



●青年学习辅导丛书

高中英语学习指导

●北京四中英语编写组 编



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内容提要

本书是青年学习英语的参考书，以初、高中现有教材为依据，结合读者学习中的难点、重点，兼顾基本和较高两种要求编写而成。书中分为：学习要点、单元练习、语法练习、自测试题等部分。书末附有练习和自测题答案，供读者参考。

本书内容密切结合实际，简明扼要。适合在校师生、自学青年阅读。

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编后说明

本书是英语复习参考书，可供师生和同等学历的青年参考。内容包括高中英语课本第一、二册复习重点及单元练习，语法练习。现对各部分的内容简介如下：

一、第一部分对高中课本第一、二册逐课列出重点掌握的单词、词组和句型并附有例句，有些难句还译成了汉语。对意义相近的词和词组做了比较说明。对用法比较简单的词和词组也一一列出，未附例句。

二、语法练习的编写以基础知识为主，兼顾较高要求。

每个语法项目都有简明扼要的用法说明，并编有两个练习。第一个练习为基础语法知识，内容比较系统，有助于掌握本项语法现象的基本内容，在做练习时，老师稍加指导，读者即可归纳出本项语法现象的具体内容。第二个练习为综合性练习，使读者灵活运用所学知识。

参加本书编写的有王镜如、王思敏、马瑛、唐琳四位老师。王镜如负责编写高中第一册复习重点和单元练习。王思敏负责编写高中第二册复习重点、单元练习和初中二至六册词组。马瑛负责编写语法练习中的词法部分。唐琳负责编写语法练习中的句法部分。

由于我们的水平有限，编写时间又很仓促，缺点和错误在所难免，欢迎批评指正。

编 者

1988年

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I 课文部分

高中第一册复习要点及单元练习

(一)第一单元要点及练习

(Lesson1—Lesson5)

Lesson One 复习要点

1. force vt. 迫使

- 1) I forced him to do it.
- 2) In the end, the enemy was forced to surrender.

n. 军队, 兵力 (可数名词); 武力 (不可数名词)

- 1) The navy is one of the armed forces.
- 2) He took my money by force.

2. advise v. advice n. 劝告、忠告、建议

- 1) I advised him to give up smoking.
- 2) What do you advise me to do?
- 3) He gave me much good advice.
- 4) If you take my advice and study hard, you will pass the exam.

3. work n. 工作 劳动、职业 (不可数名词)

- 1) hard work 费力的工作
- 2) at work 在工作
- 3) in (out of) work 有(无)职业

works 著作、作品 (可数名词, 多用复数)

1) works of Shakespeare

2) works of Lu Xun

3) a gas-works 煤气厂

4) an iron-works 铁工厂

4. until (till), not...until (prep. conj.) until 到...为止

1) I hope to stay here until Friday.

2) Will you remain at Wu hu till April?

not...until 直到...才

1) I did not know his name until a few years ago.

2) He did not go back to bed until he had made sure that nothing was wrong with the pipes.

5. some time, sometime, sometimes

some time 做为名词词组是“一段时间”的意思。做为副词词组是“任何时候”的意思。

1) I stayed there for some time. (名词词组)

2) Please write me some time. (副词词组)

sometime 用在过去时的句子里是“曾经”“某个时候”的意思。用在将来时的句子里是“总有一天、”“某日”的意思。

1) I saw him sometime in May.

2) I'll speak to him about it sometime.

sometimes 是“有时”的意思。

I sometimes have letters from him.

6. go on to do sth, go on doing sth, go on with sth.

go on to do sth. 接着做另一件事

After explanation, he went on to show us how to do it

go on doing sth. 继续做某事

They went on singing when you left.

go on with sth. 继续做某事

May I go on with my work now?

7. keep on doing sth., keep doing sth

keep on doing sth = go on doing sth. 继续做某事

They kept on working after dark.

keep doing sth. 一直(不断地)做某事, 老是做某事

A man seated in front of me kept coughing.

8. such a...that, such...that, so...that

(such和so都表示程度, 但such是形容词, so是副词. 单数名词前用such a, 复数名词前用such)

1) This is such a beautiful song that I've never heard.

2) These are such beautiful songs that I've never heard.

3) The song is so beautiful that I've never heard.

9. find it difficult (pleasant, possible, natural etc.) to... 发现...很困难(愉快、可能、自然)

1) He finds it difficult to succeed.

2) I think you'll find it very pleasant to be here.

10. before long, 不久前 long before... 以前很久

11. native language 本国语

12. in the years that followed 在其后的几年中
13. in his fifties 在他五十多岁时
14. ...make London the base of his revolutionary work 把伦敦做为他从事革命工作的基地

Lesson Two 复习要点

1. examine vt. 检查、诊查、考查

- 1) I had my eyes examined 我的眼睛检查过了
2) This class is to be examined in English. 这班将考英语。

examination n.

2. suppose

vt. take it as a fact that 假定

- 1) Let's suppose(that) he is telling a lie. 假定他是在说谎吧!

- 2) Suppose A equals B.

vi. guess, think 猜想、想象

- 1) I suppose(that) he is about thirty. 我猜他大约三十岁。

- 2) I suppose(that) he is mad.

3. name

vt. give a name to 命名、取名

The parents named thire daughter Lucy. 父母给他们的女儿起名露西

vi. appoint 任命

He was named principal of our school.

4. I wonder if you. . . 是一种委婉地提出请求的表达方式。

1) I wonder if you can help me. 不知您是否能帮我的忙。

2) I wonder if he will come. 不知他是否会来。

5. place an order 订购

1) Do you wish to place an order at this time?

2) He placed an order with the company for the books. 他向该公司订购书籍。

6. take it easy 别着急、别紧张

7. shut off = turn off 关掉、切断 (电源)

8. after all 毕竟

9. in two weeks' time 两周以后

Lesson Three 复习要点

1. learn v. 学习, 学会, 听说

1) He is learning how to play the piano.

2) Where did you learn to skate?

3) I'm sorry to learn that he's ill.

2. close [klaʊz] v. — shut, not open 合上, 关上; 结束, 闭幕

1) He closed the door softly behind him.

2) The party Congress closed victoriously on August 18. 党代表大会在八月十八日胜利闭幕。

close [klaʊs] adj. — near (in space or time), intimate 近的、亲密的

1) The exam is close at hand.

2) They are close friends.

3. hear, hear of (about), hear from

hear 听见, 听到

1) Have you heard the news?

2) We often hear her sing the song.

hear of 听说, 听到

1) I heard of his arrival.

2) Have you heard of the book?

hear from 接到来信

1) Do you often hear from your brother?

2) I hear from him every month.

4. believe, trust

believe 相信, 信任 (偏重相信某人的话。)

1) I believe him. 我相信他的话。

2) Each believed that he knew what the beast looked like.

trust 相信, 信任 (偏重相信某人的为人、能力等)

1) I trust him. 我相信他的为人。

2) They trusted their sense of touch very much.

5. agree with, agree to agree on (upon)

agree with 同意某人的意见等

1) I quite agree with you.

2) They agreed with this idea.

agree to 同意某一建议、安排等

1) We agreed to this proposal.

2) Please agree to this arrangement.

agree on(upon)在某一点上取得或具有相同的意见

1) They agreed on a date for the next meeting.

2) I don't agree with you on many points.

6. It is not only blind men who make such stupid mistakes.

It is(was)…who(that)… (强调句型)

1) It was he who came to see me yesterday. (强调主语)

2) It was me that he came to see yesterday. (强调宾语)

3) It was yesterday that he came to see me. (强调状语)

7. How blind you are! (感叹句)

1) How brave the soldier is! (how是付词, 修饰形容词或其他副词)

2) What a brave soldier he is! (what是形容词, 修饰单数可数名词时与a连用。)

3) What brave soldiers they are! (what修饰复数名词时, 不用不定冠词a。)

4) How important it is to learn a foreign language! (主语太长时, 为了句子的平衡, 用这种形式)

5) What a splendid design! (感叹句的省略形式。)

8. once upon a time 从前

9. of course 当然

10. happen to 碰巧

11. sense of touch (sight, hearing, smell, taste) 触 (视、听、嗅、味) 觉

Lesson Four 复习要点

1. observe-watch carefully 观察

-see and notice 注意到

后面可接名词或代词做宾语，含现在分词或不带to的不定式的复合宾语、宾语从句。

1) He has observed the stars all his life. 他一辈子都在观察星星。

2) Every body observed him leaving the room.
大家都注意到他离开房间。

3) He obsdrved her come across the street. 他看到她穿越马路走过来了。

4) We observed that it had turned cloudy. 我们看到天已转阴。

2. conclude

v. 得出结论、断定、结束

1) I concluded that he was telling a lie. 我断定他在说谎。

2) The concert concluded at nine o'clock. 音乐会在九点结束。

conclusion n.

1) He never drew a conclusion carelessly. 他从不轻下结论。

2) His conclusion certainly sounded reasonable. 他的结论听起来当然合理。

3. seldom adv. 很少。通常放在行为动词之前，或在助动词或情态动词之后，be动词之后

1) I seldom write letters.

2) He is seldom late for school.

4. accept, receive

accept vt. 接受

1) I accepted the invitation. 我接受邀请。

2) He accepted the criticism. 他接受批评。

receive

1) I received an invitation. 我收到一张请帖。

2) He received a gift but he didn't accept it. 他收到一件礼品，但是他没有接受。

5. think about, think over

think about 考虑，想到

1) I've often thought about what you said. 我时常考虑你的话

2) I'm thinking about my friends in the country. 我想起了故乡的朋友。

think over 仔细考虑

1) I'll give you three days to think it over.

2) I'll think it over before deciding.

6. make up one's mind 下决心、决定

1) He has made up his mind to be a doctor.

2) Have you made up your minds where to go for

your holidays?

你决定去哪里度假了吗?

7. question v. 提问

8. leaning tower 斜塔

9. falling object 落体

10. hold back 阻止

11. take. . . for granted 想当然

Lesson Five 复习要点

1. rather would(had) rather, would rather...than
rather adv.—somewhat相当地、多少有些地(与形容词连用放在定冠词之后。)

1) You've done rather well.

2) The rather tall boy in the corner is the monitor.

would(had) rather—more willingly宁愿

1) Which would you rather have, tea or coffee?

2) I would rather not go.

would(had) rather...than 宁愿...也不愿

1) I had rather die than do it.

2) He would rather have the small one than the large one.

2. marry

vt. 嫁、娶

1) She married the man of her own choice.

2) John is going to marry Jane.

vi. 结婚

1) Tom and Alice are going to be married.

2) When were you married?

3. cost v 花费 ((劳力、金钱)

1) This cost me ten years of hard work.

2) This book cost me one dollar.

4. continue, continue to do(doing)sth.

continue v. 继续

1) I hope his wet weather will not continue.

2) You must continue your study of English.

continue to do(doing)sth 继续做某事

1) He continued to live with his parents after his marriage.

2) How long will you continue working?

5. beautiful, pretty, handsome

beautiful a. 美丽的 (最普遍的用语。可形容女人, 不能形容男人)

1) She is beautiful in appearance, in spirit.

2) In autumn, the hill looks beautiful.

pretty a. 美丽的 (常指比较细小的东西或小孩。不能形容男人)

1) What a pretty girl she is!

2) My father had a pretty little garden.

handsome a. 美貌的 (通常指男人), 美观的

1) He is a handsome fellow.

2) What a handsome old building it is!

6.borrow,lend

borrow v.—to get the use of sth.after promising to give it back later.借入、借用

- 1) May I borrow your pen?
- 2) I borrowed money from him.

lend vt.—to allow a person to use sth.for a time. after which he must give it back.借出

- 1) Will you lend me ten dollars?
- 2) Please lend me five dollars until this evening, 请借给我五块钱, 今晚奉还。

7.Pay for,Pay off

Pay for 付…款

- 1) How much did you pay for the recorder?
- 2) We've already paid for it.

pay off 付清、偿还掉

- 1) Soon they paid off the loan. (贷款)
- 2) He hoped he would have the opportunity to pay them off.

8.be made of,be made from,be made up of,be made in.

be made of 制成、造成 (不改变原料本质)

- 1) The bridge is made of stone.
- 2) Every thing there is made of bamboo.

be made from制成、造成 (改变原料本质)

- 1) Wine is made from grapes.
- 2) Nylon is made from air,coal and water.