

全日制十年制学校高中课本(试用本)

高中英语辅导

第一册

山东省教学研究室编

山东教育出版社

一九八二年·济南

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说 明

本书对全日制十年制学校高中英语课本第一册(试用本)各课作了注释,结合课文和注释设计了补充练习,并附参考答案。它可供教师和学生参考,如同人民教育出版社所编《高中英语第一册教学参考资料》配合使用,会收到更好效果。

本书为李奇瑞、孙守礼、高重、陈琪、吴玉芝等同志共同编写,同时得到袁永道、周益明、王润常和石广淦等同志大力协助。

一九八一年十一月

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Lesson 1

How Marx Learned Foreign Languages

Notes to the Text

1. Karl Marx (1818 — 1883), the great proletarian revolutionary leader, could read all the leading European languages and write in three: German, French and English. Marx used to say: "A foreign language is a weapon in the struggle of life." He took up the study of Russian when he was already 50 years old, and in 6 months he got to know it well enough to read works in Russian.

The text tells us how Marx learned foreign languages. We can learn a lot from him, especially his learning method and his spirit of learning for the revolution.

2. HOW MARX LEARNED FOREIGN LANGUAGES GES 马克思是怎样学习外语的

1) 本课课文内容是叙述马克思学习外语的情况。标题中的 How 没有提出问题的意思，并不要求回答。因为这种标题不是完整的正常句子，所以末尾没用问号，而且采取陈述句的语序，主语和谓语不倒装。这种结构常用于标题。又如：How Coal Was Formed (煤是怎样形成的)

2) 文章标题不用句号，但可根据需要用逗号、问号、惊叹号或其它标点符号。标题的大写有两种办法：应大写的词

仅第一个字母大写；或所有词的字母都大写。用第一种写法时，冠词、连词、介词，如果不是一行的第一个词，一般不大写。如：

At Home in Future

Once a Thief, Always a Thief?

Whales—Giants of the Sea

3. When he was still a young man, he was forced to leave his homeland for political reasons. 他在青年时代，由于政治原因被迫离开了祖国。

force sb to do sth 强迫某人做某事，如：

They forced the naughty boy to leave the room. 他们强迫这个顽皮的孩子离开这个房间。

force 要求不定式作宾语补足语，在这点上与 get (劝说), want (要), ask (要求), tell (叫), call on (号召) 等用法相同。如：

I got (wanted, asked, told) him to see a doctor. 我劝说(要, 要求, 叫)他去看病。

be forced to do sth 是上述句型的被动形式，与 have to do sth 近义；但前者强调“被外力强制而做某事”，后者表示“客观条件使之感到有义务或责任做某事”。如：

The enemy were forced to leave the village. 敌人被迫撤离这个村庄。

It's getting dark and I have to leave now. 天快黑了，我得走了。

4. He stayed in Belgium for some time; then he went to France. 他在比利时居住了一段时间，后来到法国去。

some time, sometime, sometimes 的区别;

some time 若干时间; 某一时刻(some 是形容词), 如:

He has waited for some time. 他已经等了一段时间了。

It will take me some time to do it. 我需要一些时间来做事。

He went to see them some time (= sometime) last month. 上月某个时候他曾去看过他们。

sometime *adv.* (在过去或将来)某个时候, 如:

I called on him sometime in October. 我十月间曾访问过他。

sometimes *adv.* 有时, 如:

He often has breakfast at six o'clock, but sometimes at seven. 他常常六点吃早饭, 不过有时是在七点吃。

5. Before long he had to move on. 不久他又不得不搬迁。

1) before long (从现在或某时算起的)不久以后, 如:

I hope to hear from you again before (very) long. 我希望不久能再接到你的信。

He came to ask for help before long. 不久他就来求助了。

注意: long before (long 是副词) 与 before long (long 是名词) 意思完全不同, long before 是“在……以前许久”, “远在……以前”的意思。如:

He joined the army long before the war. 在战争以前很久他就参军了。

It will be long before we meet again. 很久以后我们才能相见。

但 not long before = before long, 如:

It will not be long before we meet again. (= We'll meet again before long. 或 We'll meet again soon.) 不久我们就会再见面。

long after 在……以后很久, 远在……以后, 如:

Long after he went, I began to work. 他走了以后许久, 我才开始工作。

2) move 或 move house 搬家

He's moving (house) next week. 他要在下周搬家。

I'm going to move to a newly built house. 我打算搬到一座新建的房子里去。

3) on *adv.* 继续, 如:

They walked on and on. 他们不停地走。

How can you work on without a rest? 你怎么能一直工作而不休息一下呢?

The work still went on. 工作仍在进行。

move on 继续搬迁; 继续前进, 如:

Time moves on. 时间在前进。

6. In 1849, he went to England and made London the base for his revolutionary work. 1849年, 他到了英国, 就把伦敦作为他从事革命工作的基地。

London the base 是复合宾语, the base 是宾语补足语。宾语补足语可由不定式、分词、名词、形容词、副词、介词短语等充当。不定式和分词用以表示宾语的行为或状态; 其他

可表示宾语的身份、状态或特征。如：

The Party calls on us to study hard for the four modernizations. 党号召我们要为四个现代化而努力学习。
(不定式作宾补)

The man you saw talking with me is one of my best friends. 你见到和我谈话的那个人是我的一个好朋友。
(分词 talking 作宾补, 宾语 whom 省去)

Do you call him Lao Wang? 你叫他老王吗? (名词 Lao Wang 作宾补)

You must keep the room clean. 你必须使这个房间保持清洁。(形容词 clean 作宾补)

I saw him out. 我送他出门走了。(副词 out 作宾补)

I found her in the room. 我发现她在这个房间里。
(介词短语作宾补)

如复合宾语的第一部分为不定式, 通常用 it 代替它, 而将该不定式置于宾补之后。(见课本 P. 9 Ex. W. 7—12 句)

注意: 某个及物动词是否要求复合宾语, 要求什么样的宾语补足语, 须视该动词搭配特点而定, 不可类推, 故应注意记忆每个动词的用法。

7. He started working hard to improve it. 他开始努力提高英语的水平。

start 做“动身”解时, 是不及物动词, 如: start for, start off, start out 等。

start 作“开始”解时, 同 begin 一样, 后面可跟动名词或不定式, 跟动名词时较为正式。如:

I'll soon start reviewing the lesson/to review the

lesson, 我不久就开始复习这一课。

8. In fact, his English in one of these articles was so good that Engels wrote him a letter praising him for it. 事实上, 其中一篇文章的英语非常好, 恩格斯为此写过一封信赞扬他。

1) write sb (a letter)(= write a letter to sb) 给某人写信; 下句中的 write back 是“写回信”, 相当于 write a letter in reply to sb; 如:

He writes home (to his parents) once a week. 他每周写一封家信。

write 作“写信”解时, 后跟不定式、分词、that 从句或 about, 表示写信的目的或写的内容。如:

I'm writing to tell him that I'm leaving for Shanghai. 我正写信告诉他我要去上海。

He wrote back telling me of your arrival. 他写回信告诉我你的到来。

He wrote to me that he had passed the examination. 他给我写信说他考试及格了。(如后接 that 从句, 须用 write to sb)

I wrote to him about it. 我给他写信谈了这件事。

2) praise sb for ... 因……而赞扬……

praise sb as ... 把……誉为……

They praised him for his courage. 他们称赞他有勇气。

Our people are praised for loving peace, 我国人民以爱好和平而见称。

He's praised as one of the best students. 他被称赞为最优秀的学生之一。

9. But he went on to explain that he was not too sure about two things — the grammar and some of the idioms. 不过, 他接着说明他在语法和某些习惯语这两方面还是不大有把握。

1) go on to do sth 接着又做某事

go on doing sth 继续做某事

go on with sth 接着又做某事或继续做某事

Having read this book, he went on to read another one. 读完了这一本书, 他又接着读另一本。

He went on reading this book for half an hour. 这本书他继续读了半小时。

go on with 如用表示某一时刻的时间状语, 意思相当于 go on to do sth; 如用表示一段时间的时间状语, 意思相当于 go on doing sth。如:

After a while, he went on with his work. 过了一会儿, 他又接着工作起来。

He went on with his work for hours. 他继续工作了几个小时。

2) be sure of (about) 确信, 肯定

be sure to do sth 一定要做某事

We are sure of your success. 我们确信你会成功。

We are sure to come early. 我们一定早来。

He doesn't feel sure about it. 他对此觉得没有把握。

be sure 后还可跟从句, 如:

Are you quite sure that you left your pen in your room? 你能肯定你是把钢笔忘在你房间里了吗?

I'm not sure whether he will come soon. 我不能确定他是否很快就来。

I'm not sure where he lives. 我不能肯定他住在哪儿。

3) too 太, 过于; 很

It's too difficult for me to read the book. 这本书太难, 我读不了。

I'm only too pleased to help you. 我很乐于帮助你。

She's not too well these days. 她这几天身体不太好。

10. In the years that followed, Marx kept on studying English and using it until he had mastered it so well that he was able to write one of his great works in English—*The Civil War in France*. 在这之后的几年中, 马克思继续学习并使用英语, 一直到熟练地掌握, 并能用英语来写他的伟大著作之一《法兰西内战》。

1) keep (on) doing sth 继续一直做某事 (keep on 较 keep 口气强些)

It keeps raining. 一直在下雨。

We kept on reading the whole morning. 我们一直阅读了一个上午。

注意: keep (on) 后之 v-ing 必须是表示动作的词, 如 working, walking 等, 不能用表示静止状态的词, 如 standing, lying 等。如可以说 He kept on working. 不能说 He

kept on lying.

keep sb doing sth 使某人一直在做某事，如：

I'm sorry I have kept you waiting for a long time,
很抱歉，让你等了许久。

2) be able to 和 can 都可作“能”解，但 can 还可表示推断、请求或允许，be able to 则没有这些意思。如：

Can the news be true? 这消息能是真的吗？（推断）

Can I borrow your dictionary? 我可以借借你的字典吗？（请求）

You can go for a doctor. 你可以去请一位大夫来。
（允许）

can 只能用于现在时和过去时，be able to 可用于各种时态。can 前面不能再用 may, must 等情态动词，而 be able to 却是可以的。本课就有这样一句：

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

3) so + 形容词/副词 + that 从句（结果状语从句）如此……以致……

such + 名词 + that 从句（结果状语从句）这样的……以致……

so 是程度副词，说明形容词或副词；such 是形容词，说明名词。

He was so ill that we had to send for a doctor,
他病得这样重，我们须派人去请大夫。

He is so busy that he often forgets his meal. 他很忙，以致常忘记吃饭。

He mastered English so well that he was able to write articles in English. 他英语很好,能用英语写文章。

He works so fast that the others cannot keep up with him. 他工作干得这样快,别人都赶不上他。

There was such a rain that we could not start on time. 雨下得这么大,我们无法按时动身。

这种句子中的从句如为否定句,则可以用 too ... to ... 来改写。如:

The boy is so young that he can't read such a book.

The boy is too young to read such a book. 这男孩太年轻,不能读这样的书。

以上句子也可以写成两个独立的句子,或用 as, so 等表示因果关系的词连接起来。如:

He was very ill. We had to send for a doctor.

As he mastered English very well, he was able to write articles in English.

He works very fast, so the others cannot keep up with him.

so + 形容词 + 名词 + that 从句

such + 形容词 + 名词 + that 从句

This is so heavy a box that no one can lift it.

This is such a heavy box that no one can lift it.

注意: so heavy a box, 重点在 heavy, so 说明 heavy 的程度, heavy 要紧跟 so, 意思是“这么重的一只箱子”; such a heavy box, 重点在 box, such 与 heavy 都说明 box, 意思是“这样的一只重箱子”。如 box 为复数,就只能说 such

heavy boxes, 而不能说 so heavy boxes。

11. After only six months he had learned enough to read articles and reports in Russian. 仅仅六个月以后, 他就学到了能够阅读俄文文章和报告的程度。

enough 可用作名词、形容词或副词, 其后往往跟 for 短语或不定式。如:

He has enough to do. 他有足够的事情要做。(名词做宾语)

Enough has been said on how to learn English. 关于怎样学英语, 说得已经够多了。(名词作主语)

We have enough time to do it. 我们有充分的时间做这件事。(形容词作定语)

Have you enough food for the three of them? 你有足够他们三个人吃的食物吗?(形容词作定语)

He is old enough for school. 他够上学的年龄了。(副词作状语)

The book is easy enough for you to read. 这本书很容易, 你可以读得懂。(副词作状语)

He didn't get up early enough to catch the bus. 他起得不够早, 没赶上汽车。(副词作状语)

注意: enough 作定语时, 可以置于名词之前, 也可以置于其后; 作状语说明形容词或副词时, 必须置于该形容词或副词之后。

12. In one of his books, Marx gave some advice on how to learn a foreign language. 马克思在他的一本书里提出了怎样学习外语的一些意见。

1) give some advice 提出一些意见

advice 是不可数名词，不用复数，单数前面不用 an。但可以说 some advice 或 a piece of advice。

advice on sth 关于某事的劝告，如：

I want your advice on my work, 我希望你对我的工作提出意见。

“征求意见”是 ask for advice, 如：

He came and asked for advice on this work, 他来征求对这项工作的意见。

“接受意见”是 follow (take) advice, 如：

I'll follow his advice on how to do it, 我将接受他关于如何做这件事的意见。

2) how to learn a foreign language 在本句中是介词 on 的宾语。

不定式短语有时可带一个前置的连接代词(whom, what, which 等)或连接副词(when, where, how 等)。这种结构类似一个名词从句，常作 show, tell, know, teach, learn, wonder, decide, find out 等动词的宾语。如：

Please show me how to do it well. 请教给我怎样把这件事做好。

Will you tell me which book to read first? 请告诉我该先读哪本书好吗？

I don't know where to get the book, 我不知道在哪儿能买到这本书。

I wonder when to start, 我很想知道该什么时候动身。

这种结构还可以作句子的其他成份。如：

How to do it is known to us. 如何做这件事我们大家都知道。(作主语)

The question is how to keep the room clean. 问题是怎样才能使这房间保持清洁。(作表语)

We must have some idea of how to solve the problem. 我们得想个办法解决这个问题。(介词 of 的宾语)

Are you thinking of how to help him? 你在考虑怎样帮助他吗?(介词 of 的宾语)

Additional Exercises

选择适当的动词, 并以其适当的形式填空: (work, enter, break, move, speak, learn, take, praise, keep, go, translate, ask, see, make, give)

1. She wrote to him ___ for help.
2. The girl is old enough ___ the primary school.
3. Please try ___ yourself understood when you speak.
4. He ___ on working though he was tired.
5. He is warmly ___ for his courage.
6. We are thinking about ___ to the countryside.
7. We can learn a lot from Marx in ___ a foreign language.
8. He didn't stop ___ hard after he had made great progress.