

高級中學課本

英語

ENGLISH

第一冊

(代用課本)



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不規則動詞變化表

Lesson 1

Our Country

We love our country. We love its great plains, forests and mountains, its lakes and seas, its rivers large and small, its villages and cities, and its people's communes. We love our beautiful Peking, the capital of China.

Millions of men and women are working from day to day, on and under the ground, on the seas and rivers, under the water and in the air, in the hot South and in the cold North. We are working together to make our life still better. We are building socialism.

In our practice of socialist construction we have found three master keys—the general line, the great leap forward and the people's commune. Under the leadership of the Communist Party we make trees grow in the deserts, and change the waste lands into fertile farms. We make great

mountains bow and mighty rivers change their courses. Under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thinking we steadily march forward to communism.

New Words

plain [plein] *n.* 平原
forest ['fɔrist] *n.* 森林
sea [si:] *n.* 海
village ['vilidʒ] *n.* 乡村
million ['miljən] *n.* 百万
still [stil] *adv.* 更, 还要
practice ['præktis] *n.* 实践
socialist ['səʊʃəlist] *a.* 社会主义的
construction [kən'strʌkʃən]
n. 建设
find [faɪnd] (found [faʊnd],
found) *v.* 发现, 找着
key [ki:] *n.* 钥匙, 关键
general ['dʒenərəl] *a.* 总括的
line [lain] *n.* 路线
leap [li:p] *n.* 跳跃
forward ['fɔ:wəd] *a.* 向前的

leadership ['li:dəʃɪp] *n.* 领导
desert ['dezət] *n.* 沙漠, 荒地
change [tʃeɪndʒ] *v.* 改变
waste [weɪst] *a.* 荒蕪的
land [lænd] *n.* 土地
fertile ['fɜ:tail] *a.* 肥沃的
bow [bəʊ] *v.* 低(头)
mighty ['maɪti] *a.* 巨大的
course [kɔ:s] *n.* 水路
guide [gaɪd] *v.* 引导
thinking ['θɪŋkɪŋ] *n.* 思想
steadily ['stedɪli] *adv.* 坚定地, 稳固地
march [mɑ:tʃ] *v.* 进行, 进军
communism ['kɒmjʊnɪzɪm]
n. 共产主义

Notes to the Text

We have found three master keys: 我們找到了三个法宝。

master key: 法宝, 通用鑰匙

這句話所用的时态是現在完成时。

現在完成时由have (has) 加動詞的过去分詞构成。規則動詞的过去分詞形式和它的过去时形式相同; 不規則動詞的过去分詞形式有些和它們的过去时形式相同, 有些和它們的过去时形式不同(見書末附表)。

一般过去时只表明过去发生的事情, 并不表明过去的事情和現在的关系。現在完成时則不仅表明过去发生的事情, 而且还表明事情发生后对現在的影响, 上句就是明显的例子。現在完成时还可以表示过去的动作一直延續到現在, 例如:

We have studied English for three years.

我們已經学了三年英語。

這句話表明已經学了三年英語, 而且現在还是在学。

general line: 总路綫

great (big) leap forward: 大跃进

We make trees grow in the deserts: 我們使树木在沙漠生长。make 后面的動詞不加to。

Exercises

- I. Recite the last paragraph of the text.
- II. Translate the text into Chinese orally.
- III. Translate the following into English:

我們建設社会主义

在中国共产党的领导下我們正在建設社会主义。我們每天工作、学习、劳动。我們要把生活建設得更加美好。在社会主义建設里我們有三个法宝——总路綫、大跃进、人民公社。在毛泽东思想的指导下，我們向共产主义前进。

Lesson 2

Two Little Patriots

Sasha and Misha were Soviet Pioneers. When the war broke out, Sasha's father went to the front, and Misha's father joined the partisans. The German fascists occupied their village. Sasha and Misha hated the fascist officers and soldiers.

One day Sasha and Misha were walking through the woods. It was getting dark. It was very cold. The ground was covered with snow, and it was very quiet in the woods.

Suddenly Sasha saw something moving behind the trees. "Look, Misha!" Sasha whispered, "Don't you see something behind that tree?"

"No," said Misha, "I see nothing." Then he looked again and found a man in white moving past, then another. . . The boys counted. There were ten men.

"Sasha," said Misha, "they are fascists. They are trying to get into our rear."

The two little patriots felt excited, but they were not afraid. They knew what to do.

"Run and tell your father," said Sasha. "He'll come with his partisans and kill them. Run quickly, but don't make any noise. I'll wait here."

Misha went and soon came back with his father and two other partisans. They had a machine-gun and many hand-grenades with them.

When Sasha saw the partisans, he ran to meet them.

"Where are the fascists?" asked Misha's father.

"They are not far," said Sasha. "They move very slowly, because they are afraid of our partisans."

As soon as the partisans saw the German fascists, they fired at them. The fascists tried to run away, but it was too late. One after another the fascists fell. Six of them were badly wounded; Four lay dead on the snow.

New Words

patriot [ˈpætriət] *n.* 爱国者

front [frʌnt] *n.* 前线, 前面

partisan [pɑ:ˈti:zən] *n.* 游击队员

German [ˈdʒɜ:mən] *a.* 德国的 *n.* 德国人

fascist [ˈfæʃɪst] *n.* 法西斯分子, 法西斯主义者

break [breɪk] (broke [brʊk])

broken [ˈbrʊkən] *v.* 破坏

occupy [ˈɒkjupaɪ] *v.* 占领, 侵占, 盘踞

officer [ˈɒfɪsə] *n.* 军官

wood [wʊd] *n.* 树林, 木材

ground [graʊnd] *n.* 地面, 土地

quiet [ˈkwaɪət] *a.* 安静的

move [mu:v] *v.* 移动

behind [biˈhaɪnd] *prep.* 在……后面

whisper [ˈhwɪspə] *v.* 耳语

rear [riə] *n.* 后方, 背面

excite [ɪkˈsaɪt] *v.* 兴奋

machine-gun [məˈʃi:n-gʌn] *n.* 机关枪

hand-grenade [hænd-ɡriˈneɪd] *n.* 手榴弹

wound [wu:nd] *v.* 受伤

lie [lai] (lay [lei], lain [leɪ]) *v.* 躺

Notes to the Text

to break out: 爆发

One day Sasha and Misha were walking through the woods. 这句话的时态是过去进行时。过去进行时由 be 的过去式 (was, were) 加现在分词构成, 表示过去某一时刻正在进行的动作。例如:

We were doing our morning exercises at seven. 七点钟的时候我们正做早操。

It was getting dark: 天正在黑起来。这里的 get 是“逐渐变为”的意思。

to get into: 进入

to feel excited: 感到兴奋, 感到激动。这里的 excited 是过去分词。

They knew what to do: 他们知道应该怎么办。

as soon as: 一……就……

to run away: 逃走

one after another: 接连地 (用于三个以上时)

Exercises

I. Read the following dialogue:

Sasha: Look, Misha, don't you see something behind that tree?

Misha: No, I see nothing.

Sasha: Look! There's something moving again.

Misha: Oh, yes! There's a man in white.

Sasha: There are more than one. One, two, three...

Misha: Sasha, I'm sure those men are fascists.
They are trying to get into our rear. What shall we do?

Sasha: Run and tell your father. He'll come with his partisans and kill them. Run quickly, but don't make any noise. I'll wait here.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. Who were Sasha and Misha?
2. Why did they hate the German fascists?
3. What did the partisans do when they saw the fascists?

III. Translate the following into Chinese:

1. Before liberation, my father and brother were partisans. We all hated the Kuomintang reactionary government.

2. My father and many partisans came back with machine-guns and hand-grenades. At once, they fired at the Kuomintang reactionaries. The enemies tried to run away, but they couldn't. Five of them were killed. Seven were badly wounded.

Lesson 3

At the Library

— May I borrow a book?

— Yes, certainly. What book would you like to have?

- A science book, please.
- All right. What kind of science book do you want?
- I should like to read something about Soviet space rockets. Have you any books of this kind in the library?
- Oh, yes. Here are some new books about them. Which of them would you like to borrow?
- The one about the principles of the space rocket, please. How long may I keep the book? Two weeks?
- Yes, two weeks, but if you can't finish it in time, you may keep it for another week.
- That will be fine. Now, on which shelf can I find *Red Flags Flying Everywhere*? I don't see it.
- There on the second shelf to the right, we have many new copies. Do you like it?

- Oh, I often heard people talk about it. May I borrow one of the new copies?
- No, I am afraid you can't. You mustn't borrow two books at a time. Come for it next time.
- All right. Thanks a lot. Good-bye.
- Good-bye.

New Words

library ['laibrəri] *n.* 图书馆

borrow ['bərəu] *v.* 借

certainly ['sɜ:tinli] *adv.* 的确, 当然

would [wud] will 的过去式, 会, 打算

should [ʃud] shall 的过去式, 将, 会, 好象, 应该

shelf [ʃelf] *n.* 书架

copy ['kəpi] *n.* 本, 抄本

science ['saɪəns] *n.* 科学

something ['sʌmθɪŋ] *n.* 某物, 某些东西

space [speɪs] *n.* 场所, 空地

rocket ['rɒkɪt] *n.* 火箭

principle ['prɪnsəpl, -sɪpl] *n.* 原则, 原理

Notes to the Text

would like = want, 较 want 婉转, 用于第二和第三人称

should like = want, 用于第一人称

space rocket: 宇宙火箭

How long may I keep the book? 这本书我可以借多久?

“Red Flags Flying Everywhere”: “紅旗飄飄”

on the second shelf to the right: 在右边第二个書架上

to talk about: 講, 談論

to borrow two books at a time: 一次借兩本書

thanks a lot: 多謝

Exercises

I. Learn the following by heart:

1. May I borrow a book?
2. Certainly, what book would you like to have?
3. I should like to (read, go...)
4. How long may I keep the book?
5. If you can't finish it in time, you may keep it for another week.
6. I'm afraid...
7. You mustn't borrow two books at a time.
8. Come for it next time.

II. Read the following:

Go and see our new reading-room. It opens today. The room is bright and clean. It is good to do our homework in such a nice room.

We can find a lot of magazines on the shelves. They are all very interesting. Some of the magazines are in English. We can borrow them. But of course we must remember to return them in time.

Lesson 4

An Agricultural Experiment

In a little village, a group of children, aged from 8 to 15, held a meeting. They were tired of their old games, they said. They wanted to do something exciting. One boy had an idea, saying: "Let's follow uncles' example and have an experimental plot of our own. We can reclaim a piece of waste land, learn how to work on it, grow grain and hand in our harvest to the people's commune." The others were delighted with his suggestion.

The only piece of land the children could find to cultivate was one near the graveyard.

With the help of the people's commune they worked out a production plan. They watched uncles at work, listened to their discussions, worked in the fields themselves, and in this way they learned how to plough deep, plant close, and collect and apply organic fertilizer. They looked after

their plot with good care. They attended to their work with great efforts. When the wheat was ripe, the ears were so heavy that they bent over to the ground. On the harvesting day people from the village came to see the little peasants. It was calculated that the crop attained a high yield.

The children were awarded a prize for their good work at the local Model Workers' Conference. Their group set a very good example for thousands of other children to follow.

New Words

agricultural [ægrɪ'kʌltʃərəl]

a. 农业的

experiment [ɪks'perɪmənt]

n. 实验

aged ['eɪdʒd] *a.* 年岁

hold [həʊld] (*held* [held],

held) *v.* 举行, 握, 拿

uncle ['ʌŋkl] *n.* 叔父, 伯

父

experimental [ɪks'peri'mentl]

a. 实验的

plot [plɒt] *n.* 计划

reclaim [ri'kleɪm] *v.* 开垦

piece [pi:s] *n.* 片, 一部分

delight [di'lait] *n.v.* 高兴,

欢喜

suggestion [sə'dʒestʃən] *n.*

提議, 建議

cultivate ['kʌltɪveɪt] *v.* 耕

地, 开垦

graveyard ['ɡreɪvjɑ:d] *n.*

墓地

production [prə'dʌkʃən] *n.*

生产

watch [wɒtʃ] *v.* 注意, 留心
discussion [dis'kʌʃən] *n.*

討論, 議論

plough [plau] *n.* 犁 *v.* 耕作

deep [di:p] *a.* 深的

attend [ə'tend] *v.* 从事,

照料

apply [a'plai] *v.* 应用, 使用

organic [ə:'gænik] *a.* 有机的

wheat [wi:t] *n.* 小麦

ear [iə] *n.* 穗

heavy ['hevi] *a.* 重的

bend [bend] (*bent* [bent],
bent) *v.* 弯曲

peasant ['pezənt] *n.* 农民

calculate ['kælkjuleit] *v.* 計
算, 預測

attain [ə'tein] *v.* 获得

yield [ji:ld] *n.* 产量, 收
成

reach [ri:tʃ] *v.* 到, 到达

output ['aʊtpu:t] *n.* 产量

per [pə:] *prep.* 每

award [ə'wɔ:d] *v.* 授与

prize [praiz] *n.* 奖赏

local ['ləukəl] *a.* 地方的,
本地的

conference ['kɒnfərəns] *n.*
會議, 商量

set [set] (*set*, *set*) *v.* 树立,
安置

example [ig'zɑ:mpl] *n.* 榜
样, 例証

thousand ['euzənd] *n.* 千
个的, 无数的

follow ['fɒləu] *v.* 跟着, 仿
效

Notes to the Text

to be tired of... : 对... 厌烦

let's = let us, 后面的动词不用 to

one boy had an idea, saying... : 一个孩子有个意见, 他
說.....

Let's do like uncles and have an experimental plot of our own: 讓我們象叔叔伯伯那樣做，我們自己種一塊試驗田吧。

to hand in: 提出，交給

to be delighted with: 喜歡，合意

The only piece... near the graveyard 这句里的 the children could find to cultivate 是說明 the only piece of land 的。

with the help of...: 由于……的帮助，在……的帮助下

to work out: 作出，拟定

to listen to: 听，傾听

themselves: 他們自己。英語中表示“某人自己”的詞如下:

	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
单数	myself	yourself	himself, herself, itself
复数	ourselves	yourselves	themselves
不定人称用	oneself		

in this way: 这样

to look after: 看管，照料

to attend to: 对待，照料

with (good) care: (十分)注意

so heavy that...: 那么重，以致...; 重得...

so... that 表示动作或状态的結果。

to set an example (for...): (为...)树立榜样