



LEARNING ENGLISH 看图学英语 EXHIBITION

高中第一册下

山东美术出版社

LEARNING ENGLISH THROUGH
PICTURE EXHIBITION

看 图 学 英 语

根据高中英语第一册(下)

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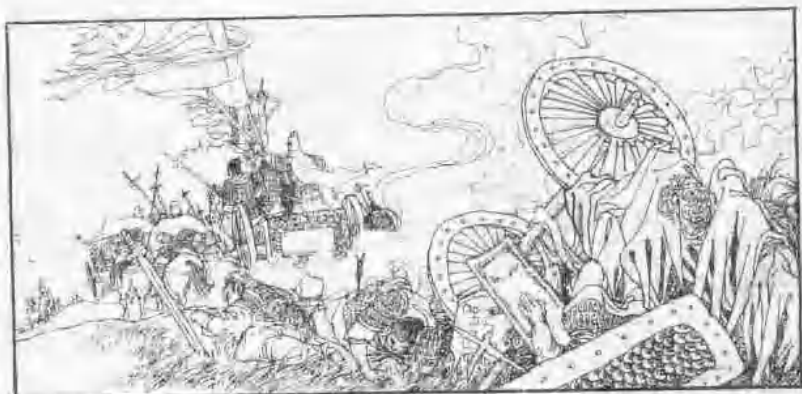
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THE GREAT WALL

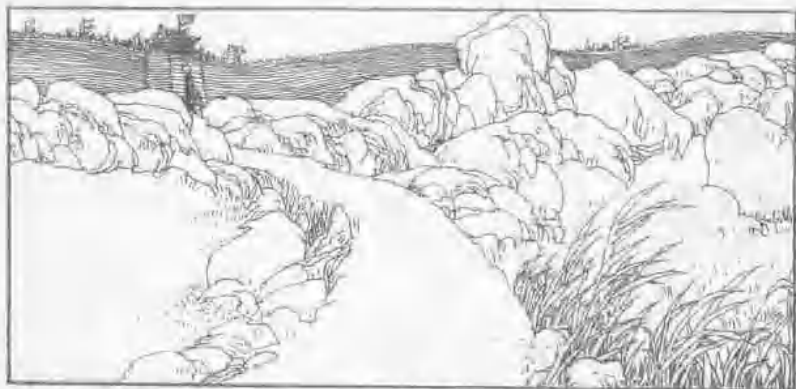
长城

高德华 改编
贾忠景 绘画



1. In China there were many kingdoms both during the spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period. They often fought each other.

中国在春秋战国时期都有许多诸侯国，它们经常彼此互相争斗。



2. To defend their borders, each of the kingdoms put up a wall of its own one after another.

为了保卫边境，各诸侯国都先后修筑了自己的城墙。



3. In 221 B.C, the kingdoms of Qin united the different parts of China into one empire.

公元前211年，秦国把各诸侯国统一起来，成为一个帝国。



4. To keep the enemy out of his empire, Emperor Qin Shi Huang ordered to have all the walls joined up.

为了御敌於国门之外，秦始皇令人把所有的城墙连接起来。



5. The government soldiers pressed people everywhere into service. With tears in their eyes, many people had to part from their parents, wives and children.

官兵到处抓丁拉夫去服苦役，许多人被迫含泪辞别父母，妻子和儿女。



6. It was very difficult for the working people to build the Great Wall without modern machines. They lifted earth in baskets.

当时劳动人民没有现代化机器，修筑长城很困难。他们用筐往高处运土。



7. They passed bricks and stones from hand to hand. They dragged heavy and huge stones with ropes over their shoulders.

他们用手传递砖头、石块。他们肩背绳索拖拽巨大沉重的石头。



8. They not only did heavy work but was often whipped.

他们不但干重活，而且常常受到鞭打。



9. Thousands of men died of hunger and cold and from over-work. They were buried under the wall they built.

成千上万的人因饥寒交迫，劳累过度而丧生，被埋在他们自己修的长城下面。



10. The tale about Lady Mengjiaing's crying at the Great Wall is one of the examples which show how cruel the ruling class was.

孟姜女哭长城的传说就是反映统治阶级残忍行为的一个例子。



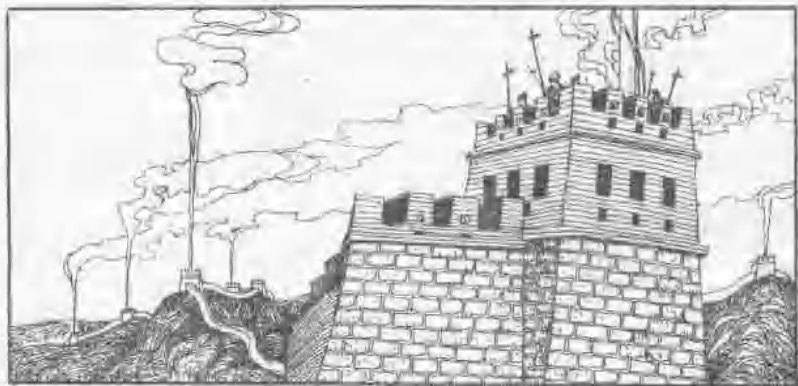
11. After all, the Great Wall came into being. It was made up of the flesh and blood of the working.

长城终于修起来了，它是用劳动人民的血肉筑成的。



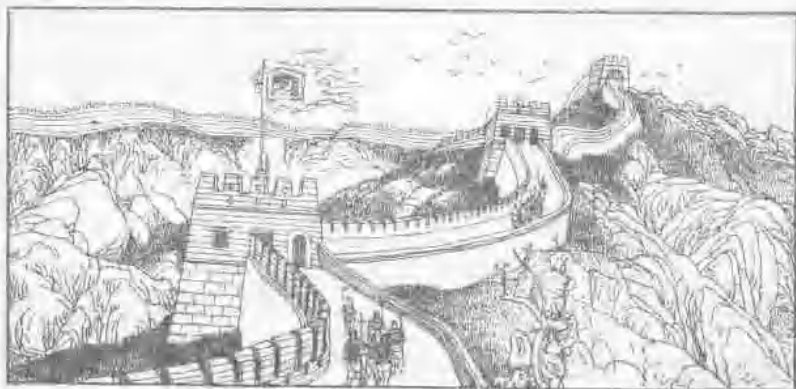
12. Every few hundred metres along the wall, there are watch-towers, where soldiers used to keep watch.

沿城墙，每隔几百米就有一个烽火台（岗楼），过去常有士兵驻守。



13. When the enemy came, fires were lit and at the same time guns were fired to warn soldiers at other towers.

当敌人来的时候就点起烽火，同时放炮，以通知其他烽火台上的士兵。



14. In most places, it is wide enough for five horses or ten men to walk side by side along the top.

长城上面，多数地方很宽，足够五匹马或十个人并排而行。



15. It has many great gateways which connect the main roads of North China.

有许多关口，它们与华北的主要道路相连。



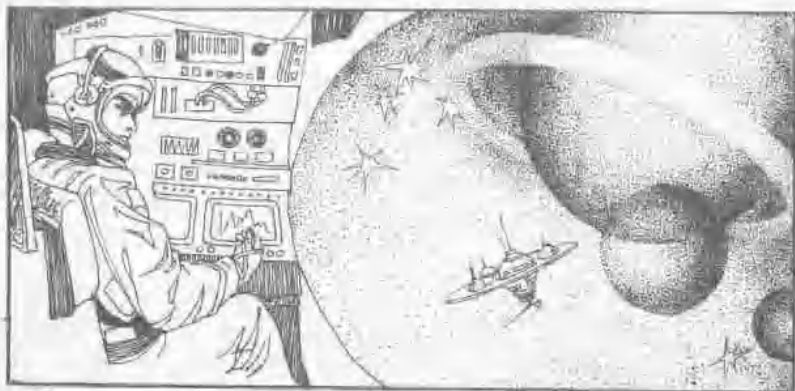
16. But before liberation parts of the Great Wall broke down, for no work was done on it for many years. After New China was founded, people repaired the broken parts.

解放前，由於年久失修，有些部分坏了，新中国成立后，人民又修复了坏了的部分。



17. After liberation the old Great Wall took on a new look. On both sides new cities appeared, trees were planted.

解放后古老的长城呈现了新面貌。两旁出现了新城市，栽种了树木。



18. It was one of the few man made objects on earth that could be seen by the astronauts who landed on the moon.

它是登上月球的宇航员能够看到的地球上为数不多的人工建筑物之一。



19. The Great Wall of China, the longest wall in the world, runs across north China like a huge dragon. It winds its way from west to east till it reaches the sea.

中国的长城是世界最长的城墙，象一条巨龙，逶迤在中国的北部。从西到东，蜿蜒而行，直到海边。



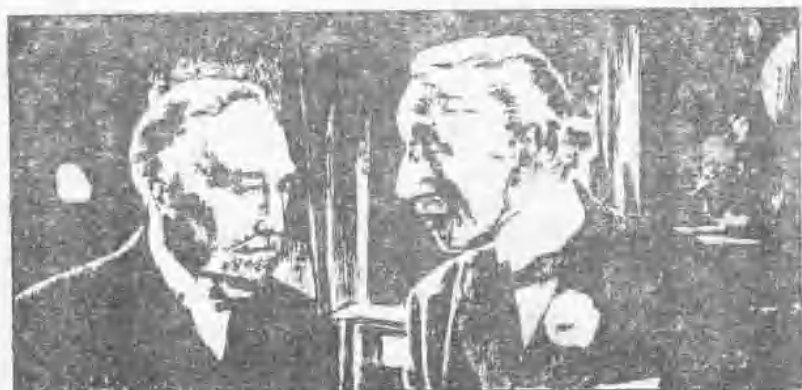
20. Today the Great Wall has become a place of interest not only to the Chinese people, but also to people from all over the world.

今天，长城不仅对中国人民，而且对来自全世界各地的人们来说，它是一处名胜。



AT A TAILOR'S SHOP 在一家服装店里

高德华 改编
常 勇 绘画



1. Two rich gentlemen in London were arguing about what would happen if a poor fellow should get a million-pound note.

在伦敦，两个阔绅士正在辩论，如果一位穷光蛋得到一百万英镑的钞票会出现什么情况。



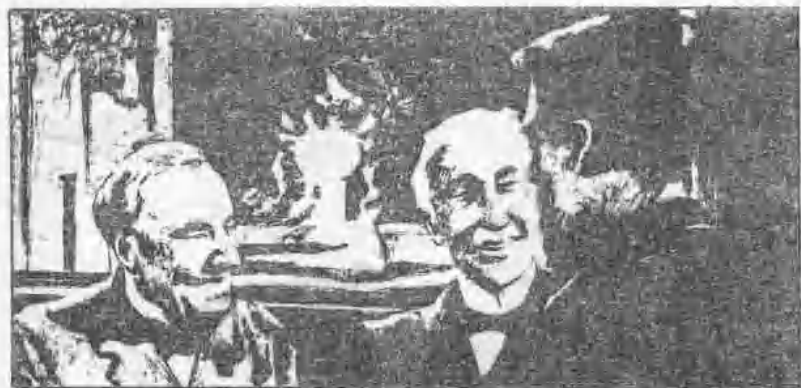
2. Henry, a young man from America, who was jobless and peniless, was coming along the street.

亨利，一位美国青年，没有职业，身无分文，正沿街走来。



3. The two rich men decided Henry was the very man they needed. They sent for him.

那两位阔绅士认为亨利正是他们所需要的人选，於是派人把他叫去了。



4. They gave him an envelope, saying that there was nothing but money in it. Half in doubt, Henry said "thanks" and left with the envelope.

他们给他一个信封，说里面没别的，就是有钱。亨利将信将疑地说了声“谢谢”，便拿着信封走了出去。