



宁夏六盘山高级中学课堂行动研究课题组◎编

THE GUIDANCE TO CLASS

课堂导用

适合普通高中课程标准实验教科书（人教版）

高中英语

必修 2



黄河出版传媒集团
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宁夏六盘山高级中学课堂行动研究课题组 编

责任编辑 孙莹 向红伟

封面设计 一丁

责任印制 刘丽

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◎编写说明

随着普通高中课程标准的颁布,新课程教改实验在宁夏、山东、广东、海南等实验区逐步推开。耳目一新的教学材料、充满个性的教学活动、丰富多样的学习方式等使新课程标准下的课堂教学焕发出了生机。同时教材的多样化和教学活动的个性化也对教师的教学行为和学生的学习行为提出了更高的要求。

如何实现教学活动的规范化、有序化和有效化,是课堂教学改革的关键,是课改以来我们一直重点关注的问题。为此,我们成立了“六盘山高级中学课堂行动研究课题组”,致力于研究解决新课程标准下课堂教学实践中出现的新问题,寻找理论与实践的结合点,推进课堂教学改革。在总结实践经验的基础上,我们编写了对教师教学行为和学生行为具有引领、指导和规范作用的教学操作方案——《课堂导用》系列丛书。

在《课堂导用》系列丛书的编写过程中,我们力求运用新课程的基本理念,全面贯彻和落实新课程标准的精神,注重改变学生的学习方式,整体考虑知识与能力、过程与方法、情感态度与价值观的和谐发展,从实际出发,落实基础,强调能力,突出创新。该系列丛书的出版,对于实现新课程标准下教学活动的规范化、有序化,促进学生学习方式的转变,提高教学质量具有重要意义。

◎丛书体例

本套丛书通过建构系统化的知识结构、提供多样化的学习材料、精心设计研讨式的探究问题,帮助学生理解课程内容,培养学生的探究意识、创新精神和实践能力,提升学生的综合素质。英语分册设置以下五个板块:

词海拾贝 将每单元中的重点词按其词义、习惯用法、固定搭配进行科学、系统的归纳和拓展,建立了一个相互联系的“知识场”,举例分析,精讲巧练,使学生们在学习词汇时不仅夯实基础而且获得举一反三的能力,从而扩大词汇量。

互动课堂 深入剖析本单元课文中的重难点,联想拓展相关知识点,归纳整合。通过精讲精练、师生互动,使学生学会自主学习、合作学习、探究学习。

语法解读 从基本概念入手,将每个语法项目系统化、条理化,符合学生循序渐进的认知规律,并利用高考真题来提炼知识点,揭示高考命题趋势,帮助学生快速高效地提高运用英语的能力。最后配有针对性练习,用以检测学生的实际解题能力。

写作点拨 按照高考常见的 11 种文体的写作方法和技巧进行编写,强调实用性,突出指导性。经典范文填空并背诵部分,开拓了学生视野;模拟写作部分,使学生达到写作练习和自我检测的目的。

达标测评 本部分把单元的词汇、句型和语法等知识点,落实到单项填空、完形填空、阅读理解、短文改错和书面表达等题型中,从不同角度、不同思路对学生进行有针对性的训练,以促进学生的应考综合能力的培养和提高。

为了及时巩固和检测学生的实战能力,本书每个单元还提供了一套期中(期末)综合测试题。

◎ 使用建议

自主学习 新课程倡导积极主动的学习态度,倡导自主、合作、探究的学习方式。本套丛书各板块的设置特别关注调动学生学习的积极性、发挥学生的主体作用、培养学生的学习兴趣、挖掘学生的学习潜能。希望同学们借助这些板块,在学习中主动观察、思考、表达、探究,逐步形成积极主动的学习习惯。

循序渐进 丛书力求遵照同步学习的客观规律,在板块设置、内容安排、方法应用、能力考查等方面都充分考虑了梯度性和渐进性,逐步从基本要求向较高要求递进。学习中要充分关注这一特点,以学习板块为顺序,由浅入深,循序渐进。这样,才能保证理想的学习效果。

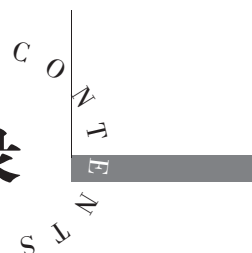
学以致用 各板块的设置和习题的选取,充分考虑了其实用性、新颖性和探究性,选用了大量与实际生产、社会生活、中外时事和科技发展相关的问题。学习过程中要以此为契机,关注社会,关注生活,实现书本、课堂向社会、生活延伸,使对学生的创新意识和实践能力的培养落到实处。

但愿本套丛书成为你学习的好帮手。

受水平所限,本丛书的疏漏和错误在所难免,恳请各位读者提出宝贵意见,以使《课堂导用》系列丛书的质量不断提高,日臻完善。

《课堂导用》编委会

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目标导航

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目
话题	cultural relics protection; famous cultural relics in China and abroad
词汇	cultural survive remain state rare dynasty vase belong gift ton stone design jewel king reception light mirror wonder remove furniture secretly wooden doubt apart trial opinion evidence prove pretend maid castle sailor treasure besides
	look into / belong to / in search of / in return / at war / take apart / think highly of
功能	1. 征求看法(asking for opinions) Are you sure he / she was telling the truth? How do you know that? How can you be sure he / she was telling the truth? Why/Why not? 2. 发表看法(giving opinions) I don't believe ... because ... That can't be true. It's (not) a fact. I (don't) agree with you. I don't agree that ... It can be proved. The truth is (not) easy to know. I think they have said useful things ... has no reason to lie ...
语法	定语从句(Ⅲ) 1. 限制性定语从句(Restrictive attributive clause) A cultural relic is something that has survived for a long time. It is your job to look into any reports of cultural relics that have been found in China. 2. 非限制性定语从句(Non-restrictive attributive clause) This gift was the Amber Room, which was given this name because almost seven thousand tons of amber were used to make it.

Section I Vocabulary

词海拾贝

1. doubt vt. 怀疑；不信（在否定句和疑问句中后接 that 引导的从句；在肯定句中后接 if / whether 引导的从句。）

e.g. He doubted if / whether he would learn something new from the new teacher.

I don't doubt that he will come to help me.



- n. 怀疑;疑问(后接同位语从句。在否定句中后接 that 引导的同位语从句;在肯定句中后接 whether 引导的同位语从句。注意此时不可以用 if 替换 whether,因为 if 不可以用来引导同位语从句。)

e.g. I have no doubt that he will succeed.

He had his doubt whether they would give him another chance to have a try.

There is no doubt that our team will win the game.

[联想] without doubt 毫无疑问 beyond doubt 毫无疑问
in doubt 怀疑 no doubt 想必,肯定地

●翻译下列句子

- (1) 我不能肯定这辆公交车是否去动物园。

- (2) 我不否认李明是个受欢迎的男孩。

- (3) 毫无疑问,对学生来说,学习是最重要的事。

2. **consider vt.** 考虑;细想(其后跟名词、动词-ing 形式或由连接副词或连接代词引起的不定式短语。)

vt. 考虑;细想

e.g. Please take time to consider the problem.

The teacher considered giving a new course to the students.

I have begun to consider what to do next.

He stopped a moment to consider.

vt. 认为;把 …… 视为(其后常接 that 从句或复合宾语)

e.g. We consider that he told a lie.

Julie considered herself (to be) very lucky.

All the people consider him as a great person.

[联想] considerable adj. 相当大 / 多的

consideration (un.) 体贴,考虑;(cn.) 需要考虑的事

●用 consider 的适当形式填空

- (1) My car is too old. I'm _____ getting a new one.

- (2) His last book was a _____ success.

- (3) I would _____ it an honor to give you a speech here.



- (4) He showed no _____ for his wife.
 (5) Price and quality are the two main _____.
 (6) _____ the distance, he arrived very quickly.

3. cultural adj. 文化的;与文化有关的

e.g. There are cultural differences between the two countries.

Their main task is organizing cultural and social activities.

[联想] culture n. 文化(作可数名词时,指某种类型的文化;作不可数名词时,用于一般意义,指艺术、文学等的统称。)

e.g. The children are taught to respect different cultures.

Venice is a beautiful city full of culture and history.

●用 culture 的适当形式填空

- (1) He is thought to be a man of _____ in the village.
 (2) As is known, Beijing is the political and _____ center of China.
 (3) Chinese _____ has already become widely known in Europe.
 (4) The museum has many famous _____ relics.

4. survive vt. & vi. 比……活得长;从……中生还

e.g. Mary survived her husband by three years.

Tom didn't survive long after the accident.

The objects in the museum have survived through the years.

[联想] survival n. 幸存;残存物(者)

survivor n. 幸存者

surviving adj. 活着的,残存的

●用 survive 的适当形式填空

- (1) The old man _____ two world wars.
 (2) The girl was the only _____ of the plane crash.
 (3) His _____ made everyone very happy.
 (4) Did anyone _____ the earthquake?
 (5) He is the last _____ member of the family.

5. in search of 寻找

in the / one's search for = in search of 寻找

search sb. / sth. 搜身 / 搜查某物

search for 寻找;找出,查出;发现



● 单项选择

- (1) I went off in search _____ a garage where I could buy some petrol.
A. of B. for C. out D. with
- (2) He moved to Brazil _____ search of a better life.
A. on B. at C. in D. for

6. wonder n. 奇迹;惊奇 v. 想知道;感到惊讶 / 好奇

no wonder 怪不得;不足为奇

do wonders 创奇迹

be lost in wonder 惊奇得出神

be filled with wonder 非常惊奇

It's a wonder that ... 令人惊奇的是……

[辨析] wander / wonder

wander 作动词时,意为“徘徊,漫步,迷路,蜿蜒”等;作名词时,意为“闲逛,徘徊”等。

wonder 作动词时,意思为“想知道,纳闷,感到惊讶”等;作名词时,意为“惊奇,奇迹”等。

● 单项选择

- (1) He was so nervous during the test. No _____ he didn't pass the exam.
A. way B. surprise C. wonder D. matter
- (2) The child looked at the strange pictures in _____.
A. wonder B. English C. return D. trouble
- (3) The pyramids are one of the _____ of the world.
A. hills B. countries C. palaces D. wonders

● 选词填空

wander / wonder

- (4) He was _____ about in the forest.
- (5) I was just _____ where you were just now.
- (6) The Great Wall is one of the _____ in the world.
- (7) The climbers _____ off in the mountains.

词汇练习与巩固

I. 单词拼写

1. As is known, the Great Wall is one of the w_____ of the world.



2. In the accident, only two people s_____ at last.
3. The building is specially d_____ for the homeless people.
4. Of the two examples, the f_____ is better than the latter.
5. Enough e_____ can help him a lot in the court.
6. I got a very friendly _____ (接待) when I arrived there.
7. I have some _____ (怀疑) whether they will come here on time.
8. He _____ (移开) his trousers and I found the wound.
9. Haven't you seen through (识破) he had enough _____ (财宝) by cheating?
10. The _____ (奇特的) style attracted a large number of people.

II. 用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. The man went into the house and _____ (light) up a cigarette.
2. To my surprise, Jack and Lily were _____ (secret) married last week.
3. I don't want to go; _____ (beside), I haven't enough time at the moment.
4. Some students hold the view that universities should be centres of _____ (cultural).
5. I have _____ (rare) seen such a beautiful present.
6. Finally we got several _____ (prove) of his innocence (无罪).
7. The price of the _____ (wood) beds is reasonable, I think.

III. 短语辨析

A. remain; stay; keep

1. Her answer _____ "no" even after we begged her to reconsider.
2. I _____ forgetting to turn the answering machine on.
3. How long is he planning to _____ with you?
4. After the party, many people had left and only some _____ there.

B. consider; regard; treat

1. He _____ buying a used car, but decided to buy a new one instead.
2. We all _____ our grandfather with the greatest respect.
3. Kubrick was widely _____ as one of the most influential post-war film directors.

C. besides; except; except for

1. A lot of them are studying other things _____ Japanese.
2. She was dressed entirely in black, _____ a white lace collar.
3. All the team were there, _____ Zhang Lei, who was ill.



Section II Learning about the text

背景阅读

The Aswan Dams

The Aswan High Dam was designed to control the Nile River. The huge dam controls flooding and stores water for times of drought, it is equipped to provide hydroelectric power. These benefits however, do not come without a price tag. Engineers and governments must carefully weigh the benefits and the cost of any new technology. Huge environmental projects such as dams must entail even more thought and consideration than a new car engine or a faster microprocessor. The High dam was actually the second dam at Aswan, the first one having been built in 1889. At the time Egypt was controlled by the British and they were interested in increased irrigation capabilities for cash crops, such as cotton. Due to the irregular flooding pattern of the Nile river and increased water demands, the dam had to be raised on 2 occasions (1912 and 1933) in order to ensure its continued usefulness and safety. When debates began again over raising the dam a third time, suggestions were made to possibly build a new super dam. It wasn't until Egypt experience a revolution in 1952 that the political climate allowed the feasibility of a new dam to be properly studied. The new dam, the Aswan High Dam, was a technical marvel, being "5 kilometers long at its crest, and 1 kilometer thick at its base, and rises 107 meters above sea level." And, while most people would agree the flood control and the electricity the dam provides helps economic growth, the cost of these benefits must also be examined. When the Aswan Dam was built, the country of Nubia was flooded. The Egyptian government made arrangements for the Nubians to be relocated, but their lifestyle was destroyed. In fact many of the nomadic tribes in the area were not warned of the changes that would be happening to the river, which affected their routines in caring for their livestock. Prior to the appearance of Lake Nasser, as the northern part of the reservoir created by the dam is known, the Nubians cultivated plots along the shore. Those areas are now completely underwater. Many people have left the settlements that were created for them and returned to the lake's edge, trying to recreate their lost culture.

互动课堂

1. in search of the amber room 寻找琥珀屋

in search of 寻找; 其中 search 为名词。search 前若有限定词 the 或 one's, 介词常改用 for。



e.g. He moved to Australia in search of a better life.

The search for the missing boy was given up.

[联想] search vt. & vi. & n. 搜查; 搜索; 在 …… 中搜索; 仔细检查

search for 寻找

search ... for ... 在 …… 搜寻 ……

e.g. The police searched everyone present at the scene of crime.

The villagers are helping to search the woods for the missing child.

He who could search for pearls must dive below. (要找珍珠就得下深海。)

●完成下列句子

(1) He went out _____ (寻找食物) .

(2) He _____ (搜查了每个房间) in the house.

(3) They _____ (在他身上搜寻一块手表).

(4) The police _____ (搜查) him to see if he had a gun.

2. Frederick William I , the King of Prussia, *could never have imagined* that his greatest gift to the Russian people would have such an amazing history. 普鲁士国王威廉一世绝不可能想到他送给俄罗斯人的大礼物会有这一段离奇的历史。

could not / never have done 表示对过去事情的推测, 常用于否定句中, 意为“不可能; 想必不会”。could have done 则意为“本可以做而没有做”。

e.g. The classroom couldn't have been cleaned by Li Ping because he didn't come to school today.

You could have at least met me at the station.

[联想] must have done 一定做过某事

can't have done 不可能做过某事

may / might not have done 可能没做过某事

may / might have done 可能做过某事

ought to have done = should have done 本该做而未做

ought not to have done = shouldn't have done 本不该做而做了

needn't have done 本没必要做而做了

would have done 本来会 …… (实际上没发生)

●完成下列句子

(1) He knew nothing about the book. He _____ (以前不可能读过).

(2) He went on foot, but he _____ (本可以乘车去的).

(3) My sister met him at the Grand Theater yesterday afternoon, so he _____ (不可能听过你的讲座).



3. The Amber Room was also decorated with gold and jewels. 琥珀屋镶嵌金银珠宝。

jewel (cn.) 宝石, 珠宝

jewellery (un.) 是“珠宝”的总称

●完成下列句子

(1) She wears a ring with three _____ (首饰).

(2) Her husband bought her _____ (两件首饰) as birthday present.

(3) The watch made of _____ (珠宝) is very expensive.

4. In 1770, the room was completed the way she wanted it. 1770 年, 这间琥珀屋按照她的要求完成了。

the way she wanted it 是方式状语从句, the way 后省略了 in which / that。如:

You should live the way (in which / that) you are. 你应该按你本来的方式生活。

●翻译下列句子

(1) You can do it the way you like.

_____.

(2) We should train our football players the way other countries do.

_____.

(3) Don't forget everything is not going the way we wish it.

_____.

5. Almost six hundred candles lit the room. 将近 600 只蜡烛照亮了这个房间。

lighted / lit 两个作谓语时, 可以互换; 但作定语(修饰名词)时, 只能用 lighted, 而不能用 lit。如:

He has lit / lighted a match.

He went into the dark room with a lighted match in his hand.

[联想] light up 点亮; 照亮; (使) 变亮; (脸) 放光彩

Her face lighted up when she heard the good news.

●用 light 的适当形式填空

(1) He _____ a candle and the candle _____ the room.

(2) There is a _____ candle on the desk.

(3) He struck a match and _____ up.

6. Sadly, although the Amber Room was one of the great wonders of the world, it is now missing. 可悲的是虽然琥珀屋是世界上一件伟大且令人赞叹的奇品, 可是现在却找不到了。

missing 丢失的; 失踪的; 缺少的(强调不在现场)

lost 失去的; 丧失的

gone 过去的; 不在的; 丢了(只作表语和补足语)



e.g. Five people were missing.

The boat and all the men were lost in the storm.

My pain in the leg is gone now.

●选择正确选项

He got well-prepared for the job interview, for he couldn't risk _____ the good opportunity.

A. to lose

B. losing

C. to be lost

D. being lost

7. ***There is no doubt that the boxes were then put on a train for Königsberg, which was at that time a German city on the Baltic Sea.*** 毫无疑问, 这些箱子后来被装上火车运往哥尼斯堡, 当时它是波罗的海沿岸的一个德国城市。

There is no doubt that ... 毫无疑问 …… (that 引导同位语从句)

There is doubt whether ... 有疑问, 不肯定

e.g. There is no doubt that our experiment will succeed.

There is doubt whether our experiment will succeed.

●用 that 和 whether 完成下列句子

(1) I have no doubt _____ he will succeed.

(2) He had his doubts _____ they would give him another chance to have a try.

语言点练习与巩固

I. 根据下列各句句意及所给单词的首字母或汉语提示, 写出该单词的正确形式

1. You can s_____ from a range of quality products.
2. The clothes sold in this store are specially d_____ for fat people.
3. Only women and children r_____ in the village when the men went out to work.
4. The hall is d_____ with flowers.
5. We should do what we can to protect the r_____ animals and plants.
6. As we all know, the Tang _____ (朝代) is a long period in Chinese history.
7. He helped the old man to _____ (搬开) the stone on the road.
8. Visitors to the _____ (城堡), either from home or abroad, are not allowed to take any pictures.
9. The pair of shoes he is wearing today is really _____ (奇特的).
10. The hair _____ (风格) of the famous star was popular at that time.

II. 根据括号内所给的提示翻译下列各句

1. 有些植物依靠很少的水就能存活。(survive on)

2. 我不喜欢在这样的坏天气里出去。(fancy doing)



3. 他们到山里去寻找金矿。(in search of)

4. 我生日时妈妈送给我一本我期盼已久的书。(非限制性定语从句)

5. 爸爸正在考虑怎样证明他的观点。(consider + 带疑问词的不定式)

6. 放学后许多学生还在教室继续学习。(remain + v-ing 形式)

7. 你能证明你那天在什么地方吗?(prove + 从句)

8. 我怀疑他明天是否会和我一起去野餐。(I doubt if ...)

9. 这所优美整洁的学校很受学生们的欢迎。(限制性定语从句)

10. 我拿不准这礼物是谁的。(belong to)

III. 用所给短语或词组的正确形式填空

take apart	agree with	in search of	think highly of	at war
in return	look like	belong to	no doubt	design

1. The land is _____ for a park.

2. The book _____ Mike was bought from Xinhua Bookstore yesterday.

3. Young as the boy is, he is able to _____ the toy car and put it together again.

4. To tell the truth, I really can not _____ what you said just now.

5. Because of the island, the two countries have been _____ for a long time.

6. They walked through the forest _____ the missing girl.

7. He gave her a present and she helped him with his study _____.

8. The student always works hard; there is _____ that he will be successful in the coming examination.

9. The students _____ their teachers' teaching.

10. The twin sisters _____ each other.