

学与考课堂同步

高中英语

(高二上)

北京海淀教师进修学校教师主编



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出版说明

《学与考课堂同步》是由国家中小学考试权威刊物《考试》杂志编委、北京海淀教师进修学校特高级教师组成的编辑委员会组织编写的。共76册,其中高中25册、初中27册、小学24册。

本丛书依据国家教委颁布的新大纲,与统编的最新教材配套,其作者以北京海淀教师进修学校教师为主体,因此,本丛书与同类书比较,具有以下几个突出的优点:

△最新 本丛书发挥了作者的地域优势,最先获得了有关的最新教材,并以此为依据编写,富有新意和领先性。

△最权威 本丛书的作者为北京海淀教师进修学校和北京几所名牌中小学的著名教师。这充分保证了本丛书在深浅程度上、应知应会的范围上、训练的题量上都与正式考试取得一致。

△条块有机结合 “条”,是指单元试卷和期中、期末综合练习;“块”是指新授内容全部结束后复习阶段的归类复习。条块有机结合精选试题,是一种新尝试,既考虑到教学过程各知识点的同步掌握,又兼顾到系统归纳促进知识转化为能力。

△突出重点 本丛书力求通过丰富多样的形式加大试题的覆盖面,在每册书的各部分内容中,针对重点、难点,安排了多重训练。

△题型丰富灵活 就每份练习而言,试题的编排做到了由易到难,循序渐进;就每册书而言,综合练习并不是“单元练习”的同项合并,而是前面知识重点难点的综合与提高;就整套书而言,体现了一种合理而又科学的梯度。此外,对于重点、难点知识的训练,尽量注意变化题型,从不同的角度进行复习测试,以使学生们灵活地掌握知识。

出版者

目 录

Lesson One		应知应会	67
应知应会	1	疑难解析	67
疑难解析	2	技能训练	72
技能训练	8	Lesson Six	
Lesson Two		应知应会	78
应知应会	15	疑难解析	78
疑难解析	15	技能训练	83
技能训练	22	Lesson Seven	
Lesson Three		应知应会	88
应知应会	28	疑难解析	88
疑难解析	29	技能训练	93
技能训练	36	Lesson Eight	
Lesson Four		应知应会	98
应知应会	43	疑难解析	98
疑难解析	43	技能训练	102
技能训练	50	Unit 2	107
Unit 1	56	参考答案	116
Lesson Five			

Lesson One

应知应会

1. 词语

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1) complete | 完成 |
| 2) imagine | 想像 |
| 3) recognize | 认出 |
| 4) permit | 允许 |
| 5) otherwise | 不然 |
| 6) ride | 骑车 |
| 7) incident | 事件 |
| 8) announce | 宣布 |
| 9) the night before last | 前天晚上 |
| 10) let out | 放出; 发出 |
| 11) the Department of Education | 教育部 |
| 12) at least | 至少 |
| 13) an hour's ride | 乘车一小时的路程 |
| 14) during the course of | 在……的过程中,
在……的期间 |
| 15) permit sb. to do sth. | 允许某人做某事 |
| 16) on the way to... | 在去某处的途中 |
| 17) give up doing sth. | 放弃做某事 |
| 18) shake hands with sb. | 和某人握手 |
| 19) be proud of ... | 为……感到自豪 |
| 20) explain to sb. sth
explain sth. to sb. | 向某人解释某事 |
| 21) promise sb with words | 对某人许下诺言 |
| 22) one by one | 一个接一个地 |

2. 句型

- 1) Let's drive over there and say hello to him.
我们驱车去那儿向他问个好吧。
- 2) Everyone in the town knew him so we had no trouble in finding his house.
镇上谁都认识他, 因此我们毫不费事地找到了他的家。
- 3) Mr Crossett patted him affectionately on the head and said: ...
克罗塞特先生亲切地拍拍他的头说……

3. 语法

复习动名词和分词的用法

疑难解析

1. PORTRAIT OF A TEACHER 一位教师的写照

portrait 在这里的意思是“生动的(人物)写照”、“特写”，是从“肖像”、“画像”的意思引伸出来的。

2. The night before last, just before dinner, while my father was looking through the evening paper, he suddenly let out a cry of surprise. 前天晚上，就在吃饭前我父亲在看报纸时，突然惊讶地喊了一声。

A. the night before last 前天晚上

类似的词组有：

the day before yesterday 前天

the year before last 前年

the week before last 上上星期

以上词组中的 before 均为介词，before 还可以用做副词，指过去某一时间以前。

例如：

the year before 去年

three days before 三天前

an hour before 一个小时以前

B. let out a cry of surprise 惊讶地喊了一声。let out 的意思是“发出(声音)”，“泄露(秘密、消息)”、“放掉(气、水等)”。

例句：

1) She let out a yelp of pain.

她发出痛苦的叫喊声。

2) Who let out the air out of my tyres?

谁放掉我车胎里的气?

3) Someone has let the news out.

有人把这个消息泄露出去了。

3. But can you believe that my first teacher, Mr. Crossett, is still living? 然而你能相信我的启蒙老师克罗塞特先生现在还活着吗?

be living 不是现在进行时。living 意思是“活着的”，是形容词，在本句中做表语。

例句：

1) Although his grandma is over sixty, she is living well.

尽管他的祖母已经八十岁了，他仍然活得很健康。

2) She was, he thought, the best living novelist in England.

他认为她是英国现代最优秀的小说家。

3) No living man all things can.

世上没有万能的人。

4. He is eighty-four years old and yesterday the Department of Education gave him a medal for having completed sixty years of teaching. 他已经八十四岁了,昨天教育部因他任教六十年而给他颁发了一枚奖章。

A. the Department of Education 教育部,这里是美国英语。在英国英语中,“教育部”译为 the Ministry of Education.

B. having completed 是动名词的完成式,作介词 for 的宾语。动名词的完成式一般用于动名词的动作发生在谓语动词的动作之前。

例句:

- 1) I remember having posted the letter on the way to office.

我记得在上班的路上把信寄了。

- 2) The boy regretted having spent so much time in watching TV.

这孩子后悔看电视花了那么多的时间。

C. complete 是及物动词,表示“完成”,“结束”,“使完满”的意思。

例句:

- 1) Having completed the work, he went home.

他完成工作后就回家了。

- 2) The railway isn't completed yet.

铁路还没完工。

- 3) Please complete the following sentences.

请完成下列句子。

D. sixty years of teaching	六十年的教龄
thirty years of working	三十年的工龄
ten years of hard work	十年艰苦的劳动

5. Sixty years! Can you imagine it? 六十年!你能想像得到吗?

imagine 不能带不定式做宾语,也不能带不定式的复合宾语。

例句:

- 1) I can't imagine doing the work with him.

我无法想像能和他一起做这项工作。

- 2) Can you imagine that fat man climbing the mountain?

你能想像出那个胖子爬山的情形吗?

6. He lives Deleville, which is only about an hour's ride from here. 他住在德勒维尔,乘车去那里只需一小时。

an hour's ride 乘车一小时的路程,类似的短语还有:

five minutes' walk	步行五分钟的路程
a moment's thought	片刻的考虑
today's homework	今天的作业
the morning's work	上午的工作

7. Let's drive over there in the afternoon and say hello to him. 下午让我们驱车去

那里向他问个好吧。

A. over 在这里是副词，意思是“（越过一段距离或空地）到……”、“从一处到另一处”。

例句：

1) Come over and see us please.

请过来看看。

2) Take this over to the teacher's room.

把这个拿到教师的房间去。

3) The soldier has crossed over to the other side of the river.

那士兵已经渡到河对岸去了。

B. drive 与 ride 的区别：

drive 是自己开车，ride 是搭乘别人的车。ride 意为乘车时是不及物动词。ride 也可做名词。

例句：

1) Can you drive a car?

你会驾驶汽车吗？

2) Shall we ride home on bus?

我们乘公共汽车回家好吗？

3) Would you like to go for a ride in my car?

你愿意坐我的车去兜风吗？

C. say hello to sb. 是“向某人问候”的意思。类似的词语组还有：

say sorry to sb.

向某人道歉

say good-bye to sb.

向某人告别

say yes

同意

say no

否定或拒绝

例句：

1) Let's go and say good-bye to our teacher.

我们去向教师告别吧。

2) Say hello to your parents for me, please.

请代我向你的父母。

3) They said yes to the proposal.

他们同意了 this 建议。

4) His father said no to his request for money.

他向父亲要钱，遭到拒绝。

5) So he had to give in and say sorry to John.

因此他不得不让步向约翰道歉。

8. Every one in the town knew him so we had no trouble in finding his house. 镇上谁都认识他，因此我们毫不费事地找到了他的家。

have no trouble in doing sth = have no difficulty in doing sth.

例句:

1) We have some trouble in doing the work.

我们做这项工作遇到一些困难。

2) I had no trouble in solving the problem.

我毫不费事地解决了这个问题。

3) Have you any trouble in writing the composition?

你写这篇作文有困难吗?

9. When he came to the door, my father recognized him at once although, of course, he was now a very old man. 当他出现在门口时,我父亲一眼认出了他,虽然,不用说他现在已是垂暮之年了。

recognize, know, realize 的区别: recognize 是辨认出已见过的人或事物,属非延续性动词。know 是知道或熟悉的意思,是持续动词。realize 是认识(某一事实、道理、局势等)。

例句:

1) When I saw her, I could hardly recognize her.

当我见到她时,我几乎认不出她了。

2) We have known each other since we were little children.

我们从孩童时就互相认识了。

3) He didn't realize his mistake.

他没有认识到自己的错误。

10. "Will you permit an old pupil to shake hands with you." "请允许您从前的一位学生跟您握握手。"

permit 后用动名词而不用不定式做宾语。permit 后不与名词+现在分词的结构连用。

例句:

1) Will you please permit me to introduce myself?

请允许我做自我介绍好吗?

2) We don't permit making noise in class.

我们不允许在课堂上喧哗。

3) Smoking is not permitted in the reading-room.

阅览室不许吸烟。

4) None of you are permitted to go into the hall.

你们谁也不准进入大厅。

5) If time permits, we'll visit the Summer Palace.

如果时间允许,我们就去颐和园参观。

11. On the way home my father told me of an incident that took place on his first day at school in Mr. Crossett's class. 在回家途中,父亲给我讲了他第一天上克罗塞特先生的课时发生的一件事。

on the way to ...在“去(某处)的途中”,也可表示在向(某一目标)的途中。

例句:

1) She did her shopping on the way.

她在途中买了东西。

2) I met her on the way to school.

我在上学途中遇到了她。

3) He is on his way to becoming a doctor.

他在为做一名医生而努力。

12. While his back was turned another student in the class got up from his seat and began to make faces just to make the other students laugh. 在他转身的时候,班上另外一位学生仅仅是为了逗引其他同学发笑,从自己的座位上站起来,做起鬼脸来。

A. was turned 不是被动语态,而是系表结构。turned 在这里是过去分词做表语,表示状态。

例句:

1) The key to my bike is gone.

我的自行车钥匙不见了。

2) The door remained locked when I went there again.

当我再去那里时,门仍然是锁着的。

B. make sb. do sth. 使某人做某事

make, see, hear, watch, notice, feel 等动词在主动语态的句子中用不带“to”的动词不定式做宾语补足语,但变成被动语态时不带“to”的动词不定式要变成带“to”的动词不定式。

例句:

1) He was made to repeat the whole story.

他被迫把整个情况又说了一遍。

2) She was noticed to cross the street.

有人看见她过了马路。

3) He was heard to sing a beautiful song.

有人听见他唱了一首动听的歌。

13. Then he went back to his desk and went on with the lesson. 然后他回到讲台,继续讲课。

A. go on with 继续(做)……

例句:

1) I went on with my story just where I had left off.

我从刚才中断的地方接着把故事讲下去。

2) She wants me to go on with painting.

她让我继续作画。

B. go on doing 继续做……

例句:

1) Let's go on speaking.

让我们继续谈话。

2) He oughtn't to go on living this way.

他不再这样生活下去。

C. go on to do 接着做 (另外一件事)

例句:

1) After copying the text, I went on to read the text aloud.

我抄写完课文接着大声读课文。

2) He went on to show us how to do it.

他接下来教我们如何做这件事。

14. At this moment the bell rang announcing the end of class. 这时下课铃响了。

announce, “宣布”, “告诉”, “说”的意思, announce 不能带双宾语。如果后面需要接间接宾语时, 要在间接宾语前面加 “to”。

例句:

1) It has been announced that Mr. Wang will be our new headmaster.

已经正式宣布王先生做我们的新校长。

2) They announced the opening of the new children's palace.

他们宣布新的少年宫开放。

3) He announced to us that he would retire next year.

他告诉我们他明年要退休了。

4) The new government announced to the people its policy.

新政府向人民发表它的政策。

15. One by one the students got up from their seat and left the room quietly. 同学们一个个地站起来, 悄悄地走出了教室。

one by one 一个一个地, 在句中做状语。

例句:

1) One by one he took out books and wiped them with a cloth.

他把书一本本拿出来用抹布擦干净。

2) They hope to destroy us one by one; they shall fail.

他们想一个个把我们消灭, 他们办不到。

3) The days dragged on, one by one.

时间一天天拖过去了。

16. Mr Crossett patted him affectionately on the head and said: ... 克罗塞特先生亲切地拍拍他的头说:

pat sb. on the head 是习惯用语。注意表示人体某一部分的名词前用定冠词而不用物主代词。又如:

look sb. in the face

瞅着某人的脸

beat sb. on the nose

打了某人的鼻子

catch sb. by the arm

抓住某人的手臂

技能训练

I. 语音和单词拼写。

A. 观察所给单词划线部分的读音，从 A、B、C、D 划线部分中找出与其读音相同的选项。

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. strog <u>g</u> le | A. br <u>i</u> ge | B. ag <u>o</u> |
| | C. larg <u>e</u> | D. g <u>e</u> neral |
| 2. w <u>o</u> rd | A. w <u>o</u> rth | B. b <u>o</u> rn |
| | C. f <u>o</u> rm | D. h <u>o</u> rse |
| 3. r <u>u</u> de | A. pull | B. p <u>u</u> t |
| | C. bl <u>u</u> e | D. f <u>u</u> ll |
| 4. clos <u>e</u> t | A. otherw <u>i</u> se | B. heart <u>s</u> |
| | C. yest <u>e</u> rday | D. leas <u>t</u> |
| 5. mount <u>a</u> in | A. ag <u>a</u> in | B. tail <u>o</u> r |
| | C. portr <u>a</u> it | D. tr <u>a</u> in |

B. 下面所述的单词均不完整，请从 A、B、C、D 找合适的字母或字母组合，使其完整与正确。

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. dep ___ tment | A. er | B. ar | C. ur | D. ir |
| 2. c ___ se | A. aur | B. owr | C. uar | D. our |
| 3. pack ___ ge | A. e | B. o | C. a | D. i |
| 4. recogan ___ | A. ize | B. ise | C. aze | D. ase |
| 5. affection ___ ly | A. ite | B. ate | C. ete | D. eat |

II. 单项填空。

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案。

- He was _____ a magazine when I came in.
A. seeing B. looking
C. looking through D. looking out
- Put on your rain-coat, _____ you will get wet.
A. otherwise B. unless
C. until D. though
- Tom suddenly _____ when he caught sight of a big snake.
A. was surprised by a cry
B. was surprising of a cry
C. let out a cry of surprise
D. could not help to cry in surprise
- You should practise speaking English _____ half an hour every day.
A. at last B. at first
C. at most D. at least

5. He was praised at the meeting _____ having done the work.
A. for B. because C. since D. with
6. I have _____ reading Tom's handwriting.
A. some troubles in B. no trouble to
C. some trouble in D. much trouble for
7. She said _____ to the teacher for being late.
A. hello B. sorry
C. good-bye D. OK
8. His house is only about _____ from the school.
A. an hour ride B. a hour ride
C. hour's ride D. an hour's ride
9. My father soon _____ smoking after that medical report.
A. gave to B. gave off
C. gave up D. gave away
10. We hadn't seen for ages, I could hardly _____ him when I met him on the street yesterday.
A. recognize B. remember
C. know D. see
11. Will you _____ them to attend your calss meeting?
A. allowed B. permit
C. let D. have
12. I'll never forget the year _____ I spent in the army.
A. in that B. which
C. when D. in which
13. Hurry up, _____ you will be late.
A. so that B. but
C. otherwise D. then
14. I met him _____ first day at school.
A. in B. on C. at D. for
15. The boy was reading something. He didn't _____.
A. notice me to come
B. notice I come in
C. notice me come in
D. notice he comes in
16. After a short break, they _____ their work.
A. went on
B. went on for
C. went on to
D. went on with

17. We _____ what our soldier have done for our country.

- A. are pride of B. are proud of
C. take proud of D. proud of

18. The book _____ to him is an _____ novel.

- A. giving, interesting
B. given, interesting
C. given, interested
D. gave, interesting

19. Can you imagine _____ the work all by hand?

- A. do B. did C. doing D. to do

20. It was cold yesterday, but it is _____ today.

- A. even B. only C. just D. about

III. 改错下列各句 A、B、C、D 四项中有一项是错的，请指出。

1) He didn't go to school yesterday because his illness.

- A B C D

2) The gard let the old lady to pass after she showed him the pass

- A B C D

3) Can you imagine them to build so great a wall by hand?

- A B C D

4) I had thought that he had died for at least twenty years.

- A B C D

5) Do you have any trouble to do it by yourself?

- A B C D

IV. 完形填空。

(A)

There was once an honest boy in a mountain village. He was very fond of 1 , but his family was too 2 to buy him any books. In a village far away, there lived a rich man 3 had a library in which he kept all kinds of books. This man liked 4 friends with honest children. When he 5 this, the boy went a long way to see him and asked the rich man to 6 him some books. The man said to the boy, "You can 7 any books you want if only you keep them 8 and return them in time."

For many years the boy 9 finished reading the books in a given time and was never late in returning them. In this was the boy read a lot of books and was when he grew up, he 10 a great scientist.

1. A. playing B. reading C. drawing D. writing
2. A. glad B. rich C. poor D. far away
3. A. who B. he C. which D. what
4. A. making B. doing C. praising D. seeing

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 5. A. saw | B. thought | C. told | D. heard |
| 6. A. buy | B. give | C. borrow | D. lend |
| 7. A. lend | B. borrow | C. keep | D. buy |
| 8. A. clear | B. dirty | C. clean | D. clearly |
| 9. A. always | B. never | C. usually | D. often |
| 10. A. made | B. turned | C. became | D. changed |

(B)

We live in a village and have several children, so we always get up early. My husband is a famous singer. 1 he is not working, he always comes down to breakfast at the same time. Some people think it is 2 that we choose to live in the village, but my husband 3 it a relaxation from the constant 4 when he is working. When he goes to foreign countries. We 5 go with him and rent a house for the children. Perhaps 6 is wrong to take them everywhere but I remember 7 lonely I was in my childhood when parents were 8 and I know my husband does not like being separated 9 the children because they are always his first thing, even when he is 10 in front of thousands of people.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. Whether | B. If |
| C. Unless | D. Though |
| 2. A. good | B. interesting |
| C. comfortable | D. strange |
| 3. A. says | B. discovers |
| C. find | D. believes |
| 4. A. travelling | B. talking |
| C. seldom | D. sometimes |
| 5. A. usually | B. never |
| C. seldom | D. sometimes |
| 6. A. this | B. that |
| C. it | D. which |
| 7. A. how | B. what |
| C. why | D. very |
| 8. A. in danger | B. away |
| C. unhappy | D. in trouble |
| 9. A. with | B. of |
| C. off | D. from |
| 10. A. writing | B. studying |
| C. singing | D. saying |

V. 阅读理解。

(A)

We had a very large tree in our garden only a few yards from the kitchen window.

“We really must cut that tree down,” my husband said, soon after we moved into the house. “I’m sure it’s dangerous.”

“Don’t be silly,” I said. I quite liked the tree myself. “It’s quite safe, It isn’t going to fall down on the house.”

“Well, I read something in the paper only the other day,” he said. “A tree suddenly fell down into a woman’s bedroom during a storm. She was going to get rid of the tree and now she’s in hospital!”

In the end, after several arguments of this kind, we asked a couple of workmen to come along and cut the tree down. It was not an easy job. In fact, it took them all morning. But at last the tree was lying on the ground.

“What about the roots?” the men asked, “Shall we take them out too or leave them?”

“Oh, take them out,” I said. “Let’s make a good job of it!”

This took all afternoon and I was beginning to think about the size of the bill! There was also a big hole in the ground!

“You’ll be able to put all your old rubbish in there!” the men said as they left.

My husband climbed down into the hole and began to look around.

“Hey, look!” he called up to me. “There are some old coins here! And I think they’re gold!”

I climbed down into the hole and we started to dig around, hoping to find some more coins. We did—and we also found a small box. We broke it open. It was full of jewellery—rings, necklaces, and bracelets! (手镯)

“Alas!” I said, “I suppose someone hid these things in the ground—perhaps during a war!”

“They’re probably a small fortune!” my husband said. “Well, aren’t you glad now that you get rid of that old tree?”

1. The man wanted to get rid of the apple tree because it was _____.
A. too near the house B. too old
C. too big B. too troublesome
2. The man’s wife liked the tree but in the end she _____.
A. went to hospital B. agreed
C. helped to cut the tree down D. was hurt by the tree