



王牌品质 值得信赖

全国十大名校学科教学精萃

# 单科 王牌

2004 年全新修订

## 王牌单科·高二英语

北京四中英语组 编

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大象出版社 团结出版社



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## ◎ 编者的话 ◎

《单科王牌》系列丛书之一《王牌单科》是一套集中体现全国十所名校学科教学特色和精粹的品牌丛书。从策划到编写历时三年，得到了教育界、出版界专家的悉心指导和十所名校的积极参与。本丛书的主要特色如下：

**十大名校首次联合，学科教学精华荟萃。**中学课程由若干学习领域(或综合课程)的多个学科构成，每个学科的学习均与本学习领域(或综合课程)中相邻学科之学习内容相互联系，相互支撑。本书即是基于这一思想，集各名校优势单科之所长，充分展示十所名校多年积累的学科教学精华，帮助学生建构科学的学习方法，夯实单科学习基础，提高学生自主学习、创新学习能力。

**一线名师担纲主笔，优势单科相得益彰。**参与编写的十所学校长期坚持教学探索与改革，它们推出各自学校享有盛誉的一门学科，将其学科建设的优秀经验首次凝聚在本书中。作者均是教学一线的特、高级教师，以其对学科思想的独到领会和创造性的教学方法，曾成功地培养出大批人才。

**由表及里纵横深入，以点带面快速提高。**本书推出多项特色栏目，力求搭筑科学实用的学习演练平台，快速有效地提高学生的学习能力。其中“特色平台”再现名师课堂，讲授名校名师特色教学方法；“整体感知”旨在帮助学生建构融汇学科思想、自主探究知识的网络……凡此种种，不仅能使中等基础的学生学习能力迅速突破，还使优秀学生各学科成绩更为均衡。

本书虽然几经修改、审校，但错误仍在所难免，欢迎广大师生热忱指教。

《单科王牌》丛书编委会

2004年4月

# C o n t e n t s

## 目 录

### Unit One Making A Difference

互动课堂 .....	1
超越课堂 .....	4
典型例题分析 .....	4
能力测试 .....	5
北京四中特色平台 .....	12

### Unit Two News Media

互动课堂 .....	14
超越课堂 .....	16
典型例题分析 .....	16
能力测试 .....	17
北京四中特色平台 .....	23

### Unit Three Art And Architecture

互动课堂 .....	25
超越课堂 .....	27
典型例题分析 .....	27
能力测试 .....	28
北京四中特色平台 .....	35

### Unit Four A Garden Of Poems

互动课堂 .....	37
超越课堂 .....	39
典型例题分析 .....	40
能力测试 .....	40
北京四中特色平台 .....	48

### Unit Five The British Isles

互动课堂 .....	49
超越课堂 .....	51
典型例题分析 .....	52
能力测试 .....	52
北京四中特色平台 .....	59

### Unit Six Life In The Future

互动课堂 .....	61
超越课堂 .....	63
典型例题分析 .....	63
能力测试 .....	64
北京四中特色平台 .....	71

### Unit Seven Living With Disease

互动课堂 .....	73
超越课堂 .....	75
典型例题分析 .....	76
能力测试 .....	76
北京四中特色平台 .....	84

### Unit Eight First Aid

互动课堂 .....	85
超越课堂 .....	87
典型例题分析 .....	88
能力测试 .....	88
北京四中特色平台 .....	95

# 目 录

## Unit Nine Saving The Earth

互动课堂 .....	97
超越课堂 .....	99
典型例题分析 .....	100
能力测试 .....	101
北京四中特色平台 .....	108

## Unit Ten Frightening Nature

互动课堂 .....	110
超越课堂 .....	112
典型例题分析 .....	113
能力测试 .....	113
北京四中特色平台 .....	121

## Unit Eleven Hurricane!

互动课堂 .....	122
超越课堂 .....	122
典型例题分析 .....	123
能力测试 .....	123
北京四中特色平台 .....	129

## Unit Twelve Mainly Revision

互动课堂 .....	132
超越课堂 .....	132
典型例题分析 .....	133
能力测试 .....	133
北京四中特色平台 .....	139

## Unit Thirteen Albert Einstein

互动课堂 .....	151
超越课堂 .....	152
典型例题分析 .....	154
能力测试 .....	154
北京四中特色平台 .....	162

## Unit Fourteen Satellites

互动课堂 .....	165
超越课堂 .....	167
典型例题分析 .....	168
能力测试 .....	169
北京四中特色平台 .....	176

## Unit Fifteen A Famous Detective

互动课堂 .....	178
超越课堂 .....	180
典型例题分析 .....	181
能力测试 .....	181
北京四中特色平台 .....	190

## Unit Sixteen The Sea

互动课堂 .....	192
超越课堂 .....	194
典型例题分析 .....	195
能力测试 .....	196
北京四中特色平台 .....	203

# Contents

## 目录

### Unit Seventeen Life In The Future

互动课堂	205
超越课堂	207
典型例题分析	208
能力测试	208
北京四中特色平台	216

### Unit Eighteen Mainly Revision

互动课堂	219
超越课堂	221
典型例题分析	222
能力测试	222
北京四中特色平台	231

### Unit Nineteen A Freedom Fighter

互动课堂	233
超越课堂	235
典型例题分析	236
能力测试	236
北京四中特色平台	245

### Unit Twenty Disability

互动课堂	247
超越课堂	249
典型例题分析	250
能力测试	250
北京四中特色平台	258

### Unit Twenty-one Music

互动课堂	260
超越课堂	262
典型例题分析	263
能力测试	263
北京四中特色平台	271

### Unit Twenty-two A Tale Of Two Cities

互动课堂	273
超越课堂	275
典型例题分析	276
能力测试	276
北京四中特色平台	285

### Unit Twenty-three Telephones

互动课堂	287
超越课堂	289
典型例题分析	290
能力测试	291
北京四中特色平台	298

### Unit Twenty-four Mainly Revision

互动课堂	300
超越课堂	302
典型例题分析	303
能力测试	303
北京四中特色平台	311

○ 高二英语下学期期末试题 314

○ 参考答案 326

# Unit One Making A Difference

## 五 动 课 堂

### 问题 1

请问本单元的语言要点有哪些?

### 解答

promising	有前途的, 有希望的
engaged	定了婚的, 从事……, 忙于……, 和……有约的, 占线的
marry	结婚, 父母嫁女儿
according to	按照, 依照, 视……而定, 根据
turn out	结果变成, 竟然
match	竞争的对手, 相配的人或物, 配偶, 与……匹敌, 与……相配
work on	继续工作
go by	走过, 过去
use up	用完, 用尽
go on with	继续做某事
dream of	梦想, 梦到
be satisfied with	对……表示满意或满足
take a look at	看
what if	如果……怎么样
the other way around	相反地, 从相反方向

### 问题 2

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

Only by discovering what we do best can we hope to reach our goals and truly make a difference.

请问两句的共同点是什么?

### 解答

两句都是部分倒装句, 助动词提到主语前。第一句是由否定副词 nor 引出的部分倒装句。类似的否定副词还有: seldom, little, never, hardly, scarcely,

rarely 等。

Never have I done this before.

Little did I know about you.

第二句是由 Only + 状语引出的部分倒装句。又如：

Only in this way can you learn English well.

注意：only + 主语不倒装。如：

Only you cannot do it.

### 问题 3

Perhaps the most important thing if we want to make a difference is to find something that we like to do and that we are good at. 请帮我们分析一下本句的结构。

### 解答

该句的主语为 the most important thing, 谓语动词为 is. 动词不定式 to find... 做表语。if 从句做条件状语, 而两个并列的 that 从句做 something 的定语。

### 问题 4

Knowing who we are means knowing how we think and what we like to do.

### 解答

该句的主语为 Knowing who we are 这个非谓语动词。who we are 这个从句做 knowing 的宾语。谓语为 means, 此处 mean 的意思是意味着, 后接 doing. How we think and what we like to do 这两个并列的宾语从句做第二个 knowing 的宾语。

### 问题 5

请帮我们总结一下动词不定式的用法。

### 解答

1. 不定式的形式。以动词 write 为例。

式/态	主动语态	被动语态
一般式	to write	to be written
完成式	to have written	to have been written
进行式	to be writing	
完成进行式	to have been writing	

## 2. 不定式的句法功能

### (1) 做主语

To hear from you is nice.

To be a good teacher is not easy.

不定式做主语时，为了保持句子的平衡，往往以 it 做形式主语，而不定式置于谓语动词后。如：

It's nice to hear from you.

It's not easy to be a good teacher.

### (2) 做宾语

通常用于 want, hope, wish, like, need, hate, begin, start, remember, agree, learn, pretend, refuse, manage, help 等词后。如：

I forgot to lock the door.

Please remember to write to me.

### (3) 做表语

My job is to pick up letters.

He seemed to have heard nothing.

### (4) 做定语

不定式作定语时，须放在它所修饰的名词或代词后。如：

I have two letters to write.

I have a lot of work to do.

### (5) 做宾补

通常用于 want, wish, ask, order, tell, know, help, advise, allow, cause, force 等词后。如：

He ordered her to leave at once.

He was forced to obey his order.

### (6) 做状语

He got up early to catch the first bus.

He worked hard to catch up with the other students.

### (7) 做独立成分

To tell you the truth, I told a lie.

### (8) “疑问词 + 不定式”结构。如：

I don't know how to choose them.

I cannot decide where to go.

## 超越课堂

### 词语辨析

#### 1. fear, frighten

二者均意为“害怕”。但是 fear 意为“害怕……”，而 frighten 意为“……使人害怕”。如：

I fear dogs.

Dogs frighten me.

#### 2. close, closely

二者均可做副词。close 为具体的近，而 closely 意为“紧密的，密切的”。

如：Sit close to me.

These two things are closely connected.

#### 3. believe, believe in

believe 意为“相信（某人的话）”，而 believe in 意为“信任”。如：

I believe what he said but I don't believe in him.

#### 4. on fire, on the fire

on fire 意为“着火”，而 on the fire 意为“在火上”。如：

The building was on fire.

Put the meat on the fire.

#### 5. discover, invent

discover 意为“发现（本来存在，但不为人所知的物体）”，invent 意为“发明”。如：

Columbus discovered America.

Do you know who invented the telephone?

## 典型例题分析

**例 1** \_\_\_\_\_ no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he has known the truth.

A. It's, whether

B. It's, that

C. There's, that

D. There's, if

**解析** 答案是：C。本题考查 doubt 的用法。no doubt 和 there be 句型连用。并且在肯定句中 doubt 后接 whether 或 if 从句。而在否定和疑问句中后接 that 从句。又如：



- D. Instead of, went on to smoke
3. The night \_\_\_\_\_ cold and rainy.  
A. turned out      B. turned to      C. turned away      D. turned off
4. Red carpet doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ green curtain.  
A. fit      B. suit      C. go      D. match
5. \_\_\_\_\_ of students are working in the field, and \_\_\_\_\_ is increasing.  
A. A number, the number      B. A number, a number  
C. The number, the number      D. The number, a number
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ to finish it on time, but he \_\_\_\_\_ all the materials, which are hard to buy.  
A. tried, used up      B. managed, used up  
C. tried, got used to      D. managed, was used to
7. It doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ any difference whether he comes or not.  
A. have      B. bring      C. make      D. cause
8. My parents are never satisfied \_\_\_\_\_ my progress.  
A. at      B. in      C. for      D. with
9. Do you know which \_\_\_\_\_ he plays in the football team?  
A. place      B. position      C. situation      D. part
10. His theory \_\_\_\_\_ true, and he was happy \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. was proved, at      B. was proved, with  
C. proved, for      D. proved, with

★★ B 级题 ★★

1 单项选择

1. We agreed \_\_\_\_\_ here but so far she hasn't turned up yet.  
A. having met      B. meeting      C. to meet      D. to have met
2. The boy wanted to ride his bicycle in the street, but his mother told him \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. not to      B. not to do      C. not do it      D. do not to
3. When I handed the report to John, he said that George was the person \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to send      B. for sending it  
C. to send it to      D. for sending it to
4. I've worked with children before, so I know what \_\_\_\_\_ my new job.  
A. expected      B. to expect      C. to be expecting      D. expects

5. \_\_\_\_\_ late in the morning Bob turned off the alarm.  
 A. To sleep      B. Sleeping      C. Sleep      D. Having slept
6. —My baby has a heart trouble.  
 —Did the doctor find it difficult \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. in treating      B. treating      C. for treating      D. to treat
7. —Did the judge ask you many questions?  
 —Yes, and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. they were difficult to be answered  
 B. to answer them was to be difficult  
 C. they were difficult to answer  
 D. they had difficulty in answering
8. Last summer I took a course on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. how to make dresses      B. how dresses be made  
 C. how to be made dresses      D. how dresses to be made
9. To play fair is as important as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to play well      B. play well  
 C. we play well      D. playing well
10. I have no pen \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. writing      B. to write  
 C. to write with      D. to be writing

## II 完形填空

As she waited at the edge of the ice for her music to start, Peggy took a quick look at her father standing nearby with a group of parents and teachers. He smiled at her. Then she 1 out at the audience, 2 to see her mother. These two, Alvert and Doris Flemint, 3 all the way from California more than 2,000 miles away, to see their 4 compete in this sports meet in Cleveland, Ohio.

The music 5 and Peggy moved onto the ice, letting the music 6 her along into her turns, and she began skating with much 7 in herself. The cold fear she always had in the 8 seconds before skating onto the ice was 9. She was feeling the movement of the 10 and letting it carry her. She skated easily, 11 did some jumps, a final turn and her performance was 12.

The crowd loved it and cheered 13 she skated off the ice. "Nice job," said one of the other 14. It was the remark that 15 came after a free-skating performance. But what would the 16 say? Standing beside her father, Peggy

17 for the scoring to be finished. On all sides were other young skaters, some waiting 18 alone, others with a parent. Shortly before, the results were 19 . The new United States Women's Figure Skating Champion was Peggy Fleming of Pasadena, 20 !

- |                    |                    |                   |                 |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. looked       | B. watched         | C. found          | D. stepped      |
| 2. A. trying       | B. looking forward | C. wanting        | D. hoping       |
| 3. A. flew         | B. had driven      | C. were traveling | D. had prepared |
| 4. A. friend       | B. children        | C. son            | D. daughter     |
| 5. A. started      | B. played          | C. developed      | D. sang         |
| 6. A. allow        | B. set out         | C. carry          | D. support      |
| 7. A. thought      | B. belief          | C. success        | D. design       |
| 8. A. following    | B. last            | C. recent         | D. past         |
| 9. A. lost         | B. present         | C. strong         | D. gone         |
| 10. A. music       | B. fear            | C. ice            | D. audience     |
| 11. A. so          | B. or              | C. before         | D. then         |
| 12. A. satisfied   | B. unsatisfactory  | C. finished       | D. welcome      |
| 13. A. because     | B. until           | C. before         | D. as           |
| 14. A. skaters     | B. parents         | C. judges         | D. audiences    |
| 15. A. always      | B. seldom          | C. again          | D. hardly       |
| 16. A. players     | B. audience        | C. judges         | D. parents      |
| 17. A. waited      | B. looked          | C. wished         | D. asked        |
| 18. A. comfortably | B. hurriedly       | C. happily        | D. anxiously    |
| 19. A. cried out   | B. let out         | C. announced      | D. declared     |
| 20. A. England     | B. Cleveland       | C. Ohio           | D. California   |

### III) 阅读理解

#### A

Staring at the creature in the small cage at the shelter, Brain Gallagher—six-foot-four, 254 pounds—knew he'd met his match. The dog's black eyes stared back fearlessly and challengingly.

"You don't want this one," a salesman said, "nothing but trouble."

"I'm a policeman" Gallagher shot back. "Trouble's my business."

"Yeah, well, this dog was leading a pack that was running wild. Nobody wants him." The salesman pointed at a door to the room where animals are put to sleep.

Gallagher looked at the card taped to the cage "King". The dog barked and the hair stood out around his neck, making his large head appear even bigger.

Gallagher took a towel from a paper bag, rolled it, and waved it slowly in front of the cage. King's eyes watched the towel. When Gallagher held it closer, the dog put his powerful jaws on the heavy wire mesh (钢丝).

"Told you," said the salesman, "too wild."

"Unlock it," Gallagher said.

"You kidding?"

"Go ahead. He'll be okay."

The salesman shook his head, unlocked the cage and quickly stepped back.

"Okay, boy" Gallagher said softly, slowly opening the cage. Carefully he held out his hand, palm down. The dog sniffed (smelled). Then he offered the rolled towel. At once, King caught it. Seconds later, the towel was torn into pieces.

Gallagher moved back, allowing King out of the cage. The salesman flattened himself against the wall. "You crazy?"

King jumped out. His eyes passed over the frightened salesman and focused on Gallagher, who threw another towel down 60-foot hall. King was off like a rocket. Half way down, he started running on the floor wildly. His backside crashed against the far wall. But he had the towel, which he raced back to Gallagher. He's got real spirit, thought Gallagher as the two played tug of war. Then he tried to pull King back into the cage by pulling the tower hard. Immediately, King's jaws clamped (夹住) around his forearm.

"Okay, you will" Gallagher said in a soft and voice. "You don't like to be told what to do. Neither do I." Slowly he reached for the tower with his free hand and threw it into the cage, as if to say, "don't try that again."

King released Gallagher's arm and ran into his cage.

"I'll be back to pick him up," Gallagher told the wide-eyed salesman.

1. Nobody wanted King because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he was too old to work for people
  - B. he was too wild to be raised as a pet
  - C. he had the habit to eat expensive food
  - D. he was very ugly
2. When Gallagher looked at King for the first time, the dog made his head look larger by letting his hair stand out as if to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. threaten people                      B. attract people's attention  
C. show his cleverness                  D. enjoy himself
3. When Gallagher offered his first rolled towel to the dog, the dog \_\_\_\_\_  
A. bit it quickly and swallowed down immediately  
B. caught it slowly  
C. tore it into small pieces  
D. threw it away
4. When King bit Gallagher's forearm, Gallagher managed to let the dog release his arm by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. beating the dog hard  
B. begging the dog to let him go  
C. throwing the towel into the cage  
D. asking for help from the salesman

## B

In our day of the automobile and paved highway few people ever meet quicksand. Yet quicksand is still common in many parts of the country. It may be more dangerous for being less familiar.

Quicksand is usually found along the shores and in the beds of rivers. It is simply sand with water from beneath, as from a spring. The water flowing into the sand separates the grains, the suspended (悬浮的) grains give in rather easily, and a heavy object placed on the surface is likely to sink. How fast it sinks depends on its weight and surface area.

How does one detect (observe, find out) quicksand? It cannot be done by the eyes alone, since sand which looks firm may suddenly collapse (倒塌) and trap anyone who steps on it. The only way to be sure is to test the sand before walking on it. For testing, a long stick should be used. If the stick sinks more than six inches, the sand is probably quicksand.

A traveler who steps into quicksand will soon sink to the depth of his knees. If he stands still or struggles wildly, he will sink even further. He should at once lie on his back and stretch out his arms. In this way, quicksand does not suck objects down, and will support more weight than water alone. While the trapped person "floats" on the surface of the sand, rescuers should build a platform with boards or branches. Then they can pull him out slowly.