广东省中学

英语教学参考资料

(高中一年级第二学期)

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中学英语第六册内容简介

第六册课本供高中一年级下学期使用。每周上三课时。 本册课本是在学习前五册课本的基础上,继续对学生加强 听、说、读、写、译的训练,巩固所学过的词汇、语音和语 法知识。通过本册学习,要求学生能根据音标拼读生词,能 连贯地朗读课文,语音语调基本正确;能根据课文内容回答 问题;能正确地把课文译成汉语,能用学过的句型、单词和 词组造句。

本册课文九篇,有歌颂伟大领袖毛主席和中国共产党的课文《东方红》、《七月一日》;有叙述无产阶级革命导师事迹的课文《像列宁那样学习》;有反映农村解放后的变化和宏业学大寨的课文《我的家乡》、《向大寨学习》和《一个农业机械展览会》;有外国朋友访问我国后的感想《演说词》;有寓言和科学小品《农夫和蛇》和《我是一条河》。课文体裁有诗歌、散文、寓言、故事和对话等。全部课文要求能比较流利地进行朗读,其中有的要求能复述。

本册的语音主要通过课文的**朗读和**练习中的对话、回答问题等项进行训练。

本册的单词一百二十九个,另词组十一个,平均每课约 十四个。单音节词占百分之四十六点五,双音节词占百分之 三十六。单音节词和双音节词在本册单词总量中占百分之八 十二点五。通过第三学年学习,要求掌握二百二十个单词和

二十个词组。

本册语法项目有:现在完成时、及物动词和 不 及 物 动词、表示地点的介词短语。

本册练习的重点是巩固课文和复习语法,特别是着重复习巩固现在完成时。语音方面主要通过朗读课文进行训练。词汇方面继续介绍构词知识和一些词的用法。此外,从本册开始编进一些阅读材料,逐步培养学生的阅读能力。

第一课

一、教学要求

- 1. 通过本课学习,使学生进一步加强对毛主席和共产党的热爱。
 - 2. 以深厚的无产阶级感情朗读和背诵课文。

二、教学建议

- 1. 教 China has brought forth a Mao Tsetung., Bringing light wherever it shines, Where there's the Communist Party, There the people win liberation. 时,不必讲解语法,只要求了解意义即可。
 - 2. 结合课文, 教唱英语歌 "The East Is Red"。
 - 3. 在适当的时候, 让学生在晚会上朗诵和演唱。

三、教材注释

1. China has brought forth a Mao Tsetung.

to bring forth 是一个短语动词,是"产生","出现","带来"的意思。例如。

Sports bring forth good health.

运动带来健康的体质。

Our competition will bring forth friendship. 我们的比赛将结出友谊的硕果。

- 2. 专有名词之前一般不加不定冠词,但如果前面加上不定冠词,这个专有名词就接近于普通名词,意思是某一人(地)。例如:
 - 1) China has brought forth a Mao Tsetung.
 - 2) To build a new China, he leads us forward.
 - 3. Communist Party is like the sun, Bringing light wherever it shines.

这是一个复合句。Communist Party 前面本来有定冠词 the, 因配曲需要,省掉了,在正常情况下是不能省略的。

Bringing light wherever it shines 是一个分词结构,作状语用。在这个分词结构里面,wherever it shines 是一个表示地点的状语从句,这个状语从句由连接副词wherever 引起。

4. Where there's the Communist Party, There the people win liberation.

这是一个复合句。where 在这里是一个连接副词,它引起一个表示地点的状语从句。状语从句里的 there 是一个引导词,在句中不重读; 主句里的 there 是一个副词,在句中作状语,有句子重读,放在句首,是为了承上启下。

四、参考资料

1. 课文朗读:

'Lesson \One
The 'East Is \Red
The 'east is \red, the 'sun \rises.

'China has 'brought 'forth a 'Mao Tse tung. He 'works for the 'people's happiness. He's the 'people's liberator.

'Chairman 'Mao 'loves the people.

He is our equide.

To 'build a 'new China,

He 'leads us forward.

'Communist 'Party is 'like the \sun,
'Bringing 'light wher'ever it \shines.
'Where there's the 'Communist Party,
'There the 'people 'win ,libe\ration.
2. 课文翻译:

东 方 红 东方红,太阳升, 中国出了个毛泽东; 他为人民谋幸福, 他是人民大救星。

毛主席, 爱人民, 他是我们的带路人, 为了建设新中国, 领导我们向前进。

共产党, 像太阳,

照到哪里哪里亮; 哪里有了共产党, 哪里人民得解放。

五、关于练习

练习答案

- 2. 1) B: Yes, they do. (No, they don't.)
 - 2) A: Did her daughter clean the commune office yesterday?
 - 3) B: Li Ming is ill. B: Yes, I will.
 - 4) A: Is she ploughing now?A: What is she doing?

第二课

一、教学要求

- 1. 通过本课学习,教育学生要认真读马、列的书,学习革命导师列宁的伟大思想和刻苦学习的精神。
 - 2. 模仿课文复述课文的主要内容。

二、教学建议

- 1. 教师可结合课文的讲解,指出无产阶级革命导师列 宁从小刻苦学习,积极参加革命工作。他和工农群众打成一 片,并善于向他们学习。教育学生一定要好好学习,把中国 革命和世界革命进行到底。
- 2. 在熟读课文的基础上,做《练习1》。然后以《练习1》的问题为提纲,引导学生复述课文的主要内容。
 - 3. 引导学生掌握下列句型。下面的例句供参考:
 - 1) Study as Lenin studied.
 - 例: Study as Lei Feng studied. Work as Chang Szu-teh worked.
 - 2) In Kazan, Lenin took an active part in revolutionary work.
 - 例: They take an active part in labour. We take an active part in farm work.
 - 3) He made notes while he read.

- 例: Work while you work, play while you play. He studied hard while he was at school.
- 4. 教完这课后,用这一课的和以前学过的单词、短语编写成简短、易懂的短文,作听说材料。教师先把这些短文读给学生听,让学生听懂,然后引导他们复述。下面短文供参考:

Lenin was the people's liberator. He always studied hard. He never left today's work for tomorrow. He was exact in everything. He set a shining example to all of us. To build a new China, we should study as Lenin studied.

* * *

Lenin was the great teacher of the working people in the world. He worked for the people's happiness day and night. He led the people to win liberation. When Lenin studied in the University of Kazan, he began to do revolutionary work. He talked with workers, peasants and soldiers and learned from them.

Let's study as Lenin studied.

三、教材注释

1. When Lenin was a schoolboy, he studied very hard.

这是一个复合句。when 在这里是个从属连词,它引起

一个表示时间的状语从句。when 在何首时,可以有句子重读,在句中时一般没有句子重读。

2. He often helped his classmates with their lessons.

及物动词 help 通常跟介词 with 连用,表示"在某一件事情上帮助某人"。例如:

The Red Guards often help Grandpa Li with his housework.

He is always ready to help me with my homework.

3. After he finished school, Lenin went to the University of Kazan.

这是一个复合句。after 在这里是一个从属连词,它引起一个表示时间的状语从句。

4. 由普通名词和介词短语或形容词构成的专有名词之前一般要加定冠词。例如:

the University of Kazan 喀山大学 the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国 the United States 美国 the Red Flag People's Commune 红旗人民公社

university 之前如果只有一个专有名词来修饰它,则不必加定冠词。如:

Peking University 北京大学 Tsinghua University 清华大学 5. Lenin took an active part in revolutionary work.

短语动词 to take part in 是"参加"的意思,它用来表示参加某种活动。在这个意义上,它和动词 to join 相似,但是它不能用来表示参加某种组织。如应说 He joined the Party. (他入了党。),不说 He took part in the Party.。

6. ...but he still gave <u>much</u> of his time to his studies.

much 在这里是一个不定代词,只能跟不可数名词连用。 表示"许多"的意思。(参阅高中一年级第一学期《英语教学 参考资料》第五课教材注释 3。)

studies 用复数形式是指"读书", "研究"。

7. He was exact in everything.

形容词 exact 常和介词 in 连用,表示"对……很认真"或"在某一方面很精确"的意思。例如:

be exact in words 措辞确切

be exact in everything 对任何事情都很认真

8. He made notes while he read.

动词短语 to make notes 是"记笔记"或"做笔记"的意思, 也可以说 to take notes。

while 在这里是从属连词,它引起一个表示时间的状语从句,其意思是"当(在).....的时候"。

while 在这个意义上和 when 很相似,不过 while 一般指一段较长的时间,并强调从何所表示的动作与主句的同时进行。例如:

They work while they study.

他们半工半读(边学习边工作 勤工俭学)。

While Lenin was in London, he studied English very hard.

在伦敦那段时间, 列宁努力学习英语。

9. Let us study as Lenin studied.

这是一个复合句。as 是一个从属连词,它引起一个 表示方式的状语从句。as 在句子中间一般没有句子 重 读,读作 [əz]。

四、参考资料

1. 课文朗读:

'Lesson Two

'Study as 'Lenin \Studied

'When 'Lenin was a Jschoolboy, | he 'studied 'very hard. He 'often 'helped his Jclassmates | with their \lessons. 'After he 'finished Jschool, | 'Lenin 'went to the 'Uni'versity of Ka\zan.

In Ka Jzan, | 'Lenin 'took an 'active 'part in revo'lutionary \work, | but he 'still 'gave 'much of his Jtime | to his \studies. He was ex'act in \teverything. He 'made Jnotes | while he \tead. He 'planned his 'work \text{carefully. He 'never 'left to'day's 'work for to \morrow. 'Lenin 'learned 'not 'only from \books. He 'talked with 'workers and Jpeasants | and 'learned from them, \too.

'Let us Istudy | as 'Lonin Studied.

2. 课文翻译:

像列宁那样学习

列宁在学生时代,非常用功学习。他常常帮助同学复习功课。高中毕业后,他上喀山大学。

列宁在喀山积极参加革命工作,但他仍然用很多时间学习。他做事精确。他边读书边做笔记。他工作有计划,从不把今天的工作留到明天做。列宁不仅向书本学习,他还同工人、农民谈心,向他们学习。

让我们像列宁那样学习。

五、关于练习

练习答案

- 2.1) Who is a great communist fighter?
 - 2) What does the monument tell?
 - 3) When did Lenin go to the University of Kazan?
 - 4) Where is an old woman waiting for her daughter?
- 5. 1) make notes, plan the work, finish school
 - 2) The doctors take an active part in labour.
 - 3) Master Chen is talking with them.
 - 4) Comrade Wang studies Chairman Mao's works hard.

He makes notes while he reads.

第三课

一、教学要求

- 1. 通过本课学习,使学生认识到,贫下中农在党和 毛主席的领导下,坚定地走社会主义道路。通过学大寨的群 众运动,我国农村呈现一派欣欣向荣的景象。革命的知识青 年要很好地向贫下中农学习,为建设社会主义新农村贡献自 已的力量。
 - 2. 掌握本课句型。
 - 3. 掌握现在完成时的肯定式。
- 4. 熟读课文,模仿课文复述课文的主要内容,或描述自己家乡的新面貌。

二、教学建议

- 1. 学习句型和语法时,多举例,并让学生通过较多的练习,在实践中掌握。例:
 - 1) The poor and lower-middle peasants have built two small power stations in this commune.
 - 2) They have got ready for the celebrations.
 - 3) Since liberation we have lived a happy life.

- 2. 在教语法时,注意通过实例向学生指出现在完成时和一般过去时的区别。下面例句供参考:
 - 1) I have opened the windows. 我把窗子打开了。(表示窗子现在还开着。) I opened the windows yesterday. 我昨天把窗子打开过。(仅仅说明昨天发生的事情,并不表示窗子现在是否还开着。)
 - 2) I have seen the exhibition. 我看过这个展览会。(强调我知道它的内容。) I saw the exhibition last week. 我上周参观了这个展览会。(只说明我上周参观过展览会这件事。)
- 3. 教师在讲解第一段课文后,可以用这一段的和以前学过的单词、短语编成简单、易懂的短文,作听说材料。教师先把这些短文读给学生听,让学生听懂,然后让学生模仿讲述自己家里的情况。下面短文供参考:

Li Ming is from a poor peasant family. In the old days, his father and mother toiled for the landlords day and night. But still his father and mother could not support their family. They had to sell Li Ming's younger brothers. A few months later, Li Ming's father and mother died of hunger and cold. What a hard (miserable) life they lived in the dark old society.

三、教材注释

1. work 和 toil 的区别:

work 用的范围比较广泛,可包括任何体力、脑力或机械的劳动。例如:

Sometimes we work on the farm. Sometimes we work in the factory.

我们有时在农场劳动,有时在工厂。

He worked hard all his life.

他辛勤劳动了一辈子。

The machine works very well.

这机器很好用(运转得很好,性能很好)。

She was working at maths. 她在学习数学。

toil 常指艰苦的劳动,意味着时间长,工作累,使人精疲力尽。例如:

They toiled early and late for the landlord. 他们起早摸黑地给地主干活。

- 2. all the year round 是个惯用语,是"一年到头"的意思,在句中作状语,一般不跟任何介词连用。
 - 3. Many died of hunger and cold.

many 在这里是不定代词,指许多人,即 many of the village people。many 只能跟可数名词连用,不能跟不可数名词连用。(参看高中一年级第一学期《英语教学参考资料》第五课教材注释3。)

to die of 是 "死于……"或 "因……而死"的意思。 介词 of 在这里表示原因。 "死于某种疾病"有时可以 用介词 from、例如。

He died from T. B. 他死于肺病。