

中学教与学指导丛书

高中英语 例句选析及系列练习

吕志士 张友林 陈之刚 王 仆 编著



学术书刊出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书是中学教与学指导丛书之一。它是根据现行教学大纲、紧密结合教材内容编写的。精选各种例句进行讲解分析,以巩固所学的词汇和语法,最后还备有标准化模拟试题及其答案,旨在提高英语的教与学水平。它是高中学生和英语教师的一本实用的参考书。

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第一部分(第一册)

第一单元(第1~5课)

一、词 汇

(一)第一课

1. **native** *adj.* 本国的;本土的。例如:

I am a German. German is my native language.

我是德国人,德语是我的母语。

My native place is Shanghai.

我老家是上海。

If you want to learn a language well, you'd better often talk with native speakers.

如果你要学好一种语言,你最好常和说这种语言的当地人多交谈。

注: **native** 常作名词用,意为“本地人”,“本国”。例如: I am a native of Beijing. (我是北京本地人。)

2. **force** *vt.* 强迫;迫使。例如:

If you don't force yourself to speak English, you can't learn spoken English well.

如果你不强迫自己开口讲英语,你就学不好英语口语。

I don't force my opinion on you.

我不想把我的意见强加于你。

注: *force* 作为及物动词, 常用句型为: *to force sb. to do sth.* 或 *(sb.) to be forced to do sth.* 这句型如和 *to ask (tell, order, want, expect, persuade...)* *sb. to do sth.* 一起记用, 就很容易记住。

3. *limit* *vt.* 限制, 限定。

limited [*ˈlɪmɪtɪd*] *adj.* 有限的。例如:

“Recruiting [*riːˈkrʊtɪŋ*] workers” (招工) is limited by age and sex (性别)。

“招工”受年龄、性别的限制。

We ought to limit the money to what we can afford.

我们必须限制费用不超出我们经济能力范围。

Mr. Smith, please speak slowly. My English is too limited.

史密斯先生, 请说慢些。我英语太差。

I am sorry to say that the tickets are limited. Some of us can't go today.

很抱歉, 票有限, 有些人今天不能去。

4. *improve* *vt.* 改善; 提高. *vi* 改善; 增加. (*improvement* *n.*) 例如:

“Improving the living conditions of the people” is the most important task in China.

“改善人民生活条件”是中国的首要任务。

You must try hard to improve your basic skill and improve your English.

你们要努力加强基本功, 提高你们的英语水平。

Things will improve with us in a short time.

不久, 我们的情况将得到改善。

Your reading is improving.

你的阅读有很大提高。

5. **praise** *vt.* & 要 *n.* 赞扬, 表扬。例如:

Our English teacher often praises Li Hua for his English homework.

我们英语老师常表扬李华的英语作业。

On Teachers' Day, teachers are usually warmly praised for their devotion to educational and teaching work.

在教师节, 老师们通常因献身于教育、教学工作而受到热情赞扬。

The headmaster's praise pleased the students very much.

校长的赞扬使学生们非常高兴。

6. **encourage** *v.* 鼓励。例如:

In our English class, our English teacher often encourage the students to speak English.

在英语课上, 我们英语老师常鼓励学生讲英语。

Don't encourage him in his bad habit.

别助长他的坏毛病。

7. **works** *n.* 著作, 作品; 工厂。例如:

I have read "The Complete Works of Lu Xun".

我读过“鲁迅全集”。

Shi Jing Shan Iron and Steel works is (或 are) in the west of Beijing.

石景山钢铁厂在北京西部。

注: works 作“工厂”解时, 用单数和复数都可以, 通常用单数。作“著作、作品”解时, 也可用单数, 如 a new work (= book) on radio (一本关于收音机的新书)。

8. **situation** *n.* 位置; 形势; 情况, 情境。例如:

The situation of reform in China is getting better and better.

中国改革形势越来越好。

In English class, our English teacher uses a lot of teaching methods. One of them is "Situation English".

在英语课上,我们英语老师使用许多教学方法,其中之一就是“英语情景教学”。

9. **grasp** *vt.* 抓住;领会;(对知识等的)掌握,了解。例如:

The young man grasped the thief by the arm and took him to the police station.

那个年轻人抓住小偷的手臂,把他带到警察局。

I grasped the main points of what you said.

我领会你说的要点。

I fail to grasp the meaning of this article.

我不明白这篇文章的意思。

10. **such...that** (如此……以致)和 **so...that** (如此……以致;那么……以致)。例如:

It was such a lovely day that everybody was feeling happy.

那是一个非常美好的日子,人人都感到快乐。

They are such good students that all the teachers in our school like them.

他们是好学生,我校所有老师都喜欢他们。

My brother made such rapid progress that he did well in the final examination.

我弟弟进步很快,期末考试取得很好成绩。

My teacher is so busy that he often forgets his meal.

我们老师非常忙,以致时常忘记吃饭。

Last year we worked in the countryside. Once we got in the wheat. A young peasant named Li Hua worked so fast that all of us couldn't keep up with him.

去年我们在乡下干活。有一次收小麦，有个叫李华的年轻农民割麦非常快，我们都跟不上他。

注: such 和 so 用法上不同, 其结构是: such (+形容词) + 单数(复数、不可数)名词; so + 形容词或副词。

但是有一种情况下, such... 和 so... 可互换。例如:

He is such a good boy that everyone likes him. = He is so good a boy that everyone likes him. (他是个非常好的孩子, 大家都喜欢他。)

It was such a lovely day... = It was so lovely a day...

11. give (some, a piece of...) advice on... 对.....方面提(些、一条)意见或建议。例如:

Please give us some advice on how to learn English.

请给我们提些如何学习英语的建议。

I take your advice on the matter.

对这件事我要征求你的意见。

(二) 第二课

1. suppose *vt.* 假定; 猜想。例如:

Let us suppose (that) he is right, what shall we do next? (= Supposing he is right, what shall we do next?)

让我们假定他是对的, 下一步我们怎么办?

Look at that young man. I suppose he is our new chemistry teacher. (= I suppose him to be our new chemistry teacher:)

看那个年轻人, 我猜想他是我们新的化学老师。

2. name *vt.* 命名, 名叫; 指定。例如:

They named the baby Mary.

他们给婴儿取名叫玛丽。

The scientist named this kind of flower rose.

科学家给这种花命名玫瑰花。

Long, long ago, there was a King named Robert Bruce.

从前,有一个国王名叫罗伯特·布鲁斯。

Please name the day and place.

请指定日期和地点。

3. **examine** *vt.* 检查; 诊察。

examination *n.* 检查, 考试。例如:

You have a pain in your chest. Let me examine it.

你胸部痛, 让我检查一下你的胸部。

You can't make out what I write on the blackboard. You'd better have your eyes examined.

你看不清我黑板上写的, 你最好去检查一下你的眼睛。

Next month we'll have mid-term examination. Please get ready.

下月我们要进行期中考试, 请做好准备。

4. **complete** *vt.* 完成, 结束。例如:

That expressway(高速公路) will be completed by the end of this year.

那条高速公路将于年底完成。

I have completed my storybook now.

现在我写完我的小说了。

注: I have completed my storybook. (我写完了小说。)

I have finished my storybook. (我看完了小说。)

5. **appear** *vi.* 出现; 显得; 好象。例如:

With the development of economy, a new situation in China appears.

随着经济的发展,中国出现了新的形势。

Mr. Li, our new head teacher, appeared to be very friendly with us.

我们新来的班主任李老师对我们显得很友好。

Do you notice that that new student appeared to be talking to himself in politics class?

你注意到那新学生在政治课上好象在自言自语?

6. **take it easy** 别着急;别紧张。例如:

Oh, I can't find my English homework.

Take it easy, David. You must put it somewhere. Look for it carefully.

噢,我找不到我的英语作业了。

戴维,别着急。你准是放在什么地方了,好好找找。

Doctor, I can't see anything. I feel there is something wrong with my eyes.

Take it easy. Let me have a look and examine your eyes.

大夫,我什么也看不见。我感觉我的眼睛有毛病了。

别紧张,让我看看,查一下你的眼睛。

7. **pick out** 选出,拣出。例如:

Li Hua, please help me to pick out the best physics homework (that) you handed in a moment ago. I want to praise it.

李华,请帮我把你刚交的最好物理作业挑选出来,我要表扬。

From the rubbish, we can pick out some noble metals.

从垃圾中,我们能拣出一些贵金属。

8. **after all** 毕竟;终究。例如:

After all, he is still a child.

他毕竟还是个孩子。

I managed to get to the meeting after all.

我终究设法到会了。

9. **breathe** *vi. & vt.* 呼吸 (**breath** *n.*) 例如:

The runner was breathing hard when he finished the race.

那跑步运动员赛跑后呼吸急促。

People breathe air, so do animals.

人呼吸空气,动物也一样。

10. **pulse** *n.* 脉搏。例如:

The patient's pulse was at a hundred.

那病人的脉搏(每分钟)100次。

The doctor is feeling her pulse.

大夫正在给她诊脉。

(三)第三课

1. **feel** *vt.* 摸;感知。例如:

The doctor of traditional Chinese medicine (中医) first felt my pulse, then wrote out a prescription (*n.* 药方).

那中医大夫先摸了我的脉,然后开了中药方。

Mother felt his forehead and said, "He has a fever."

母亲摸了摸他的额头,说:"他发烧了。"

The child is crying so hard. He must feel hungry now.

那孩子哭得那么厉害,他这会儿准感到饿了。

2. **sense** *n.* 感官;感觉;意义。the sense of touch (hearing, sight, smell, taste) 触(听、视、嗅、味)觉。例如:

English people have sense of humour.

英国人有幽默感。

You have a very good language sense.

你有非常好的语感。

Some people have no sense of time.

有些人没有时间观念。

In what sense are you using this word?

这个词你用作什么意义?

3. **mistake** *adj.* 弄错的,错误的。例如:

If I am not mistaken, you must be Mr Hill, our new foreign teacher.

如果我没弄错的话,你一定是希尔先生,我们新来的外籍老师。

I hope you have not a mistaken opinion of Mick. He looks cool, in fact he is a warm-hearted man.

我希望你对米克不要持错误的看法。他看起来冷漠,事实上,他是一个热心肠的人。

4. **happen** *vi.* 碰巧。例如:

I happened to meet your brother in the Summer Palace.

我碰巧在颐和园遇见你哥哥。

It happened that I had no money with me. = I happened to have no money with me.

恰好我随身没带钱。

注: **happen** 常用作动词“发生”。例如:

The thing happened in my home town. (这件事发生在我家乡)

A car accident happened to Xiao Wang. (小王出车祸了)

5. **silly** *adj.* 傻的,糊涂的。例如:

Stop asking such silly questions!

别再问这样傻问题了!

How silly of you to trust a man whom you don't know!

你信任一个你不了解的人是多糊涂啊!

6. **stupid** *adj.* 愚蠢的, 笨的。例如:

John is so stupid that he can't understand such a difficult problem.

约翰太笨了, 他理解不了那么难的问题。

John is very stupid in learning physics.

约翰学物理很笨。

7. **quarrel** *vi.* 争吵, to quarrel with sb about (或 over) sth
因某事和某人争吵。例如:

Sometimes we quarrelled with each other over some unimportant things.

有时, 我们互相为一些小事争吵。

A bad workman quarrels with his tools.

人笨埋怨刀钝。

8. **at all** 根本, 全然。例如:

I don't like this kind of film at all.

我根本不喜欢这种电影。

If it is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well.

如果真正值得做的话, 就值得好好做。

9. **get hold of** 握, 抓住。例如:

Please get hold of the rope.

请抓住绳子。

I'll explain, and you'll soon get hold of the idea.

我作些解释, 你很快就会明白我的意思。