

张祥麟 编著

高中英语读写指导



English

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前 言

实践出真知。高中同学和自学英语的青年同志，如欲迅速提高英语水平，使考试成绩优异，平时必须大量实践。只有通过反复实践，教材中的语汇、语法才能深刻领会，运用自如。编者以为语言实践应以词组句型和语法规律为主。为此，本书除采取逐课习用的方式外，每一课书从学至用，均安排四个相同的项目，即一、“词组例释”。各词组系编者从高中英语第一、二册各课课文中精心摘出，又条条加以例释。34课书共摘出词组 474 条。二、“熟记材料”。系课文里较难而有用的词句，择要译出，供读者记忆。三、“重点词语用法”的练习。系对各词组及语言点的实际运用。为了突出重点，则采取了填充的方式。四、系统语法练习。即各课的语法练习项目，共安排30项，供读者做全面系统的练习。

对于“词组例释”和“熟记材料”，读者如能在钻研领会中下些熟读、熟记的功夫，则掌握课文语句的困难，定能排除。对于两类练习，读者如能边写作边推敲，不断小结遣词造句的规律，则英语写作这一关也不难初步突破。此本书所致力者也——为读写排难。

读者做每一项语法练习时，请先翻开英语课本，看一下该项语法的说明部分，待初步掌握其概念后再来做题。以动词不定式为例，首先应根据课本，结合例句，弄清不定式的构成、时态、语态、各种功能和用法等，然后再做本书的不

定式习题，效果才会更好些。

本书选材，既从普及着眼，又兼顾提高的要求，所以一般题中杂以难题。读者做题如遇到疑难，可参阅附录一“练习参考答案”。

本书在内容上力求精要，编排上也力求简明、醒目。但编者水平有限，不足之处，请读者批评指正。

编 者

1983年于北京

·城市现代化管理研究论丛·

第一辑

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Book One

Lesson One

词 组 例 释

1. go on to do sth. 接着又做某事 (换了项目)

Let's go on to do some exercises.

2. in fact (in actual fact) 事实上

He doesn't mind, in fact, he's very pleased.

3. Keep on doing sth. 坚持继续做某事

Although he was ill in bed, he kept on studying English.

4. in the 1870's 在十九世纪七十年代

In the 1870's, Marx was already in his fifties.

5. in one's fifties 五十几岁

Her father was in poor health in his fifties.

6. give advice 提出建议或劝告

My sister often gives advice to me.

7. before long 不久

Before long, he became a model worker.

8. never mind 没关系

Never mind, next time I'm sure you can do better.

9. be forced to do sth. 被迫做某事

He was forced to work long hours.

熟 记 材 料

the Civil War in France 法兰西内战

base for one's revolutionary work 革命工作基地

one's native language 本国语

consult dictionary 查字典

练习 1 (重点词语用法)

完成下列句子:

1) He _____ (出生于) in Beijing in 1948.

2) The capitalist _____ (迫使他做) hard work.

3) I hope I can see you _____ (不久).

4) He said he was fine, _____ (事实上) he was badly ill.

5) It was so hot last night _____ (以致不能入睡).

6) It was _____ (那么可笑的一个故事) that we couldn't help laughing.

7) Though it was raining heavily, they _____ (继续劳动).

8) We shall _____ (接着学习) the participle, as we have finished studying the infinitive last time.

9) _____ (没关系). you needn't go for it. I shan't want it.

10) Instead of listening to the teacher, they _____ (老是说话) .

11) The clock struck twelve, but he _____ (坚持继续做作业).

12) He _____ (才能睡觉) until he had finished the article.

13) Living _____ (在二十世纪八十年代) we should work for our country's modernization.

14) His grandfather is _____ (九十几岁了), but he is still in good health.

15) She is _____ (够幸运的) to have such a good teacher.

16) I _____ (和她不够熟识) to ask her for help.

17) They _____ (提出了好的建议) on our work.

18) To overfulfil our task, we should _____ (征求他的建议).

19) We _____ (听了他的劝告) and, as a result, we succeeded.

20) I failed in that exam, because I didn't _____ (按他的建议去做).

21) We have _____ (足够的座位) for everyone.

练习 2 (语法: 名词)

A. 给出下列名词的复数:

baby, branch, tax, brush, roof, tooth, photo, mass,
theory, gas, holiday, life, month, potato, policeman,
knife, foot, sheep, Chinese, radio, woman doctor

B. 译成英语:

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1) 约翰的兄弟 | 2) 教师们的办公室 |
| 3) 儿童读物 | 4) 小王和小李的房间 |
| 5) 其他某人的杯子 | 6) 我叔叔的家 |
| 7) 今天的作业 | 8) 半小时的步行 |
| 9) 马腿 | 10) 桌子腿 |
| 11) 我嫂嫂的裙子 | 12) 十分钟的休息 |
| 13) 在药房 | 14) 五杯奶 |
| 15) 三张纸 | 16) 两件工作 |
| 17) 一个好消息 | 18) 一个十岁的女孩 |
| 19) 两份考题 | 20) 父亲的一个朋友 |
| 21) 总司令的命令 | 22) 人民大会堂 |

Lesson Two

词 组 例 释

10. once upon a time 从前

Once upon a time, there was an old man who had three sons.

11. happen to (= chance to) do sth. 碰巧……

She happened to be at home when I called.

12. take (get, catch) hold of 抓住

The fifth blind man took hold of one of the elephant's ears.

13. close round 合臂抱拢

They closed round the big tree to measure it.

14. all day (long) 整天

His mother is busy all day long.

15. by the roadside 在路旁

Let's sit by the roadside to have a rest.

16. agree with sb. 同某人意见一致, 赞成某人意见

The blind men couldn't agree with one another.

[比较: I can't agree to his suggestion.]

17. act just as foolishly 同样愚蠢地行事

He acted just as foolishly as I in those days.

18. make a mistake 出错, 犯错误

Write carefully, or you'll make mistakes.

熟 记 材 料

hear of 听说

pass by 走过

have a look 看一看

sense of touch (hearing) 触(听)觉

be mistaken 弄错

go forward 行进

(not) at all 根本(不), 全然(不)

pull the nuts from the fire 火中取栗

be flattered by sb. 被人奉承

练习 3 (重点词语用法)

完成下列句子:

1) _____ (从前) there lived a famous chess player Qiu by name (姓秋的棋手).

2) I have never _____ (听说过) such a person.

3) He _____ (从我身边走过) just now without a word.

4) Several children _____ (跑过去了).

5) Let me _____ (看一下) today's newspaper.

- 6) A lot of time _____ (已经过去了) since then.
- 7) You _____ (弄错); my name is Tom.
- 8) She _____ (碰巧找到了) his address.
- 9) _____ (哪一种) factory did you visit yesterday?
- 10) "_____ (抓住) my hand." he said to the boy in water.
- 11) _____ does your friend _____ (什么样子)?
- 12) Before the exam they reviewed their lessons _____ (整天).
- 13) So long as the enemy _____ (向前移动), we'll bomb their rear.
- 14) Sorry, I can't _____ (同意你的意见).
- 15) The children _____ (站在路边的) were afraid to cross the street.
- 16) Think and write carefully, and _____ (尽量少出错误) in your exercises.
- 17) Did he _____ (同意) your plan?
- 18) My father doesn't like _____ (别人奉承).
19. She doesn't seem to be interested in maths _____ (全然).
20. _____ (朝前走) and you'll catch sight of the post office.