

王树凯 编

# 高中英语 代用课本 辅导

GAOZHONG  
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天津人民出版社

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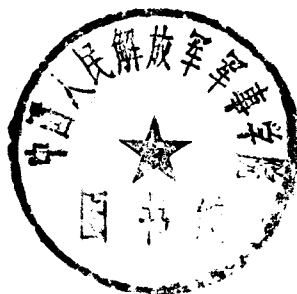


1981/06

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天津人民出版社出版

(天津市赤峰道124号)

天津新华印刷二厂印刷 天津市新华书店发行

\*

开本787×1092毫米 1/32 印张8 1/8 字数183,000

一九八一年六月第一版

一九八一年六月第一印刷

印 数: 1—92,500

统一书号: 7072·1209

定 价: 0.61 元

## 出版说明

本书根据全国通用《高中英语代用课本》编写。为贯彻“紧扣教材，狠抓基础”的精神，本书内容按课编排，其中包括：

I. 语言点 (Language Points)：通过例句来讲解、对比、分析和归纳本课所出现的单词、短语、习惯表达法等语言现象；

II. 语法 (Grammar)：对本课所出现的语法项目，给予适当补充，同时进行简明扼要的分析；

III. 练习 (Exercises)：为使学生更好地掌握本课所学内容，提高知识水平和熟练程度，扩大视野，每课后安排与课文有关的练习。

书后附有综合模拟试题 (Test Paper)，供学生选作。学生通过试题可以考查自己所学英语知识的水平及技能技巧的熟练程度。

索引供学生查阅词语之用。

本书是高中学生毕业及升学考试的复习提纲，也可作为学习英语课的辅导材料。

在编写过程中，特请南开大学外文系张初荪同志审阅，在此表示谢意。

编者

1980.12

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# Lesson 1

## Matter

### I. Language Points

(1) **The world is made of matter.**

世界是由物质构成的。

1. Her hat *is made of* rice straw.  
她的帽子是稻草编的。
2. The basketball *is made of* leather.  
篮球是皮革制的。
3. The desk *is made of* wood.  
桌子是木头做的。
4. Gas *is made from* coal.  
煤气是从煤中提取的。
5. This wine *is made from* grapes.  
这种酒是葡萄做的。
6. Nylon *is made from* air, coal and water.  
尼龙是由空气、煤和水制成的。
7. The chair *is made by* my brother.  
这把椅子是我兄弟做的。
8. Steel *is made by* steel workers.  
钢是炼钢工人生产的。
9. The truck *is made in* Japan.  
这辆卡车是日本制造的。

10. Clocks *made in Shanghai* keep fairly good time.

上海生产的钟表走得相当准。

- Note: a. be made of 不发生化学变化, 如: 草帽中还看得见草, 木头桌还看得见木头等。  
b. be made from 物质起一定的变化, 如: 葡萄酒中不会有葡萄, 尼龙织物不会有空气、水等。  
c. be made by 后面接人, 表示由谁来做的。  
d. be made in 后面接地点, 如: 工厂、城市、国家等。

(2) Iron is a kind of matter. So are water and air. (= Water and air are matter, too.)

铁是一种物质。水和空气也是物质。

Pattern: So + be (have, do, will, can...) + subject.  
Neither (nor) + be (have, do, will, can...) + subject.

1. He is a student. So am I.  
他是学生。我也是学生。
2. They have finished their homework. So have we.  
他们完成了作业。我们也完成了。
3. She cannot swim, nor can her brother.  
她不会游泳, 她兄弟也不会。
4. You didn't go to the film, neither did he.  
你没有去看电影, 他也没去。

Note: So 用于句首, 表示肯定; neither 表示否定, 它们都要求倒装语序。主语前只要助动词或情态动词即可。

(3) A liquid has definite volume, but it has no definite shape.

液体有一定的体积, 却没有一定的形状。

no = not any = not a



1. There is *no* water in the glass. (= There *isn't any* water in the glass.)

杯子里没有水。

2. I have *no* books.

I have *not any* books.

I have *not a* book.

我没有书。

3. He is *no* teacher. (He doesn't know ABC.)

他根本不是老师。(他没有文化。)

He is *not* a teacher. (Maybe he is a worker.)

他不是教师。(他可能是工人。)

He is *no* fool. (= He is very clever.)

他才不傻呢。(他很聪明。)

- (4) A gas changes *not only* in shape, *but also* in volume.

= A gas changes in shape. It changes in volume, *too*.

A gas changes in shape, and in volume *as well*.

A gas changes in volume *as well as* in shape.

气体不仅形状可以改变，而且体积也可以改变。

1. Electricity is widely used in the countryside *as well as* in the cities.

电在农村跟在城市一样被广泛地使用。

2. Premier Zhou had a deep love *not only* for the Party *but also* for the people.

周总理不仅对党无限热爱，对人民也是一样。

3. They *not only* work hard at their lessons *but also* go in for sports.

他们不仅努力学习文化，而且积极参加体育锻炼。

4. *Not only* is the problem important *but* it is a difficult one to deal with.

问题不仅重要，而且较难处理。

5. *Not only* should we study science (*but*) we should *also* pay attention to politics.

我们不仅应该学习科学，还应该注意政治。

Note: not only ... but also... 可以连接一组并列的谓语、宾语、状语等。注意 as well as 在句中的位置。

**(5) Matter changes *from* one state *to* another.**

物质从一种状态转变为另一种状态。

1. Please count *from* one *to* ten.

请从一数到十。

2. He knows his lessons *from* A *to* Z.

他对所学的课程很熟悉。

3. Things went *from* bad *to* worse.

形势越来越糟了。

4. I saw the play *from* beginning *to* end.

这出话剧，我从头看到尾。

5. The children laughed *from* ear *to* ear.

孩子们咧着大嘴笑了。

6. The shop assistant went *from* door *to* door selling vegetables.

售货员挨家挨户卖蔬菜。

7. They lived *from* hand *to* mouth.

他们现挣现吃。

**(6) We can change a liquid *into* a gas.**

我们可以把液体变为气体。

1. We *change* water *into* steam by heating it.  
我们把水加热, 使其变成蒸汽。
2. Turn the following sentences *into* negative.  
把下列句子变成否定句。
3. Let's try to *turn* the novel *into* a play.  
咱们试着把这部小说改写成剧本吧。
4. We are determined to *turn* our motherland *into* a powerful socialist country by the end of this century.  
我们决心到本世纪末把我们祖国建成一个强大的社会主义国家。

Note: turn... into... change... into... 在用法上没有区别。

## II. Grammar: Kinds of Verbs (动词的种类)

- |      |   |          |  |
|------|---|----------|--|
| 动词分类 | { | 1. 行为动词: | { a. 及物动词 (vt): We <i>love</i> China.<br>b. 不及物动词 (vi): They <i>work</i> there.  |
|      |   | 2. 联系动词: | { a. 表示状态、特征: be, feel, look, sound, taste, smell, seem, appear.<br>b. 表示变成: become, grow, get, turn, fall, go, come, run.<br>c. 保持某种状态: remain, continue, keep. |
|      |   | 3. 助动词:  | be, have, has, had, do, does, did, shall, should, will, would.   |
|      |   | 4. 情态动词: | can, may, must, could, might, ought to, need, dare, have to, should, would.  |

### III. Exercises

**(1) Put in the missing words:**

Doors, tables and chairs are made \_\_\_\_\_ wood. Paper may also be made \_\_\_\_\_ wood. Even some kinds of cloth are made \_\_\_\_\_ it. Wood is very useful \_\_\_\_\_ us.

Where does wood come from? Of course, it is taken from trees which grow in the mountains. Do you know how it comes to us \_\_\_\_\_ the mountains?

First of all, trees are cut \_\_\_\_\_ when they have grown big enough. Then their branches are cut off, and logs are made. These heavy logs are gathered together \_\_\_\_\_ different ways and taken down \_\_\_\_\_ the foot of the mountains. Some of them are floated down the streams and others are carried down \_\_\_\_\_ trains.

Big trees are cut down \_\_\_\_\_ the mountains every year. Then young ones must \_\_\_\_\_ planted so that we can always get enough wood. We have \_\_\_\_\_ take good care of our mountains so that they may always be covered \_\_\_\_\_ growing trees.

**(2) Make sentences to show the meanings of the following words as nouns and verbs:**

1. smoke,    2. air,    3. book,    4. dress,    5. step,  
6. train,    7. watch,    8. water,    9. face,    10. paper.

**(3) Learning the following:**

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

## Lesson 2

### A Phone Conversation

#### I. Language Points

- (1) Mrs. Brown *picks up* the phone after the third ring.  
电话铃响了三声以后，布朗夫人拿起了话筒。

1. The boy *picked up* a purse in the street.

这孩子 在 马路上 捡到了 一个 钱包。

2. The school bus *picks up* the students at the crossroad every day.

校车 每天 在 十字路口 接 学生。

3. He fell down but quickly *picked himself up*.

他 摔倒了，但 自己 很快 就 站了 起来。

Note: 注意学习 pick up 的不同含意及其宾语的位置。

- (2) *It's so nice to hear your voice.*

听到您讲话的声音真是太好了。

1. *It's not easy to put the article into English.*

把这篇文章译成英文是不容易的。

2. *It's a pity to waste it.*

浪费掉太可惜了。

3. *It's kind of you to come.*

您来了，可太好了。

4. *It's wrong of you to be late.*

你迟到就不对了。

5. *It's difficult for us to do that.*

我们做那件事有些困难。

Note: a. *It's... to...*

b. *It's... for sb. to...*

c. *It's... of sb. to...*

是三个常用的句型。it 是形式主语,代替后面的动词不定式。

(3) *The children will spend the weekend with us on the farm.*

孩子们将和我们一起在农场度周末。

1. *I'll spend my winter holidays in my hometown.*

我将要回老家度寒假。

2. *He spends much money on books every month.*

他每月花很多钱买书。

3. *She spent little money for clothes.*

她在穿衣上很少花钱。

4. *I spend my spare time (in) reading.*

业余时间我总是读书。

5. *Sunday morning is always spent in fishing.*

星期日早上总去钓鱼。

Note: spend 后面主要接“钱”或“时间”等词。花费在某方面,名词前要用 on 或 for, 如果是动作,要接 in doing something, in 有时可省略。注意与 It took me two hours to get there 的区别。

(4) *They'll have a wonderful time.*

他们一定会玩得很痛快。

Note: have 是一个搭配能力很强的词,它后面经常接一个表示动作的名词,如: to have a talk, 实际等于 to talk, 不过比 to talk 更符合习惯,更口语化。注意观察下列词组,  
to have a good time.  
to have a drink (a bath, a change, a dance, a joke, a look;

a rest, a smoke, a walk, a sleep, a swim, a dream, a lie down...)

(5) **Three children will be *too much* work for you.**

三个孩子对您来说负担太重啦！

1. I think it's *too much* trouble for you.

我想这太麻烦您了。

2. We've had *too much* snow this winter.

今年冬天雪下得太多了。

3. These shoes are *much too* small for me.

这双鞋给我穿太小。

4. I'm sorry to have given you *so much* trouble.

这么麻烦您，真对不起。

Note: 注意 *too much* 两词的位置。后边如果是名词就用 *too much*，如果是形容词或副词就用 *much too*。

(6) **He'll drive into the city on *Friday afternoon*.**

星期五下午他将开车进城。

Note: 我们说“上午”、“下午”、“晚上”……英文要用 *in the morning*, *in the afternoon*, *in the evening*, *at noon*, *at night*, *at dawn*... 但是要说“一个秋天的早晨”，“他回来的那天晚上”等，前面的介词要用 *on* 如：

*on an autumn morning*, *on a hot summer evening*, *on the evening of October the first*, *on a warm morning in May*, *on the night of his return*, *on the night of the event*, *on Sunday morning*...

(7) **... but I must let Bill know.**

……但是我必须告诉比尔一声。

Note: 在英语中有几个动词，后面如果出现不定式，要省掉不定式符号 *to*，如：

- a. He *made* me *stay* in bed.

他让我躺在床上。

b. I heard Mary sing the song.

我听见玛丽唱过这支歌。

c. They always have visitors come on Sundays.

星期日他们总是请客人来。

这类动词还有 see, feel, notice, watch, help, please...

**(8) Why don't I phone Bill now at the office?**

我为什么不现在就打电话到办公室找比尔呢?

1. Don't you think so?

你不这样认为吗?

2. Can't you be more careful?

你不能再仔细一些吗?

3. Aren't you ready yet?

你还没准备好吗?

4. Isn't she a lovely child?

她是一个多么可爱的孩子啊!

Note: 这类否定疑问句, 一般不要求回答。只是表示说话人的一种感情。

**(9) Please give our love to the family.**

请向你的全家转达我们的问候。

1. He sends you his love.

他向你问好。

2. Please give our best regards to our teachers.

请代我们向老师们问候。

3. Please remember me to your mother.

请代我问你母亲好。

4. Say hello to our friends at home.

问家里的朋友们好。

Note: 注意学习表示问候的几种说法。



## II. Grammar: The Future Tense

### (一般将来时)

一般将来时主要表示将来发生的动作或存在的状态，要用助动词 *shall* 或 *will* 加动词原形。如：

- a. I *shall be* glad if you write to me.

如果你给我写信，我是非常高兴的。

- b. They *will not* come again.

他们再不会来了。

另外，还有如下的表现形式也可以表示将来时：

1. I'm *going to* tell you something interesting.

我要告诉你一件有趣的事。

2. You *are to* do the work at once.

这项工作由你马上去做。

3. She *was about to* leave when I came in.

她正要走，这时我进来了。

4. The Greens *arrive at* 7 o'clock this evening.

格林一家今晚七时到。

5. I'll tell him that if he *comes* here next week.

如果他下周来的话，我会告诉他的。

6. Mr. Smith *is leaving for* Shanghai tomorrow.

史密斯先生准备明天去上海。

Note: 在表示将来时的状语从句中，如例句5，要用一般现在时代替。

### III. Exercises

- (1) Put the following into Chinese:

1. Hullo, may I speak to Mr. Brown?