跟我学

高一英语(上)

单词学习・词组用法・同义词辨析

句型讲解・课文译文・练习与答案

吴正纲 江惠萍 邹惠玲 王镜宇

FOLLOW ME



民出版社

跟我学

高一英语

江惠萍 吴正纲 邹惠玲 王镜宇编著

起基型学院图书馆 蔽 书 章

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跟我学高一英语

(上册)

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Unit 1 The summer holidays

Lessons 1-4

第1-4课

单词学习

Harry ['hæri] 哈里 [Henry 的昵称] (男名) Bob [bob] 鲍勃 (男名)

introduce [,intrə'dju:s] vt. 介绍

I introduced myself to them. 我向他们作了自我介绍。

I introduced my father to the teacher. 我将父亲介绍给老师。

Let me introduce myself (to you). 让我作一下自我介绍。

She was to be introduced as Jennies daughter.

她将作为珍妮的女儿介绍给大家。

His works began to be introduced in China forty years ago. 他的作品是 40 年前介绍给中国读者的。

oral ['ɔ:rəl] adj. 口述的; 口头上的 an oral examination 口试

An oral agreement is not enough; we must write it down.

They are going to have an oral test in English.

他们要进行英语口试。

She gave an oral report. 她作了口头汇报。 has [known] language and state of the state of t

【同】spoken 【对称词】written was a land as a land a land

practice ['præktis] n. 练习; 实践

Practice makes perfect. (谚) 熟能生巧。

She can't speak English well because of lack of practice.

因为缺少练习她英语说得不好。

He put the idea into practice. 他把那想法付诸实践。

~ practical adj. 实际的,实用的

~ practise v, (使)练习; 实践

partner ['po:tna] n. 搭档,合作者

They are bridge partners. 他们是打桥牌的搭档。

My sister was the partner of my walks. 我妹妹常陪伴我散步。

The business is owned by three partners.

这家商号为三个人合伙所有。

a dancing partner 舞伴

opinion [əˈpinjən] n. 看法; 见解

In my opinion, he will lose the race. 依我看,他这次比赛会输。 He asked my opinion of the picture. 他征求我对那幅画的意见。

We have the highest opinion of her. 我们对她的评价极高。

Charlie ['tʃɑ:li] 查利 (男名)

vacation [vəˈkeifən] n. 假期; 休假

The school is closed during the vacation. 学校假期里不上课。

Our school has a spring vacation each year.

每年我们学校有一次春假。

She has gone to Italy on vacation. 她已去意大利度假。

Tom is on vacation this week. 汤姆本星期休假。

【辨析】vacation 一般是美国用语,休假在家或外出旅行都可以。holiday 一般是英国用语。如:

In this job you get two weeks' vacation/holiday a year.

做这种工作每年有两周休假。

general ['dʒənərəl] adj. 大体的;笼统的

a general idea 大意 a general plan 大概的计划 and a final

In general your plan is good. 你的计划总的看来是好的。

The teacher gave us only general instructions.

老师只给我们作了笼统的指导。

She referred to her trip in a general way. 她泛泛地谈到了她的旅行。

dawn [do:n] n. 黎明; 拂晓 Man and many white amount seemed see.

The enemy began to attack at dawn. 敌军在拂晓时开始进攻。

He works from dawn until dark. 他从早工作到晚。

We must start at dawn. 我们必须天一亮就动身。

Railways in Britain belong to the state. 英国的铁路是国有的。

France is a European state. 法国是一个欧洲国家。

In America, the law varies from state to state.

在美国州与州之间的法律不同。

Hawaii is a state of the States. 夏威夷是美国的一个州。

wheat 「wi:t] n. 小麦

We expect a fine crop of wheat. 我们期望小麦丰收。

The farmers are getting in wheat. 农民们在收割小麦。

employ [im'ploi] vt. 雇佣 and trans the state of all on any way!

The firm employs fifty people. 那家公司雇了 50 个职员。

This factory has employed six hundred workers.

这家工厂雇用了 600 名工人。

My younger sister has been employed by a company.

我妹妹已被一家公司雇用。

The work will employ thirty men. 这工作需要雇用 30 人。

【注意】employ 的主语可以是人;也可以是某机构;也可以是某项工作。 result [rizAlt] n. 结果

The accident was the result of bad driving.

His illness is the result of over-work. 他的病是工作过度的结果。

"What was the result of the football match?" "We won 2-0." "足球比赛的结果如何?" "我们以二比 0 获胜。"

pump [pamp] vt. 用泵抽水

We need to pump water from the well. 我们需要用泵从井里抽水。
They have pumped the well dry. 他们已经抽干了井里的水。
She pumped some water from the well into the pail.
她用泵把水从井里汲到提桶里。

well [wel] n. 井 (adv. 好 adj. 健康的)

I drew water from the well. 我从井里吸水。

We get oil from oil wells. 我们从油井里获得石油。

channel ['tfænəl] n. 水渠

They made a channel to take the water off the camp site.
他们挖了一条沟把营地的水引走。

beer [bia] n. 啤酒

Many people drink cold beer on a hot day. Work of the bear of a hot day. 许多人在热天喝冷啤酒。

We had several beers. 我们喝了几瓶啤酒。

area [ˈɛəriə] n. 地区,区域

Very few people live in the desert area of the United States. 美国的沙漠地区很少有人居住。

Some areas of the town are dirty. 这个城里的一些地区很脏。
There have been a lot of new developments in the area of language teaching. 在语言教学领域有许多新发展。

regards [ri'ga:dz] n. 问候; 致意

Give my best regards to your mother. 请代我问候你的母亲。

Please give my kind regards to your parents.
请代我问候你的父母。

With kind regards. 谨致问候(用于信尾)

Steve [sti:v] 史蒂夫 (Steven 的昵称)(男名)

expression [iks'prefan] n. 表达;词句

She gave expression to her gratitude to the company.
她向这家公司表示谢意。

This poem is an expression of his joy.

这首诗表达了他的愉快心情。

That's an interesting expression. 那是一个有趣的说法。

They all shouted, "Beautiful! Excellent! Magnificent!" and other such expressions.

他们都大声说着"真漂亮! 好极了! 华丽极了!"以及诸如此类的话。physics ['fiziks] n. 物理(学)
chemistry ['kemistri] n. 化学
biology [bai'oladʒi] n. 生物(学)

geography [dʒi'ɔgrəfi] n. 地理(学)

疑难词语辨析

同义词 opinion, idea 及 view 的区别

这三个词都可以表示"看法"或"意见"的意思,有时可以互换。如: What's your opinion (idea, view)? 你的看法(意见)怎么样?

opinion 指对某件事的具体看法和意见,有"初步的","不十分肯定的"评价意味,它与坚信不疑和确知无误不同,允许有异议。如:

What is your opinion of Comrade Li? 你对李同志的看法怎么样? His opinions are usually based on facts.

他的意见通常以事实为依据。

In my opinion you are wrong. 照我的看法, 你错了。

idea ①在日常用语中应用范围较广,可泛指"主意"、"想法"、"念头"。 ②还可在庄重的学术用语中表示"观念"、"思想"。如:

You shouldn't force your ideas on other people.

你不应该将自己的意见强加于人。

"A good idea!" people said when they heard of his plan.

"好主意!"人们听了他的计划以后说。

Their first idea was that he had hidden it. 他们首先想到的是他把它藏了起来。

I had no idea that you were here. 我没想到你在这里。

It takes a long time to persuade people to accept new ideas.

说服人们接受新思想需要很长时间。

view ①侧重对特殊的、重大的或与公众关系密切的事情发表个人见解,和 opinion 相比, view 表示的 "见解"、"看法" 更为固定、全面、有系统。②view 作"意见"时,其单数形式后面接 of, 其复数形式后面接 on。如:

What's your view of the matter? 你对那件事的意见怎么样?

Have you any views on the subject yourself?

你本人对这个问题有没有什么看法?

He took a correct view of the situation. 他对形势的看法是正确的。

Different social classes hold different political views.

不同的社会阶级抱有不同的政治见解。

I agree with you in your views. 我同意你的见解(意见、看法)。

相似词语 so do I; so I do; I do so 的区别

so do I 属于 "so+do (be, have, can) +主语"结构,是倒装语序。so 相当于 in the same way (同样地), too (也) 的含义。表示同样的看法或做法时用。如:

I am here and so is Polly. 我在这里,波莉也来了(也在这里)。

"He is a worker." - "So am I."

"他是一个工人。" — "我也是一个工人。"

He is tired. And so am I. 他累了。我也累了。

I am happy. And so is she. 我很高兴。她也是。

I am doing my homework. And so are my classmates.

我正在做家庭作业。我的同学也在做。

I am going to Shanghai tomorrow. And so is Tom.

我打算明天去上海。汤姆也要去。

Tom went to the party yesterday. (And) So did I. 汤姆昨天参加了聚会。我也去了。

Tom's mother did some shopping yesterday. And so did Mary's mother. 汤姆的母亲昨天去买东西去了。玛丽的母亲也买东西去了。

He has a blue pen. And so has/does Tom.

他有一支蓝钢笔。汤姆也有。温明为四里。温到一面温泉即至

I like skating. So does he. 我喜欢滑冰。他也喜欢。

I can speak English. (and) So can my brother. 我会说英语。我弟弟也会。

找去炕头店。我和市也去。

He can sing the song. So can I. 他会唱这首歌。我也会唱。

- so I do 属于 "so+主语+do (be, have, can) 结构,是正常语序, so 的意思相当于 indeed, certainly (的确如此),对别人的话作出肯定回答时用。或对前文提及的情况给予一种强调性的肯定时。如:
 - "Are you a student?" "Yes. I am (a student)"
 - = "Are you a student?" -- "So I am."
 - "你是一个学生吗?" "是的,我是。"
 - "It is cold today." "Yes, it is (cold today)."
 - = "It is cold today." "So it is."
 - "今天很冷。" ——"是很冷。" —— "是很冷。"
 - "He is honest." "So he is." "他老实。" "的确是的。"
 - "Tom speaks French very well." "So he does."
 - "汤姆讲法语讲得好。""他的确如此。"

You say he works hard; so he does, and so do you.

你说他工作努力,他的确是这样(努力),你也同样(努力)。

"The students work very hard." "So they do."

"学生们学习很努力。" —— "他们的确如此。"

I do so 中的 so 为代词,是"如此,这样(the same)"的意思,一起构成复合动词 do so (但没有 I am so, I have so 等形式)。如:

"Yes, I think you'd better leave off." said Tom, and Alice was only too glad to do so (=to leave off).

"是的,我认为你最好离开。"汤姆说,接着艾丽丝很高兴地离开了。 I told him to come and see me the next day and he did so (=he came and saw me the next day).

我叫他第二天来看我,他第二天这样做了。

He asked me to give him a piece of paper, and I did so. 他叫我给他一张纸, 我照他的话做了。

同义词 dark 与 black 的区别 on and the all t

dark (adj. & n.) ①主要指缺乏自然光线或人工照明、光线不足而变得 黑暗无光,即那种不辨眼前事物的"黑暗(的)","昏暗(的)"。② 也可指浅黑色的物体,或人的某部位的黑色。③还可借喻人情绪的低 落、前景的暗淡或社会的黑暗。如:

It was getting dark when I got home that day.

那天,我到家时,天已黑了。

The room is too dark, I can see nothing in it.

这房间太暗了,在里面什么东西也看不见。

In the dark old society, we working people lived a dog's life.

在黑暗的旧社会,我们劳动人民过着牛马不如的生活。

dark 和 black 均可指颜色。black 相对于 white (白色的), 意为 "黑色"。dark 的反义词是 bright (明亮的), 意为 "深色的"。如:

(He has a black horse. 他有一匹黑色的马。

He wore a dark blue coat. 他穿了一件深蓝色的大衣。

dark 作名词时,是 "黑暗","暗处"之意。如:

We moved on in the dark. 我们在黑暗中继续前进。

black (adj. & n.) ①主要形容一种像墨一样黑的颜色。②用于抽象意义,可指情况(绪)很糟,程度比dark严重。如:

The room was black with smoke. 这房子被烟熏黑了。

His face is as black as coal. 他的脸黑如煤炭。

Their future looked black. 他们的前程看来十分暗淡。

(Their future looked dark. 他们前景暗淡。)

black 作名词用时,是 "黑人" 的意思。如:

They tell us black and white are equal now.

他们告诉我们现在黑人和白人平等了。

同义词 nation, country, state, land 的区别

这四个名词都有"国家"的意思。

nation 着重指人民,常译作"民族","国民"。如:

the United Nations (the U. N) 联合国

the Chinese nation 中华民族

The president made a speech on TV to the nation.

总统向全国发表了电视讲话。

The whole nation was up in arms against the invaders.

全国人民武装起来反抗入侵者。

The Japanese nation has not sprung up overnight.

日本民族并非一夜之间崛起的。

country 着重指疆土、国土、家园等地理概念,也指祖国或国籍。如:

Japan is an Asian country, 日本是亚洲国家。

Forests cover about one third of this country.

森林覆盖了这个国家约三分之一的面积。

The soldiers fought bravely for their country.

战士们为祖国英勇作战。

state 着重于政体,指政权、政府。如: a head of state 国家元首
Railways in China belong to the state. 中国的铁路属于国家。(指政府)
All that money goes to the state. 所有那笔钱归国家所有。

That country is now an independent state.

那个国家现在是一个独立国。

land 国家。文学用语。与 country 同义,有时可指国土。

They come from all lands. 他们来自各个国家。

He travelled in many lands. 他曾到许多国家旅游过。

相似词 sometime, some time, sometimes 的区别。如果是一个

sometime 是副词,表示"曾经;某时;有朝一日",常同过去时或将来时连用,表示过去或未来某一不肯定的时间。如:

It happened sometime last year. 那是去年的某一天发生的。

Will you come and see me sometime? 你哪一天能来看看我好吗? some time 是名词词组,通常表示"一段时间"。

He came again after some time. 他过了一会儿又来了。

There is some time left. 还剩一些时间。

It will take some time to read this novel.

读这本小说要费一些时间。

sometimes 是副词,表示"有时候;不时。"如:

Sometimes she is happy, sometimes she is sad.

她有时高兴,有时悲伤。

Sometimes he went to work by car and sometimes by train.

他有时坐汽车去上班,有时乘火车去。 1973年 1978年 1978年

He does it in this way sometimes. 他有时用这种方法做。

The birds sometimes sing. 这些鸟不时啼叫。

have to 和 must 的用法

①have to 和 must 都有 "必须"的意思。在一般情况下,二者可通用。 You must/have to do as you are told.

你一定要照着吩咐你的去做。

You must/have to come earlier tomorrow. 你明天必须早点来。

②must 用于一般现在时和一般将来时,其它时态用 have to 代替。换言之, must 没有时态和人称的变化, 而 have to 有时态和人称的变化。(口语中常说 have got to)。如:

| I must work tonight, 我今晚必须工作。

I had to work last night. 我昨晚必须工作。

(I (you) must do the washing now.

我(你)现在必须洗衣服。

I (you) have to do the washing now.

我(你)不得不(有必要)现在洗衣服。

He(She) has to do the washing now.

他(她)不得不现在洗衣服。

I'm afraid you will have to wait a while. 我看你得等一会儿。

③用 have to 表示客观的必要,有"不得不"之意。用 must 表示主观的必要,有"一定"之意。如:

(I have to go to the airport to see him off.

我必须到机场去为他送行。(因为他是我的上司。)

I must go to the airport to see him off.

我应该到机场去为他送行。(因为他是我的亲戚。)

(I must study English hard.

我一定要努力学习英语。(主观要求)

In order to make a living, I had to work for a boss.

为了糊口,我不得不给一个老板干活。(客观要求)。

④用于否定句,二者意思不同。must not 表示禁止,不准别人干某事,是"绝对不可"之意。don't have to 或 have not to,则语气缓和,表示"不必要"做某事。如:

You have not to do that again. 下次你不必再干了。

You must not do that again. 下次不准你再干了。

You have not to say that. 你用不着那么说。

You must not say that. 你决不可那样说。

have to 的常见的四种句型: way Trans this yellowd a read Wil

I have to go. The lift a great with oh or prior may are talk

You don't have to answer all these questions.

Does he often have to go to see the doctor?

What does she have to do?

常用词用法

behind [bi'haind] prep. & adv. and and the of small sug)!

①作介词 【 在……后面, 到……后面,

They are sitting behind a tree. 他们坐在树后面。

The cat came out from behind the door.

那猫从门后跑了出来。 The state of word liver now have to mile

E E.....晚、点艺"不明本" 并,是独的原表示块 or aved 用⑥

In our state we are fourteen hours behind Beijing in time.

New York is twelve hours behind Beijing in time.

纽约的时间比北京晚 12 小时。

I came to school behind my usual time yesterday.

昨天我到校比平时晚些。

Look behind. 看后面。

They're sitting behind. 他们坐在后面。

图 落后,晚了

Don't fall behind. 别落在后面。

He came ten minutes behind. 他晚 (迟) 到了十分钟。

【辨析】behind 与 after

这两个词作介词或作副词,都可表示"在……之后",但有些差别。

①表时间时, after 通常指"某一时间过去之后"; behind 则指"落后"或 "迟于"某一规定的标准时间,仅用于 behind time。如:

I'll take a holiday after next Tuesday. 下星期二后我要休假。

What are you going to do after four? 4 点以后你打算干什么? He was behind his usual time. 他比平时晚。

Your ideas are behind the times. 你的想法过时了。

②表示位置时,用 behind 不用 after。如:

He stood behind me. 他站在我后面。

There is a garden behind the house. 房后有一花园。

③表示顺序先后时,两者可通用。如:

Shut the door after/behind you. 请随手关门。

There was rain after/behind the wind. 风刮过后就下雨。

④run after 为 "追捕", run behind 为 "在……后面跑"。如:

The police are running after him. 警方在追捕他。

A policeman is running behind a man.

一个警察跟在一个人的后面跑。

run [ran] vi. ①跑

Did you run all the way here? 你是一路跑来的吗?
The children are running about on the sands.
孩子们在沙地上到处跑。

- ② (车辆等) 行驶; (机器) 运转

 The bus ran at 40 miles an hour. 那辆汽车以时速 40 英里行驶。

 Does your watch run well? 你的表走得好吗?
- ③流

The water from the well runs along channels to different parts of the garden. 井里的水沿着渠道流往花园的各个部分。

A river runs across the town. 一条河从镇里穿过。

【注意】run 还可作及物动词及名词。

短语词组用法

for the first time——第一次

I'll never forget the day when I was a teacher for the first time. 我永远忘不了我第一次当老师的那一天。

For the first time I understood what I was learning English for. 我第一次懂得我为什么要学习英语。

【注意】通常有定冠词 the, 间或省略。说"第二次"、"第三次"时, 可