

高中英语

80

只需80学时
能获80学分

策划：洪川
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PDG

SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL ENGLISH PASS

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前 言

做一个小实验,就可以体会出本书设计的苦心,观察到它的效果:

下面这些词是按字母顺序排列的:

并、读、多、耳、口、手、说、听、外语、写、学、眼、要、用

能很快记住它们吗? 不能。

再将它们按意义、用法排列如下:

学、要、听、说、读、写、用,

耳、口、眼、手、外语,

并、多

与前一种方法比较,好记一些了。很多英语学习辅导读物,就是用类似方法编写的。但这种方法仍有缺点,它并没有给出词的用例,语义也不连贯,即使记住了,也不一定会用。

还是那些词,我们将它们构成用法正确、语义连贯的句子:

学外语要耳口眼手并用,多听多说多读多写。

现在,只要读两遍,就牢牢记住了,还掌握了词的使用法。

上面是汉语的例子,但对英语同样适用。本书就是按照最后一种方法,把教学大纲中要求高中学生掌

握的全部高中英语词汇编入 20 篇情节生动、语义贯通、题材多样的短文,使学生通过熟读、背诵这些短文,迅速记住生词语的意义和用法,进而造句作文。只花八十来个小时,就能得到八十分以上的成绩,pass 大大小小的考试。

教师、学生可以用此书辅助教学。不懂外语的家长,也可以通过让学生默写课文,对照检查,提高孩子的英语水平。

本书根据高中课本中生词语出现的先后次序编写,由 20 个单元组成。每一单元除正文外,还包括单词与习惯用语、注释、参考译文三部分。单词与习惯用语部分均为大纲要求掌握的词语。注释部分对课本中有关的语法及词汇知识进行了详尽的讲解和适度的扩展。参考译文力求忠实于原文,以便学生参照阅读。书中还配有复习题四套,覆盖相应部分讲述的内容。最后,我们还根据全国高考统考题型,编写了四套模拟试题,并附有答案。书末还附有词汇索引,以便读者迅速查找单词与短语的意义与用法。

本书由洪川提出编写方案,尤五力、刘国枝主编。参加编写工作的还有刘和森、张长甫、张欣、夏妮、刘鸿杰、徐进等同志。美籍专家 Jerry Wilmsen 审校了正文部分,我们谨致以谢意。

编者

1993 年 6 月

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1. SAVE OR WASTE?

Charlie has kept on studying German and has improved himself greatly. He has left his homeland and now lives in a roadside hotel near an airport in Germany.

Yesterday when going shopping, Charlie happened to pass a three-storey bookshop. He entered the bottom floor. Some people were interested in Marx's revolutionary works, others in books about world and civil political situations. But Charlie found a grammar book which said it could help people make rapid progress and even master German idioms in limited time. He realized that perhaps he could translate it into his native language in the future. So he bought it.

After that Charlie went into another shop and placed an order for a ten-speed bicycle. Then he uncovered a box and picked out a wireless telephone. He turned it on. The light flashed. However, it appeared that there was something wrong with the speaker and the sensor. He turned it off. The storekeeper, who was standing by, said: "You should buy it. Its price is very low. You can save much money." "It sounds reasonable," answered Charlie, "but after all I don't want to pay more bills when having it repaired."

I. 单词与习惯用语

save [seiv] vt. 储蓄; 贮存; 节省

waste [weist] vt. & vi. 浪费 adj. 废旧的, 无用的 n.
废物, 废料; 垃圾; 污水

Charlie ['tʃɑ:li] 查利(男名)

keep on doing something 继续做某事; 反复做某事

study ['stʌdi] vt. 学习; 研究; 仔细观察; 仔细考虑

improve [im'pru:v] vt. 提高; 改善 vi. 改善; 增加

greatly ['greitli] adv. 大大地; 非常

homeland ['həumlænd] n. 祖国

roadside ['rəudsaid] adj. 路边的 n. 路边

hotel [həu'tel] n. 旅馆

airport ['eəpɔ:t] n. 飞机场; 航空站

Germany ['dʒə:məni] n. 德国

happen ['hæpən] vi. 碰巧; 发生

pass [pɑ:s] vt. & vi. 经过; 超过

pass by 经过, 路过

stor(e)y ['stɔ:ri] n. (房屋的) 一层

bottom ['bɒtəm] n. 底部; 末端

Marx [mɑ:ks] 马克思

revolutionary [revə'lʊ:ʃnəri] adj. 革命的 n. 革命者

works [wɜ:ks] n. 著作, 作品; 工厂

civil ['sivil] adj. 国内的

political [pə'litikəl] adj. 政治的

situation [ˈsitʃuˈeɪʃən] n. 形势;情况;位置
 grammar [ˈgræmə] n. 语法
 rapid [ˈræpɪd] adj. 快的;迅速的
 progress [ˈprəʊɡres] n. 进步;进展
 make progress 取得进步
 master [ˈmɑːstə] vt. 精通;掌握
 idiom [ˈɪdiəm] n. 成语,习惯用语
 limit [ˈlɪmɪt] vt. 限制,限定
 limited [ˈlɪmɪtɪd] adj. 有限的
 realize [ˈrɪəlaɪz] vt. 认识到;实现
 translate [trænsˈleɪt] vt. 翻译
 translate...into... 把……译成……
 native [ˈneɪtɪv] adj. 本国的,本土的
 one's native language 本国语,本族语;母语
 future [ˈfjuːtʃə] n. 将来,未来
 in (the) future 将来;今后
 order [ˈɔːdə] n. 定货;定货单
 place an order 订购(货物)
 speed [spiːd] n. 速度
 ten-speed bicycle 十速自行车
 uncover [ʌnˈkʌvə] vt. & vi. 打开,揭开……的盖子;移
 去……的覆盖物
 pick out 拣出,选出
 wire [ˈwaɪə] n. (金属)线;电线

wireless [ˈwaɪəlɪs] adj. 无线的, 无线电的
 wireless telephone 无线电话
 flash [flæʃ] vi. (灯光、火焰等)一闪, 闪亮 vt. 使闪亮
 however [haʊˈevə] conj. 然而, 可是; 仍然
 appear [əˈpiə] vi. 好像; 显得; 出现
 speaker [ˈspi:kə] n. 扬声器
 sensor [ˈsensə] n. 传感器; 灵敏元件
 turn off 关(电灯、收音机等)
 storekeeper [ˈstɔ:ki:pə] n. (美)零售店店主; 仓库管理
 员
 stand by 站在旁边; 和……站在一边
 price [praɪs] n. 价格; 代价
 reasonable [ˈri:znəbl] adj. 有道理的; 合情合理的
 after all 毕竟; 终究; 别忘了
 bill [bɪl] n. 钞票, 纸币; 账单; 清单

II. 注释

1. Charlie has kept on studying German. 查利一直在坚持学德语。

keep on doing something 意为“坚持做某事”, “反复做某事”。

e. g. He kept on telling the same story. 他反复讲同一个故事。

Tom keeps on smoking though he is ill. 汤姆虽然

病了,可仍继续抽烟。

keep on 表示“继续”。

e. g. Let's keep on till we finish the work. 我们继续干吧,直到把工作做完。

They were very tired, but they kept on. 他们很累了,可仍然继续干着。

2. ...Charlie happened to pass a three-storey bookshop. 查理碰巧经过一家三层楼的书店。

表示“某人碰巧做某事”,可用 somebody happens to do something 和 it (so) happens that somebody does something 这两种同义结构。

e. g. I happened to meet an old friend this morning.

It (so) happened that I met an old friend this morning.

今天上午我碰巧遇见一位老朋友。

I happened to have no money with me.

It happened that I had no money with me.

我碰巧身上没带钱。

happen 还可以表示“发生”。“发生在某人身上”为 happen to somebody。

e. g. What has happened? 发生了什么事?

If anything happens to him, what shall I do? 如果他发生什么事情,我该怎么办?

3. Some people were interested in Marx's revolutionary

works, others in books about world and civil political situations. 有些人对马克思的革命著作感兴趣, 还有些人则对有关世界和国内政治形势的书籍感兴趣。在这个句子中, 后一部分省略了谓语动词 were interested, 其完整句子为: others were interested in books about world and civil political situations.

III. 参考译文

是节省还是浪费?

查利一直在坚持学德语, 并已得到很大提高。他离开了自己的祖国, 现在住在德国一个机场附近的一家路边旅店里。

昨天上街买东西时, 查利碰巧经过一家三层楼的书店。他进了一楼。有些人对马克思的革命著作感兴趣, 还有些人则对有关世界和国内政治形势的书籍感兴趣。不过查利看到一本语法书, 书中说它可以帮助人们在有限的时间内取得迅速的进步, 甚至精通德语的惯用法。查利意识到他或许可以在将来把它翻译成自己的母语。因此, 他买下了这本书。

随后, 查利走进另一家商店, 订购了一辆十速自行车。接着, 他打开一只盒子, 取出一台无线电话。他将电话打开。灯亮了一下。可扬声器和灵敏元件似乎都有毛病。他关上了电话。站在一旁的商店店主说: “你应该把它买下来。它价格低, 你可以省许多钱。”

“听起来有道理，”查利答道，“可毕竟我不想在修理它时花更多钱。”

2. A DREAM

One day, a woman in Washington, D. C. asked her mother the address of a doctor in order that she could have a medical examination. She said to her mother, "My husband stays indoors and quarrels with me now and then. Yesterday he forced me to get back a visionphone for him. When I refused to do this silly act, he grasped my wrist firmly and pushed me aside in such a cruel and tough way that he hurt my jaws and shoulder bone. He is doing harm to my health. Besides, he called me a stupid woman." But her mother said, "I agree with him."

The following day the woman gave her mother a phone call again. She said: "Last night I dreamed that we were in a house facing the shore. There were shallow water and a fence round our house. A stranger was lapping poison sprayed from his trunk-like nose. He had two tusks as sharp as spears. He had my husband's face, but was more like an animal with long forelegs and short hind legs. The scene is still within my memory. That's really a foolish dream, isn't it?" "Good heavens! You're mistaken," her mother declared, "it's not a dream at all. It's reality!"

I. 单词与习惯用语

Washington, D. C. = Washington ['wəʃɪntən], District
['distrikt] of Columbia [kə' lʌmbiə]
哥伦比亚特区华盛顿(即美国首都
华盛顿)

address [ə' dres] n. 住址, 通讯处

in order that 为了

examine [ɪg' zæmɪn] vt. 检查; 诊察

examination [ɪgzæmɪ' neɪʃən] n. 检查; 考试

medical examination 体格检查

indoors ['ɪn' dɔːz] adv. 在屋里; 进入室内

quarrel ['kwɒrəl] [quarrel(ɪ)ed; quarrel(ɪ)ing] vi. 争吵

now and then 不时, 时而

force [fɔːs] vt. 强迫, 迫使

get back 取回; 回来

visionphone ['vɪʒən'fəʊn] n. 电视电话

silly ['sɪli] adj. 傻的; 糊涂的

act [ækt] n. 行为, 动作 vi. 行动; 做; 做事 vt. 扮演(角
色)

grasp [grɑːsp] vt. 抓住; 领会; (对知识等的)掌握, 了解

wrist [rɪst] n. 手腕

firm [fɜːm] adj. 牢固的; 稳固的; 坚决的

firmly ['fɜːmli] adv. 紧紧地; 坚定地; 牢固地

aside [ə' saɪd] adv. 在/到/向旁边

push...aside... 把.....推到一边