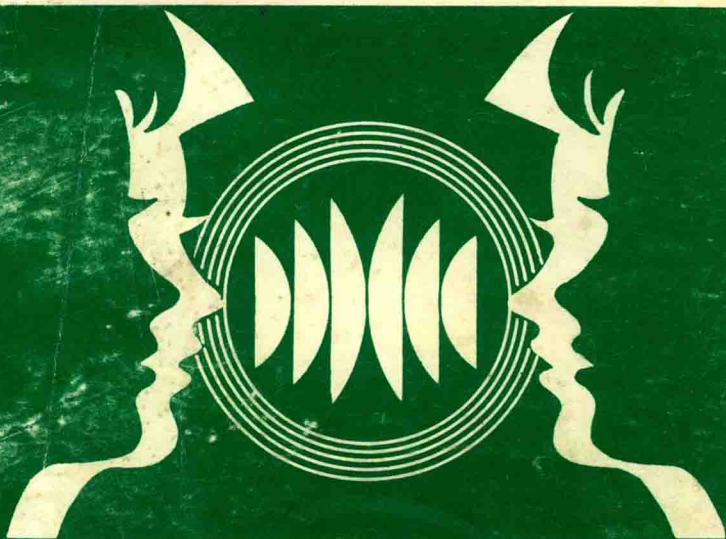


# 中学英语助读手册



AN ASSISTANT  
HAND-BOOK IN STUDYING  
MIDDLE-SCHOOL ENGLISH

高中部分

任宏鑫 主编

科学普及出版社

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## 内 容 提 要

本书根据现行中学英语教学大纲的要求，从教学实际出发，在语音、词汇、语法、阅读、听力等五个方面提出明确的教学目标，逐册逐课对其难点、疑点进行系统的分析指导，并注意吸取新的教学成果和教学方法。为便于自学检查，每课后均附有练习题及答案。

本书对于教师是一套简明扼要的教案；对于学生是一部独立自学的指南，可达到循序渐进的自学与预习目的，与课堂教学起到相辅相成的作用。

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# 前 言

本书是一部源于教学、服务于教学的英语参考书籍。对于教师，这是一套简明扼要的“教案”，帮助教师探讨教法，掌握要点，解决备课中的疑难；对于学生，这是一部独立自学的“指南”，不仅能对课堂教学起到相辅相成的作用，而且能够使学生借助手册达到循序渐进的自学和预习的目的。一册在手，双方受益；一卷读罢，事半功倍，是本书编者的期望。

为此，我们专门组织了在教学一线执教并具有较丰富经验的英语教研人员，根据现行中学英语教学大纲的要求，从每课的教学实际出发，在语音、词汇、语法、阅读、听力等五个方面提出明确的教学目标。同时针对学生在学习容易出现错误进行具体的分析和指导，对任何可能遇到的难点、疑点有系统地进行解答。编写内容注重突出现行教材中的教学要点，联系自学和备课中容易混淆或忽略的问题，尽可能全面地溶合以前各种教学参考书的长处，并注意吸取新的教学成果和教学方法。为便于自学检查，每课后都附有适合的练习题及答案。

本书在编写过程中，承蒙河南教育出版社社长周常林先生的指导，当容在此深致谢忱。

编 者

1991年2月于郑州

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# 第一册

## LESSON ONE

### 一、重点词语的用法与比较

#### 1. before long; long before

before long (=soon) 不久; 不久以后。可用于过去时或将来时, 如:

1) Before long he returned from England.

2) The railway will be completed before long.

3) He said that he would finish the work before long.

long before (=long ago) 很久以前。同过去时或过去完成时连用, 如:

1) I heard of the young writer long before.

2) I was told that she had studied French long before.

#### 2. go on doing; go on to do; keep on doing

go on doing sth. 继续做某事, 或表示经过一段时间的停顿之后, 又继续做原来的那件事, 如:

1) The doctor went on working this afternoon.

2) After a break, he went on writing his article.

go on to do sth. 接着做另一件事, 即接着做和原来不同的一件事。

1) After washing clothes, she went on to cook.

2) Having made the experiment, he went on to write a report.

keep on doing sth.反复不停地做某事, 强调重复或表示决心, 如:

- 1) The baby keeps on crying.
- 2) He keeps on studying German in his spare time.

### 3. by the end of; at the end of; in the end

by the end of 后跟特指的某一时间, 如:

- 1) By the end of last month we had learned three lessons.
- 2) By the end of 1989 he had written four books.

at the end of 后跟一段时间, 如:

- 1) At the end of four years he had learned enough Japanese to be an interpreter.
- 2) At the end of eight weeks they had reached the top of the mountain.

in the end 最后; 终于。

- 1) In the end the Chinese team won the game.
- 2) They drove the enemies out of their country in the end.

### 4. on; about

on 关于, 含有“论述”某事之意。如:

- 1) He bought a book on medicine. (他买了一本医学书。)
- 2) We have read the book On Practice. (我们读过《实践论》一书。)

about 关于, 意指属于某一方面, 而不是另一方面, 如:

- 1) He bought a book about basketball.  
(他买了一本关于篮球方面的书。)

2) You may tell us your opinion about the matter.

( 你可以告诉我们你对此事的看法。 )

## 二、语法：结果状语从句

( 由 *so . . . that* 或 *such . . . that* 引导 )

### 1. *so + adj (or: adv) + that-clause*

1) The old man is so strong that he can climb up the mountain.

2) She had so little money that she couldn't buy a washer.

### 2. *So + many (or: much; little; few) + noun + that-clause*

1) I have had so many falls that I'm black and blue all over.

2) She had so little money that she couldn't buy a washer.

### 3. *So + adj. + a (or: an) + noun + that-clause*

1) She is so good a teacher that we all love and respect her.

2) He has bought her so beautiful an umbrella that she likes it very much.

### 4. *such + adj. + noun + that-clause*

1) It was such a cold (=so cold a) day that nobody wanted to swim.

2) He has such long legs that he can run very fast.

3) He shows such great interest in mathematics that he can work out many problems in an hour.

注：such后可跟单数可数名词，如例 1 )；复数可数名词，如例 2 )；或不可数名词，如例 3 )。

### 三、练习与答案

I. 辨音: 观察斜体部分, 从后选项中找出与前面读音相同的词。

1. rapid    A. base    B. face    C. save    D. have
2. idiom    A. grasp    B. master    C. arrive    D. father
3. main    A. said    B. grammar    C. native    D. land
4. wound    A. improve    B. post    C. over    D. could
5. force    A. war    B. far    C. army    D. park
6. soul    A. sound    B. courage    C. south    D. though

II. 重读: 根据对话, 下列斜体句中的单词哪些应重读?

7. Where is your hometown, sir?

*I come from Belgium.*

- A. come    B. I    C. from    D. Belgium

8. You are a newspaper reporter, aren't you?

*No, I am a translator.*

- A. no, am    B. no, translator  
C. no, I, am    D. I, am, translator

III. 语调: 下列每组对话由三个句子组成, 一般应读何种语调?

9. John: May I know your age, Miss Mary?

Mary: Thirteen. What about you?

John: Fifteen. Two years older than you, am I right?

- A. ↗ ↗ ↗    B. ↗ ↘ ↗  
C. ↗ ↘ ↘    D. ↘ ↗ ↗

10. Mary: Tell me your address, please!

John: I beg your pardon.

Mary: Where do you live?

A. ↗↗↘

B. ↗↗↗

C. ↗↘↘

D. ↘↘↘

#### IV. 单项填空:

11. You are a . . . . of Germany, aren't you?  
A. native    B. nation    C. national    D. nationality
12. . . . the end of three years he had learned lots of knowledge.  
A. At    B. By    C. In    D. During
13. . . . the end of last year he had made great progress in mathematics.  
A. At    B. By    C. In    D. On
14. . . . the end our team won the game.  
A. At    B. By    C. In    D. On
15. He entered the revolutionary base in 1937. In the years . . . ., he served in the Red Army.  
A. next    B. following    C. ago    D. that followed
16. The German spoke so fast that I couldn't . . . . him.  
A. grasp    B. understand    C. catch    D. see
17. They . . . . Belgium at the end of last month.  
A. arrived in    B. have got to  
C. had arrived at    D. had reached
18. You should . . . . the doctor's advice.  
A. take    B. have    C. hear    D. listen
19. The water in the river is . . . . clear that one can

see the swimming fish.

A. so            B. such            C. such a            D. so a

20. Helen is . . . . honest girl that all believe in her.

A. so            B. such            C. so a            D. such an

21. The old lady had met . . . . many nice people on her way that she could easily reach her hometown.

A. too            B. very            C. so            D. such

22. The patient met many . . . . nice nurses in the hospital that he was taken good care of.

A. too            B. very            C. so            D. such

23. It is important . . . . him to study the situations at home and abroad.

A. of            B. for            C. to            D. by

24. If you keep on studying French . . . ., you will be able to use it freely in several years.

A. all the time            B. at a time

C. at that time            D. in no time

25. I want your advice . . . . the matter.

A. about            B. on            C. of            D. for

#### V. 完形填空:

An American professor who has achieved excellent (26) in teaching English at Beijing University stated in a (27) last summer:

"The greatest harm (28) to students of English in China is Intensive Reading. Intensive Reading is not really reading (29). It teaches students not to read (30) to use dictionaries

and grammar books. It teaches very bad study (31) which are very (32) to break. It does more harm (33) good.

Chinese students read far too (34). The students of my (35) at Beida (who are actually teachers of English) could read (36) about 150 words a minute at the (37) of my course. But the minimum requirement for an undergraduate (college students, not a teacher) is to be able to read 300 words a minute. At the end of my course all my students (38) this minimum reading (39); one of them could read 800 words a (40).

(To be continued)

- |                  |              |            |               |
|------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 26. A. results   | B. marks     | C. exams   | D. name       |
| 27. A. lesson    | B. class     | C. lecture | D. meeting    |
| 28. A. do        | B. did       | C. done    | D. doing      |
| 29. A. much      | B. more      | C. little  | D. at all     |
| 30. A. and       | B. or        | C. but     | D. while      |
| 31. A. luck      | B. chance    | C. way     | D. habits     |
| 32. A. easy      | B. easily    | C. hard    | D. hardly     |
| 33. A. as        | B. than      | C. very    | D. to         |
| 34. A. slowly    | B. quickly   | C. long    | D. shortly    |
| 35. A. country   | B. province  | C. college | D. class      |
| 36. A. only      | B. just      | C. yet     | D. still      |
| 37. A. end       | B. beginning | C. middle  | D. meeting    |
| 38. A. got       | B. arrived   | C. reached | D. arrived in |
| 39. A. materials | B. speed     | C. words   | D. room       |
| 40. A. second    | B. minute    | C. hour    | D. moment     |

## VI. 阅读理解:

You may know every single word in a passage of English, but not grasp the general meaning of the passage as a whole. If you read fast, you understand better. If you read too slowly, by the time you have reached the end of a page, you have forgotten what the beginning is about. Fast reading forces you to concentrate on ideas. Intensive reading makes you see the trees but not the wood.

Through intensive reading you may learn a little vocabulary well. Through extensive reading you can learn a lot of vocabulary well and gain a lot of information.

What if you come across new words? Don't look them up in the dictionary. Guess their meaning from the context. You may not guess quite correctly the first time, but as new words come up again and again in different contexts, their meaning will become clearer and clearer. If you look up every new word, you will never finish a book. You must depend on your brains, not your dictionaries.

41. The American professor thinks that . . . . is a bad habits.
- A. fast reading      B. extensive reading  
C. guessing meaning      D. intensive reading
42. The professor's minimum requirement for college students is to be able to read . . . . .
- A. 150 words a minute      B. 300 words a second  
C. 800 words an hour      D. 300 words a minute



43. One can see . . . . by intensive reading.  
 A. the whole                      B. flowers and grass  
 C. only part                      D. trees and wood
44. One can learn . . . . through extensive reading.  
 A. a little vocabulary              B. a few words  
 C. plenty of words                      D. a piece of news
45. In the professor's opinion, if you meet with new words, you should . . . . .  
 A. consult the dictionary      B. refer to the dictionary  
 C. ask a foreigner                      D. guess their meaning

**Key:**

1. D    2. C    3. C    4. A    5. A    6. D    7. D  
 8. B    9. C    10. A    11. A    12. A    13. B    14. C  
 15. D    16. B    17. A    18. A    19. A    20. D    21. C  
 22. D    23. B    24. A    25. B    26. A    27. C    28. C  
 29. D    30. C    31. D    32. C    33. B    34. A    35. D  
 36. A    37. B    38. C    39. B    40. B    41. D    42. D  
 43. C    44. C    45. D

(方敬)

## LESSON TWO

### 一、重点词语的用法与比较

#### 1. in future; in the future

in future (from now on; from this time onwards)