

高一英语百问百答

(附课本习题答案)

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前 言

《中学英语百问百答》丛书是按中英合编的中学英语教科书分年级(共六册)编写的,供中学各年级学生使用。

编者根据多年的教学经验,在对初、高中英语教材进行全面、深入、细致而又科学的研究分析基础上,针对教学实际,筛选出学生们经常提出的疑难问题,以精当的语言,确切的例句逐一予以解答。该丛书在讲透某一问题的基础上,尽量把同类语言现象前后串联,归纳总结,使读者能举一反三,触类旁通,从而对中学英语知识的了解更加深刻化、系统化。该丛书是按照教材课文的顺序编写的,具有同步性,便于读者使用。该丛书编有跟踪练习;书末附有课本习题答案。

希望这套丛书能解决读者英语学习中的实际问题,起到导航作用;也希望读者对这套丛书的不足之处提出宝贵意见!

编 者

目 录

1. for the first time 与 the first time 有何区别?	
(L. 1)	(1)
2. at the beginning of 与 in the beginning 能通用吗?	
(L. 1)	(1)
3. 如何使用“So was my friend Bob White.”这一句型?	
(L. 1)	(1)
4. come on 有几种用法? (L. 1)	(3)
5. 如何理解“What was the nicest part of your holiday in your opinion?”? (L. 1)	(3)
6. go on doing sth. ,go on to do sth. ,go on with sth. 有何区别? (L. 2)	(4)
7. “Although the farm is large, my Dad has only two men working for him.”句中的 have 是什么 动词? 怎样使用它? (L. 2)	(5)
8. 如何使用 have to? (L. 2)	(6)
9. like, enjoy 与 prefer 都有“喜爱”的意思, 它们在 使用时有何区别? (L. 4)	(6)
10. 英文的书信格式怎样? (L. 4)	(7)
11. before 与 ago 有何不同? (L. 5)	(9)
12. what 引导的从句可以分为几种情况? (L. 5)	(10)
13. 句子“Before you leave the lab, make sure the electricity is turned off and the windows are shut.” 中的 make sure, turn off 和 shut 如何使用? (L. 5)	(10)

14. finally, at last 和 in the end 用法相同吗? (L. 5)
..... (11)
15. "He was a little man with thick glasses, but he had a strange way of making his classes lively and interesting." 一句中的 with, way, making 怎么理解? (L. 6) (12)
16. 如何使用 instead of? (L. 6) (13)
17. "The mixture tasted terrible." 中的 taste 是何种动词? (L. 6) (14)
18. 如何正确使用 none 和 enough? (L. 6) (15)
19. 如何分析 "The finger I put into my mouth was not the one I had dipped into the cup."? (L. 6)
..... (17)
20. 在 "have difficulty (in) doing sth." 词组中, difficulty 是可数名词还是不可数名词? (L. 9) (17)
21. "When do you take next exams?" 这句为什么用一般现在时? (L. 9) (18)
22. 形容词 sorry 能用作定语吗? 它有哪些用法? (L. 9) (18)
23. 英国英语和美国英语有哪些区别? (L. 10) (19)
24. 如何理解 know, know of 与 know about? (L. 10) (21)
25. however 有哪些含义? (L. 10) (21)
26. 几乎每课中都能看到 to, 它大概有哪些用法? (L. 10) (22)
27. 如何使用 a great many, right away 与 and so on? (L. 10) (23)
28. 如何使用 too, also 和 either? (L. 11) (24)

29. no more 与 no longer 的区别是什么? (L. 11) (25)
30. 动词 find 后接复合结构有哪些类型? (L. 12) (25)
31. "American English is a little different from British English." 中的 a little 意思是什么? (L. 12) (26)
32. 怎样理解 "Jane and Betty are going on separate holidays in a few days' time." 这一句? (L. 13) (27)
33. "Do give her my regards." 中的 do 是什么词? (L. 13) (28)
34. near, by, beside, at 这四个词都可以表示 "在……旁", 有何区别? (L. 14) (28)
35. smell 有哪些用法? (L. 14) (29)
36. 能用现在分词作宾补的动词有哪些? (L. 14) (29)
37. "This afternoon I was just about to go swimming when luckily our guide saw me and shouted at me." 中的 when 是什么词性? (L. 14) (29)
38. except, besides 和 but 的用法有哪些不同? (L. 14) (30)
39. "They move on to a new place every two or three years." 中的 every 是什么意思? (L. 15) (31)
40. 怎样理解句型 "It is only about 20 centimetres thick." ? (L. 15) (32)
41. be made 后常与哪些介词连用? (L. 15) (32)
42. take, spend, pay, cost 四个动词的用法结构相同吗? (L. 16) (33)
43. 现在进行时的主要用法有哪些? (L. 16) (34)
44. 怎样理解 "He has got lots of questions to ask." 中的 has got? (L. 17) (35)

45. so that 引导的从句是目的状语从句还是结果
状语从句? (L. 17) (36)
46. 在与 in the past few years 介词短语连用时,
句中的谓语动词用什么时态? (L. 18) (37)
47. bring, take, carry, fetch 这四个“带”动词的含义
是什么? (L. 18) (38)
48. twice a year 中的 a 能省吗? (L. 18) (38)
49. 短暂性动词与时间段的关系是怎样的呢? (L. 21)
..... (39)
50. 英语中表示“穿;戴”的动词 put on, wear, have on,
dress 以及 try on 用法有什么区别? (L. 21) (39)
51. 引导原因状语从句的 because, since, as 有什么不
同? (L. 21) (40)
52. 请分析一下“We will meet under the clock at
the railway station at 7:00 on Monday morning.”
这一句好吗? (L. 21) (41)
53. 如何使用动词 agree? (L. 22) (42)
54. “Not all...”作主语时,句子的意思是全部否定还
是部分否定? (L. 22) (44)
55. as follows 是什么意思? (L. 24) (44)
56. “What...like?”句型是问什么? (L. 25) (45)
57. 表示“部分”,“大量”,“许多”的短语有哪些?
(L. 26) (45)
58. 怎样理解“as many as”? (L. 26) (47)
59. 当 as 作“在……时候”解时,它与 when, while
有何异同? (L. 26) (47)
60. 形容词 afraid 只作表语吗? 它有哪些用法? (L. 27)
..... (48)
61. 英语“倍数”是怎样表示的? (L. 27) (49)

62. 定语从句在哪些情况下只能用 that 引导? (L. 28)
..... (51)
63. 如何理解“What a delicious supper!”这一句子结构? (L. 29) (51)
64. 如何使用 offer? (L. 29) (52)
65. discover 与 invent 有何区别吗? (L. 30) (53)
66. reach, get to, arrive in, arrive at 都有“到达”的意思, 如何使用? (L. 30) (53)
67. 如何使用动词 prepare? (L. 30) (54)
68. just now 除了“刚才”外还有什么意思?
(L. 30) (55)
69. “It is said that Christopher Columbus discovered America.”中的 it 指什么? (L. 32) (56)
70. “whether...or not”能用于几种选择? (L. 32) (56)
71. “We must decide which one to buy.”中的 one 是数词还是代词? (L. 33) (57)
72. get sb. to do sth. 可以换成 have sb. do sth. 吗?
(L. 33) (59)
73. be able to 与 can 有区别吗? (L. 34) (59)
74. at home and abroad 之间能加不定冠词吗? (L. 34)
..... (60)
75. have sports 可以写成 have a sport 吗? (L. 37)
..... (60)
76. 英语中 fast, quick, swift 都含有“快”的意思, 有何区别? (L. 38) (61)
77. “It means that every athlete should try to run faster, jump higher, and throw further.”
中的 further 是什么意思? 它与 farther 有何区别? (L. 38) (62)

78. used to 与 would 有何区别? (L. 39)
..... (63)
79. 如何理解“*They are talking about the coming weekend.*”
中的 coming? (L. 41) (63)
80. 如何使用动词 hear? (L. 41) (64)
81. “*What kind of music does he sing*”中的 kind 的
意思是什么? (L. 41) (65)
82. had better 词组中的 had 有人称、数和时态的变化吗?
(L. 41) (65)
83. 如何使用 alone 与 lonely? (L. 42) (66)
84. 如何使用动词 appear? (L. 42) (66)
85. 过去完成时的基本用法有哪些? (L. 44) (67)
86. 如何理解“*the + 比较级... , the + 比较级...*”这个句型?
(L. 45) (69)
87. sure 用法有哪些? (L. 45) (69)
88. another 与 other 的区别是什么? (L. 45) (70)
89. 如何使用动词 do? (L. 46) (71)
90. 怎样理解“*be of + 名词*”结构? (L. 46) (74)
91. “*Political leaders fought against slavery.*”中的
fight 后接 against 与接 for, 意思是一样的吗?
(L. 49) (75)
92. as 可以作连词、副词或关系代词用。象在“*As a
child, he used to work hard and help his father
on the small farm where they lived.*”和“*They took
me as one of their own.*”及“*Your bike is the same
as mine.*”这类句子中的 as 可以当作介词吗?
(L. 50) (75)
93. 在“*As a child he used to work hard and help his
father on the small farm where they lived.*”中,

- where they lived 是定语从句还是状语从句? “The museum where we visited last week is newly built.” 这句中的关系代词用错了。where 用来指代地点, 为什么不行? (L. 50) (79)
94. 在“*When she saw that Abraham liked reading, she did all she could to help him.*”中含有何种从句? (L. 50) (80)
95. 怎样理解“*He spent very little time at school, perhaps no more than a year in all.*”? (L. 50) (81)
96. 在“*In 1860, Abraham Lincoln became President of the United States.*”一句中, President 前可以加冠词吗? (L. 50) (83)
97. 如何分析“*But the Southern States wanted to set up a country of their own, where they would be free to keep black slaves.*”? (L. 50) (84)
98. break out 能用于被动语态吗? (L. 50) (85)
99. “*I will not stop...until...*”和“*slaves will have their freedom.*”中 will 是助动词还是情态动词, 句中 until 有哪些用法? (L. 52) (86)
100. 动词 consider 有哪些用法? (L. 53) (87)
101. 如何使用 suggest? (L. 53) (88)
102. “*You must weigh it carefully.*”中的 weigh 是什么意思? (L. 53) (90)
103. “*That's why you need the lab.*”中 why-从句能改为 because-从句吗? (L. 53) (90)
104. 英语“做实验”有几种译法? (L. 53) (91)
105. “*I try my best to be friendly, but they don't seem kind to me.*”中 try one's best 是什么意思? 句中 seem 有哪些用法? (L. 54) (92)

106. "This is secret." 中的 secret 是形容词吗?
有几种词性? (L. 54) (93)
107. reply 和 answer 都有“回答”的意思, 它们的用法有区别吗? (L. 54) (94)
108. worry, worry sb., worry about
sb. or sth., be worried about sb. or sth. 有何区别?
(L. 54) (95)
109. 什么是过去将来时态? 表示将来发生的行为,
除了用 shall 和 will 之外, 还有哪几种形式?
(L. 55) (96)
110. 怎样使用动词 advise? (L. 57) (98)
111. in future 与 in the future 有什么区别?
(L. 57) (99)
112. diet 和 food 有什么不同? (L. 58) (100)
113. 如何使用 score? (L. 59) (101)
114. 如何使用 die of 与 die from? (L. 59) (102)
115. problem 与 question 的区别是什么? (L. 59) (102)
116. 如何理解 "Which food do you think is healthy
and which is unhealthy?" 这句话中的 do you think?
(L. 59) (103)
117. 如何分析 "You might get burnt and you might
drop the pan of burning oil."? (L. 61) (104)
118. whole 与 all 意义相同吗? (L. 62) (105)
119. "When they reached the burning building they
found that their ladders were not long enough to
reach the people who were trapped." 中两个 reach
的意思是一样的吗? (L. 62) (105)
120. light 一词的用法有哪些? (L. 64) (106)
121. "Where are you travelling to?" 中的 where 是代

词还是副词? (L. 65)	(107)
122. trip 与 journey 有什么区别? (L. 65)	(108)
123. common 与 usuall 的含义相同吗? (L. 66)	(108)
124. 形容词 alive 在句中能充当哪些语法成份? (L. 66)	(109)
125. 如何分析 "In fact, there are now so many deer that some are being sent to places which would like to return this kind of deer to the world. "? (L. 66)	(110)
126. 如何分析 "Some deer had been taken to England, where they were kept in the great park which belonged to him. "? (L. 66)	(110)
127. 如何使用动词 recognize? (L. 69)	(111)
128. 如何使用 dress? (L. 69)	(112)
129. 词组 after all 有几种含义? (L. 69)	(113)
130. 如何使用 marry 一词? (L. 69)	(113)
131. continue 有哪些用法? (L. 70)	(114)
132. "Pierre and I did have a very good time at the ball. "中 Pierre and I 可以换成 I and Pierre 吗? (L. 70)	(115)
133. 动词 pay 能与哪些词搭配? (L. 70)	(116)
134. worth 有哪些用法? (L. 70)	(116)
135. at the most 与 at most 相同吗? (L. 70)	(117)
136. 复合名词变复数时有多少种情况? (L. 73)	(117)
137. 不定式复合结构的逻辑主语前介词为什么有时 用 for, 有时用 of? (L. 73)	(118)
138. 怎样分析 "Mr King, whose legs were badly hurt, was quickly taken to hospital. "? (L. 74)	(119)

139. 如何理解短语“to everyone's surprise”?
(L. 74) (120)
140. lie 作“说谎;欺骗”和作“位于;躺”解时,其变化
形式相同吗? (L. 74) (121)
141. promise 有哪些用法,它与 allow, permit 有什么
区别? (L. 76) (121)
142. 如何使用关系代词 whose? (L. 76) (122)
143. “back-to-front”是一个单词吗? (L. 77) (123)
144. 如何比较 method 与 way? (L. 77) (124)
145. 现在完成进行时的用法及注意要点是什么?
(L. 78) (124)
146. many 和 much 有什么区别? (L. 78) (127)
147. with 复合结构中的第二部分是由什么构成的?
有哪些语法功能? (L. 79) (127)
148. get on (with sth.) 和 make progress (with sb.)
表达的意思相同吗? (L. 81) (128)
149. “受凉”,“感冒”译成英语时, cold 前面究竟用不
用不定冠词 a? (L. 81) (130)
150. force 的用法有哪些? (L. 82) (130)
151. before long 与 long before 有差别吗? (L. 82)
..... (131)
152. 如何使用 such...that 与 so...that? (L. 82) (132)
153. keep on doing sth. 与 go on doing sth., continue
doing sth. 的意思是否相同? (L. 82) (133)
154. 如何分析“In the 1870s, when Marx was already in his
fifties, he found it important to study the situation
in Russia.”? (L. 82) (134)
155. 谈论某一具体国籍常有几种方式? (L. 85) (135)
156. 怎样理解“The larger of the two islands in

- Britain, which lies to the east of Ireland. ”?
- (L. 86) (136)
157. specially 和 especially 有什么区别? (L. 86) (137)
158. go 动词也能作连系动词吗? (L. 87) (137)
159. 表示“大约数”有多少表示法? (L. 87) (138)
160. “People still keep in touch with each other. ”
 中的 keep in touch with 是什么意思? (L. 87)
 (139)
161. lead a...life 短语中的不定冠词 a 可以省略吗?
 (L. 87) (139)
162. like, enjoy, be fond of, love 都有“喜爱”、“喜欢”
 的意思, 它们的用法有什么不同? (L. 87) (140)
163. 怎样理解“All the visitors who go there
 believe that it was right that the temple
 was rescued. ”? (L. 90) (141)
164. 如何使用关系代词和关系副词? (L. 92) (141)
165. 如何使用 knock? (L. 94) (146)
166. condition 只是可数名词吗? (L. 94)
 (146)
167. year after year 与 year by year
 有何区别? (L. 95) (147)
168. 除直接引语变间接引语的基本句型外, 还应该
 注意些什么? (L. 96) (148)
169. “Yes, there must be over two hundred here. ”
 中的 must 是“必须”的意思吗? (L. 97) (149)
170. 如何理解“Mr Baker replied to the invitation,
 accepting it. ”中的 invitation, reply 和 accept?
 (L. 98) (150)
171. joke 有哪些用法? (L. 98) (152)

172. “There must be some mistake.”中的 some 是 “一些”的意思吗? (L. 98)	(152)
173. 一些情态动词表示推测的基本用法有哪些? (L. 99)	(153)
174. 如何使用“not...but...”? (L. 102)	(154)
175. 如何使用 manage? (L. 102)	(154)
176. “动词+for oneself”表示什么意思? (L. 102)	(155)
177. 如何使用 persuade? (L. 103)	(156)
178. come to 后面只接动词吗? (L. 103)	(157)
跟踪练习	(158)
跟踪练习答案	(210)
附录 课本习题答案	(212)



问: for the first time 与 the first time 有何区别?

(Lesson 1)

答: 1. for the first time 第一次 是介词短语, 用作状语。例如:

It was last autumn that I met him for the first time. 去年秋天我才第一次见到他。

2. the first time 第一次 是名词性词组, 常用作宾语、表语等。例如:

This is the first time that I have ever come to the US. 我是第一次来到美国。



问: at the beginning of 与 in the beginning 能通用吗? (Lesson 1)

答: 不能通用。1. at the beginning of 在……开端(开始)(at the start) 用于有关星期、年月、学期、季节等的开始(其反义词为: at the end of 或 at the close of)。例如:

He told us an interesting story at the beginning (end) of class. 在上课开始(结束)时, 他给我们讲了一个有趣的故事。

2. in the beginning (at first) 最初, 起初, 当初 例如:

In the beginning there were no animals or plants. 最初(世界上)没有动物, 也没有植物。



问: 如何使用“So was my friend Bob White.”这一句

型? (Lesson 1)

答:此句相当于:My friend Bob White was at Centre School, too.

句型“so+be(have,助动词,情态动词)+主语”中的“so”代替上句中的某个成份,是倒装结构,用于肯定句,意思是“也一样”或“也这样”。so与主语之间的动词究竟用什么,要看前面的谓语动词,但人称和数要与后面的主语保持一致。例如:

You're a student. So am I. (=I'm also a student.)你是学生,我也是(学生)。

You can speak English, and so can I. (=I can also speak English.)你会说英语,我也会(说英语)。

I have lost the address. —So have I. (=I have also lost the address.)我把地址丢了。—我也丢了。

注意:1)上述用法中,若第一句的谓语动词是陈述句的否定式,则将so改为neither或nor。

The first one wasn't good, and neither was the second. 第一个不好,第二个也不好。

He can't do it; nor can I, nor can you, nor can anybody. 他不会做,我也不会做,你也不会做,谁也不会做。

2)当前面是两个或两个以上的句子,其中主语又有人又有物时;或前面句子带有两个不同种类的谓语动词时,则应改用句型:So it is(was)with...或It is(was)the same with...。

Tom was born in America, and English is his native language. So it is with Mary. (It is the same with Mary.)汤姆生于美国,英语是他的本族语。玛丽也是如此。

He isn't free and can't attend the lecture. So it is with me. 他没空,不能参加这个讲座了。我也如此。

3)若是简单地重复一下上一句的意思,用so,句子不用倒装语序。例如: