

新编高中英语课本

第 三 册

# 备课手册



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湖北省教育学院教学教材研究室编

新编高中英语课本  
第三册  
备课手册

出版社

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## 说 明

为了配合教学，给教师提供一些实用的参考资料，我们继湖北省教育学院编写的教研资料《新编高中英语第一、二册备课手册》之后，编写了这本书，希望它能成为中学师生的良师益友。

本手册为高中英语第三册（试用本）的每篇课文提供了下列五个部分的材料：（一）教学要求；（二）背景资料；（三）补充注释；（四）词的用法；（五）补充练习。此外，还为课本后所附的八篇补充阅读材料提供了译文和注释。

“教学要求”部分包括词汇、句型、语法三个方面的要求。词汇中打\*号者在第四部分（词的用法）逐个作了例释；没有打\*号的是课文中出现的比较重要的词或词组，其中多数在第三部分（补充注释）中作了例释或辨异。句型和语法的要求大部分是复习性的内容。教学要求是我们根据课文中出现的语言知识提出来的，不一定能完全体现课本编者的意图，仅供教师备课时参考。

“背景资料”包括作者简介、故事梗概、历史事件以及课文导言等内容，大多是用简单的英语写的。教师可根据情况适当选择，或作为讲授内容，或供课外阅读之用。

“补充注释”部分对难句或较为典型的语言点作了重点分析，并提供了例句，有的还进行了意译（paraphrase）。

凡是注释的句子，我们都提供了译文，供教师备课时参考。

“词的用法”中所选的词一般是词类多、词义广、搭配能力较强的基本词汇。这些词的词性、词义以及它所构成的短语基本上都是初中一至六册以及高中一、二册已经出现过的，我们在这个部分加以归纳和例释。

“补充练习”包括课文概述(summary)、选择填空、英汉互译等。其中，课文概述的参考答案，教师可在课堂教学中加以利用(如听写、复述、课文简介等)。本书第一部分(教学要求)所提出的项目多数在补充练习中有所体现。

注释中凡涉及到已在前述的《新编高中英语第一、二册备课手册》中出现过的内容，均加注“参见”，以免赘述。

本手册由湖北省教育学院教学教材研究室组织编写，由本室田湖龙任主编。参加编写的有孙金凤、范鸿元、赖德园、胡承晖、刘文渊、孟翔麟。

由于我们教学经验不足，业务水平有限，加之成书仓促，因此，讹误之处，在所难免，敬希读者不吝指正。

编 者

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## LESSON ONE

### MOTHER

#### 一、教学要求:

1. 词汇: \*bend, \*blow, \*choose, \*free, \*send,  
remain, be about to, burst out, get down  
to, get round, plenty of
2. 句型: Can't you...?  
to look upon sth. as...
3. 语法: 复习分词结构在句子中的作用;  
省略句;  
must+have+过去分词

#### 二、背景资料:

##### 1. About the Author

Maxim Gorky (马克西姆·高尔基 1868—1936), a great proletarian writer known to the world, was regarded as the father of Soviet socialist literature. He was a devoted revolutionary fighter and a good friend of Lenin as well.

Gorky, pen name of Aleksey Maximovich Pyeshkov (阿列克塞·马克西莫维奇·彼什柯夫), was born in

a carpenter's family in Nizhni Novgorod (下辛城, 即今高尔基城) on March 26, 1868. During his childhood, Gorky lived a dog's life. He lost his father when he was only four and had to live with his grandparents until he was completely thrown into society due to the bankruptcy (破产) of his grandfather. After that he lived a wandering life and had to try a variety of trades, being an errand boy, a kitchen boy on a steamer, an apple pedlar, an apprentice in a bakery, a railway watchman, etc. During this period books became his good friends. He was fond of reading any books that he could get. While he was reading, he was able to forget the hardships of the world—hunger, cold and the hurt of being beaten by bosses. His later works such as "My Childhood", "In the World", "My Universities" were the lively portrayal (描绘) of life during his childhood.

Deep sympathy for the poor and strong hatred for the ruling class made Gorky devote himself to the struggles of the people. Under the guidance of Lenin, Gorky became a firm proletarian fighter. In the struggle of the overthrowing of the Czar's reactionary rule and the setting up of a new society, Gorky made great contributions to the revolution.

## 2. About "Mother"

Gorky's works have been widely introduced and



published in many languages. Among them is the famous novel "Mother". "Mother", first published in 1907, has an immense influence on Soviet literature. It was also the first portrayal in world literature of the awakening workers as a new force against capitalist rule, showing that the working class would by no means bear the sufferings under the reactionary rule. In the novel a number of brilliant revolutionaries are portrayed. Among the heroes the outstanding representatives are Pavel Vlassov (巴维尔·乌拉索夫), especially his mother Nilovna (尼诺乌娜). As a housewife, Nilovna was a cautious woman. Influenced by her son and taught by the hard struggle, she took an active part in the revolutionary work and became a brave revolutionary fighter at last.

Lenin highly praised the novel "Mother", saying that it was a timely book, which greatly encouraged those who were waging the spontaneous struggle (自发斗争) against capitalist order.

Our present text is selected and adapted from the novel "Mother". It tells us how Pavel's mother took her first step in the revolutionary work; Pavel was arrested by the police on the charge of having distributed leaflets against the Czar at the factory. Together with his comrades, Yegor Ivanovich

(耶戈尔·伊万诺维奇), one of Pavel's comrades, tried to rescue (营救) him and asked Pavel's mother to distribute leaflets at the factory so that the policemen might not find any excuse against Pavel and their comrades in jail. In spite of great danger, Mother pretended to take dinners to sell in the factory and succeeded in passing leaflets to the workers. From the text we can learn a lot from Mother's noble mind and her firm revolutionary will.

### 三、补充注释:

1. Pavel was arrested. (=Pavel was seized and put in prison.)

巴维尔被捕了。

- (1) Pavel, hero of the novel "Mother", was seized one morning on the charge of having distributed leaflets against Czar's rule at the factory.

- (2) arrest vt. (依法)逮捕;拘留 (to seize sb. in the name of the law and usu. put in prison).

例:

The thief was arrested soon after.

那个小偷很快就被捕了。

2. Mother was used to such knocks, but this time she gave a little start of joy. (=Mother was accustomed to such knocks, but this time she felt both surprised

and glad.)

这种敲窗户的声音已经听惯了，然而这一次她却有点惊喜。

(1) be used to + 名词 (动名词)，表示“习惯于……”。

例：

He was used to the cold weather after he worked there for two years.

在那里工作两年后，他已习惯了寒冷的天气。

He is used to getting up early.

他习惯于早起。

[注]有关 be used to 和 used to 的用法参见第一册《备课手册》(下) p.64.

(2) a start of joy (一阵) 惊喜

start n. (sudden movement of surprise, joy, fear, excitement, etc.) 惊愕，欢喜，恐惧，兴奋等的震惊

I awoke with a start at five early in the morning.

早上五点钟我就惊醒了。

She gave a start at the shout of my voice.

听到我的叫喊声，她吓了一跳。

[注]有关 start 的其它用法，参见第一册《备课手册》(上) p.13.

3. A man came in, his face hidden by an upturned coat collar and a cap pulled low over his brow.

一个人走了进来，翻起来的衣领遮着他的面孔，帽子拉

得低低的，盖住了眉毛。

his face hidden by ... 和 a cap pulled low 都是独立主格结构，在句中作状语，表示伴随情况。这种结构作状语时还可以表示时间、条件等。例：

The job done, we went home.

做完工作我们就回家了。

Weather permitting, the plane will take off at 4 p.m.

如天气条件许可，飞机将在下午四时起飞。

#### 4. He took off his cap and held out his hand.

他脱下帽子，伸过手去。

(1) take off 脱下（衣、帽、鞋等；反义：put on）。

例：

The old man took off his shirt and hung it up on the rack.

老人脱下衬衣，把它挂在钩上。

Taking off his shoes, the little boy jumped into the water.

那个小男孩脱掉鞋子，跳入水中。

take off 还可作“（飞机）起飞”解。例：

The two planes took off at the same time.

两架飞机同时起飞。

(2) hold out 伸出；提出。例：

We're always ready to hold out a friendly hand.

我们随时准备伸出友谊之手。

That's the suggestion he held out.

这就是他提出的建议。

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

他希望您知道，凡是选择了他所选定的道路的人，肯定会要定期地到监狱里去度假的。

- (1) 这里可以用下面一段话解释这句话的真正含义：

The phrase "to have periodic holidays in jail" shows the optimism (乐观主义) of Pavel and other revolutionaries. No matter how dangerous their work was, they were not at all discouraged. Being put in prison might prevent them for a time from doing active revolutionary work, but they would never stop their struggle against the capitalist rule.

- (2) periodic 定期的；周期(性)的(occurring or appearing again and again, regularly)

- (3) in jail (= in prison)

jail 同 gaol, 英国文件中用 gaol, 一般文字中 gaol 与 jail 通用, 美国常用 jail。这里的 in jail 泛指“坐牢”，并非特指某一监狱，故 jail 前不用定冠词，类似的结构还有：

at school 上学, in hospital 住(医)院, after church 做完礼拜以后等。

6. "Yegor Ivanovich!" exclaimed Mother.

“耶戈尔·伊万诺维奇！”母亲惊奇地叫道。

exclaim (因痛苦、愤怒、惊奇、高兴而) 呼喊, 惊叫  
“How dare you!” a voice exclaimed upstairs.

“你敢!” 一个声音在楼上惊喊道。

7. Now I'll get down to business.

现在我该谈谈正经事了。

- (1) get down to business 谈正经事, 言归正传 (start serious discussion about sth.)

Don't talk nonsense! Let's get down to business.

甭讲废话了, 让我们言归正传吧!

- (2) get down to (认真)开始; 着手; 进行(某项工作), 后跟名词或动名词。例:

When we first got down to the work we met a lot of difficulties.

我们初次着手这项工作的时候, 遇到了不少困难。

It's time for you to get down to doing experiment.

你们该着手做实验了。

8. “Why—was there anyone—besides Pavel?”

“怎么——除了巴维尔之外, (难道)还有别的人(被捕)吗?”

- (1) was there anyone 是 “was there anyone else arrested?” 的省略。

- (2) why int. (expressing surprise) 啊, 唔, 怎么(表示惊讶)。又如:

“Why, it's you!”

“啊呀, 原来是你!”

- (3) besides 同 except 的区别参见第一册《备课手册》

p. 115—116.

**9. And here's the point.**

问题的要害就在于此。

point 在此处作“要点、要害”(chief idea of sth.)解，常取单数形式。例：

You've missed the whole point. That's why you failed in the test.

你完全没有把握住要点，这是为什么你在测验中失败的原因。

I didn't see the point of his report.

我不理解他报告中的要点。

**10. If we do, the police will use it against Pavel and the comrades in jail. (= If we stop distributing leaflets at the factory, the police will use...)**

如果我们停止在工厂散发传单，警察就会利用这一点加害巴维尔和狱中的同志们。

(1) 此处的 do 系代动词，用来代替上文的谓语动词，以避免重复。又如：

They fulfilled the task ahead of time as we did.

同我们一样，他们也提前完成了任务。

George works harder than you do (=work).

乔治工作比你努力。

(2) use sth. against sb. 利用（某事）反对（攻击）某人。例：

Don't let them use the quarrels among us against our team.

不要让他们利用我们之间的争吵来攻击我们的球队。

**11. Sometimes even policemen use their heads.**

有时甚至警察也会动动脑子的。

(1) 注意本句中的讽刺意味。在革命者的眼里 反动警察本来是笨头笨脑的，但有时候也会变得聪明起来。

(2) use one's head (brains or wits) 动脑子，好好想一想。例：

Use your head and you'll get the answer.

动动脑筋（想一想），你就会得到答案。

**12. It's simple enough.**

这个（道理）够简单了。

enough 作副词用，一般是放在它所修饰的词 的后面。

例：

Is that meeting room large enough?

那个会议室够大吗？

The book has been simplified. It's easy enough to read.

这本书经过简写，很容易看懂。

They finished the work quickly enough.

他们相当快就把工作做完了。

enough 作形容词修饰名词时，可以放在被修饰词的前面或后面。例：

I have enough money (or, money enough) to buy the dictionary.

我有足够的钱买这本字典。

Have you enough time (or, time enough) to do



the work?

你有足够的时间做这件工作吗?

13. **Therefore Pavel must have been the man.** (= Probably Pavel was the man who distributed the leaflets.)

因此巴维尔很可能就是那个(散发传单的人)了。

- (1) “must+have+过去分词”的结构表示对过去事情的较有把握的推断。例:

I think she must have finished reading the novel.  
(=Probably she has finished reading the novel,  
but I'm not quite sure.)

我想她必定已经读完了那本小说。

Dr. Smith must have got there by the end of last week.

我想史密斯医生上周末已经抵达那里。

- (2) “must+have+过去分词”的否定形式一般用“can't have+过去分词”。试比较:

Bashi must have gone to Beijing. (=I think Bashi has gone to Beijing.)

八喜很可能到北京去了。

Bashi can't have gone to Beijing. (=I don't think Bashi has gone to Beijing.)

八喜未必就(会)到北京去了。

- (3) “must+be+v-ing”的结构表示对正在进行的事的较有把握的推测。例:

It must be raining outside. (=Probably it is