

《高中英语名师全译全解》 (高一年级)

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第一单元 暑假

一、课文全译

第 1 课

1. 对话

1. 新学期开始,两个学生初次见面

比尔:喂,我是比尔,你叫什么?

哈利:哈利。

比尔:去年你在哪个学校上学?

哈利:中心学校。

比尔:真的吗?我的朋友怀特·鲍勃也在那儿,你认识他吗?

哈利:是的,我们在一个班。

比尔:噢,太晚了,我必须得走了。见到你真高兴。

哈利:见到你很高兴,再见。

2. 新学期的第一天,两个朋友在学校见面了

珍妮:那边的那个男孩是谁?

周兰:他是唐林,来!我把你介绍给他。

珍妮:好吧。

周兰:唐林,我把我的朋友珍妮给你介绍一下。

唐林:你好!

珍妮:你好!

2. 口头练习

向你的伙伴问一些关于假期的问题

1. 你在家呆着,还是出去了?
2. 你到哪里了?
3. 你做了什么有意义的事情?
4. 你玩游戏吗?什么游戏?
5. 在你看来,假期中哪段时间过得最好?

另换一个练习者,并且把第一个练习者所告诉你的内容再转述给他。

第 2 课

阅读

查理和李小军是笔友,查理在美国居住,这里有一封他给李小军信的部分内容,是关于他的暑假生活。快速浏览一下,了解大意,找出与中国不太相同的一些事情。

致笔友的信 199__年 8月15日

亲爱的小军:

我希望你一切顺利,我很好,但是挺累。现在正是暑假,我在农场里给父亲帮忙。八月是这里最热的季节。也是大米收成的季节,所以每天我从早忙到晚。有时晚上在拖拉机灯的照明下,还要继续工作。我们在南方种大米,北方比较冷,那里种麦子。在农场里有很多台机器。虽然农场很大,但我父亲仅雇了两个人给他工作。遇到忙季时可能会雇得多一点。

我的哥哥照料蔬菜园,暑假时雨水不多。因此,我们得自己浇灌。每天晚上我们从井里抽水,沿着渠道流到菜园各个地方。

大多星期六晚上,我们举行晚会,即便是在农忙季节,我们在户外点起篝火烤肉。妙极了!在我看来美国人吃肉很多,我的一些朋友喝啤酒。我不喝,因为晚会之后我得驾车回家。

在你的信中,你问我美国不同时区的时间,在我们国家总共分为 5 个时区,我们所在州的时间比北京时间要晚 14 个小时。在你们国家有多少不同的时区呢?

好了,我得搁笔了。还得睡觉呢。请代我向你父母问好。

给你我最好的祝福。

查理

再读一遍这封信的内容,做 85 页的练习。

第 3 课

1. 口头练习

问你的伙伴:

- 他们在哪儿住?
- 去年他们在哪个学校读书?
- 他们去哪里度假?
- 是否他们看了一些好电影?
- 是否他们买了一些新书?
- 上个礼拜的这个时间,他们正在干什么?
- 这个学期是否他们开设计算机课?
- 下个礼拜天他们打算干什么?
- 今天放学以后他们打算干什么?

2. 对话

阅读史蒂夫和珍妮之间的这段对话

史蒂夫:喂,珍妮,你的暑假过得怎么样?

珍妮:很好,谢谢。你呢?

史蒂夫:我过得不错,谢谢。下一次我详细的告诉你。

珍妮:顺便说一句,鲍勃向你问好。

史蒂夫:噢,他真不错。好了,我得走了。

珍妮:我也得走了。回头见。再见。

史蒂夫:再见。

3. 练习

互相练习这些表达方法

A:代我向你妹妹问好。

B:我会的。

A:比尔向您致意。

B:他真好。

第 4 课

1. 听力 翻到 127 页

2. 词汇学习

历史	体育	物理	化学	生物	数学
计算机	语文	英语	地理		

双人练习:两人一组依照下列例句谈论学校的科目:

我不是太擅长...

我很擅长于...

我喜欢...

我不是太了解...

我宁愿...而不愿...

我对...感兴趣,但是我不喜欢...

这个学期我们打算...

我们不.../这个学校/今年/

现在轮到你了:

3. 写作

以暑假为内容写一篇短文,接下来用英语给朋友写一封信,把假期的情况告诉他。

复习要点 1

语法 复习不同时态的各种疑问句

1. 那边的那个男孩是谁?
2. 关于怀特·鲍勃你知道什么?
3. 去年他去哪个学校读书了?
4. 现在他在哪个学校上学?
5. 这个学期他打算学习哪一门课程?
6. 上个礼拜的这个时间,他正在干什么?
7. 他已经学了多少个汉字?

有用的表达法:

见到你很高兴	结果是	在某人看来	离开
现在我必须得走了	向...问候/衷心致意/问好		

二、重点、难点、疑点指要

1. Two students meet for the first time at the beginning of term. 两个学生在学期开始时初次见面。

at the beginning of……是介词词组,经常与星期、月、季节、学期、年等名词搭配使用,表示“在……开始时”、“在……之初”。例如:

at the beginning of last month 上个月初

at the beginning of this year 今年年初

at the beginning of the season 在该季节初

2. Really? So was my friend Bob White. 真的?我的朋友鲍伯·怀特也在中心学校。

注意:So 的一些句型的用法。

①So+助动词+代词/名词表示“也……”,一般用于肯定句中。而否定句或疑问句则用“Neither/nor+助动词+代词/名词”表示。

例如:My brother likes playing football. So do I. 我哥哥喜欢踢足球,我也喜欢。

Tom is watching TV. So is Jim. 汤姆正在看电视,吉姆也是。

He is not interested in maths. Nor am I. 他对数学不感兴趣,我也不感兴趣。

I can't speak English. Neither can he. 我不会说英语,他也不会。

②So+代词/名词+助动词,表示同意前者观点。例如:

How cold it is today! 今天真冷啊!

So it is. 的确是很冷。

He is good at English. 他擅长英语。

So he is. 的确如此。

③So 也可以用来代替单词或某种已知的情况。

例如: I think so. 我认为是这样。

I don't think so. 我认为不是这样。

I hoped so. 我希望是这样。

3. That's Tang Lin. Come on, I'll introduce you. 那是唐林。过来吧,我来把你介绍一下。

①Come on 为英语中使用的句式,表示请求,催促或要求等意思。例如:

Come on, or we will miss the last bus. 快点,否则我们就要错过末班车了。

Come on, let's go to school. 走吧,我们上学去吧。

②introduce 是动词,其名词形式是 introduction. 例如:introduce sb to sb 把某人介绍给某人。

注意:这里的 to 是介词。

introduce oneself. 自我介绍。

A letter of introduction. 一封介绍信。

Can I introduce myself. 我能自我介绍一下吗。

May I introduce Jim to you. 请大家允许我把吉姆介绍给你们。

4. Did you stay at home or did you go away? 你是呆在家里还是出去度假?

go away 是动词短语,原意是“走开、离开”,此处它的含义是“外出度假”。例如:

When did you go away from the cinema? 你什么时候离开电影院的?

He went away from home to have good rest. 他外出度假以便好好休息一下。

5. Did you play any games? 你做了游戏吗?

Play games 是动词短语,有“做游戏”的意思。但是 Play a game of……则表示“做……游戏、打……球”等意思。例如:

The children are playing game in the park. 孩子们在公园里做游戏。

They played a game of basketball yesterday. 他们昨天打了一场篮球。

6. What was the nicest part of your holiday in your opinion? 在你看来,你的假期哪段时间过得最好?

in one's opinion 为介词短语,表示“在某人看来”,常常放在句首或句末做状语。例如:

In my opinion, everyone is equal. 在我看来,每个人都是平等的。

7. I hope you are very well. 我希望你身体健康。

hope 在此为动词,意为“希望”。可以说 hope for sth. 也可以说 hope to do sth. 但不能说 hope sb to do sth. 例如:

I hope to go abroad for holiday next year. 我希望明年能出国度假。

I hope that you will pass the exam. 我希望你能通过这次考试。

比较:wish 与 hope

wish 能做动词与名词,我们可以用 wish sb to do sth. wish that……和 wish for sth 这样的句型。但是 wish 跟从句时,表示自己认为不可能发生的事情,因此从句用虚拟语气;而 hope 后面跟的从句表示自己认为可能发生的事情。例如:

I hope you'll come to see me tomorrow. 我希望你明天来看我。

I wish I were a tiger. 我希望我是一只老虎。

I wish I had got the ticket yesterday evening. 我希望昨天晚上能拿到这张票。

8. Right now it is the summer vacation and I'm helping my dad on the farm. 现正值暑假,我在农场里帮爸爸干活。

right now 为副词短语,意思是“就在此刻”、“立刻”。

9. Sometimes we go on working after dark by the light of our tractors. 有时我们在天黑以后还借助拖拉机的灯光继续工作。

①“go on doing……”是固定的动词搭配,有“继续做……”的含义。

注意区别:go on to do sth. go on doing sth 和 go on with sth.

go on with sth(中断后)继续做(原先的)事情。

go on to do sth 接着做另外一件事。

go on doing sth 继续做同一件事。

例如:After a short rest, We went on with our work. 经过短暂的休息之后,我们继续做我们的工作。

Go on talking please 请继续讲

He went on to read story book after he finished his homework. 他做完他的家庭作业

以后,接着看他的故事书。

②“by the light of……”的意思是“借助……的光亮”介词 by 在这里表示方式和手段。
例如:

He passed the exam by studying hard. 通过努力学习,他通过了这次考试。

10. We grow rice in the south of the states. 在美国的南方我们种稻谷。

the states 在此处指美国,是 the united states 的省略形式,常用于口语或其他非正式场合中。

11. ……My dad has only two men working for him. 我爸爸只雇了两个人为他干活。

has 在此句中的使役动词,表示“使……,让……”的意思,这里引申为“雇佣”;two men 为宾语。

working for him 是宾语补足语。作为宾语补足语的 have 常与宾语+宾语补足语搭配。宾语补足语可以是过去分词、现在分词以及不带 to 的动词不定式。例如:

They tried to have him talking, but no use. 他们试图让他开口说话,但是没用。

I'll have my hair cut. 我要去理发。

My father have me come and help him. 我父亲让我过来帮他。

12. As a result, we have to water the vegetable garden. 因此,我们不得不给菜地浇水。

as a result 是介词短语,表示“因此、结果、这么一来”的意思,常用来承上启下。例如:

He caught a cold. As a result, he was unable to go to school. 他感冒了,因此他不能去上学了。

13. There are five different time areas in the states. 在美国有 5 个不同的时区。

time area 是名词词组,表示“时区”,较正式的说法是 time zone.

14. In my state we are fourteen hours behind Beijing time. 我们的时间比北京时间晚 14 小时。

behind 是多义词,在这里表示“迟于,晚于”。例如:

He came here today behind his usual time. 他今天比平常来得晚。

15. Please give my regards to your parents. 请代我向你父母问好。

give one's regard to sb 为动词固定搭配,表示“向……表达……的问候”。例如:

Don't forget giving my regard to your husband. 不要忘了代我向你丈夫问好。

16. If they saw any good films? 他们是否看了一些好电影?

if 为连词,与 whether 同义,都可引导宾语从句,表示“是否、是不是”的意思。例如:

I want to know if he will come. 我想知道他会不会来。

I asked him if I could speak to him. 我问他我是否可以和他说话。

17. If they are doing computer studies this term? 他们是否打算这学期学习电脑?

①are doing……在这里不表示现在发生的事情,而表示将来的打算。现在进行时的这种用法通常由表示过去的时间状语表示出来。例如:

We was seeing a film this evening. 今天晚上我们打算看场电影。

②do computer studies 的意思是“学习电脑”。do+名词这个结构通常表示与该名词相关的动作。例如:

Have you done your face? 你洗过脸了吗?

He was doing some reading. 他正在读书。

18. By the way, Bob sends his best wishes. 顺便说一句, 鲍伯向你衷心致意。

send one's wish 为固定的动词搭配, 表示“向……致意, 向……祝愿”。有时可用 give one's wishes 代替。例如:

Jim sends you his best wishes for a happy new year. 吉姆衷心祝您新年快乐。

19. Oh, that's nice of him. 哦, 他对我太好了。“That's nice of sb”相当于“It's nice of sb”, 两者均可与动词不定式搭配, 表示“……太好了”的意思。例如:

That's nice of you to help me with English. 你帮我辅导英语真是太好了。

It's nice of you to say so. 你这样说真是太好了。

20. I'm not very good at……我不善于……

be good at 为动词短语, 可与动名词或名词连用, 表示“擅长于、善于”等含义。

He is good at English. 他擅长英文。

21. I prefer……to……我宁愿……, 而不愿……。

“prefer……to……”为动词搭配, 表示两者之间的选择, to 后面是被排除的选项。它可以分别与名词或动名词连用。例如:

I prefer staying at home to going out. 我宁愿呆在家里, 也不愿出去。

三、综合能力训练

I. 请选出划线部分读音与所给单词相同的一项

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <u>C</u> hemistry | A. <u>e</u> ach | B. <u>te</u> acher |
| | C. <u>C</u> haracter | D. <u>C</u> hance |
| 2. <u>C</u> omputer | A. <u>l</u> ook | B. <u>f</u> ew |
| | C. <u>e</u> quip | D. <u>E</u> urope |
| 3. <u>g</u> eography | A. <u>g</u> arden | B. <u>e</u> xamine |
| | C. <u>b</u> alance | D. <u>a</u> utumn |
| 4. <u>m</u> aths | A. <u>w</u> ith | B. <u>l</u> ength |
| | C. <u>w</u> eather | D. <u>t</u> here |
| 5. <u>h</u> istory | A. <u>h</u> ero | B. <u>o</u> bserve |
| | C. <u>n</u> ormal | D. <u>N</u> ovember |
| 6. <u>i</u> ntroduce | A. <u>n</u> umber | B. <u>n</u> urse |
| | C. <u>m</u> onument | D. <u>s</u> tupid |
| 7. <u>h</u> arvest | A. <u>h</u> arm | B. <u>e</u> ar |
| | C. <u>e</u> arth | D. <u>d</u> are |
| 8. <u>w</u> heat | A. <u>w</u> hy | B. <u>w</u> hole |
| | C. <u>w</u> hom | D. <u>w</u> hose |
| 9. <u>d</u> awn | A. <u>m</u> onitor | B. <u>m</u> ajority |
| | C. <u>l</u> ow | D. <u>d</u> rawing |

10. opinion

A. ofter

B. old

C. observe

D. once

II. 单词拼写

1. May I in _____ Xiao Xiao to you ?
2. Don't copy others's answers. You should write your own o _____.
3. Please give my best w _____ to your parents.
4. I have to water the v _____ garden.
5. Our summer v _____ was over.
6. This term, we are going on learning m _____.
7. I hope I will pass the e _____.

III. 选择填空

1. "My brother studies in a college. "
" _____ my friend. "
A. So does B. So is C. So do D. So works
2. There are trees on _____ sides of this street.
A. every B. both C. either D. neither
3. The _____ teacher give us _____ homework after class.
A. biological...biology B. biological...biological
C. biology...biological D. biology...biology
4. "Nice to meet you. "
" _____ "
A. Nice meeting you, too. B. The same with you.
C. I'm nice to meet you. D. Yes. I do.
5. It is very kind _____ you _____ help me. with my maths.
A. for, for B. to, for C. of, to D. about, to
6. After having a rest, he _____ his homework.
A. went to doing B. went on to do
C. went doing D. went on doing
7. "They could hardly believe what had happened".
" _____ ".
A. So could I B. Neither could I
C. Neither couldn't I D. Neither I could
8. The doctor asked uncle Mike to have a good rest, and _____.
A. so he didn't B. he did so C. so did he D. so he was
9. Mother told me _____ read in bed.
A. don't B. to not C. not to D. not
10. Hurry ____ ! I have Lucy _____ for me at the school gate.
A. on, waited B. up, waiting C. 不填, to wait D. up, wait
11. What did you have _____ eaten last night ?

- A. to eat B. eat C. eaten D. eating
12. He wants to _____ the answer of this question.
A. see B. find out C. find D. look for
13. Please _____ my _____ to your family.
A. take, love B. bring, regards
C. give, best wishes D. leave, best wish
14. Sorry, I must _____ now.
A. leave B. be off C. left D. am off
15. _____, this is a very good chance for you.
A. In my opinions B. In my opinion
C. Of my opinion D. On my opinions
16. Which subject _____ We _____ last term ?
A. did, study B. did, studied
C. do, learned D. have, learn
17. Please _____ my flowers instead of me.
A. take care for B. care to
C. take cares to D. take care of
18. I'll have Tom _____ my experiment.
A. finished B. be finished
C. finish D. to finish
19. After I finished my chemistry homework.
I _____ my English homework.
A. went on to do B. go to do
C. went on doing D. went on to doing
20. After a short holiday, Tom _____ his work.
A. went on doing B. went on to
C. went on with D. went to do

IV. 阅读理解

An artist went to a beautiful part of the country for a holiday, and stayed with a farmer. Every day he went out with his paints and his brushes and painted from morning to evening, and then when it got dark, he went back to the farm and had a good dinner before he went to bed.

At the end of his holiday, he wanted to pay the farmer, but the farmer said, "No, I do not want money—but give me one of your pictures. What is money? In a week it will all be finished, but your painting will still be here."

The artist was very pleased and thanked the farmer for saying such kind things about his paintings.

The farmer smiled and answered, "It is not that. I have a son in London. He wants to become an artist. When he comes here next month, I will show him your picture, and then

he will not want to be an artist any more, I think."

Questions

- The artist worked _____.
A. in the morning
B. in the evening
C. in the morning and in the evening
D. in the daytime.
- At the end of his holiday, the artist wanted to _____ to the farmer.
A. give one of his picture
B. give money
C. give nothing
D. give money and his pictures
- Where was the farmer's son?
A. He was in the farm, too.
B. He was in a college.
C. He was in London.
D. I don't know.
- What's about the farmer's son?
A. He wanted to be a farmer.
B. He wanted to be an artist.
C. He was a friend of the artist.
D. He didn't like artist.
- Why did the farmer want the artist's painting?
A. Because he liked it.
B. Because his son would like it.
C. Because he wanted to persuade (劝说) his son by this painting.
D. Because the artist had no money.

V. 完型填空

Long, Long 1 there 2 two animals _____ a Cat and a monkey. 3 day the monkey found some chestnuts(栗子) 4 a fire. He wanted very much to eat them, but was afraid of 5 his hand. 6 he took the cat to the fire and said: "Ah ! How good those chestnuts smell ! cat, my dear friend, your paws are made just like man's hands. You are the only one 7 can pull the nuts from the fire. Why 8 you try it ?"

The cat was flattered(奉承)by the monkey's praise. So she put out her paw and began to pull the nuts out of the fire. she burned her paw each time she pulled a nut out.

“How fine it is to have hands like 9 man !”said the monkey,“ 10 get some more. we'll share them.”

_____11_____ the cat went on _____12_____ more and more nuts out of the fire. But when _____13_____ last she turned for her share of the nuts, she found that the monkey had eaten them _____14_____.

This is how the term “cat’s paw” has come 15 use.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. A. before | B. ago | C. after | D. time |
| 2. A. lives | B. living | C. lived | D. are living |
| 3. A. One | B. A | C. The | D. Once |
| 4. A. at | B. in | C. of | D. out |
| 5. A. burn | B. be burned | C. burning | D. burned |
| 6. A. So | B. Because | C. That | D. When |
| 7. A. Whose | B. Who | C. When | D. Why |

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 8. A. don't | B. not | C. aren't | D. didn't |
| 9. A. the | B. that | C. a | D. 不填 |
| 10. A. with | B. for | C. 不填 | D. to |
| 11. A. With | B. So | C. That | D. Why |
| 12. A. pulling | B. pull | C. pulled | D. pulls |
| 13. A. in | B. at | C. of | D. be |
| 14. A. each | B. all | C. over | D. every |
| 15. A. in | B. to | C. for | D. into |

IV. 书面表达

假如你的网友 Lucy(net friend)来信,希望你介绍一下北京的名胜。现在,请你写一篇70 个词左右的信,开头如下:

Dear Lucy,

It's nice to have received your e-mail.

Here I'd like to introduce……

答案:

I : 1——5 C B C B B 6——10 D A A D C

II : 1. introduce 2. opinion 3. wishes 4. vegetable 5. vacation 6. maths 7. exam

III : 1——5 A B D A C 6——10 D B B C B

11——15 C B C B B 16——20 A D C A C

IV : 1——5 D B C B C

V : 1——5 B C A B C 6——10 A B A C D 11——15 B A B B D

IV : 略。

四、教材课后练习题答案

第 1 课

- 1) He was at Centre School last year.
- 2) Bob white is Bill's friend. He was at Centre School last year.
- 3) No, he didn't.
- 4) They said to each other: "nice to meet you."
- 5) She said: "Tang Lin, I want to introduce you (to Jane)."
2. Who/Do/next/introduce/introduce/meet
3. Did, No, climbed/went/got, did, so did, why, pity

第 2 课

1. 重读第二课信的内容,回答下列问题

1. Charlie is a country boy.

2. He writes to Xiao Jun on a farm in America.
3. No, he is not. He has a brother.
4. They grow rice on the farm and vegetables in their garden.
5. They usually hold parties and cook meat on an open fire outside.
And some of Charlie's friends drink beer together.
6. There are five times area in the states and five in China.

2. 根据课文选择正确答案

- (1)A (2)C (3)A (4)C

3. 用动词的正确形式填空

did not stay, went, told, had changed, bought, helped, are living, will begin, will he

第 3 课

1. 使用下列句子,尽可能多地提出问题

1. Who lives near Apple Tree Street? Where do they live?
Do they live near Apple Tree Street?
2. Who was in No 10 Middle school last year? which school were you in last year?
when were you in No 10 Middle school?
3. Who went to the Great Wall last Sunday? When did he go to
the Great Wall? Where did he go last Sunday?
4. How long have we not seen any good film?
Who has not seen any good films for a whole year?
5. What were you doing at this time yesterday?
Who was working at the computer at this time yesterday?
6. Who is going to have a birthday party next Friday?
When is Nancy going to have a birthday party?

2. 填空,单词的首字母已经给出

August, rice, helping, until, working, lights, but, employs, care, rain, pump,
cook, drink, because.

3. 互相回答下列问题,写出答案

- ① May I know your name?
- ② Thank you for your help.
- ③ You are welcome. /Not at all.
- ④ Well, I must be off.
- ⑤ Please give my regards/love /best wishes to...
- ⑥ May I borrow your bike?

第 4 课

1. 互相问答

- (1) We are doing such new subjects as chemistry, biology, computer studies, and so

on.

- (2) I am interested in English, physics and chemistry.
- (3) I like English best.
- (4) I am good at English.
- (5) I know a little about biology. It is the subject that studies animals and plants.
- (6) I prefer maths to English.
- (7) I have learnt more than 1,000 words.
- (8) Mrs Zhang is my English teacher.

2. 选择正确的介词填空

- 1. in ,at 2. at, of 3. in, with, at, from, until. 4. by, at.
- 5. from, along, to, of 6. at,in, of

3. 用动词的正确形式填空

has just come,met, was hurrying, were, went, met, are, did, go, went,is

第一单元 复习

1. 用疑问词填空

- ①Where ②What ③Which ④When ⑤How ⑥Whose
- ⑦Who ⑧While

2. 用适当的词填空

- (1)at, in (2)for, about (3)about, to (4)for, as (5)in. (6)to
- (7)for (8)in, about

3. 把下列句子翻译成英语

- (1)we went on working after a rest.
- (2)It is six o'clock. I must be off now.
- (3)Find out the five different places in these two pictures.
- (4)I am much interested in geography, but I don't like history.
- (5)I prefer biology to chemistry.