高中基础知识丛书



四川人民出版社

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## 英 语

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#### 出版者的话

中学教育是基础教育。为了配合普通中学向高一级学校输送合格的新生和为四化建设提供劳动后备力量,我们出版了一套"高中基础知识丛书",以帮助应届高中毕业生系统复习和掌握各科基础知识和基本技能;同时供报考电大、职工业余大学、以及招收高中毕业生的其它升学考试和文化考试复习之用,也可供教师指导学生复习时参考。

这套丛书是根据中学各科教学大纲和中学现行教材的基本内容,结合教师的教学实践和在校学生以及广大青年自学的需要编成的。丛书包括《政治》、《语文》、《历史》、《地理》、《数学》、《物理》、《化学》、《生物》、《英语》等,共九种。为使这套丛书适应上述读者对象,我们把丛书起点定在初中毕业程度,选材力求精炼,叙述简明扼要,并努力做到概念准确、条理清楚、详略得当、题型多样、重难点突出。对于各学科有关综合运用和灵活掌握知识的问题,我们在配备例题、选题上作了合理安排,以利广大读者复习、巩固和提高。

这本《英语》的编写,着重于学生在英语学习中容易混淆和感到困难的地方,对词、短语、惯用语的用法和区别、介词的搭配、语法概念及其正确使用等作了比较系统的讲解。全书分七个单元,每一个单元分词语、注释、语法三部分,并配有适当的单元练习和综合练习,附录部分有练习答案及英语试题,以备参考。

参加本书编写的同志有刘永璧、杨洛侯、张远清,由

盛茂成主编。

对于书中不当之处,敬请读者提出意见,以便再版时改正。

一九八三年九月

#### Unit 1 (Book 1, 1-5)

### Expressions

1. leave... for 离开…到…

He is leaving Beijing for Shanghai. 他准备离开北京到上海去。

注意: leave for (离开)到…

He is leaving for Shanghai. 他准备(离开)到上海去。

- 2. be forced to do sth. 被逼迫做某事
  He was forced to go to London. 他被迫到伦敦去了。
- 3. keep on doing(动名词)继续做某事 (keep on 后一定要跟动名词,不能跟不定式)

We kept on working in the fields in spite of the rain. 尽管下雨,我们还是继续在地里劳动。

- 4. be sure about 对…有把握
- I'm not too sure about some of the English idioms. 我对一些英语惯用法还不是很有把握。
- 5. pass by 从旁经过I saw the dog passing by 我看见那只狗从旁边走过。
- 6. look at 看…, 盯着… look out of 向…外看; 看…外面

The teacher said, "please look at the picture and say something about it in English." 教师说: "请看这

张图片,并用英语说说这张图片的内容。"

- "Don't look out of the window, boys and girls."

  "不要往窗外看, 孩子们。"
- 7. happen to do 碰巧做某事
  - I happened to be out when he came to see me. 他来 看我时,我碰巧出去了。
- 8. take hold of, get hold of, catch hold of 抓住, 握住 The little crocodile couldn't catch hold of the monkey. 小鳄鱼不能抓住那只猴子。

注意:这三个词组的意思基本相同。只是 take (get) hold of 多用于静的事物,而 catch hold of 则多用于动的事物。

- 9. make a mistake 犯错误
  - If you are careless, you'll make some mistakes in your exercises. 如果你粗心,作业中你就会出错误。
- 10. close round 包围

  The enimies were closed round by us. 敌人被我们包围了。
- 11. have a good (wonderful) time 过得很愉快

  They had a good time during the summer holidays.
  暑假期间他们过得很愉快。
- 12. pay for 偿付…的代价; 花(钱)…买…
  - How much did you pay for your new necklace? 你 买的新项链花了多少钱?
  - He wanted me to pay him for the damage. 他想让 我赔偿他的损失。
- 13. pay off 偿清(欠债); 付清(某人)工资

He at last paid off all his debts. 他最后还清了一切债务。

14. add up to 加起来总共

The expenses add up to 75 yuan. 这笔费用总共是七十五元。

- 15. be active in 在…中表现积极;活跃
  He was active in political activities. 他在政治活动中表现积极。
- 16. run for 竞选

Andrew Johnson ran for President of the United States in 1865. 1865 年安德鲁·约翰逊竞选美国总统。

17. take office 就职

Jimmy Carter took office in 1977. 吉米·卡特于1977 年就职。

18. set up 建立; 搭起

The hospital was set up last year. 医院是去年建立起来的。

The Arab set up his tent, made a fire and cooked a simple meal 那阿拉伯人搭起帐篷,生起火做了一餐便饭。

19. break away from 从…分裂出去,与…脱离
Shortly after Lincoln took office, the South of the
United States broke away from the Union. 林肯就
职不久,美国南方就从合众国分裂出去了。

20. break out 爆发

The Second World War broke out in 1939. 第二次 世界大战爆发于1939年。

21. set... free 释放…

After the war the slaves were set free. 战后奴隶们 获得了自由。

22. plunge into 陷(入)

The news plunged the family into sadness. 那消息 使全家人都陷入悲痛之中。

23. regard... as 把…看做…

I regard him as the best speaker of English 我认为 他的英语讲得最棒。

He is regarded as the best of all the workers in this factory. 他被公认为是这个工厂里的最好的工人。

24. come to know (see) 逐步认识到

The students came to see the importance of learning English. 学生们逐渐认识到学习英语的重要性。

25. pick... up 抱起, 拾起

The policeman picked up the boy who had lost his way home. 警察抱起那个迷了路的孩子。

26. burst into 突然发作, 突然…起来

Hearing the news, she burst into tears. 听到这个消息,她突然放声大哭起来。

He burst into laughter. 他突然大笑起来。

27. pretend to 假装…; 自称…

pretend that... (后接从句)假装…

She pretended to be asleep. 她假装睡着了。

He pretends to talent. 他自称有才能。

He pretended that he was sick. 他假装生病了。

28. at all 全然(用于否定句中)

- I don't know what to do at all. 我完全不知该怎么办。
- 29. at last 最终,终于(不可用于否定句)
  The man reached the village at last. 那人终于到达了那个村子。
- 30. from then on 从那时起
  From then on the foreigners almost toured three-fourths
  of Beijing. 从那时起,那些外国人几乎走遍了四分
  之三的北京城。
- 31. a little now and a little then 时断时续地
  He went to work in a factory a little now and a
  little then, he lived a hard life 他时断时续地到
  工厂去干活,过着艰苦的生活。

#### Notes

1. as... as 和 not as (so)... so... 的用法

它们常常用来引导比较状语从句(从句中常常省略与主句中相同的部份)。

as... as... 和···一样 表示甲与乙在某一方面程度相同时,就用"as +形容词(或副词)原级 + as" 的句型:
Tom is as tall as Helen (is tall) 汤姆和海伦一样高。
He works as hard as we (work hard) 他工作与我们一样努力。

not as (so)... as 不及(不如)… 表示甲在某方面不及乙时,就用 "not as (so)+形容词(或副词)原级+as"句型:

- This book is not as (so) interesting as that one. 这本书不及那本书有趣。
- He doesn't run as (so) fast as his brother. 他不及他 弟弟跑得快。
- 2. 用 so that 或 in order that 或 that 来引导目的状语 从句, 意为"为了", "以便"等:
  - Some people eat so that they may live. 有些人吃饭 是为了活着。
  - Others seem to live in order that they may eat. 另一些人活着是为了吃饭。
  - He took his shoes off, so that I shouldn't hear him. 他脱掉鞋,以免让我听见他的脚步声。
  - They gave their lives that we might live a happy life. 他们牺牲自己的生命是为了让我们过幸福生活。
- 3. 用 so (such)... that 或 that 来引导结果状语从句,其 意为"…如此…以致…"; "使得…":
  - All the problems are so hard that we can not solve all of them. 所有这些问题都这样难,所以我们不可能全部解决。
  - She was speaking very quietly, so that it was difficult to hear what she said. 她讲话的声音很轻,要听清楚她讲些什么很困难。

注意: so that 和 so (such)... that 引导的从句的用法判断方法:

1) 用 so that 或 so (such)... that 引导的从句, that 在从句中不能作主语和宾语, 这是同关系代词引导的定语从句的一个重要的区别。

- 2) 怎样判断 so that 和 so (such)... that 引导的从 句属于目的从句还是结果从句呢?
- a. 在由 so that 引导的从句中出现情态动词 may, can, should 等, 另外 so that 前没有逗号时,这个从句通常是表示目的意义的从句:
  - Let's take the front seats so that we <u>may</u> see more clearly 我们坐前排吧,这样看得更清楚些。
- b. 由 so that 引导的从句中没有出现情态动 词, so that 前有逗号,尤其当句中谓语动词是过去时、现在时和现在完成时时,则从句一般都表示结果的意义:
  - He went early, so that he got there in time. 他去得早,所以按时到达那儿。
- c. 除以上外,还必须从意义上是否合符逻辑来判断:
  It was raining, so that I couldn't go out. 那时天下着雨,我没能出去。

根据以上所讲,这个句子中出现了情态动词 could,似乎应看作是一个目的从句。但我们按句子的真正含义判断,它决不是一个目的从句,决不是"我不能出去,天才下雨。"而是因为"天下着雨,"结果"我才不能出去。"因此,这个从句只能判断为表示结果的从句。

- 3. (would 或 had)) rather than 的用法
  - 1) (would 或 had) rather... than 表示主观的选择, 意为: "宁愿…而不…","不是这样…而是那样"等: They insisted on staying rather than going. 他 们坚持要留下来,而不愿意去。

- I would (had) rather stay at home than join you in this work. 我宁愿呆在家里,而不愿和你们一起参加这工作。
- 2) rather than 反映客观上的差异,即表示"与其说是…不如说是…","倒不如说"的意思:

Jack is a worker rather than a student. 与其说 杰克是工人,不如说是学生。

#### 注意:

- a. would, had 在句中表示一种意愿 时, rather than 多作"宁愿…而不…"解。
- b. rather than 有时可省略 than 及其后面的词:
  I would rather stay here with you. 我宁愿和你一起呆在这里。
- c. 这种句型的否定式,多半是 "would (had) rather not...":

I would rather not tell you. 我不愿告诉你。

4. I'd (you'd) better... = I had (you had) better..., 意思是"最好…",这是习惯表达法。只能用 had,而不能用 have,后面不带 to:

You'd better go at once. 你最好立刻就去。

5. It takes sb. some time to do sth. 某人花了若干时间做某事:

It took us three hours to go to the university on foot. 我们花了三小时才走到那所大学。

It'll take me five days to visit Mount Omei. 去游峨 眉山要花我五天时间。

另外还有一种句型 "to spend sb. some time (in)

doing sth." 也表达同样的意思:

She spent three hours (in) watching TV. 她看电视 花了三小时。

She will spend ten days visiting Mount Tai. 她要用 十天时间去游览泰山。

- 6. hear of, hear from, hear that ... 的用法
  - 1) hear of... 听别人说(指间接听到)
    I heard of the lion. 我听说过狮子。(没看见过)
    I heard of Huang Jiguang. 我听说过黄继光。
  - 2) hear that... (后接从句)听说
    I heard that he had gone to London. 我听说他已去伦敦了。
  - 3) hear from... 收到(某人)的信,从…听来 I haven't heard from my friend Jack since 1979. 从 一九七九年以来,我都未收到我朋友杰克的信。
    - I heard from a reliable source. 我从一个可靠的来源方面听来。
- G. agree with, agree to 这两个短语都作"同意…" 讲,但 用法及含义有差异:

agree with... 同意(某人)的意见

I agree with him. 我同意他的意见。

agree to sth. 同意某事

We all agree to the plan. 我们同意这项计划。

- 7. go on doing sth. go on to do sth. go on with sth. 这三个短语都可作"继续做某事"讲,但它们的实际含义和用法是有差异的。
  - 1) go on doing sth. "继续做某事",其含义是"继续做

一直在做的某事":

They went on working till late into the night. 他们继续工作到深夜。

2) go on to do sth. "接着做某事", 实际含义是表示"某事已经做完,接着再干另一件事":

After reading, he went on to write a letter. 读完书, 他接着又(继续)写信。

3) go on with "继续", 其含义是某个动作一度中止, 后又继续:

After having a rest, he went on with his exercise quietly. 他休息之后又接着安静地做作业。

- S. be (become, get) tired of 同 be (become, get) tired with 用法区别:
  - 1) be (become, get) tired of... 对…感到厌烦 I got tired of reading. 我对念书感到厌烦了。
    He is tired of John. 他对约翰感到厌烦了。(他 讨厌约翰。)
  - 2) be (become, get) tired with... 因…而觉得疲倦 The boy is tired with running. 那男孩子因跑步 感到疲倦。

We are tired with working. 我们因工作而觉得疲倦。

- 9. get to, arrive, reach 这三个词都有"到达(某地)"的意思。但 arrive 与 reach 多用于书面语言,而 get to 则多用于口语中。
  - 1) get 是不及物动词,指到达某地时,就须用"get+to+ 某地名",而如果仅指到达"这儿""那儿"时,就

用 "get+副词"。 例:

I got to the station at eight. 我八点钟到达车站。

He got there (home) at eight. 他八点钟到达那儿(家)。

2) atrive 是不及物动词,后接 in 或 at. 指到达大的地方用 in,指到达小的地方则用 at. 而地方的大小又是相对而言的。例:

My fa her arrived at the village at seven yester-day morning 我父亲昨天上午七点钟到达那个村子。

Mary **arri**ved in China last Saturday. 玛丽上星期六到达中国。

3) reach 是及物动词,后直接跟名词:

The old scientist reached Chengdu on July 20. 那位老科学家七月二十日抵达成都。

Your letter has not reached me yet. 你的信我 还没接到。

- 10. stop doing sth. 和 stop to do sth. 的区别:
  - 1) stop doing sth. 是"停止做某事"的意思:
    Stop reading, please. 请停止读书了。
    Stop talking, please. 请停止谈话了。
    以上两句中的 stop 都是及物动词。reading, talking 都是动名词,作 stop 的宾语。
  - 2) **stop** to do sth. 是"停止做某事,而做另一件事" 的意思:

"The class begins, stop to listen to the teacher."