

高中英语 学习指导

全国十五所重点中学教师 编

高中课程学习指导

人教

高中课程学习丛书

高中英语学习精导

全国十五所重点中学教师

天津科学技术出版社

高中课程学习丛书
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前 言

《高中课程学习丛书》，是由全国十五所重点中学部分富有教学经验的教师联合编写的。丛书是在1986年出版的《高中课程总复习丛书》的基础上，根据新教材内容和标准化考试的要求，以巩固基础知识、加强基本训练、提高灵活运用知识能力为目的，依照少而精和实用性原则修订而成。丛书包括数学、物理、化学、生物、历史、地理、语文、英语、政治9册。丛书作者所在的重点中学是：天津南开中学、北大附中、北京景山学校、北京实验中学、北京师院附中、上海师大附中、华东师大一附中、华东师大二附中、南京师大附中、苏州中学、杭州学军中学、福州三中、东北师大附中、辽宁省实验中学、人大附中等十五所。

本书为《高中英语学习指导》，由王良调、阮鸿昌、孙德霖、方雯天、马桂芝、刘振忠、陶建平、李士明、张建伟编写，全书由王良调统稿。

编 者

1989年5月

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第一编 高中英语教材学习指导

第一册

Lesson One

How Marx Learned Foreign Languages

I 本课要点 (Key points of the text)

1. 词组 (Phrases)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) force sb. to do (be forced to do) | 5) go on to do |
| 2) move on | 6) be sure about |
| 3) get to | 7) keep on doing |
| 4) praise sb. for... | 8) translate...into... |
| | 9) give some advice on... |

2. 句型 (Sentence patterns)

- 1) such (so) ...that...
- 2) make + 宾语 + 宾语补足语
- 3) find it + 形容词 (或名词) + 不定式

II 词汇 (Vocabulary)

1. 例解 (Explanations for some new words and phrases)

- 1) force (vt.): make...do something
The boy won't do his work if you don't force him.

- 2) improve (vt.): use well or make better

I want to improve my abilities.

3) encourage (vt.): give courage or hope to...

They encouraged the children to paint pictures.

4) grasp (vt.): succeed in understanding

It is hard to grasp the main points of the speech.

5) keep on doing: continue doing

Prices keep on increasing.

2. 词类转换 (Conversion of parts of speech)

1) limited (adj.) — limit (v. n.)

2) improve (v.) — improvement (n.) — improving (adj.)

3) explain (v.) — explanation (n.)

4) encourage (v.) — encouragement (n.) — encouraging (adj.)

5) master (v. n.) — mastery (n.)

6) translate (v.) — translation (n.)

7) advice (n.) — advise (v.)

3. 同义词和反义词 (Synonyms and antonyms)

1) homeland (n.) — motherland (syn.)

2) master (v.) grasp (syn.)

3) limited (adj.) — unlimited (ant.)

4) rapid (adj.) — slow (ant.)

5) encourage (v.) — discourage (ant.)

II 课文注释 (Explanations for the text)

1. When he was still a young man, he was forced to leave his homeland for political reasons.

force sb. to do和make sb. do的区别:

make sb. do使某人做某事。sb. 后接不带to的不定式, 做宾语sb. 的补足语。此短语的被动语态是be made to do.

Mother made her child study hard.

The child was made to study hard.

Bad weather forced us to call off the picnic.

We were forced to call off the picnic by the bad weather.

2. Before long, he had to move on.

1) before long和long before的区别:

before long = soon; without much delay

The meeting will be over before long.

会议一会儿就会结束。

I hope the bus will come before long.

我希望汽车很快就到。

long before = long time ago

I read the book long before.

The story happened long before.

2) move on (v. + adv.) = move to a different place; leave向前走; 搬迁。

They kept moving on from one place to another.

The police told us to move on as quickly as possible.

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

句型“make+宾语+宾语补足语”汉语意思是“使...成

为，使…作为”。

We made him our monitor.

我们让他当班长。

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

We call this kind of vegetable tomato.

我们把这种蔬菜叫西红柿。

They found her a very clever girl.

他们发现她是个非常聪明的姑娘。

Father named the baby Tom.

父亲给婴儿取名叫汤姆。

The American people elected Lincoln their president.

美国人民选林肯当总统。

4. In fact, his English in one of these articles was so good that Engels wrote him a letter and praised him for it.

句型: so + 形容词或副词 + that clause

such(a) + 名词 + that clause

这两个句型都相当于汉语的“如此……以致……”。that后面引导的都是结果状语从句。但要注意“so”所修饰的是形容词或副词，“such”所修饰的是名词。当这个名词是不可数名词或复数可数名词时，只用“such”；当这个名词是单数可数名词时，用“such a”或“such an”。

He was so moved that he burst into tears.

I got up so late that I missed the train.

The book is so hard that I can not read it.

Marx made such rapid progress that before long he began to write articles in English.

such a (an) +adj. +n. +that clause 常可换成 so +adj. +a(an)+n. +that clause, 但如果被修饰的是不可数名词或复数形式的名词, “such...that...”句型则不能换成 “so...that...”。

Tom is such a lovely child that everyone loves him.

Tom is so lovely a child that everyone loves him.

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

本句中 the grammar and some of the idioms 是 two things 的同位语, 作为进一步补充说明。

go on to do, go on doing, go on with 的区别:

这三个短语都相当于汉语的“继续……”但它们的含义有所不同。

go on to do: do or say the next. 表示某事已告一段落, 接着进行下一阶段。

go on doing: continue doing. 表示某事尚未做完, 继续做下去。

go on with: continue doing. 和 go on doing 相同, 但 with 后面用名词。

After he read the new words he went on to read the text.

The teacher told the class to go on with the

exercises quietly while he was out of the room.

The old man went on telling us what he had experienced in the old days.

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

句型: keep on doing = not stop doing 相当于汉语的“继续做某事”, “反复做某事”。

Be quiet, child. Don't keep on asking such silly questions.

The worker kept on working though he was very tired.

Don't lose confidence. Keep on trying.

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.

这是一个复合句, he found...是主句, In the 1870's 是状语, when引导的定语从句修饰1870's. 句型“find it + 形容词(或名词) + 不定式”中的it是形式宾语, 真正的宾语是动词不定式“to study the situation...”。

I found it difficult to get there in time.

我觉得按时到达那里是很困难的。

He found it easy to get along with her.

他发现和她相处很容易。

可用于这种句型的动词有: think, feel, make, take, consider等。

All these noises made it impossible to go on with the work.

这些噪音使得工作无法继续下去。

We consider it a good idea to stop at once.]

我们认为立即停止是个好主意。

She thought it her duty to help us.

她认为帮助我们的是她的责任。

需要表示真正宾语的逻辑主语时，可在其前面加上一个介词词组“for sb.”或“of sb.”。

All these noises made it impossible for us to go on with the work.

这些噪音使得我们无法继续工作下去。

I think it wise of you to refuse.]

我认为你拒绝是明智的。

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

句中enough是名词，作learn的宾语。

Enough has been said on this subject.

关于这个题目已经说得够多的了。

You have done more than enough.

你已做得太多了。

enough还可以作形容词和副词。作形容词用，通常放在所修饰的名词之前，也可以放在其后。作副词用，应放在所修饰的形容词、副词或动词之后。

I have enough money for the book.]

I have money enough for the book.]

我有足够的钱买这本书。

We have not enough time to do the work.]

We have not time enough to do the work.]

我们没有足够的时间去做这项工作。

Betty is tall enough.

贝蒂身材很高。

He works hard enough.

他工作十分努力。

I can't thank you enough.

我对你真是感激不尽。

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

1) 句中介词on相当于汉语“关于”，how to learn a foreign language是介词on的宾语。

a book on physics 一本关于物理的书

an authority on English grammar 英文文法权威

2) advice是抽象名词，不可数。因此没有复数形式。类似的词有information, news, luck, progress, furniture等等。如果要表示“...个”这类概念时可以加上一个与其固定搭配的词。如：

a piece of work 一件工作

a piece of advice 一条建议

a cake of soap 一块肥皂

a bottle of milk 一瓶牛奶

a sum of money 一笔钱

a grain of rice 一粒米

Lesson Two

At Home in The Future

I 本课要点 (Key points of the text)

1. 词组 (Phrases)

- 1) in the future 5) after all
- 2) turn...into... 6) in front of
- 3) be ready for 7) be interested in...
- 4) turn off

2. 句型 (Sentence patterns)

- 1) seem+adj.
- 2) had better do
- 3) would like to do

II 词汇 (Vocabulary)

1. 例解 (Explanations for some new words and phrases)

- 1) complete (vt.) : finish; make perfect

When will work be completed on the new road?

I need one more stamp before my collection is completed.

- 2) examine (vt.) : look at closely so as to find sth.

All the bags were examined at the Customs House.

- 3) name (vt.) : give a name to

They named the baby Tom.

- 4) suppose (vt.) : consider... ~~is, true, believe~~

All of us supposed her to be ~~twenty~~.

Let us suppose that the news ~~is true~~.

2. 词类转换 (Conversion of parts of speech)

- 1) examination (n.) --examine (vt.)