

1988

1

高中英语学习丛书

高中学生 英语

学术期刊出版社

- 指导你掌握英语学习和考试的技巧
- 帮助你架设起通向大学学习的桥梁
- 激励你尝试用英语学习文理科知识
- 吸引你参加多形式的语言实践活动



封面设计:赵一东
技术设计:陈元旭
插图:王晓丽
陈西林

高中学生英语

(一)

学术期刊出版社出版

(北京海淀区学院南路 86 号)

新华书店北京发行所发行 各地新华书店经销

高教出版社照排中心排版 密云胶印厂印刷

787 × 1092 毫米 32 开本 2.5 印张 80 千字

1988 年 5 月第一版 1988 年 5 月第一次印刷

印数:1 - 30,000

ISBN 7-80045-045-7/G · 8

定价: 0.90 元

目 录

成功之路

我学英语 宋小兵(1)

帮你学

词义辨析 “穿”与“戴” 王思敏(5)

学习方法 以己推人,联想记忆 陈宇(7)

试题演练 高一英语测试题 中国人民大学附中(8)

重难点辅导 英语重要句型(1) (20)

高考指导

经验与体会 我复习英语的方法 王晓羽(24)

复习辅导 常见考试题型及对策 杨金平(25)

模拟试题 英语自测题(1) 北京师大附属实验中学(30)

英语自测题(2) 北京师大附中(32)

能力与衔接

大学学习漫谈 大学学习生活点滴 刘嘉萍(42)

会话能力 “正式英语”与“道地美语”对比练习 (44)

数理化园地 Mathematics in English 汤镇海(46)

Weightless in Space (56)

中学生风华

友谊带 (58)

挪威青少年夏令营活动 (70)

知识宫

体育之窗 Football 牟孝忠(73)

学与玩 Robotic Toys (76)

小制作 人工肺 联合国教科文组织(77)

风俗人情 Christening (81)

音乐小辞典 Soft Rock (82)

集邮漫谈 A Cover Marking “World Five Billion Day” (83)

英语名歌 Home, Sweet Home (84)

成功之路

宋小兵是一位来自西安的姑娘。她于1986年考入北京大学英语系。去年,她在北外举办的十所高校英语演讲比赛中获得第一名。宋小兵平时学习刻苦,成绩优秀,还参加了许多课外活动。她现在是北京青年影协会会员,北京大学影评爱好者协会理事。

我学英语

我从小学三年级开始学英语,第一位老师是一位印尼归侨。他不但是一位出色的钢琴家,而且英语比汉语说得还流利,教学态度又极认真,我从他那儿学到了标准的英国音和美丽的圆体字。刚开始,他的学生有十人,但两年下来,他唯一的学生便是我了。这期间又有我母亲的多少辛劳啊,是她督促我学习,陪我去老师家上课,使我在极其厌烦的时候终于没有荒废学业。老师后来去了香港,临走送给我许多令我终身受益的书。老师走后,我便又如坠云雾中,不知学业将如何。父母为我找了不少老师,但那时已是粉碎“四人帮”后多年,求人是越来越难了,我便开始了自学的道路。电视、广播是我的老师。先有陈琳、吴青的讲座,又

北京大学英语系学生 宋小兵
有星期日英语,还听陕西台的广播讲座,当时没有老师解答,似乎什么都听不懂,但我毕竟获得了多方面接触英语的机会,并且培养了自学英语的能力。后来又知道《美国之音》教英语,但当时畏于“偷听敌台”之嫌,只能偷偷摸摸地听,破旧的收音机杂音比讲解员声音还大,但我还是坚持了下来。由此,我又学会了一口美国音。

上中学的第一学期,我在班里的英语单词竞赛中获得第一名,又被推选为英语课代表,从此学习英语的兴趣更浓了。我每天一定要听一个小时的录音或者念半小时英语,有的时候为了听清磁带中的一名话,要反反复复听十几遍,光录音机就用坏了两台。课堂上跟老师学,课外还要自学,几年里,

先后学完了《跟我学》、《英语 900 句》、《中级美国英语》等,英语水平大大提高了。

十年寒窗苦我是体会到了,但得到的奖赏也是高的。有时候,父亲接待外宾,我去做临时翻译,当一位伦敦大学的学生称赞我是他所遇到的发音最好的四个中国人之一时,我高兴到了极点。

我还可以利用我的英语知识在假期里干一些临时工作。去年十月,当我听说北外举办十所高校英语演讲比赛时,便想起了我暑假在西安文宝斋的工作情景,我将自己的亲身经历作为演讲内容,获得了比赛的第一名,下面便是那篇名为“Social Practice And Academic Motivation”的演讲。

Social Practice and Academic Motivation

by Song Xiaobin

It's quite popular among college students nowadays to go out of campus and have some "Social Practice". For most students I think, social practice means practical service to the society. And in most cases it promises both social experience and pocket money. That is probably why it is popular, because young students like you and me need them but can hardly get them in campus. But in some cases, social practice proves to be a good way to motivate academic stu-

dies as well. My experience last summer is an example.

During the last summer vacation, I took a job as a shop assistant in my hometown, Xi'an. My main purpose was to know about the society and, of course, I wanted to make some pocket money. The store I worked for sells Chinese artware and souvenirs. And since it is located near Da Yan Ta (Wild Goose Pagoda), which is a major tourist attraction of city, the store has many foreign customers. I knew I could

practise my English there.

Being a student majoring in English at one of the best universities in China. I was confident of doing a good job at the store. But my very first day there shook my confidence. That day, I greeted my first foreign customer an American lady, in the way I learnt from the textbook:

"Can I help you, madam?"

"Yes," she said. "Do you have chops?"

"Ch...Ch...Chops?" For a moment, I groped about in my mind for the meaning of this word, "What is 'chops'?" "What is 'chops'?"

You can imagine how embarrassed I was as I stood there not knowing how to answer my customer. And the manager of the store, who had believed in my ability to handle foreign customers, now looked at me very disappointedly.

"Yes, we have." Another girl of the store, who had never been in college, now came to my rescue, "This way, please, madam." The customer's gone, leaving me

standing there and looked like a fool.

"What the hell have I learnt in school?" I asked myself. No, I don't want to look like a fool again.

So back home that day, I didn't let go my dictionary until I memorized fifty English words connected with souvenirs. And of course, I would never forget the word "chop", which means "yin zhang" in Chinese.

But I still had problems in my work. For one reason or another, some of my foreign customers did not speak English. For example, many French tourists seemed to like our silk pictures, but when I asked them: "Can I help you?" they just turned away from me. That was certainly a big loss to our business.

But why can't I do something about it, I thought, if it is just a problem of our working language? So I began to learn French. I must say it was really a tough work, but I was strongly motivated by a desire to attract French customers for the store.

So a few days later, when a French woman came to our store and looked at silk pictures, I said: "C'est si bon Madame" instead of "They are made of silk, Madame."

"Oui, Oui," she answered me immediately. And she was the first French who answered me. That was all done in French. When the other French saw this, they also came over to my counter. Soon, thirty silk pictures were sold. With the help of just a few French words, I made 600 yuan business for the store. I felt really great.

I used to doubt the use of studying hard in school, for I saw many students who had barely passed examinations could also graduate and get a good job. But now I know it is one thing to have a good job secured for you after graduation, it is quite another to feel good at your job. And how can you not make yourself a fool if you don't study hard?

Now back to school, I am studying English harder than e-

ver, while sparing some time to learn French. You know what is up next in my study plan? Japanese. I will learn to speak Japanese. You know, my experience last summer has given me a strong motivation to do so.

* * * * *

Education is learning what you didn't even know you didn't know.

- Daniel J. Boorstin, *Democracy and Its Discontents*.

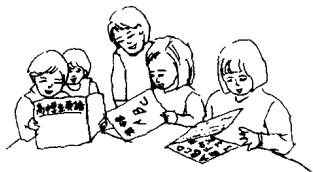
所谓教育,就是学习连你也不知道自己不懂的东西。

Whoever wants to reach a distant goal must take many small steps.

- Helmut Suhmidt. *New York Times*

要到达遥远目标,必须走许多小步。

帮你学



· 词义辨析 ·

“穿”与“戴”

王思敏

试比较: put on, pull on, have on, wear, dress

put on } 表示“动作” wear } 表示“状态”
pull on } have on }

dress 既可表示“动作”也可表示“状态”

1. put on : clothe with (穿、戴)

1) He put on his coat and went out.

他穿上外套出去了。

2) Put on your cap or you'll catch cold.

戴上帽子,不然你会感冒的。

2. pull on : put on carelessly 随便地穿(戴)上,常指匆匆忙忙地穿(戴)上

1) Pull on your clothes quickly or we'll be late.

赶快穿上衣服,否则我们要晚了。

2) He pulled on his socks with the wrong side out.

他匆匆忙忙套上袜子,把袜子穿反了。

3. wear : have on the body, carry on one's person or some part of it (穿着,戴着)

1) Li Ling is wearing a white shirt today.

李玲今天穿着一件白衬衣。

2) She was wearing a new watch that night.

那天晚上她戴着一块新表。

4. **have on** : **be wearing** (穿着, 戴着)

1) He had a smart new suit on.

他穿着一套漂亮的新衣服。

2) Einstein once forgot to put on his shoes and had on his bedroom slippers. 一次爱因斯坦忘了换鞋, 穿着拖鞋就上了街。

wear 和 **have on** 意思差不多, 常可通用。如:

She always has her red shoes on = She always wears her red shoes. 她总是穿着那双红鞋。

5. **dress** : 只用于穿衣服, 而 **put on**, **pull on**, **have on**, **wear** 则可以广泛地用于穿衣服、袜子、鞋子、戴帽子、手套、眼镜等。

dress : *vt.* put on clothes; **be wearing** (给……穿衣; 穿着)

1) Please dress the baby. 请给婴儿穿衣服。

2) The boy is too young to dress himself. 这个男孩太小, 自己不会穿衣服。

3) He is well dressed. 他穿得很好。

dress : *vi.* put on clothes, wear clothes; put on evening dress (穿衣; 穿晚礼服)

1) Please wait for a minute. I'm dressing.

请等一会, 我正在穿衣服。

2) He has to dress well in his position.

以他的地位, 他必须穿得很整齐。

3) Few people dress for dinner now. 现在很少有人穿晚礼服赴宴了。

dress : *n.* outer garment worn by a woman or girl (用作可数名词, 作“女服”解)

1) Mary is wearing a green dress today.

玛丽今天穿着一件绿色连衣裙。

2) He doesn't care much about dress.

他不太注意衣着。

dress 还可作“礼服”讲, 如 evening dress 晚礼服; full dress 大礼服

Ambassadors, naval and military officers are all in full dress.
大使们, 海陆军军官们, 均着礼服。

• 学习方法 •

以己推人, 联想记忆

北京师大附中高三 (一)班 陈宇

英语是记忆性强的科目, 但一味硬记必然使英语变得乏味难学。而英语是一种交流工具, 它必须符合人们的习惯, 好用才行。我们与外国人在许多习惯上是一致的, 学习外语应善于利用这点, 以己推人。

例 1: *ch* 结尾的名词变复数一般加 *-es*, 而 *stomach* 却加 *-s*。这点是不用记的, 只要去发一下这几个音就能发现原因: *watch* 中 *ch* 发 [tʃ], 如果后加 *-s* 应读 [tʃs], 有谁愿意说话时发这么别扭的音呢? 加 *-es* 发音 [tʃɪz] 就好多了。 *stomach* 中的 *ch* 发 [k], [ks] 是不难发音的。

例 2: *That she was chosen made us very happy.* 主语从句中的 *that* 常被忘掉。原因是 *that* 的作用理解不够。其实我们在说话时遇到一个句子作主语时总是没法加强这个句子的整体性, 以免生歧义, 这个 *that* 实际上就起了这个作用, 相当于我们古汉语中的取消句子独立性而加上的“之”字。理解了这些, *that* 为什么必不可少无须再

解释了。

不是死记,而从实际出发,凭自己的习惯就能明白别人为什么会要这么用了。

要想自如地运用这种方法,必须善于联想。想象词句所表达的情景,使记忆变得容易些,更接近实用。

例3: shoot 意为射中;shoot at 为瞄准射击。二者易混淆。记忆时要着重体会at,想象at所表达的对准一目标的情景。shoot则只表示一种结果,这样两个词就区别开了。

例4:英语中的介词很活跃。side by side, arm in arm, shoulder to shoulder。这里 by, in, to 怎么记呢?要联想:我们学过by有靠近、在旁边的意思,这里就应想象两人紧靠着背来记。arm in arm,我们可以想象到手挽手,胳膊互相交叉,那么一个人的手不就是在另一人“手中”因而用in。至于shoulder to shoulder中的to,可以联想靠得很近的肩膀,时碰时离,要用to。

在联想中还要主动去体会词句,这对培养语感是有帮助的。如hit sb. in the face 与on the head 中in, on 为什么会不是反过来用?在对这个问题的理解上,第一要体会到实际用法中,in 是表示在一个范围中, on 表示在一个面上。第二要体会到英国人表达上的习惯性:face 偏重于一个范围,而 head 则偏重孤立一个地点。

总之,学英语要记,更要去想,体会其中规律,才能真正掌握,运用。

• 试题演练 •

高中英语第一册 1-9 课测试题

中国人民大学附中 张 鸿 供稿

I. 在下面每组词中找出划线部分的读音不同的词,并将其字母标号填入左边括号内。(10分,每题1分)

- () 1. A. earth B. early C. heard D. appear
() 2. A. thought B. brought C. bought D. discourage
() 3. A. breathe B. breath C. death D. weather

- () 4. A. bank B. grant C. land D. sank
 () 5. A. smooth B. cocoon C. brook D. foolishly
 () 6. A. attention B. nation C. examination D. question
 () 7. A. excuse B. exactly C. text D. expression
 () 8. A. sorrow B. slow C. tower D. follow
 () 9. A. unless B. mulberry C. tusk D. trunk
 () 10. A. thinker B. single C. sink D. mind

II. 在每小题的 A、B、C 三个答案中找出一个重读音节的元音与前面所给词的重读音节的元音发音相同的词, 并将其字母标号填入左边括号内。(5分, 每题 0.5分)

- () 1. translate A. happen B. situation C. majesty
 () 2. improve A. conclusion B. suppose C. discovery
 () 3. southern A. southeast B. encourage C. outside
 () 4. reasonable A. feather B. clearly C. eager
 () 5. colorful A. government B. opening C. clothing
 () 6. rapid A. Washington B. reality C. station
 () 7. whisper A. childhood B. wireless C. silkworm
 () 8. complete A. reunite B. telescope C. theory
 () 9. dearly A. learning B. fearless C. greatly
 () 10. founder A. mountain B. thought C. through

III. 在右栏中找出与左栏中所给词意义相同的释义, 并将其字母标号填入左边括号内。(5分, 每题 0.5分)

- () 1. improve A. become expert in
 () 2. force B. take it as a fact that
 () 3. master (v.) C. make (become) better
 () 4. suppose D. use force to make sb. do sth.
 () 5. mistaken E. show with the finger
 () 6. conclude F. take or receive (sth. offered or given)
 () 7. accept G. speak in a low voice

- () 8. include H. wrong; incorrect
 () 9. whisper I. arrive at an opinion
 () 10. point (v.) J. to have as a part

IV. 选择意思相近的词义替换句中的划线部分, 并将其字母标号填入左边括号内。(10分, 每题1分)

- () 1. Mary was born and grew up in the United States and her native language is English.
 A. foreign language B. mother tongue C. own words
- () 2. Please turn the sentence into Chinese.
 A. make...from B. speak...in C. translate...into
- () 3. He studied English very hard and before long he could write letters in English.
 A. soon B. long before C. before a while
- () 4. It's really difficult for me to grasp the main meaning of this article.
 A. seize B. understand C. take hold of
- () 5. She went into the reading-room and picked out the magazine she liked.
 A. chose B. got C. took
- () 6. I have never heard of him before.
 A. listened with ears B. been hold about C. known
- () 7. We have made up our minds to go there this summer.
 A. been anxious B. made a plan C. decided
- () 8. When he was young, he would observe the stars at night.
 A. watch carefully B. look up at C. think about

- () 9. The film lasts about two hours.
A. finally B. stops C. goes on
- () 10. You must leave the dangerous house right away.
A. just now B. immediately C. after a while

V. 选择正确的词形填空,并将其字母标号填入左边括号内。(10分,每题1分)

- () 1. He was thrown into prison for _____ reasons.
A. politics B. political C. politically
- () 2. Tom has made _____ progress this term.
A. rapid B. rapidly C. quickly
- () 3. All the students will have a medical _____ next Monday.
A. examine B. exam C. examination
- () 4. The suit is _____ like yours.
A. exactly B. exact C. exactly
- () 5. The steam will disappear _____ in a few minutes.
A. complete B. completely C. whole
- () 6. Please don't draw a _____ before you think it over.
A. conclude B. concluding C. conclusion
- () 7. The price you offered is quite _____ .
A. reason B. reasonable C. reasoning
- () 8. I'm _____ you'll succeed in the entrance examination.
A. sure B. surely C. certainly
- () 9. He received very little school _____ in his childhood.
A. educate B. educational C. education
- () 10. Many people, _____ the headmaster, went to see the film.
A. include B. including C. included

VI. 选择正确的关连词填空,并将其字母标号填入左边括号内。(10分,每题1分)

- () 1. This is the best novel _____ I have ever read.
A. which B. that C. what
- () 2. Do you know the person _____ is talking to our English teacher ?
A. who B. which C. whom
- () 3. That's the school _____ we visited last Saturday.
A. where B. in which C. which
- () 4. I don't know the reason _____ he failed to come yesterday.
A. that B. why C. which
- () 5. He is the boy _____ father is working in the factory.
A. who B. that C. whose
- () 6. The Yellow River, _____ is the second longest river in China, is in the north of China .
A. which B. that C. where
- () 7. We went to the city _____ there are many historical bulidings.
A. which B. in where C. where
- () 8. 1949 was the year _____ the People's Republic of China was founded.
A. when B. which C. on which
- () 9. Those _____ want to see the film should gather in front of the building at four o'clock.
A. that B. who C. whom
- () 10. This is the house _____ I lived two years ago.
A. which B. in that C. in which

VII. 选择正确答案, 并将其字母标号填入左边括号内。(20分, 每题1分)

() 1. Einstein _____ leave his homeland and moved to America.

- A. forced to B. was forced to
C. was forced D. was forced for

() 2. He _____ English for two years before he went to England.

- A. had learned B. learned
C. was learning D. has learned

() 3. He left home in _____ a hurry _____ he forgot his wallet.

- A. so ... that B. such ... that
C. such ... which D. so ... and

() 4. He kept on _____ English though he was already in his sixties.

- A. studies B. studied C. studying D. study

() 5. We find _____ difficult to finish the work in an hour.

- A. that B. which C. what D. it

() 6. We are now ready _____ the English examination.

- A. to B. with C. on D. for

() 7. You'd better _____ outside in the rain.

- A. not stay B. not to stay
C. not staying D. to not stay

() 8. I'd like _____ to Harbin for my summer holiday this year.

- A. go B. to go C. going D. went

() 9. I don't like bananas, _____ my father.

- A. either does B. neither does C. nor did D. too does

- () 10. It was in the classroom _____ we had the meeting.
A. where B. which C. that D. in which
- () 11. Is there anything _____ I can buy here ?
A. which B. what C. how D. that
- () 12. You won't pass the examination _____ you study hard.
A. if B. because C. for D. unless
- () 13. I'd rather _____ home than _____ here.
A. go...stay B. to go ...to stay
C. go ... to stay D. going ... stay
- () 14. How much did you _____ for the colour TV set ?
A. spend B. take C. pay D. cost
- () 15. Their debts _____ thirty-five dollars.
A. added up B. added up to C. added to D. added
- () 16. A fire _____ in the building last night.
A. was broken out B. broke out of
C. broke out D. broke away
- () 17. It was said that clothes made of the cloth would be invisible _____ anyone who was unfit _____ his office.
A. to ...to B. to ...in C. for ...to D. to ...for
- () 18. The boys _____ beautiful clothes on Children's Day.
A. were dressed B. dressed
C. were dressed in D. dressed in
- () 19. There stood a lady _____ white _____ the entrance _____ the valley.
A. in...at...to B. on...to...for
C. with...at...in D. for...in ...to
- () 20. All she could do _____ to stay in bed at home.