

高中英语新编教材学习手册

第 四 册

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出版说明

为了配合高中英语教学，我们编写了《高中英语新编教材学习手册》，它有助于学生巩固基础知识、提高基本技能，又可供教师教学参考。

全书共分四册，按课文顺序编排，每课内容分三部分：

一、主要语言点：包括课文中的主要词组、句型及其它语言点。

二、课文补充解释：对课文中一些疑难点重点进行分析、比较及归纳。

三、练习部分：分两项，（一）主要语言点单项练习，（二）参考试题。

本册（第四册）除包括高中英语教材第二册最后四课补充注释和练习外，另附有下述两项内容：

一、一、二两册教材的主要动词短语（按字母顺序排列并附例句）。

二、学生常感困难的两个语法问题：I. 复合句变为简单句（简缩从句）II. 非谓语动词的辨别。

编 者

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Lesson Eleven

A Tree — A Factory

I. 主要语言点

1. apart from
2. take in
3. none
4. stand for
5. be made up of
6. consist of
7. as
8. around
9. start with
10. already

II. 课文补充解释

- I. Did you know that, apart from the water in it,
it has a great deal of sugar?

1) apart (*adv.*) 相隔, 离开

例: The two trees stand ten meters apart.
两树相隔十公尺。

- 2) apart from 意思是除…外, 除开, 同义词有 besides, in addition to, except for

例: Apart from the cost, the hat doesn't suit me.

除了要破费, 这顶帽子我戴着也不合适。

Apart from some spelling mistakes, his answer is correct.

除了几处拼写错误, 他的答案是对的。

Apart from newspapers and magazines, I read very little.

除报刊之外, 我读书不多。

2. That is one of the reasons you may like to eat it.

... you may like to eat it 是定语从句, 修饰 reasons, 省略了 why 或 for which.

例: Do you know the reason (why) we finished the work on time?

你知道我们按时完成工作的原因吗?

Do you know the reason (why/for which) I deleted the sentences?

你知道我删掉这几句的缘故吗?

3. An apple tree takes in substances from soil, water and air.

1) take in 的意思是吸收, 同义词是 absorb.

例: He listened to the lecture, but did not take in much.

他听了报告, 但没听懂多少。

There is plenty of nitrogen in the air but it cannot be absorbed directly by plants.

空气中有大量的氮,但植物不能直接吸收。
take in 还可以表示订阅、领会、欺骗等含义。

例: Which newspaper do you take in?

你订什么报?

Don't be taken in by his trick.

不要中他的诡计!

When the teacher told stories, the pupils
took it all in.

教师讲故事时,学生们津津有味地听着。

2) substance 往往指具体物质(有实际形状的东西),
用于这个意义,它是可数名词。

例: Soils consist of various chemical sub-
stances.

土壤里含有各种不同化学物质。

I agree with you in substance.

我基本上同意你的意见。

matter 意思也是物质,指精神以外的一切东西,含
义较 substance 广,是不可数名词。

例: Matter has three states: liquid, solid and
gas.

物质有三态:液态、固态和气态。

matter 作“事务”解时,是可数名词,例:

I have no interest in the matter (these
matters).

我对这件事(这些事)没有兴趣。

4. None of these substances is sugar.

none (pron.) 没有人,没有任何东西(用于人或物,用

作单数或复数) none = no one, not any one, not one, no one 比 none 语气强。none 常用于三者以上, 反义词是 all。none 作主语时, 谓语动词用单、复数都可以, 用复数较多, 但 no one 作主语时, 谓语动词用单数。

例: None of those buses go to the Summer Palace.

这些公共汽车没有一辆去颐和园。

例: None of her books are (is) interesting.

她的书没有一本是有趣的。

也可以说: None of her books is interesting.

5. Let us find out what is going on inside an apple tree.

What is going on inside an apple tree. 句子中 What 是疑问词。

what 作疑问词引导的名词从句和作关系代词引导的名词从句, 须要加以区别。试比较下列两句:

例: (1) He asked me what I wanted. 他问我要什么。what 是疑问词

He gave me what I wanted. 他给了我我所要的东西。what 是关系代词

- (2) What happens to the molecules of a body at heating is well-known to us all. 加热时, 物体的分子会发生什么情况, 我们都很清楚。

句子中的 what 是疑问词, 表示“什么”, 作从句中的主语。

- (3) The chemical symbols tell us what elements are in the compounds.

化学符号告诉我们, 化合物中有什么元素。

句子中的 what 是疑问词, 表示“什么样的”, 作 elements 的定语, 我们也可以把这个 what 看作是疑问形容词。

- (4) We can learn what we did not know.

我们能够学会我们原来不懂的东西。

句子中的 what = the things that.

- (5) You may say what you will.

你爱怎么说都行。

句子中的 what = anything that

- (6) I gave him what I had.

我把我的东西都给他了。

句子中的 what = all that.

6. A good way to begin with is to ask the question.

to begin with 作定语, 修饰 way, 意思是“从……开始”或“首先、第一”。

例: Begin with this one and do the others afterwards.

先做这个, 然后再做其它的。

例: My brother is too young to go to school, to begin with.

第一, 我弟弟太小不能上学。

7. What about the drops that appear when sugar is heated?

What about ... 意思是“……怎么样?”或“……是什么?”表示询问,在 what about 后常跟有名词、代词、动名词等;what about 往往和 how about 相同。

例: How about a drink? (making a suggestion
表示一种建议)

喝点什么好吗?

What about a walk on the campus?

在校园里散散步好吗?

8. There is a shorter way of saying what is in a molecule of sucrose.

way (n.), a shorter way of saying ... 意思是“一种简便的方法来表示”,也可以说 a shorter way to say ...

9. ... C stands for carbon, ...

stand for 代表、代替、主张、象征

例: The dove (鸽子) stands for peace.

鸽子象征和平。

We stand for self-reliance.

我们主张自力更生。

10. For instance, a sugar cane plant first makes glucose?

instance (n.) 例子、事例、实例,它的同义词有 example, case 等,但要注意在句子中的用法。

例: How about making a trip, to Beijing or Shanghai, for instance ?

去旅行如何,譬如说北京或上海?

Example is better than precept ?

以身作则胜于口头训诲。

I have many hobbies (嗜好) — fishing for example.

我有许多嗜好,譬如说钓鱼就是。

11. Water, you know, is made up of hydrogen and oxygen.

在新编中学英语教材中出现过 be made in, be made of, be made from, be made up of, be made into 都是谓语被动语态形式,但要注意含义都不相同。be made up of 跟下文的 consist of, be composed of 和 be combined with 都是“由……构成”的意思,用法也相同。

例: The book is made up of ten chapters.

这本书共有十章。

也可以说: The book consists of ten chapters.

The book is composed of ten chapters.

12. A potato consists mainly of starch stored by ...
consist (vi.) 和介词 of 连用,意思是“由……构成”、或“包含”。它的同义词有 be made up of。

例: The apartment consisted of two rooms and a kitchen.

那套房间包括两间住房和一间厨房。

有时候 consist 和介词 in 连用,意思是“以……为内容”,“主要是”。

例: The communist spirit consists in whole-hearted devotion to the people.

共产主义精神就是一心为人民。

13. The green plant shifts the atoms around in making fats out of sugars.

around, round 和 about 都可以作副词用, 意思是“到处, 四周”。

例: The news soon got round.

消息很快传开了。

He shook hands all around.

他同大家一一握手。

Don't leave your things about.

不要到处乱放东西。

round, around 和 about 也都可以作介词用, 意思是“围着”。

例: They sat around the table.

他们围着桌子坐着。

The earth moves round the sun.

地球围着太阳转。

They walked about the lake.

他们围着湖散步。

III. 单项练习

I. 用 use 或 used 填空:

- 1) Did you ____ to do morning exercises every day?
- 2) I'll get ____ to the life in the countryside.
- 3) He ____ to swim in summer, ____?
- 4) Things aren't so bad as they ____ to be.
- 5) There ____ to be twenty thousand people in

this town.

6) — he to come by bus?

2. 改错:

1) You are more stronger than your younger brother.

2) He was born in 1964, October, the first.

3) The student does his homework exact as his teacher says.

4) Finishing his work, he hurried to the cinema.

5) My watch needs being repaired.

6) It is impossible that one can master a foreign language in so short period of time.

3. 用适当的动词短语填空:

1) Tom's father drove into the city on the weekend to —. (接他们来)

2) All life on our planet — (依靠) the sun.

3) Before I — (毕业于) high school, I had learned about three thousand English words.

4) In our village tractors — (已经取代了) horses.

5) This story — (发生) shortly after the war between France and Prussia.

6) Einstein had to flee Germany and — (度过他的余年) in the United States.

7) He will — (放弃他的计划) if you ask him to.

8) We — (一直盼望) seeing you soon.

- 9) My students — (不断) asking me questions until the bell rang.
- 10) No one knew where the man was. In fact, he —. (关进了监狱)。

4. 汉译英:

- 1) 糖是由什么原子构成的?
- 2) 你知道马铃薯主要成份是什么?
- 3) 我下了决心提高英语水平,赶上班上的学得最好的同学。
- 4) 我们在今年种了好几千棵树。
- 5) 我们要了解的是收音机里在广播什么新闻。

IV. 参考试题

1. 选择填空:

- () 1) It's impossible for us to let the boy who is — go to the bus stop alone.
a. so young b. as young
c. too young
- () 2) Mr. Brown has three brothers, all — than he. George, —, is an officer.
a. elder ... the eldest
b. older ... the eldest
c. elder ... the old one
- () 3) Lao Li, the driver, devoted his whole life — socialist construction.
a. to b. in c. during
- () 4) Smoking is not good — you.
a. at b. for c. to

- () 5) We are determined to go ____ we are needed most.
a. what b. that c. where
- () 6) Abraham Lincoln ____ on April 14, 1865 at a theatre in Washington D. C.
a. murdered b. had been murdered
c. was murdered
- () 7) We should go by bus ____ we can get there earlier.
a. as soon as b. so that c. as if
- () 8) Of course we don't know Thomas Edison personally, but we've all ____ him.
a. heard b. heard from c. heard of
- () 9) People ____ that the earth was flat.
a. use to thinking
b. used to thinking c. used to think
- () 10) You ____ do it even if you don't want to.
a. can't b. mustn't c. have to
- () 11) Middle school boys ____ not to smoke.
a. are told always
b. are always told c. always are told
- () 12) When I was a child, I always bought sweets if I ____ to the corner shop.
a. had gone b. would go c. went
- () 13) An old friend of mine will be here

tomorrow. But at first I thought he
— today.

- a. was coming b. will be coming
c. is coming

() 14) It has been a long time since I ____.
How are you getting along?

- a. had last seen you b. last saw you
c. have last seen you

() 15) I left very early last night, but I
wish I ____ so early.

- a. hadn't left b. couldn't leave
c. didn't leave

() 16) His doctor suggested that he ____ a
short rest.

- a. take b. took c. would take

() 17) I have no time now. If I ____ time,
I ____ for a walk.

- a. will have ... go
b. have ... will go
c. had ... would go

() 18) ____ those newspapers have you read?

- a. What are b. Which of
c. What of

() 19) The story happened in November ____
the weather was very wet and cold.

- a. when b. that c. which

() 20) Now the old Minister went to the

room — the cheats sat working.

a. that b. when c. in which

2. 阅读理解:

Is Air Necessary For Burning?

You have learned that we cannot live without air. We need air in order to live. Do you know that fires too need air in order to burn? If there is no air you would not be able to make a fire.

Place a lighted candle in a dish of water and cover it with a glass jar. The candle will continue burning for a short while and then die out. Do you know why?

The water in the dish will prevent air outside the jar from entering the jar. The candle continues to burn for a short while because there is air inside the jar. But when this air is used up the candle flame dies.

This shows that air is necessary for burning. We can also show that the more air there is, the longer a candle will burn.

仿照例句汉译英:

(1) You have learned that we cannot live without air.

众所周知, 人、动物和植物没有阳光、空气和水就不能活。

(2) The more air there is, the longer a candle