



高中英语

编写组 编

中国地质科学出版社

高中英语
下册

重点问题详解

重点问题详解

高中英语 下册

高中英语编写组编

中国环境科学出版社

1993

(京)新登字089号

内 容 简 介

本书包括高中三年级英语全部知识内容,对其中应知应会的知识点和重难点,或易混易错不好掌握的疑点,以及可能遇到的各种问题,逐一提出问题,并做了详尽的回答,有些问题还配有必要的小型练习,以求弄清知识,巩固概念,发展能力。

本书条目按课文顺序编排,易于查找。适合高中学生及自学青年阅读参考,也可供教师备课参考。

重点问题详解

高中英语 下册

高中英语编写组编

*

中国环境科学出版社出版

北京崇文区北岗子街8号

昌平马池口印刷厂印刷

新华书店总店科技发行所发行 各地新华书店经售

*

1993年3月第 一 版 开本 787×1092 1/32

1993年3月第一次印刷 印张 6 1/8

印数 1—5 000 字数 143千字

ISBN 7-80093-314-8/G·346

定价: 3.50元

前言

“学则须疑”，有疑有解则能提高和进步。

学习是一个特殊的认识过程，是在教师帮助下加速对所学知识的认识过程。课堂学习时间是有限的，重要的是培养自学能力，以提高学习效果。自学时有了疑问和疑难怎么办！要靠无声的老师做辅导，这就是有益的——书。

为此，向大家奉献一套中小学课本中《重点问题详解》，一书在手，似教师陪坐身旁。

该书是以问题的形式出现的。因为一切科学都是从为什么开始的，且问题是启动思维的动力。所以，以问题的形式，贯穿全书是最有益的，它把学习中的重点、难点、疑点设计成问题，使读者一目了然，便于阅读和使用。

遇有疑难，请先思考，然后翻阅此书，认真阅读，即可生效。

本书的特点是：

一、源于课本，重点突出，解答详尽。

该丛书，随着课本进度，将所学内容的重难点和疑惑不解的问题，提出来做详尽的解答，并有例题，以帮助读者深刻理解，提高学习实效。

二、提出问题，文字精辟，促进思考。

该丛书，对所有重点问题，均以问题形式出现的。问题是思维的动力。你有问题可到该书中去找解；丛书中提出的问题，促你思考，然后阅读解答，使你从中得到提高。

三、应用知识，总结方法，提高能力。

提高能力，是学习的重要目的。该丛书根据课程的要求，及时总结学习方法和掌握应用知识的方法，以取得举一反三之效，促进读者学习能力的提高。

四、辞书性，题解性，兼而有之。

该丛书，具有辞书性和题解性。为了说明课本中的重点知识，在解答之中，则要博引例证，以丰富内容，可取辞书之效。遇有典型问题，解之详尽，故有题解功能。

编写这套丛书是一个大胆的尝试，虽然我们依据设想做了很多努力，但是不妥之处也还难免。欢迎广大读者批评指正。

目 录

persevere 与 persist 的用法是否相同.....	(1)
search, search for 和 in search of 之间有何差别...	(1)
while 在句中究竟怎样使用.....	(2)
request 作动词时等于 require 吗.....	(4)
if 和 whether 作连接词时有何差别.....	(6)
He despairs 和 He disappoints 哪种说法对.....	(8)
I am glad they didn't let me have one at any of the other places. 句中的“other”可以省略吗...	(9)
more than 在各句子中作何解释.....	(10)
“我想了解他过去常去的那些地方的情况”译为 I want to know the places he used to go to 为 何不对.....	(12)
He ordered every man to (go to) his position 和 He ordered to go to the position 这两句一样吗	(14)
“...nor, shall any of my crew.”一句中, nor 是什 么词、倒装句中的主语是第三人称, 而助动词却用, shall, 这有什么含义	(16)
怎样判断 so that 连接的目的状语从句和结果状语 从句.....	(18)
used to 与 would 都表示过去的习惯性或反复性动 作时是否通用.....	(19)
“with + 复合宾语”结构有哪几种类型.....	(20)
你知道 way 的其他用法和含义吗.....	(22)

I don't think... 是 think 的唯一用法吗.....	(24)
at all 只用于否定句吗.....	(26)
of the usual kind 短语中的 of 表示什么.....	(27)
Left you in the taxi? 句中怎么没主语.....	(28)
alone, lone 和 lonely 有何不同.....	(30)
插入语在句中的成分和作用是什么.....	(31)
can, able 和 capable 用法辨异.....	(33)
介词后面能跟不定式吗.....	(36)
advise 有哪些常见用法.....	(38)
be interested to do sth. 的用法错吗.....	(39)
dozens of 短语中的 dozen 能用单数吗.....	(41)
以 what 引出的名词性从句在句中所起的作用和含 义一样吗.....	(42)
worth 与 worthy 的区别是什么.....	(45)
have 后面的复合宾语有哪几种.....	(47)
哪些情况下动名词的主动形式有被动含义.....	(49)
你了解 Dover 吗.....	(51)
and 在句中有什么特殊含义.....	(52)
up 在句中有哪些含义.....	(55)
we didn't dare try a shot 中的 dare 是什么动词, 如是行为动词后面是不定式为什么不加 to	(59)
Do you know about the Onlympic Games.....	(61)
The smoke was gone. 能看成被动语态吗.....	(62)
as if 后面只接过去式吗.....	(64)
be to do 的形式在句中有何含义.....	(65)
为什么 much 能修饰可数名词, 与 very 怎样区别.....	(67)
as well as 有哪些用法.....	(71)
为什么 "... as good as that ..." 中的 that 不用	

one	(74)
oneself 在句中有哪些作用	(76)
为什么 on condition that 中的 on 不用 in	(78)
allow 与 permit 有何区别	(80)
manage to do sth. 与 succeed in doing sth 完全相等吗	(81)
How can you hope for mercy yourself when you show none? 句中的 when 怎样翻译更准确	(83)
怎样区别 so 和 such	(85)
怎样区别 damage, destroy 和 ruin	(88)
怎样理解 at sea, by sea, go to sea 等短语	(90)
怎样用 such as 和 such ... as	(91)
哪些介词表示否定含义	(94)
something of 作何解释, 与 something like 相同吗	(97)
throw light on sth. 一类习惯用语的含义是什么	(98)
怎样区分 rise 和 arise; rouse 和 arouse	(102)
agree 与 approve 一样吗	(103)
为什么 “In true scientific manner ...” 中的 manner 不用复数形式	(105)
“分割式定语”小议	(108)
常见与 about 搭配的短语动词有哪些	(110)
是 to open 还是 to be opened	(114)
both 在句中有哪些用法	(117)
“that way” 在下面句中是什么成分	(119)
a (great) many 与 many a 是否相同	(121)
with 短语是怎样构成的, 有哪些作用	(122)
是 mean to do 还是 mean doing	(125)
through 在句中都作何解释	(126)
常见哪些与 away 搭配的短语	(128)

非生命的名词能作主语吗.....	(131)
Do you know the order of adjectives.....	(133)
如何正确理解和使用 catch 一词.....	(136)
not 应该放在什么位置.....	(139)
水上城市威尼斯.....	(142)
What I know about Charles Darwin.....	(145)
是 be equipped by 还是 be equipped with	(147)
介词与反身代词的搭配有哪些用法.....	(150)
怎样区别 in the hands of, in hand, at hand 等短语	(153)
怎样理解和使用 responsible 与 responsibility ...	(154)
怎样理解 in part, in parts 和 on the part of	(157)
suffer 与 endure 有不同之处吗.....	(158)
fall 与 drop 的区别在哪里.....	(161)
Dunkirk and the full retreat at Dunkirk	(164)
非否定意义的否定句.....	(166)
短语 thanks to, because of, owing to 和 due to 之间有 何区别.....	(170)
word 这个词的单数和复数意思上一样吗.....	(172)
怎样使用作连词的 but 和作介词的 but	(175)
哪些词类可以作介词的宾语.....	(177)
bewilder, confuse 和 puzzle 之间的差别是什么...	(179)
常见与 all 搭配的短语有哪些.....	(180)
crew 作主语时的数必须与动词的数一致吗.....	(182)

persevere 与 persist 的用法是否相同

从语法上看,上面两个字都应接“in”和 gerund,不接 infinitive;如可以说“He perseveres in studying the subject.”,不可说“He perseveres to study the subject”可以说“She persisted in telling me about her past”,不可说“She persisted to tell me her past”.

但是,“persist”不一定指好的事,而“persevere”一定指好的事,如“He persisted in mis pronouncing the word.”里的“persisted”不可改作“persevered”.

“persist”后面可接以“that”引起的 clause,作“继续说”解;例如:“He persisted to me that he knew what he was talking about”.

search, search for 和 in search of 之间有何差别

首先比较下面每组里意思不同的句子:

- (1) The police are searching the thief. (警察们正在搜查这个贼[的身体]。)

The police are searching for the thief. (警察们在搜索这个贼[要找到他]。)

- (2) We shall search the house. (我们将搜查这房子。)

We shall search for the house. (我们将寻找这房子。)

search for 与 look for 有相似之处,又不完全相同,对于偶然被忘记放在哪里的东西,通常用“look for”而不用“search for”,例如:“I am looking for my key; I must have

left it in the drawer.”

in search of 是介词短语，在句中不作谓语，短语中的“of”不要用“for”；例如：“He went about the garden in search of his lost key. She looked everywhere in search of her lost ring.

选择正确答案

(1) They telephoned the police their lost child

A. search for

B. in search of

(2) He his pocket a match.

A. searched ... for

B. in search ... of ...

(3) Many men went West gold.

A. searched for

B. in search of

答案 (1) B (2) A (3) B

“while” 在句中究竟怎样使用

(1) “while” (conjunction) 作“当...的时候”解，例如：It was raining while we were out. While he was reading, he heard his father call him. “while”不可指一点时间 (a point of time); 如不可说：He rang me up while he heard his mother's arrival.

While I had finished my homework, I handed it in. 这两句中的“while”都应改为“when”。

(2) “while”起对比作用，有“(al) though”的作用，例如：While I like the novel, I don't like the language.

While this is true of some, it is not true of all.

(3) “While he was playing outside, he heard his mother

call him". 里的 he was 可以省略, 但 "while I like the novel, I don't like the language" 里的 "I like" 不可改作 "liking"; 因为 liking 代表的是 "I am liking", 而不能代表 "I like", 因此, 下面的句子都是错误的:

1) While being ready to help him, I wondered what he needed most. (应把 "being" 去掉; 或把 "while" 删去而把 "being" 改作 "Being")

2) The house, while being a very old one, is still in very good condition. (应删去 "being" 或删去 "while"; 或把 "while being" 一起删去。)

3) 在 2 里 "while" 表示对比时, "while" 不可表示原因, 如下面两句都不对 (应把 "while" 改作 "As" 或 "Since": While he is perfectly honest, we all love him. While you can't help me, I'll do it alone.

4) "while" 不可用作 "and then" 解; 如下面句中的 "while" 应改作 "when":

We were about to start off while it began to wind.

He heard the bad news this morning while he kept silent the whole day.

5) "while" 有时有转折作用, 作 "而" 或 "然而" 解: 如: Motion is absolute while stagnation is relative. (运动是绝对的, 而静止是相对的)

选择括号中正确词填空 (since, when, while, as):

(1) Strike _____ the iron is hot.

(2) _____ I know he is an honest man, I can see clearly his shortcomings.

(3) It was snowing _____ we arrived in Beijing.

(4) We'll begin the game _____ our teacher comes.

- (5) How have you been _____ we met last?
- (6) _____ your method doesn't work, let's try another.
- (7) _____ time went on, his theory proved to be correct.
- (8) _____ a young man (= when he was young) he joined the army.

答案: (1) while (2) while (3) when
 (4) when (5) since (6) Since
 (7) As (8) As

request 作动词用时等于 require 吗

首先请看 request 作动词用时的用法:

request 后面不可接 object + for; 如不可说:
 We requested them for help. 应改为下面的任何一式:

We asked them for help.

We requested help from them.

We requested them to give us help.

We requested that they would (should) give us help.

We requested that they give (不用 gave) us help.

We requested to be helped by them.

request 后面不可以接 object + that clause; 如不可说: I requested him that he would help me. (应删去 him)

两比较 require 的用法:

require sb. to do sth. 比 require of sb. to do sth. 更常用, 但不能写成: sb. be (被动式助动词) required of to

do sth. , 例如:

The rule requires (of) all of us to arrive at the office by seven o'clock.

The teacher required (of) his students to attend the lecture.

但不能写成: All of us are required of to arrive at the office by seven o'clock. (应该删去 of)

require 后面可以加 that 引出的从句, 从句中的谓语常见 “shall” 或 “should” 或省略 “should”, 直接用动词原形, 看作虚拟语气, 如:

The rule requires that all the clerks shall (should) be punctual to the minute.

We require each of you put (不是 puts) your heart in the work.

require 后面的 gerund 应是 active voice, 但在意思上是被动的, 例如:

The baby requires looking after.

The matter requires thinking over.

如果把 gerund 改为 infinitive, 必须用被动:

The baby requires to be looked after.

The matter required to be thought over.

require 后面的 object 有时用 past participle; 如:

The storm required all the windows closed.

由此可见, request 与 require 作动词时, 用法上相似之处多于不同之处, 如:

request (require) + sb. + to do sth.

request (require) + that clause (主 + (should) + 动词原形)
sb. (sth.) require doing (to be done)

另外, 意思上二者是有区别的;

request (请求, 要求, 恳求) require (需要, 要求) request 还常作名词用, 如: at (by) one's request (应某人邀请); make sb. a request (给某人提个要求); be in (great) request (急)需; written request (书面请求) 等。

试用 require 或 request 填空:

- (1) We _____ assistance from them.
- (2) The old bike _____ repairing.
- (3) Will the dog _____ to be watched?
- (4) The manager _____ that the workers should work hard.
- (5) She _____ that I should lend her my dictionary.
- (6) He'll give us a talk on the Persian situation at our _____.

答案: 1) request 2) requires 3) require
4) required 5) requested 6) request

if 和 whether 作连接词有何差别

“if” 和 “whether” 在连接宾语从句时, 二者可以互换, 都作“是否”讲。如:

- 1) I don't know if (或 whether) the figures are accurate.
我不知道这些数字是否正确。
- 2) Newton wanted to know if (或 whether) gravitation was the cause of the motion of the moon.

牛顿想知道, 引力是否为月球运动的原因。

但是作“是否”讲时, “if” 只能连接宾语从句, 而 “whether” 除了连接宾语从句外, 还可连接主语从句, 表语

从句, 状语从句或同位语从句。 “whether” 有时单独使用, 有时与 or, or not, 等词连用, 构成下面形式:

whether ... or; whether or not; whether ... or not; whether or no; whether ... or no 例如:

- 1) Whether the materials could stand the test is still a question (主语从句) 这些材料能否经受这次试验, 还是个问题。
- 2) The question was whether we should start the work from the very beginning (表语从句) 问题是我们是否要从头开始这项工作。
- 3) They asked him the question whether a new plan could be made a bit earlier (同位语从句) 他们问过他这样的问题: 是否能早点制定个新计划。

下面各句略有不同:

I don't know whether he is well or not (我不知道他身体是否好着。)

I don't know whether he is well. (我想他身体也许不太好。)

I don't know whether he is not well. (我想他身体大约并不好。)

I asked him whether he knew her. (我想他并不认识她。)

I asked him whether he did not know her. (我想他也许认识她。)

注意 “whether” 引出状语从句中动词的时态: whether it rains (不用 will rain), I will go tonight. Whether he calls (不用 will call) on us or we call (不用 will call) on him, we'll talk the matter over.

试填下面各句的连词:

- (1) _____ he comes or not, we'll discuss the problem.
(Whether)
- (2) _____ he has time, he will come and help us.
(If)
- (3) _____ he will succeed is not known yet. (Whether)

“He despairs” 和 “He disappoints” 哪种说法对

“despair” 是不及物动词，后面接 “of”，作“绝望”解；I despair of success. He despairs of ever seeing his mother again. 第二句里用 “of” 和 gerund，不可用 infinitive；如不可说 “He despairs ever to see his mother again.” 因此，“He despairs,” 是对的。

另外，“despair” 多用作名词，意思是 “the state of having lost all hope”. 例如：
Your stupidity will drive me to despair.
He was filled with despair when he read the examination questions.

Badly beaten, the invaders surrendered in despair.

“disappoint” 是 “使…失望” 或 “使沮丧”，不是 “感觉失望”；如可以说 “The book has disappointed me.” 和 “I have been disappointed in the book,” 不可说 “I have disappointed in the book.” 第一句中的 “disappoint” 是及物动词，作 “使人失望” 解。因此 “He disappoints” 的说法不对。

“be disappointed in...” 是常见的句型。如 I was