

高中教学精华丛书

上海市课程改革新教材

高中英语

教学要点及范例解析

精 选

(高三年级)

上海市松江二中英语教研组 编

● 语言要点

LANGUAGE POINTS

● 语言实践

EXERCISE PAPERS

华东理工大学出版社

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前 言

上海市课程改革教材已在全市普遍推广使用。该新教材与原部编教材在教学要求、教学内容、编写体例等方面均有较大差异,这无疑会给广大师生的教与学带来新的问题。可喜的是,我校作为新教材试点学校之一,在数年的教学实践中,已逐步摸索出一套行之有效的方法,在实现从应试教育向素质教育的转变方面,在提高师生教与学的水平方面,都收到了显著的效果。

为帮助广大师生更好地把握住新教材,我们组织了一批富有教学经验的教师,在总结经验的基础上,精心编撰了这套《高中教学精华丛书》。它是我们新教材教学成果的结晶。

这套丛书有两个鲜明特点:一是紧密配合新教材,与新教材配套;二是紧密配合学生学习,与学生实际相联系。

相信这套丛书对教师有一定的参考价值,对学生有一定的指导作用。

这套《高中教学精华丛书》有英语、数学、物理、化学、语文等分册。

本册《高中英语教学要点及范例解析精选》,根据新教材“结构—功能”体系编写。

本册编写的最大特点是其顺序与课本同步。每课的第一部分为语言要点,内容有该课文中的词汇用法、句型结构、语言功能的表达等。第二部分为语言实践,分听力和笔试两大块。听力这一块包括:听录音选词,听句理解,听对话回答问题,听短文理解等练习,逐步提高学生的听力、理解水平及口头表达能力;笔试这一块包括:选择填空,完形填空,汉译英,阅读理解,动词填空,补全对话,写作等练习,逐步提高学生的笔头表达能力。

本册的另一特色是注重指导学生解决学习中的疑难问题、学好语言知识和提高语言运用能力。特别是习题题型与会考、高考题型接近。全部练习均附参考答案。

参加本书编写的有:沈勤英,徐辉华,张婷,季平等。

疏漏不当之处,望老师和同学们指正。

编 者

1998年5月

目 录

第 五 册

第一部分 LANGUAGE POINTS

Unit One	(1)
Unit Two	(7)
Unit Three	(12)
Unit Four	(17)
Unit Five	(22)
Unit Six	(29)
Unit Seven	(36)
Unit Eight	(44)
Unit Nine	(51)
Unit Ten	(57)
Unit Eleven	(64)
Unit Twelve	(71)

第二部分 EXERCISE PAPERS

Exercise 1	(78)
Exercise 2	(85)
Exercise 3	(92)
Exercise 4	(99)
Exercise 5	(106)
Exercise 6	(113)
Mid-term Examination	(121)
Final Examination	(128)

第三部分 KEY TO EXERCISES (136)

第 六 册

第一部分 LANGUAGE POINTS

Unit One	(155)
----------------	-------

Unit Two	(162)
Unit Three	(167)
Unit Four	(173)
Unit Five	(179)
Unit Six	(185)
Unit Seven	(191)
Unit Eight	(197)

第二部分 EXERCISE PAPERS

Exercise 1	(203)
Exercise 2	(214)
Exercise 3	(224)
Exercise 4	(234)
Mid-term Examination	(244)
Final Examination	(254)

第三部分 KEY TO EXERCISES (264)

第五册

第一部分 LANGUAGE POINTS

Unit One

1. Do you hear much noise in the streets?

- 1) much (+单数名词)经常用在疑问句和否定句中。在肯定句中,这个词不那么常用,人们通常用 lots (of), a lot (of) 和 plenty (of) 等等。在非正式文体中(例如,在会话中)尤其是这样。试比较:

“How much money have you got?” “你有多少钱?”

—“It’s OK. I’ve got plenty.” —“没事儿。我有很多钱。”

“Did you have much trouble with the customs?” “你在海关遇到很多麻烦吗?”

—“Rather a lot.” —“麻烦真不少。”

“There isn’t much food left, is there?” “剩下的食物不多吧,是不是?”

—“There is lots of bread and soup.” “有很多面包和汤。”

- 2) lot 和 plenty 大都用于会话之中。在较为正式的文体里,在肯定句中常用 a great deal (of) (+不可数名词),或 a large number (of) (+复数名词),而不用 much 和 many。

Mr white has spent a great deal of time in the Far East.

怀特先生在远东呆过很长的时间。

The teacher has found a large number of spelling mistakes in his writing.

老师在他的文章中发现很多拼写错误。

- 3) 在较为正式的文体中,尤其在句首或连用其他修饰语时,比如,在 too, so 和 as 之后,以及在某些含有 very 的词语中, much 用在肯定句中是完全正确的。

Much research has been carried out in order to prove his theory.

为证明他的理论,作了许多研究工作。

We had too much rain last month. 上个月雨水太多。

There is so much violence these days. 如今的暴力事件真是多。

2. You mean you heard a lot of noise in the past.

past, 可以用作形容词、名词(常和 the 连用)、介词和副词。

His past life was a sad one. 他过去的生活是很悲惨的。

He has been ill for the past two weeks. 这两个星期他病了。

When I think of the past, I feel happy. 一想起往事, 我就觉得很快乐。

Look at the soldiers walking past the window. 瞧那些士兵从窗前走过。

A horse galloped past. 一匹马奔驰而过。

注意典型错误:

(错) I past my driving test.

(正) I passed my driving test.

我通过驾驶考试了。

3. By the way, does everybody ... ?

by the way (incidentally) 常用于改变话题, 用来提起与先前谈话无关的题目。

"Tom has his leg broken again." 汤姆又把腿搞折了。

—"Oh, yes? Poor little kid. By the way, have you heard from Joan recently?"

"哦, 是吗? 可怜的小家伙。顺便问一声, 你最近收到琼的信了吗?"

"Lovely sunset."

—"Yes, isn't it? Oh, incidentally,

what happened to that bike I lent you?"

"落日多好看呀!"—"是啊, 真好看。嗯, 顺便问问, 我借给你的那辆车怎么样了?"

类似的还有: I say (常用于英国英语中), 可以用来插话或引起别人的注意。

I say! Do you know there is a spider in your hair?

喂! 你头发上有只蜘蛛, 知道吗?

4. In most cases, I think so.

in most cases 多数情况下(常用于概括)

类似还有: in many / some / such cases, 在许多/有些/这种情况下, 常用于“概括”的还有:

on the whole 总的来说

in general 一般地说

as a rule 通常; 一般说来

broadly / generally speaking 广义/一般而言

to some extent 在某种程度上

mostly 多半; 通常

此外 case 还常引申出下列词组:

a) in any case 无论如何

In any case you must pass the examination.

无论如何你考试必须及格。

b) in case 要是……的话,以防

In case he gives me a call, tell him that I'll call him back.

要是他打电话给我,告诉他我会回电的。

Take an umbrella in case it rains. 带把雨伞,以防下雨。

c) in case of ... 假如……

In case of fire, break glass. 如果失火,把玻璃打破。

d) as is often the case (with...) 对……是常有的事。

As is often the case with sailors, he is too fond of alcohol.

跟大部分的船员一样,他也太爱喝酒。

5. If anyone fails to do so, ...

fail to do... 通常表示“没有;不能;未能成功”,或简单的否定。

I fail to see any difference between them. 我看不出任何区别。

Mike often fails to keep his word. 迈克常常不守诺言。

His performance that afternoon failed to maintain his usual standard.

他那天下午的表演没有能保持他平日的水平。

I failed to / could not understand it. 我无法理解它。

一个常见错误是把上述句子中的 fail 译成“失败”。试比较:

The student failed in the examination. 这学生考试失败了/不及格。

The student failed to pass the examination. 这学生考试不及格。

never fail to do 表示“一定”

He never fails to achieve the desired result. 他肯定能达到想要的结果。

without fail 表示“必定(做某事)”,这里 fail 为名词。

I'll come to see you again without fail. 我一定再来看你。

6. ... to pay a fine 付罚款

这里 pay 为及物动词,表示“付款”;可以接一个宾语:人或钱款(money, bill(账单), rent(租金)等),也可以接两个宾语:人和钱款。

I paid ten dollars for the dictionary. 我买这本词典花了10元钱。

The boss wouldn't pay him his wages and threatened to fire him.

老板不肯把工资付给他,还威胁要把他解雇。

注意:不要把物体直接用作 pay 的宾语。例如:

(错) I have paid the book.

(正) I have paid for the book. 我这本书已经付过款了。

7. Otherwise he is not let go by the policeman.

let 通常不能用于被动的句子中。在这时候,常改用 allow。

After being questioned he was allowed to go home. 盘问之后,就让他回家了。

I wasn't allowed to pay for the drinks. 喝酒没有让我花钱。

let 转为被动语态,这种句子很少见,除 be let go 搭配,常见的还有 be let fall, be let slip 等。在其他情况下,最好用 allow。

8. They can pick up new vocabulary, ...

pick up (gain; get; acquire) (非正规地)学会,学到

He picked up French while working in Paris. 在巴黎工作期间他学会了法语。

此句含义为: He learned it without taking lessons or studying.

Where did you pick up your excellent English?

你是在哪里学会这样一口流利的英语的?

此外 pick up 还常有以下含义:

a) 拾起: Pick up litter on the floor. 请拾起地上纸屑。

b) 搭载: I'll come to pick you up. 我会开车来接你的。

c) 买到, 得到: I picked up that lovely old vase in Suzhou.

我是在苏州(偶然)买到这只古花瓶的。

When did you pick up that cold? 你何时染上感冒的?

d) 整理, 收拾: Pick up your room before Mother comes back.

在母亲回来以前, 把房间整理好。

9. They do not seem to be any more intelligent ...

seem 的否定形式可用两种方式来表达:

把 not 放在 seem 前, 或放在下面一个动词前。在非正式文体中, 把 not 放在 seem 前更常见。

They don't seem to be at home. 看来他们不在家。(非正式)

They seem not to be at home. 他们好像不在家。(更正式)

She doesn't seem to find her glasses anywhere.

看来她的眼镜哪儿也找不着了。(非正式)

She seems to be unable to find her glasses anywhere.

看来她哪儿也不可能找到她的眼镜了。(更正式)

注意 seem 的用法:

a) seem 后面可跟 like, 一般不跟 as。

Xiamen seems like a good place for a holiday.

厦门看来是一个度假的好地方。

b) seem 后面可跟 as if, 特别是 It seems as if ... 句型中。

It seems as if John was right. 看上去好像约翰是对的。

c) there 可用作 seem 的先行语。

There seems to be some mistakes. 看来好像有一些错误。

d) seem 后面的 to be 可以省略。

She seemed (to be) tired. 她看样子累了。

Mary seemed (to be) a nice girl. 玛丽看上去是个好姑娘。

但在一个不带形容词的名词前面, to be 不能省略。

I spoke to a tall man who seemed to be the boss.

我跟一个高个子男人说话, 他看上去像老板。

10. Perhaps if we take a close look at ... ,

take a close look at ... 仔细观察

在翻译中,对“take+宾语”的短语需要特别注意。由于汉语表达的方式不同,不能拘泥地译作“拿”或“取”。可用来表示许多不同的活动,其意思依据不同的词组而定;某些情况下,take 可代之以 have,spend,receive,go for 或其他动词。例如:

take a bath / a shave / a shower 入浴/刮胡子/淋浴

take a walk / a rest / a nap / a trip 散步/休息/小睡/旅行

take a course / a day off 选读课目/请一天假

take a train / bus / car / plane / subway / taxi

乘火车/汽车/轿车/飞机/地铁/出租车

take medicine / tea / advice / place 吃药/喝茶/接受意见/发生

take the chair / the floor / the sun 作主席/发言,演讲/晒太阳

注意 take 通常不能用来表示持续性的“拿”,因此,“他右手拿着一本书”,不能译作“He took a book in his right hand.”应该用 held 或 had。

11. First of all,...

first of all (in the first place) 首先

Do your own duty first of all. 首先要尽你自己的职责。

带 first 的常用词组用法举例:

First and foremost, we must study very hard. 首先,我们必须刻苦学习。

He found English difficult at first. 他起初觉得英语难学。

If at first you do not succeed, try, try, try again.

如果你第一次没成功,你该一试再试。

I took an airplane for the first time in my life. 我有生以来第一次乘飞机。

He lived in Beijing first and last about seven years. 他在北京前后一共住了7年左右。

I like to study English from the first. 我一开始就喜欢英语。

12. Instead of waiting for the teacher to explain,...

wait 等候:只有在极个别场合(主要是口语中)可以用作及物动词。如:

I am waiting my turn. 我在等着轮到我了。

通常只能用作不及物动词(不能直接连用宾语),最常见的是和 for 连用,后面加等待的人或事物。

Don't wait for me! 别等我!

We mustn't wait for Nature to hand our favours to us.

我们决不能等待自然的恩赐。

注意:

1) “等到”某一时刻的“到”,英语用 until 或 till,不能用 to。试比较:

(错) She said she couldn't wait to Monday.

(正) She said she couldn't wait till Monday.

2) wait 后面通常不能接 that 从句。

(错) I'm waiting that someone tells me what has happened.

(正) I'm waiting for someone to tell me what has happened.

我正在等人告诉我到底发生了什么事。

(错) Wait that the bus stops before getting off.

(正) Wait till the bus stops before getting off.

等车停了再下车。

- 3) wait 后面可以接不定式,表示目的,而不应理解为宾语。

He is waiting to get in. 他正等着要进来。

13. They are not afraid to repeat what ...

“be afraid to do” 和 “be afraid of doing” 有时意思没有多少区别。

I'm afraid to fly / of flying. 我害怕乘飞机。

She was afraid to tell / of telling her mother. 她不敢告诉她母亲。

然而,如果表示按以往的经验或常识、主语觉得作某事有后患,有一种内在的害怕心理而不敢做时,则只可用 to do 的形式。

She was afraid to go out alone at night. 晚上她不敢独自一人外出。

Even fools are afraid to lean against a rotten post.

傻瓜也不敢倚在朽烂的柱子上。

如果谈论那些主语并不希望也不能肯定是否会发生的事,或对某事可能产生的结果表示担忧,唯恐其发生,则只可用 of doing 的形式。

I'm afraid of crashing. 我害怕撞车。

She didn't like to speak English because she was afraid of making mistakes.

她不爱讲英语,因为她怕讲错。

试比较:

I'm afraid of diving / to dive into the swimming-pool.

(= I don't want to do it.) 我不想在游泳池跳水。

I'm afraid of falling into the swimming-pool.

(= I don't want it to happen to me. 这里就不能用... to fall)

我怕掉进游泳池里去。

14. ... to think in the language ...

in 表示“用”。例如:

He wrote to me in English. 他用英语给我写信。

He paints in oils / water-colours. 他画油画/水彩画。

注意:in 表达汉语“用”的概念时,只用在说话,书写,绘画等少数场合。一般表达“工具”、“手段”时用 with。例如:

He paints in oils with a brush. 他用画笔画油画。

试比较:

He used to write his composition in pencil not in ink.

He used to write his composition with a pencil not with a pen.

他从前用铅笔写作文,不用钢笔写。

Unit Two

1. congratulations on someone's success 祝贺某人成功

congratulate *vt.* 祝贺,只能以被祝贺的人作直接宾语,然后在 on 或 upon 后面接祝贺的原因,不能以祝贺的原因作宾语。

常用句型 congratulate sb. on sth. 例如:

(错) Allow me to congratulate your winning the race.

(正) Allow me to congratulate you on your winning the race.

请允许我祝贺你赛跑获胜。

(错) They congratulated his seventieth birthday.

(正) They congratulated him on his seventieth birthday. 他们祝贺他的七十寿辰。

congratulation *n.* (常用复数)祝贺

congratulations! 恭喜!

I offered him my congratulations on his success. 我祝贺他成功。

2. But I felt a bit nervous at the beginning.

at / in the beginning 开始时,从头,起初

At the beginning he was not interested in English. 开始他对英语不感兴趣。

I disliked it at / in the beginning. 开始时我并不喜欢它。

常见的有关词组:

from the beginning 从一开始

from beginning to end 自始至终

at the beginning of May 五月初

at the beginning of ... 在……初(期)

in the middle of ... 在……中(期)

at the end of ... 在……末(期)

3. Anyone can become a better scholar ...

anyone, anything 或 any 所修饰的名词一般只能用于否定句中。但是当他们表示“所有,无例外”时,也可以用于肯定句中。例如:

Anyone can tell you this is wrong. 任何人都可以告诉你,这是错的。(着重无例外。)

I can come any time next week.

我下星期任何时候都可以来。(即:整个下星期都有空。)

当 any 的复合词或 any 所修饰的名词用作主语时,后面不能接否定词,否定的概念应以 no, none 或其他相应的词来表达。例如:

(错) Any book cannot solve this problem.

(正) No book can solve this problem. 任何书本都解决不了这问题。

(错) Anything is not so pleasant as to walk.

(正) Nothing is so pleasant as to walk. 没有什么比散步更愉快的了。

4. ... if he or she wants to.

... wants to

to 在此代替整个动词不定式 (to become a better scholar)。

为了避免重复,不定式可以省去和句子前部重复的动词而只留下不定式符号 to。

Don't stop unless you have to (stop). 除非必要(停下),否则不要停下来。

He did the work much better than he had been expected to (do).

他做的工作比人家期望于他的要好得多。

I went there because I wanted to. 我去了那儿,因为我要去。

I think he should get a job, but you can't force him to if he's not ready (to).

我认为他该找个工作,但不能强迫他,假如他还不想找的话。

I don't dance much now, but I used to a lot. 我现在不大跳舞,但从经常跳。

Are you interested in going to university? 你想上大学吗?

—Yes, I would like to. —是的,我想。

My parents encouraged me to be a doctor, but I didn't want to.

我父母鼓励我当医生,但是我不想当医生。

5. Be sure to set aside enough time ...

be sure to (do) 表示“一定要”,“必然会”,往往代表局外人或说话人推测的口气,主语是人也可以不是人。例如:

{ Be sure to write to me as soon as you get there. 你一到达那里一定要给我来信。

{ Be sure to switch off all the lights when you leave. 离开时,务必把所有灯关掉。

Mr. Smith is sure to give a speech this evening, as this is an important occasion.

史密斯先生今晚一定会讲话,因为这是一个非常隆重的场合。

Don't leave your bicycle outside. It is sure to rain tonight.

不要把车放在外面,今晚一定会下雨。

相似句型还有:

- 1) be sure of + 名词或动名词,表示“自信”、“有把握”,是当事人的口气,主语必须是人。

例如:

We are sure of winning the game as we've been practising regularly.

我们这次比赛一定能赢,因为我们一直在练。

- 2) be sure + that ..., 表示“认为……一定会……”。主语必须是人。例如:

I am sure (that) these suggestions will be of great help to you.

我想这些建议一定会给你很大帮助。

We are sure (that) he will come to see us once more before he leaves for Tibet.

在他去西藏以前,我们想他一定会再来看我们一次。

(错) It is sure (that) some mistakes will occur.

(正) It is certain (that) some mistakes will occur. 肯定会有一些错误发生的。

- 3) make sure 弄清,确定,查明

He made sure of the numbers. 他把那数目弄清楚了。

She made sure that she had turned off the gas. 她确定她已关掉煤气了。

试比较:

He is sure to win. 他一定会赢。这一句可改写如下:

I'm sure that he will win.

I'm sure of his success.

He will surely win.

It is certain that he will win.

set aside 表示“留出”,“拨出”,“储存”。例如:

The teacher set aside time for the students to ask him questions.

老师留出一定时间让学生提问题。

He tried to set aside a few minutes each day for his exercises.

他每天拨出几分钟时间进行操练。

She set aside part of the money.

她把这笔钱的一部分存起来。

set aside 还解释为:不予理会,搁置,取消(决定、判决等),不要讲究等。

The decision has been set aside. 决定被取消了。

In these activities, all formality was set aside. 在这些活动中,形式不拘。

6. Find a good place to study.

to study 不定式短语作名词的后置定语。

Do you have anything more to say? 你还有什么话要说吗?

I have many letters to write. 我有许多信要写。

There are many exercises to do. 有许多练习要做。

注意:不定式短语与它所修饰的名词之间的关系常常是动宾关系。因此,如果这个不定式是不及物动词,它后面就应有相应的介词。例如:

There is nothing to worry about. 没有什么可担心的。

I have some problems to work on. 我有些问题要解答。

This is a fine room to work in. 这是一间适于工作的好房间。

I need something to write with. 我需要一支笔。

It's a boring place to live (in). 住在这里令人厌烦。(修饰 place, 介词常可省略)

7. ... , free of everything but study materials.

free of / from... 表示:“没有”,“免交(受)”。例如:

They like living in the country, free of crowds and noise.

他们喜欢住在乡村,免受拥挤和嘈杂声之苦。

The town is free from / of thieves. 这个城镇里没有小偷。

How can we obtain water free of these impurities?

我们如何获得没有这些杂质的水呢?

free of charge 免费

8. ... concentrate on the subject!

concentrate 表示“集中”,“专心”,可以作及物或不及物动词。

{ We should concentrate on / upon our studies.
{ We should concentrate our attention on / upon our studies. 我们应专心于学习。

相近意义的词组还有 focus ... on, fix ... on

9. Make good use of time in class.

Make use of ... 利用, 使用

Make good use of this opportunity. 好好地利用这次机会吧。

We have made most use of the instruments in the lab.

我们都已充分利用了实验室里的仪器。

They don't know how to make use of this waste gas. 他们不知如何利用这种废气。

“充分利用”还可译成:

make better use of ...

make full use of ...

make the best of ...

10. Take advantage of class time ...

take advantage of ... 表示“利用……”。例如:

I took advantage of the fine weather today to play tennis.

我利用今天的好天气去打网球了。

注意和上述 make use of 短语含义上的差异:

take advantage of + something 利用(机会), 趁机利用(某事或某物)

take advantage of + somebody 利用(某人的处境, 弱点等), 欺骗或捉弄(某人)

Don't take advantage of others' weakness. 不要利用别人的弱点。

He took advantage of the moment to leave the room.

他利用了这片刻时间离开了房间。

Taking advantage of the enemy's wrong strategic move, we sent them fleeing in disorder.

我们利用了敌军的错误战略部署把他们打得抱头鼠窜。

11. Develop a good attitude about tests.

attitude “态度”, “看法”。表示“对于……态度(看法)”常用“attitude to / toward ...”

What is his attitude toward(s) life? 他对生活抱着什么态度?

Her attitude toward(s) him has changed. 她对他的态度改变了。

What's your attitude to / toward(s) this idea? 你对此主意有何看法。

12. ... to show what you have learned ...

show 在此为及物动词, 表示“(向人)说明”, “告知”, “表明”, “指示”等。

Your work shows that you have been careless. 你的工作表明你的粗心。

That shows how little we know. 这说明我们了解甚少。

The thermometer shows 35 degrees. 温度计指示35度。

The mountainous heaps of rice were shown with pride to all visitors.

他们自豪地请所有来宾看他们堆积如山的稻子。

I'll show you the correct way of doing it. 我给你表演一下应该怎么做。

Will you please show Mr Wang over/around our school?

请你带王先生参观一下学校好吗?

13. Tests do more than just provide grades;

more than 在此表示“不仅仅是”,“不止于是”,(= not only)

He is more than a kind teacher to the young students.

对年轻的学生来说,他不仅仅是一个和蔼可亲的教师。

Our trip to Beijing is more than sightseeing. 我们去北京,不仅仅是观光旅游。

more than 常见含义还有:

More than one man knows about it. (= over) 不止一人知道此事。

They were more than glad to help you. (= very) 他们非常高兴帮助你。