

# 高中英语

津级师学导华  
京特教升指精



天津科技翻译  
出版公司

# 高中英语

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天津

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## 前 言

《京津特级教师升学指导精华》丛书共分 10 册，有：初中数学、初中物理、初中化学、初中语文、初中英语、高中数学、高中物理、高中化学、高中语文、高中英语。各册均由北京和天津的特级教师主编，是一套高层次的中学生学习指导书籍。

该丛书各册不仅适于初中或高中毕业班使用，也适合各年级学生随课程参考使用。

该丛书的特点是：突出知识要点，使课本中的难点和疑点简明化、通俗化。该丛书的练习题全部选自 86—93 年各地中考和全国高考试题，所以能有效地帮助教师和学生把握住中考或高考的要求。

我们组织编写这套丛书的目的是：让全国的中学生都拥有特级教师，通过特级教师的点拨，从繁重的学习中解脱出来，以高分顺利地升入高中或大学。

北京朝阳教科所副研究员李宝忱先生为该丛书的出版做了大量的工作，在此表示感谢。

## 作者的话

学习英语不仅要掌握语言基础知识,还要培养语言运用能力,为此我们编写了《高中英语》一书。

本书以中学英语教学大纲为依据,以教材为主线,从中国学生学习英语的特点和现状出发,结合我们多年的教学经验和体会,将高中阶段要掌握的知识,按册按课编写。首先,根据课文内容列出“语言要点及重点词语”供同学们熟记。然后,参照会考和高考的题型提供训练材料“例题精选”,通过操练和实践,一方面检查对基础知识的掌握情况,另一方面培养阅读能力,表达能力和交际能力。最后,给出“简要分析及参考答案”,简单明确的讲解能够帮助学生理解题意,培养学生分析问题和解决问题的能力。

同学们一课一课的学习,一册一册的操练,循序渐进,逐步提高,巩固了基础知识,增强了语言能力。在会考和高考中一定能够取得优异成绩。

《高中英语》可供高三学生总复习时使用,也可以作为高一、高二学生的平时练习。

参加编写和整理工作的还有蒋佩珮、孙惠玲、仇旻、高新梅、陈政、陈忠华等同志。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,如有不妥之处,欢迎批评指正。

作者

1993年8月

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## Book One (第一册)

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### LESSON ONE

### HOW MARX LEARNED FOREIGN LANGUAGES

### 马克思如何学外语

#### 一、语言要点及重点词语

- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. before long                 | 7. to keep on doing sth.       |
| 2. to get to                   | 8. in the 1870's               |
| 3. to make such rapid progress | 9. in one's fifties            |
| 4. in fact                     | 10. at the end of ...          |
| 5. to praise ... for ...       | 11. to give some advice on ... |
| 6. to go on to do sth.         | 12. to translate ... into ...  |

#### 二、例题精选

##### I. 语音知识和单词拼写

A) 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

- |                    |                     |                      |                  |                  |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. <u>n</u> ative  | A. <u>h</u> omeland | B. <u>t</u> ranslate | C. <u>g</u> rasp | D. <u>b</u> ase  |
| 2. <u>i</u> mprove | A. <u>f</u> ollow   | B. <u>m</u> ove      | C. <u>l</u> ong  | D. <u>m</u> onth |
| 3. <u>l</u> imit   | A. <u>E</u> nglish  | B. <u>w</u> rite     | C. <u>ch</u> ild | D. <u>k</u> nife |

4. greatly

- A. already      B. breakfast      C. break      D. please

5. encourage

- A. young      B. house      C. loud      D. mouth

B) 以下所给单词均不完整,从 A、B、C、D 中选出适当的字母或字母组合,使其完整与正确。

6. Belg \_\_\_\_\_ m

- A. iu      B. u      C. er      D. ar

7. gram \_\_\_\_\_

- A. ar      B. mer      C. mar      D. er

8. pol \_\_\_\_\_ cal

- A. to      B. ity      C. iti      D. it

9. id \_\_\_\_\_ m

- A. oi      B. io      C. ie      D. re

10. revolution \_\_\_\_\_

- A. ery      B. ry      C. ory      D. ary

## II. 语法及习语选择填空

11. Tom has made \_\_\_\_\_ this term that all his teachers are pleased.

- A. such a great progress      B. such great progress  
C. a such great progress      D. so great progress

12. I'm writing to you and ask whether you'd like to give us \_\_\_\_\_ how to learn English.

- A. some advice on      B. some advices about  
C. an advice about      D. advices on

13. Professor Smith \_\_\_\_\_ China yesterday.

- A. arrived at      B. arrived in  
C. get to      D. reached for



- teacher \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- A. praise us for                      B. praised for  
C. praise it for                      D. praised us for
22. By the end of last term, we \_\_\_\_\_ 600 words and expressions.
- A. had learned                      B. would learn  
C. has learned                      D. were learning
23. — Remember to write to me as soon as you \_\_\_\_\_ Hangzhou.  
— Yes, I will.
- A. reach at                      B. arrive  
C. get to                      D. go to
24. She looks young and pretty, but in fact she's already in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. her fifties                      B. the fifties  
C. her fifty                      D. the fifty
25. A lot of French novels \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese so you can read them without any difficulty.
- A. has been translated into      B. have translated into  
C. have been translated into      D. has translated into
26. There is a big bookshop \_\_\_\_\_ the street.
- A. by the end of                      B. at the end of  
C. in the end of                      D. to the end of
27. — \_\_\_\_\_ Tom like?  
— He's tall and strong, but a bit shy.
- A. How is                      B. What is  
C. What does                      D. How does
28. We have \_\_\_\_\_ that all the boys and girls are very happy.

- A. so good weather                      B. such good weather  
C. so good a weather                    D. such a good weather
29. The students made him \_\_\_\_\_ of the class.  
A. a monitor                              B. monitor  
C. the monitor                            D. monitors
30. Our classroom is \_\_\_\_\_ fifty students.  
A. big enough to seat                    B. big enough for seating  
C. too big enough to seat                D. enough big to seat

### III. 完形填空

A man was going to the house of a friend . It was 31 away , so he took some bread with him 32 his lunch. As he walked along, he said to himself, "My friend is 33 to give me a very nice meal. He is going to give me good wine to drink. What is the use of this dry bread!" So he 34 the bread to the ground.

He came to a river. Because of the rain in the past few days, the river was high, and he could not 35 it. He hoped to have a boat to take him over. So he waited and waited. He waited for a long time until the sun began to set. The man said to 36 , "I can't go to my friend's house today. I must go home. "

Then he started for 37 . Soon he felt 38 . He wanted very much to have something to eat, but he had nothing. Sooner he saw some dry, dirty, hard bread on the ground, he 39 it up and began to eat. It was his own bread, 40 .

Don't throw good things away, you may need them later on.

31. A. far                      B. farther                      C. nearer                      D. near  
32. A. for                      B. to                              C. because of                      D. instead of  
33. A. stay                      B. such                              C. surprise                      D. sure  
34. A. throw                      B. throwed                      C. threw                              D. thrown

35. A. across      B. cross      C. passed      D. past  
36. A. him      B. his      C. himself      D. he  
37. A. home      B. family      C. house      D. room  
38. A. thirsty      B. happy      C. hunger      D. hungry  
39. A. picked      B. placed      D. pulled      D. ploughed  
40. A. indeed      B. also      C. pulled      D. either

#### IV. 阅读理解

The summer holidays were over. All the children were back at school. On the second day when the bell rang, the teacher came into the classroom and said,

“Now, children, today you must write a composition about an interesting film. In an hour's time you must hand in your compositions. Now, open your exercise books and begin. Don't forget that you have only one hour.”

The boys began to write. An hour passed, and the bell rang. The teacher said, “Now, time is up. Hand in your compositions.”

“Oh!” said one of the boys, “I haven't finished.”

“Show me what you have written,” said the teacher.

The boy gave her his exercise book. The teacher opened it and read:

“It was Sunday. I got up at nine o'clock. I put on my clothes, washed my face and had my breakfast. After breakfast my mother asked me to buy some bread. On my way to the shop I saw my friend Victor. He asked me to go to the cinema with him. We decided to meet at six o'clock in the evening. At about two o'clock in the afternoon, I came to the zoo. I met some of my school friends. We saw many animals. We saw a white bear. He was playing in the water. Then we went to see the monkeys and the wolves. We had a

very good time. At four o'clock I came home and had my supper. ”

That was all.

“But you haven't written about the film,” said the teacher, “You have written what you did in the morning, about the zoo, and many other things, but you haven't said a word about the film. ”

“I want to write about the film, but the bell rang, and so I had no time,” said the boy.

“Next time when you write your composition,” said the teacher, “please don't begin with morning while you must write about the evening. ”

### 判断对错

41. On the second day of the new school term, the teacher asked the students to write a composition about an interesting film.
42. The composition must be handed in only in an hour's time.
43. The boy finished his composition in time. He wrote many things about his life in the summer holidays.
44. The teacher was not satisfied with the boy's composition because he wrote nothing about the subject.
45. What the boy had written had nothing to do with “an interesting film. ”

### V. 翻译句子

46. 约翰和杰克都没有去过巴黎。
  - A. Neither John nor Jack has been to Paris.
  - B. Both John and Jack have been to Paris.
  - C. Either John or Jack has been to paris.
47. 这书我可以借一个星期吗?
  - A. May I lend the book for a week?

- B. May I borrow the book for a week?  
C. May I keep the book for a week?
48. 外宾说他们将乘火车去长城。  
A. The foreign guests said they will go to the Great Wall by train.  
B. The foreign guests said they would go to the Great Wall by train.  
C. The foreign guests said they are going to the Great Wall by train.
49. 你知道怎样用英语回答这个问题吗?  
A. Do you know how answer this question in English?  
B. Do you know to how to answer this question in English?  
C. Do you know how to answer this question in English?
50. 孩子们直到看见老师才停止吵闹。  
A. The children stopped making noises until they saw the teacher.  
B. The children didn't stop making noises until they saw the teacher.  
C. The children didn't stop to make noises until they saw the teacher.

### 三、简要分析及参考答案

1. D   2. B   3. A   4. C   5. A   6. A   7. C   8. C   9. B  
10. D

11. 答案 B。 make such great progress 取得如此大的进步, progress 为不可数名词。such ... that 如此……以致。  
12. 答案 A。 give some advice on ... 对某事提出一些建议, advice 为不可数名词, a piece of advice 一个劝告。



13. 答案 B. arrive at ... 到达(较小的地方); arrive in ... 到达(较大的地方); get to 到达(多用于口语); reach for ... 伸手去取。
14. 答案 A. find 通常接 it + 形容词, 构成复合宾语。
15. 答案 B. be sure to do sth. 一定, 必然; be sure of (about) ... 确信, 有把握。
16. 答案 C. go on doing sth. 继续做某事; keep on doing sth. = continue go on doing sth. 继续做某事; go on to do sth. 继续做另一件事; go on with sth. 继续做某事。
17. 答案 A. before long = soon 不久, 不久以后。
18. 答案 A. kept on talking in class 在课上不停地说话。
19. 答案 B. break out (战争、火灾、疫病等) 突然发生, 爆发, 为不及物动词词组; 1930's = 1930s 二十世纪三十年代。
20. 答案 C. didn't know how to do the work 不知道怎样做这项工作。
21. 答案 D. praise sb. for sth. 为某事而赞扬某人。
22. 答案 A. “到上学期末以前”, 过去的过去, 已完成的动作, 要用过去完成时。
23. 答案 C. get to 到达某地。
24. 答案 A. in her fifties 五十几岁。注意: 数词用复数形式, 前面用物主代词。
25. 答案 C. translate ... into ... 把……翻译成……, 本题用被动语态, 复数。
26. 答案 B. at the end of the street 在马路的尽头。
27. 答案 B. What is Tom like? 汤姆长得什么样子? What does Tom like? 汤姆喜欢什么?
28. 答案 B. weather (天气) 为不可数名词, 需要用 such 来修饰。