

中学新英语



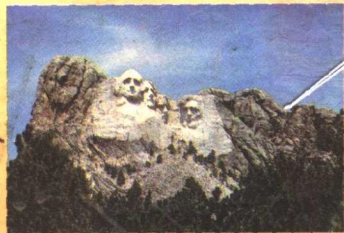
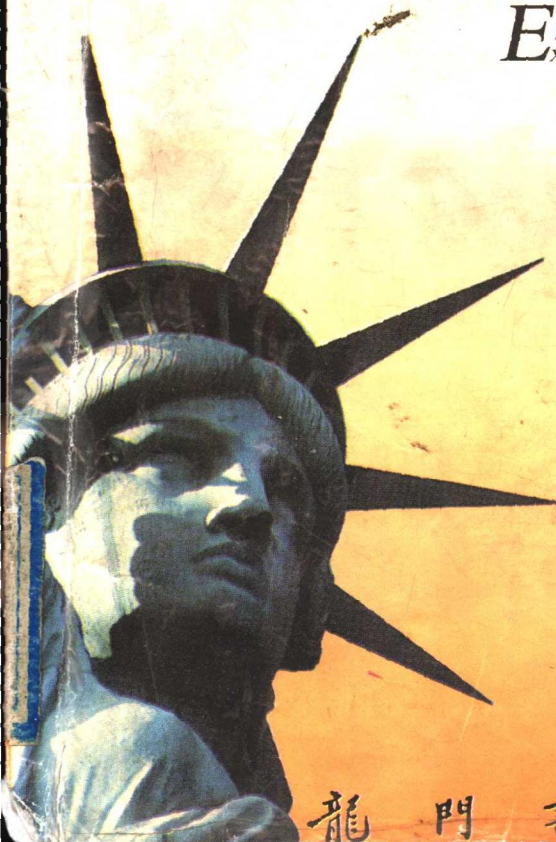
李宝忱 主编

三E丛书

E 疑难讲解
Explanation

E 启迪点拨
Enlightenment

E 重点导练
Exercises



高一英语

马桂芝 等 编著

龍 門 書 局

中国中央电大二级丛书

高一英语

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前 言

为配合初中和高中英语新教材的课堂教学,帮助学生系统掌握教学大纲所规定的基础知识、基本技能,并提高学生实际运用英语进行交际的能力,我们组织了京、津和其他省市部分名校英语特级、高级教师,编写了这套《中学新英语三E丛书》。三E是指讲解(Explanation)、启迪(Enlightenment)和导练(Exercises)三部分。

本丛书坚持以素质教育为指针,全面贯彻新教学大纲精神,紧密结合新教材,面向全体学生。

本丛书最大优点是:

一、与新教材同步,伴教伴学。疑难讲解(Explanation)对词汇、惯用语、日常交际用语、句型转换、词法、句法以及语篇均有简明扼要的解答。

二、提出问题,促进思考。点拨启迪(Enlightenment)通过例句、设疑、解惑,促进思维发展,并提供多种解题途径,使学生获得举一反三、触类旁通的学习效果。

三、课前预习,课后复习,都有一套科学的、有序的、针对性强、导向性明的重点导练(Exercises)习题。对有代表性或比较难的题,均有详实解析。

参加本丛书编写工作的有北京师大附中、北京师大实验中学、天津南开中学、天津实验中学,天津一等著名中学的富有教学经验的老师,还有专门培训中学英语新教材师资的浙江师范大学外语系的讲师和教授。丛书由李宝忱主持编写。

成稿之后,承龙门书局一编室全体同志的大力帮助与支持,并请科学出版社王人龙编审、韩安平副编审审校,在此特别表示衷心感谢。

编者

1997年11月

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第一单元 Unit 1

1

疑难讲解 Explanation

1. 词语学习

1. introduce

v. make known for the first time to each other or someone else, by telling two people each other's names (~sb. to sb.)

介绍相识

Let me introduce myself; my name is Harry. 让我自我介绍一下, 我的名子叫哈里。

He introduced me to his parents. 他把我介绍给他的父母。

The chairman introduced the lecturer to the audience.
主席将演说者介绍给听众。

2. go away

leave

离去 (go away with sb. /sth.)

He has gone away with Bill. 他和比尔一起走了。

Bill has gone away with my dictionary. 比尔把我的字典带走了。

3. well

adj. in good health

健康的，安好的

She was ill for a month but she's looking well now. 她病了
了一个月，但是现在看上去好了。

I'm feeling unwell now. 我现在感觉非常不好。

adv. in a good, right or satisfactory manner

好；对；满意地。

He speaks English well. 他英语讲得很好。

I hope everything is going well with you. 但愿你事事如
意。19991123

4. go on

continue with

继续，保持 (go on doing sth.; go on with sth.)

Go on with your work. 继续你的工作。

I hope it won't go on raining all day. 我希望不会整天下
雨。

You oughtn't to go on living this way. 你不应该继续这样
生活。

Mother went on cooking; I went on with my school
work. 妈妈继续做饭；我继续做功课。

cf. 比较：go on to do sth. 接着做另外一件事

She went on to tell us about her life on the army farm.
她接着向我们谈了她在军垦农场的生活情况。

He went on to show us how to do it. 他接着又教我们怎
么干。

5. result

n. what happens because of an action or event

结果，效果

His illness is a (the) result of bad food of living in a

cave. 他的病是因在山洞里生活吃得不好而造成的。

work without much result 没有多大效果的工作

6. as a result

because of; therefore

结果

He was late as a result of the snow. 因为下雪,他迟到了。

As a result, several people were killed in the accident. 结果,有几个人在事故中死亡。

II. 难点解疑

1. So was my friend Bob White. 我的朋友鲍勃·怀特也是这样。

这是个倒装句。So 代指前句提到的 Henry was at centre school last year. Bob White 也是在同一所学校。在这种句式中,如果前句所说是否定句,那么,后面就要用 neither 或 nor 代替。

使用这种句式时,要注意倒装句的谓语动词必须与前一句一致。例如:

Henry wasn't at Green Bay High school last year. Neither (Nor) was Bob White. 亨利去年不在绿湾中学。鲍勃·怀特也不在。

He did not go to see the film last night. Neither (Nor) did I. 他昨天没去看电影,我也没去。

2. I must be off now. 我必须动身了。
与第三课中的 I must be leaving now. 意思一样,都是“我现在得走了。”
3. So every day I work from dawn till dark. 每天我都从黎明干到天黑。
相似的短语还有 from morning till night (从早到晚)。这

两个短语中的 till 和 until 同义，都当“直到”讲。

4. Please give my regards to your parents. 请代我向你的父母问好。

类似的用法还有：give one's love (best wishes) to sb. ; say hello to sb. ; send one's best wishes (love, regards) to sb.

5. 第二课的课文是一篇写给笔友的信。写给亲友的信都属于非正式文体。一般可以在日期前写上写信人的地址或省略。下面的落款可以简单地在名字前用 Yours 或省略。还要注意英语信的收信人称呼后英国人一般用逗号，而美国人则多用冒号。例如：

Mar. 14, 1997

Dear Xiaojun, (,)

.....

Yours,
Mary

2

点拨启迪 Enlightenment

1. 完形填空

Paul couldn't sleep last night. He woke up early and sat up, and then he 1 down again. He felt terrible. "I 2 sick," - he thought, "but I must study 3 the test."

He got up and 4 his history note-book. He finally found it under a pile of clothes on his chair. He 5 his history notes, but he couldn't remember any of the facts in his notes. "6 ?" he thought. He felt terrible .

Just then 7 telephone rang, so he put down his

note-book and picked up the phone.

“Good morning,” Jack’s voice said. “You must be wrong about that test.”

“What 8 ?” Paul asked weakly.

“We are not going to have a test today,” Jack said, “I wrote down the date in my note-book. The test will be next Wednesday. It isn’t today. How do you feel 9 ?”

“Fine,” said Paul. “Just fine!” suddenly he really 10 .

1. A. lay B. laid C. lies D. lied
2. A. must B. may C. might D. must be
3. A. of B. to C. for D. about
4. A. looked at B. looked C. looking for D. looked for
5. A. looked B. found C. went over D. was reading
6. A. what am I doing B. what did I do
C. what I must do D. what shall I do
7. A. Paul B. Jack C. Paul’s D. Jack’s
8. A. you mean B. are you mean
C. do you mean D. do you do
9. A. tonight B. tomorrow C. this day D. this morning
10. A. fine B. felt fine C. feels fine D. is fine

答案: 1. A 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. D 6. D
 7. C 8. C 9. D 10. B

讲解:

完形填空练习的目的在于培养学生综合运用英语的能力。短文一般多选用有一定故事情节的记叙文，完形填空通常有两种形式：标准型 (standard cloze)。从所选用文中每隔 5 至 12 个词抽去一个词语，词语与词语的距离固定，另一种

是合理型 (rational cloze)。抽词有针对性, 根据语言或关键点来抽。因此被抽出的词语与词语间的距离不等。但是均在 A, B, C, D 四个选项中提供了可选的选项。在做题时必须通读全文, 掌握其大意, 通篇考虑。通过文章的上下文抓住故事发展的情节找到提示, 综合运用所学的词汇、语法等知识, 从四个选项中选择最佳答案。从而使短文的意思和结构完整。

在上面的完形填空练习中, 抽空的重点是动词这样的实词。如第 4、5 选项的正确答案都是 D, 其理由就是由两个动作的先后顺序。再如, 第 9 小题的正确答案是 D。这个选项是根据第一自然段的前两句话的时间推断出来的。

II. 就划线部分提问. 选择正确选项

1. She has been in this school for two years.
 - A. How often has she been in this school?
 - B. When has she been in this school?
 - C. How long has she been in this school?
2. I spent three yuan on the pen.
 - A. How many did you spend on the pen?
 - B. How much did you spend on the pen?
 - C. How did you spend on the pen?
3. The workers there go to see a film once a week.
 - A. How many do the workers go to see a film?
 - B. How often do the workers go to see a film?
 - C. How long do the workers go to see a film?
4. His brother will be back from Paris in a few days.
 - A. How long will his brother be back from Paris?
 - B. When will his brother be back from Paris?
 - C. How soon will his brother be back from Paris?
5. My father employs two men working for him.

- A. How many people does your father employ working for him?
 - B. How many does your father employ working for him?
 - C. Who does your father employ working for him?
6. It is two miles from my home to the farm.
- A. How is it from your home to the farm.
 - B. How long is it from your home to the farm?
 - C. How far is it from your home to the farm?
7. We have had computer studies twice this week.
- A. How often have you had computer studies this week?
 - B. How many times have you had computer studies this week?
 - C. How long have you had computer studies this week?

讲解：

特殊疑问句是由疑问代词或疑问副词引导，对句中某一部分提问的疑问句。这些疑问代词是：who, whom, whose, which, that；疑问副词是 when, where, why, how。除此以外，还有 how many (可数) (多少)，how much (不可数) (多少)，how long (多久)，how soon (多久)，how often (多少次)，how old (多大年岁)，how big (多大) 等短语构成特殊疑问句，表达不同的意思。上面的练习体现了这些短语的用法。

第 1 小题：正确答案是 C。How long 意为“多久”。表示从过去某时开始一直延续到现在的一段时间或过去的一段时间。例如：

How long did you work in the factory? 你在这家工厂干了多长时间？

第 2 小题：正确答案是 B。how much 对钱或其他不可数

名词的多少提问。

第3小题：正确答案为B。

第4小题：正确答案是C。how soon 是对将来的一段时间提问。

第5小题：正确答案是A。How many 是对可数名词的多少提问。

第6小题：正确答案为C。

第7小题：正确答案为B。

3

重点导练 Exercises

I. 找出每组中与所给单词划线部分读音相同的词

1. introduce A. holiday B. hello C. opinion D. so
2. physics A. practice B. result C. state D. send
3. oral A. away B. dawn C. area D. state
4. geography A. regards B. general
C. great D. August
5. pump A. come B. result C. partner D. well

II. 从A、B、C、D四个选项中选择 可以填入空白处的最佳答案

1. Bill was staying on a farm with his uncle last summer, so _____ Mary.
A. did B. has C. was D. is
2. They don't study in No 1 High School. _____ those boys.
A. so do B. so don't
C. neither study D. nor do
3. He has never been to France. _____ Harry.

- A. neither has B. nor did
C. so does D. so has
4. They sometimes go on working _____ the light of the moon.
A. on B. under C. by D. for
5. Do you often help your father _____ the farm work during the summer vacation?
A. for B. on C. in D. with
6. Most Saturday evenings they cook meals _____ open fire outside.
A. in B. over C. on D. above
7. _____ my opinion, Americans eat too much meat.
A. For B. To C. In D. Upon
8. Steve and Jane are both very good _____ chemistry.
A. at B. for C. in D. on *be good at*
9. John lives _____ No. 104 Nanjing Road.
A. on B. in C. / D. at
10. It is very cold in the northeast of China _____ winter.
A. at B. in C. for D. till
11. Bob has been ill _____ last Monday.
A. on B. for C. from D. since
12. There is something wrong _____ the machine.
A. in B. with C. on D. for
13. The book is written _____ English.
A. by B. with C. in D. of
14. I don't think he can do the work _____ your help.
A. under B. without C. by D. for
15. Don't read _____ **A** the sun.

- A. in B. under C. with D. by
16. I will visit Guangzhou _____ next year.
A. some time B. sometime
C. sometimes D. some times
17. The girl is _____ to look after herself.
A. enough old B. old enough
C. enough young D. young enough
18. Blue sometimes means sad in _____ English.
A. good B. spoken C. usual D. poor
19. Tom is _____ to climb the tree. He's yellow!
A. happy B. clever C. brave D. afraid
20. I don't have a green thumb, so all my plants _____.
A. die off B. grow well
C. look nice D. are good

III. 完形填空

Mr Grey had a nice shop in the main street of a small town. He sold jewellery, watches, clocks and 1 like those. All went well for some years, and then Mr Grey's shop 2 at night 3 in one month, and a lot of jewellery 4 each time. The police had still not managed 5 the thief three weeks later, so Mr Grey decided that he would try to do something about it. He therefore bought a camera, fixed it up in his shop 6 it would photograph anyone 7 in at night, and put some very cheap jewellery in front of it for the thief.

A few nights later the thief 8 again, but he didn't touch any of the cheap jewellery that Mr Grey had put out 9 . He took the camera. It 10 150 pounds.