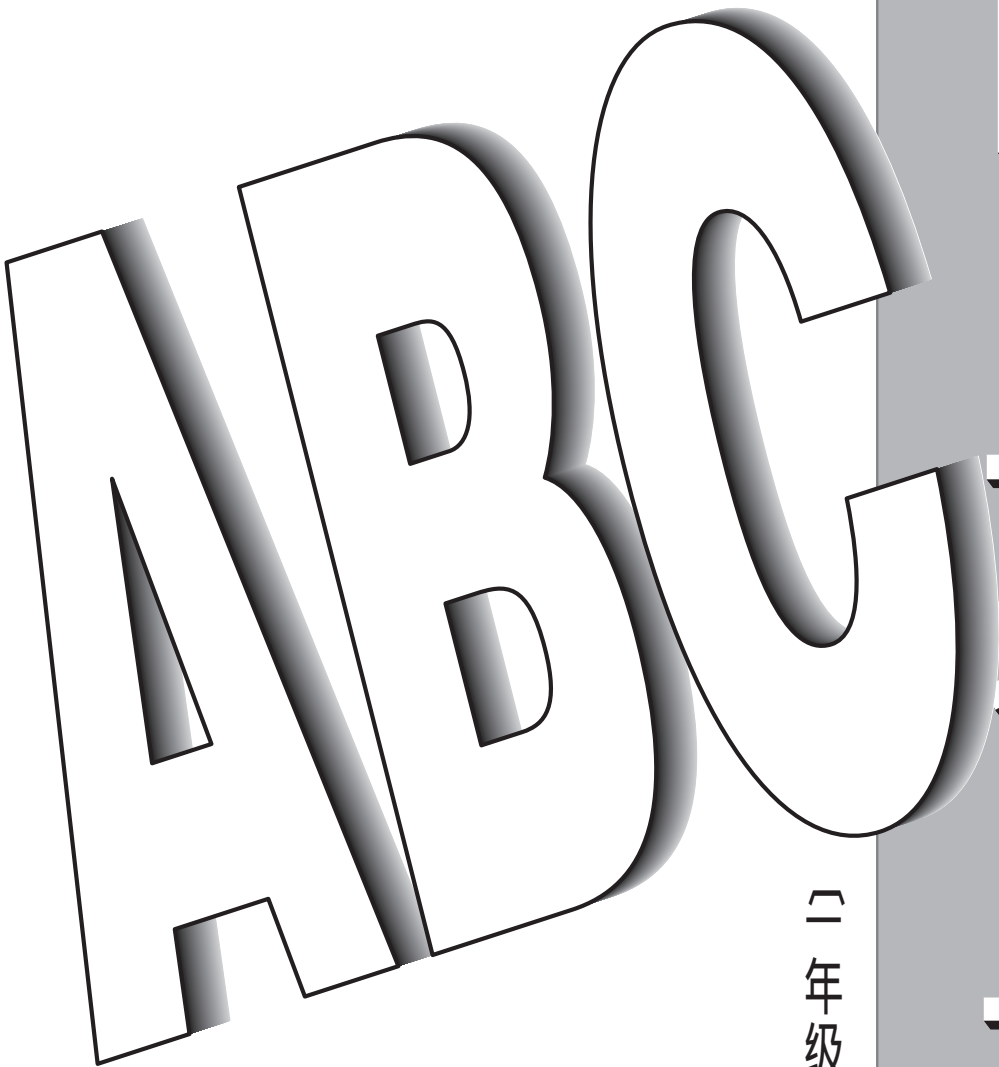


新世纪版中学学科同步训练 粤月悦丛书

主编 宋玉昆
编者 宋玉昆 胡德康
梁耀兴 张士宏



〔二年级用〕

上海科学技术出版社

高中
英语

内容提要

本书根据全日制普通高级中学教学大纲(试验修订版)编写。每一单元由“知识要点”和“单元自测”两部分组成,并根据教学进度,适当设置供学生自我检测的“阶段测试”和“期末测试”。书末附有参考答案。

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出版说明

《新世纪版中学学科同步训练 ABC》丛书是以全日制普通高级中学语文、数学、英语、物理、化学教学大纲为依据分学科编写的学习辅导参考用书。它与当前的教学有一定的同步性,并符合以上五门学科的教学目的和要求,成为教师指导学生学习的极好助学手段。

本丛书的特点是用 A、B、C 三级训练方式,体现教材单元的知识坡度;体现学生学习过程的自我评价和循序渐进。

A 级——面向全国各地区的学生。这一级训练的水平体现教育大纲中最基本的要求。

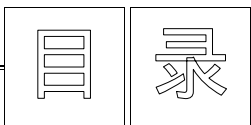
B 级——用以提高学生综合应用知识的能力。这一级训练是体现培养能力和发展智力,体现大多数学生应达到的水平。

C 级——配有适当比例的竞赛类、趣味类、智力训练等题目,以开拓学生的知识面,提高灵活解题的技巧和能力。

整套丛书训练题的设计特色,既体现知识体系,又符合学生实际水平与认识规律,重视直观性与操作性,书末均附有答案,可供学生在练习后进行自测检查。

上海科学技术出版社

2002 年春



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The summer holidays

知识要点

- So was my friend Bob White. 我的朋友鲍勃·怀特也在那个学校读书。
 - 该句为倒装句。句型为“so+be 助动词/情态动词+主语”,表示前面所述情况也适用于另一人或物。其中 so 代替了上文中所述的动作或状态,以避免重复。该句中 so 代替了上句中的 at Centre School. 又如:
Carl likes swimming, so does Paul.
If you go there, so shall I. (注意该句中主句与从句时态的不同)
 - 当上句为否定句时,要用 neither 或 nor 来引导倒装句。如:
He can't speak French, neither/nor can I.
 - 注意区别“So do I”和“So I do”的不同用法。
“So I do.”句型是用来重复前面的动作或情况,表示赞同前面所讲的话。如:
—The child is clever. 这孩子很聪明。
—So he is. 不错,确实如此。
—I thought you were a teacher. 我以为你是个教师呢。
—So I am. 我确实是教师。
- I must be off now. (It's time for me to go now.) 我现在得走了。
 - 该句是表示告别时的用语。表示这个意思的句子还有:
I must go now.
I have to leave now.
 - 句中 off 用作副词,意思是“离开”。如:
The bird flew off. 小鸟飞走了。
- That's Tang Lin. Come on. I'll introduce you. 那是唐林。来吧,我来给你作介绍。
 - come on 可用来表示说话人的鼓励和催促,常译为“来吧、好啦、赶快”等。如:
Come on, you can do it if you try. 来吧,你试一下,是能做的。
Come on, don't cry. 好啦,别哭了。
 - introduce (make people known for the first time to each other) 该词是及物动词,作“介绍”解时,常用在 introduce sb to sb 结构中。如:
Mr Wang, let me introduce my friend Mr Green to you. 王先生,让我(向你)介绍我的朋友格林先生。
- What was the nicest part of your holiday in your opinion? 你认为假期哪段时间过得最好?

in one's opinion (what a person thinks or believes) 意为“据某人的意见、在某人看来”。
如：

In my opinion, he is wrong. 据我判断,他是错的。

5. Find out the things which are different in your part of China. 找出和你所住地区不同的地方。

find out (learn by study, observation or search, discover a secret, a mistake etc.) 意思是“通过研究、观察或调查找出(原因等);发现秘密、错误等;查明某事”。

I'll find out where they live. 我去打听一下他们住在哪儿。

Read the passage and find out the general idea. 阅读这篇短文,弄清课文大意。

6. Sometimes we go on working after dark by the lights of our tractors. 有时天黑了,我们还借助拖拉机的灯光继续干活。

1) go on doing sth 意思是“继续某事”。如：

You oughtn't to go on living this way. 你不应当继续这样生活。

go on with sth 也可以表达此意。如：

Go on with your work. 继续你的工作。

注意 go on to do sth 则指完成一件事后,接着又做另一件事。如：

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

2) by the light 中的介词 by 表示“通过……方法或手段”,常译为“靠、借助、通过”等。
如：

He lives by writing novels. 他以写小说为生。

Is your sweater knitted by hand or machine? 你的毛衣是手织的还是机器织的?

Many people in that village make their living by fishing. 那个村子里的许多人靠捕鱼为生。

7. Although the farm is large, my Dad has only two men working for him. 虽然农场很大,但我爸爸只请了两个人为他干活。

have sb doing sth 结构意思是“请让某人做某事”(让某人持续地进行某一个动作)。

其中的 have 不是“有”的意思,而是用作使役动词,意思是“使、让、请”。如：

He had us laughing all through lunch. 他的话让我们在整个午餐中笑个不停。

have sb do sth 结构也可以表示“让某人做某事”。表示动作完成或尚未完成,不强调动作的持续。如：

I'd like to have you meet Mr Green. 我想让你和格林先生见见面。

如该句结构中的 sb & sth 和其补语为被动关系,应使用过去分词,即 have sb & sth done 结构。如：

We should have him examined by a doctor. 我们应当找医生给他检查一下。

I must have these printed. 我一定(找人)把这些东西印出来。

8. As a result, we have to water the vegetable garden. 因此我们不得不给菜园浇水。

as a result (consequently, therefore) 意思是“结果、因此”,常用来承接上下文,表示因果关系。如：

His mother died when he was only eight. As a result, he had to make a living by

himself. 他只有八岁时母亲就去世了,因此只好自己谋生。

as a result of (because of)意思是“由于……的结果”。如:

He was late as a result of the snow. 由于下雪他迟到了。

He is unable to go to work as a result of the fall from his horse. 他从马上摔下来,所以不能上班了。

9. By the way, Bob sends his best wishes. 顺便告诉你,鲍勃向你问好。

send one's wishes to sb (say hello to sb)意思是“向某人问好”。类似的表达方法还有 send one's love to sb, give one's regards to sb, remember sb to sb 等。如:

Please send her my best wishes. 请代我向她问好。

Please give my regards to your family. 请代问全家好。

单元自测

I. Choose the best answer for each of the situation

- () 1. Though it began to rain, they _____ in the fields.
A. went on to work B. went on working
C. went on to working D. went on with working
- () 2. My mother had me _____ the housework the whole morning today.
A. doing B. to do C. did D. to be doing
- () 3. Edison liked to _____ how things work.
A. find B. find out C. look for D. learn from
- () 4. —Which do you _____, tea or coffee?
—I like tea better.
A. like B. want C. enjoy D. prefer
- () 5. Although it was snowing, _____ it was not very cold.
A. but B. and C. so D. /
- () 6. I'll soon have your machine _____ again.
A. going B. to go C. goes D. gone
- () 7. _____ when the train starts.
A. Find B. Find out C. Look up D. Look for
- () 8. —Jack works hard at his lessons.
—_____.
A. So does he B. So he does C. He does so D. He so does
- () 9. The computer is _____ expensive. I can't spend _____ money on it.
A. much too; much too B. too much; too much
C. much too; too much D. too much; much too
- () 10. I didn't know the news _____ I read your letter.
A. when B. after C. until D. although
- () 11. —Well, _____. Thank you for your advice.
—Can't you stay a bit longer? I don't have much to do this evening.

- A. I want to go now B. I'm leaving now
C. I'll go now D. I'm afraid I must be going now
- () 12. As your spoken English gets better, _____ your written English.
A. so does B. so is C. so has D. so will
- () 13. If you don't go there, _____.
A. so do I B. so will I C. nor do I D. neither shall I
- () 14. —I'm afraid it's about time I was going. It was nice meeting you. See you later.
—_____. See you soon.
A. I'm glad to meet you, too B. Pleased to meet you, too
C. Glad to have met you, too D. I had a good time
- () 15. —_____ in Tianjin.
—I certainly have. I'll never forget my visit to your beautiful city.
A. You must have a good time
B. I hope you've enjoyed your stay
C. You have enjoyed yourself
D. I think you must have enjoyed yourself

II. Sentence transformation

1. The film had been on for half an hour when I got to the cinema. (划线提问)

2. My brother takes care of the vegetable garden. (划线提问)

3. I was watching TV when he called. (划线提问)

4. Well it's late. I must be off now. (变同义句)
Well it's _____ late. I must be _____ now.
5. Give my best regards to your parents. (变同义句)
_____ my best _____ to your parents.

III. Complete the sentences with the Chinese given

1. 他学习英语不努力, 所以英语考试不及格。
He doesn't work hard _____ English. _____ he often fails in the English examination.
2. 他们继续工作直到午夜。
They _____ midnight.
3. 依我看, 你应该少吃肉多吃些蔬菜。
_____, you should eat _____ meat and _____ vegetables.
4. 杰克到过中国, 玛丽和珍妮也到过。
Jack _____ to China, _____ Mary and Jane.
5. 看电视和听音乐相比, 我更喜欢听音乐。

I _____ to the music _____ TV.

IV. Synchronous reading

Most American school students have a long summer holiday. It is usually from June to September. During this holiday students often travel or have summer work. Some students take courses (课程) in summer school. Mary spent her last summer in summer school. She studied two courses and she travelled with her family. They saw interesting places near their home in Seattle. Mary's friend Peter worked at a gasoline (汽油) station during the summer. He sold gasoline and mended cars. He made a lot of money and saved nearly all of it. Peter is going to the university next year. He needs money for the university tuition (学费).

- () 1. In America from June to September _____.
 A. most students take courses in universities
 B. all school students are still at school
 C. more school students stay at home
 D. there are still lessons in summer school
- () 2. Peter, one of Mary's friends is _____.
 A. a gasoline worker
 B. a car mender
 C. a school student
 D. a university student
- () 3. Seattle is the name of _____.
 A. a summer school
 B. Mary's friend
 C. a gasoline station
 D. an American city
- () 4. What did Peter do last summer?
 A. He worked at a gasoline station.
 B. He travelled with his family.
 C. He studied in a summer school.
 D. He visited some interesting places.
- () 5. Peter saved nearly all of his money because _____.
 A. he didn't need to pay for anything
 B. his parents asked him to do so
 C. he needs money for his summer work
 D. he needs money for the university tuition

V. Writing

假如你是高一学生张华,请你用英语写一封信,把自己的基本情况介绍给你的笔友 John,信中应包括下表所列全部内容:

姓 名	张 华	出生年月	1982 年 2 月	出生地	天津
学 历	1990—1996 和平小学 1996—1999 天津市第五中学				
所学主要课程	语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、政治、地理、历史				

特 长	电脑
业余爱好	足球、集邮、音乐
希 望	与 John 经常通信

知识要点

- Mr Zhu is showing the students of Class 4 the chemistry lab. 朱老师正领着四班的学生参观化学实验室。
show (let sb see ; guide or go with sb to) 是“给……看 ; 带领某人到……”之意 , 常用在 show sb sth or some place 结构中 , 意思是“给某人看某物或让某人看某个地方”。如 :
Show me what you have in your bag. 给我看一下你包里的东西。
- Have you been in the lab before? 你们以前来过这个实验室吗 ?
have been in 意思是“曾经在……、一直待在、曾经去过”。如 :
I've been in Canada for a year. 我曾经在加拿大待了一年。
have been to 意思是“曾经去过、刚刚去过”。如 :
Have you ever been to Canada? 你去过加拿大吗 ?
- First of all , don't come in here without a teacher. 首先 , 没有老师带领不要到这里来。
1) first of all (before anyone or anything else) 意思是“首先、第一”。如 :
First of all , I must take a hot bath. 首先 , 我必须洗个热水澡。
2) don't... without... 该句出现两个否定意义的词表示强调语气 , 意思是“没有……就不……”。如 :
I can't do it without your help. 你不帮忙我干不了。
3) don't come in here 中的 here 用作名词 , 作介词 in 的宾语。如 :
It's warm in here. 在这里很暖和。
- Once you're in here , listen to your teacher. 一旦你们到了这里 , 就要听从老师的指导。
once (from the moment that ; when) 在这里用作连词 , 意思是“一旦”。如 :
Once you have heard the song , you will never forget it. 一旦你听到这歌 , 你会永远忘不了它。
- Don't touch anything unless your teacher tells you to. 除非老师叫你动 , 否则就不要动任何东西。
1) unless (if not) 意思是“除非……、如果不……” , 但语气比 if... not 重。如 :
Don't come unless I telephone you. 我不打电话给你 , 就不要来。
2) ... unless your teacher tells you to. 中的 to 是不定式符号 , 后面省略了动词 touch , 以避免重复 , 但是 to 通常要保留。如 :
You can use it if you want to (use it).
- Before you leave the lab , make sure the electricity is turned off and the windows are

shut. 你离开实验室之前,务必要关掉电源,关上窗户。

1) make sure (check that something is certain or sure)意为“务必、弄确实”。如:

Please make sure everything is ready before the experiment. 做实验以前,务必将一切准备就绪。

2) turn off (stop a light, radio, TV, water, etc.)意为“关掉……”。如:

Be sure to turn off the lights before you leave. 请你离开前务必把灯关掉。

turn off 的反义词为 turn on.

turn down 可以表示“扭小、调低”的意思。其反义词为 turn up.

7. Do and don'ts. 意为“要与不要”。

这是助动词 do 和 don't 用作名词时的复数形式,意思是“该做的事”和“不该做的事”。英语中不是名词的词,使其名词化,可在词尾加 s 或 's,变成复数形式。如:

Guests came by twos and threes. 客人三三两两地来到了。

Don't use too many oh's in your talk. 在你的谈话里,不要用太多的“啊”字。

8. One was filled with petrol, one with castor oil and one with vinegar. 一个瓶子装满汽油,一个(瓶子)装满蓖麻油,还有一个(瓶子)装满醋。

1) 这是一个并列句,由三个分句组成。后两个分句的主语 one 后面均省略了谓语 was filled,以避免重复。

2) fill 意思是 make or become full “装满”,常用于 fill... with... 或 be filled with 结构中。如:

The boy filled the hole with sand. 这男孩用沙子填满一个洞。

be full of 和 be filled with 同义,但 be full of 强调状态。如:

The bottle is full of water. 瓶子里装满了水。

9. Remember, you must do everything as I do. 记住,你们必须照我做的那样去做。

as 这里用作连词,意思是“如同、像、按照”,引导一个方式状语从句。如:

You should do as the teacher tells you to. 你应该照你老师讲的那样去做。

10. He put a finger in his mouth, tasted it and smiled, looking rather pleased. 他把一个手指头伸进嘴里,尝了尝,微笑着,显出格外高兴的样子。

句中 looking rather pleased 是动词-ing 形式(分词)作状语,表示伴随情况,修饰 smiled。又如:

He stood there, waiting for the bus. 他站在那儿等公共汽车。

11. The mixture tasted terrible. 这混合液尝起来真够呛。

句中的 taste 用作连系动词,意思是“尝起来”,后面跟形容词作表语,类似的连系动词还有 smell, sound, feel 等。

12. I'm sorry, none of you watched carefully enough. 很遗憾,你们谁也没有仔细地观察。

none of... 意思是 not any of... “在……中没有一个”。后面可跟名词或代词,其谓语动词可以用单数,也可以用复数。若侧重全体多用复数,若侧重单个,多用单数。如:

None of them speak / speaks English, except John. 除了约翰外他们当中谁也不讲英语。

13. Reporting orders and requests. 转述命令或请求。

转述命令或请求就是把表示命令或请求的直接引语变成间接引语。表示命令或请求的句子多为祈使句。如果直接引语是祈使句,变为间接引语时,要将祈使句中的动词变成不定式,并在不定式前面加上动词 ask, tell, order 等。其句型是: ask / tell / order sb (not) to do sth. 如:

1) "Please tidy the lab," she said. 她说:“请把实验室整理一下。”

转述该句应为: She asked me to tidy the lab. 她请我把实验室整理一下。

2) "Don't touch anything," she said. 她说:“不要摸任何东西。”

转述该句应为: She told us not to touch anything. 她叫我们不要摸任何东西。

14. Your friend is coming to stay in your house for one week while you and your family are away on holiday. 你的朋友要来你家住一个星期,而你和你的家人却要外出度假。

1) 句中 while 是并列连词,连接两个分句,表示句意的转折,常译作“而”。如:

Some people like coffee, while others like tea. 有些人喜欢喝咖啡,而有些人喜欢喝茶。

2) on holiday “度假、休假”,这是一个固定词组,介词用 on, holiday 用单数形式,前面没有冠词。如:

Li Lei's father is away on holiday. 李雷的父亲正在外度假。

单元自测

I. Choose the best answer for each of the situation

- () 1. In this chemistry lesson, the students only listen to the teacher _____ watching carefully.
A. and not B. instead C. but not D. without
- () 2. I have a few pen-friends, but _____ has written to me this year.
A. neither of them B. either of them
C. none of them D. some of them
- () 3. The fish my mother cooked yesterday evening _____.
A. tasted well B. tasted good C. was tasted well D. was tasted good
- () 4. The teacher handed the cup _____ the mixture around the class of students.
A. fill with B. filled of C. full of D. full with
- () 5. I don't know him _____ to ask him for help.
A. good enough B. well enough
C. enough good D. enough well
- () 6. I can hardly hear the weather report. Would you please turn it _____?
A. on B. off C. up D. down
- () 7. The little boy wanted to skate on the river, but his mother told him _____.
A. not to B. not to do C. not do it D. do not to

- () 8. He was famous _____ a poet.
A. as B. for C. of D. with
- () 9. _____ you put your heart into your English study ,you 'll find it _____.
A. If ;interested B. Once ;interesting
C. When ;interested D. Though ;interesting
- () 10. Whenever you are out ,you must _____ the door is _____.
A. be sure ;locking B. make sure ;locked
C. feel sure ;locked D. make sure ;locking
- () 11. —Who failed in the exam ?
—_____.
A. No one B. None C. No one of them D. Nothing
- () 12. —Don 't be late again.
—I beg your pardon ?
—I told you _____.
A. not late again B. don 't be late again
C. not to be late again D. not be late again
- () 13. "Show me your photo ,please ,"he said.
We can say it in another way : _____.
A. He asked me to show him my photo
B. He asked me if I can show him my photo
C. He told me to show me his photo
D. He told me that I show my photo to him
- () 14. You look at the children as a parent ,_____ I see them as a teacher.
A. instead B. while C. when D. so
- () 15. We don 't allow _____ in the reading-room. Nobody is allowed _____ the magazines out of it.
A. smoking ;taking B. smoking ;to take
C. to smoke ;taking D. to smoke ;to take

II. Change the sentences without changing their meanings

- The shop is filled with people of all age. (变同义句)
The shop is _____ people of all age.
- Mr Green was spending his holiday this time last month. (变同义句)
Mr Green _____.
- I 'll be back tomorrow unless there 's heavy rain. (变同义句)
I 'll be back tomorrow _____ heavily.
- "Please close the window when you leave ,"she said. (变间接引语)
She _____ me _____ the window when _____ leave.
- "Don 't eat too much meat ,"the doctor said. (变间接引语)

The doctor _____ me _____ too much meat.

III. Complete the sentences with the Chinese given

1. 王老师大学毕业后就在这所学校。

Mr Wang _____ this school _____ he left college.

2. 无风不起浪。

There is _____ smoke _____ fire.

3. 昨天晚上他没在家看电视,而是看电影去了。

Last night he went to see a film _____ at home.

4. 事情正像你告诉我的那样。

It is just _____.

5. 他们允许我们只在那间屋子里吸烟。

They _____ in this room only.

IV. Find out an error in each sentence and then correct it

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. The bottle is filled of milk. | 1. _____ |
| 2. Do you know the man with white clothes ? | 2. _____ |
| 3. We don 't agree you to smoke here. | 3. _____ |
| 4. This dish is tasted delicious. | 4. _____ |
| 5. You don 't watch enough carefully. | 5. _____ |
| 6. He cried instead of smile. | 6. _____ |
| 7. Remember ,you must do everything like I do. | 7. _____ |
| 8. You will fail in the examination unless you don 't work hard at your study. | 8. _____ |
| 9. No one of us can speak French. | 9. _____ |
| 10. Listen to your teacher 's instructions ,don 't do everything as you like. | 10. _____ |

V. Synchronous reading

Miss Gogers taught physics in a New York school. Last month she explained to one of her classes about sound ,and she decided to test them to see how wonderful she had been in her explanation. She said to them ,“Now I have a brother in Los Angeles (洛杉矶). If I was calling him on the phone and at the same time you were 75 feet away , listening to me from across the street ,which of you would hear what I said earlier ,my brother or you and for reason ?”

Tom at once answered ,“Your brother ,because electricity travels faster than sound waves (音速).”“That 's very good.”Miss Gogers answered ,but then one of the girls raised her hand ,and Miss Gogers said ,“Yes ,Kate ?”

“I don 't agree ,”Kate said ,“Your brother would hear you earlier because when it 's 11 o 'clock here it 's only 8 o 'clock in Los Angeles. ”

- () 1. Miss Gogers was teaching her class _____.

A. to hear sound B. about sound