

ENGLISH QUESTIONS

英语 解难 词典

(高中生适用)

Dictionary of Answering Difficult English Questions

(for Senior High School Students)



四川辞书出版社

英语

(高中生适用)

解难词典

YINGYU JIENAN CIDIAN
(GAOZHONGSHENG SHIYONG)

主 编 李辉絃

撰 稿 黄 黎 王 荻 郝 斌
刘永凤 陈世碧 海 霞
唐海英 肖 力 向 东
穆石中 郝 耘 段晓霞

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语解难辞典(高中生适用)/李辉纮主编. —成都:
四川辞书出版社, 2001.7
ISBN 7-80543-936-2

I. 英... II. 李... III. 英语课—高中—教学参考
资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 035919 号

英语解难辞典·高中生适用

策 划 / 戴 雯
责任编辑 / 钟 英
责任校对 / 钟 英
封面设计 / 周靖明 江嘉琳
技术设计 / 王 跃
责任出版 / 严红兵
出版发行 / 四川辞书出版社
地 址 / 成都市盐道街3号
邮政编码 / 610012
电 话 / (028)6678300 6715554
传 真 / 6652832
印 刷 / 成都宏明印刷厂
规 格 / 787mm×1092mm 1/32
印 张 / 13.375
版 次 / 2001年8月第一版
印 次 / 2001年8月第一次印刷
书 号 / ISBN7-80543-936-2/H·187
定 价 / 18.00 元

·本书如有印装质量问题,请寄回出版社调换。
电话 / (028)6660384

前言

在英语基础知识的学习中,由于掌握和积累的知识有限,常会遇到各种各样的疑难问题,如惯用句型的使用问题,易混词和词组的辨析,特殊的语法问题,等等。学习者常常会因手上缺乏一本足资查检的英语疑难问题解答辞典而深感苦恼。

为此,我们特组织编写了《英语解难辞典》(高中生适用)一书。该辞典依据高中教材的编排顺序,对高中学生或具有高中英语水平的学习者可能遇到的疑难问题进行了较为详细的解析,语言简洁,深入浅出,既突出重点,又注意知识的联系和对比。每一疑难问题后还标注了该知识点在高中英语教材中的出处;同时,为了加深学习者对各知识点的掌握,每题后都附有精当适用的练习题,书末附参考答案。

这本辞典既适用于在校高中学生,也适用于英语自学者。

由于编写时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中若有不当之处,恳请读者指正,我们将不胜感激。

编 者

2001.7

CONTENTS

目 录

----- Book 1A

- Unit 1 The summer holidays (暑假) (1)
- Unit 2 In the lab (在实验室里) (8)
- Unit 3 American English (美国英语) (15)
- Unit 4 Travel (旅行) (21)
- Unit 5 Why do you do that? (你干吗做那个?)
..... (29)
- Unit 6 A new factory (新家新工厂) (36)
- Unit 7 Earthquakes (地震) (42)
- Unit 8 Mainly revision (复习) (48)
- Unit 9 Computers (电脑) (54)
- Unit 10 Sports (运动) (61)
- Unit 11 Country music (乡村音乐) (68)
- Unit 12 English programmes (英语节目)
..... (75)
- Unit 13 Abraham Lincoln (亚伯拉罕·林肯)
..... (81)
- Unit 14 Mainly revision (复习) (88)

----- Book 1B

- Unit 15 Healthy eating (健康的饮食) (94)
- Unit 16 Fire! (火灾!) (101)
- Unit 17 Nature (大自然) (107)

Unit 18	The necklace (项链).....	(113)
Unit 19	Jobs (求职)	(119)
Unit 20	Mainly revision (复习).....	(125)
Unit 21	Karl Marx (卡尔·马克思)	(130)
Unit 22	Britain and Ireland (不列颠和爱尔兰)	(137)
Unit 23	Rescuing the temple (抢救古庙)	(141)
Unit 24	The science of farming (农业科学)	(148)
Unit 25	At the conference (大会趣闻).....	(155)
Unit 26	Mainly revision (复习).....	(162)

Book 2A

Unit 1	Disney Land (迪斯尼乐园)	(169)
Unit 2	No smoking, please! (请勿吸烟!)	(174)
Unit 3	Body language (身体语言).....	(178)
Unit 4	Newspapers (报纸).....	(183)
Unit 5	Charlie Chaplin (查理·卓别林).....	(189)
Unit 6	Mainly revision (复习)	(194)
Unit 7	Canada (加拿大).....	(201)
Unit 8	First aid (急救)	(207)
Unit 9	Saving the earth (拯救地球)	(212)
Unit 10	At the shop (在服装店里)	(220)
Unit 11	Hurricane! (飓风!)	(225)
Unit 12	Mainly revision (复习).....	(233)

----- Book 2B

Unit 13	Albert Einstein (阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦)	(239)
Unit 14	Satellites (卫星)	(243)
Unit 15	A famous detective (一位著名侦探)	(246)
Unit 16	The sea (海洋)	(251)
Unit 17	Life in the future (未来的生活)	(256)
Unit 18	Mainly revision (复习)	(261)
Unit 19	A freedom fighter (自由战士)	(267)
Unit 20	Disability (残疾)	(272)
Unit 21	Music (音乐)	(278)
Unit 22	A tale of two cities (双城记)	(285)
Unit 23	Telephones (电话)	(291)
Unit 24	Mainly revision (复习)	(295)

----- Book 3A

Unit 1	Madame Curie (居里夫人)	(301)
Unit 2	Captain Cook (库克船长)	(304)
Unit 3	Australia (澳大利亚)	(307)
Unit 4	Feed the world (全世界人的吃饭问题)	(311)
Unit 5	Advertising (广告业)	(315)
Unit 6	Mainly revision (复习)	(320)
Unit 7	Angkor Wat (吴哥寺)	(326)
Unit 8	A person of great determination (一个意志坚强的人)	(330)

Book 3A	Unit 9	Gymnastics (体操)	(336)
	Unit 10	The trick (计谋)	(344)
	Unit 11	The Merchant of Venice (威尼斯商人)	(347)
	Unit 12	Mainly revision (复习)	(352)

----- Book 3B

Book 3B	Unit 13	The USA (美国)	(355)
	Unit 14	Roots (根)	(359)
	Unit 15	Study skills (学习技巧)	(364)
	Unit 16	Social and personal (社交与个性)	(366)
	Unit 17	My teacher (我的老师)	(370)
	Unit 18	Office equipment (办公设备)	(377)
	Unit 19	New Zealand (新西兰)	(381)
	Unit 20	Gandhi (甘地)	(387)
	Unit 21	Who gets the money? (谁将得到 遗产?)	(393)
	Unit 22	Bees (蜜蜂)	(396)
	Unit 23	The find of the century (本世纪的发 现)	(399)
	Unit 24	Finding a job (找工作)	(404)

参考答案	(407)
------------	-------

Unit 1 The summer holidays

(暑假)

1. 短语 for the first time 与 the first time 有何区别? (L1)

【答】for the first time 是介词短语, 用作状语; the first time 是名词短语, 通常用作表语、宾语等。例如:

It was in Beijing that I met him for the first time. 我第一次是在北京见到他的。

This is the first time that he has come to China. 这是他第一次来到中国。

练习

根据汉语完成句子。

1) 去年夏天我第一次见到他。

It was last summer that I met him _____.

2) 这是你第一次参观长城吗?

Is this _____ that you visit the Great Wall?

2. 怎样理解句子 So was my friend Bob White? (L1)

【答】这是一个倒装句, 相当于 My friend Bob White was also at Centre School. 或 My friend Bob White was at Centre School, too. (我的朋友鲍勃·怀特也在那所学校读书。)

“So + be/have/助动词/情态动词 + 主语”的结构中, so 代替上文的某个成分, 意为“……也一样”。本结构中, 上下句的 be/have/助动词/情态动词应保持一致。若上句谓语为行为动词, so 后则用 do 的适当形式。例如:

He has been to Beijing. So has his younger sister. (= His younger sister has also been to Beijing. 或 His younger sister has

been to Beijing, too.) 他去过北京,他妹妹也去过(北京)。

You can swim, and so can I. (= I can also swim. 或 I can swim, too.) 你会游泳,我也会(游泳)。

They went to the farm yesterday, and so did we. (= We also went to the farm yesterday. 或 We went to the farm yesterday, too.) 他们昨天去了农场,我们也去了(农场)。

注释

- ①上述用法中,上句为否定句式时,则将 so 改作 neither 或 nor,意为“也不……”。例如:

You can't speak French, and neither / nor can I. (= I can't speak French, either.) 你不会讲法语,我也不会(讲法语)。

- ②当上文为两个或两个以上的句子,其主语不相同时,则用下列结构表示:

So it is (was) with... 或 It is (was) the same with...。例如:

Han Mei was born in China, and Chinese is her native language. So it is with Wei Fang. (或 It is the same with Wei Fang.) 韩梅出生在中国,汉语是她的母语。魏芳也出生在中国,她的母语也是汉语。

- ③若为加强语气而简单重复上文意思,则用“so + 主语 + 谓语”,意为“确是……”。例如:

— You seem to like tea?

— So I do.

— 你似乎喜欢喝茶?

— 我确实喜欢。

练习

选择最佳答案填空。

3) If he goes, _____.

A. I do so

B. so do I

C. so shall I

D. I shall so

4) He is an engineer, and she is an engineer, ____.

A. also B. too C. either D. so

5) He doesn't know Russian, and ____.

A. neither I do B. nor I do

C. neither don't I D. nor do I

6) — It was hot yesterday. — ____.

A. It was so B. So it was

C. So was it the day before yesterday

D. Neither was it

7) He isn't strong enough and can't lift the box. ____.

A. Neither am I B. Neither can I

C. So it is with me D. I can't, either

3. Nice to meet you. 和 Nice meeting you. 有何区别? (L1)

【答】两者同义。但 Nice to meet you. 多用于见面时, 间或也用于分手时; 而 Nice meeting you. 多用于分手时, 相当于 It was nice meeting you.

练习

选择最佳答案填空。

8) — This is Mr. Jim Green. — ____.

A. Nice to meet you B. Nice meeting you

C. It was nice to meet you

D. I'm nice to meet you

4. go on doing sth. 与 go on to do sth. 有何区别? (L2)

【答】go on doing sth. 表示继续做某事, 强调连续不断; go on to do sth. 表示(在做完某事后)接着做(另一)事。比较:
He went on reading the text of Lesson Two for twenty minutes. 他连续不断地读第二课课文, 读了 20 分钟。

After he finished writing the composition, he went on to read the text of Lesson Two. 他写完作文后, 接着就读第二课课文。

注释

go on with sth. 与 go on doing sth. 同义, 只是前者表示做某事的过程中有停顿, 过一段时间后继续做未做完的事。例如:

After a break, he went on with his story. 休息了一会儿, 他又继续讲故事。

练习

选择最佳答案填空。

9) The students went on _____ all the way.

A. to talk and to laugh

B. talking and laughing

C. with talk and laugh

D. with talking and laughing

10) Please go on _____ your work.

A. to

B. for

C. with

D. at

5. have 作使役动词时, 怎样使用? (L2)

【答】have 作使役动词时, 后接复合结构, 意为“让……发生”。

主要有下面三种用法:

1) have + 宾语 + 动词原形 (让某人做某事。与 make sb. do sth. 同义)。例如:

Her parents are going to have her live with her grandmother. 她父母准备让她和她姥姥住在一起。

2) have + 宾语 + 过去分词 (让某人做某事; 遭遇到某事; 完成或解决某事)。例如:

We must have this note sent to them today. 我们今天就得派人把这个照会送交他们。

3) have + 宾语 + 动词-ing (让/使某人做某事, 允许某人做某事)。例如:

My dad has only two men working for him. 我父亲只雇了两个人。

I will not have you talking to your mother like that. 我不能让你对你母亲那样讲话。

练习

用所给动词的适当形式填空。

- 11) The boss had the workers _____ (work) 12 hours a day.
- 12) We can't have that sort of thing _____ (happen).
- 13) We had a picture _____ (take) with the American friends.

6. as a result 与 as the result 有何区别? (L2)

【答】as a result 和 as the result 意思相同,都为“作为……的结果”之意。但当其后接 of 短语时,前者比后者普通。现在间或也可用 as result of。下面四个句子意思相同。

He worked hard. As a (the) result, he got a pay raised.

As a (the) result of his hard work, he got a pay raised.

As result of his hard work, he got a pay raised.

As he worked hard, he got a pay raised.

由于工作勤奋,所以他升了工资。

练习

同义句转换(每空一词)。

- 14) As he had some bad fish, he fell ill.

He had some bad fish. _____, he fell ill.

- 15) He was ill. As a result, he couldn't go to work.

_____ his illness, he couldn't go to work.

7. 短语 in one's opinion 中的 in 可否换成 to 或其他介词, opinion 可否用复数? (L2)

【答】短语 in one's opinion 中的 in 不能换成 to, opinion 不可用复数。in one's opinion 意为“在某人看来”“依某人看”, 可与 in one's view 互换, 用于表示个人的看法和意见。in one's opinion 中的 one's 表示不同的物主代词, 如 my, our, your, his, her, their 等, 也可用名词所有格, 如 Mary's, Dad's, my teacher's 等, 还可用 of 短语的形式。例如:

In my opinion, you should learn a second foreign language.
依我看, 你应该再学一门外语。

In Mary's opinion, Tom is a bad boy. 在玛丽看来, 汤姆是个坏孩子。

In the opinion of the villagers, it is necessary to build a road between the two villages. 根据村民们的看法, 两村之间修条公路是必要的。

练习

选择最佳答案填空。

16) _____ they are wasting time.

A. To my opinion

B. In my opinion

C. According to my opinion

D. In my opinions

8. give one's regards 与 send one's regards 有何区别? (L3)

【答】前者在要求别人代为转达问候时用, 后者在转述别人的问候时用。例如:

Please give my best regards to your family. 请代我向你的家人问好。

Mr. Green said to his wife, "Tom sent his best regards." 格林先生对妻子说: “汤姆向你问好。”

注释

with best regards /wishes 意为“谨致问候”，通常放在信的末尾。

练习

选择最佳答案填空。

17) _____ my best regards to those at the meeting.

- A. Send B. With C. Have D. Give

18) Bill _____ best wishes.

- A. gives his B. gives her
C. sent his D. sends her

9. “prefer...to...”结构中, to 是介词还是不定式符号? (1A)

【答】在“prefer...to...”结构中, to 是介词。后可接名词、代词、动词-ing 形式等,但不可接动词原形。例如:

He preferred the country to the city. 他喜欢乡村,不喜欢城市。

She prefers doing to talking. 她宁愿干,不愿谈。

注释

本结构与 prefer...rather than 同义,但 rather than 后接动词原形。例如:

He prefers to work rather than sit idle. 他宁愿工作,不愿闲着。

练习

选择最佳答案填空。

19) He prefers _____ home _____ a bus.

- A. walking; to taking B. walking; to take
C. to walk; to take D. walking; take

20) She preferred _____ rather than _____ behind.

- A. going; staying B. to go; to stay
C. go; stay D. to go; stay

Unit 2 In the lab

(在实验室里)

1. before 作副词, 泛指以前时, 可否与 ago 互换? (L5)

【答】不能。当 before 作副词, 泛指以前时, 可与现在完成时连用。有时也可和一般过去时连用。例如:

Have you been in this lab before? 你来过这个实验室吗?

I told you before. 我以前曾告诉你。

ago 与一般过去时连用, 表示从现在算起若干具体时间以前。例如:

I met him in Beijing twenty years ago. 20 年前我在北京见到过他。

练习

根据汉语完成句子。

1) — 以前你看过这部电影吗?

— 看过。我是两年前看的。

— _____ you _____ this film _____?

— Yes, I _____. I _____ it two years _____.

2. have been in 与 have been to 有何区别? (L5)

【答】“have been in + 地点”和“have been to + 地点”都表示去过某地。从字面上看, in 和 to 是可以交换的, 但意思上有细微差别。比较:

He has been in London. 他在伦敦住过。(in 表状态, 强调住、呆, 即以伦敦为住的场所)

He has been to London. 他去过伦敦。(to 表方向, 强调去

过,即以伦敦为旅行目的地)

注释

have been in 可与表示一段时间的 for 短语连用, have been to 则不能。例如: He has been in America for two years. 他在美国呆了两年了。(表示现在还在美国。句中 for 不可换作 to)

练习

根据汉语完成句子。

2) —你来重庆多久了?

—半个月了。

—How long _____ you _____ Chongqing?

—_____ half a month.

3. come in here 中 in 和 here 是什么词性? (L5)

【答】这儿的 in 和 here 有两种词性: 1) in 为介词, here 为名词;

2) in 和 here 都是副词。下面两种说法都正确:

It's warm here. 这儿很暖和。(一般说法)

It's warm in here. 这儿很暖和。(和地点紧密联系, 含说话人在室内之意)

练习

根据汉语完成句子。

3) —房间里冷吗?

—不, 这儿很暖和。

—Is it cold in the room?

—No, it isn't. It's warm _____ .