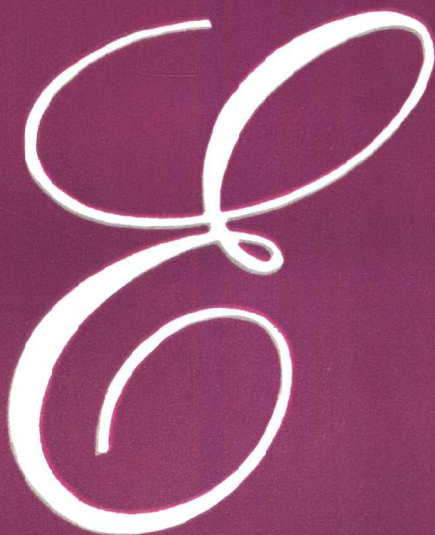


全日制十年制学校

高中英语第三册 教学参考书

〔第二分册〕



高中英语第三册

教 学 参 考 书

(第二分册)

北京教育学院
外语教研室编

北 京 出 版 社

内 容 提 要

本书是为高三英语教师编写的一套两册《教学参考书》的第二分册,系根据高中英语第三册的后六课的教学需要而编,内容包括“教学目的”、“课文注释”、“课文回答”、“练习答案”、“课文摘要”、“课文参考译文”和“补充练习及答案”等方面。该书内容丰富深入,适合教学实践的需要,有助于一般英语教师的教学与提高。本书也可供相当高中英语程度的自修者作为学习辅助材料。

高中英语第三册

教 学 参 考 书

(第二分册)

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说 明

高三英语教学参考书是继高一英语教学参考书和高二英语教学参考书编写的,也分为两个分册,每个分册各六课。在编写体例上,基本沿用高一、高二教参的作法,也有 AIMS, NOTES TO THE TEXT 等几项,但略有变动。高三教参取消了 WORD STUDY 这一项,但在 NOTES TO THE TEXT 中加强了对一些常用词的用法、辨义、构词知识等的注释;把 DICTATION 一项改为 A SUMMARY OF THE TEXT, 提供了课文内容摘要;增加了 SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES 这一项。所补充的练习是根据各该课所学的或复习的主要语法项目、常用词、词组、句型等编写的,使之与课文紧密地联系起来。

教师可根据学生的实际情况选用各部分参考材料。

参加高三教学参考书编写工作的有北京师范大学潘欢怀、本院杨友钦、张慎仪。参加审阅工作的有北京外国语学院夏祖焯、本院朱经兰。

由于我们水平有限,经验不足,本教学参考书难免有缺点和错误,希望教师在使用中提出意见和建议,以便再版时修改。

北京教育学院外语教研室

一九八四年六月

KAPB/12

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Lesson Seven

AIMS

1. To teach the use of the following words and phrases:
mention, produce, mind, recall, chat, after all, sit up, far from, drink in, bring ... to a stop
2. To review inversion and the adverbial clause introduced by *now that*.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. Mother's Day

Mother's Day is a day set aside (in the U.S. and Canada) in honor of mothers. It is usually the second Sunday in May. On that day children give gifts to their mothers.

Americans and Canadians also observe Father's Day. It is usually the third Sunday in June.

These holidays are set on Sundays so that people do not have to stop work to celebrate them.

2. The family had just moved and the young woman

was feeling a little melancholy on that Sunday in May. 这一家人刚刚搬了家。在五月的这个星期天，这位年轻妇女有点忧郁。

- 1) move 在此处是不及物动词，意思是“搬家”(= to change one's place of living or working)。又如：

We're moving next week. 我们下星期搬家。

They've moved to Building 5 (to the Jin Song residential area). 他们已经搬到五号楼(搬到劲松居民区)去了。

When are you moving into the new office building?
你们什么时候搬进新办公大楼？

move 用作及物动词时，也有“搬(家)”、“迁移”的意思(= take one's furniture, etc. to another house, flat, etc.)。例如：

He moved his home to a smaller house. 他把家搬到一栋较小的房子里。

They plan to move their office to the new industrial area. 他们打算把办事处迁到新工业区。

笼统地讲，“搬家”可说“to move house”。例如：

We're moving house next Sunday. Can you come and lend a hand? 我们下星期天搬家，你能来帮忙吗？

- 2) melancholy 在此处是形容词，意思是“忧郁的”(= sad)。此句中的 a little melancholy 相当于 a bit sad, a bit unhappy。(这个词在日常生活中较少使用。)又如：

She was alone and feeling melancholy. 她单独一人，感到忧郁。

3. After all, it was Mother's Day — and 800 miles separated her from her parents in another state far away. 这一天毕竟是母亲节啊，而她的父母亲却住在离得很远的另一个州里，与她相隔八百英里。

1) after all 是插入语，意思是“毕竟”、“终究”、“到底”，可放在句首或句末。放在句首时，含有“别忘了…”、“甭管怎么说，毕竟”这样的意思，用来引出听话的人似乎忘记了的某个重要论点或理由。又如：

I think we should let her go there alone. After all, she is nineteen; she's not a child any more. 我认为我们应该让她独自到那里去。她毕竟已经十九岁了，不是小孩子了。

It's not surprising you're tired. After all, you stayed up until three last night. 难怪你感到疲倦。毕竟，你昨天晚上三点钟才睡觉。

after all 放在句末时，含有“虽然有前面说过的话”或“与预料中的情况相反”这样的意思。例如：

I'm sorry. I can't come after all. 很抱歉，我毕竟还是不能来。

I thought I was going to fail the exam, but I passed after all. 我原以为这次考试我要不及格了，但(没想到)我到底还是及格了。

2) 破折号在此句中表示意思的转折。

3) separate ... from ... 的意思是“把……和……分开”。(参阅高一教参第二分册第 29 页。)

- 4) far away 的意思是“遥远”，在此句中用作后置定语，相当于 which was far away, 修饰 state。又如：

When we talk about the universe, we mean not only the earth, the sun, the moon and the stars. We mean also all the things too far away to see. 当我们谈到宇宙时，我们不但指地球、太阳、月亮和星星，而且还指远得看不到的一切东西。（初四册第 20 课）

far away 也可用作表语和状语。例如：

... and I still have my mother, even if she is far away. (本课)

Then they slowly moved it farther and farther away.

(高三第 4 课)

faraway(连成一个词)是形容词，可用作前置定语，如本课下文中的一句：... the woman sat smiling, surrounded by her flowers, a faraway look in her eyes.

- 5) 此句可解释为：After all, it was Mother's Day, but her parents lived 800 miles away in another state (或：but her parents lived in another state, and their home was 800 miles away from where she lived).

4. She had phoned her mother that morning to wish her a happy Mother's Day, and her mother had mentioned how colorful the yard was, now that spring had arrived. 那天早上，她曾给母亲打了电话，祝母亲节日快乐。她母亲(在电话里)谈到，由于春天已经来临，庭院里五彩缤纷，非常美丽。

- 1) **phone** 用作及物动词时,意思是“给……打电话”,其后面可接直接宾语(名词或代词)、双宾语,或含不定式的复合宾语等。例如:

I phoned *him* up last night. 昨天晚上,我给他打了电话。

I'll phone *you the news (the results)*. 我会打电话把消息(结果)告诉你。

He phoned *me to come as soon as I could*. 他打电话叫我尽快前来。

- 2) **wish** 在此句中的意思是“祝愿”(= to hope that sb. has sth.),后面接双宾语,其中的间接宾语是被祝愿的人,直接宾语是祝愿的内容,可以是名词,也可以是名词词组。例如:

We wish you a merry Christmas (a happy New Year).
祝你圣诞快乐(新年快乐)。

I wish you good luck (success, a safe journey). 祝你好运(成功,一路平安)。

wish 后面接宾语从句时,不常表示祝愿,而更多地表示主观愿望,常常是不能实现的或与事实相反的愿望。(参阅高二课本第 83 页。)例如:

I wish I knew the answer. 要是我知道答案就好了。

- 3) **mention** 只用作及物动词,意思是“说到”、“写到”(= speak or write sth. about)、“提及”(= say the name of; refer to),其后面的宾语可以是名词或代词、从句、动名词(不能用不定式)。例如:

He felt it his duty to mention this fact to them. 他感到有责任向他们谈到这一情况。

Did you mention it to him (to the director)? 你向他

(向主任)提到这件事了吗?

He didn't mention to me that he had seen you. 他没有向我提到曾经见过你。

When we mentioned what we had come for, they immediately offered to help us. 我们说明来意之后,他们立即主动提出要帮助我们。

He didn't mention his having been in hospital last year. 他没说过去年他曾住过医院。

mention 这个动词还用在 Don't mention it. 和 not to mention 等习语中。例如:

— Thanks a lot. 非常感谢。

— Don't mention it. 不用谢。

We're too busy to take a long holiday this year, not to mention the fact that we can't afford it. 我们今年太忙了,不能去度一个较长的假期,更不用说我们出不起这笔钱。

- 4) now that (或 now)是从属连词,意思是“既然”、“由于”,引导原因状语从句。(例句见高一教参第二分册第 181 页)

由 now that 引导的原因状语从句通常放在句子的前半部分,但在此句中它放在句子的后半部分,这是因为这个从句出现在由感叹句变来的间接引语中,这样写符合感叹词位于句首的规则。

- 5) 此句可解释为: That morning she had rung up her mother and wished her a good time on Mother's Day, and her mother had said (over the phone) that the yard was full of colors as

spring had arrived.

5. As they talked, the younger woman could almost smell the purple lilacs hanging on the big bush outside her parents' back door. 在她们通话时, 女儿几乎闻到了她父母家后门外那一大丛紫丁香树上挂着的花儿的芳香。

1) 此句中用 the younger woman, 而不用 the young woman, 这主要是为了在母女两人之间加以区别。younger 是与 elder 相对而言, 而 young 则是与 old 相对而言, 但她母亲未必是 an old woman。(此外, 美国人现在出于客气的原因, 常称老年人为 elderly man (woman, people), 而较少用 old, 犹如中国人说“上年纪的人”。)

- 2) smell 在此处用作及物动词, 意思是“嗅出”、“闻到”, 不用于进行时态, 常与 can, could 连用。又如:
Can (Do) you smell anything unusual? 你闻到什么特别的味道吗?

I could smell that the milk wasn't fresh. 我闻得出这牛奶不新鲜。

I seem to smell gas. 我好象闻到煤气味儿。

Can't you smell the burnt porridge? 难道你嗅不到粥糊了的味道吗? (“smell the ...” 的意思是“嗅到……的味道”。)

smell 用作连系动词时, 意思是“发出……气味”、“闻起来”, 后面常接形容词; 这一用法在初中第六册第 15 课已学过: It smells terrible. 它发出难闻的气味。又如:

The roses smell sweet. 这些玫瑰花闻起来很香。

The dish smells delicious. 这菜闻起来很香。

3) lilacs 是“洋丁香”，与我国丁香形状、香味均有相似之处，但它是灌木，长得较矮。

4) 此句可解释为：While they were talking over the telephone, the younger woman almost seemed to smell the fragrance of the purple lilacs which hung on the big bush at the back of her parents' house.

6. Later, when she mentioned to her husband how she missed those lilacs, he sat up from his chair. 后来，当她向丈夫提到她是多么怀念那些丁香花时，他一下子在椅子上挺直了身子。

1) sit up 在此处用作不及物动词，意思是“(从平躺或身子向后靠的姿势)坐起、坐正”(= take an upright position after lying flat [as in bed] or leaning back; sit upright)。又如：

He's much better today; he's able to sit up in bed.

他今天好多了，能在床上坐起来了。

The loud noise from the TV woke her up and made her sit up in bed. 电视中巨大的响声吵醒了她，使她在床上坐了起来。

Sit up straight, children! 孩子们，坐正些！

sit up 也可用作及物动词，意思是“使坐起”、“使坐正”(= cause to rise to a sitting position)。

例如：

The nurse sat the old man up in bed. 护士帮助老人在

床上坐起来。

sit up 用作不及物动词时,还有“不睡”、“熬夜”的意思 (= not go to bed [until later than the usual time]; to stay up late)。例如:

She sat up late that night, correcting the students' compositions. 那天晚上她批改学生的作文,迟迟没睡。

We usually sit up until daylight on New Year's Eve.
我们大年三十常熬通宵。

The young mother sat up with her sick child all night. 这位年轻的母亲照顾生病的孩子,整夜没睡觉。

- 2) 从此句所表达的意思来看,这位丈夫原先是靠在椅子背上坐着,后来听到妻子提起怀念丁香花时,他就离开椅子背,端坐了起来(但并没有离开椅子)。因此,此句的后半部分可以理解为: he no longer leant back in his chair, and sat up straight. 或者,简单地说: he sat up straight in his chair.

7. **Get the kids and come on.** 把孩子们叫来,跟我来吧。

- 1) get 的基本意思是“弄来”、“得到”,但在不同情况下有不同译法;此处可译作“叫(来)”、“找(来)”。又如:
Who'll get the boy from the nursery? 谁去托儿所接孩子?

Let me go and get the doctor (the taxi). 我去请医生(叫出租汽车)吧。

- 2) come on 在此处的意思是“跟着来”(= follow)。
又如:

You go first; I'll come on later. 你先走,我随后就来。

come on 也可用作表示鼓励、挑战、劝说等的感叹语,意思是“来吧”、“快”、“得啦”等。例如:

Come on, try it again! 来吧,再试一下!

Come on, children; it's time for bed. 快,孩子们,该睡觉了。

Come on, you don't think I'll believe that! 得啦,你难道认为我会相信那种事!

8. **So off they went, driving down the country roads on the kind of day only mid-May can produce: sparkling sunshine, clear blue skies and green grass and trees growing all around.** 于是他们就出发了,在只有五月中才有的那样的日子——阳光灿烂,天空蔚蓝,四周草木葱茏——沿着乡村道路驱车前进。

1) **So off they went** 是倒装句,是为了强调状语 **off** 而把它提到句首,但由于句子的主语是代词,所以主语和谓语不倒装。又如:

Out he rushed. 他冲了出去。

(试比较: Out rushed the children. 孩子们冲了出去。)

2) **go off** 在此处的意思是“离去”、“动身”、“启程”、“出发”(= leave; go away)。又如:

He went off without telling anyone where he was going. 他出走了,没有告诉任何人他要到哪儿去。

The Browns sold their house and went off to live in Canada. 布朗家卖掉了房子,前往加拿大居住。

3) **only mid-May can produce** 是定语从句,修饰 **day**; 引导这个定语从句的关系代词 **which** 或 **that** 被省略了。

- 4) produce 用作动词时读作 [prə'dju:s], 其主要用法和意思如下:

vt. — grow 生产; make 制造

We must produce more food for ourselves and import less. 我们必须增产粮食, 减少进口。

They are now able to produce colour TV sets. 他们现在能够生产(制造)彩色电视机了。

vt. — cause 产生; bring about 引起, 带来

Their efforts produced no result. 他们的努力没有产生结果。

Gordon's jokes produced a great deal of laughter. 戈登讲的笑话不断引起大笑。

- 5) produce 也可用作名词, 读作 ['prɒdju:s], 意思是“产品”、“农产品”(= sth. that has been produced, especially by growing or farming)。

名词 produce 和 product 都有“产品”的意思, 但有所不同。produce 统指一切农产品、天然产品或工业产品, 但一般多指农产品; 它是不可数名词, 不能与不定冠词连用。例如:

Now there is abundant (agricultural) produce in the market. 现在市场上农产品很丰富。

Our farm produce is transported by water to the provincial capital. 我们的农产品由水路运往省城。

product 的意思是“(天然的或人造的)产品、产物”, 多指工业产品, 也指农产品, 有时还指脑力劳动的产品, 如文学艺术作品; 它是可数名词。例如:

This computer is a product of our factory. 这台计算

机是我厂的产品。

All the products in the exhibition are made in China.

展览会上所有的产品都是中国制造的。

This dictionary is the product of ten years' labour.

这本字典是十年劳动的成果。

- 6) 此句中的冒号用来列举事物, 冒号后面的部分用来说明前面的 the kind of day.

- 7) skies 在此句中的意思是“天气”、“气候”(=climate)。在表示这一意思时, 常用复数。又如:

We expect heavily-clouded skies for the next two days. 我们预计未来两天将是阴云密布的天气。

sky 表示“天”、“天空”这一意思时, 通常用单数, 与定冠词连用, 如 the stars in the sky; 当它被形容词修饰时, 可与不定冠词连用, 如 a blue sky.

- 8) 此句可解释为: So they started out and drove along the country roads in the kind of sunny weather that can only be found in mid-May. On such a day, the sun shines bright, the sky is clear and blue, and there are green trees and grass everywhere.

9. Over that hill is an old cellar hole, part of somebody's farm of years ago 在小山岗的那一边有一个旧的地窖坑, 那是多年以前某人的农庄的一部分……

- 1) 此句用倒装语序, 一方面是为了强调地点 Over that hill, 另一方面是因为主语 an old cellar hole 后