

名
九州名导



特级教师

精讲通练

难点重点 课课精讲
考纲考点 章节通练

高二英语

下

北京师大附中
湖南师大附中
陕西师大附中
东北师大附中
华东师大附中
华中师大附中
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孙景芝 孟令美 主编

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目 录

Unit 11 Scientific achievement ... (1)	[点击考点]..... (77)
[梳理重点] (1)	[学科综合]..... (78)
[剖析难点] (6)	[小试牛刀一练·双基]..... (81)
[点击考点] (9)	[登高望远一测·能力]..... (82)
[学科综合] (10)	Unit 15 Destinations (89)
[小试牛刀一练·双基] ... (12)	[梳理重点]..... (89)
[登高望远一测·能力] ... (13)	[剖析难点]..... (96)
Unit 12 Fact and fantasy (21)	[点击考点]..... (99)
[梳理重点] (21)	[学科综合] (101)
[剖析难点] (30)	[小试牛刀一练·双基] ... (104)
[点击考点] (33)	[登高望远一测·能力] ... (106)
[学科综合] (34)	Unit 16 The United States of
[小试牛刀一练·双基] ... (36)	America (113)
[登高望远一测·能力] ... (37)	[梳理重点] (113)
Unit 13 The water planet (44)	[剖析难点] (120)
[梳理重点] (44)	[点击考点] (124)
[剖析难点] (49)	[学科综合] (125)
[点击考点] (53)	[小试牛刀一练·双基] ... (127)
[学科综合] (54)	[登高望远一测·能力] ... (129)
[小试牛刀一练·双基] ... (57)	Unit 17 Disabilities (136)
[登高望远一测·能力]..... (58)	[梳理重点] (136)
Unit 14 Freedom fighters (66)	[剖析难点] (149)
[梳理重点] (66)	[点击考点] (155)
[剖析难点] (72)	[学科综合] (157)



[小试牛刀—练·双基] ... (158)	[学科综合] (204)
[登高望远—测·能力] ... (160)	[小试牛刀—练·双基] ... (207)
Unit 18 Inventions (168)	[登高望远—测·能力] ... (208)
[梳理重点] (168)	Unit 20 Archaeology (215)
[剖析难点] (179)	[梳理重点] (215)
[点击考点] (183)	[剖析难点] (220)
[学科综合] (184)	[点击考点] (222)
[小试牛刀—练·双基] ... (186)	[学科综合] (223)
[登高望远—测·能力] ... (187)	[小试牛刀—练·双基] ... (224)
Unit 19 The Merchant of	[登高望远—测·能力] ... (226)
Venice (196)	第二学期期中测试题 (233)
[梳理重点] (196)	第二学期期末测试题 (243)
[剖析难点] (200)	参考答案 (254)
[点击考点] (203)	



Unit 11

Scientific achievement



梳理重点

教科书要点的总结整理, 对预习、复习和考试最有用。

1 significant

adj. ①有意义的; 意义(或意味)深长的

例如: ①the historically significant Tsunyi Meeting

具有历史意义的遵义会议

②a significant glance 意味深长的一瞥

③表明……的

例如: actions significant of one's real purposes

说明某人真实目的的行动

④非偶然的

例如: Statistically significant correlation exists between vitamin deficiency and disease. 从统计数字角度来看, 维生素缺乏和疾病之间存在一定关系。

2 likely

adj. ①很可能的

例如: ①What is the likeliest(或 the most likely)time to find him in his office? 什么时候最可能在他办公室里找到他?

②He's not likely to come. 他不见得会来。

③Take a coat along; it's likely to be cold down there.
带件上衣去, 那边可能很冷。

④It's likely they win. 很可能他们赢。

⑤(像是)可靠的, 可信的

例如: That's a likely story. 倒说得像呐。





例 1 The twin brothers are so much _____ that it is hard to tell one from the other.

- A. likely B. like C. alike D. same

点拨 → 答案: C. alike 为形容词。

8 share

① *n.* 1) 一份, 份儿

例如: He had a large share in bringing it about.

他在促成这一事中出过一份很大的力。

2) 份额, 分担量

例如: ① I'll take(bear) my share of the expenses.

我愿意承担我那一份费用。

② That is your fair share. 那是你应得的(或应承担的)一份。

③ She did not take much share in the conversation.

谈话时她说得很少。

② *vt.* 分享, 分担, 共同具有, 共同使用

例如: I'll share the cost with you. 我和你分担费用。

go shares 分享, 分担, 合伙经营

例如: I'll go shares with you in the travelling expenses.

我和你分担旅费。



例 2 Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare—you must learn to _____.

- A. support B. care C. spare D. share

点拨 → 答案: D. 句意是: 让 Harry 也玩玩你的玩具, Clare——你必须学会与人共享。share 指把你的东西分给别人一些, 或与人共享, 这常常是大人教导孩子的语言。care 有时表示“关心”, 常常指大人对孩子的关心, 而一般不用于小孩之间。

4 grasp

① *vt.* 1) 抓住, 抓紧, 抱住

例如: ① Grasp your chances while you can.

有机会就要能及时抓住。

② Grasp all, lose all. [谚] 样样都要, 全数失掉。(意指: 贪多必失。)



2) 掌握, 领会

例如: grasp sb's meaning 懂某人的意思

② *n.* [常用单] 1) 控制

例如: The state power must be placed in the firm grasp of the people.

国家权力必须牢牢掌握在人民的手中。

2) (对知识等的) 掌握, 了解

例如: have a profound grasp of the practical movement

对于实际运动情况有深刻了解

within sb's grasp

为某人所抓得到的, 为某人力所能及的, 为某人所能理解的

例如: Success is within our grasp now. 现在已经成功在望。

5 arrange

① *vt.* 筹备, 安排

例如: ① Everything has been arranged. 一切都准备好了。

② Arrange an X-ray examination for next week.

在下周安排一次 X 光检查。

② *vi.* 安排, 准备

例如: The leadership has arranged for Comrade Zhang to attend the meeting. 领导安排张同志去参加会议。

6 locate

vt. 把……设置在; [常用被动语态] 使……坐落于

例如: ① The hospital is to be located in your town.

这所医院将设在你们镇上。

② The factory is located near the river. 工厂坐落在河的附近。

7 achieve

vt. 达到(目的), 得到(胜利)

例如: The working class understands that it can achieve its own final emancipation only by emancipating all mankind. 工人阶级懂得, 只有解放全人类, 才能最后解放自己。





8 announce

vt. ①宣布,发表

例如: The news was announced by Radio Peking.

这消息由北京广播电台发表了。

②(不通过言语)使……被知道

例如: Footsteps announced his return. 听见脚步声,知道他回来了。

▲announcement n. 宣布,宣告,通告,布告,预告

例如: An announcement will be made soon. 一项通告即将发表。



例3 All the leading newspapers _____ the trade talks between China and the United States.

A. reported B. printed C. announced D. published

点拨→ 答案: A. report 表示“报导”,此处意义最佳。报纸是被印刷,选项 B 用主动语态,不妥。announce 表示“宣告”。publish 常表示书的出版。



9 in store

①贮藏着;准备着

例如: ① This year there is more barnyard manure in store in our team than there was last year. 我们队今年比去年积了更多的厩肥。

② I have good news in store for you on your return.

我有好消息等你回来讲呢。

③ 必将发生;就要来到

例如: ① When he was arrested by the enemy, he knew perfectly well what was in store for him, but he remained calm. 遭到敌人逮捕时,他清楚地知道等待着他的的是什么,但他还是非常沉着。

② Who knows what the future has in store for us?

谁知道未来等待着我们的的是什么?



10 set foot in(on) 进入,踏进

例如: ① He said he would never set foot in that house again.

他说他永远不再踏进那座房子了。

② He said he had never set foot in a place as grand as this before.

他说他以前从未到过这样富丽堂皇的地方。



- ③ They were filled with joy when they set foot on Chinese soil in late July. 当7月底踏上中国的土地时,他们兴奋不已。
- ④ As soon as the winners set foot on the platform, warm cheers and thunderous applause burst from the spectators. 优胜者一登上奖台,观众们就报以热烈的欢呼声和雷鸣般的掌声。

11 rely on 依靠,依赖

例如:① We must rely on our own efforts to do it.

我们必须依靠自己的力量来完成它。

- ② It is facts, not guesswork, that we should rely on.

我们应当相信事实而不能凭猜想。

- ③ You can't rely on his help. 你不能指望他的帮助。

- ④ You can rely upon (on) her, she is never late.

你可以信赖她,她是从来不迟到的。

12 come to life 恢复生气;苏醒过来,活跃起来

例如:① When I mentioned our plans for a trip abroad, the kids came to life at once. 当我一提出出国旅游的打算,孩子们顿时兴致勃勃。

- ② Everybody thought he was dead, but after artificial respiration he came to life again. 大家都以为他死了,可是经过人工呼吸后,他又活过来了。

- ③ The quiet girl has come to life since she lived with her grandma. 自从和奶奶生活在一起,这个沉默寡言的女孩变得活泼起来。

- ④ Suddenly the enemy machine-gun came to life again. 突然间敌人的机枪又开始射击了。

13 at the same time

●同时

例如: They went their different ways, but arrived at the same time. 他们走的不是一条路,却同时到了。

●但;然而

例如: This is a difficult problem, at the same time it is very interesting. 这个问题很难,但是很有趣。





4 If you keep on, you'll succeed _____.

- A. in time B. at one time
C. at the same time D. on time

点拨→ 答案:A。in time是“迟早”的意思,相当于 sooner or later,而不是考生平时所熟悉的“及时”这种意思。



put forward

①提出主意、计划等

例如:①The theory was attacked when it was first put forward, but gradually it was accepted. 这一学说刚问世时曾遭到攻击,但后来渐渐为人们所接受。

②It's an explanation often put forward by our friends.
这是我们的朋友经常做出的解释。

③He put forward several interesting plans.
他提出了几项令人感兴趣的计划。

●推举出,推选出

例如:Comrade Fang was put forward as an advanced worker.
方同志被推选为先进工作者。

③(把时钟)向前拨

例如: My watch is a bit slow; I'll put it forward a few minutes.
我的表慢了点儿,我要把它拨快几分钟。



剖析难点

名师及时释疑、解惑，讲例结合，可举一反三。



1 It is home to the Chinese Academy of Sciences and more than ten famous universities, including Peking University and Tsinghua University. 它是中国科学院和北京大学、清华大学等十多所著名大学的所在地。

home 在此用作名词,有“所在地、大本营、根据地、发源地”等含义。在句中使用时,可以不带冠词。

例如: ①For the time being she had no home. 她目前暂时没有家。

②He left home at the age of sixteen. 他 16 岁时离开家乡。



③ England became his second home. 英格兰成了他的第二故乡。

2 The center itself got started in the early 1980s, when Chen Chunxian, a researcher at the Chinese Academy of Sciences, opened a private research and development institute. 这个中心早在 20 世纪 80 年代初期就开始创建, 当时, 陈春先——一位中科院的研究员开办了一所私人研究发展机构。

① 这个句子是个复合句, when 引导非限定性定语从句。非限定性定语从句是对主句先行词的补充说明, 没有从句不影响主句意思的完整。一般用逗号把主句和从句分开。

例如: Dorothy was always speaking highly of her role in the play, which, of course, made the others unhappy. Dorothy 总是高度评价她在剧中的重要作用, 这一点当然使其他的人很不高兴。

② 在 when 引导的非限定性定语从句中, 有一个同位语 “a researcher at the Chinese Academy of Sciences”, 补充说明 Chen Chunxian 的身份。

例如: Harry, my brother, is a policeman.

我的哥哥亨利是个警察。



例 5 The famous basketball star, _____ tried to make a comeback, attracted a lot of attention.

A. where B. when C. which D. who

点拨 → 答案: D. 这是一个非限制性定语从句, 修饰 basketball star (篮球明星)。当定语从句修饰人, 并且关系代词在从句中作主语时, 可以用 who。

3 Zhongguancun has had a positive effect on business as well as science. 中关村无论对商业还是科学都产生了积极的影响。

本句中出现了 “as well as” 结构, 它的基本模式是: as + 形容词或副词原级 + as + 分句。由 as/so 引起的短语组成固定结构, 有时相当于介词或连词, 没有比较含义。

例如: as early as 早在……

(so) as much as (接不可数数量) 多达

(so) as far as 就……而言; 远至……

(so) as long as 只要, 要多久……就多久



as good as 几乎,差不多

as well (as) 也……,同样

例如:①As(So) long as I live, I'll study. 活到老,学到老。

②He learns English as well as French. 他学习英语和法语。



例 6 The house is getting old and can't run _____ it did.

A. as faster as

B. so fast than

C. so faster as

D. as fast as

点拨→ 答案:D。A、C项是语法错误,as...as之间不能用比较级形式。

例 4 One of the mottos for the park—Relying on science, technology, and knowledge to increase economic power—makes it clear that science and business can and must work together to build the future. 这个园区的口号之一是“依靠科学技术知识发展经济”,它阐明了科学和商业能够且必须结合在一起共创未来。

make...clear的意思是“表明”“讲清楚”。

例如:①Have I made myself clear? 我讲清楚了吗?

②I'll make the whole matter clear to you.

我将把整个事情给你讲清楚。

③Betty made it clear that she would support Amy.

贝蒂清楚地表明她要支持艾米。



例 7 The purpose of new technologies is to make life easier, _____ it more difficult.

A. not make

B. not to make

C. not making

D. do not make

点拨→ 答案:B。英语中常具有上下一致性,前边是不定式短语 to make life easier,后边也应当是动词不定式 not to make it more difficult。

例 5 It showcases China's hi-tech successes achieved under the 863 Programme. 它突出地显示了在 863 计划指导下中国的高科技所取得的成就。

showcase 此处用作动词,意思是“展示”“使显出优点”。这个词也可用作名词,原义是“(商店或博物馆的玻璃)陈列橱”“显示出优点的东西”。





例如:①Other recent first ladies also showcased American clothing.

其他几位近期的第一夫人也展示了美国服装。

②We hope the Olympics will showcase our country's breathtaking economic progress. 我们希望奥林匹克运动会将展示我国令人激动的经济发展。

6 In 1995, the Chinese government put forward a plan for “rejuvenating the nation by relying on science and education” and it has helped Chinese scientists make many breakthroughs. 1995 年中国政府提出“科教兴国”的规划,帮助中国科学家取得了许多突破性的成就。

①句中 it 指的是 “a plan for rejuvenating the nation by relying on science and education”。

②rejuvenate 用作动词,译为“使年轻,使复原,使恢复精神,使恢复活力”。

例如:①The new society rejuvenates me and I feel younger and younger.

新社会使我返老还童,我越活越年轻。

②He was rejuvenated by new hope. 新的希望又使他充满了活力。

7 It seems to be love at first byte for China and computers.

这就好像中国和计算机一见钟情一样。

seem 与 it 连用,意思是“看来好像,似乎”。

例如:①It seems(that)you were lying. 看来你在撒谎吧。

②It seems as if it is going to rain. 看来快要下雨了。

③It would not seem proper to do so. 看来这样做不太合适吧。

④You are mistaken, it seems(to me). 看来你搞错了。



点击考点

列举常考点、易考点。配有中高考真题分析,考试得高分的关键。



例 8 (NMET 2003 · 北京) _____ I know the money is safe, I shall not worry about it.

A. Even though B. Unless C. As long as D. While

点拨 → 答案:C. as long as 表示条件,意为“只要”,unless 意为“除非”,与语境不符。





例9 (2003·上海)

—How far apart do they live?

—_____ I know, they live in the same neighbourhood.

A. As long as B. As far as C. As well as D. As often as

点拨→

答案: B. as far as I know 意为“就我所知”, as far as 的意思是“就……的限度”。



例10 (2003·上海春招) After supper she would sit down by the fire,

sometimes for _____ an hour.

A. as long as B. as soon as C. as much as D. as many as

点拨→

答案: A. as long as 意为“(时间)长达……”, 与其后的 an hour 这个时间名词相适应。



例11 (NMET 2001) _____ is known to everybody, the moon travels

round the earth once every month.

A. It B. As C. That D. What

点拨→

答案: B. as 在此引导一个非限定性定语从句, 这样的定语从句在位置上很灵活, 可以放在句首, 可以放在句末, 也可以放在句中, as 代表整个主句的内容。如果用选项 A 中的 it, 那么这个句子就有两套主谓结构, 两套主谓结构就需要有连接词。



例12 Good friends should _____ joys and hardships.

A. share B. shared in C. be shared D. be shared in

点拨→

答案: A. share 动作由 friend 发出, 用主动语态。



学科综合

注意学科内综合及跨学科综合, 培养学生的综合能力。

(一)知识链接

Sir Francis Bacon, Excerpts from Newtools 培根语录, 摘自《新工具》

科学当中迄今所做到的一些发现是邻于流俗概念, 很少钻过表面, 为要钻入自然的内部和深处, 必须使概念和原理都是通过一条更为确实和更有保障的道路从事物引申而得; 必须替智力的动作引进一个更好和更准确的方法。

现在所使用的逻辑, 与其说是帮助着追求真理, 毋宁说是帮助着把建筑在



流行概念上面的许多错误固定下来并巩固起来。所以它是害多于益。

人作为自然界的仆人和解释者,他所能做、所能懂的只是如他在事实中或思想中对自然进程所已观察到的那样多,也仅仅那样多;在此以外,他是既无所知,亦不能有所作为。

因为我们现在所拥有的科学还只不过是把若干已经发现的事物加以妥善调整并予以提出的一些体系,而并不是什么发明新事物的方法或对新事物的指导。

(二) 双语阅读

A new computer has been bought by the CAAC. It joins all the offices of the CAAC in and out of China. It is used to record the tickets which passengers buy. It also keeps a record of the date on which they will travel. Now it is possible to find out much faster which planes are full and which planes still have free seats on them. Thanks to the new computer, passengers at the offices of the CAAC can now buy their aeroplane tickets much faster.

At one time, there were long queues of people waiting outside the CAAC offices. You might not be able to buy your ticket until three days before you travelled. Now it is much easier to make plans for your trips.

The information on the computer can now be used by all the CAAC offices. There are offices in 200 cities in China and also in 70 cities abroad.

Travellers and business people both at home and abroad have been greatly helped by this new computer. As a result, the number of people who travel by plane in China is larger than ever before.

A person at the CAAC said: "In our opinion it has become necessary to spend all this money on the new computer. Although it was expensive, we decided to buy the computer. We must make the buying of tickets easier for our passengers. We also believe that many more people will prefer to travel by air. These people will be welcome on our planes."

中国民航已经买了一台新的电子计算机,它把中国国内外所有的民航售票处联系起来了。它把旅客所买的机票记录下来,还把他们的旅行的日期也记录下来。现在能够查出哪些飞机已经满座了,哪些飞机还有空位,而且查询比过去迅速多了。由于有了这台新的电子计算机,中国民航售票处里的旅客现在买飞

机票比以前快得多了。

曾经一度人们在中国民航售票处外排着长队等候购票。过去你可能要在旅行前三天才能买到票。现在你要安排旅行就容易多了。

这台电子计算机上的信息现在可供中国民航所有售票处使用。中国民航在国内 200 个城市和在国外 70 个城市都设有售票处。

这台新的电子计算机给国内外的旅行和公务人员提供了很大的帮助。因此,在中国乘飞机旅行的人数比以往多了。

中国民航一位工作人员说:“我们认为,花这么大一笔钱购置这台新计算机是必要的。虽然价钱昂贵,我们还是决定把计算机买下来。我们一定要让旅客们更容易买到机票。我们还认为会有更多的人愿意乘飞机旅行。我们欢迎这些人来乘坐我们的飞机。”



小试牛刀 - 练双基

基本题型, 及时消化课堂学习内容, 提高学习水平。

(一) 单项填空

- I don't want to join them on holiday. I can't _____ to spend money the way they do.
A. afford B. allow C. manage D. permit
- She _____ his number in the phone book to make sure that she had got it right.
A. looked up B. looked for C. picked out D. picked up
- She was a clever girl and knew how to _____ her feelings.
A. hide B. cover C. include D. express
- You may call on me from one to five o'clock, during _____ I am always at home.
A. the time B. what time C. that D. which
- One smoker _____ four died from smoking, 89% of _____ are male.
A. in; which B. out of; whom C. from; them D. on; who
- After supper, he often takes a walk with his wife _____ Red Cliff Park.
A. as long as B. as well as C. as soon as D. as far as
- China is the birth place of kite's, _____ kite flying spread to Japan, Korea, Thailand and India.

