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英语 3·6·9 丛书

高中英语 900 句

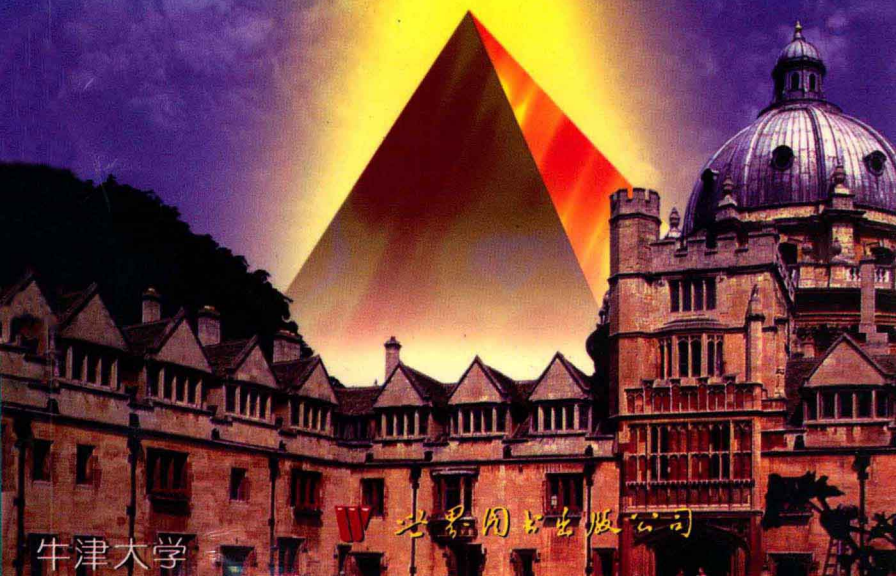
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前 言

经过精心策划、多方努力,这套《英语 3·6·9》丛书终于出版了。

我们组织编写并出版这套书,主要是基于两点认识。其一,是对于素质教育的正确理解。我们认为应试能力只是学生所应具备的诸多能力的一种体现,把应试作为终极目的的学习以及搞题海战术、死记硬背等等只会误入歧途,应试能力的提高只能通过扎实的基础训练、系统而全面的能力培养来达到,学生的负担也会在这个过程中得到减轻。其二,是这套书有着一流的作者。他们都是具有丰富教学经验的知名专家和教师,他们对于英语学科教学都有着长期的教学实践和丰富的理论素养,对于提高学生素质、培养能力都有自己一套行之有效的办法。

本书编写体例有以下几个特点:

1. 我们根据国家教委颁布的中学英语教学大纲,以人民教育出版社出版的新版各年级教材为依据;设计、编写了本套丛书。旨在帮助中学生提高听说能力、听力技巧及英语实际交际能力。故以听说为主,辅以读写技能的训练。
2. 英语教与学四大要素“听、说、读、写”中,学生的实际情况是“读、写”能力尚可,“听、说”则是一个普遍的薄弱环节,相当一部分学生能看懂并书写简单英文,但无法直接与外国人交流。为此,本丛书的主旨在于提高学生的听说能力。

3. 各地中考普遍有听力测试,部分省市在会考中也增加或准备增加听力测试,国家教委考试中心也正在积极筹划在高考中增加听力测试,所以本丛书的听力理解部分是编委会和各分册主编超前意识的体现。
4. 《英语 3·6·9》丛书全书以功能为主线,由浅入深,循序渐进,给学生提供了因事而异的得体语言。通过使用本书,学生会学会语法是如何在交际中使用的。

《英语 3·6·9》丛书每分册的体例重点如下:

一、Key Sentences 重点语句

《英语 3·6·9》丛书将初中、高中英语教材中,在内容上,语法上,实用上,习惯上等几方面的精华一一摘出,学生掌握了这些内容,即可具有英语口语日常会话的能力,为进一步学好英语奠定良好的基础。

二、Dialogue 对话

《英语 3·6·9》丛书围绕课本中交际话语的主题,设计、编写了对话练习,旨在提高英语口语日常会话的能力,由浅入深,循序渐进,给学生提供了如何在不同情景、根据不同的交际目的和不同的交际对象,运用不同的得体语言,以期获得良好的英语语感。

三、Drills 强化练习

练习的量、练习内容的覆盖面、练习项目的设计安排、练习方式的多样化既能检验教学者,又可检查学习者。教师按照练习要求组织课堂活动,就能迅速提高学生的听、说、读、写能

力。

强化练习分为三个部分：

I . Listening Comprehension 听力理解

学习语言，最重要的莫过于“听”和“说”。“说”可以由说话人自己选择词汇和句式，但如何说得得体却并不那么容易。“听”则更难了。英语作为世界通用的语言，它在沟通世界中所起的重要作用越来越为人们所瞩目。提高中学生的英语听说能力，成了英语教学中亟待解决的问题。本书正是本着这样的目的编写而成的。

本书在听力录音内容的编排、设计上，既展示了不同英语国家的文化风貌，又提供了生动素材，贴近生活，新鲜有趣。由英语为母语的录音人，以正常的语速，讲述真实的口语。故而，语言地道，真实可信。以往的听力教材虽然易懂，但缺乏口语的真实性，难于提高学生的听力，以致于一遇交际场合，很难听懂外国人所讲的话。本书根据第二语言习得理论，练习中包括听力理解和语言训练；听后的练习则侧重培养学生在实际交际中运用语言的能力。

II . Reading Comprehension 阅读理解

本练习的编写指导思想是：阅读带有以常用词为核心的逐级向外辐射的词汇、短语的篇章，增长语言见识，见多识广，增强语感。在日新月异的语境中，这些词意灵活多变，只有多读多看，形成语感，才有可能对语篇内容正确理解。

III . Guided Writing 书面表达

该练习为了培养学生在学习基本的语言知识后直接表达英语的能力。《全日制中学英语大纲》明确指出：“写是书面转达和传递信息的交际能力。”

书面表达训练要从初中一年级抓起。书面表达是学生弱项,归其原因,主要漏洞出在许多初中基础词汇和语法知识在实际笔头上不过关。必须从初中起始就进行书面表达的规范训练,初中二年级至三年级;高中一年级至二年级;高中三年级分三个阶段循序渐进,坚持基本功训练。

本书能够编写成功,要感谢庄力、李新、袁龙存、赵世平等老师的大力协助和支持;要感谢参加录音的来自美国、加拿大、英国等国家的语言专家的热情帮助,尤其是北师大二附中的郑宁华老师不仅参加了本书的录音工作,而且负责大部分录音的组织工作;Troy Muller、Ying Pomerleau、Christian、Adam Kerby、Jonathan J. Reilly、Winer Matthew and Anitha Thomas 这些在中国从事英语教学和英语教师培训工作的语言专家,在百忙之中抽空审阅了全书;高等教育出版社的苏福才同志,一直关心本书的编写工作,并提出了许多宝贵的意见。在此,对所有帮助和关心过我们的朋友表示衷心的感谢。

简而言之,本套丛书对教师而言:好用;对学生而言:实用。

我们希望通过这套丛书的出版,将这些专家多年的教学心得和研究成果介绍给广大的师生,以期对高中的教学和高考、会考的准备作一点贡献。

本书书后附有练习答案、录音文稿。

由于编写时间及出版匆促,难免有疏漏错误,恳请读者与专家批评指正。

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Unit 1 Disneyland



Key Sentences 重点语句

1. It's about four hundred yards down this street.
沿这条街（走去）大约有 400 码。
2. Go through the gate and you'll find the entrance to Bear Country on the other side.
穿过大门，你就会发现到另一侧的熊国去的入口。
3. Disney's greatest wish was to be a famous artist.
迪斯尼最大的愿望就是成为一位著名的艺术家。
4. He took along some of his pictures in the hope of getting a job there.
他带去自己的几幅画，希望在那里找到工作。
5. We don't think there is anything of interest in your pictures.
我们认为你的画没什么趣味性。
6. We're sure you'll be well-known as an artist before long.
我们相信不久你就会成为一位著名的画家。
7. Disney did not lose heart.
迪斯尼并没有灰心。
8. At last he was pleased with one of his pictures of the

mouse.

最后，他对其中的一张画感到满意了。

9. But the studios which he started are still busy today, producing more and more interesting films.

但是他所创办的制片厂至今仍然很繁忙，还生产越来越多的有趣的影片。

10. You can see as far as the coast.

你可以一直看到海岸。

11. Many of the streets in Disneyland are built to look like streets in the USA in the 1890s.

迪斯尼里有许多街道，修建得像 19 世纪 90 年代的美国街道。

二、Dialogue 对话

A) 根据对话内容，从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两个多余选项。

Tom: Do you want black or white coffee?

John: 1.

Tom: Look! There's a folk concert tomorrow evening. 2.

John: 3.

Tom: What kind of music do you like?

John: I like classical music. Do you?

Tom: Not very much. Classical music sends me to sleep.

John: 4.

Tom: It's true.

John: You are funny!

Tom: 5.

John: How about another coffee?

A. I don't believe you.

B. Do you want to go?

C. Let's go.

D. I don't like folk music very much.

E. So are you.

F. No, I am not.

G. White, please

B) Practise the dialogue in pairs.

Tom: Do you want black or white coffee?

John: White, please.

Tom: Look! There's a folk concert tomorrow evening. Do
you want to go?

John: I don't like folk music very much.

Tom: What kind of music do you like?

John: I like classical music. Do you?

Tom: Not very much. Classical music sends me to sleep.

John: I don't believe you.

Tom: It's true.

John: You are funny!

Tom: No, I am not.

John: How about another coffee?

三、Drills 强化练习



I. Listening Comprehension 听力理解

你将从录音上听到若干段小对话或讲话，每一段放两次，请根据每段话的内容回答一个或数个问题，问题及选择答案均印在下面。每个问题给你 25 秒钟回答时间。

例：Man: I wonder why the office is not open yet.

Woman: But it's not yet eight. In fact, it's only a quarter to eight.

At what time does the office open?

- A. At 8 : 30 B. At 8 : 05
C. At 8 : 00 D. At 7 : 45

答案是 C。

第一段对话，回答第 1 题。

1. The boy hopes it wouldn't rain tomorrow because _____.
A. they are going to have a picnic
B. they are going to have a basketball match.
C. they are going to have a football match
D. they are going out on a field trip.

第二段对话，回答第 2—3 题。

2. The woman probably wants to buy _____.
A. a skirt B. a shirt
C. a blouse D. a blanket
3. The woman's size is _____.
A. Size Twenty B. Size Twelve

C. Size Ten

D. Size Eight

第三段对话，回答第 4—8 题。

4. Peter was _____ years old.

A. eight

B. six

C. seventeen

D. sixteen

5. Peter went to school _____.

A. on foot

B. by bus

C. by train

D. by bike

6. Peter came late because he _____.

A. did his homework at school

B. played football at school

C. was asked to stay at school

D. was asked to give a talk at school

7. The teacher asked Peter's mother to go to her office, because _____.

A. Peter missed many lessons

B. Peter failed his English exam

C. Peter made his teacher angry

D. Peter made his teacher happy

8. The teacher's trousers were wet, because _____.

A. she fell to the ground

B. it was raining

C. she dropped her cup on the ground

D. Peter put a tomato on her chair

II. Reading Comprehension 阅读理解

In 1933 an unknown American called Clarence Nash went to see the film-maker Walt Disney. He had unusual voice and he wanted to work in Disney's cartoon films for children. When Walt Disney heard Nash's voice, he said: "Stop! That's our duck!"

The duck was the now-famous Donald Duck, who first appeared in 1934 in the film *The Wise Little Hen*. Donald lived in an old houseboat and wore his sailor jacket and hat. Later that year he became a star after an eight-minute Mickey Mouse film. The cinema audience (观众) liked him because he was lazy and greedy (贪婪), and because he lost his temper (发脾气) very quickly. And they loved his voice, when he became angry with Mickey's eight nephews (外甥). Soon Donald was more popular than Mickey Mouse himself, probably because he wasn't a goody-goody (伪君子) like Mickey.

In the 1930's, 40's and 50's, Donald and his friends Mickey, Goofy and Pluto made hundreds of Disney cartoons. He also made educational films about the place of the USA in the world, and safety in the home. Then in 1966 Donald Duck and his voice disappeared—there were no more new cartoons.

Clarence Nash died in February, 1985. But today's children can still see the old cartoons on television and hear that

famous voice.

1. Walt Disney _____.
 - A. played the part of Donald Duck
 - B. made Donald Duck films
 - C. had Donald Duck's voice
 - D. drew cartoons
2. Walt Disney chose Clarence Nash because _____.
 - A. his voice was right for the duck in a new cartoon film
 - B. his voice was right for Mickey Mouse
 - C. he was fond of playing jokes
 - D. he had a good voice
3. The first Donald Duck film _____.
 - A. appeared in 1934
 - B. was shown in 1933
 - C. was popular in 1930
 - D. was greatly appreciated in 1966
4. Today's children can see Donald Duck _____.
 - A. in new films
 - B. at the cinema
 - C. on television
 - D. in storybooks
5. Which of the following is not true?
 - A. People liked Donald Duck because he was lazy.
 - B. Donald Duck's voice disappeared in 1966.
 - C. Mickey Mouse wasn't a goody-goody.
 - D. Clarence Nash had Donald Duck's voice.

III. Guided Writing 书面表达

为了加强各国中学生之间的了解，使大家看到在同一时刻，各国的中学生们在做什么，想什么。杂志《GLOBE》举办《中学生一日》征文活动，征文为1998年10月18日星期日各国中学生的一篇日记。你的日记提要如下：

1. 天气：晴
2. 参加人员：你和生物小组的同学们
3. 活动内容：远足，采集标本，午饭后作游戏，唱歌，讲故事
4. 活动地点：城外西山
5. 返回时间：下午四点半
6. 感受

注意：

1. 日记须包括上述全部内容，可适当增加细节，使全文连贯。
2. 字数 100 左右。

·参考词汇：

植物标本 plant specimens