

ENGLISH
ENGLISH

高级中学课本

英语

第三册

人民教育出版社

高级中学课本

英 语

(供高中开始学习英语的班级用)

第三册

编者: 陈国芳 王美芳

审订者 邓炎昌 张志公

*

人民教育出版社出版

山东人民出版社重印

山东省新华书店发行

山东济宁印刷厂印装

*

开本 787×1092 1/32 印张6.75 字数 140,000

1983年 10月第1版 1984年 4月 山东第1次印刷

书号 K7012·0516 定价0.41元

Contents

Lesson 1	1
Text: Ben Flies a Kite	
Dialogue: Is It the Right House?	
Grammar: The Modal Verbs (II)	
Lesson 2	13
Text: It's Unfair	
Lesson 3	24
Text: A Letter from Beijing	
Grammar: The Present Perfect Tense (I)	
Lesson 4	38
Text: The Universe and Man-made Satellites	
Dialogue: Peter and His Key	
Grammar: The Present Perfect Tense (II)	
Lesson 5	51
Text: Miss Evans	
Dialogue: At the Doctor's	
Lesson 6	63
Text: A Baby Elephant	
Dialogue: About Homework	
Lesson 7	73
Text: The Piano Concert	
Revision	
Lesson 8	89
Text: Dolphin Language	
Dialogue: Sally Hopes to Go to the Moon	

Grammar: The Infinitive (I)	
Lesson 9	100
Text: A Lesson from Nature	
Grammar: The Infinitive (II)	
Lesson 10	113
Text: Good Manners	
Lesson 11	122
Text: Why the Bear Has a Short Tail	
Dialogue: Practice Makes Perfect	
Grammar: Reflexive Pronouns	
Lesson 12	135
Text: Tom and Dick	
Dialogue: Which Bus Goes to the Zoo?	
Grammar: The Object Clause	
Lesson 13	153
Text: Nathan Hale	
Dialogue: Where Is Xiao Yang?	
Lesson 14	165
Text: Rockets in the Sky	
General Revision	
Irregular Verbs	182
Vocabulary	186
Supplementary Readings	204
1. Good Neighbours	
2. Sports	
3. Death of the Gadfly	
4. Animal Language	
5. Beethoven	

LESSON ONE

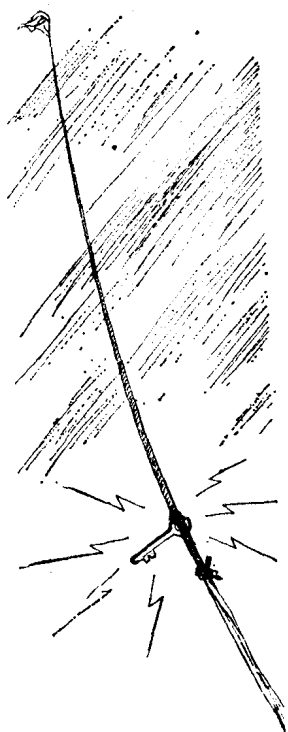
The First Lesson

Text

Ben Flies a Kite

In Benjamin Franklin's time few people knew much about electricity. But scientists all over the world were studying it. Ben was one of them.

Lightning was like electricity. But was it electricity? If only Ben could prove it. Suddenly he had an idea. Why not make an experiment with a kite? So he made a kite out of a piece of silk. At the end of the kite string he tied a silk ribbon, because silk does not conduct



electricity. He also tied a key at the very end of the kite string.

One day, thick black clouds covered the sky. There were flashes of lightning and much thunder. Ben and his son took their kite to a field. Soon the kite was high up in the air.

It was raining, so Ben and his son went and stood under a hut. Ben held the silk ribbon in his hand.

Lightning flashed again and again. Suddenly the very small threads on the wet kite string stood up straight. Ben knew that something was happening. He put his hand near the key. Sparks flew out from the key. "Oh!" he cried as he quickly took his hand away. "I got a shock! But I can prove it now! Lightning is electricity!"

Soon after this Ben made the lightning rod. People put lightning rods on many houses and tall buildings. When lightning strikes the rods, it passes through the wire down to the ground. This saves the houses and buildings from the danger of lightning.

Dialogue

Is It the Right House?

Fred: This must be Uncle Ben's house. It's No. 37.

Peter: It can't be. He said his is a large white house. And this is a small yellow one.

Fred: But it's the right number.

Peter: But this may not be the right street. He said three blocks from New York Avenue.

Fred: Well, let's walk to the next block.

Peter: All right. But maybe we should ask somebody.

Fred: Look, there it is. There's No. 37. And it's a large white house. This must be the right one.

Peter: Let's ring the bell and see.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

electricity [ilek'trisiti] *n.*

电; 电学

scientist ['saientist] *n.*

(自然) 科学家

lightning ['laitniŋ] *n.*

闪电 *adj.* 闪电的

prove [pru:v] *vt.* 证明, 证实

experiment [iks'perimənt]

n. 实验; 试验

silk *n.* 丝绸

string *n.* 线; 细绳; 带子

tie *vt.* (用带、绳、线等) 系,

拴, 扎; 把(带子等) 打结

n. 带子; 领结

ribbon ['ribən] *n.*

缎带, 丝带

conduct [kən'dakt] *vt.*

传导, 传(热、电等)

cloud ['klaud] *n.* 云

flash *n.* 闪光

vi. 一闪, 闪亮

vt. 使闪光

thunder ['θandə] *n.*

雷, 雷声

hut [hʌt] *n.* 小屋; 棚屋

hold [həʊld] (held, held)

vt. 握住; 拿住; 举行

n. 抓住

thread [θred] *n.*

线; 纤维; 细丝

straight [streit] *adv.*

直; 坦率地 *adj.* 直的

spark *n.* 火花, 火星

shock *n.* 震动; 电击

rod *n.* 棒; 竿

building ['bildiŋ] *n.*

建筑物

strike (struck, struck) *vt.*

打; 击

wire ['waɪə] *n.* 金属线; 金属

丝(如钢丝、铁丝、铜丝等)

ground [graund] *n.* 地,

地面

number ['nʌmbə] *n.* 数;

数字

block *n.* 两条街间的距离;

街区

avenue ['ævinju:] *n.*

大街; 两边有树的道路

ring (rang, rung) *vt.*

按(铃), 摇(铃); 敲(钟)	make ... out of ...
n. 按铃; 打电话	用……制造出……
bell n. 钟; 铃; 门铃	again and again
* * *	再三地; 反复地
if only 只要	lightning rod 避雷针
have(get) an idea 有了主意	save ... from danger
make an experiment 做实验	救……脱险

NOTES

1. in Benjamin Franklin's time 在本杰明·富兰克林时代。

time 在这里是“时期, 时代”的意思。

Benjamin Franklin ['bendʒəmin 'fræŋklin] 本杰明·富兰克林 (1706—1790), 美国杰出的科学家和政治家。1752年7月, 他利用风筝做了一次在当时震动全球的吸取天电的实验。

Ben (本) 是 Benjamin 的昵称。

2. If only Ben could prove it! 本要是能证实它就好了!

if only 要是……就好了。如:

If only he comes in time. 他要是能及时来就好了! (但愿他能及时来!)

3. Suddenly he had an idea. 突然他想出了一个主意。

to have an idea = to get an idea 想出(有)了主意(办法)。

4. Why not make an experiment with a kite? 为什么

不能用风筝做个实验呢?

Why not ...? 为什么不……? 如:

Why not try again? 为什么不再试一下?

5. So he made a kite out of a piece of silk. 于是, 他就用一块绸子做了个风筝。

to make ... out of ... 用……做(制造)……

如: He made a chair out of some old boxes.
他用几只旧箱子做了一把椅子。

6. He also tied a key at the very end of the kite string. 他还在风筝线的最末端系上一把钥匙。

end 作名词用是“末端, 尽头; 尖, 梢”的意思。

very 在这里是形容词, 它与 the, this, my, your 等连用, 以加强语气, 表示“最”、“正是”、“恰好”等意思。
又如:

He came in at the very moment. 正在那时, 他走了进来。

7. There were flashes of lightning and much thunder. 电光闪闪, 雷声隆隆。
8. Suddenly the very small threads on the wet kite string stood up straight. 突然, 淋湿了的风筝线上那些非常小的纤维直竖了起来。

(注: 富兰克林放风筝用的线是麻绳做的, 上面有许多松散的纤维。经雨淋湿后, 纤维是躺倒的。风筝遭雷电击后, 电从风筝传到麻绳上, 绳上的纤维因带电而直竖起来。)

9. I got a shock! 我触电了!

to get a shock 触电, 遭电击。

10. This saves the houses and buildings from the danger of lightning. 这就使房屋和建筑物免遭雷电袭击的危险。

11. No. 37 (读作 number thirty-seven) (第) 37 号。

No. 是 number 的缩写。意思是“……号”, “(报刊等的)……期”, “(电车、公共汽车)……路”。如:

No. 52 Nanjing Road 南京路 52 号

Room No. 6 6 号房间

Bus No. 10 10 路公共汽车

GRAMMAR

The Modal Verbs (II)

情态动词(二)

第二册中讲过情态动词 can, may, must 的一些基本用法, 这里再讲讲它们的其他一些用法。

一、can

常用于否定句, 疑问句或感叹句, 表示怀疑、惊异等。

如:

He can't be in the office now.

他现在不会在办公室里。

Can it be true? 这能是真的吗?

How can you be so careless! 你怎么这么粗心!

二、may

常用来表示可能。may 只能用于陈述句(肯定或否定),不能用于疑问句。如:

He may come today. (= Perhaps he will come today.)

今天他可能来。

They may not come tomorrow.

明天他们可能不来。

三、must

可以表示揣测,意思是“一定……”。must 只用于肯定句,表示的语气比 may 肯定得多。如:

This book must be yours. 这本书一定是你的。

He must be in the teachers' office.

他一定在教师办公室里。

注意下列句子的含意:

Can Wang Gang be in the room? 王钢会在房间里吗?

He may be in the room. 他可能在房间里。

He may not be in the room. 他可能不在房间里。

He can't be in the room. 他不可能在房间里。

He must be in the room. 他一定在房间里。

要特别注意 can not 和 may not 的不同。如:

He can't be only fifteen. 他不可能只有十五岁。

He may not be only fifteen. 他可能不只十五岁。

EXERCISES

1. Give the three forms of the following verbs after the model:

Model: come — comes — coming — came

do go sing take write

give eat meet hear ring

feel find get make put

stand begin swim fly teach

2. Make sentences after the models:

A. Model: This **may** be important. →

This **may not** be important.

Can this be important?

- 1) This building may be in danger.
- 2) You may prove it.
- 3) Their experiment may be quite useful.

B. Model: It **must** be electricity. →

It **cannot** be electricity.

Can it be electricity?

- 1) This must be Li Ping's exercise-book.
- 2) There must be a mistake.
- 3) He must be a scientist.

3. Fill in the blanks with **can**, **may**, **must**:

A: Excuse me. What time is it?

B: It's half past eight.

A: How ____ it be so late? I was out at eight. It
____ be about eight ten or so.

B: ____ it be so early?

A: Sure.

B: Then my watch ____ be fast.

A: Maybe so. I hope I won't be late for the
sports-meet (运动会).

B: You ____ not be late. The sports-meet **doesn't**
begin until nine.

A: So there's more than enough time. I won't
need to hurry.

B: But I ____ go now. I have a class meeting (会
议) at a quarter to nine. See you this afternoon.

A: See you.

4. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Who was Benjamin Franklin?
- 2) Did scientists know much about electricity in Benjamin Franklin's time? Were many of them studying electricity then?
- 3) What did Ben know about lightning? Was lightning electricity?
What did he do to prove it?
- 4) How did he make the kite for the experiment?
- 5) What was the weather like when both father and son took their kite to a field?

6) Where did Ben and his son stand after it began to rain?

And what did the father hold in his hand?

7) What happened to the kite string suddenly?

8) Ben put his hand near the key, didn't he? What happened to the key?

9) What did he prove at last?

10) A lightning rod can save a house or building from the danger of lightning, isn't that right? How?

5. Put the following into English:

1) 我不太懂音乐。

2) 全世界的人都知道这位科学家。

3) 我要是能再见到他该多好啊。

4) 你记不起这个单词, 是吗? 为什么不去问老师?

5) 老师在用盐做实验, 学生们仔细看着。

6) 两位加拿大妇女救了那个男孩, 使他脱离了危险。

6. Read the following in pairs:

Jack: Hello, Mike! Which is the longest word in English?

Mike: I don't know. Do you?

Jack: Yes, I do.

Mike: Well, what is it?

Jack: "Smiles."

Mike: That isn't very long. Only six letters.

Jack: Ah, but there's a mile between the first and the last letters, you see.

Mike: Which word is shorter if you put another syllable on the end?

Jack: Oh there's no answer to that question. You can't make a word shorter by putting a syllable on the end?

Mike: Oh yes, you can. It's the word "short". If you put the syllable "er" on the end, it's shorter.

letter ['letə] *n.* 字母

syllable ['siləbl] *n.*

mile *n.* 英里

音节

LESSON TWO

The Second Lesson

Text

It's Unfair

Jenny was often late for school. One morning, when she came in late, Mr Black, her teacher, got angry. "I'll write to your father if you aren't here on time tomorrow," he told her.

The next day she got up very early and went to school without breakfast. When the bell rang, she was waiting in her seat. The door opened and the teacher came in. But it wasn't Mr Black. It was Miss Green. Mr Black was ill, so she was taking his class instead. How disappointed Jenny was!

The next morning Jenny got up even earlier. Just before she got to the school gate, she stopped. On the ground there was a wallet.