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助学

ZHUXUE SHOUCE

手册

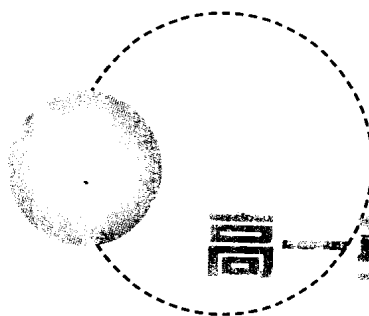
黄长泰 主编

高一英语

上

English

沈阳出版社



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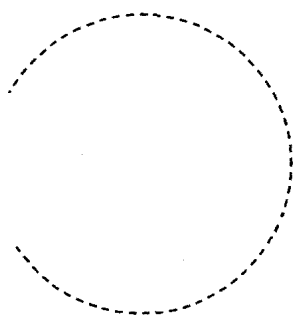
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高一英语(上)

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Unit 1 The summer holidays

学习重点指示

1. 复习特殊疑问句
2. 动词短语: go away, go on doing..., give one's regards/best wishes/love to...
3. 其他短语: in one's opinion, as a result

词汇

1. introduce

I want to introduce my friend Jane to you.

我想向你介绍我的朋友简。

I'd like to introduce you to my teacher Miss White.

我想把你介绍给我的老师怀特小姐。

a letter of introduction 一封介绍信

2. practice

holiday, vacation 与 leave

这三个词均指不工作、不上课或不值班的期间。它们的用法在英美之间有所不同。

(1) 因宗教节日或国家喜庆而停止工作的单日假, 英美国家均用 holiday 表示。如:

Friday is a holiday in Muslim countries.

在伊斯兰教国家中星期五是假日。

(2) 指每年中的例行休假期间, 英国用 holiday, 美国则用 vacation。例如:

Where are you going for your summer holidays/vacation?

你打算去哪里度假?

I was on(my) holiday/vacation last month.

我上个月休假了。

(3) leave 指雇员有某种理由而获准的休假, 像 sick/compassionate/maternity leave 病假/事假/产假, 也可指军人或官员的假期。

She told me that she was on sick leave.
她告诉我, 她正在休病假。

We should put the plan into practice.

我们应该把计划付诸于实践。

English study needs a lot of practice.

英语学习需要许多的练习。

I have to practise the piano for one hour every day.

我每天得练一小时钢琴。

3. grow

Crops grow well in warm climate.

Crops grow well in warm climate.
庄稼在温暖地区长得好。

How quickly you are growing!
你长得真快啊!

The population in the world is growing fast.

世界人口增长得很快。

Trees grow thickly on all the hills.
山上全都密密麻麻长着树。

The boy has grown tall and strong.
这男孩长得又高又健壮。

It is growing dark.

hope 与 wish

这两个词作动词时都有“希望”的意思。其区别主要表现在以下几个方面:

(1) hope 与 wish 都可以跟动词不定式 (hope/wish to do sth.), 但 wish to do 较正式, 语气较强烈, 而 hope to do 所表达的愿望是最容易实现的。如:

We hope to see you again.
我们希望再次见到你。

I wish to express my warmest welcome to you.

我愿向您表示最热烈的欢迎。

(2) wish 可以跟含有动词不定式的复合宾语 (wish sb. to do sth.), 而 hope 不能 (hope sb. to do sth. 错)。

I wish him to make progress.
我希望他取得进步。

(3) hope 和 wish 都可以接从句, 但 hope 所表达的愿望是能够实现的, 从句的谓语动词用陈述语气的一般将来时或一般现在时; 而 wish 所表达的愿望是无法实现的, 从句中谓语动词须用虚拟语气 (用过去时或过去完成时或 would/could do)。如:

I hope you will come.
我希望你来。

I wish I could speak French (but I can't).

我要是会说法语该多好。

(4) wish 可用在 “wish + 双宾语” 结构中, 而 hope 不能。

Wish you success/luck/a pleasant trip.

祝你成功/好运/旅途愉快。

(5) 在简略句中, 如表示希望某事发生时, 用 I hope so。如表示希望某事不会发生时, 说 I hope not (我希望不), 而不说 I don't hope so (我不希望这样)。

天渐渐黑了。

We grow rice in the south of the States. 在美国南部我们种植水稻。

I want to study medicine when I grow up. 我长大后想学医。

He has a grown-up son. 他有一个成年的孩子。(grown-up 合成形容词)

All the grown-ups should keep learning new things.

所有成年人都应坚持学习新知识。(grown-up 为可数名词)

4. outside

The outside of the house needs painting. 房子外部需要油漆。

The outside of the earth is made of different plates.

地球表层是由不同的板块构成的。

People usually sit on outside seats, waiting for a bus.

人们通常坐在露天的座位上等公共汽车。

The house is painted green outside. 那幢屋子外面漆成绿色。

We cook meat on an open fire outside.

我们在家外的篝火上烤肉吃。(outside 为副词作后置定语)

I found the wallet outside this gentleman's room.

我在这位先生的房间外面捡到了这个钱包

① outside 的反义词是 inside

5. much

You have so much food. Will you give me some?

你有这么多食物。给我一些好吗?

How much does the book cost? 这本书多少钱?

Americans eat a lot of meat—too much in my opinion.

美国人吃许多肉——依我看是太多了。

There is as much water in this cup as in that one.

这个杯子和那个杯子有同样多的水。

He is much better today. 他今天好多了。

This is much the best. 这是最好的。

I am much afraid of him. 我非常怕他。

The twins are very much alike. 这对双胞胎很相像。

The weather is much the same in these two areas. 两地区的天气很相似。

I very much enjoyed the concert. 我非常喜欢那场音乐会

He doesn't like beef much. 他不大喜欢牛肉。

6. leave (left, left)

When are you leaving London? 你何时离开伦敦?

I'm leaving for Shanghai next month. 我下个月将去上海。

leave for 意为“离开此地去某地”。

He left school two years ago. 他两年前退学了。(该句也可译作“两年前毕业”。)

In China men leave office at sixty, while women leave office at 55.

在中国,男人 60 岁退休,女人 55 岁退休。

I left my umbrella on the bus this morning. 今天早上我把伞忘在车上。

Alice, you've left your key on the counter. 爱丽丝,你把钥匙忘在柜台上了。

Don't leave your books everywhere. Put them away, please.

别到处乱放书,请把它们放好。

Who has left the door open? 谁让门敞着?

Don't touch the things in the room. Leave them as they are.

别碰房间里的东西,保持原样。

7. expression

"Shut up" is not a polite expression. "住嘴"是不礼貌的词句。

There is an expression of anger on his face. 他脸上有愤怒的表情

A smile expressed her joy at the news. 她的微笑表示了她对这个消息的欢欣。

I can't express myself in English. 我不能用英语表达我的意思。

成语

1. in one's... opinion

What shall we do in your opinion? 你认为我们该怎么办?

2. as a result

He didn't listen carefully in class. As a result, he can't work out the problem now. 他课堂上没有仔细听。结果,他现在做不出这道题。

It doesn't often rain here. As a result, we have to water the crops now and then. 这里不经常下雨,所以,我们不得不常给庄稼浇水。

3. go away

He went away with my pen. 他拿着我的笔走了。

课文解析

Lesson 1

1. Which school were you at last year?

意思同 Which school did you study at/in last year?

本句也可写成: In/At which school did you study last year? 回答: I studied at/in the First Middle School of Shenzhen.

2. Really? So was my friend Bob White.

真的吗? 我朋友 Bob White 去年也是在中心学校读书。

So was my friend Bob White. = My friend Bob White was at Centre School, too.
或: My friend Bob White was also at Centre School.

He is a teacher, so am I.

You can lift the stone, so can he.

Greetings and introduction 打招呼与互相介绍

招呼与互相介绍

Hello, I'm Bill. What's your name?

Hello, I'm Bill. May I have/know your name?

第二种说法较客气。

I want to introduce my friend Jane to you.

我想把我的朋友 Jane 介绍给你。

Now, let me introduce myself to you.

现在, 让我向你们作自我介绍。

在初中还学过作介绍的对话。

如:

Jane: Tom, this is my mother. Mum, this is my classmate, Tom.

Tom: How do you do?

Mum: How do you do? Nice to meet you.

珍妮: 汤姆, 这是我的妈妈。妈妈, 这是我的同学汤姆。

汤姆: 您好!

妈妈: 你好! 见到你很高兴。

She always asks the teacher for help, so does he.

她总是向老师求助,他也是如此。

He has been to the Great Wall, so has she.

Many students went to the party, so did Miss Liu.

My parents have gone away for the hohiday, so has his father.

He will speak at the meeting, so will I.

注意英语中还有一个句型极易与以上句型相混淆,请注意区别。

He told me that yesterday, so he did.

他昨天告诉我那件事情了,他确实告诉我了。

句中 He told me that yesterday 为宾语从句,而 yes, did 为对宾语从句的肯定回答。

第二句 He told me that yesterday, so he did 中,He told me that yesterday 为宾语从句,而 so he did 为对宾语从句的肯定回答。

在英语中,对过去发生的事情的肯定回答,常用 so he did 来回答。

—You left the door open last night.

—So I did. I was really careless.

—你昨晚忘记关门了。

—是的,我真是粗心。

—Mary is a clever girl.

—So she is and so is Jane.

—玛丽是一个聪明的女孩。

—她确实聪明,珍妮也一样。

3. I must be off now

意思同 I must be leaving now. 我得走了。(常用于告别前)

Lesson 2

4. Find out the things which are different in your part of China.

找出在中国不同地区不同的事情。

Please find out when the train starts. 去查一下火车何时开。

At last the police found out the murderer. 最后警察终于找到了凶手。

句中 which are different in your part of China 为定语从句。(定语从句将在第七单元详细介绍)

5. It is the time of year for the rice harvest.

这是一年中收割稻谷的季节。

该句也可写成: It is the time of year to harvest rice.

Autumn and spring are the best time of year $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for outing.} \\ \text{to go outing.} \end{array} \right.$

秋天和春天是一年中郊游的最好时节。

It's time for class = It's time to have a class. 该上课了(是上课的时间了)。

It's time for lunch = It's time to have lunch. 该吃午饭了(是吃午饭的时间了)。

It's time for sb. to do sth. 意为“该……的时候了”。

It's time for sb. to do sth. 意为“该……的时候了”。

6. Sometimes we go on working after dark by the lights of our tractors.

相当于 Sometimes we continue working after dark with the lights of our tractors shining. 有时在天黑以后我们借助拖拉机的灯光继续工作。

go on doing sth. 与 go on to do sth. 的区别。

He went on walking as if he didn't see me. 他继续走路就好像没看见我。

Though it is raining hard, the farmers still go on working in the field.

尽管天下大雨,农民们仍然继续在田里劳动。

go on doing sth., go on to do sth. 与 go on with sth. 的区别。go on doing sth. 侧重继续不断做同一件事情; go on to do sth. 表示做完一件事情后,接着做另一件事情; go on with sth. 表示暂停后继续做同一件事情, with 后一般接名词。试比较:

We went on reading till 12 o'clock last night.

昨晚他一直读书到12点。

After finishing his homework, he went on to read English for half an hour.

他做完作业后,接着读了半个小时英语。

After a short break, he went on with his lecture.

休息一会儿后,他接着上课。

The enemy attacked by night. 敌人乘夜间攻来。(此句强调环境:在黑暗等的掩护下)

The enemy attacked by night.

敌人乘夜间攻来。(此句强调环境:在黑暗等的掩护下)

We went for a sail on the lake by moonlight.

我们在月光下到湖上去泛舟。

It's no use trying to escape by daylight.

在白天想逃跑是办不到的。

7. Although the farm is large, my Dad has only two men working for him

意思同 The farm is large, but my Dad only employs two men to work for him.

Don't have the little boy standing outside too long.

别让那小孩在外面站得太久。

At the harvest time, farmers have the tractors working day and night.

在收割季节,农民让拖拉机日夜工作。

They had the fire burning all night long in order to keep themselves warm.

为了保暖,他们让火通宵燃烧。

have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log \frac{1}{n} = 0$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log \frac{1}{n} = 0$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log \frac{1}{n} = 0$, we have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log \frac{1}{n} = 0$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log \frac{1}{n} = 0$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log \frac{1}{n} = 0$.

Don't have her cook the meal. 别让她做饭。

I'll have my son post the letter for me. 我将要我的儿子替我发信。

2015年10月10日 星期六

动词不定式作目的状语,如: I am going to bed to get some sleep. 我去睡觉是为了能睡个安稳觉。又如: I am working hard to pass the exam. 我正努力学习,以便通过考试。又如: I have to go to bed now, or I might not get up in time tomorrow morning. 我现在必须睡觉,否则明天早晨可能起不来。又如: I have to ask you to do sth. 或 I have to ask sth. of you. 我必须请你做某事。

号外 1000 份。《三友》创刊号在 1934 年 10 月 10 日出版, 售价为每份 10 分。

I'll have my recorder mended.

我将把录音机修一下。宾语 recorder 与宾补 mended 为被动关系。

He had his leg broken in the football match.

他在足球赛中摔断了腿。

Lesson 3

8. Jane: By the way, Bob sends his best wishes.

Steve: Oh, that's nice of him.

Bob sends his best wishes. = Bob asks me to give his best wishes to you.

Bob 要我代他向你问好。

Oh, that's nice of him. = It's kind of him to send his best wishes to me.

Lesson 4

9. I enjoy English.

意思同 I'm interested in English. = I like English very much. 我喜爱英语。

10. I'm good at chemistry.

意思同 I do well in chemistry.

我化学学得好。

11. I prefer math to English.

意思同 I like math better than English. 我喜欢数学胜过喜欢英语。

12. Now it's your turn.

It's your turn to read now, John. John, 现在轮到你读了。

Don't jam the queue, young man. Wait your turn.

别插队,年轻人,守秩序。

My turn will come. 意为 I shall have my time of success, triumph, revenge, etc.

总会轮到我的。(有时含有“我总有出头、报复等的一天”的意思)

They take turns to wash their clothes. 他们轮流洗衣服。

She laughed and cried by turns. 她笑一阵哭一阵。

课文翻译

Lesson 1

对话

(1) 开学伊始两同学第一次相遇。

比尔:你好!我叫比尔,你叫什么名字?

哈利:哈利。

比尔:去年你在哪个学校读书?

哈利:中心学校。

比尔:真的?我的朋友鲍勃·怀特也在中心校学习。你认识他吗?

哈利:当然认识。我们在一个班。

比尔:哦,时间不早了,我得走了。见到你真是太好了。

哈利:见到你真是太好了。再见。

(2) 在开学第一天,两个朋友在学校相遇。

简:那边那个男同学是谁?

周兰:那是唐林。过来,我给你们介绍一下。

简:好的。

周兰:唐林,我把我的朋友介绍给你。

唐林:你好!

简:你好!

Lesson 2

给笔友的信

亲爱的小军:

希望你身体健康精神好。我很好,但是很累。现在正是暑假,我在农场帮助父亲干活。8月是这里最炎热的月份,是一年中收割稻谷的时候,因此,我每天从早干到黑,有时天黑了还借助拖拉机的灯光继续干。在美国的南方我们种植水稻,而在比较寒冷的北方他们种植小麦。我们农场有很多机器。农场虽然很大,但是父亲只雇两名工人替他干活。到收获的时节他便多雇几个工人干活。

我哥哥料理菜园。这里的夏天雨水稀少,因此,我们不得不浇园。每天傍晚,我们从井里抽水,水便沿着渠道流到菜园的各个地方。

大部分星期六的晚上都有晚会,即使是收割时节也是如此。我们在露天的篝火上烤肉,真太有意思了!美国人吃很多肉——照我看来,吃得太多了。我有些朋友喜欢喝啤酒。我不喝,因为晚会散了我还得开车回家。

你在信中问及时区问题。美国有五个不同的时区。我所在的州比北京晚14个小时。中国有多少个时区呢?

好,我得睡觉去,只得搁笔了。请代我向你的父母问好。

致以最好的祝愿。

查理

199__年8月15日

背景知识

American School Vacation

There are no national or even state - wide dates for school vacation in the United States. Each school district(区) sets its own. Generally, school vacation starts from around the first week in June until the last week in August. However, many school districts sponsor(主办) "summer school" for children who have fallen behind and wish to make up a course, or, for (转下页)