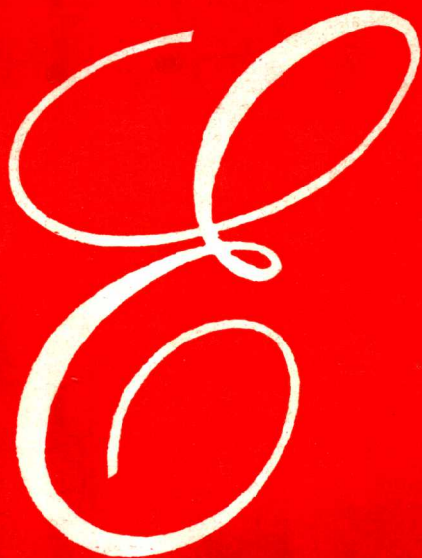


全日制十年制学校

高中英语第一册

教学参考书

〔第一分册〕



全日制十年制学校
高中英语第一册
教 学 参 考 书
(第一分册)

北京教育学院
外语教研室编

北 京 出 版 社

内 容 提 要

本书是为高一英语教师编写的一套两册《教学参考书》的第一分册,系根据全日制十年制学校高中英语第一册的前十课的教学需要而编,内容包括“教学目的”、“课文注释”、“词汇学习”、“课文问答”、“练习答案”、“听写材料”、“课文参考译文”和“语法注解”等方面。该书经过北京市中学试用,在征求意见的基础上又做了修改补充,因而比较适合教学实践的需要,内容丰富、深入,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。

全日制十年制学校
高中英语第一册
教 学 参 考 书
(第一分册)
北京教育学院
外语教研室编

*

北 京 出 版 社 出 版
(北京崇文门外东兴隆街 51 号)
新华书店北京发行所发行
北 京 印 刷 一 厂 印 刷

*

787×1092 毫米 32 开本 3.5 印张
1982 年 11 月第 1 版 1985 年 2 月第 3 次印刷
印数 63,001-122,000
书号: 7071·811 定价: 0.90 元

说 明

为了给高一英语教师提供一些教学参考资料，我们编写了这本教学参考书。本教学参考书分两个分册，每册各十课。每课包括 AIMS, NOTES TO THE TEXT, WORD STUDY, QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT (with answers), KEY TO EXERCISES, DICTATION, TRANSLATION 等几个部分。现简单说明如下：

1. AIMS 这一部分提出了教学目的建议，包括教一些新词和短语的用法、教新句型和语法项目、复习一些学过的句型和语法项目。

2. NOTES TO THE TEXT 这一部分包括作者介绍、背景材料、故事梗概、难句注释等。选注的句子多是课本上没有加注的，或是课本上虽已作了注释，但有必要进一步加以分析、讲解或举例说明的。

3. WORD STUDY 这一部分选注了一些常用的单词（选自各课生词表）。选注的单词一般都按生词表中所注的词类和词义加以注释并举例。注释内容包括词的用法、近义词辨义、有关的构词知识等。有些单词加了英语解释。

4. QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT (with answers) 这一部分提供了课文问答。问答题大部分采用了大套小的形式，即大问题下有几个小问题。课文问答练习能帮助学生熟悉课文，有利于培养学生的听说能力。可先进行口头练习，然后

65467/07

选一部分留作笔头作业。

5. KEY TO EXERCISES 这一部分提供了练习答案。有些练习题可以有两、三个答案，在此均一一给出。

6. DICTATION 这一部分提供了听写材料。这些材料大多是课文内容的缩写，也可用作课文的复述材料。

7. TRANSLATION 这一部分提供了课文译文。

8. 有些课还有 GRAMMAR NOTES。这一部分补充了一些有关的语法知识。

以上各部分参考材料，教师可根据学生的实际情况选用。

本教学参考书初稿编于一九八一年暑假，印成油印稿，在本市中学试用。经过征求部分教师的意见后，作了修改，编成现在这个本子。参加编写工作的有北京师范大学潘欢怀、本院杨友钦、张慎仪、项顺娣、黄钟宝。参加审阅工作的有北京外国语学院夏祖炏、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

一九八一年十二月

CONTENTS

Lesson One	1
Lesson Two	30
Lesson Three.....	56
Lesson Four	89
Lesson Five	115
Lesson Six	140
Lesson Seven.....	160
Lesson Eight.....	190
Lesson Nine	213
Lesson Ten	237

Lesson One

AIMS

1. To teach the use of the following words and phrases:
improve, master(*v.*), grasp, enough, before long, go on to do sth., keep on doing sth., give advice on
2. To teach the following sentence patterns:
 - 1) In 1849, he went to England and made *London the base for his revolutionary work.*
 - 2) He made *such* rapid progress *that* before long he began to write articles in English for an American newspaper.
 - 3) In the 1870's, when Marx was already in his fifties, he found *it important to study the situation in Russia...*
3. To review the adverbial clause of result introduced by *so...that*.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. 卡尔·马克思(1818—1883)
马克思主义的创始人、全世界无产阶级的伟大导师卡

尔·马克思于1818年5月5日生于特利尔城一个律师的家庭里。曾先后进波恩大学和柏林大学，1841年3月大学毕业，获哲学博士学位。1842年10月起任《莱茵报》主编，以犀利的笔锋对反动政府的政策作了深刻的揭露和猛烈的抨击。1843年10月迁居巴黎。1845年因从事革命活动，被逐出法国，迁居比利时首都布鲁塞尔。1847年加入共产主义者同盟，并领导该同盟。1847年12月—1848年1月，受该同盟第二次代表大会的委托，同恩格斯一起起草了同盟的纲领，这就是科学共产主义的纲领性文献《共产党宣言》。1848年3月被比利时政府驱逐，前往巴黎。在欧洲1848—1849年革命期间，同恩格斯一起回到德国，亲自参加了这次革命并领导人民群众进行革命斗争。革命失败后，于1849年5月被逐出德国，前往巴黎，随即又被法国当局驱逐出巴黎。8月前往英国，从此定居伦敦。1864年9月，国际工人协会，即第一国际，在伦敦建立，马克思成为该组织的领导者，并起草了它的成立宣言、章程以及许多决议、声明、宣言。1867年出版了不朽著作《资本论》第1卷（第2、3卷在他逝世后由恩格斯整理出版；第4卷在恩格斯逝世后出版）。1875年5月抱病写了著名的《哥达纲领批判》。该书同《共产党宣言》和《资本论》一样，已成了马克思主义最重要的理论文献之一。1883年3月14日，马克思与世长辞，安葬于伦敦的海格特公墓，终年65岁。

Karl Marx(1818—1883)

Karl Marx was born on May 5, 1818 in Trier. He entered Bonn University in 1835 and went to Berlin University to continue his studies two years later. In

October 1842, he became the editor of the *Rheinische Zeitung* published in Cologne, and there he began his attack on the old society. Because of his revolutionary activities he was forced to leave his homeland. He moved to France and then to Belgium. In April 1848, he returned to Cologne with Engels to join the revolution directly. After the 1848 revolution failed, he was expelled from Germany. He went to Paris, but was soon forced to leave France. In August 1849, he went to London and spent most of the rest of his life there.

Marx became one of the leading spirits of the International Working Men's Association (the First International) when it was founded in September 1864.

Together with Engels, Marx published the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* in 1848. His most important theoretical work was *Capital*. The first volume was published in 1867.

Marx was not only a great proletarian leader but also a man of great talent for languages. He could read all the leading European languages and write in three: German, French and English. He was fond of saying that a foreign language is a weapon in the struggle of life.

Marx died on March 14, 1883 in London at the age of 65. After his death, his unpublished writings were

edited by Engels.

2. ...he was forced to leave his homeland...

此句是被动结构,其相应的主动结构是 They forced him to leave his homeland. 在主动结构中, to leave 作宾语 him 的补足语。变为被动结构后, 宾语 him 成了主语 he, 宾语补足语就成了主语补足语。又如:

I told them to watch carefully. 我叫他们注意看。
They were told to watch carefully. 他们被吩咐注意看。

We asked him not to do that again. 我们要求他再不要那样做。
He was asked not to do that again. 他被要求再不要那样做。

They made us wait outside. 他们让我们在外面等着。
We were made to wait outside. 我们被迫(不得不)在外面等着。

I saw her enter the shop. 我看见她走进商店。
She was seen to enter the shop. 有人看见她走进商店。(直译: 她被人看见走进商店。)

3. He stayed in Belgium for some time. 他在比利时居住了一些时候。

some time 是“一段时间”的意思。又如:

I have been waiting some time. 我已等了一些时候了。

The fire went on for some time before it was brought under control. 大火烧了一些时候才被控制住。

I'll be away for some time. 我将离开一段时间。

不要把 some time 与 sometime, sometimes 混淆。sometime 是“在某一时候”, sometimes 是“有时”。如:
I saw him sometime in May. 我在五月某一个时候见过他。

We'll take our holiday sometime in August. 我们将在八月的某一个时候休假。

Sometimes he comes by bike and sometimes by bus. 他有时骑车来, 有时乘公共汽车来。

4. Before long he had to move on. 不久, 他不得不再搬迁。

1) before long=soon, after a short period of time
不久

I hope to see you again before long. 我希望不久能再见到你。

Before long we got to the station. 不久我们就到达车站。

The work will be finished before long. 这件工作不久就会完成。

before long 和 long before 的意思不同。long before 是“在……以前很久”, 即“很久以前”。如:
I saw this film long before. 我很久以前就看过这部电影。

We heard of it long before. 我们老早就听说过这件事。

- 2) move on 是“再搬迁”、“往前挪”、“走下去”。on 是

副词，表示向前、继续下去的意思。类似的词组还有：go on (继续下去)，work on (继续工作)，walk on (向前走)，speak on (说下去)，march on (继续前进)。例如：

In the South, slavery went on. (初六册 14 课)

He worked on all night. 他彻夜不停地工作。

If you walk on, you'll come to the theatre. 如果你往前走，就会走到剧场。

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

the base...work 在句中作宾语 London 的补足语，两者一起构成复合宾语。该句型的结构是：主语 + 动词 + 宾语 + 用作宾补的名词或名词短语。用于这个句型的动词有 make, call, elect, consider, think, choose, name 等。例如：

I promised that if anyone came to set me free I would make *him king over the earth*. (初五册 8 课)

The little people called *Gulliver 'Man-Mountain'*. 小人们把格利佛叫做‘人山’。

We elected *Li Ming our monitor*. 我们选李明为班长。
We consider *her a good cadre*. 我们认为她是个好干部。

They chose *Mr Brown chairman*. 他们选布朗先生当主席。

She named *her daughter Alice*. 她给女儿取名为爱丽丝。

6. He started working hard to improve it. 他开始努力学习以提高英语水平。

...he began to write articles in English for an American newspaper.他开始用英语为一家美国报纸撰稿。

begin 和 start(作“开始”讲时)都指开始某一动作，后面可接不定式，也可接动名词。两种结构表达的意思是相同的。例如：

When did you begin (start) to learn English? [或 When did you begin (start) learning English?]

The child began (started) to cry. [或 The child began (started) crying.] 那小孩开始哭了。

It has begun (has started) to rain. [或 It has begun (has started) raining.] 已经开始下雨了。

但在下列三种情况下，用前一种结构（即后面接不定式）较好：

- 1) 当主语是物而不是人时。例如：

The ice began (started) to melt. 冰开始融化。

The barometer began (started) to fall. 气压计开始下降。

- 2) 当 begin 或 start 用于进行时态时。例如：

She is beginning (is starting) to cook the dinner 她开始做饭。

The water is beginning (is starting) to boil. 水逐渐沸腾。

- 3) 当 begin 或 start 后面的非谓语动词指心理状态或精

神活动时。例如：

I began to understand my past mistakes. 我开始认识自己过去的错误。

She started to wonder who had done it. 她开始感到纳闷，这件事究竟是谁做的。

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

由 such ... that 引导的是结果状语从句。such 是形容词，与名词连用，其结构如下：

...such (或 such a) (+ *adj.*) + *n.* + that + 从句。

关于 such 的用法，可归纳为以下几条规则：

- ① such + a(n) (+ *adj.*) + 单数可数名词

He left in such a hurry that he forgot to lock the door. 他走得很匆忙，以致忘了锁门。

It was such a hot day that nobody wanted to do anything. 天气很热，谁也不想干活。

- ② such (+ *adj.*) + 复数可数名词

He had such long arms that he could almost touch the ceiling. 他的胳膊很长，几乎能碰到天花板。

There were such a lot of people that we could hardly move on. 人很多，我们简直没法往前走。

- ③ such (+ *adj.*) + 不可数名词

He made such rapid progress that he did very well in the mid-term exam. 他进步很快，期中

考试取得很好的成绩。

He showed such great courage in battle that he was made leader of the squad. 他在战斗中表现出极大的勇气，(因此)被提为班长。

- ④ one (no, any, all, many, some, several 等) + such + 单数或复数可数名词

One such table is enough. 这样的桌子，有一张就够了。

There is no such word. 没有这样的词。

All such possibilities must be considered. 所有这些可能性都需要加以考虑。

I have met many such people. 我已遇到许多这样的人。

8. an American newspaper

这家美国报纸是《纽约每日论坛报》(*The New York Tribune*)。当时，该报代表资产阶级的进步倾向，反对美国南部各州的封建奴隶主，有时甚至以社会主义思想来显示自己的进步。1851年秋季，马克思开始为该报撰稿，恩格斯协助这项工作。在头几年，他把马克思的手稿译成英文。他自己也写了许多文章，以马克思的名义寄到纽约去。马克思和恩格斯为该报撰写的文章共五百多篇。

9. In fact, his English in one of these articles was so good that Engels wrote him a letter praising him for it.

1) 由 so...that 引导的是结果状语从句。so 是副词，与形容词或副词连用，其结构如下：

...so $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} +adj. \\ +adv. \end{array} \right\} + \text{that} + \text{从句}.$

这种状语从句在初中课本中已出现多次（初五册97页上有这个从句的练习）。例如：

I've had so many falls that I'm black and blue all over. （初四册 21 课）

Some sports are so interesting that people all over the world play them. （初五册 9 课）

Differences of opinion on the slave question between the North and the South became so great that civil war broke out between them in the winter of 1860—61. （初六册 14 课）

The station-master was so thankful that he taught Edison railway telegraphy. （初六册 19 课）

Gulliver was so frightened that he gave a shout. （初六册 20 课）

- 2) praising him for it 是现在分词短语，作状语，修饰 wrote，表示伴随状况。现在分词短语的这种用法，本课还有两句：

Marx wrote back *telling Engels that his praise had greatly encouraged him.*

He must be able to use the foreign language, *forgetting all about his own.*

10. But he went on to explain.... 但是，他接着解释说……

go on to do sth. 意为“接着做另一件事”，即接

下去开始做与原来不同的一件事。又如：

So much for the present participle. Now I'll go on to say something about the gerund. 好，现在分词就讲到这儿。现在我要接着讲一下动名词。

After he had given an account of the difficulties, he went on to suggest ways of overcoming them. 他在讲述了困难以后，接着提出了战胜困难的办法。

go on doing sth. 是“继续做某事”，即做原来在做的那件事。例如：

Galileo went on doing experiments to test the truth of other old ideas. (初五册 11 课)

She went on reading when all the others had gone to lunch. 别人都去吃午饭了，她还在继续读书。

11. ...that he was not too sure about two things—the grammar and some of the idioms. ……他对语法和某些习惯用语两方面还是不大有把握。

1) be sure 后面可接 of(或 about)+ 名词或动名词，也可接名词从句，还可接不定式。

① “be sure + of(或 about) + 名词或动名词”的意思是“确信”、“有把握”，表示某人对客观事物有肯定的或确然的认识或判断。例如：

Can we be sure of his honesty? 我们能确定他是诚实的吗？

As we have been practising regularly, we are sure of winning the game this time. 我们一直在练习，这次有把握一定能获胜。