

北京艺豪语言教育中心资料
中学英语教与学难点讲解与同步测试

中国教育电视台、北京电视台电视讲座用书

中学英语 学习指导

高一英语同步辅导

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★ 听 说 训 练
★ 难 点 讲 解
★ 同 步 测 试
★ 答 题 技 巧
★ 必 考 法 语
★ 必 考 短 语
★ 阅 读 理 解
★ 完 形 填 空
★ 语 言 改 错
★ 书 面 表 达
★ 模 拟 试 题



兼 附 做 有 家 答 教 案

修订版

外 文 出 版 社

学习英语，要有指导。
指导有方，易见成效。
编指导书，并不容易。
改进教学，此其一也。

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为走向未来走向
世界努力学习好
英语

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修 订 说 明

《中学英语学习指导》自出版以来,一直畅销不衰。发行量已经超过百万册。为了答谢广大读者对本书的厚爱,也使本书紧跟当前的考试题型变化,我们对该书进行了认真的修订。

我们编写《中学英语学习指导》这套丛书,目的在于结合现行中学教材的重点和难点,训练学生的基本功,开拓学生科学的思路,逐步实现由“应试教育”、“英才教育”到素质教育的转变。所以书中的讲解和提供的材料,都侧重于启发和引导学生更重视课堂学习,在系统的学习中提高能力,从而打下坚实的英语基础。

本册是供高中一年级学生使用的,根据最新教材按单元编写。其中每单元均由以下几部分组成:①重点讲解:讲解语法要点,重要单词用法,同义单词、短语用法区别等;②同步测试:根据各单元的特点,编写新颖实用的同步测试题。

本册初稿主要由孙平华、笕有浩两位老师编写,刘强老师负责修改。著名外语教育专家马俊明教授、胡文静编审,不顾盛夏酷暑审定全部书稿,并提出很多宝贵的建议,对他们的支持谨致衷心的感谢。

限于编者的水平,这套书一定会有缺欠之处,希望同学们和老师们发现后及时写信告诉我们,以便再版时修订。

刘 强

1996年7月于北京

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Unit 1 The Summer Holidays

一、重点与难点讲解

1. Really? So was my friend Bob White.

真的吗？我的朋友鲍勃·怀特和你们一样（也在中心学校读书）。

- 1) 这是一个由 so 引导的倒装句。其句子结构为“so + be/have/助动词/情态动词 + 主语”，其中 so 代替上句中的某个成份。使用这一结构应注意：(1) 助动词/情态动词一般与上句中的助动词/情态动词一样；(2) 如果上句中的谓语动词是 be 或 have，则 so 后面也用 be 或 have；(3) 如果上句中没 有助动词/情态动词，则 so 后面用 do/does/did。例如：

I was tired, and so were the others.

我累了，别人也累了。

“I have lost the address.” — “So have I.”

“我把地址丢了。” — “我也丢了。”

Louise can dance beautifully, and so can her sister.

露易丝舞跳得好，她妹妹也跳得好。

A: I went to the farm yesterday. 我昨天上农场去了。

B: Oh, did you? So did I. (I also went to the farm yesterday.)

哦，是吗？我也去了。

- 2) Bob White 为 my friend 的同位语，起进一步说明的作用。又如：

Tang Lin, I want to introduce my friend Jane.

唐林，我想介绍一下我的朋友珍妮。

2. I want to introduce my friend Jane.

我想介绍一下我的朋友珍妮。

句中的 introduce 是及物动词，作“介绍(相识)”解，常用于下列结构：introduce sb. to sb. (把……介绍给……)，其中 to sb. 常可省略。例如：

Let me introduce Mr Smith (to you).

让我给你介绍 史密斯先生。

I'd like to introduce you to my teacher Miss Wang.

我想把你介绍给我的老师王小姐。

3. What was the nicest part of your holiday in your opinion?
依你看你的假期哪段时间过得最好？

1) nicest 是 nice 的最高级形式，意为“最令人愉快的”。在现代英语中，nice 是一个常用的形容词。如：

a nice day (book, taste, time) 好天气(书，味道，时光)

nice weather 好天气

a nice trip to the Great Wall 一次愉快的长城游

It's nice of you to invite us.

你邀请我们真是太好了。

2) in one's opinion 是一个介词短语，意为“依某人之见”。其中 one's 表示不同人称的物主代词，如：your, his, her, their 等，也可以用名词的所有格代替。如：their teacher's, Jane's 等。例如：

In his opinion, everyone should work ten hours a day.
照他的看法，每个人应该一天工作十个小时。

In our opinion, autumn is the best season in Beijing.
在我们看来，秋天是北京最好的季节。

In Charlie's opinion, Americans should eat less meat.
在查理看来，美国人应该少吃一点肉。

4. It is the time of year for the rice harvest, so every day I work from dawn until dark. 这是一年中的水稻收获季节，因此每天我都从黎明忙到深夜。

- 1) every day 分开写是名词短语，意为“每天”，在句中作状语。everyday 合写是形容词，意为“每天的，日常的”。如：

Every day they went to the road nearby and stood there begging.

他们每天到附近的路上，站在那里要饭。

Knowing some everyday English will be helpful.

会一些日常英语会有所帮助的。

The film is about the everyday life of the people in the U. S. A. 这是关于美国人的日常生活的电影。

- 2) from dawn until dark 这是常用的介词短语，意为“从黎明到黑夜”。又可用“from dawn till dark”。如：

Before liberation, peasants worked for the land-lord from dawn until dark.

解放前，农民从早到晚为地主干活。

5. Sometimes we go on working after dark by the lights of our tractors.

有时，我们天黑后借助拖拉机的灯光继续干活。

- 1) go on to do sth. 接着做另一件事；go on doing sth. 继续做原来的事情。如：

After reading the text, we went on to translate some sentences.

读完课文，我们接着翻译了几个句子。

The students went on talking and laughing all the way.

同学们一路上不停地谈笑。

After a short break, he went on writing the letter.

休息一会后，他继续写信。

- 2) by the lights of 意为“借助于……的光线”。如：

After supper we continued our way by the lights of the moon. 晚饭后我们借助月光继续行进。

6. Although the farm is large, my Dad has only two men working for him. But he employs more men for the harvest. 农场虽然很大,但我爸爸只雇了两个人为他干活。不过收获时他雇的人更多些。

1) although 和 though 一样都可以用来引导让步状语从句,同一句中如果用了 although 或 though 就不能再用 but; 同样,若用了 but, 就不再用 although 或 though。但是 although 或 though 却可以与 still 或 yet 搭配使用。例如:“这台机器虽然旧,但仍然很有用。”就可译为:

Although the machine is old, it is still very useful.

Although the machine is old, yet it is very useful.

The machine is old, but it is very useful.

但不可译为: Although the machine is old, but it is very useful.

Although Princeton, New Jersey, has a world-famous university, it is still a small quiet town. 新泽西州普林斯顿虽然有一所世界著名的大学,但仍然是一所安静的小城镇。

- 2) have sth. /sb. doing 中, doing 是宾语补足语,表示动作一直进行着。例如:

The farmers had the tractors working all day long during the busy season.

农忙季节,农民让拖拉机整天工作。

He had us all laughing at his jokes.

他的玩笑逗得我们大家都笑了。

The two men had their light burning all night long.

这两个人让灯通宵亮着。

- 3) 句中 employ 为及物动词,意为“雇用……”。又如:

He employs four men during the vacation.

假期期间他雇了四个人。

另外注意: (1) employer *n.* 雇主; 雇用者。 (2) employment *n.* 雇用; 职业; 工人(不可数)。如: He is looking for employment. 他在找职业。 (3) unemployed *adj.* 失业的。 (4) unemployment *n.* 失业。

- 4) 句中 more 为 many 的比较形式。请注意: (1) many—more—most 修饰可数名词。 (2) much—more—most 修饰不可数名词。例如:

More than one person has made the suggestion.
不止一个人提出这个建议。

Instead of fewer accidents there are more.
事故不但没减少, 反而增加了。

He has more money (chance) than ever.
他的钱(机会)比任何时候都多。

7. As a result, we have to water the vegetable garden. Every morning we pump water from a well.

其结果是, 我们只得浇菜园, 每天早上从井中抽水。

- 1) as a result (of) 是一个介词短语, 意为“由于……的结果”, 常用在有上下文(表示原因)的情况下。又如:
He had some bad fish. As a result, he felt ill this morning.

由于吃了些坏鱼, 所以今天上午他感到不舒服。

As a result I have to wash all the plates and things after meals, and do a lot of work in the garden.

其结果是, 我只得在晚饭后刷完盘子等所有的餐具, 而且要在花园中干许多活。

As a result of the fire, thousands of people lost their homes. 由于大火的原因, 成千上万的人失去了家园。

- 2) water 既可用作名词, 意为“水”, 又可用作动词, 意为“浇水; 灌溉; 加水; 泪水流出; 流口水”。如:

It's very dry, and we must water the garden.
天很干, 我们应该浇园了。

They were watering the streets.

他们正在街上洒水。

Our ship watered at every port we visited.

我们的船每到一个港口，就加水一次。

The smoke made my eyes water.

烟使我的眼睛流泪。

The smell from the kitchen made my mouth water.

厨房的气味使我直流口水。

8. It then runs along channels to different parts of the garden.

它(水)然后沿渠道流到园地不同的地方。

- 1) 句中 along 作为介词，意为“沿着……”，常跟 road, street, river, line 等表示狭长的名词连用。例如：

I saw her running along the street.

我看见她沿着大街奔跑。

- 2) along 还可以用作副词，意为“向前”，常跟 walk, move, run 等表示位移的动词连用。如：

He shouted aloud as he ran along.

他一边往前跑，一边高声呼喊。

9. I don't, because I have to drive home after the party.

我不(喝酒)，因为晚会以后我得开车回家。

情态动词 have to 表示客观需要做的事情，意思是“必须”，“不得不”，后跟动词原形；而情态动词 must 表示说话人的主观的看法。如：

Oh, I have to wash all my clothes, clean the floor, and keep everything clean and tidy.

噢，我只得洗我所有的衣服，清扫地板，并且使一切干净整洁。

I must be off/leaving now. 现在我必须走啦。

I must stop and get some sleep.

我必须停下来，睡一会儿。

10. Please give my regards to your parents.

请代我问候你的父母。

give my regards to 意为“代我问候”，又如：Please give my regards to your teacher.

请代我问候你的老师。

另外，give one's best love/best wishes to 也是“代某人问候”之意。例如：

Give my love to your sister. 代我问候你姐姐。

Give my best wishes to your father. 代我问你父亲好。

11. 关于英文书信格式：信的格式和信封格式。

1) 英文信通常包括五个部分：信头(heading)，称呼(dalution)，正文(body)，结束语(complimentary close)和签名(signature)。必要时，签名后可加一个附加语(post-script)，常缩写成 P. S.

信头包括写信人地址和写信日期，放在信笺右上角，顺序是先写地址，后写日期。地址应由小到大：门牌号码，街名，城(县)名，国名。日期有两种写法：(1) 月，日，年(如 July 8, 1996)；(2) 日，月，年(8th July, 1996)。

称呼是指写信人对收信人的称谓，视两者之间的关系而定。一般用 Dear 或 My dear... 开头。写给亲属用 Dear 或 My dear + 亲属关系(如：Dear Uncle)；写给平辈或晚辈可直呼其名(如：Dear Mary)；写给不太熟悉的人一般用 Dear Mr + 姓或 Dear Mrs + 丈夫的姓。

正文是书信的主体部分，是写信人向收信人陈述的内容。正文一定要简明扼要，层次分明，字迹清晰。若写回信，通常先说收到对方的信，并致谢。如：Thank you for your letter of May 4, 1996. 然后再回答对方的问题，或陈述自己的意见。

结束语是信结束时所讲的恭维话语，写在正文最后

一行的下边。常用的结束语有：(1) Best wishes/ regards(祝好！)(2) Wishing you good luck/success! 祝你走运/成功！(3) Give my love / regards to... 向……问好！

签名最好是用墨水笔亲笔签名，且在签名的上方写上：Sincerely yours/Yours sincerely(用于平辈、同事或朋友之间)；Yours respectfully/Respectfully yours(用于对上级或长辈)；Your loving father/mother/brother—或 Yours(用于家庭成员之间)等。签名在信左下方或右下方。

- 2) 英文信封的写法应注意两点：(1) 收信人的姓名和地址应写在信封的中央位置上，先写姓名，后写地址，用并列式，左头齐。(2) 写信人姓名和地址写在信封的左上角或信封的背面的口盖上，也是先写姓名，后写地址。姓名也可不写。

二、同步测试

1. Fill in each blank with one word according to unit 1.
1. I'd like to _____ you to my friend Tom.
 2. She lives _____ to my house. she is a good singer.
 3. _____ is the hottest month in America and it is time for wheat harvest.
 4. It does not often _____ in the summer there. So, they have to pump water from a well to water the vegetable garden.
 5. Sometimes they go on working after dark by the _____ of the moon.
 6. I was tired, and so _____ the others.
 7. I'd like to introduce you _____ my teacher Miss Wang.
 8. It's very nice _____ you to invite us.

9. _____ our opinion, autumn is the best season in Beijing.
10. _____ a result of the fire, thousands of people lost their homes.

I. Choose the right preposition for each blank.

1. We often have a dictation _____ the beginning _____ an English class.
2. _____ the busiest time they have to work _____ dawn until dark.
3. The water runs _____ channels _____ different parts of the field.
4. Sometimes farmers have to work _____ the moonlight _____ night.
5. I'd like to introduce Mr Smith _____ you. He is now _____ the farm for the summer vacation.

II. Fill in each blank with the right verb form.

1. For the wheat harvest, he usually _____ (employ) more men, although they have a lot of machines.
2. The students went on _____ (work) in the field after class.
3. They told me that their life _____ (change) a lot since 1988.
4. He is _____ (help) his father every day from dawn until dark.
5. Next week the new term _____ (begin) and I will be busy again.
6. They went on _____ (talk and laugh) all the way.
7. After supper we _____ (continue) our way by the lights of the moon.

8. The workers had the machines _____ (work) all day long.
9. More than one person _____ (make) the suggestion already.
10. Thank you for _____ (tell) me the way to the railway station.

IV. Read the passage and answer right or wrong.

When I got up this morning, snow lay everywhere. It fell in the night. I have never seen so much snow in our garden. Today is Saturday, so we do not go to school. After breakfast, some of my friends came round. We made a large snowman. Its eyes were black and its nose was red. It had a big mouth and two long ears. Someone put an old cap on its head. We had a good laugh over that. After lunch we went to the park to make snowballs. In the park we met quite a few boys from our school and we had a fight with the snowballs. Isn't it interesting!

- () 1. Snow fell after I got up this morning.
- () 2. After breakfast we went to the park to make snowballs.
- () 3. Fighting with snowballs is very interesting and exciting.
- () 4. We did not go to school because snow lay everywhere.
- () 5. After breakfast, we made a large snowman with black eyes, a red nose, a big mouth and long ears.

V. Say something about your summer holiday, and then write a letter to your friend Lily about your summer holiday with the words and expressions given below.

The topic: **My Summer Holiday on the Farm**
help, every day, from dawn until dark, go on doing, on the farm, take care of, at the harvest time, in my opinion

VI. Read the following passage, then choose the correct answer.

We Enjoyed Ourselves Very Much

We left London on June 21st and flew to Athens. We went on a British Airways flight. We left London at about 11 in the morning and arrived in Athens at about 3 in the afternoon. It was raining in London when we left, but it was fine and warm in Athens. After we came out of the airport building we took a taxi to the town center. We stayed for three nights at a hotel. While we were in Athens we visited some of the sights: the Acropolis, of course, the National Museum; and we went to a concert. On our fourth day we went to Athens Airport early in the morning and took an Olympic flight to a beautiful Greek island, Santorini. We stayed at a hotel in Phira, the capital of the island. The hotel was very high up and we had a wonderful view of the sea and the island. After we had spent a week on the island, we flew back to Athens for another three nights and then back to London on an Athens Airways flight. It was a wonderful holiday. We did a lot in two weeks and enjoyed ourselves very much.

1. How long did it take to fly from London to Athens?
A. 3 hours B. 4 hours C. 11 hours D. 14 hours
2. How was the weather in London and in Athens?
A. London—raining; Athens—raining.
B. London—fine; Athens—warm.
C. London—warm; Athens—warm.

- D. London—raining; Athens—fine and warm.
3. Which of the following places DIDN'T they visit during their stay in Greece?
- A. The town center in Athens.
 - B. The National Museum.
 - C. Olympia.
 - D. The Acropolis.
4. Which of the following airlines is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- A. British Airways.
 - B. Athens Airways.
 - C. Pan-American.
 - D. Olympic