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# 高中英语 重难点 学习手册

天津科学技术出版社

高中英

(下)

主 编 张建伟

副主编 徐启富 安凤歧 扈华唯

天津科学技术出版社

责任编辑:胡振泰 王 祯

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天津科学技术出版社出版

天津市张自忠路 189 号 邮编 300020

河北省迁安市印刷厂印刷

新华书店天津发行所发行

\*

开本 787×1092 毫米 1/32 印张 18 字数 541 000

1997 年 7 月第 1 版

1997 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1-6 000

ISBN 7-5308-2170-9

G·527 定价:20.60 元

# 前 言

英语学习的任务是通过基本训练,培养学生运用英语的能力;这就要求我们在教学中要采用语言形式与学生的生活实际相联系的方法,加强对其语音、词汇和语法等基础知识的训练,使其较好地掌握英语的基本结构,提高其综合运用语音、词汇和语法来进行听、说、读、写、译的能力。本手册就是基于以上目标而编写的。它既注意基础知识的训练,又为学生运用语言进行交际创造了大量实践情景。

本手册共分两大部分。第一部分按高中英语课本(新教材)第一册、第二册分单元编写,详细分析、归纳了上述两册书的全部语言重点和难点。第二部分按语法分类精讲高中阶段的全部语法知识重点和难点。两部分每单元后配有一定数量的检测题,以巩固所学语言、语法基础知识,提高其运用语言的能力和应考能力。

本书由天津科学技术出版社策划,张建伟主编。参加编写的还有徐启富、扈华唯、安凤岐、韩庆华、刘克诚、杨永俊、周德菊、黎开才、李东生、苏支根、朱立、赵国强、张元胜、孟家权、田爱华、高德庆、李志坤、王艾云等。

**编 者**

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# 第一章 语言重难点

## 第一册 语言重难点

### Unit 1

#### 【重难点解析】

##### 1. meet for the first time

meet at school on the first day of term

1) meet 既可以作及物动词,也可以作不及物动词。作及物动词时意为“遇见;会见;遇见,迎接”。

He met her there by chance. 他偶然在那遇见她。

Will you meet her at the station? 你去车站接她吗?

We meet our grandpa and grandma at the railway station. 我们在火车站接爷爷和奶奶。

2) 作不及物动词时意为“相遇;相会;会合”。

We'll meet at the school gate. 我们将在学校门口会面。

课文中两处出现的 meet 均为不及物动词,meet 后边的介词短语都作状语。

Two students meet for the first time at the beginning of term. 两个学生在学期开始初次见面。

Two friends meet at school on the first day of term. 两个朋友在(新)学期的第一天在学校相遇。

3) meet 在作不及物动词时,还常与 with 连用,其意义与单用作及物动词的 meet 有所不同。meet 往往暗示双方从不同的方向相对而行,其宾语通常是表示人或已人格化的事物,如: a person,

a bus; meet with 有“遭受, 经历”的含义, 后面常跟抽象名词, 如: accident, difficulty; meet with 后边也可接表示人的名词, 这时强调的是“遇到”的偶然性。现代英语中 meet 也可与 meet with 换用, 表示“遭受, 经历”的含义。

That was the first trouble we met (with). 那是我们遇到的第一个麻烦。

We met with two tigers in the woods. 我们在森林里遇上了两只老虎。

2. at the beginning of...

常用短语, 意为“在……开始的时候”。

at the beginning of September 九月初

At the beginning of the meeting, Mr Li was not there. 会议开始时李先生没在那。

3. Which school were you at last year?

注意此句中的 at 不是与 last year 连在一起用的, 看陈述句便可一目了然。

We were at Centre School last year. 去年我们在中心学校。

4. So was my friend Bob White.

此句等于 My friend, Bob White, was also at Centre School. “So+be+主语”这一结构是倒装语序。其中“so”代替上句的某一部分。此句的“so”就代替 also at Centre School。这一结构中的 be 有时是“have”, 有时是“情态动词”或“助动词”。

You have a ticket, and so have I. 你有票, 我也有。

You can speak English, and so can I. 你会说英语, 我也会。

—— I love you. —— 我爱你。

—— So do I. —— 我也爱你。

5. be off

这是一个使用频率很高的短语, 意为“离开”。

I must be off now. = I must be leaving now. 现在我得走了。

6. Nice meeting you.

Nice meeting you. 与 Nice to meet you. 是人们打招呼时常用的习语。Nice to see you. 一般用于见面的开始; 而 Nice meeting you. 往往用于见面结束时, 也就是要分手时。

7. Come on.

此处意为“跟我来”，为日常用语。

8. introduce

意为“介绍(相识)”。句型为“introduce sb. (to sb. else)”。

May I introduce Bob(to you)? 我可以把鲍勃介绍给你吗?

Let me introduce my friend, Jane(to you). 让我来介绍我的朋友珍妮。

I'd like to introduce you to Mr White, my teacher. 我想把你介绍给我的老师怀特先生。

9. Which places did you go to?

要注意此句最后一词, to 在此句中是不可省略的。请看:

I went to Beijing. 我去北京了。

但此句要用 where 提问, 后边就没有 to。

Where did you go last night? 昨晚你去了哪了?

10. in my opinion

此短语也可说 in my view, 意为“依我看, 在我看来”, 类似于 I think, I guess, I feel. 均婉转地表示个人看法, 使人听起来比较容易接受。in my opinion 比 I think(guess, feel) 更正式一些。试比较:

He is wrong. 他错了。(直叙)

I think he is wrong. 我想是他错了。(委婉)

In my opinion, he is wrong. 依我看是他错了。(正式)

此短语中的 my 可以是任何形容词性的物主代词, 也可以是名词所有格。

11. a letter to sb.

意为“写给某人的信”, a letter for sb. 意为“有一封给某人的信”或“替某人写的信”。

I'm writing a letter to my father. 我在给我父亲写信。

I'm writing a letter for my father. 我在替我父亲写信。

Here's a letter for my father. 这有一封我父亲的信。(别人写给我父亲的信)

12. find out

意为“查明; 发现; 了解”。

How can I find out who took it? 我怎么能查出谁把它拿走了呢?

Find out the things which are different. 找出不同的事物。

find 意为“找到”,强调结果;find out 意为“找出”,强调经过努力而查明真相或结果。

I can't find my English book. 我找不到我的英语书了。

Please find out when the ship sails for Tianjin. 请打听一下那条船什么时候开往天津?

13. on the farm

意为“在农场(里)”,不是“在农场(上)”。类似用法的短语有:

on the playground

在操场上(强调在运动场上)

in the playground

在操场上(强调在运动场范围之内)

14. from dawn till dark

意为“从早到晚”。同义短语有 from morning till night。

15. go on doing sth.

意为“继续(连续不断地)做某事”。go on to do sth. 意为“接着做某事”。二者区别在于:go on doing sth. 表示不间断地做同一件事;而 go on to do sth. 则表示干完一件事之后接着干另外一件事。试比较:

I went on doing my homework for two hours last night. 昨天晚上我连续做了两个小时的作业。

When I finished my homework, I went on reading the newspaper. 我做完作业接着看报纸。

16. as a result

意为“(作为)结果,因此”。常用于有上下文的情况下。

I left my homework at home. As a result, I had to do it once more in the teachers' office. 我把作业忘在家里了。结果我不得不在教师办公室里重写一遍。

as a result 后边还可以跟 of 短语。

As a result of the flood, thousands of people lost their houses. 由于洪水成千上万的人失去了房子。(洪水的结果使成千上万的

人失去了房子。)

17. give one's regards(best wishes, love to...)

这是一个用来表示问候的句型,意为“代某人向另外一人问候”。常用于书信结尾处。

Please give my best regards to Mr Smith. 请代我向史密斯先生问好。

Please give my best wishes to your parents. 请把我的良好祝愿带给你的父母。

Please give my love to your sister. 请代我向你姐姐表达我对她的爱慕之情。

18. time zone

意为“时区”。通常我们按经度把全球分为 24 个时区,每区跨经度 15 度,以格林威治子午线为中区标准线,相邻的两个时区的时差为一小时,较东的时区区时较早。从东十二区向东越过日界线到西十二区日期要减去一天;相反从西十二区向西越过日界线到东十二区日期要加上一天。

19. 英文书信格式:(见下页表)

一般来讲,信头(包括写信人地址、写信时间、收信人地址)除写信时间外都可以省略。地址的写法要特别注意,英文顺序与汉语顺序完全相反。英文是从小往大处写。日期写法也与汉语不同,一般有两种写法。一种是“月、日、年”,是美国用法;一种是“日、月、年”,是英国用法。收信人姓名、地址在书写时要低于日期一、两行。

称呼一般以 dear 引起。

结束语相当于汉语的“此致敬礼”、“祝全家幸福”等祝福用语。常用的英语有:Best wishes/regards, Wish you good luck, Wish you success, Give my love/regards to...等。

签名要亲笔书写,这是礼貌,即便是打字稿也要亲笔签字。落款可根据情况写上“Sincerely yours, Yours sincerely(用于同辈、同事或朋友之间)”;“Yours respectfully, Respectfully yours(用于对上级或长辈)”;“Your loving father/mother/brother...或 Yours(用于家庭成员之间)”。

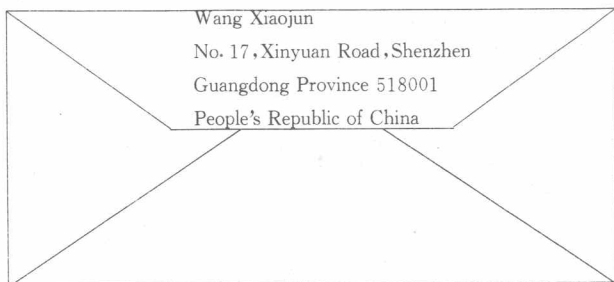
(写信人地址)	No. 17 Xinyuan Road, Shenzhen Guangdong Province, 518001 People's Republic of China
(写信日期)	March 15, 1997
(收信人姓名、地址)	Mr Tom Smith Department of Education Sydney University, N. S. W. 2006 Australia
(称呼)	Dear Tom, Thank you for your letter. _____
	_____ (正文) _____
	_____
(结束语)	Best wishes,  <div style="text-align: right;">(签名) Yours sincerely, Xiaojun (亲笔书写)</div>

信封的写法:

(写信人姓名、地址)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto;">stamp</div>
Wang Xiaojun	
No. 17, Xinyuan Road, Shenzhen	
Guangdong Province 518001	
People's Republic of China	
(收信人姓名)	Mr Tom Smith
(收信人地址)	Department of Education Sydney University, N. S. W. 2006 Australia

请注意,英文信封上的地址写法与中文不同。左上角写的是写信人的姓名和地址,此处的姓名可省略;中央位置写的是收信人姓名和地址。信封正面也可只写收信人的姓名和地址,把写

信人的姓名和地址写在信封背面,如:



此处的姓名也可以不写。

### 【重难点测试】

- We \_\_\_\_\_ at Ann's party, didn't we? But I don't remember your name.  
A. meet                      B. meets  
C. met                        D. have met
- I have \_\_\_\_\_ this word many times in my reading.  
A. meet                      B. met  
C. meet with                D. met with
- I'm going to the railway station to \_\_\_\_\_ my friend Tom.  
A. met                        B. meet  
C. meet with                D. met with
- I have read the book from \_\_\_\_\_ to end.  
A. begining                  B. beggining  
C. beginning                D. begin
- I was against the plan \_\_\_\_\_ the beginning, but at last I was for it.  
A. in                          B. at  
C. on                          D. from
- I can speak English and \_\_\_\_\_ my brother.  
A. so is                        B. so does  
C. so can                      D. so have
- My sister has a Chinese book and \_\_\_\_\_ I.  
A. so is                        B. so does

- C. so can                      D. so have
8. —I have finished my homework.  
—\_\_\_\_\_ I.  
A. so is                      B. so does  
C. so can                      D. so have
9. —I know him very well.  
—\_\_\_\_\_ he.  
A. so is                      B. so does  
C. so can                      D. so have
10. —I love the film.  
—\_\_\_\_\_ I.  
A. so am                      B. so do  
C. so can                      D. so have
11. Tobacco(香烟) \_\_\_\_\_ into Europe from America.  
A. introduced                      B. is introduced  
C. has introduced                      D. was introduced
12. Let me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. introduce me                      B. introduce mine  
C. introduce myself                      D. introduce my
13. Allow me to \_\_\_\_\_ to you.  
A. introduce my friend                      B. introduced my friend  
C. introducing my friend                      D. introduces my friend
14. Hi, Li Ming, here's a letter \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
A. to                      B. for  
C. of                      D. on
15. "Would you write a letter to my family \_\_\_\_\_ me?" An old man asked Tom.  
A. to                      B. for  
C. of                      D. on
16. I'm going to write a letter \_\_\_\_\_ my girl friend.  
A. to                      B. for  
C. of                      D. on
17. My brother works \_\_\_\_\_ a factory and my sister works \_\_\_\_\_

a farm.

A. in; on

B. on; in

C. at; in

D. in; at

18. My brother is a harding-working student. He always works \_\_\_\_\_ dawn \_\_\_\_\_ dark.

A. from; to

B. to; from

C. from; till

D. till; from

19. He told Dr Bethune not to \_\_\_\_\_ any more.

A. go on to operate

B. go on operating

C. went on to operate

D. went on operating.

20. After finishing his homework, Tom \_\_\_\_\_ with his computer.

A. go on to play

B. went on to play

C. go on playing

D. went on playing

21. On their way home they \_\_\_\_\_ a wallet lying on the ground.

A. find

B. found

C. find out

D. found out

22. The policeman \_\_\_\_\_ the man who stole the wallet.

A. find

B. has found out

C. find out

D. has found

23. When I put them on, I shall be able to \_\_\_\_\_ which men in my empire are unfit for their offices.

A. find

B. have found

C. have found out

D. find out

24. I \_\_\_\_\_ it easy to understand the sentence.

A. find

B. have found

C. have found out

D. find out

25. He \_\_\_\_\_ dead in his room in the morning.

A. was found

B. found

C. was found out

D. found out

### 【参考答案】

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. C 7. D 8. D 9. B 10. B

11. D 12. C 13. A 14. B 15. B 16. A 17. A 18. C 19. B

20. B 21. B 22. B 23. D 24. A 25. A

## 【重难点解析】

## 1. Show sth. to sb.

1) 此短语也可用 show sb. sth. 表示, 意为“把某物展示给某人看。”

Mr Zhu is showing the students of Class 4 the chemistry lab. 朱老师带四班的学生参观化学实验室。

Show me what you have in your bag. 给我看看你包里有什么。

2) 与 show 有关的常用短语有:

(1) show sb. around a place 意为“领某人参观某地”。

If you are free on Sunday afternoon, I'll show you around the city. 如果你星期天下午有时间, 我带你游览一下市容。

(2) show sb. in 意为“带某人进来”。

Please show Mr Green in. 请带格林先生进来。

(3) show sb. out 意为“带某人出去”。

One moment, let me show you out, sir. 请稍等片刻, 我送您出去。

## 2. first of all

意为“首先, 第一”。

I have a few words to say, first of all, I want to say something about our exam. 我有几句话要说, 首先, 我想说说有关咱们考试的事。

First of all, don't come in here without a teacher. 第一, 没有老师不要进来。

## 3. Once you are here, listen to your teacher.

此句意为“一旦你到这儿, 就要听从老师指挥。”once 在此处作连词, 意为“一旦……(就)……”, 表示主句动作是紧接着从句动作发生的。

Once you show any fear, he will attack you. 你一旦表现出害怕, 他就会向你进攻。

Once you understand this rule, you will have no further difficulty. 一旦你明白了这些规则, 你就不会再有什么困难了。

Once you begin, you must go on. 一旦你开始了,就要继续下去。

4. follow one's instructions

意为“听从某人教诲,听从某人教导”。

Follow your teacher's instructions. 听你们老师的指挥。

5. Don't touch anything unless your teacher tells you to.

1) unless = if...not, 意为“除非……, 否则……”, 但语气比 if...not 重。是连词, 引导的是条件状语从句。

I'll go to Beijing next week unless my parents come. 除非我父母来, 否则下周我去北京。

Don't interrupt me unless Mr Li comes. 除非李先生来, 否则不要打扰我。

2) 此句中的 to 是不定式符号, 后面省略了动词 touch 以避免重复。

但 to 一般不省略。

My teacher hoped I would teach with him in the same college, but I don't want to. 我的老师希望我和他在同一所大学里教书, 但我不愿意。

You can come with me if you want to. 如果你愿意你可以跟我一起去。

I think he can help me, but I don't want to force him to. 我想他能帮助我, 但我不想强迫他。

但是为了强调, 不定式符号 to 后面的动词有时也可以不省略。

Do what he or she tells you to do. 他或她告诉你做什么就做什么。

6. make sure

意为“使确信, 查明”。

Before you leave the lab, make sure the electricity is turned off and the windows are shut. 离开实验室之前, 一定要确实切断电源并关好窗户。

I think this is from that dictionary, but you'd better make sure. 我想这一段是从那本词典里引来的, 但你最好核实一下。

We made sure that you were not coming today. 我们确实以为你今天不来了。

7. in the corner