

高一英語复习知识点

重点詞组：

1. fond of “爱慕，爱好” 接名詞、代詞或动詞的-ing 形式。例如：

He' s fond of swimming. 他喜欢游泳。

Are you fond of fresh vegetables. 你喜欢新鲜蔬菜吗？

2. hunt for = look for 寻找

I have found the book I was hunting for.我找到了那本我在找的书。

hunt for a job 找工作

3. in order to, so as to 这两个詞组都可引导不定式作目的状語, in order to 可放于句首, so as to 则不能, 其否认形式為 in order not to / so as not to. 如:

He went to Beijing in order / so as to attend an important meeting.

In order to be noticed, he shouted and waved to us.為了讓我們注意他, 他朝我們又是叫喊又是挥手。

4. care about

1) 喜欢，对.....有爱好 = care for

She doesn' t care about money.她不喜欢钱。

2) 关怀 = care for

She thinks only of herself. She doesn't care about other people. 她只考虑自己。她不关怀他人。

3) 在意，在意（接从句或不接任何成分）

These young people care nothing about what old people might say.

这些年轻人压根不在意老人说的话。

5. such as 意为“诸如……”，“像……”，是用来列举人或事物的。

She teaches three subjects, such as physics and chemistry. 她教三门科目，像物理、化学。

6. drop * a line 留下便条，写封短信

7、make yourself at home 别客气；随便；无拘束

If you get to my house before I do, help yourself to a drink and make yourself at home.

假如你在我之前到我家，自己喝点饮料，随便一点。

8、stay up 不睡；熬夜

I'll be late home, don't stay up for me. 我将回家很晚，不要等我了。

9、come about 引起；发生；产生

How did the accident come about?这场事故是怎么发生的？

10、except for 除.....之外

(1) except 与 except for 的使用方法常有区别。except 多用于引起同类事物中被排除的一项。如：

He answered all the questions except the last one.除去最终一种，他回答了所有问题。

(2) except for 用于引述细节以修正句子的重要意思。如：

Except for one old lady, the bus was empty.除去一种老太太，这辆公共汽车全空了。

(3) 但在现代英语中，except for 也用于表达 except 的意思。如上述第一种例子可以是：

He answered all the questions except for the last one.

(4) 此外，在介词短语之前只能用 except，不能用 except for。如：

We go to bed before ten, except in the summer.除了夏季，我们一般十点之前上床睡觉。

11、end up with 以.....告终；以.....结束

The party ended up with an English song.聚会以一首英文歌结束。

12、more or less 几乎；差不多；大概；大体上

I've more or less succeeded, but they haven't.我差不多成功了，而他们没有。

13、bring in 引进；引来；吸取

(1) We should bring in new technology.我們应当引进新技术。

(2) He brings in 800 dollars a month.他一个月挣八百美元。

14、get away (from) 逃离

The thieves got away from the shop with all our money.

小偷带着我們所有的钱从商店逃跑了。

15、watch out (for) 注意；留心

(1) Watch out! There is a car coming.小心！汽车来了。

(2) Watch out for the hole in the road.留神路上的那个坑。

16、see sb. off 給某人送行

Tomorrow I will see my friend off at the railway station.明天我到火车站給朋友送行。

17、on the other hand 另首先（用以引出互相矛盾的观点、意見等，常說 on the one hand on the other hand 首先.....另首先）

I know this job of mine isn't well paid, but on the other hand I don't have to work long hours.

我懂得这份工作酬劳不高，但从另首先來說，我也不必工作太長時間。

18、as well as * (sth)并且

He is a talented musician as well as being a photographer.

她不仅是摄影师还是个天才的音乐家。

19、take place 发生 take one' s place 入座、站好位置、获得地位

take sb' s place 或 take the place of * / sth 替代、取代

The Olympic Games take place / are held every four years.

20、on fire 相称于 burning, 意为“燃烧；着火；起火”，有静态的含意。Catch fire 有动态的含意。

Set... on fire / set fire to ...用来表达“使.....着火”、“放火烧.....”。例如：

Look, the theatre is on fire! Let' s go and help.瞧，剧院着火了，咱们去帮忙救火吧。

21、on holiday 在度假，在休假中

When I was on holiday, I visited my uncle. 我在度假的时候去看望了叔叔。

holiday(holidays)一般指“休假”

Tom and I are going to have a holiday. 我和汤姆准备去度假。

I've already had my holidays this year. 我今年已经度过假了。

22、travel agency

A business that attends to the details of transportation, itinerary, and accommodations for travelers. 旅行社一种為旅行者提供细致的运送、旅行和住宿方面服务的行业

Also called: travel bureau

23、take off

1)脱下(衣服等), 解(除)掉 He took off his wet shoes.他脱下了湿鞋子。

2)(飞机)起飞

The plane took off on time. It was a smooth take-off.飞机准時起飞。起飞非常顺利。

3)匆匆离开

The six men got into the car and took off for the park.这六个人上了车，匆匆离开去公园。

24. go wrong v. 走錯路, 误入歧途, (机器等)发生故障

25. in all adv. 总共

26. stay away v.外出

27. look up 查询 (如宾語為代詞, 则代詞放中间)

Look up the word in the dictionary.在字典里查单詞。

有关词组：look for 寻找；look after 照顾，照顾；look forward to 期待；look into 调查；

look on 旁观；look out 注意；look out for 注意，留心，提防；look over 翻阅，查看，检查；
look around 环顾；look through 翻阅，查看。

28、run after 追逐，追求

If you run after two hares, you will catch neither.同步追两只兔子，你一只也抓不到。

29、on the air 广播

We will be on the air in five minutes.我们五分钟后来开始广播。

30、think highly/well/much of 对.....评价很高，赞赏，对.....印象好

He was highly thought of by the manager.经理对他非常赞赏。

I think well of your suggestion.我觉得你的提议很好。

think badly/nothing/little/lowly of.....认为不好，好.....不在意，不赞成，觉得.....不怎么样

I don't think much of him as a teacher.我觉得他作为一种老师不怎么样。

31. leave out

1) 遗漏 You made a mistake—You've left out a letter "t".你出错了—你遗漏了一种字母
t.

2) 删掉，没用 I haven't changed or left out a thing.我没有作出变动也没有删掉任何东西。

32. stare at (由于好奇、激动等张着嘴巴，睁大眼睛地) 凝视，盯着看

Don' t stare at foreigners. It' s impolite.不要盯着外国人看，这样不礼貌。

比较：glare at (to stare angrily at) 怒视着

33. make jokes about 就.....說笑

They make jokes about my old hat.他們就我的旧帽子說笑我。

have a joke with ... about ...跟某人开有关某事的玩笑。

He stopped to have a joke with me.他停下来跟我开玩笑。

play a joke on...开某人的玩笑

We played jokes on each other. 我們互相开玩笑。

v. joke about 取笑

They joked about my broken English.他們取笑我蹩脚的英。

45.take over 接管；接替；继承

what is good and still useful should be taken over.好的有用的东西应当继承。

46. break down

1) 破坏；拆散

Chemicals in the body break our food down into useful substances.

人体中的化学元素把食物分解成有用的物质。

2) (机器) 损坏 Our truck broke down outside town. 我們的卡车在城外抛锚了。

3) 失败；破裂 Their opposition broke down.他們的反对意見打消了。

4) 精神瓦解；失去控制 He broke down and wept. 他不禁失声痛哭。

5) 起化学变化 Food is broken down by chemicals. 化学物质引起食物转化。

47、 get on one' s feet

1) 站起来;站起来发言

2) (=stand on one's feet)自立, 经济上独立

3) (人)病好了, 可以起床了; (使)恢复, 复苏(指企业)

48、 go through

1) 经历；经受；遭到

These countries have gone / been through too many wars.这些国家饱经战火。

2) 完毕；做完 I didn't want to go through college.我不想上完大学。

3) 通过；同意 The law has gone through Parliament. 议会已经通过了这项法案。

Their plans went through. 他們的計劃得到了同意。

4) 全面檢查；搜查

They went through our luggage at the customs. 在海关他們檢查了我們的行李。

重點句型

1. “So + be / have / 助動詞 / 情態動詞 + 主詞” 的構造。此構造中的語序是倒裝的，“So” 替代上句中的某個成分。假如上面一句與否定句，則使用 “Neither/Nor+be/have/助動詞/情態動詞+主語” 的構造。

例如 He' s tired , and so am I . (=I' m also tired .)

She has had supper , and so can I . (=I' ve had lunch , too .)

2. “So + 主語 + be / have / 助動詞 / 情態動詞” 構造中的主謂是正常語序，so 相稱於 indeed,certainly, 表達說話人對前面或對方所說狀況的肯定、贊同或證明，語氣較強，意思是 “確實如此”。

例如 A : It was cold yesterday . 昨天很冷。

B : So it was . 確實如此。 (= Yes , it was .)

3. “主語 + do/does/did + so” 構造指的是按上句的規定做了。此句型中 do so 替代上文中規定做的事，以免反復。

My Chinese teacher told me to hand in my composition on time and I did so.(=I handed in

my composition on time.) 語文老师叫我准時交作文, 我照办了。

4 . So it is with...或 It is the same with...句型表达 “.....(的状况)也是如此。” 目前面的句子中有几种不一样形式的謂語時, 要表达相似状况, 必须使用本句型, 不能使用 so 引起的倒装句。

She doesn' t play the piano, but she likes singing. So it is with my sister.

5、 There you are. 行了, 好。

这是一句表达一种事情告一段落或有了最终止果的用語。如：

There you are! Then let's have some coffee.

除此之外, 还可以表达 “瞧, 对吧 (果然如此)” 的語气。例如：

There you are! I knew we should find it at last.

对吧！我就懂得我們最终能找到的。

6、 have some difficulty (in) doing sth.

干某事有困难；接名詞時, 常用句型：have some difficulty with sth.

①Do you have any difficulty (in) understanding English?

你理解英語口語有困难吗？

②She said she had some difficulty with pronunciation.

她說她在发音方面有困难。

7、 have a good knowledge of sth.

“掌握.....” ， “对.....有某种程度的理解”

①He has a good knowledge of London. 他对伦敦有所理解。

8、 Tree after tree went own, cut down by the water, which must have been three metres deep.

一棵又一棵的树被水冲倒、冲断。那水肯定有三米深。

“must have + 过去分詞” 表达对已发生事情的猜测。在英語中， must , may , can 三个情态动詞可用来表达对事情的猜测。Must 意為 “肯定” ， 語气很有把握； may 意為 “也許” 、 “也許” ， 語气把握性不大。两者常用在肯定句中。Can 意為 “肯定” 、 “也許” ， 常用在否认句或疑问句中。Must , may , can 三者用于表达猜测時， 其背面可跟三种不一样的动詞形式：

1) 跟动詞原形表达对目前事情的猜测；

2) 跟 be doing 表达对正在发生事情的猜测； 3) 跟 have done 表达对已经发生的事情的猜测。

例如：

Helen is Lucy' s good friend. She must know Lucy' s e-mail

.海伦是露茜的好朋友。她肯定懂得露茜的电子邮件。

9、 Wei Bin took out some peanuts and it was fun to see the monkey eat from his hand.

魏彬拿出某些花生。看着猴子从他手上吃花生，很有趣。

fun “好玩，趣事”，不可数名词，前面不加不定冠词 a。

You're sure to have some fun at the party tonight. 今天晚上你肯定会玩得很开心。

make fun of “取笑”，“嘲弄”。People make fun of him only because he is wearing such a

strange jacket. 人们讥笑他只是由于他穿了一件那么奇怪的衣服。

funny adj. “可笑的，滑稽的”。He looks very funny in his father's jacket. 他穿着他父亲的衣服，看上去很滑稽。

10、Many people who saw the film were afraid to swim in the sea.....

许多看过这部电影的人都不敢在海里游。

afraid 使用方法阐明：

1) 胆怯人/物，如：be afraid of * / sth

2) 不敢做某事，如：be afraid to do sth / of doing sth

He is afraid to go out / of going out alone at night.

3) 紧张会发生某事，如：be afraid of doing sth 或 be afraid + that clause

He seldom stands on the river bank because he is afraid of falling into the river.

He seldom stands on the river bank because he is afraid that he might fall into the river.

4) 給人不快乐的信息或不贊同某人意見時, 用 I' m afraid ..., 如:

I' m afraid I' ve got bad news for you.

I' m afraid I can' t agree with you.

11、 It is polite to finish eating everything on your plate.把你盘子里所有东西吃完是有礼貌的。

这是一种动詞不定式作主語的句型 , 其中 to finish eating everything 是主語 , it 是形式主語。

12、 I wish you all the best.我祝你万事如意.

用 wish 来表达祝愿的构造是 wish * sth, 此外我們还可以用 may 来表达祝愿: May * do sth 如:

May you succeed.

13、 Where there is a river, there is a city. 有河流的地方就有都市。

Where 在这里引导的是地点状語从句 , 相称于介詞 in/ at/ to + the place + where 从句 (定語从句), 意思是 “在.....地方”。 例如 :

Where there is smoke, there is fire.无风不起浪 ; 事出有因。

He lives where the climate is mild.他住在气候温暖的地方。

14、 Strong, proud, and united, the people of St Petersburg are the modern heroes of Russia .

圣彼得堡人民坚强不屈、充斥自豪、团结一致，他们是俄罗斯现代的英雄。

Strong, proud, and united 為前置定語，在这里相称于一种非限制性定語从句：

The people of St Petersburg , who are strong, proud, and united, are the modern heroes

of Russia . 当主語比較短時，此类短語常常放在句首。

15. Congratulations!是一句祝贺用語，在使用時要用复数形式。其他几种一般以复数形式出現体现特定含义的名詞有：

manners (礼貌) : He is a little boy with good manners.这个小男孩很有礼貌。

regards (问候) : Please send my regards to your parents.請代我问候你父母。

16. Every four years athletes from all over the world take part in the Olympic Games.

没四年，世界各地的运动员們都要参与奥运会。

“every + 基数詞 + 時間/ 距离单位” 詞表达 “每多少時間/ 距离”。如：

every five days (每五天) , every three hours (每三小時) , every ten metres (每十公尺)

类似体现形式尚有：every fifth day, every third hour

“每隔一天”的体现形式有：every second day, every two days, every other day.

17、Modern cellphones are more than just phones—they are used as cameras and radios, and

to send e-mail or surf the Internet.现代的手机不仅仅是电话机—它们也当坐摄影机和收音机使用，还可以发送电子邮件和上网。

use A as B 把 A 用作 B。例如：

In ancient times, people used stones as tools for farming.在古代，人们把石头用作耕作的工具。

use sth to do sth 用某物来做某事。例如：

In ancient times, people used stones to kill animals for food.

在古代，人们用石头来捕杀动物获取食物。

18、The answer seems to be that we have a need to stay in touch with friends and family no

matter where we are or what we are doing.答案似乎是：无论我们在何处或正在做什么，我们都需要和朋友以及家人一直保持联络。

1) seem 似乎，仿佛，其使用方法及搭配有：

seem + adj., 如：

This problem seems complicated, but actually it is simple.

这个问题看似复杂，其实很简朴。

seem to do

I seem to have seen him somewhere before.我仿佛此前在哪儿见过他。

It seems that...,

It seems that everything is going on well.仿佛一切正常。

It seems as if...,

It seems as if it' s going to rain.看来将近下雨了。

2) no matter 无论，不管，背面常跟疑问词引导的从句，其意相称于疑问词后加 ever。如 no matter what=whatever; no matter where=wherever; no matter how=however; no matter when=whenever 例如：

No matter when (Whenever) I meet him, he is always wearing that old hat.

不管我什么时候遇见他，他总是戴着那顶旧礼帽。

No matter how (However) expensive the cellphone is, I' ll buy it because I need one badly.

无论这手机有多贵，我都要买。由于我急需有个手机。

重点語法

直接引語和间接引語

1. 直接引語在改為间接引語時，時态需要做对应的调整。

eg: "I broke your CD player." (一般过去時改成过去完毕時)

He told me he had broken my CD player.

Jenny said, "I have lost a book." (目前完毕時改成过去完毕時)

Jenny said she had lost a book.

Mum said, "I'll go to see a friend." (一般未来時改成过去未来時)

Mum said she would go to see a friend.

过去完毕時保留原有的時态

He said, "We hadn't finished our homework."

He said they hadn't finished their homework.

注意 直接引語是客观真理，过去进行時，時态不变。

2. 在直接引語变间接引語時，假如从句中的主語時第一人称或被第一人称所修饰，从句中的人称要按照主句中主語的人称变化。如：

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