
13. 碰巧干某事	16. in one's power
14. 在黄昏	17. look through
	18. be concerned about
15. 躲藏	·
16. 在某人的掌控中	1
17. 浏览	1 1 1
18. 对关注 / 关心	1 1 1
二、用上面短语的适当形式填空。	I I I
1. Or are you afraid that your friend would you, or would	【答案】
not understand what you are?	1. laugh at, going through
2. She and her family for nearly twenty-five months	2. hid away 3. set down
before they were discovered.	4. been able to, grown so crazy about
3. She said: "I don't want to a series of facts in a diary	5.on purpose, have a good look at,
as most people do."	by myself
4. I wonder if it's because I haven't be outdoors for so	6. too much
	7. happened to, at dusk
long that I've everything to do with nature.	I I
5For example, one evening when it was so warm. I stayed	·
awake until half past eleven in order to the	1 1 1
moon	1 1 1
6. But as the moon gave far light, I didn't dare open a	1 1 1
window.	[
7. Another time five months ago, I be upstairs	I I I
when the window was open.	1 1 1

8. The dark, rainy evening, the wind, the thundering clouds held me
entirely
9. It's no pleasure these any longer because nature is one
thing that really must be experienced.
10. Tell your friend that you him / her and you will meet
after class and talk then.
难点透析
一、time 句型集锦。
1. It's time (for sb.) to do sth. 该是 (某人) 做某事的时候了。
2. It's about time that 表示"该是做某事的时候了"也可以说成:
It's high time that 这一句型的从句中需使用虚拟语气,虚拟的构成是
使用 that+did 或 should+do。
3. It is / was + 序数词 + time + that; 是某人第几次…,这一句型
中从句的时态需使用完成时态。It is+序数词+time+that句型中,that
引导的从句使用现在完成时; It was+序数词 +time+that, that 引导的
从句使用过去完成时。
4. the first time 可以作连词用,表示"第一次",引导时间状语从句,
类似的用法还有: every time, each time, next time, the moment 等。
5. for the first time 也表示"第一次",但该短语只能充当时间状语,
不能作连词引导从句。
【活学活用】
用所给动词的正确时态填空。
①It was the second time that she (join) in the discussion
about how to do with the problem.
②It is the first time that he (get) the chance to travel
abroad.
③It is high time that we (get) up.
二、add 短语归纳。
add up to 加起来是
add to 增加,促进(在原有基础上增加)
add to 把······加到······上
add that 补充说······
【例句】
Remember: little steps add up to big dreams.
记住:小的积累成就大的梦想。
The rise in the house rent has added to their difficulties

- 8. in their power
- 9. looking through
- 10. are concerned about

【答案】

1) had joined

 ${\Large @} has\ got$

3got / should get

高中英语课文 无障碍阅读

房租涨价增加了他们的困难。

Before eating, please add some salt to the dish.

吃之前请向菜里加盐。

【注意】add up to 一般不用于被动语态; add up 后若是代词作宾语, 要放在 add 与 up 之间。add up 不用于进行时。

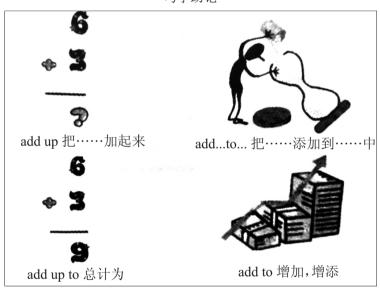
【活学活用】

根据汉语提示,用 add 的相关短语完成下列。

事故中受伤人员达 200 多人,大风又增加了营救被埋群众的困难,因此当地政府把更多的警力投入到救援队伍中。

The injured in the accident 1 _____ more than 200, and the strong wind 2 _____ the difficulty in rescuing the buried people; so the local government 3 ____ more policemen 4 ____ the rescue team.

巧学助记



- 三、单复数同形。
- 1. series 单复数同形。如:a series, two series。
- 2. 一些以复数形式出现的单复数同形的名词作主语时,注意谓语动词的变化。

四、it作形式主语。

It is no pleasure / use / good doing sth. 此句型中先行词 it 为形式上的主语, doing sth. 是实际上的主语。

【例句】

It's no use arguing with him.

跟他争论是没用的。

It is no good complaining.

抱怨是没有用的。

【活学活用】

完成句子。

- ①It is no pleasure $___$ (\mathfrak{H}) computer games the whole day.
- ②It has been a pleasure _____ (交流) with you.

【答案】

- ①added up to
- 2 added to
- 3added
- (4)to

【答案】

①playing

②to communicate (此处 pleasure

表荣幸)

第二单元 世界上的英语



THE ROAD TO MODERN ENGLISH

At the end of (At the end of 在……的末期 the 16th century (世纪), about five to seven million (百万) people spoke (speak 的过去式) English. Nearly (几乎) all of them lived in England. Later in the next century, people from England (from England 介词短语做后置定语修饰 people) made voyages (航海) to conquer (to conquer 征服,此处表示目的) other parts of the world and because of (because of 因为,后面一般跟短语,而 because 后面跟句子) that, English began to be spoken (不定式的被动语态) in many other countries. Today, more people speak English as (作为) their first, second or a foreign (外国的) language than (more... than... 结构) ever before.

Native (本族的) English speakers can understand each other even if (even if / though 即使,引导让步状语从句) they don't speak the same kind of English. Look at this example:

British Betty: Would you like to see my flat (公寓)?

American Amy: Yes. I'd like to (would like to do 想于某事) come up to your apartment (公寓).

So why has English changed (改变) over time (现在完成时+over time)? Actually (实际上) all languages change and develop when cultures (文化) meet and communicate with (communicate with sb. 与某人交流) each other. At first (at first 起初) the English spoken in England between about AD 450 and 1150 (spoken in England between about AD 450 and 1150 是过去分词短语作后 置定语,相当于定语从句 which /that was spoken...) was very different from (be different from 不同于) the English spoken (spoken 做后置定语) today. It was based more on German than the English (该句子含有 be based on 以……为基 础, more A than B 与其说是 B 还不如说是 A) we speak at present (at present 目前, we speak at present 是定语从句,作为 speak 的宾语,其前面省略了关系代词 which / that。) Then gradually (逐渐地) between about AD (公元) 800 and 1150, English became less like (become less like 变得不太像) German (德语) because those who (引导定语从句, who 作主语) ruled England spoke (spoke 的 主语是 those) first Danish (丹麦语) and later French (法语). These new settlers (定居者) enriched (使……丰富) the English language and especially (尤其) its vocabulary (词汇). So by the 1600's (17世纪) Shakespeare (莎士

通向现代英语之路

16世纪末大约有5~7百万人说英语,几乎所有这些人都生活在英国。后来,在17世纪英国人开始航海征服了世界其他地区,于是许多别的国家也开始说英语了。如今,说英语的人比以往任何时候都多,他们有的是作为他们的第一语言来说,有的是第二语言或者外语。

以英语作为母语的人,即使他 们所讲的语言不尽相同,也可以互 相交流。请看以下例句:

英国人贝蒂:"请到我的公寓 (flat) 里来看看,好吗?"

美国人艾米: "好的,我很乐意 到你的公寓(apartment)去。"

那么,英语在一段时间里为什么会变化呢?事实上,当不同的文化相互交流渗透时,所有的语言都会发展变化。首先,在公元 450 年到 1150 年之间,人们所说的英语跟今天所说的英语就很不一样。当时的英语更多的是以德语为基础,而现代英语不是。然后,渐渐地,大约在公元 800 年到 1150 期间,英语就不那么像德语了,因为那时的英国的统治者起初讲丹麦语后来讲法语。这些新的定居者大大地丰富了英语语言,特别是在词汇方面。