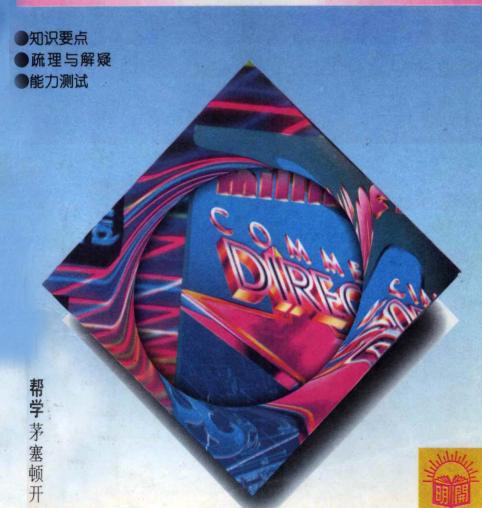
英语

统编教材

高中二年级

中学各科同步帮教帮学丛书



《中学各科同步帮教帮学》丛书

英语

(高中二年级)

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常文启 主编

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前 言

教学,包括教师的教和学生的学两个方面。教学,是教与学的辩证统一,二者是相辅相成,互为依存的。但二者又不能混淆,教不能代替学,学更不能代替教,教学过程,是学生由不知到知、由知少到知多的矛盾转化过程。为加速这一转化过程,增强单位时间内的学习效益,培养同学更有效地积累知识,发展智力,以达到变知识为能力的目的,同时,也为教师更好地教,我们特组织编写了这套《中学各科同步帮教帮学》丛书。

本从书有以下特点:

- (1) 以国家教委颁布的各科教学大纲为依据,兼顾国家 教委审定的各种相关教材的特点。
- (2) 以基础知识为主体,配合课堂教学,与教学进度同步;既源于教材,又拓宽课堂,提高同学知识正迁移的能力。 这是编写本丛书的出发点和归宿。
- (3) 各学科每学年一本,以教材内容先后为序,按单元 (章)编写。每单元包括以下三部分内容:
 - ①知识要点

扼要地指出本单元的"知识点",明确重点、难点和考点。

②疏理与解疑

以设疑或典型试题引入,分析重点,剖析难点,释解疑点;给方法,讲思路,让同学明确知识所属,清楚问题所在。

要着力解决的是:同学听完课可能还不太明白的那部分内容。

③能力测试

设计精当的检测题,参照各地中考、全国高考题路,力求做到题型全,题型新,试题覆盖面广,以期达到举一反三,触类旁通的目的,从而加强对知识的理解、掌握和运用。

试题分为 A、B 两组。A 组,紧扣课本的基础知识,侧重于"双基"的检查。B 组,源于并宽于课本,着重检查灵活运用知识的能力,以满足同学求新寻异的学习心态,开发智能,激发深层次的求知欲望。

每册书后均有二套综合练习题 (第一套侧重第一学期的 内容,第二套兼顾全学年的内容)。所有测试题的参考答案与 提示一并附于书后。

本丛书由北京二中,北京八中,北京一六一中,北京回 民学校,北京一〇九中,北京育才学校,北京日坛中学等市、 区重点学校和北京朝阳区教科所的特级高级教师编写。

由于时间仓促, 缺点、错误在所难免, 恳请广大读者批评指正。

編 者 1994年6月于北京

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The First Term

Lesson One

Portrait of a Teacher

一 知识要点

- 1. 单词与词组
- (1)look through (examine carefully; give a rapid look over sth.)
- (2) let out a cry of surprise (cry out in surprise)
- (3) complete (finish)
- (4) give up (stop doing or having)
- (5) an hour's ride (a journey which takes an hour by car)
- (6) say hello to (give one's regards to)
- (7) recognize (know, be able to identify again sb or sth that one has seen, heard, etc., before)
- (8) of course (naturally; certainly)
- (9) permit (allow)
- (10) murmur (speak or say in a quiet voice)
- (11) force sb. to do (make sb. do)
- (12) because of (on account of)
- (13) take place (happen)
- (14) during the course of (in the course of; during)

- (15) incident (event, esp. one of less importance than others)
- (16) living (alive)
- (17) feverish (having or showing a slight fever)
- 2. 重点句型
- (1) The night before last, just before dinner, while my father was looking through the evening paper, he suddenly let out a cry of surprise.
- (2) Everyone in the town knew him so we had no trouble in finding his house.
 - 3. Mr. Crossett patted him affectionately on the head....

二 疏理与解疑

- 1. Words and Expressions
- (1) Please look _____ your papers before you hand them in.
 - A. for B. after C. at D. through 答案: D. 交卷前请你要仔细检查一下。

因为 look for (寻找), look after (照看), look at (看), look through (仔细检查, 浏览)

与 look 搭配的词组还有:

look about/around/round (四下环顾; 四处寻找), look back (回顾; 回头), look down (向下看; 俯视), look down on/upon (看不起; 轻视), look into (向……里面看去, 窥视; 调查, 观察), look on (观看, 旁观), look on as (把……看作), look out (朝外看; 留神, 提防), look over (从……上面看过去; 察看; 检查), look like (看起来象), look up (向上看;

查寻; 拜访), look forward to (期待, 盼望)

(2) It was Jack himself who ____ the secret.

A. let go B. let out C. let in D. let down 答案: B. 把这个秘密泄露出去的正是杰克本人。

因为 let go (放开;发射), let out (泄露), let in (让……进来), let down (放下;放低),所以答案应是 B。

let out 除了做"泄露"解外,还有"放出、发出、放宽或放大(衣服等)、出租、解雇、让……加速前进、放学/结束/散场等意思。例如:

- ①She let out the cow after milking 她挤过牛奶后,就把母牛放了出去。
- 2The women let out a shriek.

这女人尖叫了一声。

3She let the dress out several centimetres.

她把女衫放宽了几厘米。

- 4 Boats are let out in the park for one yuan per hour.
- 公园里出租小船,每小时一元。
- The mineowner let out all the miners above 50.
- 矿主解雇了所有年逾五十的矿工。
- 6He turned into an expressway and let the car out.

他把车子转入高速公路,然后加速前进。

- Our shool lets out at four o'clock every day.
- 我们学校每天四点钟放学。

戏院散场后,街上顿时挤满了人。

- (3) If a writer finishes writing a book, we may say that he ____ a book; if a reader finishes reading a book we could only say that he ____ a book.
 - A. completes...finishes
 - B. completes or finishes...finishes
 - C. finishes...completes
 - D. completes ... completes

答案: B。如果作者 "写完一本书", 我们可以说 complete (或 finish) a look. 如果读者 "读完一本书", 我们只能说 finish a book.

因为 complete 和 finish 虽然均可作"完成"解,但在意义和用法上有所不同。complete 通常指把未完成的东西或事情做完,补足其缺少部分,使其完整或完善;有"使······由不完整变得完整起来"的含义。而 finish 通常指把一件事做完,结束。例如:

- ①Complete the following sentences with the verbs given. 用所给的动词完成下列句子。
- ②If you can't finish the book in time, you must come to renew it.

如果你不能及时看完这本书的话,你必须来续借。

另外, complete 是较正式的用语,用作动词时,只用作及物动词;而 finish 是一般用语,用作动词时,既可作及物动词又可作不及物动词。complete 和 finish 都用作及物动词时,前者常跟名词或代词宾语。例如:

①I need only one volume to complete my set of Dickens. 我只差一卷书就可以有全套狄更斯作品了。(该句不可用

finish)

- ②The building will soon be completed/finished. 那栋楼房不久就会竣工。
- 3 They had finished getting in the rice when we got there.

当我们到达那里时,他们已收割完水稻了。(该句不可用 complete)

- (4) The doctor advised Mr. Smith smoking.
 - A. giving up B. to give up
 - C. giving in D. to give in

答案:B。医生建议史密斯先生戒烟。

因为 give up 的含义为 stop doing or having (停止); 而 give in 的含义为 surrender/yield/stop fighting or arguing (投降/屈服/让步), 所以应选动词短语 "give up"。又因为"建议某人做某事"应译为 advise sb. to do sth, 所以该题答案应选B。另外, 尽管"建议某人做某事"还可用"advise+形容词性物主代词十动名词"结构表示,但该结构中的形容词性物主代词不可用宾格形式的人称代词代替。例如:

He advised the two parties to give up fighting. (=He advised the two parties against fighting. =He advised the two parties not to fight. =He advised the two parties' giving up fighting. =He advised that the two parties (should) give up fighting.)

他建议双方停止战斗。

- (5) Say _____ to your parents for me when you see them.
- A. yes B. good-bye C. OK D. hello

答案: D. 当你见到你父母时, 请代我向他们问好。因为 say yes to = say OK to (a plan, etc.) 同意或赞同(一项计划等), say good-bye to (sb) 向(某人)告别, say hello to (sb) 向(某人)问好, 所以答案应是 D.

与 say 搭配的词组还有:

say sorry to sb. (=apologize to sb) 向某人道歉, say no to a plan 否定或拒绝一项计划。

(6) Tom had changed so much that I could hardly _____him at first sight last Sunday.

A. recognize B. find C. know D. see

答案: A。汤姆变化如此之大,以致于上周日我刚见到他时几乎都认不出来了。

recognize 是认出,find 是找到,发现,know 是认识,see 是看见。根据句意得知,说话的人以前肯定见过汤姆,过了一些时间后由于汤姆比以前有较大变化,说话人对汤姆几乎认不出来了。recognize 就有此含义,所以应选 A。另外,recognize 一make out。例如,Can you recognize Tom's handwriting? 一 Can you make out Tom's handwriting? 你能辨认出汤姆的字迹吗?

- (7) Is the sun bigger than the earth? _____.
 - A. Certainly B. Of course
 - C. Here it is D. Yes it is

答案: B。太阳比地球大吗?太阳当然比地球大了。

因为 certainly (当然,可以)一般只用于主观情况, of course (当然,可以)既可用于主观情况,也可以用于客观情况, Here it is. (给你。) (yes (是的) 后面应先加逗号,再跟 it is。) 再请比较 certainly 和 of course。例如:

- ①May I use your bike? Certainly/Of course, here you are. 我可以用一下你的自行车吗? 当然可以。
- ②Does the earth go around the sun? Of course it does. 地球绕着太阳转吗? 地球当然绕着太阳转了。
- (8) If you have no pass, you won't be _ in.

A. allowed

B. permitted

C. let

D. permited

答案: A。你如果没有通行证,就不许你进去。

因为 let (让) 一般不用于被动语态, permit (允许) 的过去分词形式应为 permitted, 虽然 allow 和 permit 词义相同, 但他们的用法不尽相同。与副词连用时只能用 allow, 不用 permit。所以, 正确答案应为 A。不过, 当宾语为动名词或为含有动词不定式作补语的复合宾语时, allow 和 permit 可互换使用, allow 在非正式英语中较为多见, permit 稍微正式一些。例如:

(1) We don't allow/permit students to smoke in the class-room.

我们不允许学生在教室里吸烟。

2 We don't allow/permit dancing in the office.

我们不允许在办公室里跳舞。

(9) Yang Zhirong ____ the chieftain to surrender.

A. made B. had C. let D. forced

答案:D。杨志荣迫使匪首投降。

因为 make (使, 迫使), have (使) 和 let (使) 不可跟带 to 的动词不定式作宾补。另外 force sb to do sth=force sb. into doing sth, 所以, The PLA men forced the enemy to surrender.

=The PLA men forced the enemy into surrendering. force 的 宾语除了表示人的名词或人称代词外,还可以是其他的普通名 词,翻译要随机应变,不可拘泥。如: to force (open) a door "把门硬推开或砸开", to force a smile 苦笑; 不笑强笑, to force a (或 one's) way in/out "强行闯入/挤出", force one's idea upon others "把某人的想法强加干人"。

- (10) the bad weather, few trees bore fruit last year.
 - A. Because B. Because of
 - C. Since D. As

答案: B。由于恶劣的天气,去年几乎没有几棵树结果。

因为句中的"the bad weather"是一个名词短语,它前面不 能用表示原因的连词 because, since 或 as 引导来表示原因。只 能用复合介词中 because of。

- (11) If anything to the machine, we'll let you know.
 - A. takes place
- B. happens
- C. will take place D. will happen

答案: B。如果机器出了毛病,我们将通知你们。从语法角 度考虑,条件状语从句谓语表将来时要用一般时态表示。因此, 答案 C 和 D 不可取。从 take place 和 happen 之间含义的差别 考虑, take place (发生) 多指事物发生是按意图或策划进行的, 而不是偶然出现,而 happen (发生) 多指事物的偶然发生,机 器出了毛病往往是偶然的, 所以答案应选 B。例如:

1) No matter what happens in the future, we'll do as the Party asks us to do.

无论将来发生什么事,我们都将按照党的要求去做。

(2) The May 4th Movement took place in 1919.

五四运动发生于一九四九年。

另外, happen 可后接不定式, 当"碰巧做……"解, take place 则不能: 但 take place 还具有引伸含义, 当"进行或举 行"解。例如:

- (1) I happened to meet Tom on my way home from work. 在我下班回家的路上我(碰巧)遇到汤姆。
- 2) When and where will the sports meet take place? 运动会什么时候举行,在哪里举行?
- (12) I made a lot of new friends _____ the five-day meeting.

 - A. in course of B. by course of
 - C. in the course of D. on

答案: C。在五天的会议期间, 我结识了许多新朋友。

因为 in the course of (=during the course of) 的意思是 "在……期间",所以应选 C。in course of (=under) 的意思为 "正在……中", 其后多接表示动作的名词, 一般用作 be 动词的 表语或名词的后置定语,表示正在进行的意义。例如:

1) The question is in course of discussion. (= The question is under discussion.)

这个问题正在讨论之中。

2The patient in course of treatment is Tom's father. (= The patient under treatment is tom's father.)

正在治疗中的那个病人是汤姆的父亲。

by course of 的意思是 "照······的常例"。on 的意思是: "在······

上",与 the meeting 不搭配。

- (13) The July 7th ____ happened in 1937.
 - A. Incident B. Accient
 - C. Business D. Matter

答案, A。七七 (芦沟桥) 事变发生于 1937 年。

虽然 incident, accident, business 和 matter 均可作 "事情"讲,但含义不同。incident 通常指事件,事变、(小说或剧本中的) 小插曲; accident 通常指意外事件事偶发事件,例如: The old men was killed in a traffic accident last year. 去年那位老人在交通事故中丧生。business 通常指商业方面的事务; matter 系一般用语,意思是事情、问题等。

- (14) It is said that he is the best _____ writer in England.
- A. living B. alive C. lively D. lives 答案: A。据说他是英国在世的最好的作家。

因为该句缺少的是定语,而 lives (居住) 只能做谓语,所以不对。虽然 alive (活着的)和 lively (活泼的)都可以做定语。但因 alive 做定语要放在它所修饰的名词之后; lively 要在该句中做定语,必须用最高级形式,同时它前面要加连词 and。所以只能选 A。

另外, living 和 alive 作 "活的"解,为同义词,二者的反义词均为 dead。二者有时可互换使用,有时则不能。

①做表语时二者可互换。例如:

My first teacher, Mr. Crossett, is still living/alive. 我的启蒙老师克罗塞先生仍健在。

②做定语时,二者可互换,但位置不同。例如:

The living people (= The people alive) shouldn't forget those heroes who gave their lives for our country.

活着的人不应忘记那些为国捐躯的英雄们。

- ③做补语时一般用 alive。例如:
- a. An enemy officer was caught alive.
- 一位敌军官被活捉。
- b. Let's keep the fish alive.

让这条鱼活着吧。

- ④做定语修饰物时一般用 living。例如:
- a. Biology is the study of living things.

生物学是研究生物的学科。

b. English is a living language and is still changing.

英语是一种活的语言,而且在不断地变化。

注意: live 也可用作形容词,作"活着的"讲。一般不指人, 并放在被修饰的名词前。例如:

Have you seen a live whale?

你见过活的鲸鱼吗?

- (15) The old man drooped his head, _____ to himself some strange words.
 - A. murmured B. murmuring
 - C. murmur D. to be murmuring

答案:B。那个老人低下头嘟哝了几句古怪的话

该句缺少伴随状语,而能做状语的答案只有 murmuring。

(16) The boy who looks ____ has been taken to a doctor.

A. sickness B. fever

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