

中学英语课程 重点提示与分析

高中一年级用

刘劲武 等编

ENGLISH
ENGLISH
ENGLISH

学苑出版社

中学英语课程 重点提示与分析

高中一年级用

刘劲武 编
李保通

学苑出版社

中学英语课程重点提示与分析 高中一年级用

学苑出版社

出版

(北京西四颁赏胡同四号)

新华书店首都发行所

印刷
发行

开本: 787×1092 1/32 印张: 5.5 字数: 123 千字

1989年3月第1版 1989年3月第1次印刷

印数 1-12,000 册

书号: ISBN 7-80060-154-4 / G · 89 定价: 2.15 元

前 言

为了帮助在校中学生学好各科基础知识，使学生对所学的知识加深理解，启发学生积极思考，我们编写了这一套《中学各科课程重点提示与分析》，它是中学在校学生的一套系列课外读物。

这套课外读物是根据国家教委全日制中学各科教学大纲和人民教育出版社新修订的教材并参考部分省市的教材而编写的。

本书按照基本课程的顺序，对书中的重点进行了深入的分析，并对疑难点做了针对性的提示，以提示、分析的方法，帮助学生加深对课程的理解，每章之后都有一定数量的思考题和答案。

本书由刘劲武、李保通编写，龚协和审定。

编 者

1988年12月

Contents (目 录)

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Lesson One | (1) |
| Lesson Two | (8) |
| Lesson Three | (19) |
| Lesson Four | (27) |
| Lesson Five | (35) |
| Revision I | (39) |
| Lesson Six | (47) |
| Lesson Seven | (56) |
| Lesson Eight | (62) |
| Lesson Nine | (71) |
| Revision II | (75) |
| Lesson Ten | (84) |
| Lesson Eleven | (92) |
| Lesson Twelve | (99) |
| Lesson Thirteen | (106) |
| Lesson Fourteen | (113) |
| Revision III | (122) |
| Lesson Fifteen | (129) |
| Lesson Sixteen | (139) |
| Lesson Seventeen | (145) |
| Lesson Eighteen | (153) |
| Revision IV | (158) |
| 单元练习答案 | (168) |

LESSON ONE

HOW MARK LEARNED FOREIGN LANGUAGES

本课语言重点提示和讲解:

1. Karl Marx was born in Germany.

卡尔·马克思生于德国。

1) born (a)

a. He was born into a worker's family.

他出生在一个工人家庭。

b. He was born Chinese, but brought up in America.

他出生为中国人，在美国长大。

c. No man is born wise.

没有人生而知之。

2. German was his native language.

德语是他的母语。

native (a) 本族的，本地的，本国的

native (n) 本地人

native language 本国语，本族语，母语

native speaker 说母语的人

Is he a native or a visitor here?

他是一个观光的人还是一个本地人？

3. When he was still a young man, he was forced to leave his homeland for political reasons.

在他还是一个青年人的时候，他就由于政治原因而被迫离开了祖国。

1) force somebody to do something:

强迫某人做某事

a. I'll never force anyone to do anything.

我决不强迫任何人去做什么事。

b. I was forced to do it.

我是被迫干的。

2) 同时要注意: make, have, get 的用法。

3) leave somewhere for somewhere:

离开某处到某处去

He'll leave Beijing for Shanghai tomorrow.

他明天将离开北京去上海。

4) for 的几种主要用法:

for 还可表示“拿、取、要、找、抓”等意思:

a. He went there for water. (取、要)

b. The police came for him last night. (找、抓)

c. He came here for his book. (取)

4. Before long he had to move on again.

不久，他又不得不搬迁。

1) move (vt.) “移动、挪动、动”

a. The John's has moved to Sudan District.

约翰家已搬到苏丹区了。

2) 本课中...he had to move on. “on” 在这里是强调“继续”迁移。“had to” 表示“不得不”。表示“受感动”一般用“be moved”，如: I was moved to tears by his story.

他的经历使我感动得流泪。

3) before long “不久” / long before “很久以前”

a. I hope to receive your letter before long.

我希望不久就会收到你的来信。

b. I knew this man long before he came here.

早在他来这里之前我就认识这个人了。

5. When he got to England,He started working hard to improve it.

他到英国之后，便开始努力学习，以便提高他的英语水平。

1) improve (vt.) “改进”，“改善”

You should improve your work.

你应该改进你的工作。

2) improvement (n.) “改进”，“进步”

a. There is great improvement in your work.

你的工作有了很大的改进。

b. You have made great improvement in your English.

你的英语有了很大的提高。

6. He made such rapid progress that before long he began to write articles for...

他进步非常快，不久他就开始给.....写文章了。

1) ...such...that... / ...so...that...

a. It is such a good book that we all like it.

这本书这么好，我们都喜欢它。

b. It is so good a book that we all like it.

这本书这么好，我们都喜欢它。

S:V(be) + { such a book
such a good book } THATS:V.....
such books

S:V(be / do) + { so good / well / 等
so quickly
so fast a car } THATS:V.....
so a book
so interesting a story

7. In fact his English in one of these articles was so good that Engels wrote him a letter and praised him for it.

事实上在他的一篇文章里，他的英文写得非常好，恩格斯还为 ~~我~~ 写过一封信赞扬了他。

在下列词组后常搭配 for, for 表示“因为”，“为了……”的原因。

a. We were praised for cleaning the classroom.

我们因为清扫教室而受到了表扬。

b. I was punished for being late.

我因为迟到而受到了惩罚。

c. He was put into prison for breaking the law.

他因违法而被关进了监狱。

d. I am so sorry for what I have done to you.

我对你所做的事使我深感遗憾。

8. Marx wrote back to say that Engels' praise had greatly encouraged him.

马克思回信告诉恩格斯说，他的表扬给予他极大的鼓

舞。

1) encourage (vt.) 鼓励、鼓舞，支持，使...有勇气。

a. He often encourages me to read more books.

他常鼓励我多看书。

b. I am much encouraged by your nice words.

您的好话使我深受鼓舞。

2) courage (n.) 勇气、胆量

a. It takes courage to do such a job.

做那种事需要有勇气。(胆量，胆识)

b. Courage alone won't help you much.

光凭胆量是无济于事的。

3) 注意 en——这个前缀含有的“使...”，“成为...”或“使...成为某种状态”的意思。

enable (vt.) sb to do sth. (使...能够)

enlarge (vt.) sth. (使...放大)

enjoy (vt) sth. (享受、欣赏、喜爱)

9. However he went on to explain that...

不过，他接着解释到...

1) go on doing sth. 不停地继续做同一件事 go on to do sth. 停下某件事继续做另一件事

a. He went on talking though no one was listening to him.

虽然没人听他讲话，可他仍继续讲下去。

b. He went on to talk about the war after he finished talking about his people.

他讲了他的人民后，又接着讲那场战争。

2) go on with sth. 仅指继续做某一件事

So much for today. We'll go on with the text tomorrow.
今天就讲这些，明天我们接着讲课文。

10. In the years that followed, Marx kept on studying English and using it.

在这之后的几年中，马克思继续学习和使用英语。

keep (on) doing sth. 继续做某事 on 起强调作用，强调继续维持某一种行为。

a. Why do you keep (on) making the same mistakes?
为什么你老是犯同样的错误呢？

b. In the city, people keep on working after dark.
在这座城市里，人们在天黑后还接着干活。

11. In the 1870's, when Marx was already in his fifties, he found it important to study the situation in Russia...

在十九世纪七十年代，马克思已经五十多岁了。他觉得研究俄国的形势很重要，于是他便开始学习俄语。

1) 1870's = eighteen seventies: 十九世纪七十年代
(from 1870 to 1879)

2) be in one's fifties: 在某人五十多岁的时候
(from 50 years old to 59 years old)

3) find+it+补足语+to do sth.
(think, consider, etc.)

a. I found it interesting to do such things.
我发现做这样的事是很有趣的。

b. My brother considered it wrong to ask him about it.
我兄弟认为问他有关那件事的情况是错误的。

12. At the end of six months he had learned enough to read articles and reports in Russian.

六个月后，他就学到了能阅读俄文文章和报告的程度。

enough 在句中可以有几种不同的用法：

1) enough (adv.) 要放在形容词和副词的后面。

a. I don't think his voice is good enough to be a singer.

我认为他要成为一个歌唱家，嗓子还不够好。

b. You have run fast enough, I think.

我觉得你跑得够快的了。

2) enough (a.) 可放在名词前或名词后。

a. Have you got enough food?

你有足够的食物吗？

b. There is food enough for everybody.

有足够大家吃的食物。

3) enough (n)

a. Enough has been said on this subject.

关于这个课题已讲得够多的了。

b. Thank you, I've had more than enough.

谢谢您，我已吃得很饱了。

13. In one of his books, Marx gives some advice on how to learn a foreign language.

马克思在他的一本书里对于如何学习外语提了一些建议。

1) give sb. advice (on sth.) (在...方面) 给某人提建议 (意见)

follow / take sb.'s advice: 接受某人的建议

ask for sb.'s advice / ask sb. for advice: 向某人征求意见

a. He gave me some advice on the work.

他就这项工作给我提了些建议。

b. Don't take his advice for granted.

不要对他的意见信以为真。

2) advice (n.) 不可数, “一个建议”应为 “a piece of advice” 它的动词是 advise (v.) 后跟介词 to; about; etc.

a. That is my advice to you.

如: 这就是我给你的建议。

b. I wouldn't advise you to read slowly.

我可不建议你读得太慢了。

LESSON TWO

AT HOME IN THE FUTURE

本课语言重点提示和讲解:

1. At Home in the Future 文章标题除开头字母要大写外, 其它实义词的第一个字母也要大写。

如: At, Home, Future.

1) future (a) (n)

| | | |
|---|---------------------|--------|
| { | in the future: | 将来, 以后 |
| | in the near future: | 在不久的将来 |
| | in future | 今后, 以后 |

a. No one knows what will happen in the future.

没人知道将来会出什么事。

b. They will finish the building in the near future.

他们不久就要盖完这座大楼。

c. We'd better not do that in future.

今后我们最好别干那事了。

d. The future belongs to you young people.

未来是属于你们青年的。

2) 可以和 future 搭配的有: a good future; a great future; etc. 可搭配介词的有: about one's future; of one's future; for one's future, etc.

a. Tell me something about your future plan.

给我讲讲你未来计划的情况。

b. What is the idea of your future?

你对将来有什么打算?

2. A medical examination without a doctor or a nurse in the room? Doing shopping at home?

大夫或护士不在跟前就能进行体检? 在家里就能选购东西?

这是两个省略的疑问句, 它们完整的句子应该是:

Is it possible to have a medical examination without...?

Is it possible to do shopping at home?

1) to have a medical examination: 进行体格检查 examination (n) 这个词有很多意思。注意下面例句: to take / give / have an examination: 参加 / 组织 / 举行考试 to fail / pass an examination: 考试不及格 / 及格

2) do shopping 买东西 go shopping 去买东西。动词 "do" 或 "go" +ing 的情况还有: do washing / cleaning / reading / etc. 但一般都有修饰词或冠词 "the"

a. He often does the cooking at home.

他经常在家做饭。

b. I am doing some reading right now.

我现在正在阅读。

B. go fishing / swimming / begging / shooting / etc.

a. He went skating every evening last year.

去年他每天晚上去滑冰。

b. He has gone fishing by the lake.

他已经去湖边钓鱼了。

3. These ideas may seem strange to you. ...这些设想你也许觉得很新奇，但是科学家们正在努力工作以便把这些想法变成现实。

1) seem (vi) 连系动词、似乎、好象，看来好象

a. She seemed to have caught a very bad cold.

她看来好象得了重感冒。

b. He seems to be reading all the time.

他似乎一直在看书。

c. The officer seemed pleased about the work.

那军官似乎对这工作很满意。

2) 常用的短语有：It seems that... / It seems to sb.
... / It seems (as if)... / There seems (seem / seemed)...

a. It seems that he knows everything.

看来他好象全知道了。

b. It seems (as if) there will be rain soon.

(看来)好象很快就要下雨了。

c. There seems (to be) nothing wrong with her feet.

她的脚似乎没什么毛病。

3) turn...into 把.....变成...

Can you turn into something useful?

你能把这个变成有用的东西吗?

turn 的其它用法:

a. He often turns to me for help.

他常向我求援。(他常求我帮忙。)

b. Our language teacher turned to teaching maths.

我们的语言老师改行教数学了。

c. The man turned his gun on me.

那人把枪对着我。

d. It's your turn to say something now. (turn 作名词)

现在轮到你讲话了。

4. Let us suppose we can visit a home at the end of this century.

让我们设想能访问本世纪末的一个家庭。

1) end (n) “末尾”, “末端”, “结尾”等。翻译时要根据上下文来翻译, end 既可以表示位置也可表示时间。

a. at the end: The school is at the south end of the town. 这所学校在城南头。

b. at the end: Come and see me at the end of the lesson. 课后来见我。

c. in the end: We won the game in the end.

我们最后赢了这场比赛。

d. to the end: Each of us fought bravely to the end.

我们每个人都勇敢地战斗到底。

2) end (vt) 结束, 了结

a. The meeting ended at five sharp.

会议五点整结束的。

3) 和 end 常搭配的词组有: be the end of sth. / sb.: 把

某事(某人)毁了; come to an end: 结束; put an end to sth. 结束或制止(一般指不好的事); without end: 没完没了, 无穷尽等。

a. The storm will be the end of his plan.

暴风雨使他的计划破灭了。

b. The meeting came to an end at last.

会议终于结束了。

c. We must put an end to terrible pollution at once.

我们必须马上制止可怕的污染。

d. Tom always worries his mother without end.

汤姆老是没完没了地使他的母亲担心。

5. We will visit a boy called Charlie Green.

我们将拜访一个名叫查理·格林的男孩。

1) name (vt.) 给...起名字, 命名, 取名, 说出...的名字

a. They named their baby Li Yan.

他们给孩子取名李燕。

b. Can you name this thing?

你能说出这东西的名称吗?

6. He is not feeling well this morning.

他今天早上觉得不舒服。

1) feel (v) 连系动词 感觉、觉得、感到

a. He feels sad / happy / proud / etc.

他感到忧愁(高兴, 骄傲, 等等)。

b. I am feeling better today.

我今天觉得好点了。

2) feel (vt) 触摸, 感到等

a. I can feel someone touch / touching on my shoulder.