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高一英语手册

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Unit 1 The summer holidays

单元重点

是有用意义高数据恢复。《李玉歌歌》、《李玉郎使》等。京员

- 2 词语 as a result in one's opinion go away introduce find out go on doing sth. have sb. doing sth.
- 3 交际用语
 Nice meeting/to meet you.
 I must be off/leaving now.
 Give one's regards/best wishes/love to…
 What/How about…?

Lesson '

I Dialogues

Dialogue 1

1 译文

两个学生在学期开始时第一次相遇。 比尔: 你好,我是比尔。你叫什么名字? 哈利: 哈利。

比尔:去年你在哪个学校读书?

哈利:中心学校。

比尔:是吗? 我的朋友鲍勃·怀特也在那个学校读书。你认得他吗?

哈利: 当然认得。我们在一个班。

比尔:哦,时间不早了,我得走了。见到你真高兴。

哈利:见到你真高兴。再见。

2 注释

(1) So was my friend Bob White.

我的朋友鲍勃·怀特也在那个学校读书。

句中 so 是副词,作"也是如此"解,用来承接上文,以避免不必要的重复,表示某人也有前面所述的情况。本句承接上面所说的话:(I was at) Centre School. 因此,本句的意思是:

My friend Bob White was also at Centre School.

又如:

Tom: Jack was in Beijing last winter.

杰克去年冬天在北京。

Bob. Really? So was I. (=I was also in Beijing last winter.)

是吗?我去年冬天也在北京呀。

用。o来承接上文以避免重复时,要注意以下两点:

△把 so 放在句首,并把主语和谓语倒装。

B在 so 后的动词(助动词、连系动词或情态动词)要同上句中的动词一致。例如:

Jack is good at singing. So is Bob. - The same and the sa

杰克很会唱歌,鲍勃也会(唱)。

Jack loves singing, and so does Bob.

杰克爱唱歌,鲍勃也爱(唱歌)。

Jack can sing Chinese folk songs, and so can Bob. 杰克能唱中国民歌,鲍勃也能。

(2) Sure. (=Certainly, I know him.) 当然认得。

本句中的 sure 是副词,相当于 surely,用来回答问题,作"肯定地"(certainly),"当然"(of course)解。sure 的这种用法被认为是美国英语的用法,在英国英语中常用 certainly。例如:

"Will you come tonight?"—"Sure/Surely/Certainly."

"你今天晚上来好吗?"——"好的。"

"May/I use your knife?"—"Sure/Surely/Certainly."

"可以借用你的刀子吗?"——"当然可以。"

"Are you all right?"—"Sure/Surely/Certainly.'

"你还好吗?"——"还好。"

(3) I must be off now. (=It's time for me to go now.)
我得走了。

这是朋友相会后表示告别时的用语,含有"我该走了"的意思。在这个句子的前面加上"I'm afraid…"或"I think…",则显得更加客气些。类似的表达还有:

I must be going/leaving now.

I'm afraid I must be going/leaving now.

I think I must be going/leaving now.

(4) Nice to meet you. /Nice meeting you. (= It's nice to see you.)

见到你真高兴。

这是初次见面时的客套话,表示"高兴见到你"的意思。类似的表达还有:

原。简。则

Glad to meet/see you. (=I'm glad to meet/see you.)

Pleased to meet/see you. (= I'm pleased to meet/see you.)

Dialogue 2

1 译文

在学期开始的第一天,两位朋友在学校相遇。

简:那边那个男孩是谁呀?

周兰:是唐林。来吧,我来给你作介绍。

简:好吧。

周兰:唐林,我给你介绍我的同学简。

唐林: 你好。

简:你好。

2 注释

(1) Come on

作"来吧"解,含有鼓励对方"不要犹豫,不要拖延"的意思。 例如:

Come on Joe, or we'll be late.

乔,快来吧(别拖了),不然就会迟到了。

Sing us just one song, Jane, come on.

来吧,简,就唱一首歌。

Come on, Bill, you can tell me. I won't tell anybody. 比尔, 你快告诉我。我不会告诉别人的。

(2) I'll introduce you.

我来给你作介绍。

introduce 是及物动词,作"介绍"解,常用于"introduce sb. to sb."结构(把某人介绍给某人)。introduce 可以用来介绍别人,也可以用来介绍自己。除介绍姓名外,还可以介绍其

No 196 3.

身份、职务、同介绍人的关系等。例如:

Let me introduce Mr Harry Brown, our teacher of English.

请允许我介绍哈利·布朗先生,我们的英语老师。

The chairman introduced the speaker to the audience.

主席把演讲人介绍给听众。

I'd like to introduce (to you) our team leader Mr John
Grant. He comes from Britain.

我想向诸位介绍我们的队长约翰·格兰特先生,他是英国

Hed Kyoy to Transato A Try Saw Trait wow ob ran W

First, allow me to introduce myself: (My name is) Tang Lin, monitor of Class Three, host of the English evening. 首先,请允许我作自我介绍,我叫唐林,三班的班长,英语晚会的主持人。

在非正式的场合下,双方经过介绍后,相互说一声 "Hello/Hi!"就可以了。在比较正式的场合下,可以说 "Nice/Glad to meet you."(很高兴见到你。)或"Happy to know you."(很高兴认识你。)或者互致问候"How do you do?"(你好。)

I Oral practice

1 本部分"口头练习"(Oral Practice) 要求谈论的话题是 About the holidays,通过列出的五个问题引起交谈,并且进行转述,最后可以就下列问题作连续发言: What did you do in the summer holidays? (暑假里你做了些什么?)

2 Did you stay at home or did you go away? 你呆在家里还是外出了呢? go away 作"外出"、"离开"解。如果说"离开(某处)",则用 go away from (some place)来表达。例如:

Wait here. Don't go away.

在这儿等着,别走开了。 是是国际 医阴道 医阴道

Bob isn't here; he went away this morning.

鲍勃不在这儿,他上午就离开了。

George went away from home when he was twelve. 乔治 12 岁就离家了。

3 What was the nicest part of your holiday in your opinion? (= What do you think was the nicest part of your holiday?)你认为假期哪段时间过得最好?

介词短语"in one's opinion/in the opinion of sb."作"据(某人)看来"、"依(某人的)意见"解(according to what a person thinks about something)。例如:

In her opinion, nothing is better than reading at home. 她认为,没有什么比在家里读书更好的了。

In my opinion, the time when I was travelling in Beijing was the nicest part of my holiday.

依我看,我在北京旅游的那段时间是假期过得最好的一段(时间)。

In the opinion of the teacher, what we did was all wrong. 据老师看来,我们所做的一切都错了。

Lesson 2

I Reading

LETTER TO A PEN FRIEND

1 译文

你身体好吧。我很好,只是很疲劳。现在正是暑假,我在农场帮我爸爸干活。八月是这里最热的月份。这是每年收割稻谷的季节,我每天都是从天亮干到天黑。有时,天黑了,我们还借助拖拉机的灯光干个不停。在美国南部,我们种植稻谷,但是北方比较冷,人们种植小麦。我们农场有许多机器。虽然农场很大,但爸爸只请了两个人为他工作。不过,在收割期间,他就多雇佣一些人。

我的弟弟照管菜园。这里夏天不常下雨,所以我们就得给菜园浇水。每天晚上,我们从井里抽水,经过水槽流入菜地。

大部分星期六的晚上都有晚会,即使是收割时节也是如此。我们在露天的篝火上烤肉,真太有意思了!美国人吃很多肉——照我看,吃得太多了。我有些朋友喜欢喝啤酒。我不喝,因为晚会散了我还得开车回家。

你在来信中问及时区问题。美国有五个不同的时区。我 所在的州比北京晚14个小时。中国有多少个时区呢?

好,我得睡觉去,只得搁笔了。请代向你的父母问好。 致以最好的祝愿。

查理。(1922) 內容器

原法员、罗特尔文献、国立内古军、第199×年8月15日

2 注释平下量等即 某件產業基型各差 addado 萬中自

英文书信通常由下列五个部分组成:

A信头(Heading) ov vlid begged 数以前的支机数型

信头包括写信人地址和写信日期,通常写在信笺的右

上角。在比较熟识的朋友之间的通信,写信人的地址常可略去。本课的信头就只写了写信日期,而没有写信人的地址。 日期通常有下列两种写法:

- (a)月、日、年:如 August 15,199 __
 - (b)日、月、年:如 15th August,199_

地址的写法通常是由小到大,如:门牌号、街道名、市(县)名、省名、国名(邮政编码通常写在城市名之后)。这同中文书信的地址写法完全相反。地址可以写 1-3 行,日期写在地址的下方(见信笺格式)。

B称呼(Salutation)

称呼指写信人对收信人的称呼,如本课中的 Dear Xiaojun,写在信头的下方和信笺的左边。称呼一般用 Dear …或 My dear … 开头,称呼后一般用逗号。

C正文(Body)

这是书信的主体部分,即写信人要表达的内容。正文要求文字通顺,层次分明,表意清楚。可以手书,也可以打字。 D结束语(Complimentary Close)

它是书信结尾的恭维话,相当于中文书信最后的"祝好"、"致礼"之类的话语。本课书信中的"Best wishes"(致以最好的祝愿)就是结束语。

E签名(Signature)

签名通常写在结束语下方的中间偏右的位置,如本课信中的 Charlie。签名应是亲笔书写,即使是打字机打出的信件,最后仍需亲笔签名。在签名的上方可根据写信人和收写人的关系写上 Sincerely yours/Yours sincerely(用于平辈或朋友之间),或 Respectfully yours/Yours respectfully (用于对长辈或对上级)。

	DEFENDANT CONTRACTOR
(位班及各州人和宣)	123, Zhongshan Road,
	Wuchang, Wuhan 430060
	Hubei, China and Diederi
	August 30,199
Johnson van og datelig	Self-of the Mr. Charles
Dear Charlie,(称呼)	234 Main St
2020年2月2日	YXX. VuodiA
A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF	The base ow U.S. A. sub-
are different in your part o	dates againt est toe total (x)
	China
(1) 养神经、凉、后间常能名词形	E文)
引起的从旬或不定式短语等	
	他认在写得。正在大小戏楼
	Read the text and und out
	罗华的连进。文明最后规则与国
Post sister (休東海)	
Best wishes,(结束语)	vere quae or hands called
	类记得我有史密斯先定职生
	Yours sincerely,
1. 不足這几日外與獨自6	Li Xiaojun(签名)

If you want to do the job well, you must first of all find

stamp

Li Xiaojun

123, Zhongshan Road, Wuchang, Wuhan 430060 Hubei, China

(写信人姓名及地址)

Mr. Charlie Johnson 234 Main Street, Albany,NY 507689 U.S.A.

(2) Find out the things which are different in your part of China.

find out 作"找出"、"了解"、"弄清楚"解,后面常跟名词或 代词,或跟连接代词或副词引起的从句或不定式短语等。 例如:

Read the text and find out the general idea.

阅读这篇课文,并弄清楚课文大意。

I remember I've got Mr. Smith's address, but I can't find it out.

我记得我有史密斯先生的地址,但是找不着了。

I must find out who broke the window.

我一定得弄清楚是谁把玻璃打破的。

If you want to do the job well, you must first of all, find out how to do it.

如果你想把工作做好,你得首先了解如何来做它。

37) 0 × 2024

find out 还可以作"发现"、"发觉"解,多指经过探索或观察而发现无形的或隐藏的事物。例如:

Mary was angry when Jane found out her secret. 当简发现玛丽的秘密时,玛丽生气了。

(3) Sometimes we go on working after dark by the lights of our tractors.

有时,天黑了,我们还借助拖拉机的灯光继续干活。

入句中 go on working 是"继续不停地劳动"的意思。注意 "go on doing sth."这个结构作"继续(干某事)"或"连续不断地(干某事)"(continue doing sth.)解。例如:

Farmers went on harvesting from dawn until dark.

农夫们从早到晚不停地收割庄稼。

Boys and girls went on singing and dancing all night.
男孩和女孩整夜不停地唱歌跳舞。

When I entered his room, Mike went on writing and didn't lift his head.

我走进迈克的房间时,他继续在写作,头也不抬起来。

B句中的 by the lights 是介词短语,其中的 by 作"借助"、"凭藉"、"通过"解,说明某种手段或方式,by 后常跟名词或动词的-ing 形式。例如:

All kinds of farmwork were done by hand.

一切农活过去都是靠人工来做。

You shouldn't judge a person only by appearance.

你不应该只凭外表来判断一个人。

They water the vegetable garden by pumping.
他们用抽水的办法来浇菜园。

(4) Although the farm is large, my Dad has only two men

working for him.

虽然农场很大,但我爸爸只请了两个人为他工作。

"have sb. doing sth."结构作"请/让/派某人作某事"解, 其中的 have 不是"具有"的意思,而作"请/让/派"解。例如:

Mrs Green will have you doing all the housework. 格林太太将派你做全部的家务劳动。

His words had them all laughing.

他的话使得他们大家笑了起来。

Mr White will have us all speaking English in our English class.

怀特先生将会要我们大家在英语课上全都说英语。

(5) It doesn't often rain in the summer. As a result, we have to water the vegetable garden.

这里的夏天不常下雨,因此,我们就得给菜园浇水。 as a result 作"(由于·····的)结果"、"因此"解,常用来承接 上文,表示因果关系。例如:

He had drunk too much beer. As a result, he died from a car accident. (= As he had drunk too much beer, he died from a car accident.)

他喝酒过量,所以他死于车祸。

She hadn't worked hard at her English. As a result, she didn't pass the English examination. (= As she hadn't worked hard at her English, she didn't pass her English examination.)

她学英语不努力,结果英语考试不及格。

There has been no rain for a month. As a result, the crops
• 12 •

are dying. (= As there has been no rain for a month, the crops are dying.)

一个月没有下雨,庄稼都快死了。

as a result 后还可以跟 of 短语,构成短语介词 as a result of …,表示"由于……的结果"。例如:

As a result of the fire, we stopped working for two months.

由于这场大火,我们停工了两个月。

All the students were late as a result of the show. 由于这场大雪,全体学生都迟到了。

(6) Americans eat a lot of meat—too much in my opinion. 美国人吃很多肉——照我看,吃得太多了。

N too much in my opinion 是补充说明上文的,意即:"I think they eat too much meat."

关于 in one's opinion 的用法,参见 Lesson 1 中的 Oral practice 注释(3)。

B句中的 a lot of (=many/much)作"许多"、"好些"解,后跟可数名词或不可数名词。lots of 和 a lot of 同义,本句中的 a lot of meat=lots of meat=much meat。例如:

Jenny has a lot of friends in the school.

珍妮在学校有许多朋友。

There are a lot of things I must do today.

今天我有许多事情要做。

Mother bought a lot of food—too much in my opinion. 妈妈买了好多食品——我看是买得太多了。

(7) There are five different time areas in the States. 美国有5个不同的时区。 time area(时区)又叫 time zone,是指某一标准时适用的地区范围。即按经度把全球分成 24 个区——中区、东 1—11区、西 1—11区及 12区。

美国所处的地理位置是西四区至西八区之间,正好是5个不同的时区。

(8) How many different time areas do you have in China? 中国有多少时区?

从理论上说,中国有5个不同的时区,因为中国的地理位置处于东九区至东五区之间。但是中国的标准时间只有一个,即"北京时间",也就是北京所在的东八区的区时。因此,对于这个问题,可以这样回答:从理论上说,中国有5个时区,但是实际上,标准时间只有一个,即"北京时间"。(Theoretically speaking, there are 5 time areas in China, but actually there's only one standard time, i.e., Beijing time.)

Lesson 3

I Oral practice

这部分有九个间接疑问句(即用疑问词引导的宾语从句),如 ··· Where they live 等。练习要求把这九个间接疑问句变成特殊疑问句或一般疑问句。注意:(1)以括号中的疑问词或助动词开头来提问;(2)主语和谓语要倒装;(3)利用适当的助动词。例如:

... Where they live -> Where do they live?

... Which school they were at last year > Which school were they at last year?