高考

知识点考点串讲与训练

英语

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本书编委会编

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《高考知识点考点串讲与训练》
编写使用说明

《高考知识点考点串讲与训练》丛书是依据国家教委考试说明、教学大纲和教材专门为配合高考总复习而编写的。丛书共八册：语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、政治、历史、高考英语词汇速记与应试。丛书前七个分册按知识点考点逐项编写，内容包括考点串讲与示例、强化训练、模拟试卷和参考答案。《高考英语词汇速记与应试》分册则收录了最新考试说明所列的全部高考词汇（含注音、词性、释义），并按科学方法对之进行分类和排列，旨在帮助考生快速记忆词汇。书中还对重点词汇、易错易混词汇进行了辨析和示例。

丛书有以下几个特点：

1. **形式、内容新颖**。全书按考点编写，对知识点考点进行系统梳理，对重点内容逐个击破。经北京等地中学使用证明非常适合高考第一轮复习，也适宜作总复习的配套材料，可帮助考生迅速、牢固地掌握高考要求。《高考词汇速记与应试》编排科学，不仅适合高三学生，也适合高一、高二学生快速记忆高考词汇。

2. **可拆式装订**。教师可拆出试题和答案供学生测试，试题多附答题卡，方便教师阅卷，也可供学生反复使用。

3. **内容全、新、准**。严格按考试说明等编写，试题均经精心设计与搭配，由浅入深、全面系统，还适当收入了 1996 年部分高考题和 1996 年北京海淀、西城二模试题。

丛书采用许多新形式和新内容，读者使用时请注意以下几点：

1. 教师可拆出答案和部分试题，测试时发给学生，学生答题时应使用答题卡，一段时间后可重做试题，自测是否真正掌握了高考要求。

2. 试题中单项选择题是指答案中只有一项是正确的；多项选择题是指正确答案有两个以上；不定项选择题的正确答案则至少有一个。

3. 建议教师使用本书时，强化练习部分可作随堂或课后练习，综合练习可作单元过关检测，而模拟试卷则供第一轮复习结束时的目标测试使用。

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第一部分　考点串讲

一、第一册第一单元

1. before long/long before

before long＝soon 意为"不久（以后）"；long before"很久以前"。

eg. I think you can catch up with them before long.

    I saw this film long before.

2. grasp/master

master 侧重大的方面，如精通语言，理论等；grasp 侧重小的方面，如掌握要点、大意等。

eg. It's not easy to master a language.

    Have you grasped the main idea of the text?

3. go on to do sth. /go on doing sth.

go on to do sth. ＝change, move on to something new 意为接着做另一件事；

go on doing sth. ＝continue what one has been doing 继续做已经开始了的事。

eg. He welcomed the new students and then went on to tell them the school history.

    Dr. Bethune went on working throughout the night.

4. keep on doing sth. /keep doing sth.

两词组基本同意，但前者更强调反复和决心。

eg. My parents kept encouraging me to study.

    He kept on phoning me, and I really don't want to talk to him. （反复）

    Whatever happens, keep on trying. （决心）

5. be sure about/of; be sure to do sth.

be sure about/of"自信，有把握"，主语必须为 sb. ；表示当事者自己的信心。

be sure to do "肯定会"，主语不一定为 sb. ；表局外人的推断。

eg. We are sure about/of winning the match this time.

    He is sure to live to ninety.

    It is sure to rain tonight.

6. 句型 such…that/so…that

一般而言，such＋名…that 而 so＋形容词/副词…that，其中 that 都是引导结果状语从句。但须注意

a. such＋a＋形容词＋名词（单数）可替换为 so＋形容词＋a＋名单词（单数）

eg. He is such a clever boy that everybody likes him→

    He is so clever a boy that everybody likes him.

b. 名词前为 many, much, few, little 等表数量意义的词语时，用 so…that 结构。

eg. There were so many books that I didn't know which to choose.

7. 句型 Marx made London the base for his revolutionary work.

make, call, name, elect, consider, choose 等都可用名词作宾补。

eg. We made/chose/elected him monitor of our class.

    We consider the plan an important one. They call these wires sensors

8. 句型 He found it important to study the situation in Russia.

find, feel, consider, make 之后，都可接一个形式宾语，然后再接用动词不定式或从句表示的真正的宾语。

eg. He think/feels/considers/makes it his duty to help others.

He thinks/feels/considers/makes it his duty that he helps others.

9. suppose

a. 假定，设想 eg. Suppose A equals B.

b. 猜想，想象(=think,guess)，常接 that 从句或 sb.＋to do

I suppose that he is over fifty. =I suppose him to be over fifty.

注意：在简略答语中常用句型

eg. ——Do you think it will rain tomorrow?

    ——I think/suppose/believe/imagine so.

    ——I don't think/suppose/believe/imagine so

    或 I think/suppose/believe/imagine not.

10. place an order for sth. with sb. 向/跟…订购……

eg. We placed an order for some computers with that company.

11. would like 句型：A. Would you like some bananas? (接名词)"你想要些香蕉吗?"

               B. Would you like to see the film? (接不定式)"你想看这部电影吗?"

               C. I'd like you to go instead of him. (接 sb.＋不定式)我想要你而不是他去。

12. had better do/not do 用来委婉地提出建议，意为"最好干或不干什么"。

eg. You'd better hurry up if you want to get home before dark.

    Better not go out today. (You had 可全省略)

    Better go and ask the teacher for help,hadn't you? (用 had/hadn't 进行反问)

13. agree 句型：A. They could not agree with each other. /with what she said. (同意某人的话)

           B. Nobody agree to my plan/idea/opinion/suggestion…(同意计划、建议等)

           C. We agree on the date for the next meeting. (双方商定，达成一致意见。)

14. 强调句型 It is/was＋被强调部分＋that/who/whom…

本句型可用于强调除谓语以外的几乎所有句子成分。

eg. I met him in the street yesterday. 可改为强调句型：

    It was I who/that met him in the street yesterday. (强调主语用主格。)

    It was him/he whom/who/that I met in the street yesterday. (强调宾语应用宾格，但主格有时亦可。)

    It was in the street that I met him yesterday. (强调地点状语，勿用 where)

    It was yesterday that I met him in the street. (强调时间状语，勿用 when)

15. so that 引导的目的状语从句或结果状语从句

eg. We turned the radio up so that everybody might hear the news. 从句中用情态动词 can/could,may/might 等表"目的"，从句可解释为"以便……"。

    We turned the radio up so that everybody heard the news. 从句中不用情态动词，可以解释为"结果/以致于……"

16. happen to do sth. 表示偶然发生或碰巧做某事

eg. If you happen to see John,ask her to phone me.

    注意：其否定式 don't happen to=happen not to

eg. I didn't happen to have any money with me.

    =I happened not to have any money with me.

    =It so happened that I didn't have any money with me.

17. 句型 This elephant is like a snake,as anybody can see.

说明：as 作为关系代词引导的定语从句，说明主句整句的内容，可置于句首、句中或句后，意思是"正如……，正象……。"

eg. As we know now,heavy objects and objects fall at the same speed…

    John,as we know,writes plays.

18. His conclusion certainly sounded reasonable. 他的结论听起来肯定很有道理。

此句中 sound 为联系动词,这类表知觉的联系动词还有 look,smell,taste,feel 等,后接形容词,也可接介词 like. eg. It sounds like the singing of rails.

19. cost/spend/take 的区别:

cost 以 sth. 为主语。句型为 sth. cost(sb.)some time/money

spend 以 sb. 为主语。句型为 sb. spend some money/time (in) doing sth. /on sth.

take 以 sth.,不定式或形式主语 it(偶用 sb.)为主语,只指花时间。句型为:

It takes sb. some time to do sth. /sth. takes time.

eg. The bike cost him $ 100.

He spent $ 100 (in) buying the bike. /on the bike.

It took me an hour to finish the homework.

20. marry 的用法

A. 用作及物动词

句型:A marry B＝A get married to B(表行为,不可与一段时间状语连用。)

A be married to B(表状态,可与一段时间状语连用。)

eg. Jack married Mary five years ago.

＝Jack got married to Mary five years ago.

＝Jack has been married to Mary for five years.

B. 用作不及物动词

eg. Tom married late in life. Jane married well.

21. 用 hope 作动词的句型:A. hope to do B. hope that C. hope for

eg. They young couple hoped to go abroad.

They hoped that they could go abroad.

They hoped for the chance of going abroad.

注意:A. 不可说 hope sb. to do sth.,I hope you to like it. 是错句。可改成:

I hope that you will like it.

B. 否定时,不可象说 I don't think 那样提前否定,只能说 I hope not…

22. would rather 句型:A. 表"宁愿",I would rather wait here. I would rather not leave.

B. 表"宁愿…而不愿",I would rather wait here than leave.

＝I would wait here rather than leave.

C. 表"希望某人做某事",用虚拟语气,形式为一般过去时。

eg. I would rather you stayed here.

I would rather you didn't leave.

二、第一册第二单元

1. nation/country/state 同作"国家"讲时的区别:

nation 侧重指"人民",可译为"国民,民族";country 侧重指疆土;state 侧重指政权。

eg. The president is loved by the whole nation.

Germany and France are Eropean countries.

Railways in China belong to the state.

2. 带 as 的常用句型归纳:

A. As a young man,he was a storekeeper and a postmaster. (as 为 conj,引导时间状语从句)

B. As a League member,I should think of others first. (as 为 prep. 译为"作为")

C. He is not so/as tall as I am. (第一个 as 为 adv.,第二个 as 为 conj. 引导比较状语从句。)

D. You can do the work as you like/as told to. (as 为 conj. 引导方式状语从句,译为"按照……")

E. Fail as I may,I'll never lose heart. (as 为 conj. 引导让步状语从句,需倒装,译为"尽管……")

F. The earth is round, as everybody can see. (as 为关系代词, 以前面整句为先行词。)

H. As long as you keep on working, you'll surely make progress. (as long as 为 conj. 引导条件从句, 译为"只要……"。)

I. Come as early as possible. (as…as possible 为惯用句型, =as…as sb can)

3. add to/add…to/add up to 的区别:

eg. The fine day added to our pleasure. ("增加")

　　And you can add a note to the posters. ("把…加到…上面去")

　　Their living costs added up to $150. ("总计")

4. 句型 Lincoln led the United States through these years. (林肯领导美国度过了这些岁月。)

中国学生表达类似意思时, 可模仿此句, 在 lead 的宾语后用介词要避免 lead sb. to do 的错误。

eg. The Party leads us from victory to victory. The Party leads us in building socialism.

5. no more than/not more than

eg. He has no more than $200. =He has only $200. 强调钱太少了。

　　He has not more than $200. =He has at most $200. 表示客观事实。

又: no more than 还可表示"同样不", 以否定被提及的两个对象, 而 not more than 则表示"不及"。

eg. This text is no more difficult than that one. =This text is as easy as that one.

　　This text is not more difficult than that one. =This text is not so difficult as that one.

6. cloth/clothes/clothing

cloth "布料", 为不可数名词, 不可说 a cloth, 常说 a piece of cloth.

但 cloth 作某专门用途的一块布解时, 可数: a table cloth/a dish cloth

clothes 指具体的衣服, 只有复数形式, 不可用不定冠词 a 或数词修饰 a clothes, two clothes 均错。

但可说 my/some/a few clothes, 在上下文中用 they 代替, 一套衣服为 a suit of clothes。

clothing 为服装的总称, 不可数, 无复数。一件衣服可说 a piece/an article of clothing。

eg. He cleaned the table with a cloth.

　　Most of her clothes were made by herself.

　　Our clothing protects us against the cold.

7. say to oneself 心里想, =think, 不要理解为"自言自语"。"自言自语"要用下列词组表达:

talk to oneself=think aloud=think out loud

8. 句型 The Emperor ordered the cloth to be woven for him right away.

其中 the cloth 为不定式动作的承受者, 故用被动形式。

eg. The teacher ordered us to clean the windows.

　　The teacher ordered the windows to be cleaned.

9. 几种表示穿戴的说法:

A. 表示穿戴的动作 put on/pull on sth/dress sb. in sth.

B. 表示穿戴的状态 have on/wear/be dressed in/be in

eg. Put on more clothes, or you'll be cold.

　　He pulled on his clothes and hurried out. (侧重用力拉, 或马马虎虎地穿上的意思)

　　The mother dressed her son and took him to the school. (dress 后不可直接 sth)

　　She is wearing/dressed in/in a silk shirt today. =She has on a silk shirt today.

注意: have on 不用进行时态

10. 副词 aloud/loud/loudly 的区别:

aloud "出声地", 而不是在脑子里默默地想, 常与 read, think 连用;

loud "大声地", 常用于动词 talk, speak, shout, laugh 之后;

loudly "高声地", 强调"喧哗"之意, 反义词为 quietly.

eg. ——What did you say? ——Oh, nothing. I was just thinking aloud.

　　Don't talk so loud. You'll wake the whole street.

Someone knocked loudly at the door.

11. have 作使役动词的用法:

A. have sb. do sth＝get sb. to do sth. "使、让"

eg. I had my son go instead of me.

B. have sth done. ＝get sth. done"使、让……(被)……"

eg. Where can I have this suit cleaned.

C. have sb. /sth. doing. "使……持续,听任……一直"

eg. he had us all laughing all through the meal.

12. work on＝be engaged in "从事于……;忙于……"。

eg. The monitor with some other students is working on the wall newspaper.

13. 句型:Now if you will take off your clothes,Your Majesty,we will fit the new clothes on you in front of the mirror.

条件从句中不可用 will 表示将来时态,但此句中 if 之后的 will 表示意愿,可译为"愿意"。

eg. If you will be kind enough to wait,I'll have your box bought in.

If you won't come,I'll ask someone else. 你如果不愿意来,我就另请别人。

14. 构词前缀 re-

该前缀置于动词之前,表示 again 之意,一般都重读为〔'ri:〕使所构成的动词具有两个重音。

常用的词有 reunite,rebuild,reuse,rearrange,reread,rewrite,retell 等。

15. 句型 Won't you come and stay with us for a while? 你来和我们住一阵子好吗?

这是一个否定问句。否定问句常常表示某种情感而不一定要求回答。此句表示建议和邀请。

又:Can't you be more careful? (婉转的批评)你不能再仔细点儿吗?

Didn't you have a good time at the ball? (惊异)难道你在舞会上玩得不开心吗?

三、第一册第三单元

1. across/through

across 与 through 二词都有"穿过"的意思。但 across 的含义与 on 有关,表示动作是在某一物体的表面进行,through 的含义与 in 有关,表示在某一物体的空间里进行。例如:

I saw him swim across the river.

We walked through the village.

值得注意的是,through 不能用于"横穿"街道、河流、公路等细而长的地理方位或物体。

2. used to/be used to/would

used to 与 be used to 二词组虽然结构有些相似,但用法与含义完全不同。used to 是情态动词,只有过去式,表示过去经常发生的动作,但现在已经不再发生这个动作,used to 后接不定式;be used to 后接名词或动名词,表示"习惯于……",并可用于各种时态,但后面不能接动词不定式。例如:

He used to say he liked music.

I am used to that kind of life.

used to 与 would 都表示过去经常性的动作与状态,但 used to 侧重于和现在相对照,would 则侧重于过去的光景。例如:

He used to think it was right. (他现在不这样认为)

He would think it was right. (他现在是不是这样认为,不清楚)

3. choose/select/elect

choose 具有最广泛的意义,表示按人的认识来挑选;select 是"精选"的意思;elect 是指为完成一定任务而选择人员,常指正式的选举。例如:

You may choose any book you like.

We must select some for seeds.

They elect him president.

4. anxious/eager

anxious 与 eager 都有"急于"的意思,但 anxious 多指行为主体内心的"焦急"、"担心",有一定的消极色彩;eager 多指行为主体"对成功的期望",有一定的积极色彩。例如:

His parents were anxious about his health.

The boy is eager about his studies.

5. cloth/clothes/clothing

cloth 指"布匹"、"布料";clothes 指衣服,如衬衫、裤子等,它只有复数形式;clothing 是衣服的总称,即"衣着",clothing 是不可数名词。例如:

I need two metres of cloth to make this skirt.

He never changes his clothes.

This shop sells men's clothing.

6. hurt/harm/wound

hurt,harm,wound 三个词都有"受伤"的意思,但用法不同。hurt 指对身体及情感的伤害;harm 指对人的健康、心态、事业等方面的损伤;wound 是指因外界暴力、战争等原因所引起的伤害。例如:

He fell of his bike and hurt his arm.

That will hurt her feeling.

Smoking will harm you.

In the battle,many soldiers were wounded.

7. prevent from/stop from/keep from

这三个词组含义均相同,都表示"防止……"、"阻止……"的意思,但 prevent from 与 stop from 中的介词 from 可以省略,而 keep from 中的介词 from 则不能省略。例如:

Nobody will stop us (from) going there.

Heavy rain prevented him (from) coming on time.

We must do something to keep him from going to sleep.

8. die of/die from

这两个短语均可翻译为"死于"、"因……而死",但用法不尽相同。die of 通常表示因感情原因而死,如失恋、悲伤、羞愧等,而 die from 则表示因某种外因而死。例如:

He died of being disappointed in a love affair.

He died from drinking too much.

在表示疾病、衰弱、饥饿、寒冷、不卫生、年迈而死时,两个词组可以互换。例如:

The boy died of (from) hunger.

9. alone/lonely

alone 表示客观上的单独的(地),而 lonely 则表示主观上感到孤独、寂寞,也可指偏僻、荒凉。在词性和用法上也有区别;alone 可作形容词,也可作副词,作形容词时只作定语,不能作前置定语,但可作后置定语;lonely 只作形容词,既可作表语也可作定语。例如:

Although he was not alone,Tom felt lonely.

Though he lived in a lonely mountain village,he was not alone.

He likes living alone.

10. a number of/the number

a number of 表示"许多"、"若干",后接复数名词,a number of 连接复数名词作主语时,其谓语动词要用复数形式;the 与 number 连用时表示总数目,其谓语动词要用单数形式。例如:

A number of workers here are from Shanghai.

The number of workers here is about 2,000.

11. such as/for example

such as 的意思是"诸如……之类"、"例如",用来列举事物,其位置在被列举的事物之间;example 也是"例如"

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的意思,用来举例说,但其位置比较灵活,可以放在句首、句中或句末。例如:

I like drinks,such as tea and coffee. 我喜欢饮料,如茶、咖啡。

For example,you might come across the sentence. 例如,你可能会遇到这个句子。

Football,for example,has spread around the world. 例如,足球已经风靡世界。

12. no longer/no more

这两个短语都有"不再"的意思,但用法不尽相同。no longer 通常表示时间上的"不再",位置一般在 be 动词后,实义动词之前;no more 一般表示数量和程度上的"不再",其位置比较灵活。例如:

You are no longer a boy.

There is no more bread.

13. means/way

means 作"方法"、"手段"解释时常作单数使用,与 way 同义。例如:

The quickest means/way of travel is by plane.

在表示"通过这种方式"的意思时,两个词所搭配的介词不同,mean 用作此种意思时只有复数形式。例如:

Only by this means/in this way can you study English well.

This means is not good.

These means are not good.

14. lie/lay

lie 与 lay 二词的意思有相同之处,教学中容易混淆。现将两词的中文含义及变化形式归纳于下表:

	含　义	第三人称单数	过　去　式	过去分词	现在分词
lie	位　于	lies	lay	lain	lying
	躺				
	撒　谎	lies	lied	lied	lying
lay	放、搁	lays	laid	laid	laying
	下(蛋)、产(卵)				

15. till/until

till 与 until 意思完全一样,都可以用作连词和介词,放在句首一般用 until。till 与 until 用于肯定句时,主句的动词一般是延续性的,用于否定句时,主句的动词一般是终止性的,汉语常译为"直到……时才……"。例如:

Let's wait till/until the rain stops. 让我们等到雨停吧。

We didn't go until the rain stopped. 直到雨停我们才走。

16. have+宾语+过去分词(作宾语补语)结构的句型

这种结构的句子可以用来表示:

1)让别人做某事,例如:

I had my hair cut yesterday. 我昨天理了发。

2)遭遇到某事,例如:

He had his leg hurt while playing football. 他在踢足球时把腿搞伤了。

3)完成或解决某事(自己也可参加),例如:

Let's have the work done as soon as possible. 让我们尽快把这项工作做起来吧。

17. 部分否定与全部否定

当 all,both,every,everybody,whole 等与 not 连用时,属部分否定,常译为"并非……都……",例如:

Not all the ants go out for food.

Not every student can do it.

若要表示全部否定,则要用 none(三者或三者以上),neither(两者)。例如:

Neither of the books is useful.

四、第一册第四单元

1. but/except/besides

but (prep)作"除……外"解时相当于 except,多与 all,nothing 连用或用于其他含否定意义的结构中,它着重意义的完整性。例如:

I have written all my letters but one.

No one but me saw him.

but 可以与省去 to 的动词不定式连用。例如:

I could do nothing but wait for my father. 我别无办法,只有等我父亲来。

上句中 nothing but 相当于汉语中"只"、"净(尽)"。

except 作"除……以外"解时,强调从整体除去一部分,与 but 比较,except 更着重后面的例外。例如:

I have written all my letters except one. 我还剩下一封信没有写。

besides 作"除……以外"解,强调部分包括在整体之内。例如:

Besides English,we study other subjects. 除学英语以外,我们还学其他科目。

2. announce/declare

announce 含有"颁告"的意思,多指"某事",如人的生死、婚姻、物品发售、书籍出版等;declare 除作"断言"解外,也有"宣布"的意思,多指重大事件,如战争、和平、中立、政治主张等。例如:

I'll announce you an important thing. 我有一件重要事情要向你宣布。

The new was announced by Radio Beijing. 这消息由北京广播电台发布。

"Either you're mad or I am."he declared. "不是你疯了,就是我疯了"。他断言。

The U. S declared her independence in 1776. 美国在 1776 年宣告独立。

3. want/need/require/demand

这几个动词均可表示"需要",说明一种客观的需要。在表达这种含义时后接动名词的主动一般式表示被动意义,也可接不定式的被动式。例如:

The baby wants looking after/to be looked after.

The wall demands to be painted/painting.

The house requires repairing.

demand 所接的宾语习惯上只能是某物或某事,而不是人,否则会构成错句。例如:

正:I demand a definite answer.

误:I demand him to give me a definite answer.

如果要表述要求或被问的人时,应在表示人的名词或代词前面用介词 of。例如:

I demand a definite answer of him.

want/require 可以构成 want/require sb. to do sth. 句型;require/demand+that 从句,从句中通常用虚拟语气,should 可省略。例如:

He requires that they(should) work all night .

4. difficulty/trouble

difficulty 的单数形式作"困难"、"艰难"、"费力"解,强调意识或抽象含义;difficulty 的复数形式作"难办、难懂的事"解,强调具体的一个个困难;trouble 一般也作不可数名词,表示"烦恼、麻烦、困难"等,也可作可数名词,表示具体的人或事。例如:

He answered the question with some difficulty.

We had a lot of difficulties.

It's a great trouble to carry these flowers.

5. far/by far

far 与 by far 都可用来修饰比较级和最高级,但位置不同。far 修饰比较级、最高级时只能放在前面;by far 修饰比较级、最高级时位置可放前也可放后。例如:

This shirt is far better than that one. 这件衬衫比那件衬衫好得多。

His voice is louder by far. 他的嗓子高得多。

He is by far the tallest in our class. 他在我们班比谁都高得多。

6. join……to/connect……with

connect……with 侧重表示通过某物把各种事物连接起来，但各部分仍然独立存在，保留自己的特性，而 join……to 侧重表示把事物结合在一起，使其成为一个整体或近乎一个整体。例如：

Let's join this bone to that bone.

It is actually connected with Asia at the spot where the Suez Canal was dug.

7. consider/regard……as

consider 作"考虑"解时，后接名词、代词或动名词。例如：

I'm considering changing my job. 我正考虑更换我的工作。

consider 作"认为"解时与 regard……as 基本同义，但仍有区别。consider 侧重经过思考；regard 表示"看成"的意味。consider 后面宾语的 as 常常省掉；regard 后面宾语的 as 不能省。例如：

We considered his plan as having possible. 我们认为他的计划是有可能性的。

We considered this matter(as) unimportant. 我们认为这件事不重要。

8. most/at most/almost/mostly

这四个词和词组形式有些相似，但含义和用法有区别。most 是 many，much 的最高级，常与定冠词 the 连用，表示"最……"的意思；at (the)most 的意思是"最多"、"至多"；mostly 意思是"主要地"、"多半"、"通常"；almost 则表示"几乎"、"差一点就"、"差不多"、"将近"。例如：

Which of you has made the most mistakes? 你们哪个错得最凶？

At most, I'll be away two days. 我最多只离开两天。

The guests are mostly her friends. 客人多半是她的朋友。

I almost missed the train. 我几乎错过了火车。

9. spread/get round

这两个词都可表示"(消息、信息等)传播"的意思，但用法上有所不同：spread 可作及物或不及物动词，但 get round 作不及物动词，不能用被动语态。例如：

The news spread quickly all over the country.

The story has got round everywhere.

10. suggest

suggest 作"建议"、"提出"解时，后接名词、代词、动名词或 that 从句。从句的谓语动词要用虚拟语气：should＋动词原形，或省略 should，只用动词原形。例如：

John suggested a swim, and we all agreed.

He suggested having a meeting tonight.

She suggested that we(should)come another day.

suggest 还可以作"暗示"讲，接从句时，从句不用虚拟语气。例如：

Her expression suggested that she was angry.

11. 句型 several years later, word came that Napoleon himself was coming to inspect them.

"word"在此句中的意思是"消息"、"音讯"(news，information)，用单数形式，不加冠词。that 引导的从句是同位语从句，由于主语的谓语很短，为了保持句子平衡，而把同位语从句移到了谓语的后面。"Word comes that…"相当于"It is said(reported) that…"例如：

Word came that you are wanted at the office.

12. 句型 It was not long before the whole country rose up.

"It was not long before…"的意思是"没过多久就……"。例如：

It was not long before he knew it.

该句型也可以用于将来时。例如：

It won't be long before we have a sports meet.

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"It wasn't(won't be) long before…"的意思相当于"before long",二者可以互相转换。例如：

Before long we will have a sports meet.

13. 句型 take…lying down

这个短语的意思是"甘受……"、"毫无怨言地忍受……"。它一般用于否定结构中,且不用于被动语态。例如：

But the Swiss did not take their fate lying down.

The enemy will never take their defeat lying down.

14. 句型 be kept busy doing sth

be kept busy doing sth(被迫忙于做某事)是 keep sb busy doing sth(使某人忙于做某事)的被动形式。keep 在这里的意思是"使(人或物)继续处于某种状态"。例如：

I'm busy working on my study plan for the new term.

This job kept me working for three days.

15. 句型 have none of…

"have none of"的意思是"不允许"、"不容忍"、"不接受"。例如：

I'll have none of your stupid idea!

…and he knew why the soldiers were there,but he would have none of it.

have 作"容忍"、"允许"讲时,常用否定句,且后面总是跟有不定式(省略 to)、现在分词或过去分词作宾语补足语。例如：

We can't have that sort of thing happening again.

She had never had anyone speak to her that way before.

五、第二册第一单元

一、重点词汇及短语

1. permit,allow,let 和 promise 的区别：

permit 意为允许,准许,容许(＝allow),名词为 permission。一般来说 permit 与 allow 可通用,但 permit 更为正式。例如：We won't permit/allow you to go out in such a dark night.请注意：其后跟的动词不定式的逻辑主语系该动词的宾语,而不是句子主语。另 permit,allow 后也可跟 v-ing 形式作直接宾语,如：We don't permit/allow smoking here.

let 后接宾语加动词原形作宾补,如：Let's go. 让我们一起走吧/Let us go. 让我们走吧。

请注意：在反意疑问句中 Let's 用 shall we 而 Let us 则用 will you。与 let 搭配的词组有：let alone do sth（更不用说干什么）；let in（让…进来）；let off（放…过去）；let out(放出,发出,泄露),如：①He let out a cry of surprise.(＝He cried out in surprise.)；②Let me out.③Who let out the secret (news)?

promise 指答应某人要求,请求或主动提出某种许诺。执行这个允诺的是说话者本身,亦句子主语。如：My father promised me to buy a new bike.(＝My father promised me a new bike.)作名词时的搭配有：make a promise（＝promise vt）/keep (carry out) a promise 遵守(履行)诺言/break a promise 不守诺言。

2. **say hello to sb** 向某人问候。类似的还有：say good-bye to sb. 向某人告别/say sorry to sb. 向某人道歉（＝make an apology to sb＝apologize to sb)/say yes/OK to a plan (proposal 等) 同意一项计划、建议等/Say no to a plan (proposal 等)否定或拒绝一项计划、建议等。

3. **incident 与 accident 的区别**：incident 常指任何不重要的小事或引起公众注意的事件；也指事变等。accident 通常指意外或偶然发生的事故,如车祸,灾难等。试比较：①There have been fewer traffic accidents lately. ②That was one of the strangest incidents in my life. ③May 4th Movement was an important incident in the Chinese history.

4. **kind 与 type 的区别**：kind 特指一种性质相同,且有相似之特征,能在某一分类中置于一起作为一类者；type 指"型"、"类型"等。在一般情况下 kind 比较笼统,而 type 比较具体,肯定。试比较：A motor-car is a kind of vehicle. 汽车是一种运输工具。/I saw a new type of car in front of his house. 我在他房前看到一辆新型小汽车。

5. **do with** 利用,处置,对付(＝make use of), What are you going to do with all those old machines?

deal with 对付,应付,处理 The man is easy to deal with.

6. **be made into**···被制成···(主动式 make···into···把···制成···),类似的还有:*be made of* ···用···制成(能看出原材料来)/be made from···用···制成(看不出原材料)/be made up of···(＝consist of)由···组成,构成/be made in···在···(地方)被制作的。

7. **be used for**···(主动式:use···for···)被用于···(表目的)

be used as···(主动式:use···as···)被用作···(表方式)

be used to do sth else (主动式:use···to do sth else)被用于做···(后接不定式)

be used to ＋n./pron. 习惯于(后接名词或代词)

used to do sth 过去常常,(后接动词不定式)表示过去经常做的动作或过去存在的状态。它的暗示是"现在不这样做了"。

8. **be engaged to** sb. (表示状态)与某人订婚

get engaged to sb. (表示一次性动作,不可与一段时间连用。)与某人订婚

be engaged in (doing) sth＝be busy doing (或 with) sth. 使从事于,忙于

9. **answer for** 对负责,得到报应,受到惩罚,被动式为 sb be answered for (by sb). 如:All those things were to be answered for by the two noblemen.

10. **persuade sb to do sth** (＝persuade sb into doing sth) 说服某人干某事(成功了)

try/want to persuade sb to do sth 试图/想说服某人干某事(不一定成功)

advise sb to do sth 劝说某人干某事(不一定成功)

11. **do sb wrong /do wrong to sb.** 对待某人不公平、冤枉/委屈某人

注意:带双宾语的句子变为被动时,既可以直接宾语又可以间接宾语作主语。如以直宾作主语,则应在间宾前加"to"。如:He has done me a great wrong./A great wrong has been done (to)me./I have been done a great wrong.

12. **rob** 作及物动词,它的宾语应为人或地方,而不是钱或物。即:rob sb/spl. 抢夺(走)某人的东西或某处的东西。如要明确表示抢夺(走)什么东西或钱,则应与 of 连用。即:rob sb/spl of sth. (不可说 rob sb's sth). 改为被动为 sb/spl was robbed。

steal 意为"偷",指暗中窃取。句型是 steal sth from sb. 或 steal sb's sth. 改为被动为 sth was stolen。注:"抢走某人"即"绑架某人"用 kidnap 而不用 rob。

13. **score**①二十(单复数同)如:a/three score of people 二十/六十个人,five score of the/these/his students/them. 注意以上 score 不加"s"。试比较 five thousand/three hundred. ②scores of ···(＝a great number of···/a good many (of)···许多,大量的。③(比赛)比分/得分;(考试)分数,如:——What is the score? ——Our team won by a score of 5 to 2.

14. **be obliged to do sth** 被迫干某事,不得不做某事(必要性的意义"强",强迫意义"弱")

be forced to do sth 被迫干某事(暴力威胁的意义较强,后面的动作常是不情愿的)

另 be obliged to sb for sth＝be thankful to sb for sth.

15. **for the moment**(＝for the time being)暂时,目前,眼下

for a moment(＝**for an instant**/for a minute/ for a while)一会儿

at the moment 此刻,此时

16. **feed** animals **on** (with) sth. 靠/用···来喂养···

feed sth to animals 把···喂给···

feed on sth (＝live on)以···为食

二、重点句型及语法

1. **I had thought** that he had died at least twenty years ago.

think,suppose,believe,expect,hope,want 等动词常用过去完成时表示过去未曾实现的愿望,想法,打算,计划等,意为"原来想···""本来打算"如:I had planned to come to help you,but I was busy.

2. Mr Crossett,**patted** him affectionately **on the** head···

句型:主语＋谓语＋sb＋介词＋the＋身体某一部分。在这个句型中,常用的动词有 pat/hit/strike/beat/

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touch/take/catch 等,常用的介词有 on/in/by 等,介词后跟的名词前用定冠词 the ,而不用 his/he/my 或其它物主代词。如:John hit him in the face. /I caught the boy by the arm.

3. So we **had** no **difficulty in finding** his house.

have (no) difficulty/trouble (in) doing sth/with sth. 做某事有(无)困难,(＝There be (no) difficulty/trouble (in) doing sth/with sth)。

4. Some grow **no higher than** your ankles.

…no＋比较级＋than＋从句＝…as＋反意形容词＋as…(比较前后都否定)

…not＋比较级＋than＋从句＝…not as/so＋形容词＋as…(否定前者,肯定后者)

如:He is no cleverer than you＝He is as stupid as you. 他和你一样笨。

He is not cleverer than you＝He is not so clever as you. 他不如你聪明。

又:no more than＋n. 仅仅,只有(强调"少")

    not more than＋n. 不多于,不超过(表示客观情况)

5. Bamboo has **more uses than any other plant** in the world.

主＋…比较级＋than＋any other＋单数名词

＝all＋the other＋复数名词

＝any of the other＋复数名词

注:在形容词比较级句中应避免与自身比较,故句中 other 不能少。

6. **There** on some hay on the ground **lay** a peasant boy of…。

句式:There＋be/live/lie/stand＋主语,在此句式中,如主语较长,句中又有状语,可将状语放在 there 与谓语动词之间,以保持句子平衡;反之,主语较短,状语不必前置。如:There stood a tall tree in the garden. /There in the garden stood a tall tree about forty feet high.

7. The boy died,and a week later,**so did his sister**.

句式:①A…,so＋助动词(情态动词,系动词)＋B(意为:A 如此,B 也如此)

②A…,neither/nor＋助动词(情态动词,系动词)＋B(意为:A 不,B 也不)

③A…,So it is (was) with B. (意为:AB 都是这种情况)

注:③既可与①②互换,又可用于不便用①②的场合。如,His mother was born in Shanghai,but now she lives in Beijing. So it is with mine.

④So＋A＋助动词(情态动词,系动词)(意为:A 确实如此,用于赞同前者的看法)

如: ——Zhang Hua works very hard. ——So he does. 他确实学习刻苦。

8. He lay on his back,**his teeth set**,**his right hand clenched** on his breast and **his glaring eyes looking straight upward**. 划线部分为三个并列的独立主格,作伴随或方式状语,修饰 lay。(关于语法独立主格略)

9. **Proud as** these nobles **are** ,he is afraid to see me.

用 as 引导的让步状语从句常用倒装语序,即把从句中的表语,状语或动词原形放在 as 前面。如:Much as I like it ,I will not buy it. 在这个句型中表语通常是形容词或分词,但有时也可以是名词(不带冠词)。

六、第二册第二单元

一、重点词汇及短语

1. **manage** vt. ①经营、管理 The hotel is badly managed. ②设法做到(常接不定式)manage to do sth＝succeed in doing sth. 如:We managed to get there in time. 但:We tried(不用 managed)to get there in time,but we failed. ③设法对付,吃(常与 can,could,be able to 连用)。manage 的名词为 manager 意为"经理"。

2. **cause,reason 与 excuse** 的区别:

cause——指造成某一事实或现象的"原因"。Heat is the cause of the expansion of matter.

reason——指说明一种看法或行为的"理由"。Give me your reasons for refusing.

excuse——指为某一行为所做的解释,它可以是真实的,也可以是一种托词,"借口"。I don't want to listen to your excuse.