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# 三点一测丛书

重点难点提示

知识点精析

综合能力测试

与2001年最新教材同步

● 第五次修订版



## 高二英语

主编 芮雪 尹玉成

科学出版社 龍門書局

# 三点一测丛书

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科学出版社  
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芮雪 尹玉成 主编

责任编辑 王敏

**科学出版社**  
**龙门书局** 出版

北京东黄城根北街16号

邮政编码：100717

中国人民解放军第1201工厂印刷

科学出版社总发行 各地书店经销

\*

1996年7月第 版 开本：850×1168 1/32

2001年6月第五次修订版 印张：14 3/4

2001年6月第三十次印刷 字数：400 000

印数：789 001 - 809 000

ISBN 7-80111-626-7/G·541

**定 价：15.00 元**

(如有印装质量问题，我社负责调换)

## 相约成功 再创辉煌

——《三点一测丛书》(第五次修订版)序言

当你打开扉页,看到的已是《三点一测丛书》的第五次修订本了。

正当新版就要付梓之时,《中国新闻出版报》于2月20日,以《教辅图书谁主沉浮》为题发表了署名文章,对当前教辅书市场的现状作了评述。文中称现在以出版文教图书为主的出版社,在激烈的竞争中,涌现出“文教新六家”,龙门书局位列“新六家”之榜首,而龙门书局出版的《三点一测丛书》,则“堪称教辅‘王牌’”……

面对“王牌”之誉,我们不禁诚惶诚恐,思绪万千……

六年前,当我们看到广大中学生在知识的原野上艰难跋涉,在题海中苦苦求索时,便想尽我们微薄之力,为他们编一套既实用、准确、翔实,又能指点迷津的教辅读物,让学习者、应试者一看,就心明眼亮,避开误区,不走弯路。我和我的同行们是这样想的,也是这样努力去做的。

《三点一测丛书》一出版,便在全国中学生中出现了奔走相告、竞相购阅的动人场面。以后它年年修订再版,年年畅销,每次都有千百万的读者为它鼓掌,为它喝彩。其销量,十万套、三十万套……八十万套,一时间铺天盖地,洛阳纸贵。而今已突破百万套大关,出现了“哪里有中学生,哪里就有《三点一测》”的壮观景象。

这真是我们所始料不及的。

六年前它的问世,在教辅书市场上引起了一场小小的波澜:尊敬的雷老称赞我们“为孩子们做了一件好事”;中学生读者称我们是“雪中送炭”,称它为“迈向知识天堂的一架云梯”;不少老师赞扬此书“纵有深度,横有跨度,内容厚重,讲法生动,贴近教材,精要实用”;但批评指责者亦有之、“克隆者”亦有之,盗版更为猖獗……真可谓“毁誉并存,甘苦互见”。

我们坚信读者是上帝,走我们自己的路……

六年过去了,如今它成长为教辅书园地的一棵常青树。六年

来,它伴着一批批中学生从初中走向高中,从高中走向大学,有的已成为研究生、博士生,成为国家的栋梁之才;六年过去了,一批又一批的读者接踵而至,加入浩浩荡荡的读者队伍。这是我们最大的欣慰。

有人问我们凭什么赢得读者?我们可以坦诚相告:

——凭我们对读者的爱心;

爱读者,想读者之所想,急读者之所急,为读者排忧解难,与读者心心相通,是我们不变的心。

——凭我们的责任感;

追求卓越,奉献精品,是我们的永恒守则。它的每字每句都是我们的心血与汗水凝成的。作为读书人,我常记着俞平伯先生的两句诗:“不敢妄为些儿事,只因曾读数行书。”我们凭的是读书人的良知与责任心。

——凭我们的集体智慧;

《三点一测丛书》的成功,乃厚积薄发,熔百家于一炉,集大成于一身。我们有一个来自全国名校名师组成的写作班子;有一个在教坛上辛勤耕耘几十年又熟悉市场的策划中心;特别是由有远见卓识、人杰地灵的龙门书局编辑出版发行。更值得大书特书一笔的是,与世纪同行的百岁老人、敬爱的雷老为本书的名誉主编,给我们以指导与鼓励,我们是“大树底下好乘凉”。

还可以举出一些……。

回顾历程,赞誉并未冲昏我们的头脑,批评使我们更为清醒,困难与阻力促使我们更加奋力前行。目前,《三点一测丛书》的销量已越过100万套。而我们是冷静地把100万套倒着看的——即001,从零开始,谨慎迈出新世纪的第一步,再创辉煌。

也许早该打住了,但我还想以两句话作结,以明心志:

与书结缘,以身相许,呕心沥血终不悔;

年过花甲人未老,与少年共舞,如醉如痴!

希 扬

2001.6

## 前 言

凡事贵在治本。如何从根本上解决中学英语教学存在的问题,使改革中的英语教学既有明显的时代色彩——实施素质教育,又不脱离我国的现实——适应高考要求,这便是《三点一测·高二英语》修版的主要目的。为达此目的要求学生不仅要掌握英语知识,更重要的是要培养和提高他们综合运用语言的能力。根据教育部有关教育改革的最新精神和广大读者对该丛书的反馈意见,依据最新教材,在上次修版的基础上进行了大幅度的修订,使该书更加实用、解渴,以便真正成为学生学习指导的精品。

该书共分 24 个单元。每个单元分为五个部分:一、**重点难点提示**;二、**知识点精析**;三、**语法要点**;四、**综合能力测试题**;五、**参考答案**。该书用大量的笔墨精析语音、语法、四会(三会)词汇及词语句型,并附有大量规范、精当的例句。在每个单元综合能力测试题、期中测试题及期末测试题中都包括六个题型:I. 单项填空;II. 完形填空;III. 阅读理解;IV. 单词拼写;V. 短文改错;VI. 书面表达。在单句测试中突出对语境及语境加语法的考查,并注意到试题的多样性和综合性。在语篇中深层次的题有所增加,这有利于培养能力,开发智力。这种变化与高考的要求完全吻合,大有助于提高学生的应试能力。

第四次修版工作由芮雪、尹玉成执笔。参加编写的还有刘玉生、麻红颜、冯洪彦。

由于时间和水平所限,本次虽尽最大努力力求完善,但还会有不足之处,恳请读者批评指正,编者将不胜感激。

编 者

2001 年 5 月

# SAN DIAN YI CE CONG SHU

● 责任编辑 王 敏

● 封面设计 东方上林工作室



雷老会见希扬主编

三  
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ISBN 7-80111-626-7



9 787801 116260



ISBN 7-80111-626-7/G·541

定价: 15.00 元

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# Unit 1 Disneyland

## 重点难点提示

### 1. 单词和词组

yard, horse-drawn, streetcar, men's room, sign	L. 1	四会
the Tomorrow Land Building		
film-maker, lose heart, day after day, in this way	L. 2	
Snow White		
strict, button, heat	L. 3	三会
castle, the Sleeping Beauty Castle, ahead, bear	L. 1	
Bear Country, tower		
well-known, garage, mouse, unsuccessful, in the hope of	L. 2	
operate, beard, imagine, bring on	L. 3	
Disneyland	L. 1	二会
Walt Disney, cartoon, cartoon-maker, Chicago, Kansas	L. 2	
take along, Mickey Mouse, character, Donald Duck, studio		
Euro Disney, view	L. 3	
magic, the Magic Castle, carriage	L. 4	

### 2. 日常交际用语

Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to ...?

Go straight ahead till you see ...

It's about ... yards/metres down this street.

Excuse me. How can I get to ...?

Excuse me, please. Where is the nearest men's room?

### 3. 语法

复习宾语从句的用法。

在使用宾语从句时应注意：

1) 宾语从句可以由连词 that, whether, if; 代词 who, whose, what, which 和副词 when, where, how, why 等引导。

2) 当主句中的谓语动词是过去时态, 那么为了保持前后一致, 其从句中的谓语动词通常要用相应的过去时态。但若从句表示的为客观真理, 则从句的时态仍用一般现在时。

3) 如果直接引语是特殊疑问句, 在将其转换为宾语从句时, 须用陈述句的语序。

### 4. 写作

写一篇参观名胜古迹的短文。

## 知 识 点 精 析

1. Go straight ahead till you see the entrance.

一直向前走到入口处。

1) go ahead 此处意为“往前走”。

【例】He went ahead to see if the road was clear.

他一直朝前走, 看道路是否畅通。

2) straight 是副词, 用作状语, 修饰 go ahead, 表示“径直地”。

【例】After school he went straight home.

放学后他径直回家了。

straight 也可用作形容词, 意为“直的”、“直接的”。

【例】This is a straight line. 这是一条直线。

2. 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。

“be + 不定式”这一结构表示“安排”、“打算做……”, 有“注定要发生”的意思。

【例】The train is to arrive at 3:30.

那列火车将于 3 点 30 分到达。

3. He took along some of his pictures in the hope of getting a job there. 他带去自己的几幅画,希望能在那儿找到工作。

1) take along 意为“随身携带”。

【例】She took her little son along with her.

她带她的小儿子一起去。

2) in the hope of 作“抱有……的希望”解。

【例】She went there in the hope of meeting some of her old friends.

她去那里,希望遇见一些她的老朋友。

此短语还可以写成 in hopes of ...。

4. We don't think there is anything of interest in your pictures.

我们认为你的画并没有什么有趣的地方。

1) We don't think...是一种否定转移现象。

在英语中有些动词(如 think, believe, suppose, expect 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,而宾语从句中的谓语动词用肯定式。

【例】I don't believe what he said is true.

我认为他所说的不是事实。

2) anything of interest 相当于 anything interesting

5. Disney did not lose heart. 迪斯尼没有灰心丧气。

lose heart 表示“失去信心”,“灰心”。

在使用这个短语时一定要注意:heart 不能使用复数,前面也不可有任何限定词。

【例】Don't lose heart. I'm sure you will succeed sooner or later.

不要灰心。我相信你迟早会成功的。

6. His family was poor and he used to sit in the family garage and draw pictures there.

他家很穷,他常常坐在他家的汽车房里绘画。

1) 此处 his family 指的是“他的家庭”,故谓语动词用单数。若 family 作主语,指家庭成员时,谓语动词应用复数。

**【例】** His family was moving to the south.

他家将搬到南方。

His family were watching TV when I came in.

当我进来时, 他的家人在看电视。

2) used to do 表示“过去常常”。

**【例】** He used to get up early. 他过去常早起。

7. In this way over several days the artist and his mouse became good friends.

就过样几天过后, 艺术家和他的老鼠成了好朋友。

句中的 way 意思是“方式”、“方法”, in this way 意为“以这种方式”、“用这种办法”。

in that way 意为“以那种方式”、“用那种办法”。

in the same way 意为“以同样的方式(方法)”。

**【例】** Read English every day. In this way you are able to improve your spoken English.

每天读英语, 这样你就能提高你的口语。

8. At last he was pleased with one of his pictures of the mouse.

最后, 他对其中一张老鼠的画像感到满意了。

be pleased with sth./sb. 表示“对……感到满意”。

**【例】** My teacher is pleased with me. 我的老师对我很满意。

His parents are pleased with his success.

他的父母对他的成功感到满意。

be pleased at sth. 表示“对……感到满意/高兴”。

**【例】** They were pleased at the good news.

听到这个好消息, 他们感到高兴。

9. Before the days of television, they used to be shown in cinemas all over the country before the main film was shown. 在电视问世之前, 全国各地的电影院总是先放动画片, 然后才放主片。

此处 days 意为“日子”、“时代”, 注意当其作此意解时常用复数。

**【例】** in the days of Mao Zedong 毛泽东时代。

10. It cost between \$ 500 and \$ 600 million to build.

耗资 5 亿~6 亿美元修建迪斯尼乐园。

cost 意为“花费”，其句型为：

(It)sth. cost sb. some money (to do sth.)

**【例】** The book cost me ten yuan. 这本书花了我 10 元钱。

注意：cost 的过去式和过去分词均为 cost。

11. The men are not allowed to have beards.

男人不准蓄胡须。

allow sb. to do sth. 表示“准许某人做……”

其被动结构为 be allowed to do sth.

注意：若 allow 后直接跟动词时，应用-ing 形式，不能用不定式。

**【例】** They don't allow smoking in the meeting room.

他们不允许在会议室抽烟。

12. You can see as far as the coast. 你可以一直看到海岸。

1) as far as 表示“直到……那么远”、“远到”。第二个 as 可以是介词，后跟名词，也可以是连词，连接一个状语从句。

**【例】** We walked as far as the park. 我们一直走到公园。

The fields stretch as far as the eyes can see.

田野一望无际。

2) as far as 还可以作“据……”、“就……”解，后跟一个表示程度的状语从句。

**【例】** As far as I know, he is still teaching in a middle school.

据我所知，他仍在一所中学教书。

13. In the Future House, everything is worked by the computer.

在未来宫里，一切都由电脑操作。

此处 work 是及物动词，意为“操作”、“开动”。

**【例】** work a machine 操作机器。

14. ... then it is brought on along a very small railway line ...

……然后饭菜就沿着一条小轨道送到……



bring on 意为“带来”、“端上”。

【例】I'll bring on the fish soon. 我会很快把鱼端上来的。

bring on 还有“引起”的意思。

【例】Water pollution often brings on disease.

水污染常会引起疾病。

## 综合能力测试题

### I. 单项填空(共 20 小题, 计分 20 分)

A) 观察所给单词的读音, 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

- |                  |                   |                     |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <u>beard</u>  | A. <u>learn</u>   | B. <u>engineer</u>  |
|                  | C. <u>heart</u>   | D. <u>bear</u>      |
| 2. <u>garage</u> | A. <u>imagine</u> | B. <u>lady</u>      |
|                  | C. <u>magic</u>   | D. <u>castle</u>    |
| 3. <u>coast</u>  | A. <u>studio</u>  | B. <u>operate</u>   |
|                  | C. <u>tower</u>   | D. <u>lose</u>      |
| 4. <u>heat</u>   | A. <u>greatly</u> | B. <u>ahead</u>     |
|                  | C. <u>repeat</u>  | D. <u>really</u>    |
| 5. <u>warm</u>   | A. <u>yard</u>    | B. <u>fortnight</u> |
|                  | C. <u>cartoon</u> | D. <u>artist</u>    |

B) 从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

6. I don't believe \_\_\_\_\_ is true.  
A. that he said                      B. what did he say  
C. what he said                      D. all did he say
7. Standing on the top of mountain, you'll get a wonderful \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. visit    B. sign    C. view    D. nature
8. When you visit the Great Wall next time, \_\_\_\_\_ me along with you, please.  
A. send    B. take    C. bring    D. pick

9. He looked everywhere \_\_\_\_\_ the key to his room.  
A. at the hope to find    B. on the hope of finding  
C. in the hope to find    D. in the hope of finding
10. There \_\_\_\_\_ a temple many years ago.  
A. was used to be    B. used to have  
C. was used to have    D. used to be
11. His family \_\_\_\_\_ large, but his family \_\_\_\_\_ all music lovers.  
A. is ... are    B. are ... are  
C. isn't ... are    D. aren't ... is
12. Our headmaster is strict \_\_\_\_\_ himself and \_\_\_\_\_ his work.  
A. with, in    B. with, to    C. in, for    D. against, for
13. My aunt raised two \_\_\_\_\_ of hens, so she got \_\_\_\_\_ of eggs every day.  
A. score ... score    B. score ... scores  
C. scores ... score    D. scores ... scores
14. Can you imagine \_\_\_\_\_ on a lonely island alone?  
A. to live    B. lived    C. live    D. living
15. Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ a visit \_\_\_\_\_ the Great Wall of China?  
A. been to, on    B. gone to, on    C. done, to    D. made, to
16. If a piece of wood \_\_\_\_\_ a high temperature, it begins to burn.  
A. heat to    B. to heat    C. is heated to    D. heated to
17. \_\_\_\_\_ I know, he will be away for 2 months.  
A. So far as    B. As long as  
C. So far    D. As soon as
18. These workers were successful \_\_\_\_\_ the power station.  
A. in building    B. to build    C. built    D. build
19. He joined the army in \_\_\_\_\_ 1940s, when he was in \_\_\_\_\_ thirties.  
A. the ... the    B. the ... his



C. / ... the                      D. / ... his

20. Three students \_\_\_\_\_ ten have the chance of going to college.

A. up      B. in      C. by      D. out

## II. 完形填空(共 25 小题, 计分 25 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 21~45 题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

This was the morning, when Jeremy, 14-year-old, was to begin his duck shooting. He had 21 the whole idea ever since his father had bought him a gun and had promised him a 22 to this island. But he loved his father and wanted to 23 him.

They came to the beach. To 24 the sense of fear, he took a 25 of his father. Then he put the camera aside and picked up the gun. His father said happily, "I've been 26 a long time for this day. I'll let you shoot first." He leaned forward, eyes narrowed. "There's small 27 now, headed this way. Keep your head down; I'll give you the 28."

Jeremy's heart was beating 29. "No, don't let them come, please!" But they came, closer, closer... "Now, take him!" cried his father. Jeremy felt his body 30. He stood up, leaned into the gun the 31 his father taught him. In the same 32, the ducks saw the gunners and flared (突然飞去) wildly. For a second he hung there balanced 33 life and death. There was no sound. Jeremy stood 34, seizing his gun.

"What happened? 35 didn't you shoot?" his father said in a controlled voice. The boy didn't answer. His lips were 36. "Because they were so 37," he said and burst into tears. He sat down, face buried in his hands and wept. All 38 of pleasing his father was gone. He had his chance and he had failed.

For a moment his father was 39. And then he said, "Let's try again." Jeremy didn't 40 his hands, "It's no use, I