

高中英语新编教材学习手册

第 一 册

孟广忠 刘 铭 虞珊珍编
李映辉 梁志大

庞秉钧 校

天津人民出版社

高中英语新编教材学习手册

第 一 册

孟广忠 刘 铭 虞珊珍 编
李映辉 梁志大

庞秉钧 校

*

天津人民出版社出版

天津新华印刷二厂印刷 天津市新华书店发行

*

一九八二年九月第一版 一九八二年九月第一次印刷

787×1092毫米32开 4.375印张 字数 101,000

印数: 1—100,000

统一书号: 7073·1256

定 价: 0.85元

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,每册十课,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、要点说明: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)课文综合练习。

编者

1982. 5.

CONTENTS

Lesson 1	1
Lesson 2	11
Lesson 3	25
Lesson 4	41
Lesson 5	52
Lesson 6	65
Lesson 7	77
Lesson 8	93
Lesson 9	108
Lesson 10	124

Lesson One

How Marx Learned Foreign Languages

I. 主要语言点

1. some time
2. before long
3. move on
4. make London the base ...
5. get to England
6. start doing sth.
7. such ... that ...
8. so ... that
9. go on to do sth.
10. be sure about sth.
11. in the year that followed
12. keep (on) doing sth.
13. ... until ...
14. be able to do sth.
15. find it ... to do sth.
16. own

II. 课文补充解释

1. He stayed in Belgium for some time.

some time 表示一段时间, 一些时候或相当长的时间。

例: It will take me some time to finish this work.

把这项工作做完要花费我许多时间。

I shall be away for some time.

我将离开一段时间。注意: some 读作 [sʌm]

He has waited some time.

他等了一会儿了。比较: some time ago 表示“前些日子”。

例: He borrowed a copy of the new book some time ago.

他前些日子从图书馆借了一册这本新书。

注意 some time 和 sometime, sometimes 用法不同。

比较:

sometime 是副词。表示“在某一个时候”。

例: It happened sometime during the war.

这种情况在战争时期发生过。

或表示“在将来某个时候”或“日后”、“改日”。

例: I'll speak to him about it sometime.

我改天将和他谈这件事。

sometime 也可作形容词, 表示“从前的”。

例: Mr. Chang, sometime leader of our group,

came to see me yesterday.

sometimes 是副词, 表示“不时”或“有时”。

例: I sometimes meet him on the street.

我有时在街上遇见他。

It is sometimes warm and sometimes cold.

天气时暖时冷。

2. Before long he had to move on.

1) before long 是介词词组, long 是名词, 整个词组表示

“不久以后”，只作状语，表示时间。例：

I hope to see you before long.

我希望不久见到你。

比较：long before 表示“在…前好久”。

It happened long before you were born. (副词 + before 引起的从句)

那件事发生在你出生以前很久。

I had letters from her long before liberation.

(副词 + 介词, + 名词)

早在解放前我收到过她的信。

2) move on 的“on”是副词，表示“继续前进”的意思。

有些副词同时也是介词，在有宾语时是介词，否则就是副词。

例：Let's go on. (副词)

What subject will you speak on? (介词, what subject 是它的宾语)

Marx gave some advice on how to learn a foreign language.

(介词, 不定式词组 how to learn a foreign language 是它的宾语。)

Turn on the radio, please. (副词)

Comrade Wang carried on a long conversation with his friends. (副词)

注意 turn on 或 carry on 都是短语动词 (phrasal verbs) 由动词 + 副词(或介词)构成，表示一个概念，作用和一个单独的动词差不多。

如 make out = understand 等。

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

... made London the base 是主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补语(名词)的句型。

可用名词作宾补的动词有: call, name, elect, choose, make, think, find, consider, appoint, leave 等。

例: We called him Mr. Know-all.

我们都叫他万事通。

They have made Tom captain of the football team.

他们让汤姆当了足球队长。

We shall name the ship Dong Fang Hong.

我们将命名这只船为东方红号。

We found her just the right person for the job.

我们发现她是做这项工作最适合的人。

That year his mother died, leaving him an orphan.

那年她的母亲死了,使他成了孤儿。

除了名词能作宾语的补语外,还有以下几种词类:

例: We must make the room clean.

我们必须把这间房间打扫干净。(形容词)

A force is needed to make a body move.

物体运动需要力。(不定式)

You have to make yourself understood.

你得使人听懂你的话。(过去分词)

He put all things in good order.

他把一切东西放得整整齐齐。(介词词组)

When we got there, we found him already up.

我们到那的时候,发现他已经起床了!(副词)

I found him working at the desk.

我看见她在书桌边工作。(现在分词)

上述句型中常用动词除 make 外,还有 have, let, get, consider, find 等。

4. When he got to England ...

get to England = reach England, 如果地点是一般名词, 应该加定冠词 the, 例如: get to the exhibition, 如果接地点副词, 则不用介词 to, 如 get there, get home.

5. He started working hard to improve it.

动词 start 和 begin 等后面可接动名词或动词不定式作宾语。working hard to improve it 是动名词短语作 started 的宾语。例:

We started working on it in 1971.

我们是 1971 年开始做这项工作的。

Suddenly it started to rain. 突然下起雨来了。

Before long he began to write articles in English for an American newspaper.

不久他便开始用英文给美国一家报纸写文章了。

The factory began making machine parts in 1980.

这家工厂八〇年开始制造机器零件。

6. But he went on to explain that ...

注意 go on to do sth. 和 go on doing sth. 的意思略有不同, 请比较以下二例:

例: He went on to read Lesson Three.

接着读第三课。(读完第二课再读第三课)

He went on reading Lesson Three.

继续读第三课。(继续原来读第三课的动作)

本文 ... went on to explain that ... 是在 Marx wrote back telling Engels that ... 之后,接着“解释的”,所以用 went on to explain ... 此外, go on 是“继续下去”的意思。

例: “Go on! Go on!” she said. “Tell me everything that happened”.

她说:“说下去! 说下去! 告诉我发生的一切。”

Let's go on with the work.

让我们继续再干下去。

7. Marx kept on studying English and using it until he had mastered it. (... until ... 表示“到……为止”)

例: I waited for him until five o'clock.

我等他到五点钟。

... not ... until ... 表示“直到……才……”。

例: He did not go to bed until he had finished his homework.

他做完功课才睡觉。

8. ..., he mustn't always be translating everything into his own.

his own 中的 own 是名词,相当于 his own language.

例: This book is his own = This is his own book.

own 也可作形容词。例: his own book 中的 own. (自己的)

III. 单项练习

1. 用 go on, go on with 填空:

- 1) Although I was very tired, I still ____ working.
- 2) Please ____ your work.
- 3) I asked him to stop and have a rest, but he still ____ reading.
- 4) After he had explained the rules, he ____ to give us many examples.
- 5) Father said mother had gone to the hospital, and ____ to say that Grandmother was coming to take care of us.

2. 改错: (把错的地方划出来, 在括号中写出正确的词)

- 1) I hope I am able to finish my homework before eight this evening. ()
- 2) If we hurry, we are able to get there in time()
- 3) He has waited quite sometime for you. Can you see him? ()
- 4) I'll speak to him about it some time. ()
- 5) He will come sometimes next week. ()
- 6) I'd like to hear him speak some time. ()

3. 按照句型汉译英:

- 1) Marx went to England and made London the base for his revolutionary work.
 - (1) 请告诉我什么事使你这样高兴?
 - (2) 李明的父亲要把他培养成医生。
- 2) Marx found it important to study the situation

in Russia.

(1) 我认为按时完成作业是可能的。

(2) 你认为把这些单词都记住是困难的吗?

3) He started working hard to improve it.

(1) 我是去年开始学做飞机模型的。(model plane)

(2) 天暗下来,接着就下起雨来。

IV. 参考试题

1. 改错: (在错的词下面划线,把正确的词写在括号中)

1) Comrade Li will come to see me long before.

()

2) Before liberation my father stayed in Beijing for sometimes. ()

3) When Marx arrived to England, he found that his English was too limited. ()

4) After he had finished his lessons, he went on watching TV. ()

5) He studied English so hard that he could be able to speak it fluently. ()

6) Columbus (哥伦布) kept on to sail (航行) until he saw land. ()

7) In the 1870's, when Marx was already in his fifties, he found it important studying the situation in Russia, so he began to learn Russian. ()

8) I felt such tired that I went to bed early last night. ()

9) I think it is not right to do things like that.

()

2. 汉译英

- 1) 我的老师教我如何提高英语水平。
- 2) 我放假期间曾去看过李明。
- 3) 他学了五年英语,接着又自学日语了。
- 4) 我们应该保持教室整洁。
- 5) 你认为掌握一门外国语是困难的吗?
- 6) 没有见到他之前,我早就听说过他了。

答案

- III. 1. 1) went on 2) go on with 3) went on
4) went on 5) went on

2. 1) am — shall be able to
2) are able to — will be able to
3) sometime — some time
4) some time — sometime
5) sometimes — sometime
6) some time — sometime

3. 1) (1) Please tell me what has made you so happy.
(2) Li Ming's father wanted to make him a doctor.
2) (1) I thought it possible to finish my home-work in time.
(2) Do you think it difficult to learn all these new words by heart?
3) (1) I began learning to make model planes last year.
(2) It became dark and soon started raining.

- IV. 1. 1) long before — before long
2) for sometimes — for some time
3) arrived to — arrived in
4) watching — to watch
5) could be able — was able
6) to sail — sailing
7) studying — to study
8) such—so
9) think ... not right—don't think ... right
2. 1) My teacher taught me how to improve my English.
2) I went to see Li Ming sometime during the vacation.
3) He learned English for five years, and then he went on to teach himself Japanese.
4) We should keep our classroom clean and tidy.
5) Do you think it difficult to master a foreign language?
6) I heard about him long before I saw him.

Lesson Two

The Blind Men

and the Elephant

I. 主要语言点

1. once upon a time 2. hear of ...
3. so that 4. the sense of touch
5. happen to do sth. 6. take (catch, get) hold of
7. He's more like a spear than anything else.
8. How blind you are! 9. It's very clear that ...
10. It takes sb. to do sth.
11. at last 12. Neither is he like a fan.
13. quarrel about sth. with sb.
14. agree with ... 15. look like
16. make mistakes 17. It's ... who (that) ...

II. 课文补充解释

1. hear of (about) 听到, 听人说起过

例: Have you ever heard of Lincoln?

你曾听说过林肯吗?

We often hear about such things.

我们经常听说这样的事情。

比较: hear 后面直接跟名(代)词, 或名(代)词加不带 to 的不定式, 表示“直接听见”。

We heard a knock at the door.

我们听见有人敲门。

例: I heard him say so.

我听见他是这样说的。

hear 后面接宾语或宾语从句,表示听说,得知的意思。

例: Have you heard the news? 你听说这个消息了吗?

I hear that he has gone abroad.

我听说他已去国外。

hear from 接到...的信(或电报等)

例: I haven't heard from him for a long time.

我有好久没接到他的来信了。

2. nearby 有三种词性: 副词(附近); 形容词(附近的); 介词(在...附近)。

(1) 副词 例: There is a post-office nearby.

附近有个邮局。

(2) 形容词 例: We often play football matches with nearby schools.

我们经常与附近的学校进行足球比赛。

(3) 介词 例: A new hospital will be built nearby the village.

在这村子附近要建一所新医院。

课文中, ... went to the road nearby ..., nearby 为形容词, 作形容词用时, 放在被形容的名词前后均可。

如 a nearby village; a village nearby

3. ... so that ... 以至于..., 这样...

可引出两种类型的状语从句: 目的或结果状语从句。

例: We got up early that morning so that we could

catch the train. (表示目的)

那天早晨我们起得很早,以便能赶上火车。

He didn't plan his time well enough, so that he failed to finish the work in time. (表示结果)

他没有计划好时间,结果没按时完成这项工作。

有时以上类型的状语从句可用连接词“that”引出。

例: What has happened that you all look so excited?

发生了什么事使你们都显得这样兴奋?

比较: so ... (后接形容词或副词) that ..., 或 such ... (后接名词) that ... 这么...以致..., 引出结果状语从句。

例: The little boy was so interested in the story that he read it again. 这小男孩对这故事如此地感兴趣,以至于他把它又读了一遍。

They left in such a hurry that they forgot to turn off the light. 他们走得匆忙,都忘了关灯。

4. the sense of touch 触觉

用 the sense of ... 可构成多种短语。

指五种感觉,除触觉外,还有: the sense of sight 视觉; the sense of smell 嗅觉; the sense of taste 味觉; the sense of hearing 听觉。

5. happen to do ... 同义词组: chance to do ... 碰巧...

例: I happened to be out when he called.

他来看我时,我恰巧出去了。

It so happened that I was on the spot when the accident occurred. 巧得很,事故发生时我正在场。

6. else 可与不定代词或疑问代词和副词连用,放在它们的后面,表示“其它”的意思。