

高三暂用课本

英语教材析解

天津教育学院

前 言

本书是根据全国统编的《高级中学三年级暂用英语课本》(以下简称高三课本)编写的教学参考资料。此书成书目的,主要在于供高中英语教师进行教学时参考,也可作为学生自学英语的复习用书。

本书是我院英语研究班对“高三课本”进行教材研究分析的一个成果。为了给使用“高三英语”教材的教师提供方便,我们对每篇课文或作者都用简易英语作了简明介绍;对课文中的重点、难点,新词汇新句型都作了举例分析;对新旧知识都用对比方式加以有条理地分析解说。我们还将每篇课文都分别编译了参考译文、课后练习参考答案和复习测验题。

本书是由我院英语研究班学员集体研究,分别撰写而成,由我院边云波老师汇总修订,张玉峰老师参与了辅导阅稿,孙师尧老师也协助了此项工作。

在编写本书过程中,在我院兼职的兄弟院校教师威廉·戈德教授(Dr. William Goede)梅怡兰·戈德夫人(Mrs. Marilyn Goede)薛玉清老师,吴少华老师,王升老师参加了辅导阅稿工作。在此表示感谢。

由于时间仓促,水平所限,缺点错误在所难免,欢迎社会各界人士,特别是广大中学教师批评指正。

天津教育学院英语研究班

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目 录

- 第一 课.....郭章明、吴文彬、杨春蔚(1)
- 第二 课.....苗长荣、冯淑娟、田 华(22)
- 第三 课.....李梦松、王冬生(40)
- 第四 课.....栾宝文、袁同均(58)
- 第五 课.....洪爱琳、王美娣、王文玲(75)
- 第六 课.....封冀武、常桂贞、张玉琴(88)
- 第七 课.....李 勇、李丕章(101)
- 第八 课.....李守仁、范欣茹(119)
- 第九 课.....高莲茹、单 玲(136)
- 第十 课.....钟述堃、于青蓉、唐风文(145)
- 第十一课.....石 铎、常 虹(163)
- 第十二课.....陈芳梅、毛媛祥(181)

Lesson One Mother

郭章明 吴文彬 杨春蔚执笔

I. About the author: 作者简介:

Maxim Gorky (1868—1936), Russian proletarian writer and friend of Lenin, hardly needs any information. His novel Mother (published 1907) describes Russian life on the eve of the 1905 Revolution. Its main characters are Pavel Vlasov, a revolutionary, and his mother, a working man's wife. The present excerpt (摘录) gives the readers some idea of their devotion to the revolutionary cause.

II. Main points for teaching: 教学重点

1. Learn and review some useful words and phrases.

学习、复习一些常用的单词、词组(按课文中出现的顺序)

- 1) arrest 2) knock at 3) be used

to { sth.
doing sth.

- 4) take off 5) in jail 6) get down to business

- 7) in alarm 8) carry on 9) remain

- 10) anxious 11) dismiss 12) burst out

- 13) manage 14) simply 15) search

- 16) be about to do sth. 17) light up

- 18) peep 19) get round 20) scatter

- 21) look upon...as... 22) carry;

bring; take; send; fetch; get(比较其用法)

2. Grammar points in the lesson. 本课中出现的语法现象

- 1) Attributive Clause 2) Noun Clause
3) Nominative Absolute 4) Word—formation

3. Explain some common words in English.

用英语解释常见的词

III. Analysis of the text: 课文分析

1. Pavel was arrested.

ARREST: seize (sb.) by the authority of the law:
逮捕、拘留。

It is applied only to persons in this sense and always carries the implication of a legal offence. It means to take into imprisonment by legal authority and often involves detention (拘留) in goal.

- 1) arrest 是“逮捕”(如逮捕反革命分子)说个人捉住什么人不可用 arrest, 而用 catch: e. g.

The police arrested the thief and put him in prison 警察逮捕了小偷, 并将其监禁。

- 2) arrest 还可做名词用, 其搭配动词常用 make. e. g.

The police have made two arrests. 是“警察逮捕了两个人”而不是“警察执行了两次逮捕。”

CAPTURE: make a prisoner of; take or obtain by force; 捉获. It is the strongest word. It implies the use of force or stratagem (trick 策略) in overcoming active resistance.

e. g. Our army captured 500 of the enemy. 我们军队俘虏了五百敌兵。

The police have not captured the thief yet. 警察还没有捉获小偷。

2. There was a knock at the window.

- 1) KNOCK here in this sentence is a noun; it can be used as a verb as well. knock 在此句中是名词, 还可当动词用。 e.g.

Knock before you enter. (v.) 进门前先敲门。

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

Someone is knocking at the door. (v.) 有人在敲门。

- 2) Pay attention to the preposition used after it. "AT" often follows the verb "knock".

- 3) to knock down sb. or sth. = to strike to the ground with a blow. 撞倒(某人), 推倒(某物)

e. g. He was knocked down by a truck. 他被卡车撞倒了。

These old houses are to be knocked down. 这几幢旧房子该推倒了。

3. Mother was used to such knocks.

- 1) be used to sth. or doing sth. = be accustomed to sth. or doing sth. 习惯于某事(或做某事)

e. g. { He's quite used to hard work.
He's quite used to working hard.

他对繁重的工作已经适应了。

I'm not used to being spoken to in that rude way. 我不习惯让人以那样粗暴的方式跟我谈话。

You will soon be (get) used to the weather here. 你将很快适应(习惯于)这儿的天气。

- 2) used to do sth. : indicating a constant, frequent or habitual action happening in the past, and it

doesn't happen any longer. 它表示一个过去经常发生的、或习惯的动作，这个动作现在往往不再发生，（它只有一个时态——一般过去时）

Tom used to smoke a pipe when he was young. (He doesn't smoke a pipe now.) 汤姆年轻时，总抽烟斗。

She used to get up late, but now she is used to getting up early. 她过去总是起得很晚，而现在她习惯早起了。

There used to be some trees in this field, didn't there? 这个地方过去有些树，是吧？

4. Throwing a shawl over her shoulders, she opened the door. 她把围巾往肩上一披，推开了门。

1) "Throwing a shawl over her shoulders" is a present participial phrase here used as an adverbial. Throwing 现在分词短语作状语。

2) shawl: a square cloth worn by women as a covering for the head and shoulders. 妇女用来盖头、肩的方巾

5. A man came in, his face hidden by an upturned coat collar and a cap pulled low over his brow. 进来一个男人，他的脸藏在翻起来的大衣领子里，帽子拉到眉毛上边。

1) "His face hidden by an upturned coat collar" "a cap pulled low over his brow"

These two parts are used as a nominative absolute 这两部分是独立主格结构

e. g. People came running around the corner.

a policeman at their head. 人们绕着拐角跑着过来，一位警察在前头。

He lay on his back, his hands behind his head. 他脸朝上躺着，双手枕在脑后。

More examples see GRAMMAR on p. 46
BOOK TWO 其它例句，见第二册p. 49 语法

2) brow: part of the face above the eyes; forehead.

前额

5. He took off his cap and held out his hand

他脱下帽子，伸出手来。

take off + (宾语)物 反义词 put on + (宾语)物 表示

undress + (宾语)人 反义词 dress + (宾语)人 “动作”

wear + (宾语)物	} 表示	
have + sth. 物 on		} “状态”
be in + sth. (物)		

Take off your overcoat when you enter the room.
进屋把你的大衣脱了。

Put on your cap when you go out. 出门时，戴上帽子。

The boy can't undress himself, he must ask his mother for help. 那男孩还不会脱衣服，他得求妈妈帮帮忙。

Young as she is, the girl can dress herself. 尽管小姑娘还很小，她却能自己穿衣服。

Jane always wears her red jacket. Jane 总是穿红上衣。

He went out to work, having his old cap on.

他戴着旧帽子,出门上班去了。

The girl dressed in green is Mary.

那个穿着绿衣服的女孩是玛丽。

7. Don't you remember me? 您(难道)不记得我了吗?

Cf. Do you remember me? 您还记得我吗?

SEE NOTES TO THE TEXT 5 on p.8

Won't you come tonight? 你今天晚上不来了吗?

Will you come tonight? 你今天晚上来吗?

8. He wants you to know that anyone who chooses the path he has chosen is sure to have periodic holidays in jail.

他让我转告您,任何一个选定了他所选择的那条道路的人肯定会要定期地到监狱里去度假的。

1) sentence structure 句型结构

(1) "That anyone who chooses the path he has chosen is sure to have periodic holidays in jail"

is an object clause of the infinitive "TO KNOW" 划线部分是不定式 to know 的宾语

(2) "who chooses the path he has chosen" is an attributive clause modifies "ANYONE"

划线部分是定语从句,修饰"anyone"

(3) "he has chosen" is an attributive clause too, modifying THE PATH 划线部分是定语从句,修饰 the path

2) word formation 构词法 (注意重音的变化)

'period.....peri'odic; 'hero.....he'roic;

e'conomy.....eco'nomie; 'atom.....a'tomic;

'patriot...patri'otic; de'mocracy...demo'cratic;
3) in jail; here denotes a state (=imprisonment)
rather than the actual place. 它强调的是被监禁
的状态,而不是指某一实际(具体)地方。

SIMILAR PHRASES: 类似词组:

at home; in bed; at school; go to school; go to
bed; in hospital;

9. And now I'll get down to business.

get down to business. 言归正转 SEE Notes 7 on p.9
见p.9 注释 7。

"to get down to sth." is also an idiom, means to deal
seriously with sth.: tackle; 着手处理,对付解决。
注意! 其中的“to”是介词,不是小品词,其后不能用动词。

10.cried Mother in alarm. 母亲惊呼道。

in alarm: "in"...to express external circum-
stance, or nonmaterial conditions 表示外部环境、
状态、情况“处在...中”(注意名词种类)

SIMILARLY: in luxury, in comfort, in diffi-
culty, etc.

Note: when in expresses external physical envi-
ronment, there is always a definite article
"THE" before the noun:

e.g. in the snow, in the rain, in the wet,
in the cold, in the sunshine, in the dust

11. Pavel was free—there were papers and leaflets;
Pavel is jailed—there are no more papers or
leaflets.

SEE NOTES on p.10 见p.10注释10

12. Therefore Pavel must have been the man.

SEE NOTES 11 on p.10 见p.10注释11

—Where is Mary?

—Why isn't he here?

—She must be in the library.

—He must have missed the train.

表示此刻可能的动作或状态

表示过去可能的动作或状态

- 13, but how to get them into the factory remains a problem.

但是怎么(样)把这些传单弄(带)到工厂去,仍是个问题。

remain = continue to be 仍然是; 依然还是, The sentence may be understood as: 此句还可这样理解 “but how to get them into the factory was a problem, and it is a problem now.”

One more example SEE p.212 Lesson 17 Book One

“His knowledge of French remained very weak.” = His knowledge of French had been very weak in the past, and continued to be weak. 他的法语仍然很糟。

14. Mother was anxious to know. 母亲急于(着)想知道。

ANXIOUS

- 1) When ANXIOUS means “worried”, it is followed by “about” to indicate the cause of anxiety. e.g.

表示“忧虑”“担心”“焦急”后面接 about.

She is very anxious about her husband's health.

她为丈夫的健康而忧虑。(她十分担心她丈夫的健康)

- 2) When it means “keenly desirous of”, it takes “for”

表示强烈的愿望 (strongly wishing) 后接 for e.g.

She is very anxious for her son to succeed.

她特别希望儿子能够成功。

= She is very anxious that her son should succeed.

- 3) Anxious 着重“担心”或“焦急”

Eager 着重“对成功的期望”或“进取的热情”。见北大西语系《英语常用词用法词典》，但这两个词有时都可译作“急于”，比较下列句子。

I am anxious to know the final result. 我急于想知道最后的结果如何。[与自己有关,心中焦急]

I am eager to finish the task ahead of the scheduled time. 我急于想提前完成任务。(有积极的干劲)

15. “You might let me through.”

SEE Notes 19 on p.11 见p.11 注释19

16. Mother dismissed the idea with a wave of her hand. 母亲摆了摆手,表示不同意。

dismiss—put out of the mind; stop thinking or talking about 消除(顾虑);不考虑

17. Then she burst out. 接着,她冲口而出。

burst out — exclaim; begin to speak (violently, loudly)大声叫喊;突然…起来;

18. I'll manage. 我来干。

manage to do sth. 设法做到(成功了)

try to do sth. 企图做到(不一定成功)

succeed in doing sth. 成功...(成功了)

manage { with sth.
on one's income, one's pension—on
the resources available
for = manage in respect of
about—(colloq.) manage in the mat-
ter of

19. Simply wonderful! 好极了,妈妈!

simply = completely, absolutely 简直,完全

20. "You devils ought to search our heads and not our pockets."

"你们应该搜查我们的脑袋,别在口袋里翻腾。"

SEARCH(vt. vi. & n.):

examine, look carefully at, through or into
(for, in order to find sth. or sb.) (为了找某人或某物)仔细搜查。

1) Search vt. "搜查"后面须直接跟名词。如房屋、人身、口袋等,但有时用于引伸义中

I searched the room but could not find my book.

我搜寻了这间屋子,但没找到我的书。

2) Search for (search in an attempt to find) 是“搜索”“找寻”强调有具体目标。

We searched in vain for the missing child. 我们到处找那个迷失的孩子,但没有找到。

3) search + object + for “搜索…为了要找到…”

The peasants searched the landlord's house for his hidden valuables. 农民们为了要找地主隐藏起来的财产，而搜查了他的家。

The customs officers searched the traveller's bags for smuggled goods. 海关关员在那位旅客的袋子里查找走私物品。

4) search n.

The search for the escaped convict went on for days. (他们)一连好几天搜捕那逃犯。

21. “Can't you see my back is about to break under the load?” 你(难道)没看见我的背给压得快要断了吗?
be about to do sth. = (be) just going to do sth.
刚刚要做; 恰恰要做…, e. g.

I was about to say, when you interrupted...

我刚要说, 就在那时你打断了...

She was about to leave for America.

她正要动身去美国。

22. The workman's face lit up. 那工人面露喜色。

light up—become cheerful 变亮, 高兴起来。

23. He squatted down to peep into ... 他蹲下来往篮子里看了看。

peep—look through a small opening

从缝隙中偷看, 窥探。

(n.) short, quick look, often one taken secretly or inquisitively; 偷看, 窥探, 一瞥, 不完全的景象

24. It had got round that...

SEE Notes 24 on p.12

1) It—formal subject (形式主语)

the real subject is “that clause” It 是形式主语，
真实主语是that从句。

SIMILARY: It is said that:… 据说…

It is reported that… 据报导…

It is rumoured that … 据(谣)传 … etc.

2) get round = spread = travel 流传, 传播, 传开,

25. The bosses looked worried. 工头看上去很焦急。

A “boss” in this story is a person who controls
or gives orders to workmen.

“boss” 在此课中译成 “工头”。

26. …looking upon this as her duty. 看作是她的
职责。

to look upon … as … = to regard … as … 把…看
作(当作)…

to “look on” may also be used, but “look upon” is
more usual. 也可以用 “look on”, 但 “look upon” 更
常用。 e.g.

I look upon you as an authority on matters of
this kind. 我把你看作(是)当作这类事情的权威
(人士)。

Edgar Snow is looked upon as a good friend of
the Chinese people. 埃德加·斯诺被看作是中国人民
的好朋友。

Norman Bethune is looked upon as an interna-
tionalist fighter. (国际主义战士)

27. CARRY, BRING, TAKE, SEND, FETCH, GET

She carried the leaflets ...

I have brought you the news ...

I'll take dinners to sell ...

He sends you his love ...

Bring: to carry sth. to or towards the place where one is. 指从别处把某人或某物“带来”或“拿来”
He brought a friend with him. 他带来个朋友。

Take: to carry sth. away from where one is. 指把东西或人“带走”“拿走”,与bring的关系相当于go和come的关系。

May I take the documents home with me? 我能把这些文件带回家吗?

Take this letter to the post-office. 把这封信送到邮局去。

Carry: to move sth. from one place to another, but does not imply any definite direction. “随身携带”,有时有“负担”的含义,不说明固定方向,与以上两词不同。

Why do you carry an umbrella on such a fine day? 天气这么好,带雨伞作什么?

Let me carry this bag for you. 让我替你拿着这个袋子。

Fetch & Get: to go for and bring back sb. or sth. 两词大致同义,都表示“(到别处去把某人或某物)带来或取来”。
I'll go and fetch (get) Comrade Wang for you. 我去把王同志替你找来。

Get me a bigger nail. This one is too small. 给我拿个大点的钉子,这个太小。

Send (vt. & vi.)

- 1) send “送”，只能通过其它人或手段把东西送给某人或送到目的地，不能指自己送。

I'll send you a note if anything comes up. 如果有
什么事，我就给你写个条子。(派别人交给你)

“今天晚上，我就亲自把书送到你家去。”

误译 I'll send the book to your house myself
this evening.

正 I'll bring the book to your house myself
this evening.

“你在送孩子上学吗？”

误译 Are you sending the boy to school?

正 Are you taking the boy to school?

- 2) send for (通过人、电话等)“找人来”或“请人来”“把东西送来”注意宾语不限于人，可以是物。

We had better send for a doctor at once. 我们立即派人去请医生吧。

I have sent for some cakes. 我已经派人去买糕点了。

- 3) send 后面用介词by 引导“送”的方式 e.g.

She sent me the packet by post. 她从邮局给我寄来包裹。

IV. 参考译文:

母 亲

巴威尔被捕了。那天母亲没有生火。夜幕降临，寒风凛冽。有人敲了一下窗户，然后又敲了一下。她早已听惯这种响声。可是这次有点又惊又喜。她把围巾往肩上一披，推开