

全日制十年制学校
高中英语课本

第一册

学习辅导

(修订本)

7341

河南人民出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书是全日制十年制学校高中英语课本第一册的学习辅导书，其内容分三个方面。一、对原文出现的短语列出加注，以便查阅。二、对原文加以注释，其中着重句子结构，语法分析，词义解释，以便对课文加深理解。三、在每篇课文注释之后附加阅读材料。这些材料选自英美文学名著或国内外英语课本以及有关杂志。其内容和原文大体相近，经改写删节，力求浅显易懂。

另外，将每课课文及阅读材料的译文附本书之后，以供参考。

全日制十年制学校高中英语课本

第一册

学习辅导

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前 言

一、为了帮助高中学生学好《全日制十年制学校高中英语课本第一册》，特将该书加以注解，其中着重句子结构，语法分析、词义解释，以便对课文加深理解。对于原课本已有的注释一般不再重复，仅对其不足之处，予以补充说明。同时，将每课译文附本书之后，以供参考。

二、本书对原课文出现的短语列出加注，以便查阅。在每篇课文注释之后，附加阅读材料及译文。这些材料选自英美文学名著，或国内外英语课本以及有关杂志，其内容和原文大体相近，经改写删节，力求浅显易懂。

三、本书可作为配套教材，供中学英语教师参考。对于阅读材料，可根据学生程度酌情安排或指导学习。本书也可供具有初中以上英语水平的英语爱好者自学参考。

四、本书承蒙郑州大学外语系美国语言文学专家斯科特·皮尤博士 (Dr. C. Scott Pugh) 及新西兰专家简·麦可里丽女士 (Miss Jan. MacCreary) 分别对注释部分提出宝贵意见，并审阅全部阅读材料，特此致谢。

五、因时间仓促，编者水平有限，不妥之处尚希批评指正。

编 者

1982年3月

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LESSON ONE

HOW MARX LEARNED FOREIGN LANGUAGES

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

before long 不久

have to 必须

move on 继续迁移

get to 开始

keep on 继续作…(后接动名词)

in fact 事实上

NOTES

1. Karl Marx was born in Germany, and German was his native language.

卡尔马克思生于德国，德语是他的母语。

Germany n. 德国 German adj. 德国人，德语

be+born 表示“出生”。

2. In 1849, he went to England and made London the base for his revolutionary work.

1849年，他到了英国，就把伦敦作为他从事革命工

作的基地。

London 是 made 的宾语。base for revolutionary work 是宾语 London 的补语。介词短语 for revolutionary 作定语修饰 base。

3. When he got to England, he found, however, that his English was too limited.

可是他到了英国之后发现，他的英语水平太有限了。

when 引导时间状语修饰主句谓语动词 found。however 连词，that 引导宾语从句并作 found 的宾语。limited 是过去分词在句中作表语。

4. In fact, his English in one of these articles was so good that Engels wrote him a letter praising him for it.

事实上，其中一篇文章的英文非常好，恩格斯为此写过一信赞扬他。

that 引导结果状语从句。praising him for it 是分词短语作状语修饰从句谓语动词 wrote。介词短语 for it 修饰分词 praising。it 指 one of the articles。

5. ...—the grammar and some of the idioms.

——语法和某些习惯语。

破折号后的 grammar 和 some of the idioms 是 two things 的同位语。

6. ...Marx kept on studying English and using it until he had mastered it so well that he was

able to write one of his great works in English
—*The Civil War in France*.

……马克思继续学习并使用英语，一直到熟练地掌握，
并能用英语来写他的伟大著作——《法兰西内战》。

kept on 后面需跟动名词作宾语，句中用的是
studying 和 using。until 引导时间状语从句，其中
包括一个由 that 引导的结果状语。破折号后面的书名
是 one of his great works 的同位语。

英语标点符号无书引号，用斜体字表示。

7. After only six months he had learned enough to
read articles and reports in Russian.

仅仅六个月以后，他就学到了能够阅读俄文文章和
报告的程度。

after only six months 是介词短语作状语修饰
learned, enough 是名词作 learned 的宾语，不定式 to read
articles and reports in Russian 是定语修饰 enough。
语言文字要用介词 in 表示“用”。

8. If he does this, it shows he hasn't mastered it.

如果他那样做的话，就说明他并没有真正掌握外
语。

if 引导条件状语从句，此从句的谓语动词及宾语
does this 代替上句谓语动词的肯定式即 must be
translating everything into his own.

句中前一个 it 是主语，代替条件句中的行为。后
一个 it 代替 English。

9. If he can't do this, he hasn't really grasped the

spirit of the foreign language and can't use it freely.

如果做不到这一点，他就没有真正掌握外语的本质，也就不能运用自如。

if 条件状语从句的谓语动词及宾语 can't do this 代替上句中的分词短语 forgetting all about his own. (即完全忘掉自己本来的语言。)

READING MATERIAL

How Lenin Studied English

Vladimir Lenin knew several foreign languages. His knowledge of foreign languages helped him greatly with revolutionary movements in different parts of the world.

Lenin and his wife went to London in 1902. They had thought they knew English. Lenin had learnt English while he was in prison. He and his wife had even translated a whole book from English into Russian, but they had never heard English spoken. When they arrived in London, they found they could not understand a single word, and nobody understood them. Lenin felt very keenly about this and started trying to improve his English.

They started going to all kinds of meetings, standing in the front row and carefully watching the speaker's mouth. They went very often to Hyde Park, where speakers spoke to passing crowds on different topics. They learnt a great deal in this way. Later, through an advertisement, Lenin found two Englishmen who wanted to exchange lessons, and began studying with them. He got to know the language fairly well.

Lenin also studied London. He loved to climb to the top of a bus and go on long rides about the city. When he saw the rich homes with their shining windows and green lawns and dirty streets near them inhabited by the London working people, he would often say, in English: "Two nations!"

study ['stadi] v. 研究, 学习

keenly ['ki:nli] adv. 刺激, 强烈

Hyde Park ['haid'pɑ:k] 海德公园

topic ['tɒpik] n. 题目, 话题

advertisement [əd've:tismənt] n. 广告

to exchange lessons 交换教课 (即互教互学外语)

get to 开始

ride about 乘车到处走

lawn [lɔ:n] n. 草坪

inhabit [in'hæbit] vt. 居住于……

climb to the top of a bus 上到公共汽车的上层（英国的双层公共汽车）

LESSON TWO

THE BLIND MEN AND THE ELEPHANT

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

once upon a time 从前

hear of... 听到…… 听说过……

sense of touch (hearing, smelling...) 触觉 (听觉, 嗅觉……)

happen to 碰巧

take hold of = catch hold of = get hold of 抓住

agree with 同意

all day 终日

just as 正像

NOTES

1. ...they asked the driver to stop the beast so that they could have a "look".

……他们请求赶象的人把这头巨兽停下来，好让他们“看一看”。

不定式 to stop the beast 作宾语补语。so that