# 课标本

# 教材完全解读

# 王后雄学案

总策划:熊辉



# 高中英语 必修2

# 配外研版

丛书主编: 王后雄 本册主编: 欧时才



中国专年出版社

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世界由心开始

# X导航——用心著书, 用心育人

故事中的世界里有一对象征幸福的青鸟,每个人都在耗尽毕生的精力去努力寻找…… X导航—— 致力于收获每一位学生的笑脸:每一张洋溢着幸福与希冀的笑脸;每一张 写满骄傲与自豪的笑脸;每一张实现梦想后成功与满足的笑脸,这是我们的青鸟。 你的呢……



# 教材完全解读

#### 本书特点

基础教育新课标改革已如火如荼地展开,新课程教材助学助考的开发问题已成为人们关注的焦点。应广大读者的要求,我们特邀来自国家新课程改革试验区和国家级培训班的专家编写课标版《教材完全解读》丛书。该系列丛书能帮助学生掌握新的课程标准,让学生能够按照新课程理念和教材学习目标要求科学、高效地学习。该书以"透析全解、双栏对照、服务学生"为宗旨,助您走向成功。

该套丛书在整体设计上有两个突出的特点:一是双栏对照,对教材全解全析,在学科层次上力求讲深、讲透、讲出特色;另一个就是注重典型案例学习,突出鲜活、典型和示范的特点。

为了让您更充分地理解本书的特点,挑战学习的极限,请您在选购和使用本书时,先阅读本书的使用方法图示。

#### 背景知识导读

#### 双向双栏对照翻译

#### 新典用题双栏探密

左栏深度精讲语言知 识, 右栏新典型考右栏用 倒直接对应, 充分率度 角美感, 降低学习难 是 通 演 锋举一反三之功 效。

#### Unit 1

#### School life

#### 课标单元知识

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目		
重点词汇	attend vs. 出席,参加 earn vs. 获得;赚,捧得	former adj. 从前的, recently adv. 最近, a	
重点短语	on average 平均 for free 免費 prepare for 为作准备		
日常用语归纳	1. How about/What about? 4. I am sorry/not sure	Why don't you do?     3. It's a go     5. You're welcome.	od idea, but
语法	定语从句		

#### 高考命题趋向

1. recently"最近,近来"与完成时连用

2. pay attention to"注意"后接名词与动名词

#### 背景知识导读

#### Brief Account of Education in the UK

In the UK, education is free and compulsory (叉条約) for children up to the age of 16. Children usually attend the school nearest to their home. In some places there are residential (往宿釣) schools, but many children do not choose to attend this kind of school because they have to pay for it.

#### Section A Welcome to the unit & Reading

#### / 课文英汉对译

#### School life in the UK

Going to a British high school for one year was a very enjoyable and exciting experience for me. I was very happy with the school hours in Britain because school starts around 9 a. m. and ends about 3;30 p. m. This means I could get up an hour later than usual as schools in China begin before 8 a. m.

#### ▶ 2语言知识精讲

1. Do you know of any other differences between the lives of Chinese and British high school students? 你了解中國和英國中学生生活的其他区别吗?

know of

to have heard of about 听说过:了解

I know of him, but I can't really say that I know him. 我听说过他,可是我不能说我认识他。 I don't know Mr Smith, but I know of him. 我不认识支密斯先生,但我听说过他。 [辞异] know of know by know about

#### 英国中学生活印象

. 1

我在英国上了一年的中学。回想起来,那是一提令 我非常开心。非常兴奋的短历。我很喜欢英国中学的作 急时间,因为学校每天上午大约9点上课,下午3点半故 学。这意味着我每天可以比以往晚一个小时起来,因为 在中国学校學尽上年8点之前就开始上课了。

◆ [考題 1] (1) Jiu Zhsigou, its unique beautiful scenery, has attracted thousands of overseas tourists.

A. known for B. known to C. known as D. known at (2008 年湖北省重点中学联考)

[解析] 过去分词供后置定语。be known as 作 为……出る;be known for 因为……出る;be known to 声……而言;be known at 是借误搭配。 [答案] A

# 读者反馈表

您只要如实填写以下几项并寄给我们,将有可能成为最幸运的读者,丰厚的礼品等着您拿,数量有限(每学期50名)一定要快呀!(欢迎登陆"X导航"教育网www.xxts.com.cn)

		R	是"是"。 是"是"。2. "以"。	C C
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您对本书的意见可				

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# X导航最新教辅

# 高中同步专辑



打造教辅图书精品是"X导航教育研发中心"一贯的原则,经过十年的不懈努力,最新版"X导航丛书"在继承原有优点的基础上,以全新的教材内容、题型和装帧形式与广大读者见面,全面展示"X导航教育研发中心"最新科研成果。

新版"X导航丛书"内容更丰富,题型更新颖,讲解更详尽,方法更科学,装帧更精美……





# 教辅大师王后雄教授、特级教师科学超前的体例设置. 帮 您赢得学习起点, 成就人生夙愿。

题记

掌握考试题型变化趋势, 体现实践、综合、创新 能力。对考试能力题型设计进行科学的探索和最新的 预测。

...对每道题目标明能力层级,用A、B、C表示试题 的难度系数,它们依次代表基础题、中难题、难题。

双色凸现测试要点,方 便您查阅解题依据。与讲 例相互印证。当解题无措 时,建议寻找解题依据和

思路。 帮助您弥补课堂上 . 2 . 教材完全解读 高中英语 必修1 配译林牛津版 听课的疏漏。答案准 确, 讲解繁简适度、到 位、透彻。 ▶. 3 能力题型设计 **人**点击者点 作者自初題 -He is tall, strong and brave 作者自拟题 A. Do you like him B. How do you like him C. What is he like D. What does he like 单元知识与方法网络 教材课后习题解答 化,帮助您将本单元所 学教材内容系统化,形 Cl 1 School begins at around 9 a. m. and ends at about 3;30 1 For one year. 2. Mr Heywood. 3. A small table. 成对考点知识的二次提 炼与升华,全面提高学 单元知识梳理与能力整合 习效率。 二、词汇拓展 一、教材内课标外单词 assembly n. 集会;会议 最新5年高考名题诠解 汇集高考名题, 讲解 C. construction D. organization [答案] B 细致入微。教纲、考 Unit 1 知识与能力同步测控题 4 纲,双向例释;练习、 测试时间:90 分钟 满分:120 分 考试,讲解透彻;多 一、单项填空(本大题满分15分,每小题1分,从A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项) 学、精练,效果显著。 C. entertained D. cared to me when I was ill in hospital. 期中测试卷 测试时间:120 分钟 测试满分:150 分 What are the two speakers looking at?
 A. A shiny coin.
 B. A beautiful girl. 听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A,B,C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应 精心选编涵盖本章节 或阶段性知识和能力要 求的检测试题,梯度合 期末測试卷 理、层次分明,与同步考试接轨,利于您同步自我测评,查缺补漏。 测试时间:120 分钟 测试满分:150 分 第一部分:听力(共两节,清分30分) 第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分) A. A teacher. B. A journalist. 1. What is the woman? C. An editor. 答案与提示 2. C 根据答语,是在问他的长相,A 項中 like 为动词"喜欢" Unit 1 School life 2.0 依据各面,及任何地的下颌,在項下 IBC 7 切叫 母及 (①項中 IBC 7 切叫 母及 一个人的看法的。 3. D There is no point in doing sth. 分園定の整. 意为"做某事 无意义"。argue with sb. 与某人争论。 Section A 1. B know 表示"认识某人", 而 know of 则表示"听说过或谈 试题皆提供详细的解 题步骤和思路点拨,鼓励 一题多解。知其然, 且知 其所以然。帮助您养成良 好规范的答题习惯。

# X导航丛书系列最新教辅



伴随着新的课程标准问世及新版教材的推广,经过多年的锤炼与优化,数次的修订与改版,如今的"X导航"丛书系列以精益求精的质量、独具匠心的创意,已成为备受广大读者青睐的品牌图书。今天,我们已形成了高效、实用的同步练习与应试复习丛书体系,如果您能结合自身的实际情况配套使用,一定能取得立竿见影的效果。

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## 学法指津

外研版高中英语必修 2 共有七个模块,每个模块由 Introduction,Reading and vocabulary,Listening and Vocabulary,Listening and speaking,Writing,Function and everyday English,Grammar,Pronunciation,Cultural corner 和 Task 等十个部分组成,目的是在进一步发展学生综合语言运用能力的同时,着重提高学生用英语进行适当交流的能力;用英语获取信息、处理信息、分析和解决问题的能力;逐步培养学生用英语进行思维和表达的能力。本教材还遵循了"为用而学,在用中学,在学中用"的原则,为学生提供了探究式、发现式、任务式等多种学习方式的平台,那么我们如何利用好这些平台,学好这本教材呢?

良好的学习方法是成功的一半。要学好本教材可从以下几个方面入手:

一、制订学习计划。古人说:"凡事预则立,不预则废"。因为有了计划就不会打乱仗,就可以合理地安排时间、恰当分配精力。有了计划就有了学习目标。只有不断地朝着自己的学习目标努力,积极主动地学习,才能提高学习效率。

二、课前预习。英语作为一门语言学科,作好课前预习是很有必要的,它能取得高效率的学习成果。课前预习不仅可以培养自己的自学能力,还可以提高学习新课标的兴趣,从而掌握学习的主动权。课前预习可以发现疑难并引起思考,减少了听课的盲目性,提高了学习新课标的效果,掌握了学习的主动权。在预习时,要注意将重点放在字、词、句和篇章上。对一些重点的新单词应该查词典,注意它们的用法,遇上重要的句式、漂亮的句子也要在它们下面划上横线,该背的也应该背下来;同时,不妨借助一些较好的教学辅导书来帮助自己,这样会取得事半功倍的效果。

三、认真听讲,勤做笔记。课堂是教师实施素质教育的主要渠道。上课是学生理解和掌握基础知识的基本技能,并在此基础上发展成认知能力的关键环节。学生在课堂学习时精力要高度集中,尽量做到心到、眼到、耳到、手到、口到,要保持旺盛的精力,注意老师讲授的每一个细节,特别是重要单词、短语、句型和重点句子。要做好听课笔记,努力使自己的思想进程和老师的思想进程一致。笔记的内容要注意重点、难点、疑点,可用关键词和线索性语句,提纲挈领地记录。

四、练习。练习包括口语练习、听力练习、句型练习、书面练习等。课后进行适量的练习对提高英语成绩特别是笔试成绩很有帮助。

总之,英语学习的环节是一个认识的环节。这个环节包括三个基本层次,这就是输入、内化和运用。在输入的过程中,学生要有目的、有计划地学习和复习与新知识有关的内容,要学会质疑。在内化时,要抓住新旧知识的联系,掌握固定表达方法,要学会比较、对照,通过多听、多读、多练习和多模仿,把外在的知识内化为自己的新知识结构,为输出、运用做好铺垫。在运用的阶段,要用自己所学的知识进行交际,在实践中领悟学习方法,同时也反过来促进前两个层次的提高,从而形成一种良性循环最后达到提高学习成绩的目的。

## Module 1

## Our Body and Healthy Habits



类别	,	课程标准要求掌握的项目
重点单词	diet n. 饮食;日常食物 vi. 照医生的规定饮 rare adj. 稀少的;罕有的 unhealthy adj. 不健康的;有碍健康的 rarely adv. 稀少地;极少地 anxious adj. 焦虑的;不安的;渴望的 injure vt. 伤害 painful adj. 疼痛的 lifestyle n. 生活方式 eye vt. 注视;观看 breathe vi. 呼吸 prescription n. 处方	食 fit adj. 健康的;强健的 toothache n. 牙痛 wealthy adj. 富裕的;有钱的 proverb n. 谚语 captain n. 队长 injury n. 伤害;损伤;受伤处 normal adj. 正常的;一般的 head vi. 朝方向前进 overweight adj. (人) 太胖的;超重的 pneumonia n. 肺炎 symptom n. 症状
重点短语	1. putinto 将投入 3. begin with 以开始 5. head towards 朝前进,走去 7. because of 因为 9. become ill 生病	4. be connected with 与有联系
<b>句型及日常</b> 交际用语	see sb. doing Take more exercise and you will I am crazy about football! That couldn't be better!	Make sure While doing sth I have sweet tooth.
语法	1. Nouns used as verbs(名词转化为动词) 2. will/be going to(将来时态)	



1. 名词的数和所有格; 2. 动词 take, keep 和 make 的用法; 3. as, while 与 when 的用法及区别; 4. 倍数的表达形式; 5. because, since, as 与 for 的用法及区别; 6. 现在分词作状语。



#### Diet

A healthy diet; In recent years, people in the US and UK have become more concerned about the food they eat and the effect it has on their health. People are worried about additives(添加剂) in food, and many people have reduced the amount of salt, fat and sugar that they eat in order to lose weight, lower their cholesterol(胆固醇), and reduce their risk of getting heart disease.

Many people, especially women regularly go on a diet because they think they will look more attractive if they're thinner. They pay companies such as Weight Watchers to help them develop their own diet programmes and to give them support while they're losing weight. Most women's magazines include diet plans and every year new books are published that contain the latest diets.

## Section I Introduction & Vocabulary and Reading

## / 课文英汉对译

#### Zhou Kai(1)

When Zhou Kai's mother saw him heading towards the front door without a jacket on, she eyed him anxiously.

"Zhou Kai, where are you going?" she asked.

"To the park. I'm going to play football," said Zhou Kai.

"But it's raining! You'll catch a bad cold," said his mother.

"No,I won't. I'll be fine," said Zhou Kai, as he opened the door.

"Zhou Kai, you'll get ill. You know you will. You can at least go and get your jacket."

"OK, OK. "Zhou Kai went and did as he was told.

#### Zhou Kai(2)

My mother has always made sure we eat very healthily, and fresh fruit and vegetables are a very important part of our diet. We live near the sea and we have fish about four times a week. We don't eat much fat or sugar. A lot of my school friends eat sweets every day but I'm lucky because I don't have a sweet tooth—I'd rather eat a nice piece of fruit. And I'm not too heavy, so I never have to diet, or anything like that.

I'm quite healthy. I very rarely get colds, although, unusually for me, I had a bad cold and a bit of a fever last week. But that's because I was stupid enough to play football in the rain. I don't often get things like flu either. Last winter almost all my classmates got flu—but I didn't. I think I don't get these things because I take a lot of exercise and am very fit. Two years ago I broke my arm playing football. The injury was quite painful and I couldn't move my arm for a month—I hated that.

So as you can see from what I've said, I'm a normal kind of person. But there's one thing I really love—I'm crazy about football. I'm captain of the class team at school and I'm also a member of the Senior High team. Because of this, I make sure that I have a good diet, and as I've said, this isn't a problem because my mother feeds us so well.

#### 周凯(1)

周凯的妈妈看到周凯没有穿夹克就朝前门走去。 她焦虑地盯着他问:"周凯,你要去哪里?"

"我要去公园踢足球。"周凯回答道。

"可是下雨了,你会感冒的。"他妈妈说。

"没事, 我不会感冒的。"他一边说着一边打开了门。

"周凯,到时你就知道你一定会生病的。至少,你应 该把夹克穿上吧。"

"好吧,好吧。"周凯照妈妈的话把夹克穿上后出去了。

#### 周凯(2)

我的妈妈总是确保我们健康的饮食。新鲜的水果和蔬菜是我们家饮食的重要一环。我们住在离海不远的地方,所以一周可以吃四次鱼。我们不常吃过多的油脂和糖类。我学校里的很多朋友每天都吃甜食,不过我很幸运,因为我不是个贪吃甜食的人。我宁愿吃上一片美味的水果。我不胖,所以不需要减肥什么的。

我很健康并且很少感冒,尽管上个星期我得了一场重感冒,还有点发烧,但这对我来说是极其少见的。我真傻,居然会在大雨天踢足球。我也很少患流行性感冒一类的疾病。去年冬天,班上几乎所有的同学都患了流行性感冒,但我却没有。我想,之所以我没得这样的疾病是因为我常锻炼,身体很好。两年前,有一次我踢足球时胳膊骨折了,十分疼,我一个月都没有动胳膊。我讨厌那次经历。

从我所说的你一定知道我是一个普通的人。但是有一样东西令我着迷——足球。我是班里足球队的队长,还是高中足球队的队员。正因为这样,我要确保自己有健康的饮食。正如我说的那样,我的妈妈把我们"喂"得很健康,所以,这根本不是问题。

## 2语言知识精讲

#### 1. Which of them are connected with illness? 它们哪些与疾病有联系?

(1)此句中的 be connected with 表示"与……有联系", 用来说明某人和某件事情有联系、有关系或有血亲或姻亲关系。类似的短语有 sb. have sth. to do with...。

The naughty boy was not connected with the matter.

这个淘气的男孩与这事无关。

Most European royal families are connected (with each other). 欧洲大部分的皇室都有姻亲或血亲关系。

A 1	老题	17	(1) She	the factory.
<92 I	TEN.	1 1	1 1 / 2110	LINC TACTOLY.

A. didn't connect with

B, is connect with

C. is connected for

D. is connected with

[解析] be connected with 与……有联系, connected 是形容词, connect 是及物动词, 因此应选择 D 项。

#### 「答案] D

(2) Please connect me \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing University.

A. with

B. to

C. by

D. on

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(2) connect 还可以指"连接,结合,接通电话等"。

This road connects London and Edinburgh.

这条路连接着伦敦与爱丁堡。

I was again connected to the wrong person. 我的电话又接错了。

2. I take at least two hours' exercise a week.

一周我至少进行两小时的锻炼。

take exercise 表示"参加体育般增

-How much time do you spend in taking exercise every day? 你每天花多少时间参加体育锻炼?

-About two hours. 大约两个小时。

#### [短语链接]

take along 随身携带

take away 拿走

take back 带回

take off 脱下,起飞

take place 发生

take care 留心

take an interest in 对 ······感兴趣

take it easy 别紧张

take one's time 别着急,慢慢来

take a seat 就座

take a new look 呈现新面貌

take office 就职

take care of 照料

take notes 做笔记

take part in 参加

take pride in 以……而自豪

take the place of 代替

take one's turn 轮流

take a photo 照相

take a bus 乘公共汽车

take notice of 注意

take cold 感冒

take medicine 吃药

take one's temperature 量体温

take a cup of coffee 喝杯咖啡

3. I rarely get toothache. 我很少牙痛。

rarely adv. 稀少地;极少地,是否定词。

She is old and rarely goes out. 她年纪大了,很少外出。 He rarely comes here any more. 现在他难得来这儿。 Big Ben has rarely gone wrong. 大本钟很少出差错。 Peter is rarely late. 彼得极少迟到。

[相关链接]常见的否定词: hardly, scarcely, seldom, never 等。

My legs were so weak that I could hardly stand. 我的腿软得简直不能站立。

I could scarcely recognize him. 我简直认不出他来了。 The children are seldom ill. 这些孩子很少生病。

I have never been there. 我从未到过那里。

当这些否定词置于句首时,句子常用倒装语序 Never in my life have I heard or seen such a thing. 我从未听说过或见过这样的东西。

Hardly had he arrived when she started complaining. 他刚一到,她就开始抱怨起来。

4. I eat fish once a week or more.

#### 我一个星期至少吃一次鱼。

once adv. 一次, 一回 conj. 一……就, 一旦, 一经

The old couple have been married for 40 years and never once have they quarreled with each other. 这对老夫妇结婚四 十多年,从来也没有吵过一次架。

The research is so designed that once begun, nothing can be done to change it. 这项研究设计如此,一旦已经开始,就 没法改变了。

[解析] connect... j ..... 连在一起; connect... with...与……有关系,与……连接起来,选项 C、D 属搭配错误, 综合题意,应当选B。

#### [答案] B

◈ [考题 2] (1) Generally speaking, \_\_\_\_\_ according to the directions, the drug has no side effect.

A. when taking

B. when taken

C. when to take

D. when to be taken

(2008年南京)

[解析] when 与过去分词连用作时间状语, the drug 是 take 的宾语,因此用过去分词形式。

#### [答案] B

(2) Some passengers complain that it usually \_\_\_\_\_ so long to fill in travel insurance documents.

A. costs

B. takes

C. spends

D. spares

(2008年武汉)

[解析] it takes sb. some time to do sth. 是基本句型,意为 "做某事花某人多长时间"。如:It took us quite a long time to get here. (我们花了很长时间才到这儿。)

#### [答案] B

◈ [考题3] (1)—Did Linda see the traffic accident?

—No. No sooner \_\_\_\_\_ than it happened.

A. had she gone

B. she had gone

C. has she gone

D. she has gone

(2006年天津)

[解析] 考查由否定词引导的句子倒装。句中的 no sooner...than...表示"一……就……",由于否定词在句首,所以 用部分倒装。故选 A。此时构成倒装的是从句部分, 句子的主句 不倒装。从句动作发生在主句动作前,故用过去完成时。

#### [答案] A

(2)—It is burning hot today, isn't it? yesterday.

—Yes. A. So was it

B. So it was

C. So it is

D. So is it

(2006年福建)

[解析] 考查 so 的用法。当 so, neither 等引导的句子表示 前面的情况也适合于另一人或物时, 句子用部分倒装。句 意:——今天天气太热了,是吗?——是的,昨天也这样。

#### [答案] A

◈ [考题 4] \_\_\_\_ environmental damage is done, it takes many years for the ecosystem(生态系统)to recover.

A. Even if

B. If only

C. While

D. Once

(2006年江苏)

[解析] 考查连词的用法。句意:一旦造成环境破坏,需要 很多年的时间才能恢复生态系统。A 项意为"即使";B 项意为 "但愿,只要……就好了";C项意为"在……期间,而……",都与 题意不符。

#### [答案] D

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#### [短语链接]

at once 立刻,马上,同时,一起 once more/again 再一次 once in a while 偶尔,间或 once upon a time 从前,很久以前

5. Not many people are fit enough to do this. 并不是很多人能健康到做这样的运动。

fit

(1) adj. 合适的;健康的;强健的

Your car isn't fit to be on the road.

你的车子不适合上路。

The children seem to think I'm only fit for cooking and washing. 孩子们似乎认为我只配做饭和洗衣服。

[注意] 而作形容词,表示"适合的"时,可用于句型 he fit

I should say that he isn't fit to do anything of this kind.

我应该说他不适合做这种工作。

(2) v. 适合;合身;安装;相称

I tried the dress on but it didn't fit (me).

我试穿了那件连衣裙,但不合身。

[注意] 而作动词,意为"适合"时,既可作不及物动词, 可作及物动词;宾语可以是人,也可以是物

- 6. Early to bed, early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. 早睡早起使人健康、富有并且聪明。
  - (1) rise
  - ① vi. (rose, risen, rising)(太阳、月亮)升起;出现;升高;起床

The sun rose at seven o'clock. 太阳七点钟升起。

Prices have risen steadily during the past decade.

过去十年间物价一直在上涨。

The flood has risen two feet. 洪水上涨了两英尺。

His voice rose in excitement. 他激动得声音提高了。

②n. 兴起;上升;出现;上涨;增加;苏醒;复活

The rise in the house rent has added to our difficulties.

房租涨价增加了我们的困难。

[常用搭配] give rise to 引起,导致,为……的原因; rise above 克服,不受……的影响; rise to 能够处理,能够应付。

The decrease in the number of bicycles and cars might give rise to another new set of problems.

自行车和小汽车数量减少也许会引起一些新的问题。

「辨析」 raise 与 rise

两者都有自低处向上举起或升起之意,但其含义和使用情况有所不同。raise 为及物动词,强调抬高动作的姿势;rise 为不及物动词,表示主语由低而高的变化过程。

(2) 句中动词短语"make+宾语+宾语补足语"意为"使……成为……"。

We made him our monitor. 我们让他做我们的班长。(名词 作家补)

I'm sure we can make our country more beautiful in the future. 我相信我们能在将来把我们的国家建设得更美丽。(形容作定卦)

He made his children wash their hands before eating.

A. doesn t	III	D. HOU III TOF
C. don't fi	t	D. are unfit
[解析]	fit 作及物动词时相当	行于 be fit for。从题意可
		语 shoes 是复数,谓语助
动词应为 do,		
[答案]		
	w about eight o'clock ou	itside the cinema?
	me fine.	•
A. fits		B. meets
C. satisfies		D. suits
G. Satisfica	,	( NMET 2004)
「备忍太后]	most 与 satisfy 作"注	合,满意"之意讲时,宾语
		(尺寸)、形状等"吻合,适
	合乎需要、口味、条件等 D	F o
[答案]		. 1
		et home before dark, but it
	as planned.	
A. make o	ut ·	B. turn out
C. go on		D. come up
		(2006年浙江)
		黑之前回家的,但结果并
	的那样 turn out 结果	是; make out 理解,辨认
出;go on 继续	,发生;come up 走近,>	流行,被提出。
[答案]	В	
(2) The id	lea puzzled me so muc	h that I stopped for a few
seconds to try t	0	
A. make it	out	B. make it off
C. make it	up	D. make it over
		(2005年北京春季)
[解析]	本题考查动词短语辨	析o make out 理解, 弄明
		h; make over 改变。根据
语境应选 make		
[答案]		40
(3) Last y	ear the advertising rate	by 20 percent.
A. raised		B. aroused
C. arose		D. rose
「解析]	句意:去年卢告胶费」	
[答案]		* WF 1 =0 %0 3
		e distance, but I couldn't
	color it was.	e distance, but I couldn't
A. make o		B. look to
C. look ou		
G. 100K 0U	ı	D. take in
[ <del>47</del> 4 = 1	A 主	(2007年武汉)
[解析]	P思: 我只能看到远处	少有一辆汽车。可是分辨 11.11 四知" 放入石车
		认出,理解",符合句意。
DOK TO IF D 7	19. 1 19 11 1 1 100k out 2	カルン 程 の take in か か

理解,欺骗,均不符合句意。

A. doesn't have sense

(5) What the speaker said at the meeting

B. doesn't make sense

[答案] A

⑤ 「考题 5] (1) The shoes he bought for me \_

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他要孩子们在吃东西前洗手。(动词作宾补)

She spoke loud in order to make herself heard.

她大声说话是为了让别人听到。(分词作宾补)

[注意] make sh. do 的被动形式为 sb. be made to do.

The boss made him work all day long.

被动形式为 He was made to work all day long.

make 复合结构的常见形式:

make + 宾语 + n. /pron.

make+宾语+adj.

make+宾语+动词原形

make+宾语+v.-ed

make + 宾语 + 介词短语

7. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

苹果一天吃一个,医生不求药不吃。

句中动词短语 keep... away (from...) 意为是"使……远离,使……不靠近"。

Children should be kept away from the river.

不可让孩子们靠近河边。

Keep away from the man or you'll regret it.

离那人远点,否则你会后悔的。

The lookers-on have to keep away. 旁观者不得靠近。

#### [短语链接]

keep off(使)让开;(使)不接近

keep on(使)继续下去

keep out(of)(使)留在外面;(使)不进入

keep up(使)继续下去;(使)不落后;(使)保持良好状态

keep in touch with 与 ..... 保持联系

keep fit 保持健康

另外,动词 keep 后还可以接复合宾语,即 keep + 宾语 + 形容词、副词、现在分词、过去分词、介词短语或者名词作宾补的结构

#### 8. Why is Zhou Kai's mother anxious?

#### 周凯的母亲为什么焦虑?

anxious adj. 焦虑的;不安的;渴望的

(1) be anxious about 意为"为……担心,为……着急"、相当于 be worried about,后接表示人或事物的名词。

The students are getting anxious about the results of their examination. 学生们都在为他们的考试结果担心。

There is no need to be anxious about his health.

没有必要担心他的健康。

(2) be anxious for 意为"渴望得到"或"渴望知道",相当于 be eager for,后接具体名词或抽象名词。

We were anxious for the news of your safe arrival.

我们渴望知道你安全到达的消息。

C. doesn't make meaning

D. doesn't mean

[解析] make sense 意为"有意义,有道理",相当于nave meaning 或 be meaningful"

#### [答案] B

◈ [考题7] (1) Friendship is like money; easier made than

A. kept

B. to be kept

C. keeping

D. being kept

D. being kept

(2005年上海)

[解析] 句意:友谊犹如金钱,易得难存。本题考查词的形式在句子中的对应关系。在英语谚语中,常用单词的相同形式进行表达,made 和 kept 是过去分词,表示被动。

#### [答案] A

(2) I would appreciate it a secret.

A. your keeping

B. you to keep

C. that you keep

D. that you will keep

[解析] 句意:要是你能保守秘密,我将十分感激 appreciate sth./doing sth.感激某事。

#### [答案] A

(3) Without proper lessons, you could \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of bad habits when playing the piano.

A. keep up

B. pick up

C. draw up

D. catch up

[解析] 句意: 不经过适当的课程学习, 弹钢琴时许多坏习惯会继续下去 keep up(使)继续, 保持(状态); piek up 获得, 学会,(让) 搭乘; draw up 起草,(使) 停止; eatch up 与with 搭配, 意为"計上"

#### [答案] A

◈ [考题 8] (1) Tom likes football, he is \_\_\_\_\_ the football club.

A. anxious about

B. eager to join

C. anxiously to join

D. eager to joining

[解析] 句意:汤姆喜欢足球,他想加入这家足球俱乐部。因此用 be eager to do表示"渴望做某事"。

#### [答案] B

(2) My mother always gets a bit \_\_\_\_\_ if we don't arrive when we say we will.

A. anxious

B. ashamed

C. weak

D. patient

(2005年浙江)

[解析] 句意:如果我们该到的时候还没到,母亲总是有点着急 B 项意为"羞愧的",C 项意为"虚弱的",D 项意为"耐心的",均与语境不符。

#### [答案] A

(3) The doctors \_\_\_\_ his health.

A. are eager about

B. are eager for

C. anxious about

D. are anxious about

[解析] 句意: 医生为他的健康担心。本题考查 anxious 的用法, be anxious about 意为"为……担心"。

[答案] D

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