



MINGSHI MINGTI

★该对的全都对★易错的不再错

丛书主编 赵如云 特级教师

名师名题

对错

双 角 解

DuiCuoShuangJie

应试聚焦

多元解法

范题精析

活用活考

高中英语

21 二十一世纪出版社
21st Century Publishing House



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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

名师名题对错双解·高中英语/赵如云主编. —南昌:
二十一世纪出版社, 2002. 7

ISBN 7-5391-2119-X

I. 名… II. 赵… III. 英语课—高中—解题—升学参
考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2002) 第 049263 号

名师名题对错双解·高中英语/赵如云主编

本书主编: 包凡义

编 写: 包凡义 张 哲 原 江 宋玉生 周泽民
吴 力

出版发行 二十一世纪出版社(南昌市新魏路 17 号)

邮 编 330002

责任编辑 方 敏

策 划 北京华海潮文化咨询有限公司

经 销 新华书店

印 刷 保定市第二印刷厂

版 次 2002 年 8 月第 1 版 2002 年 8 月第一次印刷

开 本 850 毫米×1168 毫米 1/32

字 数 404 千字

印 张 13

印 数 1—20000 册

I S B N 7-5391-2119-X/G · 1076

定 价 16.00 元

(图书若有印装问题,请随时向本社退换。)

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不错才是硬道理（代序）

学生必过考试关。考试关就是人生关、前途关，就是幸福关。中考、高考“一卷当关”，非苦功夫、非硬功夫、非巧功夫概莫能入。苦功夫、硬功夫有时事半功倍，巧功夫却永远事半功倍。本套丛书就是教给广大初、高中学生怎样用巧功，怎样找窍门，怎样走捷径的方法性助学读物。

都说要想考得好就得做题、做题、再做题。但是做题应有相应的招数。有招再难的题也势如破竹，没招再易的题也寸步难移。本套丛书首创“**对错双解**”的崭新概念，旨在帮助同学们从正误两个方面认识各类题型题目，学会清晰多样的解题思路和方法，同时学会发现常见的各种错误并掌握克服的办法，从而提高应考迎试的对题率、有效时和综合创新精神及纠错能力。总之，编写本套丛书的目的就是让同学们在遇到各种疑难杂题时，**该对的全都对，易错的不再错**。笔锋到处，所向披靡！

不错才是硬道理。本套丛书据此特设〔学练聚焦〕（高中部分为〔应试聚焦〕）、〔多元解法〕、〔范题精析·对错双解〕和〔活用活考〕四大专栏，多层次、多角度、全方位、全解法地为同学们提供有效的练习内容和手段，能够迅速提升析题解题的实际水平。

〔学练聚焦〕、〔应试聚焦〕撮要介绍单元教学或章节教学的重点、练点及考点的要求，条条均为掌脉之谈，押考之宝。

〔多元解法〕介绍不同题型题目的多种解法和析题思路，招招皆是应试的诀窍。

〔范题精析·对错双解〕充分运用正误双重分析的逻辑方式，细致入微地对每道示范习题进行精确的剖析，推出经验，归纳教训，便于学生垂记不忘。

〔活用活考〕遵循学以致用理念，精选精编紧扣中考、高考内容的题型题目，提供模拟演练之平台，使学生们随时提前备战，热身考场。

综上所述，本套丛书集合京津两地名校名师，拿出看家本领，奉献珍藏题卷，意在帮助同学们勇闯中考、高考关，取得满意成绩，考中理想学校，迈出人生辉煌步履。

赵如云 伊道恩

2002年2月8日

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第一章 单元重点解析

高中英语第一册

Units 1—2

应试聚焦

I. 重点单词和词组

as a result, introduce, go away, go on doing, the United States, in one's opinion, general idea, pump, regards/regard... as, first of all, once, unless, turn off, shut, by the side of, taste, mix, instead of, on holiday, allow, finally, lively, request, dip

II. 重点句型

1. So was my friend Bob. 我的朋友鲍勃也是。

2. That's nice of you. 你真好。

(见第二章第七单元介词 10. 关于形容词后的 of)

3. It's the time of year for the rice harvest.

那是一年中收获水稻的时候。

4. My Dad has only two men working for him.

我爸爸只让两个人为他干活。

have + 宾语 + 宾语补足语(见第三章 52.)

5. Now it's your turn. 现在该你了。

6. Have you been in the lab before? 你以前来过这个实验室吗?

注意与 have gone to 区别。(见第二章第六单元动词 1. 时态(2)使用完成时须注意的问题②)

7. He had a strange way of making his classes lively and interesting.

make + 宾语 + 宾语补足语(见第三章第 52 条)

III. 日常交际用语

1. Nice to meet you.
2. Here are some "dos" and "don'ts".
3. Give one's regards/best wishes/love to...
4. Follow...instructions.
5. What about...?
6. Make sure that...
7. Do what he or she tells you to do.

IV. 语法

复习学过的各种时态的特殊疑问句

Who is that boy over there?

What do you know about Bob White?

Which school did he go to last year?

Which school does he go to now?

Which subject is he going to study this term?

What subject do you like best?

What was he doing at this time last week?

How many Chinese words has he learnt?

When will you go?

Where do they live?

直接引语, 间接引语(祈使句的间接引语)

Don't touch anything.

He told me not to touch anything.

Please tidy the lab.

He asked me to tidy the lab.

范题精析 · 对错双解

例1 My sister is interested in English. _____.

- A. So I am B. Such am I C. So am I D. So is I

对错双解

错解: A、B、D

正解: C

分析: Bill: Which school were you at last year?

Harry: Central School.

Bill: Really? So was my friend Bob White.

So + be / have / do / can + 主语, 这种结构中的 so 代替上句中的某个成分。

注意: 此结构中的语序是倒装的, 而助动词 / 情态动词一般与上句中的助动词 / 情态动词一样。如果上句谓语动词是 be 或 have, 则 so 后面也用 be 或 have; 如果上句中有助动词 / 情态动词, 则 so 后面用 do。例如:

(1) He is a music lover. So am I.

(2) You can play the piano. So can she.

例 2 You can't be successful _____ hard work.

A. with B. out of C. without D. not

对错双解

错解: A、B、D

正解: C

分析: not 和 without 连用是双重否定结构, without 常用来表示条件。

例如: I cannot see without my glasses.

名师
名题

对
错
双
解

活用活考

I. 常见易错问题

- I asked her to _____ me a few minutes so that we could go over all the problems.
A. spend B. save C. spare D. share
- Most of the scientists found his theory was _____ too advanced to understand.
A. quite B. pretty C. fairly D. rather
- He always tells lies though he _____ honest.
A. appears B. seems C. feels D. looks
- They must have come yesterday, _____ ?
A. mustn't they B. needn't they C. didn't they D. haven't they
- I _____ if you could post this letter for me.
A. am sure B. know C. wonder D. hope
- Here are several nice ties. Which will you take?

—I'll take _____, to give me a change sometimes.

A. both B. all C. none D. either

7. The chair I _____ from Tom is gone.

A. borrowed B. returned C. lent D. gave

8. She smiled and sat down opposite _____ me.

A. off B. from C. to D. of

9. The boy pushed the door again and again, but it _____ open.

A. may not B. can't C. didn't D. wouldn't

10. Dick was ill. _____ is why he didn't come to the meeting.

A. It B. That C. Which D. What

II. 单元知识纠错

1. They went to the West Lake on a vacation.

2. Remember to give my regard to your parents when you go home.

3. He prefers travelling by train to sit in a bus.

4. In an opinion of most people, the film is quite good.

5. He can't go to school for a result of the fall from the bike!

6. She is a newcomer to the chemistry but she has already made some important discoveries.

7. Don't have your horse runs too fast; it will get tired soon.

8. He does a lot of practices in speaking English every day.

9. After finishing her homework, she went on to watching TV.

10. The child is taken good care by his neighbour after his parents are on business.

11. We must keep in mind that we play for the team instead ourselves.

12. Please preparing a good meal. We shall have the honour of Mr. White's staying for supper.

13. Please to put on your clean clothes and get for your performance on the stage.

14. Giving us ten years and just see what our country will be like.

15. The orange tastes nicely and sells well.

16. How about the two of us take a walk down the garden?

17. We don't allow you smoking in the classroom.

18. He would rather walk there instead of take a taxi.

19. Please get me a bottle of cough mixtures.

20. What do you do when you are on holidays?

Units 3—4

应试聚焦

I. 重点单词和词组

pronounce, ask... for, a great many, and so on, the same as, more or less, change into, explain, come about, bring in, character, separate, see... off, take a taxi, say "Hi/Hello" to..., have a good trip, get back, be about to, destroy, every two years

II. 重点句型

1. People from the two countries do not have any difficulty in understanding each other.

这两国的人在互相理解方面没有什么困难。

I have some difficulty in pronouncing some of the words in English.

在一些英语单词的发音上,我还有困难。

2. Would you please say that again more slowly?

请你慢一点再说一遍好吗?

3. That's right. 对的,是的。

That's right. That's all right. All right. 辨析

4. It is dangerous to swim in the river. 在河里游泳是危险的。

it 为形式主语,真正的主语为不定式短语 to swim。

5. We can see them flying along the river.

我们可以看到他们沿着河边飞翔。

see + 宾语 + 宾语补足语(见第三章 52.)

6. I was just about to go swimming when luckily our guide saw me...

我正要下河去游泳,这时,幸亏我们的向导看到了我们……(见第三章 25.)

When 的意思为 suddenly, at that time, 不做“当……时候”讲

be about to “马上”, “刚要……”

7. They can eat a person in two minutes, leaving only the bones.

两分钟他们就可以把一个人吃掉,只剩下骨头。

leaving only the bones 为现在分词短语,做伴随状语。

III. 日常交际用语

1. I have some difficulty in doing...
2. Would you please say that again more slowly?
3. I'm sorry I know only a little English.
4. I don't quite follow you.
5. How do you pronounce/spell...?
6. What does...mean?
7. Give my regards to...
8. Have a nice/good time/trip.
9. Say "Hi/Hello" to sb. from me.
10. The same to you.
11. How about you?

IV. 语法

学习直接引语和间接引语。

复习现在进行时的用法。了解现在进行时表示将来的用法。

范题精析·对错双解

例1 Do you have any difficulty _____ this problem?

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A. work out | B. to work out |
| C. working out | D. to working out |

对错双解

错解: A、B、D

正解: C

分析: have some (much, no, any) difficulty (trouble) in doing sth. 意思是“在某方面有困难”, 其中的 in 可以省略。例如:

We had much difficulty in winning them in the match.

Have you any difficulty finding my house?

例2 Jane is _____ me _____ at the airport.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. seeing, out | B. seeing, off |
| C. setting, off | D. sending, out |

对错双解

错解: A、C、D