

新课程·新目标·新思维

随堂

经典解析

课时练习

综合测试

1+2

讲·练·测

高中英语

新 课 标 江 苏 版

必修

2



目 录

新课标·江苏版

随堂·1+2

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编者的话

江苏美术出版社出版的《随堂1+2——讲·练·测》丛书,由江苏13个城市重点名校的名师编写。他们历时一年多,经过深入研讨,根据“新课程标准”精神,推出了这套丛书。这是他们为同学们“新”背景下的考试中能够取得好成绩而做出的一份努力。在如今浩繁的教辅用书中,《随堂1+2——讲·练·测》无论在编写理念还是编写体例上,都有其领先一步和不同凡响的地方,是学生巩固知识、培养能力的的首选教辅书。

本丛书具有四大特点:全、轻、准、新。

全程同步:根据学科特点,《随堂1+2——讲·练·测》包含“重点难点点拨”、“同步讲解”、“典型题析”、“学海航标”、“资料链接”、“基础训练”、“巩固提高”、“课时练习”、“单元练习”、“综合练习”、“参考答案”等多种板块,与教材内容紧密同步。“单元练习”有两至三套试卷,可作为单元基础练习、拓展练习、复习练习;“综合练习”为期中、期末复习测试卷。

练习轻松:“课时练习”选题精要、典型,深入浅出,趣味生动。学生每天只需10~20分钟就可全面检测当堂的学习效果,从而真正达到减轻负担、提高效率的目的。

内容准确:以现行最新课本为依据,体现新课程标准精神,突出培养学生综合运用知识的能力和善于创新的思维。

新颖实用:充分吸收国内外最新教改成果的精华,博采众长,独树一帜。印装分为两个部分,其中“重点难点讲解”、“典型题析”、“课时练”等为16开本胶订,“单元练”、“综合卷”及“参考答案”为活页,方便了师生课堂使用和单元测试,充分体现了“讲、练、测”的优点,是精讲、精练、单元测试、期末复习的合订本。

★随着一费制在全省的实施,学生只需花一本书的钱就能购得三本书的内容,即精讲、精练、单元检测卷。该书一书三用,方便实用,是老师、学生、家长首选教辅用书,是书店最佳推荐图书。

丛书编写组

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Unit 1 Tales of the unexplained

第一课时

【教材解析】

一、重难点剖析

1. tales of the unexplained“不解之谜”(本单元中心话题)

▲*tale* 所叙述的多是幻想或传说的故事,常译作“传说,神话”。一般不指较短的故事。

story 是普通用语,可以指口头的或书面的、真实的或虚构的故事;还可以表示人的“事迹”、“经历”、“讲述”。

This magazine publishes excellent short stories. 这本杂志登载优秀的短篇小说。

He looked as if he had just stepped out of my book of fairy tales. 他看上去好像刚从我的童话故事里走出来。

Do you like to hear a tale of adventure? 你喜欢听历险故事吗?

▲the unexplained 是 the + adj. 表示一类人或物的结构,意为“未被/无法解释的(现象)”。

2. The world we live in is full of mysteries unsolved even by today's advanced science and technology. 我们所生活的世界充满着连当今先进的科技都无法解释的神秘。

advanced adj.

(1) 先进的,领先的

advanced workers/children/ideas 先进工人/智力超人的孩子/进步思想

(2) 高等的,高级的

advanced mathematics/studies/classes 高等数学/高深的研究/快班

(3) 晚期的,上年纪的

advanced stomach cancer 晚期胃癌 advanced age of 90 90岁高龄

3. ... could be a sunken ship! ...可能是一艘沉船!

sink n. (厨房的)水槽,洗涤槽

v. (sink, sank, sunk/sunken) (使)下沉,(使)沉没;(使)低落,下陷,下降

Wood does not sink in water; it floats. 木头不会沉没于水中,它会浮起来。

The earthquake made the wall sink. 地震使得这堵墙下陷。

[注意] sink 的过去分词有两种即 sunk 和 sunken,但作定语时多用后者。如:

sunken cheeks 凹陷的面颊 a sunken ship 一艘沉船

4. You might run into a Yeti in the Himalayas, ... 你可能会碰上一个野人……

run into

(1) = come across / meet by chance 偶然遇见



run into an old school friend 偶遇一位老校友

(2) 遭遇(困难、困境)

The project is running into financial difficulties. 此工程陷入财政困难。

(3) 合计,达到……之多

Her income runs into six figures. 她的收入达到六位数。

(4) 撞在……上,碰撞

She ran her car into a tree when turning around at the corner. 她在拐弯时将车撞在一棵树上。

5. The reason for building the pyramids in Egypt is still unknown even today. 为何要在埃及建造金字塔甚至到今天依然未为人所知。

the reason for (doing) sth. (做……)某事的原因

Can you give me the reason for your being late? 你能给出你迟到的原因吗?

for this/that/some reason 由于这个/那个/某个原因

He promised to come, but he didn't turn up for some reason. 他答应来的,可是由于某个原因,他未露面。

二、典型例题

1. Many people agree that _____ knowledge of English is a must in _____ international trade today.

A. a;/ B. the;an C. the;the D. /;the

【解析】:选 A。knowledge 一般用作不可数名词,但有时前面加不定冠词表示抽象名词具体化,常用 a knowledge of... 形式表示“对……的知识(或了解)”。trade 是不可数名词,泛指时不加任何冠词。

2. Too many hotels have been built and this has _____ prices, making holidays cheaper.

A. cut short B. cut out C. cut off D. cut down

【解析】:选 D。cut down prices 意思是“降价”。

3. — I was riding along the street and all of a sudden, a car cut in and knocked me down.

— You can never be _____ careful in the street.

A. much B. very C. so D. too

【解析】:选 D。“否定词(not, no, never) + too/enough”结构表示“再怎么也不过分;越……越好”。

4. We didn't plan our art exhibition like that but it _____ very well.

A. worked out B. tried out C. went out D. carried out

【解析】:选 A。题干意为“我们没有刻意地去计划我们的艺术展览,但效果却很好”。B 意为“试验”;C 意为“熄灭”;D 意为“开展;执行”;A 意为“算出;结果是”与题意相符。

5. Selecting a mobile phone for personal use is no easy task because technology _____ so rapidly.

A. is changing B. has changed C. will have changed D. will change

【解析】:选 A。主句使用的是一般现在时(... is no easy task);后面的状语从句(be-

cause ...) 则说明原因为“技术更新变化迅速”,应采用现在进行时表示一段时间以来一直在持续的动作。

【随堂练习】

一、单词拼写。

1. He died for _____ (不能解释的) reasons.
2. She had a _____ (迷惑的) look on her face.
3. The _____ (被谋杀的) woman was well known in the area.
4. Firefighters _____ (搜索) the buildings for the missing boy.
5. He has done _____ (研究) into diseases of the blood.
6. It seems to be a _____ (令人信服的) explanation.
7. He has been a _____ (目击) to the terrible accident.
8. Do you believe in strange _____ (生物) from outer space?
9. He refused to rule out the _____ (可能性) of a tax increase.
10. We found further scientific _____ (证据) for this theory.

二、课文预习阅读理解。

Is there life on other planets? We do not know for sure. In 1977, the American spaceships Voyager 1 and Voyager 2 were sent into space. The spaceships carried messages of greeting for any intelligent (智慧) life forms. There was a difficult question to answer before the messages were sent. How could you “talk” to an alien (外星人) on another planet? How could aliens understand human life on Earth? In other words, how should the messages be presented?

Many people were surprised when scientists decided to send music instead of words or pictures. The scientists decided it was the easiest to communicate (交流) through music. As a result, the message disc contained nearly 88 minutes of the earth's greatest hits.

Why was music chosen? Music is an easily understood art form. All people, young or old, can appreciate (欣赏) it. When people hear a piece of music, they usually link it with a feeling. A piece of music can make you feel sad, angry, calm, or happy.

The scientists thought that music expressed human feelings better than anything else. Different pieces of music were chosen for variety, including music from Asia, Africa and Europe. Modern rock-'n'-roll was also included.

Were these really the Earth's greatest hits? They will certainly be the longest lasting. We are told that disc, which is made of gold-plated copper, will last for 1,000 million years. Perhaps one day we will receive a similar disc from another planet!

- () 1. The voyager spaceships carried _____.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. messages in alien languages | B. intelligent life forms |
| C. messages of greeting to aliens | D. information about the earth |
- () 2. According to the passage people use music to _____.
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. show they are clever | B. express their feelings |
| C. understand each other | D. enjoy themselves after work |



- () 3. It is thought that _____.
- A. the disc will last 88 minutes per year
 B. the disc will last for 1,000 million years
 C. aliens will visit the earth within 1,000 years
 D. the music will return to the Earth in a million years
- () 4. We can infer from the text that the writer _____.
- A. probably agrees with the scientists
 B. is not sure whether there are aliens in our planet
 C. does not like the music on the disc
 D. believes that aliens use music as a language

第二课时

【教材解析】

一、重难点剖析

1. Police in America have stepped up their search for a fifteen-year-old boy who went missing two days ago in Dover, New Hampshire.

search vt. / n. “搜查, 搜索”, 是及物动词, 其宾语可以是人, 指“搜身”; 也可以是地方, 指“搜查某个地方”。

search for ... “搜寻……, 寻找……”, 指花极大的力气去寻找某个特定的目标, 还可以说 *search ... for ...* 意为“为寻找……而搜查”。

in search of ... / in one's search for/of ... “搜寻……, 寻找……”。是短语介词, 在句中可作状语、定语、表语、补足语等。

Now they are searching for other witnesses. 现在他们正在寻找其他证人。

The policeman searched the thief, but found nothing. 警察搜了那个小偷的身, 但什么也没搜到。

They went into the forest in search of the missing boy. 他们到森林去寻找失踪的男孩。

2. People have shown great interest in his disappearing due to sightings of puzzling lights in the sky. 人们对男孩的失踪表现出极大的兴趣, 原因是, 在其失踪前后有人声称看到天空中出现了让人不解的亮光。

▲ *interest*

(1) *n.*

a. 兴趣, 不可数

I find/have/take/feel no interest in such things. 我对这些不感兴趣。

b. 爱好的事物; 嗜好

His two great interests in life are music and painting. 他一生中的两大爱好是音乐和绘画。

c. 利益, 常用复数形式



He is always thinking of his own interests. 他总是只考虑自己的利益。

(2) *vt.* “使……感兴趣,使……对……感兴趣”

interesting adj. 说明事物,“有趣的,令人感兴趣的”。

interested adj. 说明人,“对……感兴趣”。

I've got a lot of books that may interest you. 我有许多你会感兴趣的书籍。

He is a most interesting man. 他是一个很有意思的人。

I have always been interested in building up character bit by bit. 我对性格的逐步培养一直有兴趣。

▲ *due to* 短语介词,“因为,由于”

Some students were late for school this morning, due to the bad weather. 因为天气不好,有些学生今天上午上学迟到。

3. Witnesses also say they saw Justin walking towards his home at 10:45 p. m. 目击者还说在晚上10:45时他们亲眼看到Justin向家走去。

witness n. 证据,证明,证词,见证(常与to连用);证人,目击者(与of连用);*vi.* 亲眼看见,目击,为……作证,证明

witness to doing sth. 作证做过某事 *call sb. to witness* 叫某人作证

give witness in a law court 在法庭上作证 *a witness of an accident* 事故的目击者

His whole life is a witness to his honesty. 他的一生就是对他诚实品质的证明。

She gave witness on behalf of the accused person. 她替被告作证。

We witnessed the great changes in our hometown. 我们目睹了家乡的巨大变化。

He witnessed to having seen her killed by a young man. 他作证说,他看见她被一个年轻人所杀。

4. I pulled back the curtains and saw a large spaceship flying outside. 我拉开窗帘,看见一艘巨大的宇宙飞船在外面飞。

see sb. doing sth. 看见某人正在做某事,强调动作正在进行。

see sb. do sth. 看见某人做了某事,强调动作的全过程。

一些感官动词如:hear/notice/watch/listen to/feel/observe + sb. + do/doing sth. 用法相同。

I saw the children playing over there just now. 刚才,我看见孩子们正在那儿玩耍。(动作的片段)

I saw the cat jump off the tree just now. 刚才,我看到小猫从树上跳了下来。(动作的全过程)

5. I even get frightened when I hear a plane fly over. 甚至当我听到一架飞机飞过,我都感到害怕。

frighten vt. 使恐惧,惊吓

be frightened of = be afraid of 害怕……

frighten away 吓跑……

frighten sb. into doing sth. 威胁某人去做某事

frighten sb. out of doing sth. 使某人吓得不做某事



- prised to find that she _____ all except for a few words of each.
- A. spoke; had forgotten B. had spoken; had forgotten
C. spoke; has forgotten D. had spoken; has forgotten
- () 13. By the end of next July this building _____.
- A. will be completed B. will have completed
C. will have been completed D. has been completed
- () 14. — Hurry, Mary! You _____ on the phone.
— Oh, I _____. Thank you, Mom.
- A. have wanted; have come B. will be wanted; will come
C. are being wanted; come D. are wanted; am coming
- () 15. Because farmland _____ quickly, the government are considering starting a program to solve the problem.
- A. is being lost B. is lost C. is losing D. loses
- () 16. — What were you doing when I phoned you yesterday evening?
— I _____ just finished my homework and I _____ to watch TV.
- A. have; am going B. have; was going
C. had; was going D. had; am going
- () 17. We _____ dinner at seven o'clock when CCTV _____ to broadcast news.
- A. are having; will start B. will be having; starts
C. have; will start D. will having had; starts
- () 18. — Where are Jack and Mike?
— They _____ the furniture you asked for into the house.
- A. have been carrying B. carried
C. have been carried D. were carried
- () 19. Professor Haley told me that he _____ by many of his students at the railway station.
- A. had been seen off B. have been seen off
C. had seen off D. have seen off
- () 20. As we stood on the top of the hill, we could see the beautiful scene _____ before us.
- A. had spread B. has spread C. spread D. spreads

第三课时

【教材解析】

一、重难点剖析

1. Police have not ruled out the possibility that Justin was taken by aliens, but are also looking into other possibilities. 警察还没有排除 Justin 是被外星人劫持的可能性,但同时也在调



查其他的可能性。

possibility n.

(1) 可能

Is it a possibility that you will work abroad? 你有可能去国外工作吗?

(2) 可能性

There is no possibility of his coming. 他不可能来。

(3) 可能的事

Let's consider the possibilities. 让我们来讨论一下可能发生的事。

2. Sometimes people make up such amazing stories. 有时候人们编造这类耸人听闻的故事。

make up

(1) 捏造, 虚构(故事、诗等)

The boy made up a story, which was not true. 男孩编了个故事, 这故事不是真的。

(2) 化妆; 化装

Before going to the evening party, she made up her face to look prettier. 去参加晚会之前, 她把脸化了妆以便看上去更漂亮些。

(3) 整理、收拾

His mother always makes up a bed every morning. 他母亲每天早上整理床铺。

(4) 构成、组成

Five doctors and ten nurses have made up a medical team to be sent to the mountainous areas. 五个医生和十个护士组成一支将被派往山区的医疗队。

Our class is made up of 30 boys and 20 girls. 我们班由30个男孩和20个女孩组成。

(5) make up for 弥补、补足

He made up for his lessons he missed during his leave. 他补了请假期间所缺的课。

3. We will not give up until we find convincing evidence. 在找到令人信服的证据之前, 我们不会放弃。

evidence n. 证据; 物证; 证词; 痕迹; 迹象

evident adj. 明显的

be evident to sb. 对某人来说很明显

It is evident that you are wrong. 很明显你错了。

He looked at his children with evident pride. 他看着自己的孩子心中充满了自豪。

Do you have any evidence of his guilty or his innocence? 你有何证据证明他有罪或无罪?

4. Dad is very disappointed with them. 爸爸对他们很失望。

disappoint vt. 使失望

disappointed adj. 感到失望的

disappointing adj. 令人失望的

disappointment n. 令人失望的人或事

(much) to one's disappointment 使某人(大)为失望的是

His words disappointed me. = I was disappointed with him about his words. 他的话使我失望。

二、典型例题

1. The _____ result of the mid-term exam made his parents _____.



- A. disappointing; disappointing B. disappointed; disappointed
C. disappointing; disappointed D. disappointed; disappointing

【解析】:选 C。与情感有关的动词的-ed 形式说明人所处的情感状态,-ing 形式说明某事“令人……”。

2. In Britain today women _____ 44% of the workforce. And nearly half the mothers with children are in paid work.

- A. build B. make up C. do up D. set up

【解析】:选 B。make up “构成、组成”,符合题意。

3. The teacher as well as a number of students _____ to attend the party yesterday.

- A. were asked B. was asked C. were asking D. was asking

【解析】:选 B。由题意可知应用被动语态,排除 C、D 两项。本句主语为“A + as well as sb.”,谓动词应与 A 保持一致。

4. Last month, part of southeast Asia was struck by floods, from _____ effects the people are still suffering.

- A. that B. whose C. those D. what

【解析】:选 B。A、C、D 选项均不能引导非限制性定语从句,此处 whose = the flood's。

5. — Is that small town you often refer to?

— Right, just the one _____ you know I used to work for years.

- A. that B. which C. where D. what

【解析】:选 C。先行词是 the one (the town),把先行词代入定语从句为:you know I used to work in the town for years。由此可判断先行词与 in 连用作地点状语,所以用关系副词 where。

【随堂练习】

一、填词完成课文。

Police in America have stepped _____ their search _____ a fifteen-year-old boy who went _____ two days ago in Dover, New Hampshire. People have shown great interest _____ his disappearance due _____ sightings of puzzling lights in the sky and reports of alien visits _____ the time of his disappearance. Police have not ruled _____ the possibility that Justin was taken by aliens, but are also looking _____ other possibilities. “Sometimes people make _____ such amazing stories,” says Detective Sam Peterson, who has taken charge _____ the case. “So we’ve been looking at other possibilities too, such as murder. We will not give _____ until we find convincing evidence.”

二、单句改错。

1. Standing inside was lots of white-skinned, strange-looking creatures with large black eyes.

2. Cagarin was the first human being to traveling in space.



3. Police in America have stepped up their search to a fifteen-year boy who went missing two days ago.

4. My mother takes the charge of my sister's baby.

5. Footprints are one of the few pieces of hard evidence that supports the existence of Yeti.

6. The hunter ran after the bear day and night, followed the footprints left by it.

7. Astronauts will do their research in the space station in the outer space.

8. The aliens did some researches on her.

9. "You can borrow five books for a time, or even more," said the librarian.

10. My aunt told me the red hat was fairly too expensive to buy.

三、翻译句子。

1. 我一向信任你,但这一次我不相信你的话。(believe in, believe)

2. 警察正在搜寻一个小偷。(search for)

3. 他作证看见那个人拿走了那笔钱。(witness to doing)

4. 早上他起床晚了,这就是他上课迟到的原因。(why)

5. 在这条河的对面有两座房子。(倒装句)

6. 昨天在回家的路上我偶然遇到了我的一位老朋友。(run into)

7. 为了排除骨头断了的可能性医生拍了 X 光线。(rule out the possibility that ...)

8. 自从上个月足球队员加强他们的训练为第一赛季作准备。(set up)

9. 昨天下午我看见一只狗在追赶一只猫。(run after)

10. 在我看来这个建议是合理的,但校长根本不这样看待它。(look at)



第四课时

【教材解析】

一、重难点剖析

1. Unmanned spaceships have been launched into space since 1959. 无人驾驶的宇宙飞船从1959年起发射升空。

launch

(1) *vt. & vi.* “使船下水;发射上天;投掷”(常与 *out, into* 连用)开始从事;着手进行一项新事业。

When will China launch Shenzhou VII into space? 中国何时将神舟七号发射升空?

(2) *n.* “发射”

We all heard of the launch of the new space shuttle. 我们都听说过发射新的航天飞机的事情。

2. ... but no evidence of life has been discovered on any of the planets so far. 但是至今在任何一个星球上尚未发现生命的迹象。

(1) *so far* “到目前为止”

So far, so good. 一切都还不错。

So far they haven't appeared; I'll keep waiting. 直到现在他们还没露面,不过我要等下去。

(2) *as far as* “尽;就;至于”

① As far as I know, he has gone to the town. 就我所知,他到镇子上去了。

[注意] “直到……为止”表示距离时用 *as far as*, 表示时间时用 *until/till*。

② They walked as far as the foot of the hill. 他们一直走到山脚下。

(3) *far from* “远非,决不”

The show is far from being a failure; it was a great success. 展览绝非失败,而是非常成功。

3. If this comes true. 如果这变为现实的话。

come 此处为系动词,后面可直接加形容词: *come right; come alive; come easy; come loose* 等。

All his dreams have come true. 他所有的梦想都实现了。

His wish that he wanted to be an actor came true. 他希望成为一名演员的愿望实现了。

It comes cheaper if you buy things in large amounts. 如果你大批地购买东西,价格就会便宜些。

4. ... the rockets separate from the space shuttle and fall into the sea. 火箭和航天飞机分离落到海里。

separate (... from ...)

(1) *vt. & vi.* 把……和……分开;分开;分手;分居;分离

A fence separated the cows from the pigs. 篱笆把牛和猪隔开了。