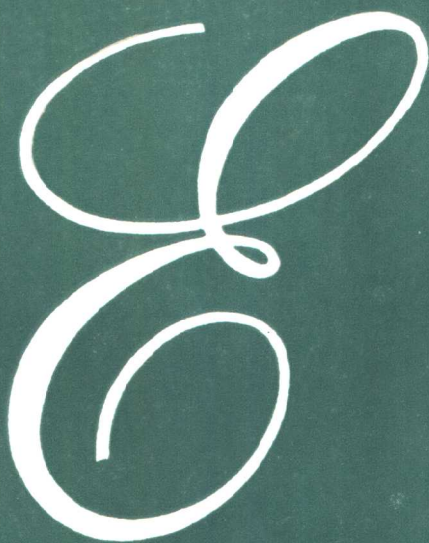


全日制十年制学校

高中英语第三册 教学参考书

〔第一分册〕



高中英语第三册 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

本书是为高三英语教师编写的一套两册《教学参考书》的第一分册，系根据高中三年级英语暂用课本的前六课的教学需要而编，内容包括“教学目的”、“课文注释”、“课文问答”、“练习答案”、“课文内容摘要”、“课文参考译文”、“补充练习”和“补充练习答案”几方面。该书内容丰富、讲解详细，适合教学实践的需要，有助于一般中学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

(第一分册)

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说 明

高三英语教学参考书是继高一、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课所学的或复习的主要语法项目、常用单词、词组、句型等编写的。

教师可根据学生的实际情况选用各部分参考材料。

参加本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

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Lesson One

AIMS

1. To teach the use of the following phrases:
be used to, hold out, have a holiday, get down to,
use one's head, carry on, plenty of, burst out, be
about to do sth., light up, look upon...as
2. To review the following sentence patterns:
 - 1) A man came in, *his face hidden by an up-
turned coat collar and a cap pulled low
over his brow.*
 - 2) *Don't* you remember me?
 - 3) Therefore Pavel *must have been* the man.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. About the author

Maxim Gorky is the pen name of Aleksey Maksimovich Peshkov (1868—1936), a great proletarian writer. He was born in a carpenter's family. His father died when he was only four, and he had to live with his grandparents. At the age of ten, he was thrown into the world when his grandfather

went bankrupt. He then had to earn his own living, following various trades: he was by turns an errand boy, a kitchen boy, an apple pedlar, a gardener, an apprentice in a bakery and a railway watchman.

Gorky had only two years of formal education, but he was keen on reading. He read all sorts of books he could get, and finally taught himself to become a writer. His first sketch appeared in 1892. In 1913, he began publishing his masterpiece, the autobiographical trilogy *Childhood*, *In the World* and *My Universities*, in which the bitter poverty of his childhood and youth is described vividly.

2. About *Mother*

Mother, published in 1907, describes life in Russia on the eve of the Revolution of 1905 and the workers' dedication to the Revolution. It is the first portrayal in world literature of the awakening workers as a growing force against capitalist rule. It has an immense influence on Soviet literature.

The mother, the heroine in the novel, had been a timid, submissive, ordinary woman. Influenced by her son Pavel and taught by the hard struggle, she came to see that the old order of

things must be changed. She took an active part in revolutionary work and finally became a staunch revolutionary.

Lenin spoke highly of *Mother*, saying that it was “a timely book”, which was of great help to those workers who had joined spontaneously the struggle against capitalist order.

Our present text is adapted from a part of the novel *Mother*. It tells us how Mother first started to take part in revolutionary work. Her son Pavel was arrested by the police on the charge of having distributed at the factory leaflets against the Czar. When Mother realized that to continue distributing leaflets at the factory would help to rescue Pavel and his comrades in jail, she offered to do the job. Pretending to be a pedlar woman, she managed to smuggle the leaflets into the factory in her food baskets and pass them to the workers. This made the workers excited and the police annoyed. Mother now felt she was doing something important for the people. And her life took on a new meaning.

3. That day Mother did not light the stove. 那天母亲没有生炉子。

light 在此处的意思是“点(火)”、“点燃”，除了可以说 light a stove 外，还可以说：light a fire 生火，

light a candle 点蜡烛, light (up) a cigarette 点香烟, light a lamp 点灯。

4. There was a knock at the window. Then another.
有人敲了一下窗户。又敲了一下。

1) knock 作“敲(门)”、“敲打”解时(无论用作名词或是用作不及物动词), 后面可接介词 at 或 on。例如:

There is a knock at (或 on) the door. 有人敲门。

I heard a knock at (或 on) the door. 我听见敲门声。

Someone is knocking at (或 on) the door (the window). 有人在敲门(敲窗户)。

knock 也可用作及物动词。例如:

The man knocked me on the head. 那人敲了我的头。

2) Then another 是 Then there was another knock at the window 之略。

5. Mother was used to such knocks, but this time she gave a little start of joy. 母亲已听惯了这种敲窗声, 可是这一次她感到一阵惊喜。

be(或 get, become) used to 的意思是“习惯于”(=be accustomed to), 后面接名词、代词或动名词。例如:

I'm not used to strong drink. 我喝不惯烈性酒。

Are you used to this kind of weather? 这种天气你习惯吗?

I think I'll soon get used to it. 我想我不久就会习惯的。

He isn't used to getting up early (going to bed early). 他不习惯早起(不习惯早睡)。

used to 与 be used to 不同。used to 表示过去存

在的但现在已停止的情况或习惯。(参阅高一教参第一分册第 221 页注释 13。)

6. A man came in, his face hidden by an up-turned coat collar and a cap pulled low over his brow. 走进来一个人, 他的脸藏在翻起来的大衣领子里, 帽檐拉得低低的, 压到眉毛上边。

此句中的 his face hidden...和 a cap pulled...是并列的独立主格结构, 起状语作用, 表示伴随情况。独立主格结构也可表示时间、原因和条件(见高二课本第 46—47 页的 Grammar)。这种结构的构成形式有以下几种:

- 1) 名词(或代词) + 现在分词(表示主动意义)

The guests having left, we went on with our discussion. 客人走了以后, 我们继续讨论。

- 2) 名词(或代词) + 过去分词(表示被动意义)

The door painted, he went to the next room. 这个门油漆完以后, 他就到下一个房间去了。

- 3) 名词(或代词) + 形容词

The children were watching the acrobatic show, their eyes wide open. 孩子们在观看杂技表演, 眼睛睁得大大的。

- 4) 名词(或代词) + 副词

Breakfast over, she went to school. 早饭过后, 她上学去了。

- 5) 名词(或代词) + 不定式

Mr Brown flew to Paris this morning, his wife to join him there next week. 布朗先生今天早上飞往巴黎

去了，他妻子将于下周在那里与他会合。

6) 名词(或代词)+介词短语

He stood there silent, *book in hand*. 他一声不响地站在那里，手里拿着书。

独立主格结构的作用相当于一个状语从句(参阅高二教参第一分册第88-89页)。这种结构多用于书面语中；在口语中，用从句或分作两句话说似乎更自然些。在书面语中，用独立主格结构比用从句或分为两句更简练。例如：

Time permitting, we'll visit the museum. (=If time permits, we'll visit the museum.) 如果时间许可，我们要去参观博物馆。

We all went home, he remaining behind. (=We all went home, and he remained behind.) 我们都回家了，而他留了下来。

7. He took off his cap and held out his hand. 他脱下帽子，伸过手去。

hold out 在此处的意思是“伸出”(=stretch forth, extend)。又如：

She held out her arms to embrace the little girl. 她伸出双臂去拥抱那个小女孩。

They're ready to hold out a friendly hand. 他们准备伸出友谊之手。

由“hold+副词或介词”构成的短语动词，已学过的还有：hold back 阻止，hold to 紧握，hold up 支撑。例如：

A feather falls slower than a stone only because the

air *holds* the feather *back* more than it does the stone. 羽毛下落比石头慢, 只是因为空气对羽毛的阻力比对石头的阻力要大。(初五册 11 课)

...William Tell did not bow and he *held* firmly to his son's hand to be sure that he did not bow either. (高一第 20 课)

Their bones are not strong enough to *hold up* their muscle on land. 它们的骨骼在陆地上支撑不住它们的肌肉。(初五册 10 课)

8. Don't you remember me? 您不记得我了吗?

此句是否定疑问句, 表示惊异。否定疑问句还可表示赞叹或鄙夷, 提出反问, 提出建议或婉转的批评。关于否定疑问句的构成形式、答语等, 请参阅高一教参第一分册第 65 页注释 13 和第 195 页注释 5。

9. ...anyone who chooses the path he has chosen is sure to have periodic holidays in jail.凡是选择了他所选择的那条道路的人, 都肯定会经常到监狱里去度假的。

1) 此句可解释为: ...anyone who takes the path of revolution as he has is bound to get arrested from time to time and be thrown into prison. He will think nothing of this, and to be thrown into prison is just like having a holiday to him.

2) have (或 take) a holiday 的意思是“休假”。又如:

We'll have a week's holiday next week. 我们下周将休假一星期。

Did you have a good holiday? 你假日(节日)过得好吗?

由“have a + 名词”构成的词组, 已学过的还有一些, 请参阅高一教参第二分册第 150 页注释 3。

- 3) be sure to do sth. 的意思是“一定会……”、“必然会……”; 用于祈使句时, 意思是“一定要……”、“务必请……”, 请参阅高一教参第一分册第 12 页的③。

10. And now I'll get down to business, Mother. 妈妈, 现在我来谈谈正事吧。

- 1) get down to business 的意思是“谈(或: 办)正事”、“言归正传”(=start serious discussion about sth.). 又如:

Now let's get down to business. 现在咱们来谈(或: 办)正事吧。

I hope you don't mind if we get down to business straight away, as I've got to catch the four o'clock train. 因为我必须赶去乘四点钟的那趟火车, 我想立刻就谈正事, 希望你不会介意。

After exchanging warm greetings, the two men got down to business. 在互致热烈的问候以后, 这两个人随即谈起正事来了。

It's time we got down to business. 咱们该着手谈(或: 办)正事了(该言归正传了)。

- 2) get down to 的意思是“认真着手进行”(=start to work seriously on)、“认真处理”(=deal seriously with), 其宾语常常是 work, job, things, it 等。例如:

He got down to work as soon as he arrived here. 他一到这里就认真地工作起来。

When we got down to the job, we met with lots of difficulties. 当我们着手做这项工作时，遇到了很多困难。

Now let's get down to a practical discussion. 现在我们开始踏踏实实地讨论一下吧。

You'll never finish that job unless you forget everything else and get down to it. 除非你忘掉其他一切，认真地埋头苦干，否则你永远不可能完成这项工作。

11. Why——was there anyone——besides Pavel? 怎么——除了巴维尔——还有别人被捕吗?

1) why 在此处是感叹词，表示惊奇。又如：

Why, that's just like the one I've been looking for! 奇怪，那正象我一直在寻找的那件东西!

Why, you are ahead of time too! 怎么，你们也提前完成了!

2) was there anyone 是 was there anyone else arrested 之略。

3) 关于 besides 和 except 的区别，请参阅高一教参 第二分册第 166 页 except 条。

12. And here's the point. 问题就在这里。

point 在此处的意思是“要点”、“要害”(=chief idea of sth. said, done or planned)。又如：

I missed the point. What did he mean? 我没有抓住要点。他那是什意思?

That's just the point. 对啦，这才是要害所在。

I didn't see the point of his joke. 我不明白他的笑话可笑在什么地方。

13. If we do, the police will use it against Pavel and the comrades in jail. 如果我们停止了, 警察就会利用这一点来作为攻击巴维尔及狱中的同志们的材料。

do 在此处代替上文中的 stop distributing leaflets at the factory. 在英语中, 助动词 do 可以用来代替前面刚提到的动词(词组), 以避免重复。(参阅高二教参第一分册第 38 页注释 9。)又如:

"May I come round in the evening?" "Yes, please do."

"我晚上来行吗?" "行, 请来吧。"

You don't want to lag behind. Neither does she. 你不愿意落后, 她也不愿意落后。

14. Sometimes even policemen use their heads. 有时候连警察也会动脑筋的。

- 1) 此句含有“沙皇的警察是笨头笨脑的, 但有时他们也会动脑筋思考的”的意思。
- 2) use one's head (或 brains) 的意思是“动脑筋”、“想一想”。(use your head 是极不客气的说法, 只能用于极熟识的人之间。) 又如:

Use your head, then you'll find a way. 动动脑筋, 你就会想出办法来。(初四册 14 课)

You must use your own head and not ask others to tell you the answers. 你必须自己动脑筋, 不要请别人告诉你答案。

He never uses his head. 他从来不动脑子。

15. Therefore Pavel must have been the man. 因此, 巴

维尔就一定是散发传单的人了。

“must+不定式的完成形式”表示对过去时间发生的动作或存在的情况的推测。又如：

The boy must have thought John was mad. (高一第11课)

You must have left your key in the room. 你一定是把钥匙落在房间里了。

——Where's today's paper? 今天的报纸在哪儿?

——I think Xiao Li must have taken it away. 我想一定是小李拿走了。

“must+不定式的完成形式”的否定式通常用“can't (couldn't)+不定式的完成形式”。例如：

He can't have been to your home; he doesn't know your address. 他不可能去过你家；他不知道你的地址。

16. There's no one to carry on the work. 现在没有人能接着干这项工作。

carry on 在此处的意思是“继续”(=continue)、“进行”(=conduct)。又如：

He carried on the task left by his comrades. 他继续完成同志们留下的工作。

They carried on the discussion late into the night. 他们继续讨论，直到深夜。

The leaflets said they would carry on the struggle against the invaders. 传单上说他们将继续对侵略者进行斗争。

He had learned enough German to carry on a conversation. 他已学了足够多的德语，能够进行会话。

carry on 还有“继续活动”、“进行下去”的意思(= continue one's activity or course)。例如:

Don't worry about me. Just carry on. 别为我担心,
只管进行下去。

I'll carry on with my work till the bell rings. 我要继续工作下去直到打铃为止。

17. We've got first-class leaflets, plenty of them, but how to get them into the factory remains a problem.
我们有很好的传单,多得很,可是怎样把这些传单弄进工厂去,仍然是个问题。

1) plenty of 的意思是“大量的”、“充足的”(= a large number of 或 a large quantity of), 用于肯定句中,后面可接可数名词或不可数名词。又如:

I've got plenty of friends at that college. 在那所学院里我有很多朋友。

There are plenty of eggs in the house. 家里有很多鸡蛋。(注意:此句的主语是复数名词,动词用 are。)

There is plenty of time. 时间很充裕。(注意:此句的主语是不可数名词,动词用 is。)

在否定句中,用 much 或 many 来代替 plenty of, 表示“不多”;在疑问句中,则用 enough。例如:
There isn't much time. 时间不多了。

Is there enough time? 时间很充裕(或:够用)吗?

在否定句中,也可用 enough, 表示“不充足”。
例如:

We have plenty of food for the holidays. 我们为假日准备了很多食物。