

高中代用课本

ENGLISH

英 语

第一册

人民教育出版社

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## 编辑说明

本册课本编入课文二十篇,供高中一年级全学年使用。课本注意选用了一九七九年高考复习大纲英语常用词汇表所列的词汇,并包括复习大纲中规定的基础语法项目的一些主要内容。

本书每课包括课文、生词和短语、课文注释、语法和练习等项,书末附有总词汇表和不规则动词表。

为了适应各地不同的教学情况,词汇注释力求详尽,练习也较多,练习中还包含了一些课文中不易安排但又属于复习大纲常用词汇表范围内的词。

## Contents

Lesson 1	Matter .....	1
	<i>Grammar</i> : Kinds of Verbs .....	5
	Can May Must .....	6
Lesson 2	A Phone Conversation .....	11
	<i>Grammar</i> : The Future Indefinite Tense .....	16
Lesson 3	The Monkey and the Crocodile .....	20
	<i>Grammar</i> : The Past Indefinite Tense .....	25
Lesson 4	The Sun .....	31
	<i>Grammar</i> : The Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives (I) .....	36
Lesson 5	London and New York .....	42
	<i>Grammar</i> : The Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives (II) .....	47
	The Degrees of Comparison of Adverbs .....	48
Lesson 6	Mary Is Late Again (I) .....	53
	<i>Grammar</i> : "Will" and "To be going to" .....	57
Lesson 7	Mary Is Late Again (II) .....	62
	<i>Grammar</i> : The Past Continuous Tense .....	67
Lesson 8	A Question of Pronunciation .....	71
	<i>Grammar</i> : Members of the Sentence (I) .....	75
Lesson 9	Nathan Hale .....	82
	<i>Grammar</i> : Members of the Sentence (II) .....	88
	The Object Clause .....	89

	The Predicative Clause .....	89
Lesson 10	The Air Around Us .....	95
	<i>Grammar: The Adverbial Clause</i> .....	99
Lesson 11	Where Did Americans Come From? .....	104
	<i>Grammar: The Present Perfect Tense (I)</i> ...	109
Lesson 12	Farmers and Farming in the U. S. ....	116
	<i>Grammar: The Present Perfect Tense (II)</i> ...	120
Lesson 13	Dustmen on Strike .....	127
Lesson 14	The Moon .....	136
Lesson 15	Labour and Man .....	143
Lesson 16	The Blind Men and the Elephant .....	151
Lesson 17	Look Carefully and Learn .....	161
	<i>Grammar: The Attributive Clause (I)</i> ....	164
Lesson 18	Thomas Edison, the Inventor (I) .....	172
	<i>Grammar: The Attributive Clause (II)</i> ....	175
Lesson 19	Thomas Edison, the Inventor (II) .....	182
Lesson 20	Abraham Lincoln .....	190
	Vocabulary .....	201
	Irregular Verbs .....	228

## Lesson One

### Matter

The world is made of matter. Everything in the world is matter. Iron is a kind of matter. So are water and air. Matter is in constant motion and constant change.

Matter has weight and volume. It may be invisible. Air, for example, is invisible. We cannot see air, but we can hear or feel its flow when there is a wind. Wind is air in motion.

All matter is in one of the three states. It may be in the state of a gas, a liquid or a solid. A solid has definite shape and definite volume. A liquid has definite volume, but it has no definite shape. It may flow or take the shape of its container. A gas changes not only in shape but also in volume. It expands and contracts easily.

Matter changes from one state to another. Air is a gas, but we can turn it into a liquid.

Water is a liquid, but we can change it into a solid. We can change it into a gas, too, but we must first heat it to its boiling-point. Matter is always changing and so is the world.

### New Words and Expressions

matter ['mætə] *n.* 物质

make [meik] (made, made) *vt.* 制造; 制定

be made of 由……构成; 由……制成

everything ['evriθiŋ] *n.* 一切事物; 事事; 每件事

iron ['aiən] *n.* 铁

kind [kaind] *n.* 种; 种类

a kind of 一种

so [səu] *adv.* 同样; 也

water ['wɔ:tə] *n.* 水

air [εə] *n.* 空气

constant ['kɒnstənt] *adj.* 不断的

motion ['məʊʃən] *n.* 运动

change [tʃeɪndʒ] *vi., vt. & n.* 变化

change ... into ... 把……变成……

weight [weɪt] *n.* 重量

volume ['vɒljum] *n.* 体积

invisible [ɪn'vɪzəbl] *adj.* 看不见的; 无形的

example [ɪg'zɑ:mpl] *n.* 例子; 例题

for example 例如



- hear [hiə] (heard [hə:d], heard) *vt. & vi.* 听见; 听说
- feel [fi:l] (felt, felt) *vt. & vi.* 感觉到
- flow [fləu] *n. & vi.* 流动
- wind [wind] *n.* 风
- state [steit] *n.* 状态; 状况
- gas [gæs] *n.* 气体
- liquid ['likwid] *n.* 液体
- solid ['solid] *n.* 固体
- definite ['definit] *adj.* 一定的
- shape [ʃeip] *n.* 形状
- take the shape of 呈……的形状
- container [kən'teinə] *n.* 容器
- not only ... but also ... 不仅……而且……
- expand [iks'pænd] *vi.* 膨胀; 扩张
- contract [kən'trækt] *vt. & vi.* 收缩
- from ... to ... 从……到……
- another [ə'nʌðə] *pron. & adj.* 另一个
- turn [tɜ:n] *vt.* 使……转变为
- turn ... into 使……变为
- into ['intu] *prep.* 成为; 转入; 到……里
- heat [hi:t] *vt.* 加热; *n.* 热
- boiling-point ['bɔilɪnpɔɪnt] *n.* 沸点

### Notes to the Text

1. The world is made of matter. 世界是由物质构成的。  
    be made of 是“用(某种原料)制成”的意思。在制成品中,原料仍看得出。如:

The bridge is made of stone.

Tables are made of wood.

如制成品中看不出原料, 则用 be made from, 如:

Paper is made from rags.

Steel is made from iron.

有些制成品很难说看得出或看不出原料, 则两种表达法都可以。如:

Steamed bread is made of (from) flour.

2. Iron is a kind of matter. So are water and air.  
(= Water and air are matter, too.) 铁是一种物质。  
水和空气也是物质。

英语中为避免与上文重复, 常用“so + be (have, do, can 等) + 主语”的句型。这种句型是倒装语序, 其中 so 代表前句中所谈的内容。又如:

1) He is interested in English.

So am I.

2) John can lift the box.

So can my brother.

3) I like swimming.

So do they.

3. Matter is in constant motion and constant change.  
物质总是在不断运动, 不断变化。

in constant motion 是介词短语作表语。介词 in 表示“在……状态中”。

4. We cannot see air, but we can hear or feel its flow when there is a wind. 我们看不见空气, 但有风时, 我们能听到或感觉到空气的流动。

以 when 引起的从句是时间状语从句。

5. A liquid has definite volume, but it has no definite shape.

液体有一定的体积,却没有一定的形状。

no = not any, 又如:

I have no time to do that. (= I haven't any time to do that.)

## Grammar

### 动词的种类

#### Kinds of Verbs

动词是表示行为或状态的词。按其词义和在句子中的作用可分为下列四类:

1. 行为动词, 又称实意动词(The Notional Verb): 是表示动作或状态的动词。词义完整, 可以单独作谓语。如: have, work, make 等。

I have a new English dictionary.

Mary decided not to be late again.

The Frenchman came from Paris.

行为动词又可分为及物动词(The Transitive Verb)和不及物动词(The Intransitive Verb), 及物动词常带宾语。

2. 连系动词(The Link Verb): 词义不完整, 必须与表语一起作谓语。最常用的连系动词是 be, 此外还有 look, turn, feel, get, go, grow, become, appear, seem, remain 等。

These are science books.

The teacher looks very happy.

Mary's face went red.

3. 助动词 (The Auxiliary Verb): 本身没有词义, 不能单独作谓语, 只能和行为动词一起构成否定式、疑问式以及其它语法形式。常用的助动词有 be, do, have, will等。

She is reading now.

Do you remember what I told you last time?

The dictionary did not tell him how to pronounce the word.

The bell has gone.

4. 情态动词 (The Modal Verb): 本身虽有词义, 但不完整, 不能单独作谓语, 只能和行为动词或连系动词一起构成谓语, 表示说话人的情态和意愿, 没有人称和数的变化。常用的情态动词有 can, may, must, would, should 等。

We can change water into a solid.

You must do it carefully.

### 情态动词 Can May Must

#### 1. can 的用法

- 1) 表示“能, 会”。例如:

Air is a gas, but we can turn it into a liquid.

We cannot see air, but we can hear or feel its flow when there is a wind.

- 2) 表示“可以”。在口语中, can 可以代替 may 表示“允许”。例如:

Can I use your pen?

Of course, you can.

## 2. may 的用法

- 1) 表示“可以”或“请求对方允许”。回答带“may”的问句时，否定式常用 *must not* (*mustn't*), 表示“不可以”。

例如:

You may have a rest now.

May I take this book?

Yes, you may.

No, you *mustn't*.

- 2) 表示“可能”。例如:

Matter may be invisible.

He is ill. He may not come tomorrow.

## 3. must 的用法

- 1) 表示“必须”，“应该”。例如:

We must first light the lamp.

You *mustn't* do that.

回答带“*must*”的问句时，否定式常用 *need not* (*needn't*), 表示“不必”。例如:

Must I be home before supper?

Yes, you *must*.

No, you *needn't*.

- 2) 表示一种揣测，只用在肯定句中。例如:

You *must* be hungry after the long walk.

It *must* be very late now.

## Exercises

### I. Fill in the blanks with *can*, *may* or *must*:

1. A: Can you swim?  
B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_.
2. A: \_\_\_\_ she drive a bus?  
B: No, she can't, but she \_\_\_\_ drive a car.
3. A: May I watch TV after supper?  
B: Yes, you \_\_\_\_.
4. A: \_\_\_\_ we go out and play now?  
B: No, you mustn't.
5. A: Must I be home before eight o'clock?  
B: Yes, you \_\_\_\_.
6. A: \_\_\_\_ he clean the room before class?  
B: No, he needn't. He \_\_\_\_ do it after class.

II. Make the following sentences interrogative, then negative:

Model: He goes in for sports. →

Does he go in for sports?

He doesn't go in for sports.

1. She likes to play basket-ball.
2. They must do that.
3. Li Hong is doing his lessons.
4. You know how old he is.
5. She can draw well.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Do you know anything about matter?
2. There are different kinds of matter about us, aren't there? Name some of them.
3. How many forms of matter are there in the

world?

4. Does a solid have definite shape and definite volume? What about a liquid? And a gas?
5. Can the form of matter be changed? Give an example.

IV. Put the following into English:

1. 世界是由物质构成的。世界上的一切物质都有重量和体积。
2. 水是一种物质,空气和铁也是物质。
3. 水是液体。我们可以把它变成气体。
4. 物质处于不断的运动和变化中,是不是?
5. 空气是看不见的,但有风时,我们能感觉到它的运动。
6. 气体容易膨胀和收缩,它没有一定的形状和体积。

V. Read out the following words and give the Chinese for them:

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| A. build — builder | drive — driver      |
| fight — fighter    | write — writer      |
| read — reader      | dance — dancer      |
| lead — leader      | act — actor         |
| rob — robber 抢劫 夺取 | visit — visitor     |
| sing — singer      | beg — beggar 乞求, 讨饭 |
| B. boiling-point   | dining-room         |
| looking-glass      | sleeping-car        |

VI. Read the following:

A: Excuse me, may I borrow your bike?

B: Certainly. Here's the key. Where are you going, may I ask?

**A:** I'm going to the bookstore to get the new English-Chinese dictionary. I hear there may be a few copies left.

**B:** Is that so? Can you get a copy for me?

**A:** I'll try. Well, I must be off now. See you later.

**B:** See you later.



## Lesson Two

### A Phone Conversation

(Brr, Brr, Brr! Mrs. Brown picks up the phone after the third ring.)

Mrs. Brown: Hello.

Mrs. Harris: Good morning, Pat. Can you hear me?

Mrs. Brown: Yes, it's so nice to hear your voice. How are you, Mother?

Mrs. Harris: Dad and I are both fine, thank you. And how are the children?

Mrs. Brown: Oh, they're very well.

Mrs. Harris: Listen, dear, I'm calling to invite the children to spend the weekend with us on the farm. The weather is beautiful out here now. I'm sure they'll have a wonderful time.

Mrs. Brown: Oh, Mother, that's very kind of you, but three children will be too much work for you.