



高级中学课本

英语

第一册

(必修)

人民教育出版社

SENIOR 1

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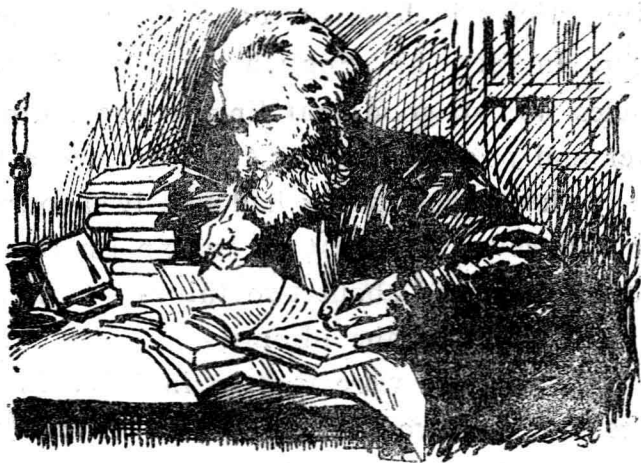
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LESSON ONE

HOW MARX LEARNED FOREIGN LANGUAGES



Karl Marx was born in Germany, and German was his native language. When he was still a young man, he was forced to leave his homeland for political reasons. He stayed in Belgium for a few years; then he went to France. Before long he had to move on again. In 1849, he went to England and made London the base

for his revolutionary work.

Marx had learned some French and English at school. When he got to England, he found that his English was too limited. He started working hard to improve it. He made such rapid progress that before long he began to write articles in English for an American newspaper. In fact, his English in one of these articles was so good that Engels wrote him a letter and praised him for it. Marx wrote back to say that Engels' praise had greatly encouraged him. However, he went on to explain that he was not too sure about two things — the grammar and some of the idioms.

These letters were written in 1853. In the years that followed, Marx kept on studying English and using it. When he wrote one of his great works, *The Civil War in France*, he had mastered the language so well that he was able to write the book in English.

In the 1870's, when Marx was already in his fifties, he found it important to study the situation in Russia, so he began to learn Russian. At the end of six months he had learned enough

to read articles and reports in Russian.

In one of his books, Marx gave some advice on how to learn a foreign language. He said when a person is learning a foreign language, he must not always be translating everything into his own language. If he does this, it shows he has not mastered it. He must be able to use the foreign language, forgetting all about his own. If he can not do this, he has not really grasped the spirit of the foreign language and can not use it freely.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

Karl Marx 卡尔·马克思(1818—1883)

Germany [ˈdʒə:məni] *n.* 德国

native [ˈneitiv] *adj.* 本国的,本土的

one's native language 本国语;本族语

force *vt.* 强迫,迫使

homeland [ˈhəumlænd] *n.* 祖国

political [pəˈlitikəl] *adj.* 政治的

Belgium [ˈbeldʒəm] *n.* 比利时

before long 不久以后

base [beɪs] *n.* 基础;基地,根据地

revolutionary [ˌrevəˈlu:ʃnəri] *adj.* 革命的

n. 革命者

limit [ˈlɪmɪt] *vt.* 限制,限定

- limited ['lɪmɪtɪd] *adj.* 有限的
- improve [ɪm'pru:v] *vt.* 改善; 提高
vi. 改善; 增加
- rapid ['ræpɪd] *adj.* 快的, 迅速的
- progress ['prɒɡres] *n.* 进展; 进步
make progress 取得进步
- article ['ɑ:tɪkl] *n.* 文章, 论文; 冠词
- Engels ['engəls] 恩格斯 (Friedrich ['fri:dri:h], 弗里德里希, 1820—1895)
- praise [preɪz] *vt. & n.* 赞扬, 表扬
- greatly ['ɡreɪtli] *adv.* 大大地; 非常
- encourage [ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ] *vt.* 鼓励
- however [haʊ'evə] *conj. & adv.* 然而, 可是; 仍然
- grammar ['ɡræmə] *n.* 语法
- idiom ['ɪdiəm] *n.* 成语, 习惯用语
- follow ['fɒləʊ] *vt.* 跟随; (表示时间, 次序等) 接着
- keep on (doing something) 继续(做某事); 反复 (做某事)
- works *n.* 著作, 作品; 工厂
- civil ['sɪvl] *adj.* 国内的
- master *vt.* 精通; 掌握
- situation [ˌsɪtʃu'eɪʃən] *n.* 位置; 形势; 情况
- Russia ['rʌʃə] *n.* 俄国; 俄罗斯
- translate [træns'leɪt] *vt.* 翻译
translate ... into ... 把……译成……
- grasp [ɡrɑ:sp] *vt.* 抓住; 领会; (对知识等的) 掌握, 了解
- freely *adv.* 自由地; 随意地

NOTES TO THE TEXT

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

在这个句子中 for 是“因为,由于”的意思。又如:

He was praised for his hard work. 他因为工作努力受到了表扬。

2. He made such rapid progress that before long he began to write articles in English for an American newspaper. 他进步很快,不久就开始用英文给一家美国报纸撰稿。

such ... that (如此……以致) 用来引导结果状语从句。such 修饰的名词可以是单数,也可以是复数。如果是单数可数名词,要在 such 之后用不定冠词。又如:

She is such a good teacher that all of us love and respect (尊敬) her. 她是一位很好的老师,我们都敬爱她。

3. In the years that followed, Marx kept on studying English and using it. 在这之后的几年中,马克思继续学习和使用英语。

that followed 是起定语作用的从句,修饰前面的名词 the years.

keep on (doing something) 继续(做某事); 反复(做某事)。又如:

Keep on trying. You'll make even greater pro-

gress. 继续努力,你会取得更大的进步的。

Why do you keep on making the same mistake?
为什么你老是犯同样的错误?

4. *The Civil War in France* 《法兰西内战》

这部著作是马克思受国际工人协会(第一国际)的领导机关“总委员会”的委托而起草的一篇关于巴黎公社的宣言。在巴黎公社失败后两天,即1871年5月30日,马克思向总委员会宣读了这篇用英文写的宣言,获得一致通过,随后立即印成单行本出版。

5. In the 1870's, when Marx was already in his fifties, he found it important to study the situation in Russia, so he began to learn Russian. 在十九世纪七十年代,马克思已经五十几岁了,他觉得研究俄国的形势很重要,便开始学习俄语。

1870's 也可写成 1870s, (读 *eighteen seventies*)
十九世纪七十年代。

in his fifties 他五十几岁时

fifties 是 *fifty* 的复数形式,在这里指年龄,从五十岁到五十九岁。依此类推,可以说 *twenties* (二十几岁), *thirties* (三十几岁), *forties* (四十几岁), 等等。

句中 *it* 是 *found* 的形式宾语, 真正宾语是不定式短语 *to study the situation in Russia*; *important* 是宾语补足语。

6. 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对于如何学习外语提出了一些建议。

句中 on 是介词,作“关于”讲。不定式短语 how to learn a foreign language 作介词 on 的宾语。

7. He said when a person is learning a foreign language, he must not always be translating everything into his own language. 他说当一个人在学习外语时,不要老是把什么都译成本族语。

这个句子中的宾语从句的谓语是由 must not 和不定式的进行时构成的,表示“不应该……”、“一定不要……”等意思。在 must not 和不定式之间加上 always, 加重了不赞成的语气。又如:

You must not always be talking so much. 你不应该老是讲这么多话。

8. He must be able to use the foreign language, forgetting all about his own. 他一定要能做到在使用外语的时候,完全忘掉本族语。

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions:

1. In what country was Karl Marx born?
2. What was Marx's native language?
3. Did he find his English good enough when he got to England?
4. He made rapid progress in English not long after he came to London, didn't he? Give an example.
5. What did Engels do when he found Marx had

- made rapid progress in his English?
6. How did Marx answer him?
 7. Did Marx stop learning English after he had made such progress?
 8. In what language did Marx write *The Civil War in France*?
 9. When did Marx start learning Russian? Why?
 10. How long did it take him to learn Russian well enough to read articles and reports?
 11. What advice did Marx give on how to learn a foreign language?
 12. How long have you been learning English?
 13. What should we learn from Marx in mastering a foreign language?

II. For each word in Column A find a word or phrase of similar meaning in Column B:

A

B

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. force | 1. quick |
| 2. homeland | 2. make or become better |
| 3. improve | 3. much |
| 4. rapid | 4. make somebody do something |
| 5. greatly | 5. one's native country |
| 6. follow | 6. change from one language into another |
| 7. situation | 7. come or go after |

8. translate 8. condition

III. Translate the following into Chinese and tell what part of speech each italicized word is:

1. We haven't *enough* food for everybody.
2. You can never be careful *enough*.
3. Is the ice hard *enough* to skate on?
4. I've got *enough* to do at the moment.
5. *Enough* has been said on how to learn a foreign language.
6. What time did you get home from *work* yesterday?
7. Our soldiers quickly broke through the enemy's defence *works*.
8. This book is one of the great *works* by Lenin.
9. His father has *worked* in this chemical *works* for over twenty years.

IV. Fill in the blanks with *so ... that* or *such (a or an) ... that*:

1. Table tennis is ___ interesting game ___ people all over the world play it.
2. He spoke ___ fast ___ I couldn't follow him.
3. It was ___ warm day ___ they went swimming.
4. The teacher was ___ pleased with Zhao Ming's progress in his English ___ he praised him in class.
5. A TV set can be made ___ small ___ it may

be easily placed in a watch.

6. It was ___ good exhibition ___ he went to see it several times.
7. This is ___ important meeting ___ you should attend it.
8. The Frenchman caught ___ bad cold ___ he coughed day and night.

V. Translate the following into English:

1. 这学期汪飞写字有很大进步。(to improve)
2. 他一直工作到七十多岁。(to keep on)
3. 掌握科学是我们青年的一项重要任务 (task)。(to master)
4. 请告诉我如何掌握课文的意思。(to grasp)
5. 李教授对怎样学习数学提出了很好的意见。(to give advice on)
6. 我们家乡不久就要建成一所医院了。(before long)
7. 史密斯先生鼓励他的孩子学德语。(to encourage)
8. 二十世纪八十年代中国发生了很大的变化。(in the 1980's)

VI. Put the verbs in the correct tenses:

Before they ___ (go) to England, Lenin and his wife ___ (translate) a whole book from English into Russian. They ___ (think) they ___ (master) the English language quite well.

After arriving in London, however, they ___ (find) they ___ (can, not understand) the people

there, and nobody ____ (understand) them. This ____ (force) them to learn spoken English from the beginning. They ____ (start) going to all kinds of meetings. At the meetings, they ____ (sit) or ____ (stand) in the front and carefully ____ (watch) the speakers' mouths. They ____ (try) hard to grasp the spirit of the speeches(演讲). They ____ (go) very often to Hyde Park (海德公园) to listen to people speaking freely on the situations at home and abroad(国外). Lenin ____ (show) great interest in listening to them and ____ (learn) a great deal of spoken English in this way.

Some time later, from a newspaper, Lenin ____ (learn) that two Englishmen ____ (want) to exchange(交换) lessons. Before long Lenin ____ (get) in touch (联系) with them. He ____ (teach) them Russian and they ____ (teach) him English. Lenin ____ (keep) on studying with them for some time, and ____ (find) his spoken English greatly improved. In this way Lenin ____ (make) rapid progress in his English study.

VII. Read the following passage and put it into Chinese:

Once Lu Xun spoke to the youth about the study of foreign languages. He said:

“You must not give up studying foreign languages for even a day. To master a language,

words and grammatical rules are not enough. You must do a lot of reading. Take a book and force yourself to read it. At the same time, consult dictionaries and memorize grammatical rules. After reading a book, it is only natural that you won't understand it all. Never mind. Put it aside and start another one. In a few months or half a year, go over the first book once again; you are sure to understand much more than before ... Young people have good memories. If you memorize a few words every day and keep on reading all the time, in four or five years, you will certainly be able to read works in the foreign language."

youth [ju:θ] *n.* 青年

grammatical [grə'mætikəl] *adj.*
语法的

consult [kən'salt] *vt.* 查阅

memorize ['meməraiz] *vt.* 记住

natural ['nætʃrəl] *adj.* 自然的

Never mind. 不要紧。

aside [ə'saɪd] *adv.* 在一边

LESSON TWO

AT HOME IN THE FUTURE

A medical examination without a doctor or nurse in the room? Doing shopping at home? Borrowing books from the library without leaving your home?

These ideas may seem strange to you. But scientists are working hard to turn them into realities.

Let us suppose we can visit a home at the end of this century. We will visit a boy named Charlie Green. He is not feeling well this morning. His mother, Mrs Green, wants the doctor to see him. That is, she wants the doctor to listen to him. She brings a set of wires to Charlie's room. These wires are called sensors. She places one sensor in his mouth and one on his chest. She puts another one around his wrist and one on his forehead. Then she plugs the sensors into a wall outlet. She says the code "TCP". This means "telephone call placed." A