

解读

JIEDU

新教材解读

· 配人教版 ·


高二英语

上

同步最新教材  解读全面细节

XINJIAOCAI JIEDU

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 陕西师范大学出版社

解读

新教材解读

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解读

新课程改革专家寄语

盲目做题会导致头脑的僵化,最重要的是梳理清解题思路。
《新教材解读》会帮助你很好地掌握学科知识的内在逻辑关联。

——北京师范大学教授 肖川

先进的教育理念、丰富的备考经验,在《新教材解读》中有很好的体现。

——西南师范大学教授 靳玉乐

对自己的学业成败负责,光努力是不够的。名师的指点,会使你的努力事半功倍。

——东北师范大学教授 李晓东

教辅资料鱼龙混杂,精心选择好的教辅资料,是优质教育的当然要求。

——湖南师范大学教授 刘铁芳

教辅资料对深化和拓展课堂教学的成果是必不可少的。过去我们对其关注不够,《新教材解读》是我们关注教辅资料的一次尝试和努力。

——深圳大学教授 李臣之



《新教材解读》系列丛书是一套与最新教材同步配套的教学辅导用书。自出版以来,凭借其“全新理念,讲解透彻,题目新颖,实用性强”,而深受广大读者的青睐。今年,我们聘请教育部新课程改革著名专家和一线特级、高级教师组成“编委会”,对丛书做了全面修订。经过修订,《新教材解读》丛书更突出了以下特点:

第一,内容新颖

首先是理念新。丛书率先与新课程、新理念接轨,注重构建“情境化”“生动化”的教学氛围,关注学生的学习兴趣和 life 经验,倡导合作探究的学习模式。

其次是体例新。丛书的体例设计,注重创设意境,开发学生智力,点燃创新思维火花,引导学生在亲身经历的生活探索发现新知识,充分发展学生的情感态度和价值观,培养学生的创新思维能力。

其三是例题、习题新。丛书大量题目是一代名师依据最新中考、高考的命题思路而精心设计和挑选的新题、活题,注重知识“点”与“面”的结合、课堂内与课堂外的联系,例题讲解透彻、独到、一题多问、一题多解,培养学生新的思路、新的想像、新的发现。

第二,讲解透彻

对大纲考纲研究透彻,教材讲解细致入微。语文、英语等学科,对重点、难点、疑点、考点进行逐词、逐句、逐图、逐表、逐段透彻解读;数理化等学科,教材中的每一个知识点、易错点、疑似点、发散点和思维延伸点都对应精编或原创的例题,从每一个点入手,运用独到的方法,剖析典型例题和变式例题,总结解题规律,实现讲解内容的“实、精、透”与“能力升级捷径”的“活”的有效统一。

第三,实用性强

内容与教材紧密配套,每书同步到节(课),知识点涵盖全面,有讲有练,由浅入深,由易到难,拓展解题思路,总结解题技巧和思维受阻突破方法,使学生真正做到举一反三,融会贯通;紧扣中、高考脉搏,关注热点、焦点问题,培养学生的中、高考意识和应试能力。

尽管丛书许多内容是编写者长期教学实践和潜心研究的结果,但仍需要不断完善,不当之处,恳请专家、读者指正。

●《新教材解读》丛书编委会



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Unit 1 Making a difference



单元重点

词语探究

undertake, within, work on, go by, engage, seek, turn out, observe, match, predict, curious

句子分析

1. There did not seem much point in working on my PhD—I did not expect to survive that long.

2. Instead of giving up, Hawking went on with his research, got his PhD and married the girl.

3. Nor did he let the disease stop him from living the kind of life he had always dreamt of.

4. Hawking became famous in the early 1970s, when he and American Roger Penrose made new discoveries about the Big Bang and black holes.

5. Since then, Hawking has continued to seek answers to questions about the nature of the universe.

6. Scientists, on the other hand, Hawking writes, know that their job is never finished and that even the best theory can turn out to be wrong.

7. Finally, the scientists test the theory to see if it matches what they have seen and if it can predict future events.

8. If what they are observing can be tested in a practical way, scientists will use experiments; if, like Hawking, they are studying something that is too large or too difficult to observe directly, they will use a model to test the theory.

9. People who listen to Hawking's lectures sometimes find it difficult to understand him, because his thoughts and ideas often seem as large as the universe he is trying to describe.

10. They are never satisfied with a simple answer and are always looking for new questions.

11. The Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei was so curious that he invented both a microscope and a telescope in order to be able to take a closer look at things great and small.

12. If knowledge is power, as Sir Francis Bacon famously wrote in 1597, then perhaps creativity can be described as the ability to use that power.

13. People laughed at Zhang Heng when he first introduced his seismograph and it was only later that the world recognized his greatness.

14. Everyone has his or her special skills and interests, and only by discovering what we do best can we hope to reach our goals and truly make a difference.

口语交际

1. That's correct.
2. It's clear that...
3. I doubt that...
4. There is no doubt that...
5. It's hard to say.
6. Well, maybe, but...
7. That's true.
8. What's your idea?
9. Have you thought about...?

语法详解

动词不定式(the infinitive)

研究性学习

动词不定式的用法



课文理解

Part One 词语探究

1. **undertake** *vt.* (过去式: undertook, 过去分词: undertaken)

(1) undertake 从事,着手,负责

He will undertake all the camp cooking.

他将从事野营的炊事工作。

We undertook the task of cleaning up the house.

我们负责打扫房子。

- (2) undertake to do sth. 同意做某事, 答应做某事

He undertook to finish the job by Friday.

他答应在星期五前完成这工作。

They undertook to be here before midday.

他们同意正午前到这里。

- (3) undertake 意思是“保证”时, 后面跟从句

I can undertake that you will enjoy the play.

我保证你会喜欢这出戏。

We cannot undertake that we shall finish it in time.

我们无法保证能够及时完工。

2. within prep.

- (1) within prep. 在……以内(里面); 在(一段时间)内

By the X-ray, a doctor can see within the body.

通过 X 射线, 医生能看到人体内部。

The farm is within five miles from here.

农场离这不到五英里。

- (2) 用作引申意义

Somebody within the organization told me the secret.

组织内部有人告诉了我这个秘密。

His actions were within the law.

他的行为没有触犯法律。

- (3) within oneself 在本单元意思是: 在某人自己的认知范围内。

3. work on 从事(某工作)

He's working on a new project which has to be finished by the end of this year.

他正致力于一项年底必须完成的工程。

The scientists are still working on inventing new methods of reaching outer space.

科学家们仍在从事发明抵达外层空间的新方法。

- work at 学习, 研究

work out 制定出, 算出, 估计出

Is Tom still working at the new book?

汤姆仍在写他的新书吗?

We must work out a better method of saving paper.

我们得想出节约纸张的新办法。

Have you worked out this math problem?

你算出这道数学题了吗?

4. go by

- (1) go by 过去, 经过

Two years went by.

两年过去了。

Don't let this chance go by.

别错过这个机会。

- (2) go by 按……行事; 从……来看

I have to go by rules.

我们得按规则办事。

Going by her clothes, she must be very rich.

从她的穿着来看, 她一定非常富有。

- pass by 从旁边经过; 回避; 不予理会

The stranger who was passing by asked me the way to the railway station.

一位从旁边经过的陌生人向我打听去火车站的路。

Smith said we passed by him this morning, but we did not see him.

史密斯说我们今天早上躲避他。其实, 我们并未看见他。

If you try to pass the problems by, they'll remain to dog you.

如果你躲避困难, 困难仍然会来纠缠你。

5. engage vt.

- (1) engage 用过去分词作表语或定语, 指“订婚, 订了婚的”。

He returned home only to find that his former girl friend had become engaged.

他回到家乡, 却发现原来的女友已经订婚了。

John is engaged to Mary.

约翰已和玛丽订了婚。

the engaged couple 已订婚的那一对

- (2) engaged 用作过去分词时, 还经常指“有事占用”, “(电话)占(线)”, “有人占用”等。

Sorry! The line is engaged.

对不起! 电话占线。

Is this seat engaged?

这个位置有人吗?

6. seek *vt.* (过去式:sought, 过去分词:sought)

(1) 找寻, 寻求, 设法得到

He that seeks trouble never misses.

找麻烦的人肯定会有麻烦。

The boys are seeking a good camping place.

男孩们正在找一处好的露营地。

(2) seek to do something 设法做某事, 试图做某事

I have never sought to hide my views.

我从未试图隐瞒我的观点。

She had understood nothing, nor had she sought to understand.

她什么也没弄懂, 什么也不想弄懂。

7. turn out 结果是……, 最后情况是……

(1) 跟形容词或副词

It was cloudy this morning, but it turned out fine.

今天早上多云, 后来天气晴朗。

Do you think the crops will turn out well this year?

你认为今年的庄稼会有好收成吗?

(2) 跟不定式 to be

The exam turned out to be very easy.

结果那次考试并不难。

The noise turned out to be the dog scratching the door.

声音原来是由狗爪抓门所发出的。

(3) 跟从句

It turned out that she was just the chief manager of the food company.

她竟然就是那家食品公司的总经理。

It turns out that the method doesn't work well.

结果, 这个方法不管用。

注意: turn out 也可以解释为: 关掉(电灯或煤气), 相当于 turn off.

He turned out the light and followed his wife upstairs.

他关掉电灯, 随妻子上楼。

Mum turned out the gas and walked out of the kitchen.

妈妈关掉煤气, 走出厨房。

8. observe *vt.*

(1) (仔细地) 观察

The scientist has observed the stars all his life.

这位科学家终生观察恒星。

He observed the behavior of the mice after they were given the drug.

他观察老鼠服药后的行动。

(2) 注意到, 观察到

Did you observe anything unusual in the room?

你观察到房间里有反常的东西吗?

She observed a man walking on the opposite side of the way.

她注意到有个男子走在路对面。

注意: observer 观察家, 观察者; observation 观察力, 观察到的东西

9. match *vt.*

(1) 和……相配

I don't think your new tie matches your suit.

我觉得你的新领带和你的衣服不相配。

The pattern on this material matches that of the sofa.

这块布料的图案和沙发的图案般配。

(2) 和……较量; 和……匹敌

Tom matches his strength with Bob's.

汤姆和鲍勃较量力气。

No one can match him in his knowledge of wild animals.

关于野生动物的知识, 谁也不如他懂得多。

10. predict *vt. & n.*

(1) *vt.* 预言

Some fortune-tellers say that they can predict future events.

有些算命者说他们能够预知未来。

He predicted that a war would break out in the next few years.

他预言未来几年会爆发战争。

(2) prediction *n.* (可数) 预言

His predictions seldom come true.

他的预言很少能实现。

11. curious *adj.*

(1) 好奇的, 渴望(想知道)。常见搭配是: be curious about something; be curious to do something.

The boy was curious about everything he saw.

这个男孩对他所见的一切都感到好奇。

I was curious to know what was happening in the office.

我急于知道办公室里发生了什么事。

(2) 奇特的, 稀奇的

She has a curious way of talking.

她有着奇特的说话方式。

I heard a curious noise last night.

我昨晚听到了奇怪的声音。

(3) curious 的副词形式是 curiously; 名词形式是 curiosity (好奇心, 稀奇的东西)。

Part Two 句子分析

1. There did not seem much point in working on my PhD—I did not expect to survive that long.

取得博士学位对我来说没有什么意义, 我没有期望活那么久。

(1) There is no point in doing sth. 表示“做某事没有作用或没有意义”。

There is no point in arguing with such a person.

和这样的一个人争吵是没有意义的。

(2) that 在此处作副词, 意为“那么”, “那样”, 修饰形容词。

I didn't realize she was that weak then.

我没有意识到她当时那么虚弱。

Do you think Jack can jump that high?

你认为杰克能跳那么高么?

2. Instead of giving up, Hawking went on with his research, got his PhD and married the girl.

霍金没有放弃, 他继续从事研究, 获得了博士学位, 并且和那位姑娘结了婚。

(1) go on with sth. 继续做(从事)某事。该短语相当于 go on doing sth.。

Let's stop here today, and go on with the discussion tomorrow.

今天我们就到这儿, 明天继续讨论。

He went on with his story just where he had left off.

他接着讲他的故事。

After a short while, he went on doing his homework.

过了一会儿, 他继续做作业。

Smiling and waving to us, she went on walking to the post office.

她向我们微笑并招手, 然后继续朝邮局走去。

(2) marry sb. 嫁(娶)某人

It is said that John will soon marry Ruth.

据说,约翰很快就要娶鲁思。

Mr Smith married his daughter to a very rich young man.

史密斯先生把女儿嫁给了一个富有的年轻人。

be married 表示已婚状态。

Are you married or single?

你已婚还是单身?

How long have you been married?

你结婚多久了?

be/get married to sb. 和某人结婚

He has been married to his wife for thirty years.

他和妻子已经结婚三十年了。

He got married to a very nice girl last month.

上个月,他和一位好姑娘结了婚。

3. Nor did he let the disease stop him from living the kind of life he had always dreamt of.

他也没让病魔阻止他过上他所梦想的生活。

(1) 表示否定意义的词(如:neither, nor, few, little, nothing, no, nowhere, never, seldom 等)位于句首时,句子倒装。

He didn't attend the party yesterday. Nor did I.

昨天的聚会他没参加。我也没去。

Never will I forget the days that we spent together in Greenwich University in London.

我永远不会忘记我们在伦敦的格林威治大学所度过的那些日子。

Nowhere else in the world can you find so many rare plants and animals.

在世界的其他地方,你找不到这么多稀有的动植物。

Seldom does he go downtown to do some shopping.

他很少去城里买东西。

(2) stop sb. (from) doing sth. 阻止某人做某事

You should stop him from telling the truth.

你得阻止他说出真相。

I'm leaving, and don't stop me from going.

我得走了,别拦我。

We all tried to stop him smoking in bed, but he wouldn't listen.

我们都想阻止他躺在床上吸烟,但是他不听。

(3) dream of (doing) sth. 梦想(做)某事

He has never dreamed of such happy life.

他从没想到能过上这么好的日子。

I have never dreamt of such a thing.

我从没想到过这种事。

4. Hawking became famous in the early 1970s, when he and American Roger Penrose made new discoveries about the Big Bang and black holes.

霍金是 20 世纪 70 年代初成名的,当时他和美国人罗杰·彭罗斯发现了宇宙大爆炸和黑洞的理论。

(1) when he and American Roger Penrose made new discoveries about the Big Bang and black holes 是定语从句,修饰 the early 1970s; when 在定语从句中充当时间状语,相当于 during which (during the early 1970s)。

(2) in the early 1970s 在 20 世纪 70 年代初。又如:

in the 1780s 在 18 世纪 80 年代

in the 1840s 在 19 世纪 40 年代

in the early 1920s 在 20 世纪 20 年代初

in the late 1880s 在 19 世纪 80 年代末

(3) make a discovery 发现

In the early 1930s, this scientist made a great discovery.

在 20 世纪 30 年代初期,这位科学家有了重大发现。

He made wonderful scientific discoveries.

他做出了巨大的科学发现。

5. Since then, Hawking has continued to seek answers to questions about the nature of the universe.

从那时起,霍金不断寻求有关宇宙性质问题的答案。

(1) 含有 since then (从那时一直到现在)作时间状语的句子通常用现在完成时态。

Since then, he has collected more than 2,000 stamps.

从那时到现在,他已经收集了两千多张邮票。

These foreign teachers have visited more than 100 places of interest in our country since then.

从那时起,这些外籍教师已经游览了我国的一百多处名胜。

Since then, they have never talked with each other.

从那时到现在,他们再也没有说过话。

(2) the answers to questions about the nature of the universe 关于宇宙性质问

题的答案。

介词 to 可以表示所属关系。例如：

the key to this lock 这把锁的钥匙

the index to this book 这本书的索引

the statue to him 他的塑像

a minister to this country 这个国家的一位部长

6. Scientists, on the other hand, Hawking writes, know that their job is never finished and that even the best theory can turn out to be wrong.

霍金写到,从另一个方面来说,科学家知道他们的工作是永无止境的,即使是最完美的理论也有可能是错误的。

(1) on the other hand (可是)另一方面

He is clever, but on the other hand, he makes many mistakes.

他很聪明,但是另一方面,他常犯错误。

I know this job of mine isn't much, but on the other hand, I don't feel tired down.

我知道我的工作不繁重,可是另一方面,我也不感觉累。

(2) 在本句中,过去分词 finished 充当表语,表示状态。

He told me that the book was just about finished.

他告诉我那本书快写成了。

Everything is finished between us.

我们之间的一切到此为止。

7. Finally, the scientists test the theory to see if it matches what they have seen and if it can predict future events.

最后,科学家们检验理论,看它是否与他们所观察到的相匹配,是否能够预测未来事件。

本句中的 test 用作动词,意思是“检验,考查,考验”。

The teacher tested the students' knowledge of grammar.

老师检测了学生们的语法知识。

He is testing the brakes of his new car.

他正在检查新车的刹车装置。

8. If what they are observing can be tested in a practical way, scientists will use experiments; if, like Hawking, they are studying something that is too large or too difficult to observe directly, they will use a model to test the theory.

如果科学家们正在观察的对象可以通过实证的方式加以检验,他们就会进

行实验;如果他们所研究的对象如同霍金所研究的对象一样,太大、太难而无法被直接观察,他们就通过模型来验证理论。

in a practical way 意思是“通过一种实证的方式”。in a way 的意思是“通过一种方式”,way 前面常有不同的形容词对它进行修饰和限定。例如:

in this way 这样

in that way 那样

in a friendly way 以一种友好的方式

in an unfair way 以一种不公平的方式

in an unexpected way 以一种意想不到的方式

in a very polite way 以一种十分礼貌的方式

In this way you can improve your oral English greatly.

这样,你就能大大提高你的英语口语。

Please don't speak to your parents in that way.

请不要以那种方式对你父母亲说话。

They dealt with the matter in a friendly way.

他们通过一种友好的方式处理了这件麻烦事。

In the market we were treated by them in an unfair way.

我们在市场受到他们不公平的对待。

The father's manner changed in an unexpected way.

父亲的态度以一种意想不到的方式改变了。

9. People who listen to Hawking's lectures sometimes find it difficult to understand him, because his thoughts and ideas often seem as large as the universe he is trying to describe.

聆听霍金报告的人们有时会觉得他所说的难以理解,因为他的思维和想法常常就像他所描述的宇宙一样博大。

(1) 这个复合句中含有两个定语从句。一个是 who listen to Hawking's lectures, 修饰先行词 people; 另一个是 he is trying to describe, 修饰先行词 the universe。

(2) “find + it + adj. + to do sth.” 是很常见的动词短语结构, 其中的 it 是形式宾语, 真正的宾语是形容词后面的动词不定式短语。

We found it quite easy to work out these math problems.

我们发现算出这些数学习题十分容易。

Do you find it interesting to watch two Arabians talking?

你认为观察两个阿拉伯人谈话很有趣吗?

He found it very boring to listen to the lectures given by Mr Bore.