

现行中学教材同步辅导与练习

高二

上学期

# 英语分册

海淀区高级教师编写组

孙柏凤 杨小洋



北京广播学院出版社

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杨金平 杨小洋  
陈 红 杨晓林

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# 序

学完课本中一节内容之后，总希望有一套难易适中，紧扣教材内容的习题，通过做这套题来巩固所学的内容，并提高灵活运用课堂所学知识去解题的能力。另外也需要进一步理解和掌握本节的重点和难点，并得到解题方法的指导。为此我们编写了这套《现行中学教材同步辅导与练习》丛书。

《丛书》编写中既注意到与本小节内容同步，即所选的题定能用已学过知识解之，也考虑到提高综合解题能力，因此除每节后面有 A、B 两组练习外，每章后面都有知识复盖面大的单元练习，每节精选题分 A、B 两个层次：A 层次适合巩固基础知识和训练基本解题方法用；B 层次以开阔知识领域，提高灵活运用课本知识解题能力为目的。

《丛书》在与教材密切配合时，顾及到学科的系统性和科学性，在某些章节对学习内容作了补充调整 and 合理安排，又在整体上对教学中的难点进行了分流，即把以后必学内容适量安排在现阶段的教材中，以便减轻今后升学考试复习的负担，也有利于学生系统地学习和掌握必要的知识。这部分内容和选学章节均以 \* 号标出，读者可酌情选用。

《丛书》各章的组成：一、内容概要；二、概念、方法和习题指导（本节，包括每节的两组练习）；三、解题能力指导；四、单元练习；五、答案与提示。

《丛书》由北京大学附中、清华大学附中、中国人民大学附中、实验中学、十一学校、八一中学及海淀区进修学校等校的特级教师陈育林、周沛耕，高级教师刘彭芝、董世奎、邵光砚、陶琅、邓均、周丽君等参加编写。我们衷心地期望这套《丛书》能成为同学们的良师，老师们的益友。

《丛书》编委会

## 英语分编委介绍

**周丽君** 北京大学附中英语教研组长,高级教师。

已出版的书籍有:《初中英语重点、难点、解析》、《初中英语基础知识和练习》、《初中英语升学指导》、《初中英语同步练习》(1—6册)等。

**孟学军** 北京大学附中英语教研组长、一级教师,曾去美国明尼苏达州进修并任教。海淀区教师进修学校教研员、《高中英语》杂志编委。相继出版过《教与学》高中总册(北京师院出版社)、《高中英语学习方法、技巧与范例》(高教出版社)、《最新英语训练与测试》(学术期刊出版社)等十余部书籍,并发表过多篇有关英语学习与教学方面的论文。

**杨金平** 一级教师。中国人民大学附中英语教研组长。曾在美国加利福尼亚州进修并任教,北京海淀区教师进修学校教研员,《高中英语》杂志编委。相继出版过《高中英语学习方法、技巧与范例》(高教出版社)、《教与学》高一英语分册(北京师院出版社)、《最新英语训练与测试》(学术期刊出版社)、《高中各科选学丛书》高二英语(教育科学出版社)、《高中学生学习方法与考试指导》英语部分(学苑出版社)、《高中英语30讲》(北京师大出版社)等十余部书籍,并在几家刊物上发表过数篇有关英语学习与教学方面的论文。

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# LESSON ONE 1

## PORTRAIT OF A TEACHER

### 一、内容概要及学习方法

本课是记叙文体的文章。(narration) 通过作者及其父与作者父亲的前老师 Mr.Crossett 的一次会面, 追述了发生在作者的父亲小学时代的一件小事, 从而生动地表现了 Mr.Crossett 热爱教育事业, 关心帮助学生的感人事迹。

作为描写人物, 事件、环境、景物的记叙文就是要通过充实具体的内容, 从记叙、描写为主, 兼有不宜过多的抒情和议论, 有头有尾地写出事情的发生、发展、变化及结束的过程。记叙文的写作训练, 是用英文表达以及英文写作中其他文体的基础训练。

### 二、语言要点讲解

#### (一) 语 音

请注意以下单词划线部分的读音, 并重点记忆它们的拼



写形式:

port <u>ra</u> it (i)	de <u>part</u> ment (ə)	re <u>cogn</u> ize (e)
re <u>cord</u> <sup>n</sup> (e)	re' <u>cord</u> <sup>v</sup> (i)	im <u>ag</u> ine (æ)
pack <u>ag</u> e (i)	dr <u>oo</u> p (u:)	ann <u>oun</u> ce (au)
fev <u>er</u> ish (ə)	inc <u>id</u> ent (s)	con <u>stan</u> tly (ɔ)

## (二) 词组与短语:

1. Look through 这个词组是动介形词组 (动词加介词)。在不同的上下文中有不同的用法。常见的用法有: (带星号的是课文中的用法)

\* a) read quickly in something; go over some written form rapidly. “浏览”

eg. I'll look through my notes but I don't think I have a record of his name.

b) examine something carefully. “仔细检查”

eg. Look through your paper for any mistakes, before you hand it in.

c) know the truth about... (= see through) “看穿”

eg. Every time I try to fool him, he looks through my trick.

d) direct one's eyes through... “透过... 看去”

eg. I looked through the open window, but the room was empty.

2. let out. 这个词组是动副形词组 (动词加副词) 反义词组是 let in. 常见的用法:

a) allow to leave “让... 走 (出去)”

eg. Open the door, let the cat out (in) .

\* b) express (a sound), utter“发出… (声音)”

eg. He let out a cry of pain, (surprise, excitement)  
when he heard the news.

c) allow (water, air) to go“放 (水、气)”

eg. He let air out of the lady's tyre. (轮胎) without  
being seen.他趁人不注意把那位女士的车胎放了气。

d) tell often not on purpose“泄漏”

eg. Jame let out where she had hidden her father's  
birthday present.

3. talk of 这个词组是动介型词组主要是指对过去的一种回忆或对未来的一种思索表示“谈及，谈起，谈到”的意思。

\* a) mention or have a talk about something“谈及”

eg. He often tells of his hard life of the past.

They are talking of moving to Paris.

他们正考虑搬到巴黎去。

b) since we are mentioning……“既然说起……”

eg. Talking of books, have you read“Gone With The  
Wind?”说起书来，你看过“飘”吗？

### (三) 重点单词:

1. imagine<sup>vt.vi</sup> — think about something, and form a  
picture or idea of it in one's mind.“想像”

这个动词作及物动词用时后可跟名、代词，宾语从句，动名词做宾语 (不跟不定式)

eg. "I saw a thing over there! "

"You only imagined it." (代词)

No one of us could imagine what he'd meant. (宾语从句)

Can you imagine standing up there and giving a speech? (动名词)

亦可做不及物动词。

eg. He was much richer than people imagined.

## 2. complete

\* vt. — finish, end. “结束完成”

eg. The work was completed perfectly.

a. — whole, entire “完整的, 整个的”

eg. Make a complete sentence with these words.

— thorough, in every way. “十分的, 完整的”

eg. He is a complete stranger to me.

## 3. recognize.<sup>vt.</sup>

\* — know again somebody or something “认出...”

eg. At first sight, I couldn't recognize him, after all, we hadn't seen each other for nearly 20 years.

— accept as a fact to admit “承认, 认为”

eg. We recognize him as a hero.

— be prepared to admit, realize

“肯于承认, 意识到”

eg. After the accident, I recognized that I was not fit for the work.

4. constantly<sup>adv.</sup> — constantly.frequently. often  
“经常地，不断地”

eg. He is constantly talking in class.

#### (四) 重点句型:

1. have (no) trouble in doing something

“做……有困难”

= have (no) difficulty in doing something.

eg. I had a lot of (great, some, much, no, little)  
trouble in making myself understood when

I talked with the foreigner I met in the park.

这个句型也可以用在 There be 结构中。

eg. There was some difficulty in explaining this to the  
Swede, but when at last he understood he became anx-  
ious. (SBI L.15)

2) ……patted him on the head. “拍拍他的头”

注意英文中表示接触某人的某个部位时要使用“动词  
+sb+介词+the+部位”这一句型。类似的用法还有:

pat sb on the shoulder.

hit sb on the back. (in the face. on the nose)

catch (take. seize) sb by the arm (by the collar)

lead sb by the hand

eg. The policeman caught the thief by the arm.

Bob hit Tom in the face.

The woman comforted the crying boy by gently  
touching him on the shoulder.

### 三、综合练习

#### I. 语音和拼写知识

A) 观察所给单词的读音，从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项，并将其字母标号填入前面括号。

( ) 1. image

A. message

B. carriage

C. package

D. wallet

( ) 2. droop

A. ook

B. ook

C. oodle

D. crook

( ) 3. recognize

A. tremble

B. closet

C. feverish

D. department

( ) 4. annouce

A. course

B. although

C. encourage

D. founder

( ) 5. murur

A. urn

B. Saturuday

C. currant

D. during

B) 以下所给单词均不完整，请从 A、B、C、D 中选出适当的字母或字母组合，使其完整与正确，并将其字母标号填入前面括号。

( ) 6. portr   t

A. ei

B. ai

C. ee

D. ia

- ( ) 7. cur\_\_\_\_sly  
A. ero B. iro C. iou D. cum
- ( ) 8. const\_\_\_\_tly  
A. en B. an C. in D. on
- ( ) 9. p\_\_\_\_mit  
A. ur B. ir C. er D. or
- ( ) 10. murm\_\_\_\_  
A. er B. or C. ar D. ur

II. 词语释意。从每小题的 A、B、C、D 中选出一个意思与句中划线部分相同或相近的答案，并将其字母标号填入前面括号。

- ( ) 1. The teacher lives very near the school.  
A. close  
B. closely to  
C. not far away  
D. not far from
- ( ) 2. On our way to school this morning, we saw a young man badly injured (受伤) in an accident that had taken place on the main road.  
A. was happened  
B. had happened to him  
C. had happened  
D. had taken the place of him
- ( ) 3. Hearing a loud sound outside the house, he get up quickly and got out of his bed.

- A. rose                      B. stood  
C. jumped                  D. went

( ) 4. Before liberation many children were forced to work from morning till night.

- A. were to  
B. were making to  
C. were made to  
D. were made

( ) 5. Mr. Green used to look through newspapers before breakfast.

- A. read carefully over  
B. give a rapid look over  
C. see through  
D. examine carefully

( ) 6. The policeman glared at the thief for a moment, and began to question him on the stolen car.

- A. stared at  
B. looked through  
C. looked around  
D. looked angrily at

( ) 7. Mr Crosset was old enough to give up his teaching.

- A. give in                  B. give off  
C. give out                D. stop

( ) 8. One by one the students got up from their

seats and left the room quietly.

- A. Each other
- B. Little by little
- C. One after another
- D. One another

( ) 9. We talked of the most exciting books that we have read recently.

- A. talked at
- B. talked with
- C. talked for
- D. mentioned

( ) 10. Let's drive over there in the afternoon and say hello to him.

- A. drive off
- B. drive over to his house
- C. drive out
- D. drive out of

III. 单项填空。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的正确答案，并将其字母标号填入前面括号。

( ) 1. Mr. Brown patted \_\_\_\_ affectionately \_\_\_\_.

- A. Mary ... the shoulder
- B. Mary ... on the shoulder
- C. Mary ... on shoulder
- D. Mary ... in the shoulder

( ) 2. "I don't think he feels \_\_\_\_\_. He looks sick and feverish."

- A. good
- B. well
- C. fine
- D. nice



- ( ) 3. I \_\_\_\_ the open door and found there was no one in the classroom.
- A. looked through  
B. looked in  
C. looked for  
D. looked after
- ( ) 4. We had \_\_\_\_ difficulty \_\_\_\_ so many papers.
- A. much ... in marking  
B. much ... to mark  
C. much ... marking  
D. much ... to marking
- ( ) 5. After I asked the question, all the students answered it \_\_\_\_.
- A. in loud voices  
B. in a loud voice  
C. with a loud voice  
D. at the top of his voice
- ( ) 6. The National Day is \_\_\_\_.
- A. two weeks away from  
B. in two week's time  
C. in two weeks' time  
D. after two week's time
- ( ) 7. Mr Crossett talked \_\_\_\_ my father \_\_\_\_ the things and persons they remembered in the school.
- A. of ... about