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高中英语 **重难点** 学习手册

天津科学技术出版社



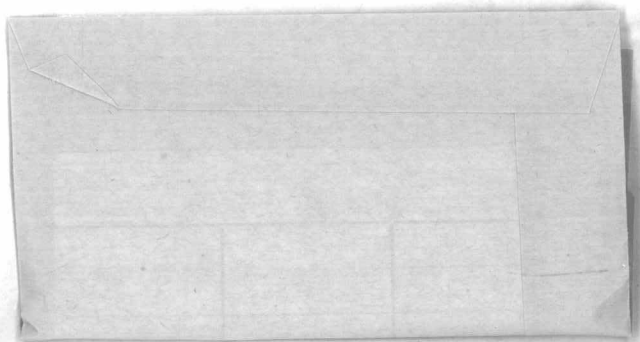
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主 编 张建伟

副主编 安凤歧



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前 言

英语教学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第一册、第二册分课编写,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。两部分每课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。参加编写的还有安凤歧、王学荣、史洁、王娟、李亚伟、张占全等。

编 者

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第一章 语言重难点

第一册 语言重难点

Lesson One

【重难点解析】

1. Before long he had to move on again.

"before long"表示“不久以后”。

They met in 1985, and before long they got married.

另外, long before 表示“很久以前”。

I saw the film long before.

再有, long before 后可以跟一个时间状语从句。

We had finished supper long before he came back.

2. In 1849, he went to England and made London the base for his revolutionary work.

句型“make+宾语+宾补”表示“使……成为”或“使……作为”。

We made Li Ming our monitor.

可用于此句型的动词还有 find, consider, call, think, elect, leave 等。

The teacher found him a very clever boy.

The American people elected Lincoln president of the country.

We call this kind of fruit apple.

3. Marx had learned some French and English at school.

“at school”表示“在学”。

My brother has not started to work, and he is still at school.

另外, in the school 表示“在学校里”。

My father is in the school. He is having a talk with my teacher.

4. He made such rapid progress that before long he began to write articles in English for an American newspaper.

- 1) “make progress”表示“取得进步”。

The girl studies very hard and has made much progress this year.

- 2) “in English”表示“用英语”。在英语中,表示用某种语言做某事,要用介词 in。

The book is written in Japanese.

- 3) “such...that...”表示“如此……以致……”。另外,so...that...也表示“如此……以致……”,但要注意区别。

They are such nice boys that we all like them.

It is such hot weather that we had to stay at home.

This is such an interesting film that I want to see it again.

Hangzhou is so beautiful a city that I have visited it several times.

The English language is so difficult that you can't learn it well just in a few weeks.

He runs so fast that she can't catch up with him.

以上六句中 so 与 such 所修饰的词性不同,如要说明可数名词复数及不可数名词,必须使用 such...that... 句型,如第一句和第二句。如要说明形容词及副词,必须使用 so...that... 句型,如第五句和第六句。such...that... 和 so...that... 中都可以加可数名词的单数,但 such 后是不定冠词 a+形容词+名词+that,而 so 后是形容词 +a+名词+that,如第三句和第四句。

再有,如果名词被形容词 many, much, few, little 所修饰时,也要用 so...that 句型。

There are so many types of bikes that I can't make up my mind which to buy.

5. However, he went on to explain that he was not too sure about two things—the grammar and some of the idioms.

- 1) “the grammar and some of the idioms”是“two things”的同位

语,作为进一步补充说明。

- 2) “go on to do”, “go on doing”及“go on with”都表示“继续……”,但 go on to do 表示接着做另外一件事,而 go on doing 及 go on with 表示接着做的事情与前面做的事情是同一件事情,不过 go on with 后接名词。

After he finished his homework, he went on to read some magazines.

When the guests left, he went on watching TV.

My mother went on with the housework after taking a rest.

6. In the years that followed, Marx kept on studying English and using it.

“keep on doing”表示“反复不断地做事”。

Don't lose heart. Keep on trying.

Please be quiet. Don't keep on talking.

7. In the 1870's, when Marx was already in his fifties, he found it important to study the situation in Russia, so he began to learn Russian.

“find + it + 形容词(名词) + to do”句型中的 it 是形式宾语,真正的宾语为动词不定式 to do。可以用在此句型中的动词还有 make、think、take、feel、consider 等。

I find it hard to learn to swim.

We think it interesting to play English games.

She feels it her duty to help others.

He thought it a pity to miss the exciting match.

如需要表示真正的宾语(不定式)的逻辑主语时,可在其前加上一个介词词组 for sb. 或 of sb.。如果作补语的形容词是说明不定式的,就用 for sb.。如果作补语的形容词是说明介词词组中 sb. 的,就用 of sb.。

The noises outside made it impossible for us to hear the teacher clearly.

I think it foolish of you to accept the job.

8. At the end of six months he had learned enough to read articles and reports in Russian.

- 1) “enough”在本句中是名词,作 learn 的宾语。

Enough has been said on this subject.

另外,当 enough 作副词用修饰形容词及副词时,它必须放在形容词或副词后面。如果 enough 作形容词用修饰名词时,它放在名词前或名词后都行。

The boy is old enough to go to school.

He walks fast enough and he will get there in time.

I have enough money to buy a bike. 或

I have money enough to buy a bike.

- 2) “at the end of”后接表示时间或地点的名词,表示“在……最后(尽头)”。by the end of 后接表示时间的名词,表示“在……结束时”“到……末为止”。in the end 后不接任何介词短语,表示“最后”“终于”。

We are going to have a party at the end of this year.

There is a book-store at the end of this street.

By the end of last month we had learnt 150 English words.

In the end we succeeded in climbing to the top of the mountain.

9. In one of his books, Marx gave some advice on how to learn a foreign language.

“give advice on…”表示“就……提出建议”。

The teacher gave us some advice on how to learn English well.

注意,advice 是不可数名词,通常的形式为:

a piece of advice 一条建议

two pieces of advice 两条建议

some advice 一些建议

advice 的动词形式是 advise,通常的用法为:

advise sb to do, advise doing, advise that sb. should do

【重难点检测】

1. It was _____ day that we would rather stay at home.
A. such a cold B. so a cold
C. such cold D. so cold
2. I know little about English. Please translate the sentence

_____ English _____ Chinese for me.

A. into; from B. out of; into

C. from; into D. into; out of

3. Make _____ a rule to read English aloud every day and you are sure to make some progress.

A. that B. it

C. this D. what

4. The young man was praised _____ having saved the boy from the river.

A. from B. because

C. in D. for

5. When he was in his teens, he found _____ necessary for him to do something alone.

A. him B. its

C. it D. this

6. The doctor gave him one of the best _____ I've ever heard.

A. piece of advices B. pieces of advices

C. piece of advice D. pieces of advice

7. I hope to finish the composition _____.

A. long ago B. before long

C. long since D. long before

8. There were _____ people in the street that we had to make our way out.

A. so many B. so much

C. such lot of D. so lot of

9. We have just finished Exercise One. Let's go on _____ Exercise Two.

A. to do B. with doing

C. with D. doing

10. _____ of the classroom sat a tall boy with long legs.

A. In the end B. By the end

C. At the end D. On the end

11. Though the girl is very tall, she is still _____.

- A. in the school B. after school
C. before the school D. at school

12. Will you please give us some advice _____ the work?

- A. in B. at
C. on D. about

13. Most of the books in the reading room are written _____ foreign languages.

- A. on B. in
C. with D. by

14. My brother _____ at the maths problem till he found a solution.

- A. tried thinking B. kept on working
C. advised explaining D. finished solving

15. The box is _____ that the little girl can't lift it.

- A. so heavily B. such heavy
C. such heavily D. so heavy

【参考答案】

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. D 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. C 11. D
12. C 13. B 14. B 15. D

Lesson Two

【重难点解析】

1. These ideas may seem strange to you.

“seem”是系动词，后接形容词 strange，strange 是 seem 的表语。英语中除 be 是系动词外，还有一些动词可作系动词，后接作表语用的形容词。如 feel、become、taste、look、go、remain、turn、sound 等。

This piece of iron feels cold.

It is becoming hotter and hotter.

The apple tastes sweet.

The girls look happy.

The food has gone bad.

The boy got first in the exam, but he still remains modest.
Her face turned red at the words.

The music sounds good.

2. I wonder if you can examine him now.

“I wonder if (whether)+从句”是一种委婉客气地提出请求的表达方式。

I wonder if you can show me the way to the nearest hospital.

I wonder if you can help me with my English.

I wonder if you can tell me where Mr. Brown lives.

3. Well, he doesn't have a fever.

本句中不要把 have 翻译成“有”，“have+名词”可以表示“患……病”。

have a bad cold 头痛

have a tooth-ache 牙痛

have a stomach-ache 胃痛

have a dry cough 干咳

另外,have 还可以和一个有动词意义的名词结合构成短语,其意思与其名词词意基本相同。

have a drink

have a rest

have a look

have a smoke

have a swim

have a bath

have a talk

have a wash

have a try

再有,have 也可以和其它某些名词结合构成短语。

have breakfast

have lunch

have supper

have dinner

have tea

have coffee

have a meal

have a haircut

have a lesson

have a party

have a holiday

have a good time

4. Better stay inside today, Charlie.

“Better stay…”=You had better stay…

had better do 表示“最好做某事”。注意 had better 后接不带 to

的动词不定式。虽然用 had,但并不表示过去时,而是表示现在时或将来时。had better do 的紧缩形式是 'd better do。它的否定式是 had better not do。

You had better do it again.

You'd better go with us.

You had better not tell her the news.

5. Since you have to stay home, why don't you do some shopping?

"since"表示“既然”,引出原因状语从句。

Since you are busy, I won't ask you to go with us.

Since the medicine doesn't do its work, why not try some Chinese herbs?

6. After all, your birthday is only two weeks away.

"after all"表示“毕竟”“终究”。

He can't do it. He is only a child after all.

Don't be discouraged. We are new to the work after all.

"above all"表示“首先”;“首要”。

If you want to go to college in the US, above all you must study English well.

"in all"表示“总共”。

He went to the book-store and bought twenty books in all.

"not at all"表示“一点也不”;“根本不”。

He has been sitting at the desk for hours but hasn't written a single word at all.

7. Charlie and his mother sit in front of one of the visionphones.

"in front of"和"in the front of"都可说成“在……前面”,但在 front of 是指某物外部的前面,而 in the front of 是指某物内部的前面。试比较:

There are some trees in front of the classroom.

There is a big blackboard in the front of the classroom.

【重难点检测】

1. Are you feeling _____ today?

A. good

B. better

C. best

D. well

2. You'd _____ write on the wall.
A. better not to B. better to not
C. not better D. better not
3. The music of the film sounds _____.
A. well B. wonderfully
C. terribly D. beautiful
4. We _____ the Great Wall in three weeks' time.
A. will visit B. have gone to
C. arrived at D. are visiting
5. The old lady got on the bus and sat _____ it.
A. in the front of B. in front of
C. behind D. under
6. _____, there were twenty boys and thirty girls in the school library.
A. At all B. After all
C. Above all D. In all
7. He can't speak English well. _____ he started learning it only a few weeks ago.
A. At all B. After all
C. Above all D. In all
8. _____ it is raining heavily, let's stay at home.
A. That B. The more
C. Because of D. Since
9. Hi, Tom. I know you are a very good swimmer. I _____ if you can teach me how to swim.
A. wish B. hope
C. wonder D. understand
10. Xiao Li has been sent to hospital. He _____ a high fever.
A. is B. needs
C. wants D. has
11. My younger sister _____ better this morning.
A. grows B. seems
C. sounds D. tastes

12. I hope my wish can be turned _____ reality.
 A. into B. from
 C. before D. after
13. Silence, please, children. Are you ready _____ the exam?
 A. to B. for
 C. of D. off
14. I have _____ for a colour TV set with the factory.
 A. placed an order B. been looking for
 C. bought D. made
15. Would you like _____ a walk after supper?
 A. take B. took
 C. taking D. to take

【参考答案】

1. B 2. D 3. D 4. A 5. A 6. D 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. D
 11. B 12. A 13. B 14. A 15. D

Lesson Three

【重难点解析】

1. Every day they went to the road nearby and stood there begging.

- 1) “every day”分开写时是作状语,修饰动词。

Every day he got up very early and goes to work before half past six.

“everyday”连在一起时是个形容词,意为“每日的”,“日常的”,作定语,修饰名词。

everyday life

everyday English

everyday exercises

everyday work

- 2) “nearby”作形容词用修饰名词时,可放在名词之前,也可放在名词之后。

the school nearby

the nearby school

- 3) “begging”是现在分词作伴随状语,修饰动词 stood。

(有关现在分词问题,请参见语法部分。)

2. When they heard that an elephant was passing by, they asked the driver to stop the beast so that they could have a “look”.
“so that”引出的是目的状语从句,表示“以便”。从句中常用情态动词 can, could, may, might, will, would, should 等。

I opened the window so that the fresh air could come into the bedroom.

Every Monday morning, he gets up very early so that he can catch the early train to Beijing.

The teacher raised her voice so that the students sitting at the back could hear her.

My brother studies hard so that he may pass the exam.

3. The first blind man happened to place his hand on the elephant's side.

“happen to”表示“碰巧”,后接不定式一般式、进行式及完成式,即 happen to do, happen to be doing, happen to have done.

He happened to be out when I called.

I happened to have no money on me when I wanted to buy the dictionary.

My sick brother happened to be sleeping when his teacher came to see him.

The careless boy happened to have left his book at home when the class began.

另外,句型 It happens that... 也表示“碰巧”。

It happened that I had read the book before.

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

“more ... than”表示“比……更……”;“与其说……不如说……”。more 后可连用形容词、副词、动词或名词。

The colour of the cloth is more yellow than white.

I am more tired than sleepy.

He is more a friend than a teacher.