

双色表解中学英语

高一卷



浩瀚英语研究所 编



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

Twin Colour Middle School English
双色表解中学英语

高一 卷

浩瀚英语研究所 编



机械工业出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

双色表解中学英语. 高一卷/浩瀚英语研究所编.
—北京: 机械工业出版社, 2002. 10
ISBN 7-111-02818-X

I. 双… II. 浩… III. 英语课-高中-教学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 081376 号

机械工业出版社(北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮政编码 100037)

责任编辑: 吴柏青

封面设计: 张 静

责任印刷: 付方敏

北京铭成印刷有限公司印刷·新华书店北京发行所发行

2002 年 10 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

890mm × 1240mm A5 12 印张 352 千字

定价: 24.00 元

凡购本书, 如有缺页、倒页、脱页, 由本社发行部调换
本社购书热线电话 (010) 68993821、68326677—2527
封面无防伪标均为盗版



阅读提示

随着最新的人教版英语教材在广大中学生中使用,他们急需与之相配套的学习材料。我们根据新教材的特点,编写了这套《双色表解中学英语》丛书。新教材既沿用传统教材的行之有效的教学方法,又吸取了现代交际法的一些优点。它充分注意到学生的心理发展的特点和学生在学英语时应注意的重点的特殊问题。我们编写这套丛书的目的就是让学生更好地学习新教材,掌握知识。

每册书按课文单元讲解,每单元包括“单词”、“词组句型”、“活用分析”、“语法”、“日常交际用语”、“典型试题分析”和“能力训练”几个部分。

“单词”、“词组句型”主要列出了本单元中所学的新单词和词组句型,以便学生系统地记忆和复习。

“活用分析”对本单元中的重要单词、词组和句型进行了详细的讲解,并配以例句,使学生在学时能更好地理解和记忆。

“语法”帮助学生学习和理解本单元的主要语法知识。

“日常交际用语”列出了本单元重点要掌握的交际用语,突出现代教学注重口语的特点。

“典型试题分析”和“能力训练”既教学生解题,又指导做练习,注重实际掌握。每单元后附有课文练习答案,帮助学生进行自测。

本丛书编写工作全部由来自教学第一线的优秀教师担任,有很强的指导性和实用性。相信对学生的英语学习会带来一定的帮助。

目 录

Contents

Unit 1 The summer holiday	(1)
Unit 2 In the lab	(17)
Unit 3 American English	(32)
Unit 4 Travel	(47)
Unit 5 Why do you do that?	(60)
Unit 6 A new factory	(76)
Unit 7 Earthquakes	(92)
Unit 8 Mainly Revision	(106)
Unit 9 Computers	(119)
Unit 10 Sports	(133)
Unit 11 Country music	(146)
Unit 12 English programmes	(160)
Unit 13 Abraham Lincoln	(170)
Unit 14 Mainly Revision	(183)
Unit 15 Healthy eating	(195)
Unit 16 Fire!	(208)
Unit 17 Nature	(222)
Unit 18 The necklace	(233)
Unit 19 Jobs	(249)
Unit 20 Mainly Revision	(266)
Unit 21 Karl Marx	(283)
Unit 22 Britain and Ireland	(300)
Unit 23 Rescuing the temple	(316)

Unit 24 The Science of farming	(330)
Unit 25 At the conference	(344)
Unit 26 Mainly Revision	(357)
参考答案	(370)

	Bob[bɒb] 鲍勃(男名)
	practice['præktɪs] <i>n.</i> 练习;实践(作动词时,美语形式不变;英国英语写作 practise)
	partner['pɑ:tənə] <i>n.</i> 搭档;合作者
	opinion[ə'pɪnjən] <i>n.</i> 看法;见解
	Charlie['tʃɑ:li] 查利(男名)
	vacation[və'keɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 假期;休假(区别:vocation 职业;才能)
	dawn[dɔ:n] <i>n.</i> 黎明;拂晓(区别:down[daʊn]“向下”)
	dark[dɑ:k] <i>n.</i> 黄昏;黑暗
	state[steɪt] <i>n.</i> 国家;(美国的)州(也作“状态”, <i>v.</i> 陈述)
名	wheat[wi:t] <i>n.</i> 小麦
	result[ri'zʌlt] <i>n.</i> 结果
	well[wel] <i>n.</i> 井(副词“好”,形容词“健康的”)
词	channel['tʃænl] <i>n.</i> 水渠(也作“海峡、频道”)
	beer[biə] <i>n.</i> 啤酒(区别:bear“熊,忍受”)
	area['eəriə] <i>n.</i> 地区;区域
	regards[ri'gɑ:dz] <i>n.</i> 问候;致意(总用复数。regard 作动词“看作”)
	Steve[sti:v] 史蒂夫(Steven 的昵称)(男名)
	expression[iks'preʃən] <i>n.</i> 表达;词句
	physics['fɪzɪks] <i>n.</i> 物理(学)(作主语时常用单数动词)
	chemistry['kemɪstri] <i>n.</i> 化学(→chemist 化学家 + ry[名词后缀] ……职业、……学)
	biology[baɪ'ɒlədʒi] <i>n.</i> 生物(学)(bi(o)表示“生命,生物”)

名词	geography [dʒi'ɒɡreɪ] <i>n.</i> 地理; 地理学 (→ geo 地 + graph 文字、图形、记录器 + y[后缀])
动词	introduce [ˌɪntrə'dju:s] <i>vt.</i> 介绍 (intro-向内、入内)
形容词	oral ['ɔ:ɪrəl] <i>adj.</i> 口述的; 口头上的
形容词	general ['dʒen(ə)r(ə)l] <i>adj.</i> 总体的; 笼统的 (作名词时意为“将军”)

二、Expressions and Sentence Patterns 词组句型

a talk on...	一个关于...的报告
have something/ nothing to do with...	与...有关(无关)
go out for a walk	出去散散步
have fun	玩得开心
the summer holidays	暑假
for the first time	第一次
at the beginning for term	学期伊始
be off	离开; 离去
in one's opinion	依照某人的看法
on the first day of term	开学第一天
general idea	大意
right now	立刻, 马上; 此刻; 此时
from dawn until dark	从早到晚
go on doing...	继续/不停地干某事
by the lights of tractors	靠拖拉机的亮光
have sb. (sth.) do/或 doing sth.	请某人做某事, 或正在做某事
on the farm	在农场上
take care of	照顾; 照料
as a result	结果

at harvest time	在收获时节
the States	美国
give one's regards to sb.	问候某人
do... studies	进行……的学习
by the way	顺便说
be off 或 be leaving	离开
give one's love to sb.	向某人问好
send one's best wishes to sb.	把最好的祝愿送给某人
be good at	擅长于……
prefer... to...	喜欢……甚于喜欢……
be interested in	对……感兴趣

三、Alive Differentiate and Analyse 活用分析

☞ introduce

- ☛: ① I'll introduce a new friend to you.
 ② Potatoes were first introduced to Europe from South America.
 ③ The English teacher introduced herself when she gave us the first lesson.
 ④ This girl was giving an introduction to the people who visited the Palace Museum in Beijing.

【提示】 introduce sb./sth. to sb. 将某人/某事介绍给别人。
 introduce oneself 自我介绍。
 give an introduction (名词, 介绍) to 向……作介绍

☞ practice

- ☛: ① Correct ideas come from social practice.
 ② He has much practice on/in table tennis.
 ③ My sister does practice in speaking English every day.

【提示】 practice (名词) 实践
 has practice } + on/in 在某方面作练习
 do practice }

① You mustn't practise the piano at midnight.

② I'd like to practise running every morning.

③ Swimming is a practised skill.

④ She was a simple, a practical woman.

【提示】practise(动词,注意与名词的区别:名词以-ce 结尾;动词以-se 结尾)后可跟名词,动名词,不定式。

a practised skill 这种“熟练技能”是人为的,不是本身的属性。

a practical woman 这种“实际”,是她本身具有的个性,不是他人给的。

general

① Just give me a general idea of the story.

② In general, your plan is good.

【提示】a general idea 指故事的“大意”,是普遍性的,非特殊性的。

in general 指“普遍的,全面的”,即一般的,非特殊的,地方性的。

employ

We employ her as an adviser.

【提示】employ: 指雇人为自己工作

hire: 指雇临时工,临时租用

rent: 指租出去

employee: 雇员

employer: 雇主 employment: 就业; 工作

unemployment: 失业

vacation

① They're in Hangzhou on vacation / holiday.

② What are you going to do in the winter vacation holidays.

③ The officer asked for a week's leave.

④She's gone home on sick leave.

【提示】vacation 指可长短假期,无复数形式。

holiday 指短期假,也可指长假;a holiday or holidays, vacation.

leave 指政府、部队机关(尤指部队)的非休假性请假,也可指病假。

☞ go on

☛: ①The war went on till 1918.

②We felt tired, but we went on working.

(= ... but we went on with our work.)

③Unit one is finished, we'll go on to study unit Two next week.

【提示】go on 发生,进行,继续下去,不跟宾语。

go on doing = go on with sth. 继续下去,即做原来做的那件事。

go on to do 接着做;指与原来不同的一件事。

☞ as a result

☛: You didn't believe me; as a result, you were fooled.

【提示】as a result(of) (= because of)

结果;由于(……的结果)

☞ too much

☛: ①The little boy ate too much fruit.

②When we got to the top of the mountain, We were much too tired.

【提示】too much 太多,过分;much 是形容词,后跟不可数名词。

much too, 实在太;非常,修饰形容词或副词。

两者含义大相径庭,要注意区别。

☞ prefer... to

☛: ①I prefer tea to coffee.

- ②She prefers this book to that one.
 ③He preferred doing things himself to asking for help from others.
 ④He preferred to walk home rather than take the crowded bus.

[提示] prefer sth. to sth. 宁愿……而不

prefer doing sth. to doing sth. 宁愿做某事, 而不愿做某事

prefer to do sth. rather than + 动词原形 do sth. 宁愿做某事, 而不愿做某事

四、Everyday Communication Terms 日常交际用语

Greetings 问候	
Nice to meet you.	见到你太好了。
Nice meeting you.	
Farewells 告别	
I must be off / be leaving now.	我现在得走了。
See you soon.	再见。
Bob sends his best wishes to you.	鲍勃向你问好。
It's nice of him.	他真好。
Give my love / best wishes / regards to your sister.	代我问候你的姐姐。

五、Grammar 语法

☞ so + be (have 或助动词或情态动词) + 主语, 是固定倒装结构

☛ ① So was my friend Bob White.

② Mary is clever, and so is her sister

③ He speaks good English and so does she.

④ She has had supper, and so have I

【提示】so 副词,代上文中的形容词,名词,动词。它引导一个肯定句式,后跟一个倒装句。

so + be / 助动词 / 情态动词 + 主语,表前者情况同样适用于后者,意为“也一样,同样”。

◆:①My sister can't swim, nor can her husband.

②— Will you go swimming this afternoon?

— No, and neither will John.

【提示】neither / nor / be / 助动词 / 情态动词 + 主语,表前者的情况不适用于后者,同样后跟倒装句。

◆:①— It was hot yesterday.

— So it was.

②— The students work hard.

— So they do.

③— You have made great progress in your study.

— So I have.

【提示】So + 主语 + 系动词 be / 助动词 / 情态动词,表对前者叙述情况的认同和强调,意为“的确,真的”。

◆:①My Dad has only two men working for him.

②Why do you have the car running so fast?

【提示】have sb. doing sth. 让某人做某事,句中的 doing(现在分词)作宾语补足语,表示其动作与句中谓语动词同时发生或进行。

◆:①Don't forget to have them come.

②She had her watch stolen.

【提示】have sb. (to) do sth., 不带 to 的不定式作宾补,表示“动作已结束”(动作全程)。

have sth. done(过去分词)作宾补,表示动作已完成,或结束,并有被动含义。

◆:①It is your turn to speak.

②It is your turn to be on duty today.

【提示】It's one's turn to do sth. 轮到某人做某事。

Typical exercises analyse (典型试题分析)

1. I prefer _____.

- A. coffee to tea B. coffee not to tea
C. to have coffee to tea D. to have coffee not to have tea

解析 本题考查 prefer 的习惯用法。prefer 在使用上有三种惯用形式, 意思均为“宁愿……也不”; prefer A to B; prefer doing A to doing B; prefer to do A rather than do B。B 项主观上加了 not; C、D 项把 prefer 三个惯用形式混淆了。所以, 正确选项为 A。该词三种惯用形式中, 第一、第二种形式是同类结构。

2. — _____ do you write to your parents?

— Once a month.

- A. How long B. How many
C. How much D. How often

解析 根据回答“Once a month”来选择答案。对问句中“单位时间内次数多少”的提问应使用 how often。B、C 选项也有“多少”的意思, 但没有“单位时间内多少”的含义。A 选项是用以提问一段时间。正确答案为 D。对这类问句, 应根据题干中的答语来进行辨析, 选用合适的疑问词。

3. — I go to school by bike. What about you?

— So _____.

- A. do I B. I do
C. am I D. I am

解析 大多数考生会混淆 A、B 选项。如选 B 项, 该句型表示的是重复前文或赞同前文所提及的情况, 如: He swims well. So he does. 这两个句子指的是一个人, 而原题中指的是两个人。因而是另一种句型, 即“**So + 助动词 / be 动词 / 情态动词 + 主语**”, 表示上文所说的事也适于另一个主语。所以应选 A。

4. He _____ from morning to night.

- A. had the workers work B. had the workers to work
C. had the workers working D. let the workers work

解析 大多数考生会排除 B 项, 因为 have 用作“使役”动词, 后面接不带 to 的动词不定式。所以把 A、C、D 成了待选项。根据该题的语境, 强调“让工人们持续不断地做事”, 应排除 A、D 两项。所以应选 C。

- 5 He finished his farm work and he _____ his girl friend.

- A. went on writing with B. went on to write to
C. went on with writing D. went on to write

解析 go on 是“继续, 持续”的意思, 接 doing sth., 是继续做同一件事, 也就是一度中断接着还做这件事; 接 to do 表示干完某一件事后接下来继续干另一件事。根据题意, 不难看出是两件不同的事。因此, 答案选 B。go on with 也表示“继续做某事”, 它相当于 go on doing sth., 但 with 后面应接具体的事情。

- 6 _____, English is easier than maths.

- A. According to me B. In my opinion
C. According to my opinion D. According to my idea

解析 考查对固定短语的掌握情况。in one's opinion 是固定搭配, 意为“依某人看来”, 也可以说: in the opinion of sb. 或 in one's view。因此, 本题答案应选 B。

Ability Drills (能力训练)

一、单项选择

- Let me introduce myself, I'm Albert. _____.
A. What a pleasure B. It's my pleasure
C. Pleased to meet you D. I'm very pleased
- How's the young man? _____.
A. His twenty B. He's a doctor
C. He's much better D. He's David
- We have worked out the plan and now we must put it into _____.
A. fact B. reality

- A. taken B. take
C. taking D. to take

14. _____ a cold winter morning, we would throw ourselves to catch the school bus.

- A. In B. On C. Of D. For

15. Don't have the water _____ all the time.

- A. ran B. to run
C. running D. runs

16. — Are you going to the football game?

— No, the tickets are _____ for me.

- A. too much high B. so much expensive
C. much too expensive D. highly expensive

17. When _____ you _____ in our country?

- A. have, arrived B. had, arrived
C. did, arrive D. were, arrived

18. _____ laziness, no one likes to get on with him.

- A. As a result of B. As
C. For D. Because

19. David works hard at maths _____, and _____.

- A. So does he, so you do B. so you do, so is he
C. so he will, so do you D. so he does, so do you

20. In _____ opinion, he is not only a teacher, but also a good friend.

- A. student's B. students
C. student D. students'

21. If I don't go to see a film, _____.

- A. so shall she B. so does she
C. neither does she D. either shall she

22. It is _____ to clean the classroom.

- A. the turn B. your turn
C. a turn D. turns

23. What _____ when he came to see you?