



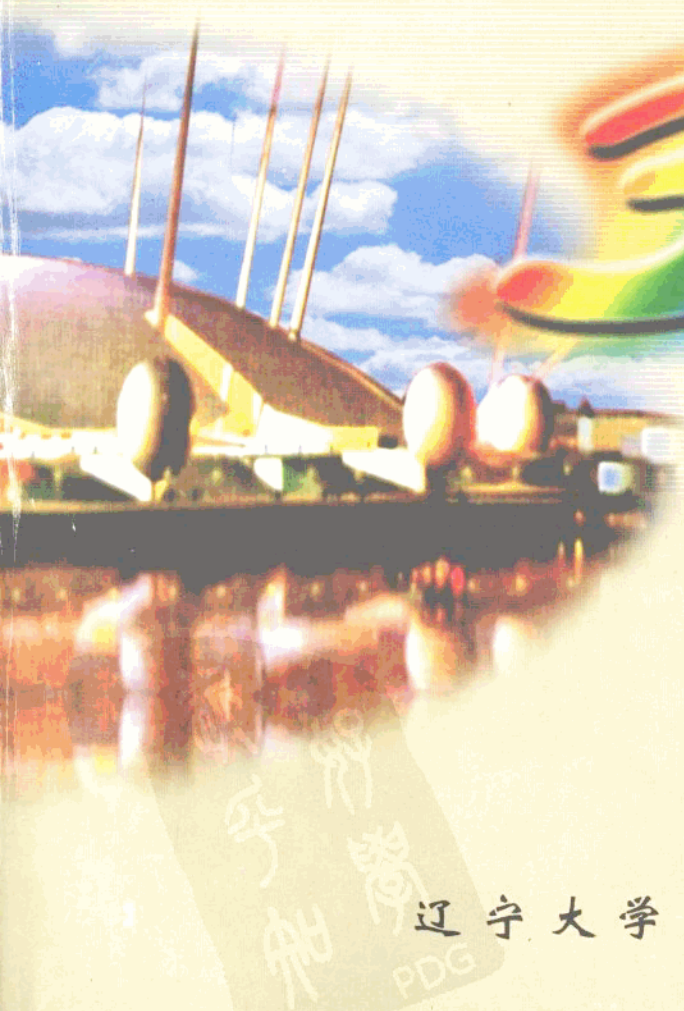
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依据教育部最新《考试说明》编写

高中英语知识与能力训练

(第二册·下)

主编:李应兰



配有原声磁带

Eng Lish

基础学科

辽宁大学出版社

高中英语知识与能力训练

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编写说明

《名师杰作·高考英语知识与能力训练》第二册(下)是国内部分名校名师的又一精心之作。它以服务于教学,服务于广大高二师生为基本出发点,以务实、求精的态度,编写了这本同步教学辅助用书,供高二学生使用。

本书从教学实际需要出发,每单元设置了如下栏目:一、名师指要——简述每单元教学目的和要求,供学生学习时把握标准,有的放矢。二、名师点拨——主要针对部分典型知识和题目进行指导,以拓宽学生解题思路,起抛砖引玉之作用。三、名师纠错——对每单元的易错知识点进行正误辨析和练习。四、名师训练——它属于单元基础知识练习,是课后复习巩固课上知识,培养基本技能的必要手段。它包括:Ⅰ. 动词填空;Ⅱ. 句型(词类)转换;Ⅲ. 单元语法专练;Ⅳ. 易混易错词语练习;Ⅴ. 单元知识点练习。五、名校验收——是最新高考题型能力测试题。它包括:Ⅰ. 听力理解;Ⅱ. 单项选择;Ⅲ. 完形填空;Ⅳ. 阅读理解;Ⅴ. 短文改错;Ⅵ. 书面表达。

另外,根据教程安排我们还有针对性地编写了阶段性训练题,以帮助学生学习强化记忆,确保学习扎实有效。

由于时间关系和编者水平所限,缺点和疏漏之处在所难免,望广大师生在使用时提出宝贵意见,以便再版时进一步修订。

编者

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高中英语知识与能力训练

Unit 13 Albert Einstein

名师指要

1. 交际用语

(1) — Is it Jack? — No, it's not him.

(2) Who is he/she?

(3) It must be him/her.

2. 单词和词组

cheque, scientific, advance, education, technical, respect, prove, discovery, peach, be content with sth./to do sth., lead to, get along with, work out, stick to, take sides (in), be fond of, at the age of, invite sb. to do sth./invite sb. to a place, all through one's life, do a word puzzle

3. 句型

(1) by the time + 时间状语从句

(2) It is / was said that...

(3) find it important to do sth.

(4) Such was Albert Einstein.

4. 语法

主语从句。

What he wanted to see was an end to all the armies in the world.

It's said + that 从句。

名师点拨

【例1】By the time he _____, the conference _____ over.

A. arrived, had been B. will arrive, has been C. had come, was D. comes, is

解析：答案为A。此题旨在考查时态搭配。by the time意为“到……时(为止)”，作为连词，引导一个时间状语从句，当从句的谓语动词用过去时态时，主句常用过去完成时态。当此短语引导的从句用一般现在时态时，主句常用将来完成时。如：

By the time he was fourteen years old, he had learned advanced mathematics all by himself. 到14岁时，他已经自学了高等数学。

By the time he comes, I will have finished the work. 到他来时，我就(会)干完这工作了。

【例2】While _____ on that project, we came to realize we _____ the same view.

A. talking about, were held

B. comparing notes, held

C. comparing notes, were holding

D. compared, were holding

解析：答案为C。compare notes on + n.意思是“就……交换意见”，“谈论……”，是一个固

●同步训练·Unit 13

定搭配。hold the same view 意思是“持有相同的观点”。Comparing 的逻辑主语就是全句的主语 we, 形成逻辑上的主谓关系, 因此选用现在分词, 而不用过去分词。B 与 C 项的区别是过去式 held 与过去进行时 were holding 的区别。根据句意, 用过去进行时表示当时持续的行为状态较好。

【例 3】What he did that night was a _____ to the police.

A. puzzle

B. problem

C. question

D. case

解析: 答案为 A。此题旨在词义比较。problem 表示客观存在的等待解决的问题, 着重困难。如...

The problem is how to enlarge the students' active vocabulary. 问题是如何扩大学生生活用词汇。question 表示对某事怀疑而提出等待回答的问题。如:

After class, the teacher answered a number of questions. 下课后, 老师回答了一些问题。

D 项 case 可以表示“案件”, 此题干虽含“怀疑”意, 但还不具有“案件”意, 因而也符合题意。puzzle 表示使人感到困惑不解的难题。根据题干意思: “那天晚上他干了什么对警察来说是个谜”。A 项是最佳答案。另外, puzzle 还可用作动词, 表示“使人迷惑不解”。如:

The little girl formed the habit of visiting Albert Einstein, on her way home from school, which puzzled her mother greatly. And the puzzled mother went to ask him what he and her daughter did. 小姑娘已形成习惯在放学回家的路上去看望爱因斯坦, 这使她妈妈迷惑不解。于是, 这位迷惑不解的妈妈去问他和她女儿干什么。

【例 4】He seemed _____ to sit alone, _____.

A. satisfied, to think

B. content, thinking

C. satisfying, thinking

D. contented, thought

解析: 答案为 B。content 用作形容词, be content to do sth. “愿意干某事”; be content with (sth.) “以(某事)为满足”。此外, 第二个空用 thinking, 现在分词表示伴随情况, 作状语。

名师纠错

【例 1】误: This road leads for the airport.

正: This road leads to the airport.

说明: “通向, 导致”用 lead to. 不用 for.

【例 2】误: I'll prove you that he is right.

正: I'll prove to you that he is right.

说明: prove 后不跟双宾语, 即不能说 prove sb. sth., 而要说 prove to sb. sth. 或 prove sth. to sb.。

【例 3】误: Are you content to your present job?

正: Are you content with your present job?

说明: be content with = satisfied with (对……满意); be content to do sth. = be willing to do sth. (愿意干某事)

【例 4】误: We are advancing forward along the socialist road.

正: We are advancing along the socialist road.

说明: advance = go forward, 再用 forward 就重复了。

【例 5】误: The earth moves around the sun in the space.

正: The earth moves around the sun in space.

说明: space 表示“星际之间的空间, 太空”之意, 是不可数名词, 也不用冠词。

改错练习:

1. I was kept in the darkness. I didn't know anything about it.

2. Lincoln fought against the freedom of the black people.

3. He found difficult to get along with other boys.

4. After a short rest, he went on to do his work.

5. I wouldn't receive his invitation.

6. He was said to hear the news.

7. That we need is more time.

8. He is an honest boy is known to all.

9. If he will come is not known yet.

10. It is necessary students learn a foreign language well.

名师训练

I. 从括号中选择正确的动词短语, 并以其适当形式填空

(fight for, turn to, work out, stick to, be fond of, lead to, get along well with)

1. Abraham Lincoln _____ freedom for the American people all his life.

2. Mary is a strange boy and he can't _____ his classmates.

3. The little girl _____ her mother for help when she was in trouble.

4. All roads _____ Rome.

5. The maths problem is too difficult for us to _____.

6. As a child, he _____ music.

7. Although his idea wasn't accepted by others, he _____ it.

II. 词类转换及词类辨析

1. The ultimate aim of the Communist Party of China is the realization of _____. (Communist)

2. Now he was dead, and I couldn't get away from my _____. (sad)

3. She has a very _____ method of dealing with political problems. (science)

4. Don't go any _____. (far)

5. Have you _____ your well-earned prize? (get)

III. 语法专练 (名词性从句作表语和宾语)

1. Can you tell me _____ the railway station?
A. how I can get to
C. where I can get to
B. how can I get to
D. where can I get to
2. The old gentleman never fails to help _____ is in need of his help.
A. whom
B. who
C. whoever
D. whomever
3. No one can be sure _____ in a million years.
A. what man will look like
C. man will look like what
B. what will man look like
D. what look will man like
4. I don't remember _____ Mr Lee bought for his wife.
A. what
B. when
C. how
D. where
5. He seems different from _____ he used to be.
A. that
B. which
C. what
D. who
6. He is no longer _____ over twenty years ago.
A. what was he
C. the man what was
B. what he was
D. like what was he
7. The question he asked was _____ the electrical equipment should be stored.
A. what
B. which
C. where
D. because
8. — Doesn't Hellen live on this street?
— No. This is _____ he lived.
A. which
B. where
C. who
D. that
9. Give it to _____ you think can do the work well.
A. who
B. whoever
C. whomever
D. whatever
10. The question is _____ he will come back in time.
A. if
B. whether
C. that
D. when

IV. 易混易错词语练习

A. 用 stick to, insist on 或 insist that 填空:

1. The guard at the gate _____ everybody obey the rules.
2. She _____ my mother staying for supper.
3. She _____ her opinion at the meeting.
4. John always _____ his promise.

B. 用 go on 或 go on with 填空:

1. Mother _____ cooking, and I _____ my school work.
2. We mustn't let this _____.
3. John will _____ what he's been saying.
4. The war _____ until 1918.

C. 用 work at, work on 或 work out 填空:

1. He _____ the problem with no difficulty.
2. Can you _____ how much it costs to build the bridge?
3. Why don't you set him to _____ something?

4. They'll _____ till midnight.

D. 用 appear 或 seem 填空:

1. It _____ that the news is true.

2. He _____ to be very friendly to us.

3. It _____ as if the sky were falling.

4. The old man _____ to be in excellent health.

V. 单元知识点练习

1. By the time he was six, the boy _____ 2,000 English words.

A. learned B. had learned C. has learned D. was learning

2. I found _____ impossible to finish the work alone.

A. it B. that C. this D. very

3. _____ was Albert Einstein, a simple man of great achievements.

A. Such B. So C. It D. These

4. He _____ an invitation but he didn't _____ it.

A. accepted, receive B. received, accept
C. get, receive D. received, get

5. My grandpa is content _____ quietly in the country.

A. living B. to living C. to live D. to be living

6. Switzerland didn't _____ in the Second World War.

A. take side B. take the side C. take sides D. take a side

7. We need fifteen more desks _____ these five.

A. except B. besides C. except for D. except that

8. Too much discussion will only _____ confusion.

A. get to B. lie in C. lead to D. bring in

9. The reason _____ he missed the lecture was _____ he had an accident.

A. that, because B. why, because C. why, as D. for which, that

10. _____ he failed in the entrance examination surprised us.

A. What B. That C. Which D. Whether

11. It's reported _____ China has built the second largest bridge in Shanghai.

A. what B. that C. which D. whether

12. I made it a rule _____ a diary in English every day.

A. writing B. write C. for me to write D. to write

13. Who was the first person _____ today?

A. spoke to you B. whom you spoke C. you spoke to D. you spoke

14. The problem is _____ we can finish the work within such a short time.

A. which B. when C. that D. how

15. Our chemistry teacher always does what she can _____ us with our chemistry.

A. help B. to help C. helping D. helps

名师验收

I. 听力理解 (20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- What do we learn from the man's response?
A. He shares the woman's opinion of photos.
B. The photographer could have gotten more pictures.
C. The photographer couldn't get good shots.
- Who answers the question on watching TV?
A. Father. B. Son C. Mother.
- Where does the conversation take place?
A. In a shop. B. At a restaurant. C. At a theatre.
- What does the man mean?
A. Her bag may be in her car. B. He saw her keys in her car.
C. The keys may be in her car.
- What is Mary going to do?
A. Go out for supper. B. Go to the movie.
C. Have supper and then study.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟。听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

- Who is having a birthday?
A. Sue. B. Bill. C. Mary.
- When will the party begin?
A. About 2 o'clock. B. About 5 o'clock C. About 9 o'clock.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

- Why does the woman want to buy something for her husband?
A. He is angry with her. B. It is a birthday present.
C. It is a Christmas present.
- What kind of present did the woman give her husband the last time?
A. A tie. B. A tie and a hat.
C. Some facial cream.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

- Where did this conversation most probably take place?
A. At a dancing party. B. At a medical school

- C. At the campus.
11. Why doesn't the woman know many people there?
A. She's just arrived at the party. B. She's a new student.
C. She'll transfer into another college.
12. What can we learn from the conversation?
A. Anna has just arrived at the party. B. Peter has few friends here.
C. Anna and Peter are both students.
- 听第9段材料, 回答第13至16题。
13. What does the man want to do?
A. To make an appointment with Jane. B. To arrange to see a doctor.
C. To go to Jane's office.
14. At what time is the appointment made?
A. At 3:00. B. Shortly after 3:00. C. After 4:00.
15. Where will they meet?
A. At Jane's office. B. At Jane's home. C. Not mentioned.
16. What can we learn about Jane?
A. She isn't free tomorrow afternoon. B. Three o'clock isn't convenient for her.
C. She has a meeting at 3 tomorrow afternoon.

听第10段材料, 回答第17至20题。

17. When was Chaplin born?
A. In 1910. B. In 1918. C. In 1889.
18. How was his early life?
A. Very happy. B. Very hard. C. Very pleasant.
19. Where did he live after 1952?
A. In the United States. B. In Britain.
C. In Switzerland.
20. What is the talk mainly about?
A. About the life of Chaplin. B. About the history of films.
C. About the films made by Chaplin.

II. 单项选择 (15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

21. We will stop here today and _____ the story tomorrow.
A. go on with B. go on to C. go on D. go on telling
22. "The shoes _____ you well." "Yes, but the socks _____ me."
A. fit, not fit B. fit, aren't fit for
C. are fit for, don't fit D. fit, don't fit
23. He was very pleased _____ the Nobel Prize _____ physics.
A. to be won, of B. to have won, for C. having won, on D. to win, at
24. Although it was very late, the quarrel _____.
A. continued B. is continued C. kept on D. was lasted
25. Einstein's theory proved _____ and soon he became world-famous.

- ### III. 完形填空 (20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

36. A. good B. interested C. satisfied D. healthy
37. A. agree B. taste C. suit D. fit

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 38. A. great deal | B. number | C. course | D. few |
| 39. A. decided | B. refused | C. called | D. expected |
| 40. A. situation | B. surroundings | C. weather | D. life |
| 41. A. stop | B. hurt | C. help | D. prevent |
| 42. A. Leave | B. Go | C. Join | D. Start |
| 43. A. increase | B. gain | C. miss | D. reduce |
| 44. A. took part in | B. joined | C. attended | D. entered into |
| 45. A. bow | B. bend | C. kneel | D. knock |
| 46. A. timely | B. fully | C. rapidly | D. gently |
| 47. A. rise | B. raise | C. pull | D. draw |
| 48. A. time | B. turn | C. length | D. number |
| 49. A. lay | B. pushed | C. put | D. stepped |
| 50. A. collecting | B. spending | C. saving | D. making |
| 51. A. see | B. notice | C. consider | D. search |
| 52. A. Luckily | B. Finally | C. Quietly | D. Willingly |
| 53. A. development | B. improvement | C. pleasure | D. freedom |
| 54. A. seem | B. go on | C. last | D. continue |
| 55. A. form | B. general | C. particular | D. sight |

IV. 阅读理解(20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

A

Mr Robinson never went to a dentist (牙医), because he was afraid, but then his teeth began hurting a lot, and he went to a dentist. The dentist did a lot of work in his mouth for a long time. On the last day Mr Robinson said to him, "How much is all this work going to cost?" The dentist said, "Twenty-five pounds". But he didn't ask him for the money.

After a month, Mr Robinson phoned the dentist and said, "You haven't asked me for any money for your work last month."

"Oh," the dentist answered, "I never ask a gentleman for money."

"Then how do you live?" Mr Robinson asked.

"Most gentlemen pay me quickly," the dentist said, "but some don't. I wait for my money for two months, and I say, 'That man isn't a gentleman and then I ask him for my money'."

56. According to the dentist, Mr Robinson _____.

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. was a real gentleman | B. wasn't a gentleman |
| C. was a man who was afraid of toothache | D. was a man who wasn't afraid of toothache |

57. How much did Mr Robinson pay the dentist as soon as a lot of work was done in his mouth?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Less than 25 pounds. | B. More than 25 pounds. |
| C. We don't know. | D. None. |

58. Why didn't the dentist ask Mr Robinson for the money?

- | |
|--|
| A. Mr Robinson was his good friend. |
| B. Mr Robinson was his neighbour. |
| C. He thought people should pay money in time. |

D. He was too shy to do that.

59. Which of the following is not true?

A. Mr Robinson went to a dentist.

B. Mr Robinson paid the dentist later.

C. Most people paid the dentist in time.

D. The dentist would ask a gentleman for his money after a month.

60. What do you suppose would happen?

A. Mr Robinson would have to pay 25 pounds.

B. The dentist would refuse to take the money.

C. The dentist would quarrel with Mr Robinson about the money.

D. Mr Robinson would make friends with the dentist.

B

Even people who don't understand English can enjoy Chaplin's film because they are mostly silent. It isn't what he says that makes us laugh. His comedy doesn't depend on words or language. It depends on little actions which mean the same thing to people all over the world. Acting out, without words, of common human situations plays an important part in dances and plays of many countries. It's a kind of world language.

61. Chaplin was _____.

A. a film star

B. a comedy writer

C. a play actor

D. a dancer

62. People enjoy Chaplin's _____.

A. silence

B. language

C. words

D. actions

63. "World language" here means _____.

A. play

B. dance

C. acting

D. comedy

64. Chaplin's success lies in the fact that _____.

A. he had confidence in himself

B. he kept on practising his spoken language

C. he was excellent in silent comedy

D. he was good at plays and dances

65. This passage tells mainly of _____.

A. a special kind of world language

B. the importance of comedy

C. the unusual acting of Chaplin

D. Chaplin's huge success

C

Is City Life Good?

Large modern cities are too big to control. They force the people who live in cities to fit in with their surroundings (环境) to accept a wholly unnatural way of life. They lose touch with the land and rhythm (节奏) of nature. It is possible to live such an air-conditioned (有空调的) life in a large city that you hardly know the seasons. A few flowers in a public park (if you have time to visit it) may tell you whether it is spring or summer. A few leaves falling to the road may tell you that it is autumn. Beyond (以外) that what is going on in nature seems to have nothing to do with you. All the simple, good things of life like sunshine and fresh air are quite valuable. The sun is hidden by tall buildings. Cars pollute the atmosphere (大气).

Even the difference between day and night is lost. The flow of cars goes all the time and the noise

never stops.

66. Which is not one of the reasons why city life is not good?

- A. The people are not often close to the rhythm of nature.
- B. The people can't enjoy sunshine and fresh air.
- C. Modern cities offer better schools and more chances of work.
- D. Cars pollute the air.

67. What are highly regarded in big cities?

- A. Living conditions.
- B. Sunshine and fresh air.
- C. Air-conditioned houses.
- D. A few flowers and a few leaves.

68. It is not easy to see much difference between day and night because _____.

- A. citizens are forced to accept a wholly unnatural way of life
- B. the sun is hidden from view by tall buildings and cars go all the time
- C. the noise made by cars never stops
- D. large modern cities are too big to control

69. If you want to know what season it is, _____.

- A. it is right for you to walk on the road
- B. you'd better visit a public park
- C. you can remember whether it is spring or summer
- D. you may turn off your air conditioner

70. Which statement is not true according to the passage?

- A. Large modern cities are not good to live in.
- B. Living in large modern cities has so many uncomfortable things.
- C. All the simple, good things of life fall on the people who live in large cities.
- D. Many things that are going on in nature are not connected with large modern cities.

D

Miss Rogers taught physics in a New York school. Last month she was teaching sound to one of her classes. She wanted to test them to see how successful (成功的) she had been in her work.

She said to the class, "Now, I have a brother in Los Angeles. If I was calling him on the phone, and at the same time you were 75 feet away, listening to me from across the street, which of you would hear what I said earlier?"

The cleverest student at once answered, "Your brother, Miss Rogers, because electricity (电) goes faster than sound."

"That's very good," Miss Rogers was pleased with the answer.

However, one of the girls raised her hand. "Yes, Debbie?" Miss Rogers said.

"I disagree," Debbie said. "Your brother would hear you earlier because when it's eleven o'clock here, it's only eight o'clock in Los Angeles."

71. Miss Rogers was a physics teacher teaching _____.

- A. only sound
- B. only sound and electricity
- C. more than one class
- D. only one class

72. Miss Rogers supposed she would phone her brother from _____ to _____.

- A. New York; Los Angeles
 B. across the street; the place 75 feet away
 C. a New York school; the street 75 feet away
 D. Los Angeles; a school in New York
73. According to the cleverest student, who heard earlier?
 A. Miss Rogers. B. Rogers's brother.
 C. The student himself. D. The girl Debbie.
74. According to the girl student, who heard earlier?
 A. Miss Rogers. B. Rogers's brother.
 C. The cleverest student. D. The girl herself.
75. Whose answer do you think was reasonable?
 A. Debbie's. B. The cleverest student's.
 C. Both were reasonable. D. Neither was reasonable.

V. 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

Albert Einstein's Overcoat

One day the famous scientist Albert Einstein came cross an 76. _____
 old friend of his in a street in New York.
 "Mr Einstein," said a friend. "It seems that you need to have 77. _____
 a new overcoat. Look, what wornout it is." 78. _____
 "It doesn't matter," answered Albert Einstein. 79. _____
 "Not one knows me here in New York." 80. _____
 Several years late, they met in New York again. Einstein 81. _____
 has become a world-famous physicist by then, but he still 82. _____
 wearing the same old overcoat. Once more his friend 83. _____
 managed to persuade him to buy a new one. 84. _____
 "There are no need now," said Einstein. "Everybody here 85. _____
 knows me."

VI. 书面表达 (共 1 题, 满分 25 分)

作家生平简介

请按下面提供的条件, 写一篇欧·亨利生平的短文。

1. 欧·亨利(O·Henry)(1862-1910)是 William Sidney Porter 的笔名(pen-name)。
2. 出身贫穷, 没有上过学。
3. 三年监狱生活中学会写作。
4. 一生作品 300 多篇。
5. 是美国著名短篇小说家。