高中英语
重点难点疑点
解析

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前　言

　　为使高中学生特别是高中毕业班的学生更好、更快地学习和复习好英语，在学习过程中找准课文中的重点，弄懂难点，搞清疑点，尽快提高英语水平，我们依据教学大纲并根据高考中对英语的要求，组织了具有多年高中毕业班英语教学经验的特高级教师和高考评卷专家编写了《高中英语重点难点疑点解析》一书。本书重点突出，难点适当，疑点清晰，举例规范，讲解详细，语言精炼，浅显易懂。可供高中各年级学生自学使用。

　　本书按高中英语各单元编写。每单元除了说明并解析重点、难点、疑点外，对带有规律性的语言点还配了例题。例题由解析、解答和解后三部分组成。每个例题的解后部分都总结说明了这个知识点中带有规律性的东西以及知识点的角度调换等问题。另外，每个单元后还配有单元练习题，供同学们自测使用。为培养学生综合能力和提高应试水平，根据几年来高考英语试题的特点，还编写了五套标准化综合练习题，并配有各单元练习和综合练习的参考答案。

　　参加本书编写的还有李金兰、周建华同志。

　　由于编者的水平有限，加上时间仓促，本书一定有许多不足之处，敬请广大读者批评指正。

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作　　者

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第一部分　基础知识

第一单元
Lesson One—Lesson Five (SB I)

一、重点

1. … leave his homeland for political reasons.

for 是介词，表示原因，要用名词或动名词来作它的宾语，构成介词短语作原因状语。

He was praised by his boss for his good work.

他由于工作干的出色受到老板的表扬。

He was given a present for having passed the exam.

他由于考试及格而得到了一件礼物。

for 常和 reason 一起使用。在这句话中，for political reasons 的意思是"由于政治原因"。

类似的词组还有：

for some reason　　由于某种原因

for no reason　　　无原因地，不因为什么

for what reason　　为什么（相当于 why）

the reason for＋名词（动名词）……的原因

He was sent into prison for no reason during the Cultural Revolution.

在文革期间，他无故被投入监狱。

No one knows the reason for his illness.

谁也不知道他生病的原因。

这句话也可以改写成：

No one knows $\begin{cases} \text{Why he is ill.} \\ \text{the reason why he is ill.} \end{cases}$

2. … made London the base for his revolutionary work.

……把伦敦作为他的革命工作基地。

这句话中 made 后接的是复合宾语，也就是说 the base 这个名词作宾语补足语，对前面的宾语进行说明。如：

The government has decided to make the city an industrial base.

政府已决定把这个城市建成一个工业基地。

注：如作宾补的名词是表示一个范围内"独一无二"的头衔的名词，该名词前的冠词往往要省略。如：

They made him head of the workshop.

他们选他作车间主任。

3. … he went on to explain …，……他接着解释到……

go on 后面既可以接不定式又可接动名词，还可接 with 介词短语。区别是：

go on to do　接着做……　表示做与前面所做的不同的事情，做另一件事。

go on doing　继续做……　继续做原来未做完的事情，做同一件事。

go on with＋n.　与 go on doing 意思相同，with 后要接名词。

试比较：

After he finished his work, he went on to have his sup-

per.

干完活，他接着就去吃晚饭了。

When his holidays are over, he will go on studying (with his studies) at school.

假期结束之后，他将继续到学校学习。

表示"继续做某事"我们还可以说 continue to do（或 doing）sth. 或 keep on doing sth.。如：

While he was in prison, he continued to study (studying) the works of Marx.

在监狱里，他继续学习马克思著作。

Although it was raining, he kept on working in the fields.

尽管在下雨，他还继续在田间劳动。

keep on doing sth. 除了表示"继续做……"外，还有"连续做……"之意，这时我们要注意它和 keep doing 的区别。

两者都有"连续做……"之意。在表示动作之间有间隔时两者可以换用，如没有间隔则只能用 keep doing，另外 keep doing 还有"反复做"之意。如：

People kept (on) coming to the hospital to see him.

人们陆续来医院看望他。（动作有间隔）

We kept hoping to have a chance to visit your country.

我们一直希望有机会参观你们国家。（动作一直进行）

He kept asking the same question.

他总是问同一个问题。（反复进行）

4. He started working hard …

… he began to write articles …

start 和 begin 都是及物动词，意思是"开始"。两者都可以用不定式和动名词作宾语，常常可以换用，但在下列情况

下常用不定式作宾语：

（1）当他们的主语是物而不是人时。

It began to rain heavily as soon as he entered the room.

他一进屋雨就下大了。

（2）当它们后面接表示心理状态的词作宾语时。如：know，understand，feel，realize 等。

As time went on, he started to realize his mistake.

随着时间的推移，他开始认识到自己的错误了。

（3）当它们用在进行时态的时候。

He is beginning to understand what I mean.

他开始明白我的意思了。

5. … he was not too sure about two things ……

be sure about（of）"对……有把握，对……有信心，确信"后面跟名词、代词或 what 从句。

We are sure of his success.

我们确信他的成功。

I am not sure about his telephone number.

我对他的电话号码没有把握。

还可以说成：

（1）be sure to do … 一定，务必，必定

He is sure to help you with your English.

他一定会帮你学英语。

Be sure to send these letters to him.

务必把这些信件给他寄去。

（2）be sure that … （=believe that），相信

I am sure that he will make rapid progress in his work.

我相信他会在工作上取得迅速进步的。

6. ··· Marx gave some advice on ···

give advice on 提出关于……的建议，advice 是不可数名词，不能加复数。"一项好的建议"应说成 a good piece of advice。

由 advice 构成的词组还有：

ask sb. for advice 向……征求意见

ask advice of sb. 向……征求意见

take（follow）sb's advice 接受……意见

do sth. on sb's advice 按照……的意见去做

He gave some good advice on how to run the machine.

就如何操纵这台机器他提出了一些好的建议。

The manager asked us for advice on how to improve our working conditions.

经理就如何改进我们的工作条件向我们征求意见。

advise 动词，劝告，建议

advise sb. to do ··· 建议……做……

advise sb. on sth. ··· 给……提出关于……的建议

advise sb. that ··· 建议某人……，劝某人……

（that 从句中的谓语应是 should＋v.，should 可以省略。）

The teacher advised us that we（should）spend more time on English.

老师建议我们在英语上多花些时间。

7. let us suppose ···

suppose vt. 假定，认为

（1）接复合宾语，可由形容词、名词或 to be 加形容词或名词作宾补。如：

I suppose him $\begin{cases} \text{honest.} \\ \text{an honest man.} \\ \text{to be} \begin{cases} \text{honest.} \\ \text{an honest man.} \end{cases} \end{cases}$

我认为他是个正直的人。

（2）接宾语从句。如：

I suppose that he has finished all his work.

我想他已干完了所有的活。

（3）suppose 和 supposing 常用来引导从句（用在问句中）。如：

Suppose he can't come, who will take his place?

假使他来不了，谁来代替他？

Supposing it rains tomorrow, what will you do?

要是明天下雨，你怎么办？

（4）suppose 可以和 so, not 连用。I suppose so, I suppose not 或 I don't suppose so。如：

"Will he pass the exam?"

"I suppose so." （或 I suppose not.）

"他考试会及格吗?""我想会的。"（我想不会的）

8. My birthday is in two weeks' time.

in two weeks' time，两周以后。作表语时可以和 two weeks away 换用；作状语时相当于 in two weeks。如：

The Spring Festival is $\begin{cases} \text{in two months' time.} \\ \text{two months away.} \end{cases}$

春节还有两个月时间了。

The work will be finished $\begin{cases} \text{in two weeks' time.} \\ \text{in two weeks.} \end{cases}$

这项工作将在两周以后干完。

9. I'd like to see your ten-speed bicycles.

would like 意思是"想"、"要"，后面常接不定式，也可说成 should like，should 和 would 常被缩写成 'd。它们的意思相当于 want，但比 want 在语气上委婉、客气。如：

Who'd like to answer this question?

谁来回答这个问题？

"Would you like to visit that place?"

"Yes，I'd like to."

"你想参观一下那个地方吗？"

"是的，我想。"

like 也可以换成 love，would love to do，should love to do。

10. … to turn them into realities.

turn … into … 把……变成……＝change … into … 如：

The workshop has been turned into a factory.

那个车间已变成了一座工厂。

turn into … ＝become 变成

The town has turned into a tourist centre.

那个城镇已成为旅游中心了。

turn … into …，把……译成……＝put … into …；translate … into …

The boy can easily turn these sentences into English.

这个孩子可以轻松地把这些句子译成英语。

由 turn 构成的比较常用的词组还有：

(1) turn on vt. 打开(灯、水龙头、收音机、煤气等)的开关。打开灯或电器还可以用 switch on。

He turned on the gas and began to cook his supper.

他打开煤气开始做晚饭。

turn on 的反义词是 turn off，vi. vt. "关"、"熄灭"

The light suddenly turned off.

灯突然熄灭了。

表示关的词组还有 shut off，switch off，都有切断电源之意。

(2) turn to vt. 转向；向……（求援等）；翻到

Our talk turned to the great changes that had taken place in our hometown.

我们的话题转到了我们家乡所发生的巨大变化上。

He always turns to me when he is in difficulty.

当他有困难时总是向我求援。

Please turn to page twenty.

请翻到第 20 页。

(3) turn over vt. 翻阅；考虑；翻倒

He turned over the first few pages of the book.

他翻阅了这本书的前几页。

He turned over in his mind the proposals put forward at the meeting.

他在脑子里仔细地考虑在会上提出的建议。

Many cars were turned over in the turmoil.

在动乱之中有很多车都被翻倒了。

(4) turn up 出席；卷起；（把收音机等）开大点

For some reason he didn't turn up for the rally.

由于某种原因，他没参加这次大会。

He turned up his trouser legs and began to cross the river.

他卷起裤腿开始过河。

Please turn up the radio a little.

请把收音机开大一点。

11. May we help you?

这是商店或饭店等处的服务员用语，要根据具体场合去译。

Shop assistant: May I help you?

Customer: I'd like to buy a bicycle.

售货员：您想买点什么？

顾客：我想买一辆自行车。

同样的用语还有：

Can I help you?

What can I do for you?

Is there anything I can do for you?

Anything I can do for you?

Can I be of any help to you?

12. They had often heard of elephants, …

此句中的谓语动词 hear of 的意思是"听说"。我们都知道 hear 也是及物动词，它与 hear of 的区别是：hear 表示直接听到，hear of 表示间接的听到。如：

I heard him as soon as I entered the room.

我一进屋就听到他的说话声。

I heard of him even when I was a child.

甚至在我小时候就听说过他。

13. … they asked the driver to stop the beast so that they could have a "look".

so that 是一个从属连词，在这里引导的是目的状语从句，in order that 也可以引导目的状语从句；so that 引导的从

句不可置于句首。而 in order that 引导的从句可以。该从句的谓语动词一般由情态动词 can，could，may 或 might 加动词原形来构成。如：

He studies very hard so that he can pass the exam.

他学习非常努力，以便考试能及格。

The professor spoke loud in order that he could make himself heard.

教授讲话声音很大，以便人们能听清他的话。

由 so that 和 in order that 引导的目的状语从句可简化成 to do，so as to do 或 in order to do 等不定式短语作目的状语，to do 和 in order to do 可置于句首，而 so as to do 不能置于句首。因此，上述两句可转化为：

He studies very hard (so as) to pass the exam.

The professor spoke loud (in order) to make himself heard.

如状语从句的主语和主句的主语不一致时，要转化成不定式复合结构作状语。

The girl opened the door so that I could go in.

可改写为：

The girl opened the door for me to go in.

那个小姑娘打开了门让我进屋。

如状语从句是否定句，要改为不定式的否定式作状语：

He got up early so that he could not miss the train.

他起得很早以便不错过那趟火车。

可改写为：

He got up early so as not to miss the train.

14. The first blind man happened to place …

happen＝chance，是动词，意思是"碰巧"。后面常跟不定式，根据不定式动作发生的时间不同，不定式可用一般式、完成式，进行式。如：

He happened to be out when I went to see him.

我去看他时，他碰巧不在家。

It happened to be raining when I got off the bus.

我下公共汽车时天碰巧在下雨。

I happened to have learned some Engliish，so I could talk with him in English.

我碰巧学过英语，所以我可用英语与他交谈。

happen 后还可以接 that 从句，前面用 it 作形式主语，happen 前也可加 so，意义没有什么区别。如：

It (so) happened that he had read the novel.

他碰巧读过那本小说。

该句可转述为：

He happened to have read the novel.

He chanced to have read the novel.

He read the novel by chance.

15．He is more like a spear than anything else.

more … than

（1）用来比较同一个人或物的两种不同性质，肯定一面，否定一面，连接两个成分形成对照。more 表示肯定，than 表示否定，意思是"与其……不如……"，"是……而不是……"。如：

The building is more like a church than a temple.

这座建筑与其说象一个庙宇倒不如说象一个教堂。

（2）常与 … rather than … 或 not so much … as … 换

用，但要注意被否定或被肯定的名词的位置。因此，上句也可以改写成：

The building is like a church rather than a temple.

或

The building is not so much like a temple as a church.

16. They could not agree with one another, …

agree with

(1)"同意"，宾语常接"人"，也可接抽象名词，如：idea，view，opinion，conclusion，attitude，theory 以及 what 从句等作宾语。如：

I agree with him on this point.

在这一点上我和他意见一致。

We all agreed with what he had said at the meeting.

我们都同意他在会上所说的。

(2)和……一致。

What you've said doesn't agree with what I have seen.

你所说的与我所见的不相符。

agree to 也是"同意"的意思，同意某一建议、安排等。如：

He agreed to the proposal.

他同意这个建议。

He agreed to our being sent to work in that area.

他同意把我们派到那个地方去工作。

17. It is not only blind men who make such stupid mistakes.

it is（was）… that（who，whom）… 是个强调句型，用来强调一个句子中的主语、宾语、状语等。被强调的成份是