

高中教学精华丛书

上海市课程改革新教材

高中英语

教学要点及范例解析

精 选

(高二年级)

上海市松江二中英语教研组 编

● 语言要点
LANGUAGE POINTS
● 语言实践
EXERCISE PAPERS

华东理工大学出版社

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前 言

上海市课程改革教材已在全市普遍推广使用。该新教材与原部编教材在教学要求、教学内容、编写体例等方面均有较大差异,这无疑会给广大师生的教与学带来新的问题。可喜的是,我校作为新教材试点学校之一,在数年的教学实践中,已逐步摸索出一套行之有效的办法,在实现从应试教育向素质教育的转变方面,在提高师生教与学的水平方面,都收到了显著的效果。

为帮助广大师生更好地把握住新教材,我们组织了一批富有教学经验的教师,在总结经验的基础上,精心编撰了这套《高中教学精华丛书》。它是我们新教材教学成果的结晶。

这套丛书有两个鲜明特点:一是紧密配合新教材,与新教材配套;二是紧密配合学生学习,与学生实际相联系。

相信这套丛书对教师有一定的参考价值,对学生有一定的指导作用。

这套《高中教学精华丛书》有英语、数学、物理、化学、语文等分册。

本册《高中英语教学要点及范例解析精选》,根据新教材“结构—功能”体系编写。

本书编写的最大特点是其顺序与课本同步。每课的第一部分为语言要点,内容有该课文中的词汇用法、句型结构、语言功能的表达等。第二部分为语言实践,分听力和笔试两大块。听力这一块包括:听录音选词,听句理解,听对话回答问题,听短文理解等练习,逐步提高学生的听力、理解水平及口头表达能力;笔试这一块包括:选择填空,完形填空,汉译英,阅读理解,词义配对,单词拼写,动词填空,补全对话等练习,逐步提高学生的笔头表达能力。

本书的另一特色是注重指导学生解决学习中的疑难问题、学好语言知识和提高语言运用能力。特别是习题题型与会考、高考题型接近,有利于预习和复习(为了适应高考题型的变化,本书练习题型已作了相应的调整)。全部练习均附参考答案并配有录音材料。

参加本书编写的有:(课本第三册配套内容)葛韵华,徐辉华,张雪云,张婷,季平;(课本第四册配套内容)沈勤英,廖安,张婷,季平。

疏漏不当之处,望老师和同学们指正。

编 者

1997年6月

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第三册

第一部分 LANGUAGE POINTS

Unit One

1. Excuse me, can I borrow this magazine and keep it for a day or two?

1) borrow sth. from sb. 向某人借(入)东西

{ lend sth. to sb. 借(出)东西给某人
lend sb. sth.

2) a day or two: one or two days 一两天

eg: an hour or two 一两个小时

one or two hours

2. You mean all the newspapers and magazines ought to be read inside the room?

ought to: 应该(通常指出于强烈的义务、责任) 反意疑问句中用“shouldn't”。

should: 应当, 应该

eg: There oughtn't to be much noise in a hospital. 医院里不该有那么多喧闹声。

You ought to bring up the child, shouldn't you? 你应该抚养那个小孩, 是吗?

—Ought he to go? —Yes, he ought to.

——他应该走吗? ——是的, 他应该走。

You should make an apology to her. 你应该向她道歉。

ought to be (done): 应该被……

eg: She ought to be praised for what she has done. 她应该为她所做的事受到表扬。

His advice ought to be asked for. 应该征求他的意见。

ought to have done: 本应该做(实际上未做)

eg: I ought to have helped her, but I never could.

我本应该帮助她,但我一直未能帮助。

I'm sorry—I ought to have phoned to tell you I was coming.

对不起,我本应该打电话告诉你我要来。

3. Then how about the back numbers?

How about / What about + *n.* / doing sth. 表示提出建议或征求对方意见。

eg: How about / What about going for an outing? 出去游览怎么样?

How about / What about the red one? 这个红的怎么样?

4. One of the commonest and most dangerous causes of home accidents is faulty ... in using it.

1) One of + *n.* in *pl.* 作主语,谓动用单数

2) the cause of

eg: What was the cause of the accident? 事故的原因是什么?

The cause of the fire was a cigarette-end. 火灾的原因是一个烟头。

cause *v.*

cause sb. sth /

cause sth. / sb. to do.

eg: What caused his illness? 是什么引起了他的疾病?

I'm not causing you any real trouble, am I? 我没有给你添麻烦,是吗?

What caused him to change his mind? 是什么使他改变了主意?

5. Some will run the risk of killing themselves and their families rather than admit they don't know ...

1) run the risk of doing (= take the risk of / be at the risk of)

eg: He ran the risk of losing his life. 他冒着失去生命的危险。

He rescued the drowning child at the risk of his life.

他冒着生命危险去营救那个溺水的孩子。

2) rather than 而不是(后可能跟任何等同的成分,如跟不定式,则省略 to)

eg: He depends on you rather than on me. 他依赖于你而不是我。

I like tea rather than coffee. 我喜欢茶而不喜欢咖啡。

He was busy studying rather than writing the article this time last night.

昨天夜里这个时候他正忙于学习而不是忙于写文章。

He decided to stay at home rather than go to the cinema.

他决定呆在家里而不是去看电影。

3) go wrong 出毛病,坏了

go: *link verb*

eg: The food has gone bad. 食物已坏了。

He has gone blind. 他已瞎了。

It's going hot and I think summer is on the way.

天正在变热,我想夏天快要来临了。

6. ... **the golden rule about anything that works by electricity.**

1) the golden rule: very important rule or a rule of great importance.

golden *adj.* exceptionally valuable;

advantageous; fine

eg: golden rule / age / hours 金科玉律/黄金时代/黄金时间(幸福的时刻)

golden opportunity / touch 绝好的机会/重要的接触

2) ... , that works by sth.

work *vi.* (机器等)开动,运转

eg: This works by electricity. 这是由电驱动的。

My brain does not seem to be working well today. 我的脑筋今天好像不大灵活。

The lift / elevator is not working. 电梯不在运行。

to work by manual labour 人工运转

7. ... **don't pretend you know when you don't.**

pretend

pretend that *cl.*

pretend to do {pretend to be doing
pretend to have done

8. ... **medicine of any kind should be kept under lock and key.**

1) medicine of any kind = any kind of medicine

eg: this kind of magazine = a magazine of this kind

a new kind/brand of coke = coke of a new brand / kind

2) under lock and key

eg: under control 在控制下 under repair 在修理中

under guard 在看管下 under discussion 在讨论中

under the provisions of the law 在法律规定下

9. **Brightly coloured pills can be mistaken for sweets ...**

1) colour *vt.* give or supply colour to, dye

eg: She coloured her hair dark red. 她把头发染成了深红色。

Those pills are brightly coloured. 那些药片颜色鲜艳。

coloured: his coloured hair 他着色的头发

flesh-coloured 肉色的 cream-coloured 奶油色的

colourful: a colourful life 丰富多采的生活

a colourful historical period 多彩的历史时期

a colourful narrative 生动的描述

2) mistake ... for ... 把……错当作……

eg: People always mistake Mary for her sister.

Mary is always mistaken for her sister.

} 人们总是把玛丽错当成她的妹妹。

You may mistake an plane light for a star. 你或许把飞机的灯光当作一颗星。

by mistake (*n.*)

eg: I took your umbrella by mistake. 我错拿了你的伞。

She put salt in her cup of tea by mistake. 她把盐错放在她的茶杯里。

10. ... to avoid any mistakes about the quantity to be taken.

1) avoid sth. / doing sth. / being done 避免……, 回避……, 躲开……

eg: avoid danger / an accident 避免危险/一场事故

avoid falling / meeting sb. 避免跌倒/遇到某人

avoid being noticed. 避开别人注意

2) the quantity to be taken 要服的量

“to be taken” as *attr.* “to be taken”作定语

11. When there are elderly people ... , great care has to be taken in a number of ways.

1) elderly *adj.* near old age 年迈的

elder *adj.* (仅作定语) 年纪较长的

n. 年长者, 长辈

elder, eldest 表示兄弟姐妹或子女的长幼关系

eg: my elder brother 我哥哥

The elder sister is called Mary. 姐姐叫玛丽。

Should we always follow the advice of our elders?

我们应该老是接受长辈的意见吗?

The eldest son died in infancy. 大儿子夭折了。

cf: The oldest child now living was her third.

比较: 现在活着的最大的孩子是她老三。

2) take great care 留神, 当心

take care of sth. / sb. 照顾某物/某人

3) a number of 许多

a large / great number of + [C] *n.* 许多+可数名词

a large amount of + [U] *n.* 大量+不可数名词

a large quantity of / quantities of + [U] *n.* / [C] *n.* 大量+可数或不可数名词

a great deal of + [U] *n.* 大量+不可数名词

12. It's better to have a scrubbed floor than a highly polished surface.

1) It's better to do ... than ... (如跟不定式, 也可省 to) 做……比做……要好

eg: It's better to go there by plane than by ship. 坐飞机去那里比坐船去要好。

It's better to visit him yourself than (to) ask somebody else to go.

叫另一个人去看他不如你自己去拜访他。

2) a scrubbed floor 被擦洗得很干净的地板

a polished surface 被磨得很光滑的表面

p. p. as *attr.* eg: a burnt match, boiled water, a lost child, unguarded fire 过去分词作定语, 如: 一根燃烧过的火柴, 烧开过的水, 丢失的孩子, 无人看管的火堆

pre. p. as *attr.* eg: a burning match, boiling water, a sleeping baby 现在分词作定语, 如: 一根燃烧着的火柴, 沸腾的水, 睡着的孩子

3) highly *adv.* extremely, admiringly 高度地; 很, 非常

eg: a highly amusing film 一部非常有趣的电影
to think / to speak highly of a person 高度评价一个人

high *adv.* 高

He raised his hand high. 他把手举得很高

adj.

There is an aeroplane high in the sky. 在高空有一架飞机。

How high is Mount Tai? 泰山有多高?

cf.: tall 指人或某些高度特别突出(就宽高关系而言)的物体

cf.: a tall building / tower / man 比较: 一座高楼/塔/一个长得很高的人

13. Fire, of course, is always a risk.

risk *n.*

at the risk of sth., or at risk to sth. 冒着……之险

at risk: in a dangerous situation 在危险中

take / run the risk of doing sth. 冒着……之险

eg: He was determined to get there even at the risk of his life.

他决定即使有生命危险也要去那儿。

The disease is spreading, and all children under 5 are at risk.

这种疾病在蔓延, 凡五岁以下的儿童都有危险。

To succeed in business, one must be prepared to run risks.

一个人要想在事业上成功, 必须作好冒险的准备。

vt. risk sth. / doing 冒……之险

risk one's life / one's health / one's fortune

冒生命之险/冒失去健康之险/冒失去财产之险

We must risk getting caught in a storm. 我们必须冒着遭遇风暴之险。

risky *adj.* dangerous.

eg: a risky undertaking 一项多风险的事业

14. Safety may mean a little more time and trouble but it may save a lot of heartbreak in the home.

1) a little / much / +more+ *adj.* / *adv.* (in comparative degree) 比……稍微……/比……得多(比较级)

eg: a little / much $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{better} \\ \text{more interesting} \\ \text{harder} \end{array} \right.$

a little / much / some + more + [U] *n.* 稍微多一点……/变得多的……

eg: a little / much $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{more water} \\ \text{more time} \end{array} \right.$

some / many / a few + more + [C] *n.* in *pl.* 更多一些……/多得多的……/多几个……

eg: some / many / a few more students / rooms

2) save a lot of heartbreak 避免了许多令人心碎的事

save one's life from drowning 没有淹死

save money 节省钱

save one's eyes by reading under proper light 在合适的灯光下看书以保护视力

to come early in order to save waiting 避免等待,来得早一点

heartbreak *n.* 令人伤心的事

(*verbal ph.*) break one's heart → (*n.*) heartbreak (动词短语) 伤某人的心 → (名词) 伤心事

eg: bloodtest 验血 bookreview 书评 birth-control 控制出生率 haircut
理发 dress-design 服装设计

Unit Two

1. take leave

leave *n.*

1) a parting, departure, farewell 道别, 辞别

eg: He took his leave before the formal ceremonies began.

在正式礼仪开始前他就告辞了。

He took leave of them after dinner. 吃好饭, 他就离开了他们。

2) permission to be absent, as from work or military duty. 休假

eg: The firm offers a maternity leave (产假) as part of its benefit program.

公司给予产假, 以作为它的福利方案之一。

30 day's leave, have leave 30 天的假期, 休假

2. I really must be going now.

must 一定(要)必须, 得(= have to), 要(需要), 间或跟不定式进行式
mustn't 一定不要(译为“别”、“不要”、“可不能”等)

eg: She was nearly grown up and must soon be looking after herself.

她已经快长大成人, 不久就得自己管自己了。

You mustn't forget to bring your notebooks. 别忘了带笔记本。

We mustn't think only of ourselves. 我们不能只想自己。

We mustn't take the enemy lightly. 我们不能轻敌。

3. Wouldn't you like to stay for another cup of tea?

1) Wouldn't you like ... 否定疑问句语气更婉转

2) stay for the night / dinner / a cup of coffee / one more cup of tea

留下过夜/吃饭/喝咖啡/再喝一杯茶

4. What a shame!

shame: 羞耻, 遗憾, 惭愧

She was overcome with shame. 她难为情得不得了。

to be without shame 恬不知耻

to be lost to shame 厚颜无耻

His actions brought shame upon his parents. 他的行为给他父母带来了耻辱。

5. Today our knowledge of ... is far more advanced than that of the ancients.

1) far more advanced: much more advanced, far 修饰比较级, 加强语气

eg: The manners in China are far more different than those in the west.

中国的礼仪与西方的大不相同。

His experience is far more complicated than that of mine.

他的经历要比我的复杂得多。

2) advanced 过去分词作 *adj.*, 表示“先进的”,“高深的”。

eg: Some of our products have reached advanced world levels.

我们的一些产品已经达到了世界先进水平。

We must learn their advanced techniques. 我们要学习他们的先进技术。

They offered an advanced English course. 他们开了一门高级英语课。

3) the ancients = the ancient people

6. Now we know about vitamins ...

know about / of sb. / sth. 听说过,对某事/人有所知或闻

eg: I know about him but I don't know him. 我听说过他,但是我不认识他。

know 认识

be known to 为……所熟悉

be known for 因……而出名

7. There are on the market ... , things needed for normal health.

1) on the market: for sale

come / put on the market 出售,投放市场

eg: The factory makes the cheapest shirts on the market.

此工厂生产市场上最便宜的衬衫。

The house will probably come on the market next month.

这房子下个月可能在市场上出售。

2) make up for 弥补

eg: Tom's father tried to make up for the trouble Tom had made.

汤姆的父亲试图弥补汤姆所造成的麻烦。

Hard work can often make up for a lack of intelligence. 勤能补拙

We made up for lost time by taking a plane instead of a train.

我们乘飞机而不乘火车以挽回失去的时间。

3) lack of sth. 缺少……

(1) lack *n.* 常用作[U]*n.*, 有时前面可加不定冠词“a”

eg: I can't buy it because of my lack of money. 因缺少钱,我不能买它。

There has been a lack of water this summer. 今年夏天一直缺水。

for / by / from / through lack of sth. 由于缺乏……的缘故

eg: I've got dark rings under my eyes from lack of sleep. 因缺少睡眠,我眼圈发黑。

(2) lack *vt.*

to lack sth. = to be short of sth.

eg: What you lack is perseverance. 你缺少的就是毅力。

He lacks the courage to do it. 他缺少做这件事的勇气。

We were short of funds. 我们缺乏资金

We didn't buy anything because we were short of money.

因短缺钱,我们什么都买不成。

4) need

实义动词 need sth.

need to do / to be done / doing.

情态动词 need do

needn't do

[U] *n.*

eg: There is no need for / of hurrying. = There is no need to hurry. 没必要仓促。

There is a need of / for more English teachers. 需要更多的英语老师。

in need of / have need of

eg: He was not in need of money 他不需要钱。

He had need of five thousand francs. 他需要 5 千法郎。

I have no need of doctor. 我不需要医生。

A friend in need is a friend indeed. 患难朋友才是真正的朋友。

There is no need to do ... : It's not necessary to do ...

eg: There is no need to worry about me. 没必要为我担忧。

8. ... unless our doctor tells us ...

1) unless; if ... not 引导条件状语从句

eg: I shouldn't dream of going unless you wanted me to.

我不应该想着去,除非你要我去。

He will kill them unless we can prevent him.

如果我们不能阻止他,他会杀了他们。

2) supply sb. with sth. 给某人提供……

be supplied with sth.

9. Generally speaking, everything we eat does some good to our body, ...

1) generally speaking 一般而言

relatively speaking 相对而言

speaking of ... 提及……,

2) do good to good [U] *n.* 给……带来好处

do harm to 给……带来危害

do good / harm to sb; do sb. good / harm.

eg: Drink it down, and it'll do you good. 喝下它,它会对你有好处。

Doing physical exercise every day will do some / much good to our health.

每天进行体育锻炼会给我们健康带来好处。

Her holiday has done her good. 假期给她带来了好处。

3) neglect others. 忽略别人

neglect *vt.* 疏忽,玩忽

{	neglect sth.
	neglect to do
	neglect doing

eg: neglect one's duties 玩忽职守

Don't neglect to lock / locking the door when you leave. 当你走时,别忘了锁门。

Don't neglect to write / writing to your mother. 别忘了给你母亲写信。

[U] *n.* 疏忽, 没有人管的状态

eg: Neglect of his studies caused him to fail. 忽视学习导致他失败。

in a (terrible . . .) state of neglect

The garden was in a state of neglect. 花园处于无人管理状态。

10. We may be in trouble.

be in trouble 处于困境中, 有麻烦

get into trouble 遇到困难

make / cause trouble 制造麻烦

save / spare trouble 省事, 避免麻烦

eg: I'm in trouble again. 我又遇到麻烦了。

The boy got into trouble when he left home to live in London.

这孩子离家住在伦敦后遇到了麻烦。

She's always making trouble for her friends. 她老是给她的朋友添麻烦。

It'll save trouble if you pay this bill now. 如果你现在就付账, 就可免去麻烦。

11. The soybean can be cooked in many different ways.

in a different / strange / new way 用一个不同/奇怪/新的方法

in many different ways / in the same way 用许多不同的方法/用同样的方法

in a way 在某种意义上, 在一个方面

in the way 挡道

Unit Three

1. I hear an underground railway station is going to be built in your neighbourhood.

1) hear *vt.*

(1) 听说(多跟从句)

I hear you want a secretary. 我听说你需要一个秘书。

Mr. Smith had heard that they were leaving shortly for South Africa.

史密斯先生已经听说他们不久将去南非。

“hear”可用在插入语中,如

The neighbourhood is now, I hear, quite peaceful.

我听说附近一带现在相当平静安宁。

在上述两种用法中一般不能用进行时,间或可以用,表示“反复听说(到)”。

I have been hearing a lot of things about you since I've been back in this country.

自从我回国以来经常听到关于你的许多事。

(2) 听见,听到(多作 *vt.*)

A) 跟名词或代词

They both heard a knock at the side-door. 他们两人都听见了边门的敲门声。

As a friend of yours, I want to tell you what I hear.

作为你的朋友,我想把我所听到的告诉你。

B) 跟带不定式的复合结构

Oh, Robert, I didn't hear you come in. 哦,罗伯特,我没听见你进来。

It's so quiet you could hear a pin drop!

周围是如此的静,你甚至可以听到一根针掉到地上的声音!

“hear”可用于被动结构,这时不定式要带 to

She was heard to leave the house. 有人听见她离开家了。

C) 跟带现在分词的复合结构

She could hear the rain pattering against the windows.

她能听见雨点正拍打着窗户。

You could hear her singing as she ran upstairs.

你可以听见她跑上楼梯时正唱着歌。

“hear”可用于被动结构

Voices were heard calling for help. 有人正在喊救命。

* 在这种结构中现在分词多表示一个正在进行的动作,如

I heard the wind blowing. (“blowing”表示“风正在刮”)

而在前面带不定式的结构中,不定式表示的是一个完成的动作,如

I heard the door open. (“open”表示“已打开了”)