高中英语第一册 疑难分析与练习

江苏教育出版社

高中英语课本第一册

疑难分析与练习

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编者的话

为了帮助中学生以及英语自学者学好人民教育出版社出版的全日制十年制学校高中英语课本(试用本)第一、二册,高级中学三年级暂用课本英语全一册以及初级中学英语课本第五、六册,我们特编写了一套"中学英语课本疑难分析与练习"丛书,由江苏教育出版社分册出版。本书为高中英语课本第一册的疑难分析与练习。

这套丛书按课次逐课编写,每课分两个部分: 补充注释 和补充练习。

"补充注释"部分对课本中没有作注释或注释不详尽的语言难点进行分析,对学生容易混淆的英语同义词、近义词加以辨析,提供必要的例句、例语,并附有汉语译文,目的在于帮助读者正确深入理解课文。行文力求通俗易懂,解释力求清楚明白。

"补充练习"包括课文、注释和练习中出现的短语英译汉、针对补充注释中的语言难点设计的选择填空、汉译英填空和句子汉译英等项,目的在于帮助读者进一步巩固所学的语言知识,加深对难点的理解和掌握。

为了使本书具有较强的针对性和实用性,我们在编写过程中,吸收了有丰富教学经验的大、中学英语教师的宝贵意见,在此我们深表谢意。

由于我们水平有限,书中有不妥之处,欢迎批评指正。

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LESSON ONE

HOW MARX LEARNED FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Additional Notes on the Text

1. When he was still a young man, he was forced to leave his homeland for political reasons.他还在青年时代,就由于政治原因被迫离开了祖国。

force sb. to do sth. 的意思是"强迫某人做菜事",与 make sb. do sth. 含义相近。force 和 make 后面的动词不定式用作宾语补足语。当这两个动词用被动语态时,后面的动词不定式就变成主语补足语,强调受外界强制而被迫做某事。例如:

The enemy was forced to fall back. The enemy was made to fall back. 敌人被迫撤退了。

force 后接动名词时,要与介词 into 连用,含义和 force sb. to do sth. 相同。例如:

They forced me into going (= to go) there. 他们强迫我去那里。

2. He stayed in Belgium for some time; then he went to France. 他在比利时居住了一段时间,后来到法国去。

注意 some time 和 sometime 及 sometimes 的差别, some time 可用作名词词组, 意思是 some period of

time (一些时间),也可用作副词词组, 意思是 at one time or another (任何时候)。例如:

It'll be some time before he finishes reading the novel. (名词词组)

他还要一些时间才能看完那部小说。

Come over some time. (副词词组) 随时来玩吧。

sometime 和 sometimes 都是副词。sometime 的 意思是 at some indefinite time (曾经,某个时候,总有一天),一般用在过去时或将来时。例如:

I saw her sometime in October.

我在十月份见过她。

I'll see you again sometime.

我改日再来看你。

sometimes 的意思是 at times; now and then; from time to time (有时; 间或)。例如:

I usually go to school on foot, but sometimes (I go) by bus.

我通常步行上学, 但有时也坐公共汽车。

3. Before long he had to move on. 不久,他又不得不搬迁。

介词词组 before long 与 long before 不同: before long 的意思是 soon, a little later (不久以后), 只用作时间状语,一般用于将来时或过去时; long before 的意思是"在……以前很久",一般用于过去时或过去完成时的句子里,其后面还可以跟名词或从句。例如:

The storm will be over before long.

风暴很快就会过去的。

He had left long before your arrival.

(后接名词)

He had left long before you came. (后接从句) 他在你来以前很久就出去了。

4. In 1849, he went to England and made London the base for his revolutionary work. 1849年,他到了英国,把伦敦作为他从事革命工作的基地。

动词 make 在这里的意思是"使",后面可接复合 宾 语 结构,其宾语补足语可以是不带 to 的动词不定式、形容词、分词、名词、介词短语等。例如:

He made his child take some medicine. (动词不定式)

他让孩子服药。

What made you so happy? (形容词)

什么事使你那么高兴?

Because of my poor English I'm afraid I can't make myself understood. (过去分词)

由于我的英语不好,恐怕不能让人家明白我的意思。

They made him their monitor. (名词) 他们选他当班长。

Make yourself at home. (介词短语)

请不要客气。

5. He made such rapid progress that before long he began to write articles in English for an American newspaper. 他进步很快, 不久就开始用英文给一家美国报纸写文章。

so...that 和 such...that 都有"如此……以致"的意思, so 是副词,修饰它后面的形容词或副词, such 是 形容词, 修饰它后面的名词, that 引起的从句用作状语,表示结果。 例如:

It is so nice that we can go swimming.

It is such a nice day that we can go swimming.

天气这么好, 我们可以去游泳。

He ran so fast that I couldn't catch up with him.

He was such a good runner that I couldn't catch up with him.

他跑得那么快, 我赶不上他。

如果上述句中从句为否定形式时,可以用"too+形容词或副词+动词不定式"来表示。例如:

He ran too fast for me to catch up with him.

6. But he went on to explain that he was not too sure about two things—the grammar and some of the idioms. 不过,他接着说明他在语法和某些习惯语这两方面还是不大有把握。

go on 在这里的意思是"继续某种行为"。on 是副词, 表示"(继续)下去"的意思。例如。

Go on, please!

请说(或做)下去!

go on 后接动词不定式, 指某事已经做完, 接着做另一件事。例如:

After she had read Lesson One, she went on

to read Lesson Two.

她读完了第一课,接着读第二课。

go on 后接现在分词,指同一件事尚未做完,而继续做下去。例如:

Go on reading the book.

继续读课文。

go on with 指一个动作一度中止,后又继续做。例如:

Let's go on with the matter in hand. 让我们继续办手里的事吧。

After a ten-minute rest, he went on with his talk

休息十分钟以后, 他接着讲起话来。

7. ..., Marx kept on studying English and using it... 马克思继续学习并使用英语……

keep on 在这里的意思是 continue or go on (继续进行),后接现在分词,不可接动词不定式。keep on 中的 on 可以不用,用 on 比不用 on 语气强些。又如:

The boy kept (on) talking though the teacher had asked him to stop.

虽然老师叫那个学生别讲话了, 他还是讲下去。

keep (on) 后接表示动作的现在分词,如 working,walking,talking,writing,smiling和 losing等,不可接表示静止状态的现在分词,如 standing,sitting,lying和 sleeping等。如可以说 He kept on writing,不能说He kept on sitting.

Additional Exercises

		Additional Exercises			
1.	Put	the following into Chinese:			
	1)	be born			
	2)	one's native language			
	3)	force sb. to do stb.			
	4)	some time			
	5)	before long			
	6)	have to do sth.			
	7)	move on			
	8)	get to			
	9)	make (rapid) progress			
	10)	suchthat			
	11)	sothat			
	12)	in fact			
	13)	praise sb. for			
	14)	write back			
	1 5)	go on to do sth.			
	16)	be sure about (/of)			
	17)	keep (on) doing sth,			
	18)	give some advice			
	19)	translateinto			
	20)	be able to do sth.			
2.	Cho	ose the correct answer for each blank:			
	1)	I shall be away for			
		A) sometimes B) sometime			
		C) some-time D) some time			

2)	They keep on us letters.
	A) to send B) send
	C) sending D) sent
	It is that I'd like to go for a walk.
	A) such lovely day B) a such lovely day
	C) so lovely day D) such a lovely day
4)	Don't make him it if he doesn't
	want to.
	A) do B) to do
	C) doing D) that he does
5)	He said he had seen the film
	A) before long (B) long before
	C) as soon as D) long after
6)	We hope to finish our homework
	A) before long B) long before
	C) long ago D) after long
7)	He kept on
	A) laughing B) to laugh
	C) laugh D) laughing at
8)	He failed many times, but he
	A) went on experiment
	B) went on to experiment
	C) went on experimenting
	D) goes on with experimenting
9)	He isgood teacher that all of us
	love him.
	A) a such B) such a

		C) too D) so
	10)	Whales are smart that they can
		make many kinds of sounds and talk to
		each other.
		A) a such B) such a
		C) such D) so
3.	Com	plete the following sentences:
	1)	Though it was getting dark, they
		(仍继续收获庄稼).
	2)	We expect to go to Shanghai
		(在明年某个时候)。
	3)	(水太烫了) that I can not drink it.
	4)	Machines(使工作更为省力),
	5)	We shall finish our task(不久之后).
	6)	My parents(总是鼓励) me to study.
4.	Trai	nslate the following sentences into English:
	1)	不要老问这些怪问题。(keep on)
	2)	连续下了一星期雨。(keep)
	3)	他不久前离开苏州到北京去了。(some time)
	4)	我还要读下去吗?(go on)
	5)	放学后他又接着学习英语。(go on)
	6)	我好容易才使别人听海我的童思 (make)

LESSON TWO

THE BLIND MEN AND THE ELEPHANT

Additional Notes on the Text

1. Once upon a time there were six blind men in a village in India. 从前,在印度的一个村子里有六个瞎子。

once upon a time 常用于故事开头。类似的说法还有: long, long ago (/ long ago), a long time ago, many years ago...。

2. Every day they went to the road nearby and stood there begging. 他们每天到附近的大路上去, 站在那里要饭。

every day 是词组,作"每天"解,在句中作状语,不能作定语。everyday 是形容词,作"每日的,日常的,普通的"解,用在名词前作定语,而不能作状语。例如:

You don't meet elephants every day.

你不能天天都看见大象。

I often study everyday English.

我经常学习日常英语。

begging 是现在分词,用作状语,修饰动词 stood,表示伴随行为。

3. They had often heard of elephants, but they had never seen one, for, being blind, how could

they? 他们时常听说过大象,但是从来没有看到过。 因为他们是瞎子,怎么能看得见呢?

hear of (/ about) 的意思是 be told or informed of (听到, 听说)。又如:

I have heard of him, but I don't know him. 我听说过他, 但我并不认识他。

Haven't you heard about him recently? 最近你没有听到他的消息吗?

现在分词短语 being blind 相当于 as they were blind, 用作状语, 修饰 how could they (see an elephant) 中的谓语动词,表示原因。

for 是并列连词,引导整个分句,说明前一分句的理由。

4. One morning an elephant was led down the road where they stood. 一天上午,有人赶着一头象沿着他们站立的路上走来。

down 在这里是介词, 意思是 along (沿着)。又如: I saw them walking down the street and then taking a left turn. 我看见他们沿街走去, 然后向 左拐了弯。

5. ...they thought they might learn what kind of animal he was by touching and feeling him.他们认为他们可以通过触摸和感觉来认识象是什么样的动物。

by 在这里表示方式或手段, 意思是"靠,用,通过"。 又如:

You can change the water into a gas by heating it to its boiling-point.

你可以通过把水加热到沸点的方法把它变为气体。 He improved his English by reading extensively。 他以大量阅读来提高他的英语水平。

6. For, you see, they trusted their own sense of touch very much. 因为, 你知道, 他们非常相信自己的触觉。

句中 for 是并列连词, 引导整个句子, 表示对前 句 内容的推理。

7. The first blind man happened to place his hand on the elephant's side. (= It (so) happened that the first blind man placed his hand on the elephant's side.) 第一个瞎子碰巧把手放在象身的一侧。happen 和不定式连用时的意思是"碰巧"。又如:

I happened to be out when he called

I happened to be out when he called. 他来访时,我恰巧不在家。

8. He's more like a spear than anything else. 他与其说象别的东西,倒不如说象一根梭镖。

more...than 的意思是 It is more true to say...than ...(与其说是……,倒不如说是……)。这种句型是指对同一人或同一物的两种不同的性质进行比较。上句可改写成 It is more true to say that he is like a spear than anything else. 又如:

He is more wise than honest. 与其说他诚实,倒不如说他聪明。

The book seems to be more a handbook than a dictionary.

这本书看来与其说是一本词典,倒不如说是一本手册。