

高一英语(下)

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试验修订版



根据人教版最新教材编写

## 高一英语(下)

### 试验修订版

◎主 编/秦 梦

◎分册主编/陈艳琴 李翠华

○编 者/刘蒲英 孔祥凤 刘红梅 董希平 李翠华 徐慧婷 李小拽

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分册主编 陈艳琴 李翠华 主 编 秦梦 责任编辑 张长平 王胜利 對面设计 魏 晋 责任校对 版式设计 王胜利 莉 李晓静 出版者 吉林人民出版社 (长春市人民太街 124号 邮編 130021) 发 行 者 吉林人民出版社 0431-5678541 印刷者 北京市人民文学印刷厂 本 850×1168 1/32 开 张 8.5 ጪ 數 235 千字 版 次 2002年11月第1版

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出版说明

# 新一本通

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打造教辅书精品

### 重塑《一本通》辉煌

当年我社出版的《一本通》系列丛书曾以丰富的内容,新颖的命题受到广大师生的喜爱,一时间在教辅市场迅速走红,热销全国,九九年《人民日报》、《光明日报》、《中国教育报》等八大媒体纷纷撰文报导这一出版盛事。面对赞誉,我们更加全面剖析了《一本通》的不足,为使该书在质量上更上一个层次,我们的编辑人员深人市场调研,走访老师学生、广泛征求意见。经过一年多的潜心研究和精心策划,我们聘请了山西、吉林两省著名学校的一线优秀老师,根据最新教材对《一本通》进行重新编写。《新一本通》系列丛书又以崭新的面貌与读者见面了。

在编写、出版过程中,我们注意了以下几点:

#### 一、全新创意,注重训练结合

讲、问、练、解、测立体化学习模式,从课内到课外,从讲解 到练习,对学习过程中的每个细节都进行优化设计,有利于减轻学 习负担。

#### 二、全新理念,注重提高素质

"寓学于乐",把枯燥乏味的知识和小问题、小专题、小实验结合起来,使之趣味化,艺术化。把学生被动学习变为主动参与,让学生切实地掌握知识,提高应用水平,培养学习兴趣,增强整体素质。

#### 三、全新体例,注重本书结构的优化

本套丛书,每单元为五个栏目:

#### 1、问题的提出

此部分内容有重点地提出问题,启动学生思维,使学生抓住学习要点。

#### 2、知识讲解

此部分内容注重知识讲解,真正贯穿知识的连贯性,延续性、完整性,编写时不是简单的述说,而是有针对性地讲解,讲出知识的精华。

#### 3、典例剖析

此部分内容重点指导解题方法与技巧。精选具有代表性、典型性的例题,深入浅出地分析、讲解,并及时总结此类题型的解题规律,传授解决问题的办法。另外,还设有类型题拓展,让学生活学活用,学会迁移。

#### 4、强化训练

此部分内容注重课内知识的训练,略有扩展,通过对"双基"的强化训练,使学生客观地检测自己课堂知识的掌握程度,及时发现问题,巩固所学知识。

#### 5、单元测试

此部分内容对每章、每单元的知识进行系统化、网络化的总结训练,以提高学生的综合能力。题型、题量均按中考,高考标准设置。

#### 四、难易适中,注重设题的三个梯度

该丛书在编写时,层次分明。基础题、提高题、拨高题均按 3:5:2的标准编写,无论是一般学生还是优秀学生都能在本书 找到符合自己兴趣的新颖题。

尽管我们作了努力,但限于能力和水平,错误与不足之处仍将 难免,恳请广大师生批评指教。

> 吉林人民出版社综合部 2002年11月

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### Unit 15 Healthy eating

#### 目标要求

词汇: pain, in (the) future, examine, ripe, advise, patient, be rich in, contain, fat(n.), soft drink, energy, weight, put on weight, diet, score, scores of, discuss, discussion, at the end (of), westerner, cause, unhealthy, lose weight, suggestion, Coca Cola

句子:

What was the matter?

You'd better have a good rest.

I advise you not to eat fruit that isn't ripe in future.

Which food do you think is healthy and which is unhealthy?

语法:提出建议或忠告的句型

日常用语:看病时的交际用语

#### 知识讲解

#### 日常用语

看病时常用下列句型:

What can I do for you?

你哪里不舒服?

What was the matter?

你怎么了?

I've got a cough.

我咳嗽。

I don't feel well.

我感觉不舒服。

There's something wrong with....

·····不舒服。

This place hurts.

这儿疼。

Let me examine you.

让我给你检查一下。

It's nothing serious.

不严重。

Does it hurt here?

这儿疼吗?

Drink plenty of water and have a good rest.

多喝水,好好休息。

Take this medicine three time a day.

这药一天吃三次。

You'll be well soon.

你很快就会康复的。

#### 重点词汇、句型

1. At the doctor's 在诊所。

at the doctor's 相当于at the doctor's office。英语中常在表示职业的名词后加's,表示从事该职业的人的处所。如:at a tailor's 在裁缝店, at a barber's 在理发店, at a butcher's 在肉店, at a dentist's 在牙医诊所。

- 2. I've got a pain here. 我这儿疼。
- (1)pain 在该句中指肉体上的"疼痛",作可数名词。表示某部位疼痛时,不能用该部位作主语,而应用人作主语。表示"很痛"时,可用sharp 来修饰pain。如:

I feel a sharp pain in my head.

我的头疼得厉害。

(2)pain 指精神、感情上的"痛苦"时,常用作不可数名词。如:

It gave us much pain to learn of the sad news.

听到这个不幸的消息,我们非常悲痛。

(3)pain 表示"辛苦"、"刻苦"、"努力"时,常用复数形式。如:

No pains, no gains.

不劳无获。

He took great pains with his English lesson and got high marks.

他刻苦学习英语,因此得了高分。

注意 ache 也可表示"疼"、"痛",但它一般只与表示身体部位的一些名

词构成复合名词。如:headache 头痛,toothache 牙痛,stomachache 胃痛。

I have a toothache.

=1 have a pain in my tooth.

我牙疼。

3. For lunch I had noodles, salad and later a peach. 午饭我吃了面条,色粒,之后又吃了一个桃子。

表示"早(午、晚)餐吃……"时,常用句型 have…for breakfast/lunch/supper。为使句子平衡,本句将for lunch 提到句首。如:

They had nothing but some bread for lunch.

午饭时,他们只吃了一些面包。

For breakfast I had an egg and a glass of milk,

早饭我吃了一个鸡蛋,喝了一杯牛奶。

4. It was a bit green. 它还有点儿生。

句中的green 表示"没有成熟的",是ripe(成熟的)的反义词。如:

It is not good to eat green fruits.

吃没有成熟的水果不好。

The apples are still too greensto pick.

苹果还太生,不能摘。

ripe 既可指果实、庄稼等的成熟,也可指时机的成熟。如:

The rice is ripe for harvest.

水稻已成熟,可以收割了。

This plan is ripe for being carried out.

执行该计划的时机已经成熟了。

辨析 a bit ,a little

a bit 可用作程度副词,表示"一点儿",在肯定句中与a little 同义。但与not 连用时,not a bit 指"毫不",相当于not at all,not a little 则意为"很"、"非常",相当于very。另外,作定语时,a bit of 中的of 不可省略,而a little 后不加of。如:

I'm a bit tired. I'd like to have a rest.

我有点儿累,想休息一会儿。

You're driving too fast. Could you drive a bit slower?

你开得太快了,能不能开慢点儿?

He is a little/a bit better today.

他今天的情况略有好转。

Please give me a little/a bit.

**请给我**一点儿吧。

He was not a little busy so he could spare you little time.

他太忙了,抽不出时间见你。

It's not a bit of use complaining.

抱怨毫无用处。

A little money is OK.

- =A bit of money is OK.
- 一点儿钱就行啦。
- 5. And I advise you not to eat fruit that isn't ripe in future. 我建议你今后不要吃未熟的水果。

advise 是动词,表示"忠告"、"劝告"、"建议"的意思。其常用结构为:advise sth,advise doing sth,advise sb to do sth 或advise+that-clause(从句用虚拟语气)。如:

The doctor advised a change of air.

大夫建议换换空气。

I advise an early start.

我建议早点儿动身。

I advise waiting till the proper time.

我建议等到合适的时机(才行动)。

The guide advised taking the road because it's familiar to him.

向导建议走这条路,因为他熟悉这条路。

My mother advised him to stay here a bit longer.

妈妈劝他在这儿多呆一会儿。

He strongly advised me not to do so.

他坚决劝我不要这样做。

What do you advise me to do?

你说我做什么好呢?

We advise that steps (should) be taken at once.

我们建议应立即采取措施。

He advised that I do as he suggested.

他建议我按他的提议做。

注意 与advise 含义相同近的词为 suggest。suggest 的常用结构为:

suggest sth, suggest doing sth 或 suggest + that-clause(从句常用虚拟语气)。 但 suggest 后一般不接复合宾语,即不说 suggest sb to do sth 或 suggest sb+ that-clause。

辨析 in future, in the future

in future 意为"今后",相当于 from now on;而 in the future 意为"将来",相当于in time yet to come。如:

You'd better not go out alone in future.

今后你最好不要单独外出。

No one knows what will happen in the future.

没有人知道将来会发生什么事情。

Computers will play a more important role in the future.

将来,计算机将发挥更重要的作用。

Never do that again in future.

今后不要再那样做。

6. These foods should contain some fat, some fibre, a little salt and so on. 这些食物应含有一些脂肪、纤维和一点儿盐等。

辨析 contain, include

contain 意为"里面(装)有"、"包含"、"含有(成分)",侧重指某物容纳在比其更大的东西之内。include 意为"包括"、"包含",指整体中的一部分,侧重指整体的一部分。如:

This book contains all the information you need.

这本书包含你需要的所有信息。

It contains, I'm not sure vitamins.

这里面含有维生素,不过我不能确认。

The price includes postage charges.

价格里包括邮资。

The group includes two American scientists and three Chinese experts.

小组里包括两位美国科学家和三位中国专家。

- 7. The energy is measured in calories. 能量是以卡为单位计算的。
- (1) measure 是动词,表示"计量"、"测量"。be measured in…意为"用……测量"或"以……为单位计量"。如:

The electric current is measured in amperes.

电流是以安培为单位的。

• 5 •

People often measure the length in metres.

人们常用米来测量长度。

(2)measure 还可作名词,表示"尺寸"、"计量单位"、"措施"。当它表示"措施"时,常用复数形式。如:

The tailor made clothes to his measure.

裁缝按照他的尺寸给他做衣服。

An hour is a measure of time.

小时是计时单位。

We must take rapid measures to solve the urgent problem.

我们必须迅速采取措施来解决这个紧急问题。

8. While you are at school, or walking home, your body is burning up 100 calories an hour. 当你在学校上课或者步行回家的时候,你的身体每小时要消耗100卡的热量。

burn up 原意为"烧掉"、"烧毁",这里表示"消耗"。如:

He burned up all the old letters.

他把过去的信件都烧掉了。

9. On Sports Day, during the relay race, you will use most of all, perhaps as much as 650 calories an hour. 开运动会时,在接力赛跑中, 你消耗的热量最多,可能多达每小时 650 卡。

as much as 意为"多达"、"到达·····的程度"。如:

He made as many as ten mistakes in his composition.

他的作文中的错误竞多达10处。

You can eat as much as you like.

你想吃多少就吃多少。

10. The Chinese diet is considered to be the healthiest in the world. 中国的饮食被认为是世界上最健康的饮食。

consider 为动词,意为"考虑","细想","认为"等。

(1)consider sth/doing sth 考虑(做)某事。如:

I don't know whether they have considered my application carefully.

我不知道他们是否仔细考虑了我的申请。

He is considering going to Italy.

他正在考虑到意大利去。

(2)consider sb/sth (to be)…认为某人或某物……。如:

You can't consider him (to be) a selfish man.

你不能认为他是一个自私的人。

I considered the book (to be) useful.

我认为这本书是有用的。

(3)consider…as…把……当作(看作)……。该短语常以被动形式出现,即sb/sth be considered as…。如:

Lincoln is considered as one of the greatest of all American presidents.

林肯被看作是美国最伟大的总统之一。

(4)consider+that-clause 认为……。如:

We consider that he's not to blame.

我们认为他不该受到责备。

11. It is rich in fibre and low in sugar and fat. 它纤维含量多而糖和脂肪含量少。

be rich in 意为"……(含量)高","盛产","充满"。它的反义词是be low in, 意为"……(含量)低","在……方面少"。如:

Coca Cola is considered to be rich in sugar.

人们认为可口可乐的含糖量很高。

The mountain village is rich in fruits, but low in rice.

那个山村盛产水果,但大米产量低。

12. Because of this, they put on weight very easily. 因此,他们的体重很容易增加。

put on weight 意为"增加体重"、"长胖",它的反义词是lose weight,意为"减少体重"、"减肥"。如:

Many girls are on diet as they don't want to put on weight.

许多女孩子节食是为了不增加体重。

Don't eat too much fat, or you'll put on weight.

不要吃太多脂肪,否则你会长胖的。

The doctor told my mother that she should lose weight.

医生告诉我妈妈应该减肥。

辨析 because of , because

because of 是介词短语,相当于as a result of,意为"因为",后跟名词、代词或动词-ing 形式,构成介词短语,在句中作原因状语。如:

He hasn't had anything for two days because of illness.

因为牛病,他两天没吃东西了。

I went back not because of the rain, but because I was tired.

我返回来不是因为下雨,而是因为我太累了。

because 是连词,引导原因状语从句。如:

They also have bad teeth because they are always eating sugar.

他们也有坏牙,因为他们总吃糖。

13. They eat a lot of sugar in the form of cakes, soft drinks, sweets and so on. 他们还通过吃蛋糕、糖果,喝软饮料等方式摄入大量的糖。

in the form of 表示"以……的形式","通过……方式"。如:

He made the suggestion in the form of a question.

他以提问题的形式提出建议。

They are against the boss in the form of marching and striking.

他们以游行罢工的形式来反对老板。

- 14. In some parts of Britain, one person in ten, by the age of thirty, has no teeth left! 英国有些地方,十分之一的人年方三十,牙齿就都掉光了!
- (1)one person in ten 意为"十个人中有一个"。此处介词in 往往可用介词 短语 out of 来代替。如:

In that college, one student in three wears glasses.

在那所大学里,三分之一的学生戴眼镜。

One child in four had bad teeth.

每四个孩子中就有一个的牙齿坏了。

注意 当此类短语作主语时,谓语动词的单复数形式取决于in 前面的名词或代词。如:

Nine people in ten agree with us.

十分之九的人同意我们的意见。

One desk in five requires repairing.

五分之一的桌子需要修理。

(2)have sth left 意为"剩下某物"。此处left 是动词leave(剩下、留下)的过去分词形式。如:

Mary's father died and had nothing left to her.

玛丽的父亲去世了,没有给她留下什么东西。

Hurry up! We have only a few minutes left.

快点!我们只剩下几分钟了。

辨析 by the age of, at the age of

by the age of 意为"……岁之前"、"到……岁为止",该短语在句中作状语,谓语动词用完成时态。at the age of 意为"在……岁时",在句中作状语,谓语动词常用一般过去时。如:

By the age of sixteen he had learned two foreign languages, English and French.

到16岁时,他已学习了两门外语,英语和法语。

At the age of ten, he began to play the piano.

10 岁时,他开始弹钢琴。

15. Scores of people went there in the first few days after its opening. 在那家餐馆开业的前几天里,许多人都去那儿吃饭。

(1)score 意为"二十",当它与具体的数字连用时,要用单数形式,修饰名词时其后可接of,也可不接。如:

Mary came back hometown two score years ago.

四十年前玛丽回到了故乡。

A score or more were present at the meeting,

参加会议的人有20多个。

She's three score and ten.

她70岁了。

scores of 意为"许多"、相当于a great number of,其后通常接可数名词的复数形式。如:

Scores of people have written to offer them support.

许多人写信支持他们。

Teaching can be given on TV easily to scores of people.

电视可以很容易地对许多人进行教育。

score 作名词时,还可表示"分数"、"比分"。如:

The score is two to one, and our team is leading.

比分是2比1,我们队领先。

My score in the test was 95.

我这次考试得了95分。

(2)first 后跟复数名词时,表示"前几个"、"前一批"。如:

For the first few weeks, they didn't talk each other.

前几个星期,他们彼此未曾讲过话。

He was one of the first people to arrive here.

他是首批到达这里的人之一。

16. The foods that you buy in hamburger restaurants are high in fat, sugar and sait. 你在汉堡包餐馆买的食物的脂肪、糖、盐的含量都很高。

#### 辨析 food, diet

food 和diet 都可表示"食物"。但diet 指的是常吃的食物、日常食物或规定的食物、特指为维持健康或达到某种目的而定量或定质的食谱,如病人的疗养饮食。food 是一般用语,凡是能吃喝的、有营养的东西都可称为food。如:

The doctor has ordered me a special diet.

医生给我安排了特殊的食谱。

Proper diet and exercise are both important to health.

适当的饮食和锻炼对健康都很重要。

We must have food to eat and clothes to wear.

我们必须要有食物吃,有衣服穿。

The sick man can not go without food, but he must have a diet without sugar.

这个病人不可不吃东西,但他的食物中不应含糖。

17. As a result, many Westerners die at an early age from heart illnesses. 结果,许多西方人因患心脏病而死得早。

辨析 die from die of

die from 表示"死于……",多用于由外部因素造成的死亡。如:die from pollution/poison/overwork/accident。die of 多用于由年老、饥寒、悲伤、疾病造成的死亡。如:die of old age/cold and hunger/grief/illness。

Many old people in the city die of heart illnesses when winter comes.

冬天来临,城里的许多老人死于心脏病。

He didn't die from overwork, but of old age.

他不是死于过度劳累,而是死于年老。

- 18. Which food do you think is healthy and which is unhealthy? 你认为哪些食物是健康的,哪些是不健康的?
- (1)do you think 是插入语,在特殊疑问句中,它一般放在特殊疑问词后面,句子的其他部分用陈述句语序。类似的插人语还有do you suppose,do you guess 等。如:

What do you think is the most difficult in learning English?

你认为英语学习中什么最难?

When do you think we should give a performance?

你认为我们应在什么时候演出?

Where do you guess we shall go?

你猜我们要去哪儿?

What do you think can be done to prevent the river from being polluted? 你觉得能做些什么来阻止河流被污染?

(2)unhealthy 是在形容词healthy 之前加了前缀un-构成的。前缀un-有否定的含义,用以构成形容词的反义词。如:

able 有能力的→unable 没有能力的;

certain 确定的-\*uncertain 不确定的:

successful 成功的→unsuccessful 不成功的:

real 真实的→unreal 不真实的;

necessary 必要的→unnecessary 不必要的。

类似可表示否定含义的前缀还有im-,in-等。如:

possible 可能的→impossible 不可能的;

formal 正式的→informal 非正式的。

#### 语法

#### 提出建议和劝告的句型

1. advise sb to do sth/advise sb not to do sth

动词advise 后跟复合宾语,其否定式是把否定词not 放在不定式之前。如:

I advise you to est more fruits and vegetables.

我劝你多吃一些水果和蔬菜。

I advise you not to attend the meeting.

我劝你别参加这次会议。

2. had better do sth/had better not do sth

had better do sth 意为"最好做某事",后最动词原形,其否定式是把否定词 not 放在动词原形的前面。如:

You'd better drink plenty of water.

你量好多喝些水。

You'd better not eat chocolate.

你最好不要吃巧克力。

3. suggest (that) sb do sth/suggest (that) sb not do sth

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