新标准



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同步注释精讲精练

高中一年级 必修1

standard English

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新标准英语 同步注释精讲精练

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出版说明

为了帮助学生更好地学习外研社新标准《英语》,我们组织编写了这套《新标准英语同步注释精讲精练》。本套图书包括初中和高中两部分,其中初中部分针对教学实际共包括5册,分别与初中三年六个学期同步;高中部分针对教材设计情况,分为8册必修内容与教材同步。这些配套教辅用书的编写有以下几大特色:

1. 依据教育部《英语课程标准》,紧扣外研社新标准《英语》。

新世纪的英语教学改革以教育部 2001 年颁发的《英语课程标准》为重要开端和依据,在新课程标准所提倡的新的教学理念的指导下,外研社集中中外一流专家合作编写了新标准《英语》,并通过了教育部的教材审查。本书就是针对外研社新标准《英语》的教材的教学内容专门编写的。高中每册书包括其各模块的内容,其中前六个模块为新授内容,第七模块为复习模块,重点归纳、总结前六个模块出现的语言现象和语法要点。

2. 与教学内容同步,注释详尽周全。

实行新的课程改革以后,高中教学以模块为单位,教学模式有了极大的改变,原先一学年分为两个学期改为四个小学期,每个小学期学习一个模块,就相当于外研社的一级教材,这样高中前两年就要开设必修一到必修八。本套《精讲精练》就是紧紧围绕这些教学内容编写的。另外,它还提供了详尽周全的课文注释,为学生自主学习提供了实实在在的帮助。

3. 指明学习目标,注重精讲精练。

《精讲精练》每个模块都有自己明确的学习目标,包括词汇及用法、句型结构、语法能力、 听说读写综合能力等,并且侧重培养学生的创造思维能力和逻辑表达能力。另外,还提供了 英汉对照翻译、教材内容详解、课后练习解答、解题技巧和模块评价与测试等内容。在明确 学习目标的前提下,以精讲精练为本书的编写的核心内容,既有对知识的精心讲解,也有对 能力的重点培养;既有对知识的归纳梳理,也有对学生学习效果的评价和测试。

4. 关注技能发展,测试与评价相结合。

对教材中的"阅读和词汇"、"写作"、"文化角"等较长语篇材料进行了翻译,有助于师生理解相关语言材料,从而降低学生的学习难度。对照翻译还有助于学生理解英汉两种语言的差异,进一步加深对英语课文的理解和把握,对培养学生的阅读理解能力也有帮助。尤其是每个模块还配备有测试与评价练习,为学生提供了更多的语言训练和实践的机会,对学生自我检查和评价有一定的促进作用。

本书由中国政法大学外国语学院孙平华老师主编。另外,参加编写的副主编有: 笪有浩、陈香兰、赵晓琳、徐晓炜;编者有:李瑞之、王立歆、王东亮、张春凤、王洪新、孙颖慧、霍晓红等。本书专门是针对外研社高中英语(必修1)编写的,适合于高中一年级第一个短学期使用。

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Module 1 y First Day at Senior High

一、模块学习目标

- 1. 学习和掌握一定量的新词汇、用法及其区别: like / enjoy, differences, similar, attitude to, manner, different from, not far from, enthusiastic, friendly, introduce... to, at first, improve, in other words, more than, as ... as ..., look forward to, impress, assistant, disappointing / disappointed, be divided into, once a week, at the end of, receive, take part in 等。
- 2. 复习一般现在时的表达方法; 学习以-ing 和-ed 结尾的形容词; 学习和理解课文中出现的新的语法现象。
- 3. 能够接受有关新学校的基本信息、有意识地培养听、说、读、写能力、发展观察能力和思维能力。
- 4. 了解学习过程,将现有知识和经历与所学新信息联系起来,培养"以旧联新"的 思维习惯和认知策略。
- 5. 热爱学校生活、积极参与英语课堂内外活动、树立新的学期目标、并以百倍的勇 气和信心战胜学习过程中所遇到的困难。

二、英汉对照翻译

Reading and Vocabulary

My First Day at Senior High

My name is Li Kang. I live in Shijiazhuang, a city not far from Beijing. It is the capital city of Hebei Province. Today is my first day at Senior High school and I'm writing down my thoughts about it.

阅读和词汇

我上高中的第一天

我叫李康。居住在石家庄,一座离北京不远的城市。这座城市是河北省省会。今天是我上高中的第一天,现将我对这一天的看法写下来。

My new school is very good and I can see why. The teachers are very enthusiastic and friendly

and the classrooms are amazing. Every room has a computer with a special screen, almost as hig as a cinema screen. The teachers write on the computer, and their words appear on the screen hehind them. The screens also show photographs, text and information from websites. They're brilliant!

我的新学校很好,并且我能够明白其原因。老师非常热情、友好,课堂令人感到惊奇。每个教室都有一台计算机,并配有特别的显示屏,其大小几乎同电影院的银幕一样。老师写在电脑上,单词就出现在后面的屏幕上。屏幕还可展示图片、课文、和网站上的信息。简直太精彩了!

The English class is really interesting. The teacher is a very enthusiastic woman called Ms Shen. We're using a new textbook and Ms Shen's method of teaching is nothing like the teachers at my Junior High school. She thinks that reading comprehension is important, but we speak a lot in class, too. And we have fun. I don't think I will be bored in Ms Shen's class!

英语课真的很有趣。老师是很热情的女老师,称为沈老师。我们使用一种新教材,沈老师的教学方法与我的初中老师的教学方法不同。她认为阅读理解很重要,但我们课堂上说得也很多。我们很快乐。我认为我不会厌烦沈老师的课。

Today we introduced ourselves to each other. We did this in groups. Some students were embarrassed at first but everyone was very friendly and it was really nice. Ms Shen gave us instructions and then we worked by ourselves.

今天,我们彼此介绍了自己。我们是分组介绍的。有些学生起初很为难,但每个人都 很友好,真是太好了。沈老师给我们一些指导,我们开展了独自学习。

Ms Shen wants to help us improve our spelling and handwriting. We do this in a fun way, with spelling games and other activities. I like her attitude very much, and the behaviour of the other students shows that they like her, too.

沈老师想帮助我们改进拼写和书法。我们做得很有趣,有拼写游戏和其他活动。**我**非 常喜欢她的态度,其他学生的表现表明了他们也很喜欢她。

There are sixty-five students in my class—more than my previous class in Junior High. Forty-nine of them are girls. In other words, there are three times as many girls as boys. They say that girls are usually more hard-working than boys, but in this class, everyone is hard-working. For our homework tonight, we have to write a description of the street where we live. I'm looking forward to doing it!

我班有65 位学生——比我先前初中时班里的学生多。49 名女生。换句话说,女生人数是 男生人数的3 倍。人们说女生通常比男生更努力,但是,在这个班里,人人都很努力。我们今 天晚上的作业是,我们必须写一篇描写我们所居住街道的短文。我正期待着做作业。

Writing

Read this email from an American student in tenth grade

Hello, my name is Martha, I'm 16 years old and I live in New York. I'm in tenth grade in Senior High school. My favorite subjects are History and Spanish. I'm also studying Chinese in evening class.

写作

阅读这封来自于美国 10 年级学生的电子邮件

你好,我叫玛莎。我 16 岁,居件在纽约。我是高中 10 年级的学生。我最为擅长的课目是历史和西班牙语。我也在夜校学习汉语。

I'm writing to teenagers all over the world. I have some questions about your memories of your first year at grade school. Would you mind answering the questions for me?

我在给全世界的青少年写信。我有一些问题是关于你对**学**校第一年情况印象的。你能 回答我的这些问题吗?

- What is your first memory of school?
- What was your favorite activity when you were in first grade?
- What can you remember about your first teacher?
- Who was your first best friend? Is he or she still your best friend?
- 你对学校的第一印象是什么?
- 你一年级时最喜欢的活动是什么?
- 你能够记忆起来你第一位老师的情况吗?
- 谁是你第一个最要好的朋友?他或她仍是你最好的朋友吗?

Here are my answers! My first memory of school was the smell of paint! They painted the walls at the start of the year. The smell disappeared quite quickly, but I still remember it. My first best friend was a girl called Molly and we were friends for about three years. But then she moved to California. I still write to her. My favorite activity in first grade was drawing pictures. My first teacher was called Miss Sharp, and she had the biggest smile in the world.

这是我的回答!我对学校的第一印象是油漆味!他们在开学之初油漆了墙壁。气味很快消失了,但我仍然记得。我的第一个最要好的朋友是一名叫莫莉的女生,我们处了大约3年的朋友。但是她后来搬到加利福尼亚去了。我仍给她写信。我一年级最喜欢的活动是绘画。我的启蒙老师是夏普小姐,她是全世界最爱微笑的人。

Cultural Corner

Read the letter from a Senior High student in the US. What's similar and what's different in American and Chinese school systems?

文化角

阅读美国一位高中生的来信。中国和美国的学校体系有何异同?

Dear Li Kang,

How's it going? I thought I'd write to tell you about the American school system. Secondary school in the US usually covers seven years, grades six to twelve. Ninth to twelfth grades are high school. At the end of twelfth grade, American students receive the high school diploma. Students need a high school diploma if they want to go to college.

亲爱的李康:

情况进展如何? 我给你写信告诉你有关美国学习体系的情况。美国的中学通常是7年制,从6年级到12年级。9年级到12年级为高中。12年级结束,美国学生获得高中学历证书。如果学生想上大学,就需要高中学历证书。

The school year is divided into two semesters, the first of which is September through December, and the second January through May. We have a LONG summer vacation! We start school at 7:50 am and we finish at 3 pm.

一学年分为两学期,第一学期从9月到12月,第二学期从1月到5月。我们有一个很长很长的暑假!我们早晨7:50上课,下午3点放学。

I take part in all kinds of after-school activities—I play foothall, hasketball, volleyball, table tennis and I go to theater club.

我参加各种课外活动——我踢足球、打篮球、打乒乓球,并去剧院俱乐部。

Will you tell me something about your summer vacation and the Chinese school system in your next letter?

你能在下封信中给我讲讲你的暑假和中国的学校体系吗?

Best wishes

Rob Marshall

最良好的祝愿

罗布・马歇尔

三、教材内容详解

1. 表示学科的名词。

- 1) 中学常开设的课程有:Chinese (语文), English (英语), Mathematics (数学), Chemistry (化学), Physics (物理), Biology (生物), Geography (地理), History (历史), IT (信息技术), PE (体育)等。这些表示学科的名词,通常不与冠词连用,无复数形式,用作主语时,谓语动词用单数。例如
 - 一Which is your favourite subject? 你最喜欢的是哪一门课程?
 - -Mathematics is my favorite subject. 数学是我最喜欢的课程。
 - 2) 科目名称还可作前置定语,表示类别。例如:
 - a chemistry lesson 一堂化学课; a biology teacher 一位生物老师
- 但"一位英语老师"最好用 a teacher of English 来表达,同样"一位汉语老师"为 a teacher of Chinese。因为 English teacher 中的 teacher 可能是指其身份是英国人,同样 a Chinese teacher 可能是指其身份是中国人,而不是说他是教什么科目的老师。
- 2. I like Chinese because I enjoy reading stories and poems. 我喜欢汉语,因为我十分喜欢阅读故事和诗歌。

like 和 enjoy 都可以表示喜欢,但是后者比前者喜欢的程度更强一些。like 表示"喜欢、喜爱"时,后面可以跟名词或代词、不定式、动名词。例如:

① 跟名词或代词:

Do you like your work? 你喜欢你的工作吗?

She likes him but she doesn't love him. 她喜欢他但不爱他。

② 跟不定式:

Do you like to play chess? 你喜欢下棋吗?

I don't like to hear people talking like that. 我不喜欢听人这么谈话。

③ 跟动名词:

I like travelling very much. 我很喜欢旅游。

I don't like eating meals in the restaurant. 我不喜欢在饭店吃饭。

enjoy 表示"喜欢、欣赏、乐于"。其后也可以跟名词或代词、跟动名词、但不能跟不定式。例如:

I enjoy all the school subjects in my school. 我们学校的所有课程我都喜欢。

I enjoy it (the film) very much. 我非常欣赏它 (这部电影)。

I enjoy taking the children out for long walks. 我乐于带孩子出去作远距离散步。

Nobody enjoys being laughed at. 没有人喜欢被别人嘲笑。

 What are the main differences between Junior High school and Senior High school? 初中 和高中的主要区别是什么?

between ... and ... 表示 "······与·····二者之间的区别或差异"。英语介词 between 和 among 的用法及区别:

1) between (prep.) "在(两者)之间",一般只指在两者或两部分之间。例如:

There is a profound and lasting friendship between China and Korea. 中朝两国之间有深厚和永恒的友谊。

The Yalu River flows between China and Korea. 鸭绿江介于中朝两国之间。

偶尔 between 也可用来指三个或三个以上之间,这种情况实际上仍是指其中一个和其他中间的一个之间的关系。例如:

The friendly relations between the peoples are profound and lasting. 各族人民之间的友好关系是深厚的和永恒的。

2) **among** (*prep.*) "在·····中间";表示在三个或三个以上的人或物中间,后面通常接集体名词或可数名词复数形式。例如:

I saw him among the crowd. 我看见他在人群中。

He came from a village among the hills. 他来自群山中的一个村庄。

- 4. Are Senior High teachers similar to Junior High teachers? 高中老师与初中老师相似吗?
 - 1) be similar to 表示 "与……相似"。其反义词组为 "be different from"。例如:

Our school is similar to yours. 我们学校与你们学校相似。

The school system in UK is different from our school system in China.

英国的学校体系与中国的学校体系是不同的。

2) be different from 其中 different 为形容词形式, 表示"不同于"。difference 为名词, 复数形式为 differences。例如:

It is something different. 这是另外一回事。

It was quite different from what I expected. 它和我原来想的不一样。

This can be done in different ways. 这可以用不同的方法做。

What is the difference between A and B? A 和 B 有什么不同?

5. Describe your attitude to studying English. 描述一下你学英语的态度。

attitude to 表示"对待……态度"。例如:

What attitude do you have to language learning? 你对语言学习持什么态度?

I have a positive attitude to your plan. 我对你的计划持积极的态度。

其中 to 还可以用 toward 代替。例如:

We don't know their attitude toward this project at the moment. 我们目前还不知道他们对这一项目的态度。

Maybe, they will show their negative attitude toward their school system. 他们可能对他们的学校体系持否定的态度。

- 6. Do you all behave in a serious and polite manner? 你们都表现得很严肃很有礼貌吗?
- 1) in a serious and polite manner 表示"以一种严肃而有礼貌的态度或方式", 其中介词使用 in。例如:

We must try to learn a foreign language in a serious manner. 我们必须以严肃的态度学习——门外语。

All the new students behave in a good and polite manner in our school. 我们学校所有的新生表现都很好很有礼貌。

2) 另外, manner 作"礼貌"解时要用复数形式。例如:

This boy has no manners. 这个小孩没礼貌。

Mind your table manners at the dinner party. 在宴会上你要注意餐桌上的礼貌。

It is bad manners to leave without saying goodbye. 不辞而别很不礼貌。

- 7. I live in Shijiazhuang, a city not far from Beijing. 我居住在石家庄,一座离北京不远的城市。
 - 1) a city 是 Shijiazhuang 的同位语。
 - 2) not far from 表示"离某处不远"。例如:

Our school is not from my living place. 我们学校离我住的地方不远。

There is no need to take a taxi. It is not far from here. 没必要打的, 那儿离这儿很近。

It's a pity that we live so far from the sea. 真遗憾,我们住的离海太远了。

- 8. The teachers are very enthusiastic and friendly and the classrooms are amazing. 老师非常热情、友好,课堂令人感到惊奇。
- 1) **enthusiastic** 和 **friendly** 两词均用作形容词,常用作定语或表语。其中 enthusiastic 表示"热情的、热心的",friendly 表示"友好的"。例如:

Our English teacher is an enthusiastic young man. 我们的英语教师他是一位热心的年轻人。 He is enthusiastic and friendly in our classroom. 在课堂上,他热情而又友好。

2) **amazing** 是现在分词,在句中用作表语。在英语中,现在分词用作表语的情况很多。例如:

The film is quite moving. 小说很动人。

The news is encouraging and we are encouraged by the encouraging news. 消息鼓舞人心,我们被这鼓舞人心的消息所鼓舞。

9. The teacher is a very enthusiastic woman called Ms Shen. 老师是很热情的女老师,称为沈老师。

其中 **called Ms Shen** 为过去分词短语,用作定语,修饰前面的 women。在英语中,过去分词用作定语是一种常见的形式。例如:

Do you know the doctor called Mr Wu? 你认识称作吴先生的那位医生吗?

That is the popular book written by a Chinese scientist. 那是一本由中国科学家写的书。

10. I don't think I will be bared in Ms 5hen's class. 我认为我不会厌烦沈老师的课。

这是一个否定转移的句子。think, suppose, expect, imagine 等表示心理活动的动词若带含否定意义的宾语从句,常使用"否定转移":否定从句谓语动词的否定式转移到主句的谓语动词之前。又如:

I don't think I can get away at the moment. 我想目前我离不开。

I don't suppose you need to worry. 我看你不必着急。

英美人讲话重礼貌,讲分寸,"I don't think I know you"实际上相当于"I don't know you",只不过讲得委婉,客气而已。所以,这种句子若有附加疑问句要针对从句发问。上二例可写成:

I don't think I can get away at the moment, can I?

I don't suppose you need to worry, do you?

- 11. Today we introduced ourselves to each other. 今天, 我们彼此介绍了自己。
- 1) 句中 **introduce** 是及物动词, 意思是: "介绍", 常用于短语 "introduce ... to sb." 结构中, 其中 "to sb." 常可省略。例如:

The chairman introduced Professor Wang (to us) at the meeting yesterday. 昨天在会上主持人向我们介绍了王教授。

"Allow me to introduce my friend Jane (to you)," said Mr Li. 李先生说:"请允许我把我的朋友珍介绍给你们。"

I'll introduce myself. My name is Alice. 我先自我介绍,我的名字叫艾丽丝。

[注意] 若 introduce 后的宾语很长,也可将短语改为 "introduce to sb....", 其中 "to sb." 的 "to" 不能省略。例如:

Mr. Wang introduced to the students the importance of learning English. 王老师向学生们介绍了学习英语的重要性。

The headmaster of our school introduced to the foreign visitors the history of our school at the meeting. 我们学校校长在会上向国外来访者介绍了我们学校的历史。

2) 表示 "采用,引进",常用于被动语态中。例如:

Coffee was introduced into England from the country. 咖啡是从这个国家引进英国的。

They have been used to the new system which was introduced last year. 他们已习惯了去年引进的那套系统。

[注意] "introduce"的名词是 "introduction", 意思是 "介绍, 采用, 引人"等。例如:

Before the meeting began, I made some introductions. 开会前,我做了一番介绍。

He gave me an introduction to the article at the very beginning. 一开始他就向我介绍了这篇文章。

We are for the introduction of these new methods. 我们支持采用这些新方法。

3) 注意几个意义相近的单词: introduction 介绍; directions 指导,说明; instructions 说明。后两者常用带-s 的形式来表示这一含义。例如:

Could you read to me the directions / instructions on the bottle hefore I take the medicine? 你能在我服药前给我读一读药瓶上的说明吗?

Ms Shen gave us instructions and then we worked by ourselves. 沈老师给我们一些指导,我们开展了独自学习。

- 12. Some students were embarrassed at first but everyone was very friendly and it was really nice. 有些学生起初很为难,但每个人都很友好,真是太好了。
 - 1) at first 表示"首先",在英语中表示顺序。例如:

I didn't recognise her at first when I met her in the street. 我在大街上遇见她时,最初并没有认出她来。

We should look through the text quickly at first, then we can read it slowly. 我们应该首先很快的浏览一下课文,然后再慢慢地阅读。

- 2) 另外,表示顺序的还有: firstly (首先), secondly (第二), thirdly (第三), finally (最后); in the first place (首先), in the second place (第二)...; first of all (首先), second (第二), next (其次), then (然后), last but not least (最后但不是最为次要)等。在书面表达中,为了增加语言的条理性,使文字更具表达力,学会这些词汇的用法是很重要的。
- 13. Ms Shen wants to help us improve our spelling and handwriting. 沈老师想帮助我们改善拼写和书法。
 - 1) improve 用作及物动词, 意为"改善, 改进, 提高"之意。例如:

The factory is continuously improving the quality of their products. 这个工厂正在不断提高他们的产品质量。

The machine was improved by a young worker. 这台机器是由一位青年工人改进的。

He gave us some advice on how to improve my English. 他就如何提高我的英语水平给了我一些忠告。

Their life has been much improved. 他们的生活有了很大改善。

2) improvement 用作不可数名词, 意为"改进, 改良"。例如:

There was some improvement in his health. 他健康方面有些好转。

- 14. In other words, there are three times as many girls as boys. 换句话说,女生人数是男生人数的 3 倍。
- 1) in other words 意为 "换句话说,也就是说;换言之",常用来对前面的句子进行明确的说明,所使用的句子通常更易于被对方理解。而 in a (one) word 意为 "总之,总而言之"; in words 意为 "用语言,用文字"。例如:

An apple a day keeps a doctor away. In other words, eating some fresh fruit every day will do good to people's health. 一天一个大苹果医生永远不找我。也就是说,每天吃些新鲜水果对人的健康有好处。

In other words, we can finish the work on time only in this way. 换句话说, 我们只有这样做才能准时完成任务。

In a word, I don't trust him. 一句话, 我不信赖他。

In a word, they are working very hard. 总之, 他们正在努力工作。

They are not the revolutionary in deeds, but in words. 他们不是行动上的革命家, 而是口头上的革命家。

2) three times as many girls as boys 表示 "女生人数为男生人数的3倍"。这一句型为 "A is . . . times as + adj. / adv. (原级) + as B. "。例如:

Bob is twice as heavy as Jack. 鲍勃的体重是杰克体重的两倍。

At least, the train runs 6 times as fast as the boat. 火车的速度至少为小船速度的六倍。

After the experiment, the plant is four times as tall as it was before. 在实验以后,这种植物为过去高度的四倍。

另外, 这一句型还可转化为句型: A is . . . times + adj. / adv. (比较级) + than B.

15. They say that girls are usually more hard-working than boys, but in this class, everyone is hard-working. 人们说女生通常比男生更努力,但是,在这个班里,人人都很努力。

这个句子比较复杂,首先 but 前后为两个并列句,其中前面的句子又是一个主从复合句,句中 they say 为主句, that 引导的是一个宾语从句,在宾语从句中使用的是一个比较结构。请注意这一比较结构的用法:

This room is much larger than that one. 这房间比那个房间大得多。

There are a lot more apple trees in our school garden than in your school garden. 我们校园的苹果树比你们校园里的苹果树多得多。

This hall is three times larger than that one. 这个大厅比那个大厅大三倍。

They produced 20% more cotton last year than they did in 1980. 去年他们的棉花产量比 1980 年的产量增加了百分之二十。

16.1'm looking forward to doing it! 我正期待着做作业。

look forward to 意为 "期待、盼望"。其中 to 为介词,后面常跟名词或者动名词,而不能直接跟动词原形。例如:

I am looking forward to your reply. 我盼望着得到您的答复。

We are looking forward to your suggestions and comments. 我们正期待着您的建议和评论。 She is looking forward to getting your reply. 她正盼着你的答复。

We are looking forward to your visit. 我们期待着你们的到来。

We are looking forward to receiving your letter. 我们盼望着收到你的来信。

- 17. The students stopped being shy eventually. 学生们最后不再感到害羞。
 - 1) **stop** 为及物动词,意为"停止",其后常跟名词或动词-ing 形式作宾语。例如: He stopped the bus. 他把车停下了。

We stopped working at tea time. 茶点时,我们暂停工作去喝茶。

The soldiers didn't stop climbing the mountain until they reached the top of it. 战士们并没有停止爬山,直到到达山顶。

2) 注意区别: stop 后接 doing sth. (作宾语), 意思是"停止(不再)干某事"; stop 后接不定式 to do sth. (作目的状语), 意思是"停下来去干某事"。试比较:

He stopped smoking. (= He didn't smoke any more.) 他停止抽烟。

He stopped to smoke. (= He paused and began to smoke.) 他停下来去抽烟(他停止收听无线电)。

He stopped listening to the radio. (= He didn't listen to the radio any more.) 他停止收听无线电。

He stopped to listen to the radio. (= He paused in order to listen to the radio.) 他停下来 去收听无线电。



18. Li Kang is very impressed with the teachers and the technology in his new school. 李康对 新学校的教师和技术印象极为深刻。

be impressed with sb. or sth. 表示"对某人或某事的印象深刻"。例如:

We were impressed with their skills. 他们的技能给我们留下的印象很深。

He was deeply impressed by what he had seen in China. 他在中国见到的一切给他留下了 深刻的印象。

His words are strongly impressed on my memory. 他的话我深深铭记在心头。

I watched a lot of American TV programmes, some of which impressed me deeply. 我看过许 多美国电视节目,其中有一些给我留下的印象很深。

19. Is the assistant teacher a native speaker? 助教是本族语者吗?

- 1) assistant 表示"助手"。如: shop assistant (店铺助手), assistant president (总 统助理), assistant manager (经理助理)等。
- 2) assistant teacher 意为 "助教", 表示讲师用 "lecturer", 教授为 "professor", 副 教授─般为 "assistant professor"。
 - 3) native speaker 本族语者, non-native speaker 非本族语者。

20. Was Rob disappointed with his first lesson? 罗布对他的第一节课极失望吗?

- 1) 句中 disappointed 表示"感到失望",而 disappointing 表示"令人失望的"。试比较: They were disappointed at the disappointing news. 听到这个令人失望的消息,他们都很失望。 This is a piece of disappointing news. 这是一则非常令人失望的消息。
- 2) 与此类似的用法有 exciting 和 excited, interesting 和 interested, amazing 和 amazed, embarrassing 和 embarrassed, boring 和 bored 等。这里我们就拿 exciting 和 excited 为例,其他组区别的例句见教材第7页。

exciting 作形容词,修饰动作的发出者,表示"使人兴奋的,激动人心的"之意。 excited 作形容词修饰动词承受者,或因被动承受这一动作而表现出的表情发出的嗓音等, 意为"激动的、兴奋的"。例如:

To my mind that's the most exciting field, especially the minicomputer. 对我来说,这是我 最感到兴奋的领域,尤其是微机。

What an exciting film! 多么有趣的电影啊!

On hearing the news the excited crowd all cheered. 听到这则令人兴奋的消息,激动的人 群欢呼起来。

At the exciting results, she got an excited look in her face. 听到这令人兴奋的消息她脸上 呈现出了一种激动而兴奋的表情。

21. What similarities or differences do you know about American and Chinese school systems?你知道美国的学校系统与中国的学校系统有什么相似和不同吗?

similarity 是 similar 的名词形式。difference 是 different 的名词形式。例如:

Can you describe the differences and similarities of both our schools?

你能描绘—下我们两个学校的不同之处和相似之处吗?