

人教版全日制高中新教科书

English — Chinese

# 英语课文 英汉对照 译注

SENIOR SCHOOL

● 主编：沈启智

高中一年级

(上)

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B



世界图书出版公司

# 英语课文译注

高中一年级（上）

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## 前言

# 学

习和掌握一门外语是对 21 世纪公民的基本要求之一,特别是中国申奥成功以及加入 WTO 后,更是急需外语人才。从现实意义上讲,英语是跨入大学大门的必考学科。义务教育阶段“使学生掌握一定的语言基本知识和基本技能,建立初步的语感,获得初步运用英语的能力,为真实交际打下基础”是教学大纲提出的教学目的之一。

从平常的教学中我们了解到一些学生在学习中的难处,学生渴望有一本校系统的综合译注方面的书籍。为了帮助广大中学生进行科学、系统地学习,扫除学习过程中的障碍,提高英语知识水平,我们参照现行的国家教育部初、高中最新教学大纲,以人民教育出版社最新英语教材为依据,编写了“英语课文译注丛书”。

本套丛书按照学期分册分单元编写,每单元包括如下四个部分:

- 一、课文参考译文;
- 二、课文重难点注释;
- 三、基础知识训练;
- 四、练习册参考答案;

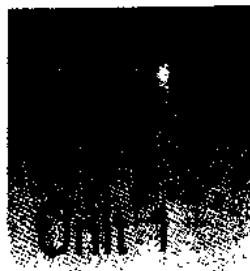
如果你在理解课文时遇到困难或你想超前自学课文,这套丛书为你提供了对课文每个句子的比较准确的翻译,以及每个单元复习要点的英汉对译;如果你对课文的重难点把握不住或模糊不清,本丛书对课文的重难点进行了比较系统的归纳和总结,对词、词组、习惯用语以及语法进行了详细的讲解并配了大量的例句,例句简洁易懂,帮你扫清了平常学习中的障碍,使你用较少的时间得到较大的收效;为了巩固所学知识,让所学知识得到运用,本丛书配了适当的基础知识训练题,所编写的题目紧扣课文的重难点、句型、语法等。丛书还对课后练习册附有答案。丛书集教材、教参、练习册为一体,是一套能使学生真正达到系统掌握所学课文目的、提高英语知识能力的教辅丛书。

英语课文译注  
高中一年级(上)

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# 第一单元



## The summer holidays

### 暑假

#### 课文参考译文



#### Lesson 1 第 1 课

##### 1 Dialogues 对话

1. *Two students meet for the first time at the beginning of term.*

两个学生在学期开始时初次见面。

BILL: Hello, I'm Bill. What's your name?

比尔: 你好, 我叫比尔。你叫什么名字?

HARRY: Harry.

哈里: 哈里。

BILL: Which school were you at last year?

比尔: 你去年在哪所学校上学?

HARRY: Center School.

哈里: 中心学校。

BILL: Really? So was my friend Bob White. Do you know him?

比尔: 真的? 我的朋友鲍勃·怀特也在中心学校。你认识他吗?

HARRY: Sure. We were in the same class.

哈里: 当然认识。我们同班。

BILL: Well, it's getting late. I must be off now. Nice to meet you.

比尔: 好啦, 时候不早了。现在我得走了。见到你很高兴。

HARRY: Nice meeting you. Bye-bye.



哈里： 见到你我也很高兴。再见。

2. *Two friends meet at school on the first day of term.*

两个朋友新学期的第一天在学校见面。

JANE: Who's that boy over there?

珍妮： 那边的那个男孩是谁？

ZHOU LAN: That's Tang Lin. Come on. I'll introduce you.

周兰： 那是唐林。 过来。 我来给你介绍一下。

JANE: All right.

珍妮： 好的。

ZHOU LAN: Tang Lin, I want to introduce my friend Jane.

周兰： 唐林， 我想向你介绍一下我的朋友珍妮。

TANG LIN: Hello.

唐林： 你好。

JANE: Hi.

珍妮： 你好。

2 Oral practice 口头练习

Ask your partner questions about the holidays.

问你的伙伴关于假期的一些问题。

1. Did you stay at home or did you go away?

你是呆在家里还是外出(度假)?

2. Which places did you go to?

你去了哪些地方?

3. What interesting things did you do?

你做了什么有趣的事?

4. Did you play any games? Which games?

你做游戏了吗? 哪些游戏?

5. What was the nicest part of your holiday in your opinion?

依你看,你的假期哪段时间过得最好?

Turn to another partner, tell him or her what your first partner did in  
换另外一个伙伴, 告诉他或她你第一个伙伴假期都做了什么。  
the holidays.





## Lesson 2 第2课

### Reading 阅读

Charlie and Li Xiaojun are pen friends. Charlie lives in the USA.

查里和李小军是笔友。

查里住在美国。

Here is part of his letter to Li Xiaojun about his summer vacation.

这是他写给李小军的信的一部分,信中谈到他的暑假情况。

Read the letter fast to get a general idea. Find out the things which are

请快速阅读,看懂大意。

看看跟你在中国的情况有

different in your part of China.

什么不同。

### LETTER TO A PEN FRIEND

#### 致笔友的信

August 15, 199 \_\_

199 \_\_年8月15日

Dear Xiaojun,

亲爱的小军:

I hope you are very well. I'm fine, but tired. Right now it is the summer

希望你一切都好!

我身体很好,但很累。眼下正是暑假期间,

vacation and I'm helping my Dad on the farm. August is the hottest

我帮爸爸在农场干活。

8月是我们这里最热的

month here. It is the time of year for the rice harvest, so every day I work

1个月。

这是一年中收割稻谷的时间,

因此,我每天从早

from dawn until dark. Sometimes we go on working after dark by the

到晚地劳动。

有时候,我们在天黑以后还要借助拖拉机的

lights of our tractors. We grow rice in the south of the States, but in the

灯光继续干活。

在美国的南方我们种植稻谷,

而在比较

north where it is colder they grow wheat. We have a lot of machines on

寒冷的北方人们种植小麦。

我们的农场里有许多机器。

the farm. Although the farm is large, my Dad had only two men working



农场虽然很大，可我爸爸却只雇了两个人为他干活。  
for him. But he employs more men for the harvest.

但是在收割庄稼时，他就多雇用一些人。

My brother takes care of the vegetable garden. It doesn't often rain  
我哥哥负责照料菜园。这儿夏天不常下雨。  
in the summer here. As a result, we have to water the vegetable garden.  
因此我们不得不给菜地浇水。

Every evening we pump water from a well. It then runs along channels to  
每天晚上我们从水井中抽水。水就沿着渠道流往菜园的各种  
different parts of the garden.  
个部分。

Most Saturday evenings there is a party, even at harvest time. We  
大多数星期六的晚上有聚会，即使在收获季节也是如此。我们  
cook meat on an open fire outside. It's great! Americans eat a lot of  
在室外的篝火上烤肉吃。真是太棒了！美国人爱吃肉，  
meat—too much in my opinion. Some of my friends drink beer. I don't,  
照我看吃得太多了。我的一些朋友还喝啤酒。我不喝，  
because I have to drive home after the party.  
因为晚会以后我还得开车回家。

In your letter you asked about the time in different areas of the  
你的来信中问到美国不同地区的时间问题。  
States. There are five different time areas in the States. In my state we  
在美国有5个不同的时区。我们州的时间  
are fourteen hours behind Beijing time. How many different time areas  
比北京时间晚14个小时。在中国你们有多少个时区呢？  
do you have in China?

Well, I must stop and get some sleep. Please give my regards to your  
好了，我该停笔去睡觉了。请代我问候你的父母亲。  
parents.



祝好!

Charlie

查理

## Lesson 3 第3课

### 1 Oral practice 口头练习

Ask your partners:

问你的伙伴:

—where they live (Where ...?)

他们住在哪里(……在哪里……?)

—which school they were at last year (Which ...?)

他们去年在哪所学校读书(……哪一所……?)

—where they went for their holidays (Where ...?)

他们到哪里度的假(……在哪里……?)

—if they saw any good films (Did ...?)

他们是否看了一些好电影(……吗?)

—if they bought any new books (Did ...?)

他们是否买了一些新书(……吗?)

—what they were doing at this time last week (What ...?)

上星期这个时候他们在做什么(……什么?)

—if they are taking computer studies this term (Are ...?)

他们是否打算这学期学习电脑(……吗?)

—what they are going to do next Sunday (What ...?)

他们下星期天打算做什么(……什么?)

—what they are doing after school today (What ...?)

他们今天放学后要做什么(……什么?)

### 2 Dialogue 对话

Read this dialogue between two friends, Steve and Jane.

朗读史蒂夫和珍妮这两个朋友之间的对话。

STEVE: Hello, Jane. How was your summer vacation?

史蒂夫: 你好, 珍妮。你暑假过得如何?

JANE: It was great, thanks. What about you?

珍妮: 很好, 谢谢。你呢?

STEVE: I had a good holiday, thanks. I'll tell you everything next time.

史蒂夫: 我假期过得很愉快, 谢谢。下次我要把一切告诉你。

JANE: By the way, Bob sends his best wishes.

珍妮: 顺便说一句, 鲍勃向你衷心致意。

STEVE: Oh, that's nice of him. Well, I must be leaving now.

史蒂夫: 哦, 他太好了。好了, 我得马上走了。

JANE: I must go too. See you soon. Bye.

珍妮: 我也得马上走了。回头见。再见。

STEVE: See you. Bye-bye.

史蒂夫: 回头见。再见。

### 3 Practice 练习

Practice these expressions in pairs.

两个人一起练习这些习惯用语。

A: Give my love to your sister.

向你姐姐转达我对她的爱。

B: Of course.

没问题。

A: Bill sends his best wishes/love.

比尔表达了他最好的祝愿/爱。

B: Oh, that's nice of him.

啊, 他太好了。

## Lesson 4 第4课

### 2 Word study 词汇学习

history	P.E.	physics	chemistry	biology	maths
历史	体育	物理	化学	生物	数学
computer studies	Chinese	English	geography		
电脑学习	中文	英语	地理		



Pairwork: Talk about your school subjects in pairs like this:

双人练习: 两人一组依照下列句式谈论学校的课程:

I'm not very good at .... I'm quite good at ....

我不太擅长……

我非常擅长……

I enjoy ....

I don't know much about ....

我喜欢……

我对……知道得不多。

I prefer ... to ....

I'm interested in ..., but I don't like ....

我宁愿……而不……

我对……感兴趣, 但我不喜欢……

We're doing ... this term.

We don't do ... / in this school / this year / .

我们这学期打算做……

在这所学校今年我们不做……

Now it's your turn!

现在轮到你了。

### CHECKPOINT 1

#### 复习要点 1

#### Grammar 语法

Revision of question forms in different tenses

复习不同时态的问句形式

Who is that boy over there?

那边的那个男孩是谁?

What do you know about Bob White?

你了解鲍勃·怀特什么?

Which school did he go to last year?

他去年上哪所学校?

Which school does he go to now?

他现在在哪所学校就读?

Which subject is he going to study this term?

这学期他准备学哪一门学科?

What was he doing at this time last week?

上周这个时候他正在做什么?

How many Chinese words has he learnt?

他学了多少个汉字?



### Useful expressions 有用的表达法

Nice meeting you. as a result in one's opinion go away

很高兴见到你。 结果 依照某人的观点 走开

I must be off/leaving now. give one's regards/best wishes/love to...

现在我必须离开了。 向……致意

## 课文重难点注释



### 1. Two students meet for the first time at the beginning of term.

(1) meet 在这里意为“遇见,碰见,相逢”。例如:

I met my old friend, Ron, on my way home from school.

在从学校回家的路上,我碰到了我的老朋友容。

(2) for the first time 意为“第一次”。例如:

I saw such an interesting film for the first time.

我第一次看到如此有趣的电影。

(3) at the beginning of ... 意为“在……之初”,“在……开始时”。例如:

I received a letter from Li Lei at the beginning of this month.

这个月初我收到了李雷的一封信。

### 2. I must be off now.

be off 在这里意为“离开,出发”。例如:

My brother was off to Beijing this morning.

我的哥哥今天早上去北京了。

### 3. What was the nicest part of your holiday in your opinion?

in your opinion 意为“在你看来”,英语里 in one's opinion 或 in the opinion of sb. 意为“在某人看来,依某人意见”。例如:

In my opinion this is not a very good book.

就在我看来这不是一本非常好的书。

### 4. Find out the things which are different in your part of China.

(1) find out 意为“弄清楚,查明”。例如:

Can you go and find out when the train to Beijing leaves?



你能去查明去北京的火车什么时候发车吗?

(2) which are different in your part of China 在句中是个定语从句,用来修饰 the things.

### 5. I hope you are very well.

(1) 句中的 well 是形容词,意为“身体好的,身体健康的”。例如:

I don't feel very well.

我感到不舒服。

(2) hope 与 wish 的区别:

hope 一般指可以达到的“希望”,常组成 hope to do sth. 或 hope + that 从句结构,也可以用于 hope for + 名词结构中,但不能用于 hope sb. to do 结构中。例如:

I hope to come to your city again.

我希望再来你们的城市。

I hope that you can succeed in the match.

我希望你们能在这次比赛中获胜。

She is hoping for her son's early marriage.

她希望她的儿子能早点结婚。

wish 意为“想,希望”,与 hope 可通用,即可用于 wish to do sth.; wish for sth. 除此之外, wish 还能用于 wish sb. to do sth., 或 wish + 宾语 + 宾补的结构中。特别注意 wish 后接 that 引导的宾语从句时 wish 指难以实现的希望,所以, wish 引导的宾语从句中常用虚拟语气。例如:

I wish to meet you again.

我希望再见到你。

I wish for a new car.

我希望得到一辆新车。

I wish you a happy New Year.

祝你新年快乐!

I wish that I were as young as you.

我希望我和你一样年轻。

### 6. Sometimes we go on working after dark by the lights of our tractors.

(1) go on doing sth. 意为“继续做……”,指继续做原来的事,而 go on to do sth. 也意为“继续做……”,但指做完甲事继续做乙事。例如:



Go on to do your homework after reading the English book.

读完英语以后继续做你的家庭作业。

He went on working without taking a rest.

他一直工作,没有停下来过。

(2)by 在这里意为“由,靠,用,通过”,表示方法、手段。

**7. Although the farm is large, my Dad has only two men working for him.**

(1)句中 although 意为“尽管,虽然”,和 though 用法一样。英语里

(a)though和 but 不能同时用在一个句子里。例如:

Although/Though the boy is only five, he can recite many poems.

尽管那男孩只有 5 岁,但他能背诵许多诗。

(2)has only two men working ... 的 has 是使役动词,意为“让,叫”。其常用于下列结构中:

a. have sb. / sth. do ...

b. have sb. / sth. doing ...

c. have sb. / sth. done

例如:

I had Mrs Gao do the cooking for me.

我让高太太为我做饭。

The landlord has the farmers working from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

那地主让农民们从早上 8 点工作到晚上 8 点。

I had my bike repaired.

我请人把我的自行车修了。

**8. As a result, we have to water the vegetable garden.**

as a result 在句中意为“因此,结果”。例如:

I studied very hard. As a result, I got the first place in the exams.

我非常用功地学习,结果考了第一名。

**9. Well, I must stop and get some sleep. Please give my regards to your parents.**

give one's regards to sb. 意为“向某人问候/致意”。例如:

Please give my regards to your family.

请代我向你的全家人致意。

**10. By the way, Bob sends his best wishes.**

(1)by the way 意为“顺便说一句”。





(2) send one's best wishes to sb. 意为“向某人致以良好的祝愿”。例如:

Can you send my best wishes to you all?

你能够代我向你们所有的人致以良好的祝愿吗?

### 11. Well, I must be leaving now.

情态动词后可以接动词的进行时构成谓语。例如:

They must be waiting for us. Let's hurry.

他们一定在等着我们,快点吧。

They can't be using this room now.

他们现在不可能在用这房子。

## 基础知识训练



### I. 选择填空:

- ( ) 1. Please stop \_\_\_\_\_. I have very important things to tell you.  
A. talking      B. to talk      C. talked      D. talks
- ( ) 2. —Li Lei fell down when he was having a relay race.  
—Yes. But he went on \_\_\_\_\_ after getting up.  
A. to run      B. ran      C. running      D. with run
- ( ) 3. —My brother is good at swimming.  
—\_\_\_\_\_. I think I can swim better than he.  
A. So can I      B. So I am      C. So am I      D. Nor am I
- ( ) 4. I am so weak. I \_\_\_\_\_ that I were as strong as you.  
A. hope      B. want      C. need      D. wish
- ( ) 5. I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. watching TV; listening to the radio  
B. watching TV; to listen to the radio  
C. to watch TV; to listen to the radio  
D. to watch TV; listening to the radio
- ( ) 6. If it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, I will go with you.  
A. won't rain      B. isn't rain  
C. doesn't rain      D. won't be rainy
- ( ) 7. He studied very hard. \_\_\_\_\_, he caught up with his classmates.