



面向中等和中等以上学生

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实现考场夺魁的世纪梦想

↑10省市名师全程助学、助考新兵法

# 冲刺北大清华

高二英语

总主编：何一舟  
本册主编：蒋国社

吉林教育出版社

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| 总 主 编 | 何 舟     |
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北大清华

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# Unit 1

# Disneyland

## 背景 知识

### 一、交际用语

#### Asking the way

1. Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to...?
2. Go straight ahead till you see....
3. It's about...yards/metres down this street.
4. Excuse me. How can I get to...?
5. Go through the gate and you'll find the entrance to...on the other side.
6. Excuse me, please. Where is the nearest men's room?

### 二、课文相关知识

1. **Walt Disney** 沃尔特·迪斯尼(1901~1966),美国漫画家、制片家。1901年生于伊利诺州的芝加哥市。1919年开始拍广告片,然后拍动画片。他创造了闻名全世界的动画人物米老鼠和唐老鸭。开始时动画片无声,1928年他给动画片配音后,米老鼠和沃尔特·迪斯尼才闻名世界。

2. **Disneyland (迪斯尼乐园)**是 Walt Disney 创建的,于1955年开始营业。全园分五个部分:(1)冒险乐园(Adventuralland), (2)幻想乐园(Fantasyland), (3)拓荒乐园(Frontierland), (4)未来世界(Tomorrow Land), (5)美国大街(Main Street, USA)。

3. **Disneyland** 位于美国加州洛杉矶东南40公里的安那翰(Anaheim),每年约有600万人来此观光,现已成为最受美国乃至全世界各地游客欢迎的观光胜地之一。

4. **Sleeping Beauty Castle**(睡美人城堡), **Bear Country**(熊国)和 **Tomorrow Land Building**(未来世界大厦)都是园中的景点。Sleeping Beau-



ty Castle 是一部纯古典芭蕾舞剧,取材于佩罗(Charles Perrault)的神话故事《寂静的园林内的美人》,是古典芭蕾舞剧中最优秀的典范之一。Tomorrow Land Building 内呈现了未来世界多方面的科学发明,如火箭、宇宙飞船、潜水艇等。

### 5. 关于交际用语:指路 and 问路。

(1)在英美国家,问路前别忘了说“Excuse me”,这既可以引起对方注意,又显得问路者有礼貌。

(2)在听对方讲话时要有耐心,尤其在对方思考时,不要急于追问,应让对方有一定的思考时间。当你没听懂时,可以说“I beg your pardon.”或“Would you please say it again? I'm afraid I didn't quite catch you.”前者译为:“对不起,我没听懂。”后者译为:“你能否再说一遍,我恐怕没听清楚。”

(3)别人为你指明了路后,你应该表示感谢。表示感谢时可说:“Thank you. It's very kind of you. I'm thankful to you for your help.”(谢谢,你太好了。非常感谢你对我的好心帮助。)

### 尝试 解答

**例 1** 1. Go through the gate, and you'll find the entrance \_\_\_\_ Bear Country.

A. of B. to C. in D. at

**答案** 答案为 B。

表示名词的所属关系在英语中不能全用“of”来表示,有些名词要用 to,如: key, answer, visit, trip, note, way 等词。例如: the key to the bike (自行车钥匙), the answer to the question (问题的答案)。

牢记某

些名词特殊的所有关系的表示法。

**例 2** —Do you remember \_\_\_\_ he came?

—Yes, I do. He came by car.

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

**答案** 答案为 A。

问句为一带有宾语从句的主从复合句,如果不看上下文,除 D 外,其余答案似乎都对,但从答句

“He came by car.”来分析,问句应为“你记得他是怎样来的吗?”故答案为连词 how。

**例 3** Disney didn't \_\_\_\_.

- A. lost heart      B. lost his heart  
C. lose heart      D. lose his heart

**解题快车道** 答案为 C。

**解题快车道** lose heart 是一个固定结构,译为“丧失信心,灰心”;lose one's heart 译为“倾心于……”,lose one's heart to sb. 译为“倾心于某人”。

**精  
彩  
小  
结**

**一、词语辨析**

**1. go on + 活动名词/be on + 活动名词**

(1) Last week we went on a visit to Disney World Tokyo.

(2) Last week we were on a visit to Disney World Tokyo.

**讲析:** go on 接一个表示活动的名词,译为“去进行这一活动”,指行为。be on 接某一名词,表示“在这一活动进行之中”,指状态。故 A 句译为:我们上周去参观了东京迪斯尼世界。B 句译为:“我们上周正在东京迪斯尼世界参观。”

**2. prepare/prepare for**

prepare sth. 表示“准备……”,prepare 为及物动词, something 是直接 prepare 的事情;prepare for sth. 表示“为……作准备”,prepare 为不及物动词,准备工作做了些什么没有标明,要强调的是表示目的的介词 for 短语。如:

I haven't prepared my lessons yet.

We were given two days to prepare (our lessons) for (to take) the mid-term examination.

**3. be sure about/of; be sure of doing sth.; be sure to do sth.; be sure + that 从句**

**讲析:** 表示对某事肯定或确信,用 be sure of/about sth. 译为:“确信,对……有把握”,其意思与 certain 相当。

be sure of doing sth. 表示主语对做某事有信心 如: He is sure of passing the exam.

be sure to do sth. 表示推测“一定会……” 如: We are sure to win the match.

be sure + that 从句表示“确信……” 如: We are sure that you can do better than before.

#### 4. in the hope of doing sth./in the hope that

in the hope of doing sth. 相当于 hope to do sth., 译为“希望能做某事”, 也可用 in hopes of doing sth. in the hope that 后跟从句, 也可用 in hopes that 如:

Though he worked in the hope of finding the answer. 也可写成:

Though he worked in hopes of finding the answer. 或:

...in the hope that he could find the answer.

...in hopes that he could find the answer.

#### 5. be pleased with/by

“对……感到满意, 喜欢……”, 与 be satisfied with 相似, with 表示状态, by 强调“由于……而感到满意”; be pleased at 译为“由于听到……消息而感到高兴”, 如:

He was pleased at the news. 他听到这个消息很高兴。

#### 6. as far as/so far/far from/by far

as far as 译为“远至……, 一直到……”, 指路程之远, 时间之长。

as far as = so far as, 也作“就……而论, 据……解”之意。如:

(1) The children walked as far as the foot of the mountain.

孩子们一直走到那座山的山脚下。

(2) As/So far as I know, he is still working as a policeman.

据我所知, 他还在当警察。

so far 表示“到目前为止”之意, 在句中作状语, 常与现在完成时连用。如:

So far (Till now) I have read three English novels.

far from = not at all, 引申作“远非”解

He is far from pleased with your work. = He is not pleased with your work

at all.

by far 译为“非常……;最……”,常与比较级或最高级连用。如:

His lecture is more inspiring by far.

He is by far the best student in our class.

## 二. 句型分析

### 1. Day after day the mouse came back and was given more bread.

老鼠一连几天都回来,而迪斯尼也天天给他吃面包。

day after day = for a number of days, continuously 译为“天天,日复一日地”,在句中作状语,表示动作的连续重复。类似的还有: week after week(每周地); month after month(每月地); year after year(年复一年地); generation after generation(一代一代地)。

was given more bread 为被动形式。完整的句子为: Day after day the mouse came back and he was given more bread by Disney.

其他关于 day 的还有: 表示整天: all day, all day long, the whole day; 在日间用 by day, 它的反义词为 by night, 注意 day 和 night 前不加冠词 the。如果加冠词 by the day 则译为“以日计算。”“在……时代”用 in the days of..., days 表示“时代,时期,日子”,一般用复数。

### 2. The park is two miles/yards to (from) the station.

这是英语中表示“从某地到某地的距离为……”的句型。此句也可用 it 作主语引导句子来表示。上句可写成:

It is two miles/yards from the park to the station.

在此句中,表示距离的词后可加副词 away。如要在后面加宾语,则应加介词。如:

It is twenty miles away from the village to the city.

那个村庄离城市有 20 英里远。

### 3. 句型: 祈使句 + and / or + 含有一般将来时的陈述句

Go through the gate and you'll find the entrance. 这一句也可写成:

If you go through the gate, you'll find the entrance. 或者:

Go through the gate, or (or 相当于 if not, 意为: 否则的话) you won't find the entrance.

注意这几个句子中连词的位置。每个复合句中只能用一个连词。

4. \* Which is the way to the railway station?

\* How can I get to the railway station?

\* Is this the right way to the railway station?

\* Could/Can you tell me how to get to the railway station?

\* Could/Can you show me the right way to the railway station?

\* Could/Can you tell me where the railway station is?

\* Would you mind telling me the way to the railway station?

以上几句都可译为:请问火车站怎么走? 回答可以是:

\* It's over there. 就在那里。

\* It's just around the corner. 就在街的拐角附近。

\* It's opposite the post office. 就在邮局对面。

\* It's next to the department store. 在百货商店隔壁。

\* It's only a ten-minute walk from here. 走十分钟就到。

\* Go straight ahead about 300 metres. 朝前走大约 300 米。

\* Go straight ahead until you come to a wide street, then turn left. -- 直朝前走,走到大街时向左拐。

### 三、重点语法

#### 1. 否定的转移 (transferred negation)

英语中有些动词如: think, believe, imagine, suppose, expect, guess 等, 当它们后面跟一个具有否定意思的宾语从句时, 通常是把主句中的动词变成否定式, 而宾语从句中的动词用肯定式。如: I don't think it will rain tomorrow. 我认为明天不会下雨。

2. 动词 think 等的否定转移只用于一般现在时, 如果是过去时, 否定形式仍在从句中。如: I thought you wouldn't come that day.

3. 含有宾语从句的主从复合句, 主句的谓语动词为: think, believe, imagine, suppose 等词, 构成反意问句时, 若主句的主语是第一人称, 反意问句对从句的主语提问; 如果主句的主语为第二、第三人称, 反意问句对主句的主语提问。如:

I think it is going to rain, isn't it?

They think it is going to rain, don't they?

I don't think it is going to rain, is it?

4. 含 **think** 等词的问句的答语为:

**Do you think (imagine, suppose, believe...) he will attend the meeting?**

肯定回答: **Yes, I think(imagine, suppose, believe) so.**

否定回答: **No, I think not.**

**单元  
测试**

一、单项选择。

1. What impressed me most was that they never \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lost hearts                      B. lost their heart  
C. lost heart                        D. lost their hearts
2. Can you make sure \_\_\_\_\_ the gold ring?  
A. where Alice had put            B. where had Alice put  
C. where Alice has put            D. where has Alice put
3. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ you speak to her.  
A. the way                          B. the way in that  
C. the way which                  D. the way of which
4. When you visit the Great Wall next time, \_\_\_\_\_ with you, please.  
A. take away                        B. take along  
C. take along me                    D. take me alone
5. Listen! Here \_\_\_\_\_!  
A. is coming a car                  B. comes he  
C. comes a car                      D. is he coming
6. A thief was pulled in with his hands \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tying back                        B. tied back                        C. tie back                        D. tie the back
7. Helping on the farm, Li Dong carried \_\_\_\_\_ twenty bricks at a time.  
A. as many as                        B. so many as  
C. such many as                      D. too many as
8. I already knew about it \_\_\_\_\_ he told me.  
A. before long                        B. long before                      C. soon after                      D. until
9. I prefer to walk there \_\_\_\_\_ by bus.  
A. rather than to go                  B. rather than going

- C. rather than go                      C. rather go
10. This is the best TV play        I have        watched.  
A. which; ever                      B. that; ever  
C. which; never                      D. that; never
11. Guilin        her beautiful mountains and rivers.  
A. is known for        B. is famous as        C. known for        D. famous as
12. The visitors are going to see all the places        in Paris.  
A. of interest        B. with interests        C. for interest        D. interested
13. —Do you mind if I take it away?  
—  
A. Yes, please                      B. Yes, of course  
C. No, go ahead                      D. No, please don't
14. I        it        tomorrow.  
A. don't believe; will rain        B. believe; will not rain  
C. believe; rain                      D. didn't believe; will rain
15. He walked        the village        I lived.  
A. to; that                      B. as far as; where  
C. as away as; where        D. as long as; where

## 二、完形填空。

Wang Lijuan is a 39-year-old woman. She has 3.02 metres long hair, 16 is believed to have the longest hair in the world.

Wang's hair was already 17 her heels(脚跟) when she entered middle school. Unfortunately, she has to 18 her hair during the "Cultural Revolution(文化大革命)", since plaits(辫子) were 19 to be bourgeois(资产阶级) at that time.

After graduating from middle school in 1970, Wang was sent to the countryside for "reeducation" 20 she let her hair 21 again, and hasn't cut since then.

22 such long hair is 23 to care for, she hasn't the heart to cut it. 24 most people, washing their hair is 25 and 26 only minutes, but Wang has to spend two hours washing her head. When she has to squeeze

(挤) into a crowded bus, she must carefully arrange her hair \_ 27 \_ her clothes. To \_ 28 \_ her hair every morning, she requires the \_ 29 \_ from her daughter and has to \_ 30 \_ on a high stool \_ 31 \_ a cabinet(椅子).

Wang used to be a technician(技术员) in Shenyang. Recently, she \_ 32 \_ job in the city and has \_ 33 \_ the general manager. "I'll make headway in my work and become \_ 34 \_ for something besides my \_ 35 \_," she said.

- |                     |                |                 |                    |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 16. A. and          | B. but         | C. so           | D. yet             |
| 17. A. down to      | B. above       | C. up to        | D. over            |
| 18. A. keep         | B. store       | C. protect      | D. cut             |
| 19. A. told         | B. imagined    | C. heard        | D. thought         |
| 20. A. that         | B. which       | C. where        | D. so that         |
| 21. A. grow         | B. stay        | C. keep         | D. remain          |
| 22. A. Although     | B. However     | C. Because      | D. But             |
| 23. A. possible     | B. difficult   | C. easy         | D. simple          |
| 24. A. For          | B. As          | C. To           | D. Like            |
| 25. A. difficult    | B. troublesome | C. quick        | D. easy            |
| 26. A. costs        | B. takes       | C. wants        | D. spends          |
| 27. A. out of       | B. above       | C. inside       | D. over            |
| 28. A. comb         | B. blow        | C. keep         | D. shape           |
| 29. A. comb         | B. mirror      | C. hand         | D. help            |
| 30. A. lie          | B. sit         | C. stand        | D. sleep           |
| 31. A. and          | B. with        | C. or           | D. on              |
| 32. A. went on with | B. kept        | C. changed      | D. stuck to        |
| 33. A. become       | B. got         | C. changed      | D. made            |
| 34. A. known        | B. famous      | C. useful       | D. helpful         |
| 35. A. good job     | B. long hair   | C. new position | D. lovely daughter |

### 三、阅读理解。

#### A

Mike was a farmer who lived in a small village far away. One day, he became seriously ill and everybody thought he would die. They sent for a doctor in town.



The doctor picked up a burnt wood from the fire. Using it he wrote the name of the medicine on the door of the house. "Get this medicine for him and he will soon get well again."

36. People thought Mike would die because \_\_\_\_\_

37. It took the doctor two days to arrive because \_\_\_\_\_

38. When the doctor arrived, he \_\_\_\_\_.

39. The doctor wanted \_\_\_\_\_ after the examination.

40. It was \_\_\_\_\_ that cured Mike.

- A. the door      B. the medicine      C. the villager      D. his family

## B

There have been many great inventions, things that changed the way we live. The first great invention was one that is still very important today—the wheel. This