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高中 英语学习 手册

苑玉台 著
北京出版社

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前 言

近几年高考的改革正步步深入,如今英语标准化考试(MET)已在全国普遍实行。如何抓好学生的基本功,注重对学生运用英语能力的全面培养,已成为广大教师共同关心并认真探讨的中心课题。《高中英语学习手册》就是在这一形势下编写的,目的在于为广大师生提供一本较为理想的教学参考书及自学工具书。

《学习手册》根据目前全国统编使用的高中英语教材第一册和第二册内容按册按课顺序编写,每课书分为三部分:动词及动词短语、其他词及短语、句型。均按起始词第一个字母的字母表顺序编写,共包括1300多个单词和短语以及100个句型。每个词语基本分为词类、英语释义、汉语释义、用法说明、例句、同义词或近义词的比较、反义词等。每个句型除例句外,还给予一定的使用说明。

《学习手册》的编写注意了以下几个问题:

一、词汇学习是英语运用的基础,词汇学习的好坏很大程度上取决于动词及动词短语的学习。《学习手册》融词汇和语法为一体,以词汇学习为主;词汇则以高中教材中的词汇为主,同时兼顾复习、巩固和加深教材中重现的部分初中重点词汇;词类则以动词及动词短语为主,其他词类及短语为辅,充分体现“突出词汇重点、解决词汇难点”的原则。

语法是为语言的使用及掌握服务的。本《手册》力求做到语法讲解简明扼要,实用性强。

二、一词多义是英语词汇的特点。学生对常用词汇的各种用法及意义掌握得越多,运用能力就越强。《学习手册》针对教材中

一些常用的积极词汇使用上的不足，分别予以适当的拓宽和补充，以便使学生对这些词汇有较为全面的理解和掌握，提高运用能力。

三、英语释义是加深对词汇理解、扩大词汇量及提高运用能力的重要手段。《学习手册》根据教学的实际需要，对大部分词汇予以必要的英语释义。

四、词汇掌握的关键在于运用，这是词汇学习的最终目的。为了帮助学生尽快掌握词汇和少走弯路，《学习手册》对相当数量的词语使用要点、常用搭配及注意事项分别给予必要的说明，对同义词、近义词或极易混淆的词语进行了一定的比较，通过总结、归纳、分析、对比等手段帮助学生澄清概念，辨明是非，加深理解，提高运用能力。

五、例句应是词汇运用的典范。《学习手册》所举例句力求做到语言规范、搭配典型。考虑师生教与学的实际需要，本《手册》除选择教材课文中部分独立性较强的句子作为例句外，还补充了一定数量的例句，对例句中的个别生词、短语以及句子还予以一定的汉语释义。

六、为使师生使用方便，《学习手册》除前边配有目录外，后边还附有索引。

因水平有限，书中不妥之处，望广大读者批评指正。

编者

1990年5月

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BOOK ONE

Lesson One

How Marx Learned Foreign Languages

I. 动词及动词短语

1. be able to (do) 能够 (做)

I was able to catch what he said.

I shall not be able to get back before tomorrow.

We haven't been able to get in touch with her.

You are better able to do it than I am. (你比我更有能力做此事。)

be able to 和 can 意思相近, 但 be able to 可有更多的时态形式, 还可和情态动词或某些系动词连用, 也可用于不定式或动名词短语中。例如:

I ought to be able to live on my salary (薪水) .

You might be able to persuade (说服) him.

He seemed able to put complicated (复杂的) thought in simple words.

I would like to be able to read, but I am too old to learn.

He said he so much regretted not being able to swim.

was/were able to 和 could 均可表示过去的“一般的能力”, 但 could 不能表达过去某种具体的能力, 表达过去某种具体能力需用 was/were able to, managed to 或 succeeded in 等。例如:

My father was able to/could speak four languages.

Marx had mastered English so well that he was able to write the book in it.

How did you manage to get there in time?

After six hours' climbing, we succeeded in reaching the top of the mountain.

然而，其否定形式 was/were not able to 既可用来表达一般的能力，又可用来表达某一具体的能力。例如：

He was so drunk that he couldn't/ was not able to find the front door.

注意be able后的不定式只能用主动形式，不能用被动形式。试比较：

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| { | He was able to hear the engine. (正) |
| | The engine was able to be heard. (误) |
| | The engine could be heard. (正) |

2. be sure

1) be sure of/about... 确信，有把握，肯定
that/when/where...

此用法表示主观的判断，是当事人的口气，主语须是人。

I think he is coming, but I'm not quite sure (of it).

We are sure of winning the game this time.

He is sure of success. (= He is sure that he will succeed.)

I am sure that this dictionary will be of great help to you.

I'm not sure when I lost my wallet.

2) be sure to (do) 一定会，肯定会，准会

此用法表示客观的判断或看法，往往代表局外人推测的口气，主语不一定是人。

He is sure to succeed. (= He will certainly succeed.)

He told me I was sure to get a warm welcome there.

Be sure not to come late for the meeting.

It is sure to rain tonight. Don't leave your bike outside.

〔注〕以上两种用法中的sure均可用certain代替。

3. begin, start

意义为“开始”时，在许多场合begin和start实际没有什么差别。例如：

I began/started mountain climbing when I was eighteen.

It's no use waiting for Jane. Let's start/begin.

begin和start 后接不定式或动名词均可，一般没有多少差别，只是在表示开始一项较长时间的活动或经常性的活动时，较多用动名词。

She sat down at the piano and started to play/playing.

How old were you when you began playing the piano?

但在以下三种情况下，后边往往避免用动名词形式：

1) 当主语是物不是人时。

The water began to boil.

The ice began to melt.

2) 当 begin或start后是see, realize, understand等不能用于进行时态的表示心理状态或思想活动的动词时。

He began to see its importance.

I began to understand my past mistake.

3) 当begin或start用于进行时态时。此时可表示“慢慢...”，

“逐渐...”或“正在...”。

She is beginning to cook the dinner.

I'm glad you are beginning to see it.

4. **encourage** *vt. give courage or confidence to (sb.)*

Don't encourage her laziness by doing things for her.

He was encouraged with his success.

The teacher encouraged him to talk to her in English.

Several weeks passed, and I had received no encouraging news.

其反义词为 **discourage**.

〔注〕构词前缀 **en-**可加在一些名词前构成动词，表示“使变.....”的意思，例如：

encourage, endanger (使有危险), enjoy, enslave (奴役)。

en-还可加在一些形容词前构成动词，例如：

enable (使能够), enlarge (放大, 扩大), enrich (使变富, 使丰富)。

5. **explain** *vt. & vi. make clear (the meaning of); make clear the cause or reason of* 解释, 说明

Please explain this rule to me.

Please explain (to me) where to begin and how to do it.

This is the third time you've been late this week, can you explain yourself?

The speaker tried to explain his meaning (= to make his meaning clear) to the crowd.

He welcomed him and explained where his father and mother had gone.

"I came by taxi," he explained.

When you are wrong, never explain.

〔注〕有些表示说话的动词如explain, express, introduce, repeat, report, say, shout 等, 它们不是双宾语及物动词, 用这种动词表示对谁说话, 要跟由介词to引导的介词短语, 不管这种短语是位于直接宾语之前或之后。例如:

Our teacher explained to us the difficult words in this lesson.

I'd like to introduce to you my best friend Jack.

6. follow vt. & vi

A. go or come after 跟随, 随后就来

He followed me up the stairs.

You go first and I will follow (you) .

You go ahead, and we'll follow on (= come later) .

I'm sending the letter today; the packet will follow (later) .

B. come after in time; happen next 接着发生, 跟着到来

Spring follows winter.

The wind was followed by a heavy rain.

We weren't prepared for what followed.

In the days which followed, I tried to improve.

C. go or walk along (a road) 沿着(走)

Follow this road to the corner.

Follow this road until you get to the church, then turn left.

D. act according to; obey 遵循, 依照…行事

You should follow the doctor's advice.

These orders must be followed at once.

E. *understand; follow with the mind* 听懂, 理解

Do you follow what I am saying?

He spoke so fast that I couldn't follow him.

I didn't quite follow; could you explain it again?

I could not follow his speech.

7. *force sb. to (do) make sb. (do) by force* 迫使某人
(做)

*force*指用武力“逼迫”、“强迫”，暴力威胁的含义较强，
宾语的动作常常有不情愿的意味。

He was forced to leave his homeland for political reasons.

He forced me to open the door.

The poor peasant was forced to sell his daughter to the
landlord.

force 后的宾语补足语还常用动态介词引出的短语或副词:

I can't force the key into the lock, it won't fit.

The owner forced the poor family out of the house
when they could not pay the rent.

Prices have been forced up by the poor crop.

8. *get to...* 到达

Write to me when you get to England.

What time does this train get to London?

As soon as I got to the office I sat down and wrote.

同义词 *arrive* 是 *vi.*，表示到达某地时，后接介词 *in* (一般指大地方) 或 *at* (一般指小地方)；*reach* 是 *vt.*，后面直接跟地点名词。例如：

He arrived in Beijing yesterday.

When we arrived at the station, the train had left.

When does the plane reach New York?

注意用home, here, there表示地点时, 其用法是:

When did you	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{get} \\ \text{arrive} \\ \text{reach} \end{array} \right\}$	home/here/there?
--------------	---	------------------

与arrive和reach相比, get 到较口语化。

9. go on to (do) begin (another action) ; do or say next

接着做另一件事 (即接下去做与原来不同的一件事)

After explaining the reason for it, he went on to show us how to do it.

So much for the present participle. Now I'll go on to say something about the gerund.

After introducing the speaker, the chairman went on to give details (详情) of the meeting.

Father said Mother had been away on official business, and went on to say that Grandmother was coming to take care of us.

go on to (sth.) 的意义与上边相同, 只是此处的to 是介词。

When you've finished those questions, go on to page 41.

If you can do this test, go on to Unit One.

Do you want to go on to college after graduation from middle school?

注意与下边用法相区别:

go on (doing)	$\left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \text{go on (doing)} \\ \text{go on with (sth.)} \end{array}} \right\}$	continue (sth. or doing) 继续做原
go on with (sth.)		

来的事（即做原来在做的那件事）

I asked John a question but he went on reading and didn't answer.

He just went on hitting the boy although I told him to stop!

Why have you stopped? Go on with your work!

The teacher told the class to go on with the exercises quietly while he was out of the classroom.

He took a cup of tea, and went on with the story.

10. grasp *vt.*

A. *seize with the hand; take a firm hold of* 抓住, 抓紧

The policeman grasped the thief by the arm.

I grasped his right hand firmly in mine.

Grasp your chances while you can.

B. *understand* <引伸用法> (对知识等的) 领会, 理解, 掌握

It is difficult to grasp the meaning of this passage.

He did not quite grasp what we were talking about.

I grasped the main points of the speech.

11. improve *vt. & vi.* (*cause to*) *become better* 改进, 改善, 提高

We must improve ourselves in English.

You should improve your health by exercise.

The living conditions of the people have been greatly improved.

She's improving in health. (= Her health's improving.)

The boy seems to have improved in his behavior since he had that last warning.

My French improved after a summer in Paris.

12. keep on *vi. & vt. continue, (often in spite of difficulties) ; not stop*

1) keep on *vi.* 继续 (干)

She kept on in spite of every difficulty.

He kept on until the work was finished.

The neighbours asked them to stop making a noise, but they kept right on.

〔注〕 keep on 用于 *vt.* 时的一些意义:

I'll keep my coat on (= continue wearing my coat) , thank you, I can't stay long.

There is no need for tall office buildings to keep their lights on all night, when the government has asked everyone to save power.

2) keep on with (sth.) 继续(某事)

Let's keep on (= go on) with our work.

Keep on with your studies, however hard it sometimes seems.

Have you decided to keep on with your university courses?

Are the tourists going to keep on with their trip?

3) keep on (doing) 继续不断地做某事 (着重指动作的反复多次)

Marx kept on studying English and using it until he had mastered it quite well.

Don't keep on asking such silly questions!

He kept on smoking in spite of his doctor's warning.

The boy kept on talking even though the teacher had asked him to stop.

4) keep (doing) 继续不断地做某事

强调一种活动不间断，总在保持某种状态。

The baby kept crying all night.

I kept standing in the bus all the way.

Someone kept knocking at the door.

He kept smoking all the time when the meeting was going on.

13. limit *vt.* reduce; control; keep down 限制

We must limit the amount of money we spend.

Her food was limited to bread and water.

Our holidays are limited to two weeks a year.

Each speaker is limited to five minutes.

The height of new buildings in this city is now limited by law to forty-five feet.

其形容词 *limited* 可作定语或表语:

He is a man of limited ability.

As my English is very limited, I can't use it freely.

14. make + (n.) + (n.) 使...成为...

宾语(名词)和后边的宾语补足语(名词)一起作复合宾语。

In 1849, Marx went to England and made London the base for his revolutionary work.

Do you agree to make her your wife?

The students made him head of the group.