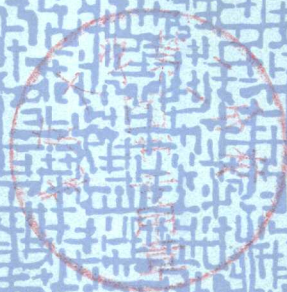


高中英语第一册 学习参考



上海译文出版社

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周 令 仪 编

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学习参考

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编写说明

一、本书围绕高中英语(试用本)第一册课文中出现的词汇、词组及句型,就它们的意义和用法,联系初中阶段的英语语言知识,进行归纳、比较,以灵活多样、具有启发性的练习形式,帮助学习者掌握、巩固和运用。本书主要由教师参考选用,并供英语学习者使用。

二、本书内容,侧重于词汇及句型学习,同时,还配有与课文难易程度相当的阅读材料,以提高阅读理解能力,并适当加入了一些培养写作能力方面的内容。此外,还对某些语言和语法难点,作了一些注释。本书书末附有词汇索引。练习答案另编一册。

三、根据课本本身所安排的不同语法点,本书分成五个单元,在逐课编写的基础上,再以单元练习的形式,对本单元的语言点、语法项目作小循环归纳温习,以提高复现率,巩固学习成果。

四、本书各种例句、练习和阅读材料,形式多样,深浅不一,使用者可视具体情况,参酌选用。由于编者水平有限,本书中存在的缺点、错误,欢迎使用者批评指出。

编 者

一九八一年九月

CONTENTS

Unit One

Lesson 1	1
Lesson 2	9
Lesson 3	21
Lesson 4	31
Lesson 5	38
Revision Exercises	46

Unit Two

Lesson 6	57
Lesson 7	65
Lesson 8	75
Lesson 9	85
Revision Exercises	94

Unit Three

Lesson 10	102
Lesson 11	110
Lesson 12	120
Revision Exercises.....	127

Unit Four

Lesson 13	135
Lesson 14	143
Lesson 15	151
Lesson 16	158
Revision Exercises.....	164

Unit Five

Lesson 17	174
Lesson 18	180
Lesson 19	188
Lesson 20	195
Revision Exercises	206
Index	222

Unit One

Lesson 1

I . Rearrange the following in pairs.

native language, homeland, before long, encourage,
motherland, soon, mother tongue, inspire, begin,
be able to, **explain**, can, start, show the meaning

II . Rewrite the following sentences, using the words and expressions in the text.

1. Karl Marx was born in Germany.

Germany was Karl Marx's _____.

2. It was not long before he had to leave for another place.

_____, he was _____.

3. Karl Marx never stopped studying English and using it.

Karl Marx _____ English and using it.

4. He had such a good knowledge of English that he was able to write "The Civil War in France" in English.

His knowledge of English _____
_____ he was able to write "The Civil War in France" in English.

He had mastered English _____
he was able to write "The Civil War in France"

in English.

His English was _____ to enable him to write "The Civil War in France" in English.*

5. The place is so small that we can't put the machine in it.

The place is _____ put the machine in.

The place isn't _____ the machine.

There isn't _____ the machine here.

II. Tell what parts of speech these italicized words are.

1. He had learned *enough* to read articles and reports in Russian.
2. I've had *enough* of that fellow.
3. She didn't try hard *enough* to get to school in time.
4. We've got *enough* books to read for the present.
5. He *started* working hard to improve English.
6. He did the work earnestly from *start* to finish.

* Note: 下列句式常可相互转换:

1. so + adj. / adv. + that clause
2. such (a / an) + (adj.) n. + that clause
3. too + adj. / adv. + (for...) to do ...
4. (not) + adj. / adv. + enough + (for ...) to do ...

又: such a / an + adj. + n. + that clause 可转换成

so + adj. + a / an n. + that clause 但如果被修饰的是不可数名词或名词的复数形式, 则such ... that 句式不可转换成 so ... that 句式。

7. At that time the American whites in the South *owned* quite a lot of black slaves.
8. I saw it with my *own* eyes.
9. He must be able to use the foreign language, forgetting his *own*.
10. Engels *praised* him for it.
11. Marx wrote back telling Engels that his *praise* had greatly encouraged him.
12. At the meeting he make a *report* of the situation in Asia.
13. It has been *reported* that another spaceship was sent up yesterday.
14. I *reported* myself to the headmaster at the new school.

IV. Fill in each blank with a proper word. Some of the words can be used either as nouns or as verbs.

1. encouraged/encouraging/encouragement

- a. Marx was greatly _____ by Engel's letter.
- b. Engel's letter was a great _____ to Marx.
- c. Engel's letter was _____.

2. force/forced/forces

- a. The slaves were _____ to work hard in the tobacco and cotton fields.
- b. You can never _____ me to do it for you.
- c. Chairman Mao and Commander Zhu Joined _____ in 1927.
- d. Are you going to join the Air _____?
- e. Gravity is a _____ that pulls objects (物体) to the centre of the earth.
- f. In order to hide her sadness, she _____ a smile.
- g. The bully took the watch by _____.

3. move / moving / moved / movements
 - a. When are you going to _____ into the new house?
 - b. Are you strong enough to _____ that piano alone?
 - c. What a _____ story!
 - d. Everybody present was _____ by his words.
 - e. He noticed some _____ in the bushes.
4. advice / advise
 - a. We'd better follow our teacher's _____.
 - b. They _____ us to have exercise to keep fit.
5. use / using
 - a. We _____ this room as a library.
 - b. May I _____ your dictionary?
I'm sorry, but I'm _____ it.
 - c. We must make full _____ of our time to learn more.
 - d. More and more machines have come into _____ to the help of mankind.
 - e. This word is out of _____ now.

V. Use 'keep on', 'go on' to rewrite the following sentences.*

* Note: 短语动词 keep on 可相当于一个及物动词来用, 后接动名词。keep on doing ... 与 keep doing ... 意义基本相同, 都作“继续进行...”解, 前者语气较后者强些。它往往用来表示持续地进行某一动作。

短语动词 go on 可相当于一个及物动词来用, 后接动名词。go on doing ... “继续进行...”, 它可以表示持续不停地进行某一动作, 也可表示继续某一个中断了的动作。

go on 也可相当于一个不及物动词, 意为“继续下去”。它还可以解释为“发生, 进行”。

go on with + n. “继续做某事”。go on to do ... / go on to + n. 接着/接下去做某事, 后一词组中的 to 是介词。

1. The teacher told him to stop talking, but he wouldn't listen.
The teacher told him to stop talking, but he _____ all the same.
2. After he had explained the new words, he began to teach us the text.
After he had explained the new words, he _____ teach us the text.
3. How much longer will this weather last?
How much longer will this weather _____ ?
4. I hope it will stop raining.
I hope it won't _____ .
5. As time passed, he came to know the society better.
As time _____ , he came to know the society better.
6. Go straight ahead until you come to the traffic lights.
_____ until you come to the traffic lights.
7. Nobody knows what happens in that country.
Nobody knows what is _____ in that country.
8. The boy was lying on the ground. He didn't get up until he got what he wanted.
The boy _____ lying on the ground until he got what he wanted.
9. The group leader asked us to continue our work.
The group leader asked us to _____ with our work.
10. In spite of the sudden rain, they refused to go

VII . Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Lenin in London

When we landed at the port of London, Vladimir Ilyich's face immediately brightened up.

We thought we knew the English language, because we had even translated a whole book from English into Russian when we were in Siberia. I had learnt English in prison from a teach-yourself book, but had never heard a word of it spoken. But now in London we found we could not understand a single word, and nobody understood us. Before long, Vladimir Ilyich got down to learning the language. We started going to all kinds of meetings, always standing in the front row and carefully studying the speaker's mouth. We went very often to Hyde Park where speakers addressed the passing crowds on different subjects.

We learned a great deal by listening to spoken English.

Afterwards, through an advertisement, Vladimir Ilyich got in touch with two Englishmen who wanted to exchange lessons, and he began studying with them. He got to know the language quite well.

New Words and Expressions

port [pɔ:t] *n.* 港

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin ['vlædimiə 'iliitʃ 'lenin]

弗·伊·列宁

Siberia [sai'biəriə] *n.* 西伯利亚
 brighten (up) *vi.* 高兴起来
 row [rəu] *n.* 排
 get down to 定下心来(做) (to 是介词)
 Hyde Park ['haid 'pɑ:k] *n.* 海德公园
 address [ə'dres] *vt.* 对...讲话
 afterwards ['ɑ:ftəwədz] *adv.* 后来
 advertisement [əd'vɜ:tismənt] *n.* 广告
 get in touch with 与...取得联系
 exchange [iks'tʃeindʒ] *vt.* 交换

Answer the following questions.

1. Did Lenin master English well before he went to London?
2. Why was it that nobody understood them when they first arrived in London?
3. Was Lenin discouraged by this?
4. What did he do to improve his English?

K. Put in the missing words.

A man who could not _____ English was once
 _____ England. One day he went _____ a res-
 taurant and _____ down at a table. When the waiter
 _____, the man opened _____ mouth, put _____
 fingers into it and took _____ out again. He _____
 to say, "_____ me something to eat."

The waiter soon _____ him a cup of tea. The
 man moved his head from side to side. _____
 waiter understood him and took _____ the tea.
 _____ moment he _____ a cup of coffee

and put _____ on the _____. The man again _____ his head.

He was _____ hungry _____ he did not want to drink, but he was not _____ to make himself understood.

The man was about _____ away when _____ man came _____. When this man _____ the waiter, he _____ his hands on his stomach. That was _____ : in a few minutes there _____ a large plate of meat and vegetables on the table _____ him.

So you _____, people cannot _____ the language of signs _____ well _____ the language of words.

Lesson 2

I. Rearrange the following in pairs.

once upon a time, grasp, learn, trust, see, huge, agree, catch hold of, long, long ago, understand, have the same opinion, believe, get to know, very great, place, put

II. Rewrite the following sentences, using the words and expressions in the text.

1. Nothing else is more like a spear than he.

He is _____ than _____.

2. To find the elephant at all cost him quite some time.

_____ him quite some time _____
_____ at all.

3. By chance the first blind man placed his hand on the elephant's side.

The first blind man _____ his hand on the elephant's side.

4. They said to the driver, "Would you please stop the beast to let us have a 'look'?"

They asked the driver _____ the beast _____ they could have a 'look'.

5. They cut a hole in the wall so that light might come in.

They cut a hole in the wall _____ to _____ light.

II. Choose "as" or "like" to insert the blanks.*

1. This elephant is _____ a snake, _____ anybody can see.

2. Such a clever boy _____ he can learn anything quickly.

3. What's the weather _____ in your hometown now?
It feels _____ spring.

4. The temperature rose to _____ high _____ 40°C.

5. I'd rather take the blue dress _____ that one

* Note: as "象"它可用来引导方式状语从句(见第6题), 它也可以作为关系代词而引导定语从句(见第1, 2, 9, 10题), 它也可以用来表示比较(见第4, 7题)。as 常用在这样的搭配中: such...as, the same...as。

in the show window.

6. We must study English _____ Marx and Lenin did.
7. People who can see sometimes act just _____ foolishly.
8. The city looks _____ a beautiful park.
9. He told the same story _____ his friend had just told.
10. I am the same age _____ you.

IV. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

A. touch

1. The snow-capped mountains seem to touch the clouds.
2. We were all touched by his heroic deeds.
3. The report touched this subject.
4. The Arab felt a soft touch on his elbow and woke up.
5. I still keep in touch with my old friends at my junior middle school.
6. Are you still out of touch with your family? When did you lose touch with them?
7. They got in touch with each other over the radio.
8. The five senses are sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch.
9. Silk is soft to the touch.
10. I felt a touch of pain in my left leg.

B. lead

1. Who led you in combating the flood?