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英 語

第三冊(上)

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高級中學課本

英 語

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夏祖燧 王晉熙 劉承沛 編

初大告 劉世沐 校訂

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Lesson One

Back at School

It was the first day of school. The school gate was decorated with red flags. Li Ming was going up the steps when he met Liu Kuang, one of his classmates. Liu was quite sunburnt, and looked taller. He had a big box under his arm.

"Hello, Liu, you look quite fresh and strong. Where have you been all summer?" Li asked.

"I have been living at home and working with the peasants," Liu answered. "I have made friends with many of them, and have done some farm work."

"What an interesting and useful way to spend the holidays!" Li said. "I spent the whole summer at home doing almost nothing. Of course, I went a few times to help the peasants with their harvest. But I'm afraid I didn't do much. What is there in your box?"

"Some presents from the young people in my village. There are all kinds of seeds for our garden."

"Isn't that wonderful! But what can we give them in return?"

“They say they need our help. We can teach them new songs and help them to put on plays. Some of the young peasants there want to study chemistry, physics, mathematics and other subjects. They want us to help them with their studies.”

“Oh, we must do our best to help them, though we don't know very much. I am sure all of us would like to go to the village on Sundays and help with the harvest and the sowing.”

“That is a good idea. The village is only five kilometres out of town. We can go on foot. I have brought a written challenge from them, too.”

“A written challenge? What is it about?”

“They challenge us to a friendly competition. They would do their best to teach us about farming and we should try to help them to learn about science.”

“That's good. You must read it to the whole class.”

“That is just what I am going to do at this afternoon's League meeting. I am sure all the comrades will gladly accept the challenge.”

生 詞

decorate ['dekəreit] <i>v.f.</i>	裝飾	tall [tɔ:l] <i>a.</i>	高
sunburnt ['sʌnbə:nt] <i>a.</i>	晒黑了	taller ['tɔ:lə] <i>a.</i>	更高

box [bɒks] <i>n.</i>	盒子	idea [aɪ'diə] <i>n.</i>	主意
strong [strɒŋ] <i>a.</i>	強壯	challenge [ˈtʃæləndʒ] <i>n., v. t.</i>	
peasant ['pezənt] <i>n.</i>	農民		挑戰
to make friends with... 和...		friendly ['frendli] <i>a.</i>	友好的
	交朋友	competition [,kɒmpɪ'tɪʃən] <i>n.</i>	
farm work	農業勞動		競賽
to put on	演出(戲)	gladly <i>adv.</i>	欣然地
play <i>n.</i>	戲劇	accept [ək'sept] <i>v. t.</i>	接受

課文註釋:

1. the school gate: 校門

英語名詞用作定語的現象很普遍, 又如:

library door, exercise book, farm work.

2. I have been living at home and working with the peasants. 我一直住在家里和那里的農民一起勞動着。

此句動詞 (live, work) 用的是現在完成進行時。現在完成進行時表示從過去某個時候起一直延續到現在的動作。

3. to help the peasants with their harvest: 幫助農民們收莊稼。
注意介詞 with 的這一用法

4. to put on: 演出

例如: to put on the play *Liu Hu-lan*: 演出話劇“劉胡蘭”。

注意 to put on 的另一意義。例如: to put on a cap: 戴上帽子。

5. on Sundays: 在星期天的時候。

Sundays 用複數, 泛指星期天, 而非任何一個特定的星期天。

6. the sowing: 播種工作

sowing 在這裡是名詞, 語法中稱為“動名詞”(verbal noun)。

7. They would do their best to teach us about farming.

would 在此並不表示過去將來時, 而是表示在某種情況下將發

生的事情。此处是結合竞赛而言。意即：根据竞赛条件他們將尽力把有关農業生產的知識教給我們。

語法註釋：

1. 驚嘆句。凡表示欢乐、憂愁、驚奇等強烈的感情的句子叫做驚嘆句。驚嘆句的句尾应用驚嘆号 (!)。

用 how 和 what 引出的驚嘆句相当多。在这样的句子中 how 修飾句中的謂語動詞、形容詞或副詞，而 what 修飾名詞。注意：一些例句中 what 和它所修飾的名詞之間，有不定冠詞的存在。

How time flies!

How careless you are!

How fast he is running!

What a beautiful place (this is)!

What an interesting story (it is)!

What beautiful pictures they are painting!

What fine weather we have here in autumn!

2. 四种句子。以句子所表示的目的來分，可分为陈述句、祈使句、疑問句和驚嘆句四种。

練習

1. Answer the following questions (回答下列問題)：

- 1) Why was the school gate decorated with red flags?
- 2) Whom did Li Ming meet when he was going up the steps?
- 3) How did Liu Kuang look? Where had he been all summer?
- 4) How did Li Ming spend his holidays?
- 5) What had Liu Kuang under his arm?
- 6) What was in the box?
- 7) Who sent these things to their class?
- 8) What could the students do to help the peasants?

- 9) All of them would like to go and help the peasants with the harvest and the sowing, wouldn't they?
- 10) What did the peasants say in their written challenge?
- 11) What was Liu Kuang going to do at the League meeting?
- 12) Why must we learn to do farm work and make friends with the peasants?
2. Give the four forms of the following verbs (寫出下列動詞的四種形式):
meet, spend, need, teach, put, learn, bring, try, make
3. Translate the following words into Chinese (將下面的單詞譯成漢語):
classmate, schoolmate, room-mate, playmate
4. Give the antonyms of the following words (寫出下列單詞的反義詞):
tall, first, big, strong, useful
5. Analyse the following sentences (分析下面的句子):
- 1) I have been living in my home village and working together with the peasants.
 - 2) We can teach them new songs and help them to put on plays.
 - 3) I spent the whole summer at home doing almost nothing.
 - 4) One day the sun and the wind had a quarrel.
 - 5) We must do our best to help them, though we don't know very much.
 - 6) That is just what I am going to do at this afternoon's League meeting.
 - 7) They would do their best to teach us about farming and we should try to help them to learn about science.
6. Put the following into indirect speech (將下面的直接引語變為間接引語):
- 1) "Where have you been all summer?" Li asked.

- 2) "I have made friends with many of them and have done some farm work," Liu answered.
- 3) "What is there in the box?" Li asked.
- 4) "We can teach them new songs and help them to put on plays," Li said.
- 5) Li said, "We must do our best to help them, though we don't know very much."
- 6) Li asked, "What is it about?"
- 7) Liu said, "That is just what I am going to do at this afternoon's League meeting."
- 8) Liu said to Li, "The village is only five kilometres out of town. We can go on foot."

7. Translate the following into Chinese (將下面的句子譯成漢語):

- A. 1) What a brave girl she is!
- 2) What beautiful flowers you have here!
- 3) How hot it is here!
- 4) How I wish to see him again!
- B. 1) He was in the next room writing something.
- 2) I went to the station, hoping to find him there.
- 3) After a while, his brother came back smiling.
- 4) He looked at me, waiting for my answer.

8. Translate the following into English (將下面的句子譯成英語):

- 1) 牆壁也用地圖和圖畫裝飾起來了。
- 2) 我們必須今天把挑戰書送到他們那里。
- 3) 我們走路到那里去，還是坐公共汽車？
- 4) 這篇故事講的是什麼？
- 5) 我相信他願意跟我們一道去。
- 6) 那就是我那一天沒有來的原因。
- 7) 那正是我現在做着的事情。
- 8) 他們說他們將盡力幫助你。

Lesson Two

Ivan Susanin

At the beginning of 1613, about two hundred Polish horsemen appeared in a little Russian village. They robbed all the peasants in the village and then asked for a guide to show them the way to Kostroma. They could not find the road in the thick forests, and nobody wanted to help them.

"You will have to go through that forest," said an old man whose name was Ivan Susanin. "The road is on the other side."

"Show us the way," cried the Poles, "or we shall kill everyone in the village."

"I am old," said Ivan Susanin. "I may not be able to walk so far."

But to himself he said: "I shall have to show them the way, but if I lead them into the thickest part of the forest, they will die there and I shall help to save my country."

The old man went in front, and the two hundred horsemen followed him. For many hours they rode on through the forest.

"Where is the road?" they cried. "We must be near the road by now,"

"I am old," answered Susanin. "Perhaps I have lost my way."

"He wants money," the Poles said to one another.

"Give him some gold," said one. "If he is given some gold, he will lead us on to the road."

"Get some money for him," said another, "but if he doesn't show us the way, we shall kill him."

"We shall soon be on the road now," said Susanin when he was given the money, "and you will be able to go on to Kostroma."

But the trees closed round them, and it became darker and darker, though it was still the middle of the day. The low branches tore the clothes of the horsemen and dropped soft white snow on their heads.

"This cannot be the road," the men said to one another, but they continued to follow those in front.

"So," said Ivan Susanin when they stopped, "you can neither go farther nor turn back. You will never be able to get out of this place alive. You will remain here and you will die here. I am not a traitor and will not sell my country for your gold."

Ivan Susanin was killed by the Poles, but they did not get to Kostroma — they died in the thick forest.

生 詞

<p>Ivan Susanin [I'vairn su'sa:-nin] 伊万·苏薩宁</p> <p>Polish [pouhʃ] <i>a.</i>; <i>n.</i> 波蘭的, 波蘭文</p> <p>Pole [pou] <i>n.</i> 波蘭人</p> <p>horseman [hɔ:'smən] <i>n.</i> 騎兵</p> <p>appear [ə'piə] <i>v. i.</i> 出現</p> <p>rob [rɒb] <i>v. t.</i> 搶劫</p> <p>guide [gaɪd] <i>n.</i> 向导</p> <p>Kostroma [kɔ'strəmə] 地名</p> <p>side [saɪd] <i>n.</i> 边</p> <p>everyone [evriwʌn] <i>pron.</i> 每一个人</p>	<p>die [daɪ] <i>v. i.</i> 死, 死亡</p> <p>front [frʌnt] <i>n.</i> 前方, 前面</p> <p>in front 在前面</p> <p>follow [fɒləu] <i>v. t.</i> 跟隨</p> <p>ride (rode, ridden) <i>v. t. & i.</i> 騎, 騎着馬行進</p> <p>continue [kən'tɪnju] <i>v. t. & i.</i> 繼續</p> <p>neither ... nor ['ni:ðə, nɔ:] <i>conj.</i> 既不.....又不</p> <p>alive [ə'laɪv] <i>a.</i> 活着</p> <p>traitor ['treɪtə] <i>n.</i> 叛徒, 卖国賊</p>
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課文註釋:

1. 本篇取材於北京外國語學院一九五七年所印 *Stories for Reproduction*.
2. about two hundred: 大約兩百個
3. to ask for: 要求得到...
例如: to ask for help 要求得到幫助
4. on the other side (of the forest): 在森林以外的那一頭
5. I shall have to show them the way: 我將不得不給他們帶路。have to 之前可以用 shall, will 來表示將來時。
又如: You will have to go through that forest.
to show some one the way: 給某人帶路、指路

例如: Can you show me the way to the co-operative?

6. I may not be able to: 我也許不能.....

may 在这里是表示“可能性”。

7. They rode on: 他們繼續騎着馬前進。

on 副詞, 表示動作的延續。

8. We must be near the road by now: 我們走了這麼久, 此刻應該已經離大路很近了。

by 構成的時間狀語, 指從過去某一點開始到指定的某一點為止。

又如: He will be back by five o'clock. 他將在五點以前回來。

(五點鐘的時候, 他就一定回來了。)

9. The Poles said to one another: 這些波蘭人互相交談着。

兩人對談: to say to each other.

三人以上交談: to say to one another.

10. This cannot be the road: 這決不可能是那條路。

語法註釋:

1. 情態動詞 can, may, must 的一些用法。除了表示能力 (can), 許可 (may) 和必要性 (must) 之外, 這些情態動詞還可以用來表示說話人的主觀揣測。

Where *can* he be? 他可能在什麼地方呢?

This *cannot* be the road. 這一定不是路。(這不可能是路。)

He *may* be in the reading-room now. 他現在可能在閱覽室。

I *may* not be able to walk so far. 也許我走不了這麼遠。

We *must* be near the road by now.

現在我們一定離路不遠了。

2. 情態動詞 shall, will 的用法。shall 可以用在所有人稱表示“命令”或“客觀形勢的需要”, will 可以用在所有人稱表示“意志”, 這樣的 shall, will 是情態動詞。

You *shall* leave here early in the morning.

你一早就得離開此地。

They shall not come in until we call for them.

到我們叫他們的時候才讓他們進來。

I will not sell my country for your gold.

我決不會為了你們的金子而出賣我的祖國。

假若在表示條件的狀語从句中用 *will* 來表示“意志”時，並不是一般將來時，應注意。例如：

What shall we do if he will not come?

假如他不肯來我們怎麼辦？

在問句中究竟用 *shall* 還是 *will*，要看發問人所表達的意思而定。例如：

Will you go with us? Yes, I will.

你願意跟我們一道去嗎？是的，我願意。

Shall you be here this afternoon? Yes, I shall.

你今天下午在這裡嗎？是的，在這裡。

Shall I (不說 will I) tell him now? 要我現在就告訴他嗎？

Where shall I put this? 要我把這個東西擺在哪裡呀？

3. 被動語態的句子結構 (續)

在第二冊第十九課中已經討論過將“主語 + 謂語動詞 + 賓語”的句子結構中的謂語動詞變成被動語態時所引起的結構上的變化。

在將後面帶有間接賓語和直接賓語的謂語動詞由主動語態變成被動語態時，有下列兩種變化方法：1) 將原來的間接賓語作為主語，2) 將原來的直接賓語作為主語。例如：

1) *They gave him some gold.*

He was given some gold.

Some gold was given him.

2) *His father promised him a new cap.*

He was promised a new cap.

A new cap was promised him.

練習

1. Put the following into indirect speech (把下面的直接引語變成間接引語)：

- 1) The Poles said, "If you don't show us the way, we shall kill everyone in the village."
- 2) He said, "I am old. I may not be able to walk so far."
- 3) They said, "We must be near the road by now."
- 4) Susanin answered, "Perhaps I have lost my way."
- 5) One of them said, "If he is given some gold, he will lead us on to the road."
- 6) Another said, "We shall kill him if he doesn't show us the way."
- 7) Susanin said, "Now you can neither go farther nor turn back. You will never be able to get out of this place alive."
- 8) He said, "I am not a traitor. I will not sell my country for your gold."

2. Answer the following questions (回答下列問題):

- 1) When did the story take place?
- 2) What did the Polish horsemen do in the village?
- 3) Why did they ask for a guide to show them the way to Kostroma?
- 4) Did anybody want to help them?
- 5) What did the Poles say to Susanin to make him show them the way?
- 6) What did Susanin decide to do?
- 7) Why did the Poles give Susanin some money after they followed him for many hours in the forest?
- 8) What did Susanin say to the Poles when he was given the money?
- 9) What did Susanin say to the Poles when he had led them far into the forest?
- 10) What happened to the Polish invaders in the end?

3. Give the four forms of the following verbs (寫出下列動詞的四種形式):
rob, show, appear, find, lead, ride, lose, give, become, tear, drop, stop, sell, close, get, cry, begin
4. Give antonyms to the following verbs: (寫出下列動詞的反義詞):
lose, sell, live, lead
5. Translate the following and see how the passive voice is expressed in Chinese (將下面的句子譯成漢語, 注意漢語說法):
- 1) It must be decided at today's meeting.
 - 2) I don't think the work can be finished this week.
 - 3) It was found in your own room.
 - 4) The books will be given him when he comes.
 - 5) English was not taught in our school at that time.
 - 6) You will be shown the way tomorrow morning.
 - 7) I was asked many questions about my school.
 - 8) I was told that he was the son of a model worker.
6. Put the following into the passive voice (將下面的句子變成被動語態):
- 1) I showed him the order.
 - 2) She taught me Chinese every day.
 - 3) He asked me some questions on the text.
 - 4) She paid me the money the next day.
7. Translate the following into English (將下面的句子譯成英語):
- 1) 這不可能是他的家。
 - 2) 他一定在家里。
 - 3) 我的鋼筆不在你的屋子裏, 可能在哪裏呢?
 - 4) 他明天也許不來。
 - 5) 他可能在教室里。
 - 6) 你必須跟他談一談。
 - 7) 我可以跟你一起去嗎?
 - 8) 他會滑冰、會游泳。

8. Translate the following and explain the use of *shall* and *will* (翻譯下面的句子並說明 *shall*, *will* 的用法):
- 1) Will you come to the meeting? Yes, I will.
 - 2) What shall I say to him if he comes?
 - 3) I shall do it if he will not.
 - 4) They shall not leave until you return.
 - 5) Shall I put it on the desk? Yes, please.
9. Translate the following into English (將下面的句子譯成英語):
- 1) 你为什么不找他帮忙呢?
 - 2) 我們的学校在河那边.
 - 3) 他在前面走, 我在后面跟.
 - 4) 我們必須互相學習.
 - 5) 过几个月你就可以寫可以讀了.
 - 6) 好多年我都没有接到他的信.
 - 7) 我們繼續准备功課吧.
 - 8) 他和我都不在学校里.
 - 9) 我們到家的时候已經是晚上.
 - 10) 我以为你迷了路呢.
10. Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs where necessary (在必要的地方用介詞或副詞填空白):
- 1) You shall leave the hospital _____ the beginning _____ next week.
 - 2) You should ask the teacher _____ advice.
 - 3) I will show you the way _____ the factory.
 - 4) The shop is _____ the other side _____ the street.
 - 5) He is the youngest comrade _____ the group.
 - 6) When I got _____, I found the mountains were covered _____ snow.
 - 7) It was the first day _____ school. Everyone _____ us looked fresh and gay.