

中学各科  
重点难点基点


高中英语

最新版·一年级用

Senior English for China



马寅初  
主编

 湖南师范大学出版社

# 中学英语重点难点基点

SENIOR ENGLISH FOR CHINA

## 第一册

(高中一年一期部分)

(高中一年二期部分)

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# 前 言

《中学英语重点难点基点》系列丛书是为配合人民教育出版社出版的中学英语新教材《Junior English for China》和《Senior English for China》的教和学而编写的。我们已经出版了三本(初一、初二、初三各一本)。现在,《中学英语重点难点基点》高中第一册问世了,它是为“高级中学教科书”英语第一册(上)和(下)的配套使用而编写的。

《中学英语重点难点基点》高中第一册具有以下特点:

1. 本书以教科书各单元的中心话题和单元结构为依据,与各单元内容同步讲析、训练和检测,着重培养学生运用英语的能力。

2. 突出“两个基本”,即英语基础知识和基本技能。从“Senior English for China”教材中选定出每个单元的功能项目和结构项目作为重点;把听、说、读、写言语技能的培养作为难点;语音、语法、词汇知识作为基点。

3. 各单元编写的体例布局合理,知识点讲析简明,训练的题型新颖多样,注重语言实践,着力学生的智力开发。

4. 根据中学英语教学“综合训练,阶段侧重”的原则,本书在注重听说读写全面训练的同时,侧重阅读能力及初步写作能力的培养。为适合中学生年龄及心理特点,运用图文并茂、情景直观及趣味教学,以激发学生的学习兴趣。

5. 本书“语言点知识学习”项目是为强化英语基础知识服务的;“英美文化知识点滴”项目则旨在把英语教学与文化结合起来,以利学生掌握英语所载的社会文化,从而运用英语有效地、和谐地进行交际,并促进文化素质的提高。

6. 本书为每个学期编有期中和期末考试(自测)题各一套,供阶段检测用。注意到高中英语课的基础性、系统性及我国学生学习英语的特点,在每半个学期之后进行了“语法知识归类和练习”。书后附有练习参考答案和录音原文。听力部分配有磁带,由湖南电子音像出版社出版发行。

我们期望广大中学生打好扎实的英语语言知识基础,加强听、说、读、写基本技能的训练和培养,以把基础知识转化为语言技能,并发展成运用英语进行初步交际的能力。

马寅初

一九九六年二月

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# Unit 1

## The summer holidays

### I . Functional Items

1. Hello/Hi.
2. Nice to meet you./Nice meeting you.
3. I'll introduce you.
4. Bye./See you soon./See you.
5. I must go/be off/be leaving now.
6. Give one's regards/best wishes/love to....

### II . Structural Items

1. go on doing
2. as a result
3. in one's opinion
4. go away
5. find out

### III. Language Points Learning

1. So was my friend Bob White. 这句话在本文中相当于:

My friend Bob White was also at centre school.

在“So + be/have/助动词/情态动词 + 主语”这一倒装结构中, So 是个替代词, 代替上面句子中的一个成份。上句中是 be/have, 则 so 后面也用 be/have; 助动词或情态动词也要与上句一致。上句如没有助动词或情态动词, 则“So”后面要加上 do, do 与句中的人称、数要一致, 过去时则用 did。例如:

He is a teacher. So am I.

Your brother has been to Beijing. So have I.

Tom can sing very well. So can my sister.

He speaks very good English. So does his sister.

He went to see the film yesterday. So did I.

2. “I must be off now.”中的 off 是副词, 意为“away from the place”。例如:

Goodbye. I'm off now.

It's getting dark. I must be off.

相同的说法还有: I must be leaving. 或 I must go.

3. “in my opinion”(在我看来, 依我之见) 中的 opinion 用单数。因此, “in their opinion”中的 opinion 也不加 s。相同的说法还有 in one's view 或 according to sb. “in my opinion”相当于 I think/guess/feel.... 如“我认为这是唯

一正确的答案”一句可译为：

I think it is the only right answer.

In my opinion/view, it is the only right answer.

According to me, it is the only right answer.

4. find out 与 find 略有不同。“find out”是“有意去找而找到”，因此，是有意识的行为，后面往往接 way, answer, truth, fact, difference 之类的词。“find”是“找到”、“发现”，是不受意识支配的。例如：

Nobody in the class could find out the answer.

When I came into the classroom, I found a letter on my desk.

5. “from dawn until dark”中的 until 完全可用 till 取代。这个短语的意思与“from morning till night”的意思相近。till 或 until 只指时间，不指空间。因此，在“Please read the text from the beginning to the end.”一句中的 to 不可改为 till 或 until。

6. Sometimes we go on working after dark by the lights of our tractors. 有时，我们天黑后还凭借拖拉机的灯光继续干活。

“go on doing sth.”指“继续干同一件事情”，可受表示一段时间的状语修饰；“go on to do sth.”指“接着干另一件事”，不受表示一段时间的状语修饰，只能受表示一个时间点的状语修饰。例如：

He went on reading the story for three hours.

At 3 o'clock, he went on to read another story.

7. 在“... my Dad has only two men working for him.”一句中, has 是个使役动词, 意为“让”、“允许”、“使得”。后面接复合宾语, 即宾语 + 宾语补足语。宾语补足语所表示的动作往往不是句中主语所进行的。如果宾语与补足语的关系是主动的则用现在分词或不带 to 的不定式, 若是被动的, 则用过去分词。例如:

You must have your shoes mended at once. (被动)

I must have all of you speak(ing) good English. (主动)

8. “as a result ”这个短语常用在有上下文说明原因的情况下, 引出该原因所产生的结果, 相当于 because of this。例如: His home is far from school. As a result, he is often late for the first class. 这两个句子可以合并为一个带原因状语从句的主从复合句: As his home is far from the school, he is often late for the first class.

9. give one's regards to sb. (向某人问好) 信末结束语。“regards”中的 s 不能省去, 相同的说法还有: give one's love to sb. 或 give one's best wishes to sb.

10. What about...? = How about...? 都作“……怎么样?”解, 它可以用来征求对方对某人或某事的处理意见。例如:

What/How about this bag? We can't leave it here.

也可以用来向对方提出建议。例如:

What/How about (having) a short rest here?

11. “by the way”常用来引入一个与原话题无关的新话题, 相当于: “in addition”, 译为“顺便说一句”、“此外”。例如:



C. discover

D. look for

- 4) In the old days, he was so poor that he had to beg

\_\_\_\_\_.

A. from door until door

B. from door to door

C. from a door to a door

D. from a door to another

- 5) When he finished writing the letter, he went on \_\_\_\_\_ his homework.

A. does

B. doing

C. to do

D. do

- 6) The villagers said that they must have another school \_\_\_\_\_ at once.

A. build

B. to build

C. to be built

D. built

- 7) There was a heavy snow last night. \_\_\_\_\_, all the buses stopped running.

A. As a result

B. In this way

C. As a result of this

D. So

- 8) It's very careful \_\_\_\_\_ you not to make any mistakes in the exam.

A. for

B. of

C. about

D. to

#### IV . ABC of English and American Culture

1. 一般说来, 当人们第一次见面时, 他们握一握对方的手说 “It’s nice to meet you.” (很高兴见到你。), 回答为 “Nice to meet you, too.”。较正式的说法应是 “How do you do?” (您好!), 回答为 “How do you do?” 有时初次相遇的人也可用 “Hi” 或 “Hello” 打招呼, 表示问候。第一次见面后, 询问对方的工作或学习情况是开始交谈的典型方法。
2. 人们在介绍别人时, 一般把女的介绍给男的; 把年纪大的介绍给年纪轻的; 把职位高的介绍给职位低的。被介绍的双方常常握手问候。

## V. Listening Practice

1. Listen to the tape and complete the following dialogue.

Zhang: Excuse me, are you \_\_\_\_\_?

Wang: Yes, I am.

Zhang: My name is Zhang Ming. I’m a \_\_\_\_\_.

Wang: How do you do?

Zhang: How do you do?

Wang: I’m an \_\_\_\_\_ here. Welcome to our school.

Zhang: \_\_\_\_\_. I hear you are our English teacher.

Wang: Yes. I am your English teacher. Well, I must \_\_\_\_\_ now. \_\_\_\_\_.

Zhang: \_\_\_\_\_. Bye-bye.

2. Listen to the story and then decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- 1) Jimmy learnt to mend watches from a teacher. (    )
- 2) He mended watches for his friends. (    )
- 3) Officers did not bring him watches. (    )
- 4) He mended a watch for an officer. (    )
- 5) He wanted the captain to pay him £ 1. (    )
- 6) He mended the captain's watch very well. (    )

## **VI. Reading Practice**

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

Tom had retired(退休) and lived by himself a long way from town. He hardly ever left his home, but one day he went into town to buy something in the market, and after he had bought them, he went into a restaurant and sat down at a table by himself. When he looked around, he saw several old people put eyeglasses on before reading their newspapers, so after lunch he decided to go to a store to buy himself some glasses too. He walked



along the road, and soon found a store.

The man in the store made him try on a lot of glasses, but Tom always said, "No, I can't read with these."

The man became more and more puzzled, until finally he said, "Excuse me, but can you read at all?"

"No, of course I can't!" Tom said angrily.

"If I was already able to read, do you think I would have come here to buy glasses?"

- (     ) 1. Tom lived \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. alone  
B. with several old people  
C. with his wife            D. with his family
- (     ) 2. How often did he go into town?  
A. Every day                B. Every week  
C. Very seldom            D. Never
- (     ) 3. The old people in the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ before reading their newspapers.  
A. drank their drinks  
B. took their glasses off  
C. bought themselves some glasses  
D. put their glasses on
- (     ) 4. The store that Tom went into sold \_\_\_\_\_.