



高二英语

HAI DIAN MING SHI DIAN JI

海淀名师点击

考必胜



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双色版

**SHUANG
SE
BAN**

前 言

经各家名师苦心构思和精心编写，与中学最新现行教材同步配套并紧靠新的《课程标准》的新型教学辅导丛书《考必胜》终于与广大师生见面了。

该丛书体现了近年教学改革与中高考的最新特点，遵循教、学、练、考的整体原则，使学生循序渐进的掌握所学知识，各学科各分册内容结构设计以下几个板块：

1 知识体系

对本章（单元）的知识进行系统的梳理，精要的提炼，让学生高层建筑的构建知识网络。

2 重点、难点、考点、热点

将本课（节）的重点、难点、考点、热点进行简明扼要的阐述和讲解，突破要点，不求大而全，只求少而精，具有针对性、时效性、可读性。

3 例题点悟

结合本课（节）的“四点突破”，设置中高考回顾或具有前瞻性的典型例题，对典型例题作精要的分析，给学生以解题的方法与技巧，形成规律上的认识，达到举一反三，触类旁通的目的。

4 挑战名题

设计一组具有代表性、新颖性、综合性和备考性的试题，注意试题的梯度、广度和深度。

5 综合能力测试

每章（单元）后均附一套检测学生发散思维的能力、综合思维能力的习题，题型全而新，知识覆盖面广。

6 参考答案

对所有习题均给出准确答案,对部分易错、难度较大试题进行简要分析。

7 丛书特点

第一科学性:与国家新颁布的新课程标准一致。

第二同步性:与现行教材配套,学生可以同步学习和训练,夯实基础,理科同步到节,文科同步到课。

第三启迪性:培养学生的思维能力,使学生很好地领悟、归纳、概括和运用知识要点和方法,切实掌握解题思路和方法。

第四综合性:既突出学科知识的衔接,又注重学科间的贯通,在切实提高学生智能素质基础上做到合理的拓展,有效地提高应试能力。

尽管我们在议书过程中,题题推敲,层层把关,力求能够帮助读者更好地把握本书的脉络和精华,但书中仍难免有疏忽之处,在期盼它的社会效益的同时,也诚挚地希望广大师生的批评指正。在金秋丰收的季节,我们期盼掌声响起!

编者

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第一册

Unit 1 Disneyland

知识体系

一、常用词组

the way to 到……的路	be pleased with/at 对……感到满意
the entrance to ……的入口	be strict with/in 对……要求严格
take along 随身携带	be polite with 对……礼貌
in the hope of 怀着……的希望	as/so far as 远达 就(某人所知)
of interest 有趣的	in the 1890's/1890s 在19世纪90年代
lose heart 失去信心	bring on 端上来 导致
day after day 日复一日	so far 到现在/当时为止
in this way 以这种办法	go on a visit to 去某地参观

二、必会句型

1. 祈使句 + or/and + 陈述句

Go through the gate and you'll find the entrance to Bear Country.

Hurry up or you'll be late.

2. 现在分词作伴随状语

People walk around wearing nineteenth-century clothes.

三、基础语法

The object clause 宾语从句

四、能力要求

1. 提高学生交际能力, 学会用英语询问路线

2. 掌握宾语从句的用法

Lesson 1

重点难点考点热点

all kinds of traffic signs 各种各样的交通标志
as a sign (迹象) of danger 以示危险
make a sign to me to go 作手势让我走
The papers are ready to be signed. (签字)
sign in (out) 签到(出)

例题点悟

If you drive from the airport, go on the motorway and follow the.

A. designs B. ways C. points D. signs

解析 从句意可知是“沿着(交通)标志”。

答案: D

Lesson 2

重点难点考点热点

lose heart (= be discouraged) 气馁; 灰心; 泄气
lose one's heart to sth. (= devote oneself to sth.) 把身心投入到……
lose one's heart to sb. (= fall in love with sb.) 喜爱……

例题点悟

Though he was refused many times, he didn't _____.

A. lose heart B. lose his heart
C. lose hearts D. lose-hearted

解析 lose heart 是固定短语“灰心，气馁”。lose one's heart 意为“倾心于，喜欢”。

答案：A

Lesson 3

重点难点考点热点

Going out in the rain brought on a fever. (= caused) 引起；导致

This warm weather should bring on the crops. (= cause to grow) 使成长加速

More study should bring on your lessons. (= help; improve) 帮助；进展

例题点悟

He was caught in the heavy rain and this _____ a bad cold.

- A. brought in B. brought on
C. brought up D. brought about

解析 bring in 引进，盈利；bring on 导致，引起（疾病）；bring up 抚养成人，教育；bring about 引起（事故，变化等）。本题意为“他被大雨淋了，这引起了感冒。”故选 B。

答案：B

Lesson 4

重点难点考点热点

祈使句 + and (or) + 陈述句

Work hard, and you'll pass the examinations.

If you work hard, you'll pass the examinations.

Hurry up, or you'll be late for the meeting.

If you hurry up, you will not be late for the meeting.

例题点悟

_____ some of this juice—perhaps you'll like it. (NMET2000 春)

- A. Trying B. Try C. To try D. Have tried

解析 因前句是祈使句，祈使句中的谓语动词应用动词原形。

答案：B。

挑战名题

单项选择

- In front of the building, there _____ a garden.
A. were used to being B. used to have
C. were used to have D. used to be
- People can get a better _____ over the city if they stand on the top of the tower.
A. sign B. view C. sight D. scene
- Father promised to buy me a new dictionary, he didn't _____.
A. either B. still C. though D. yet
- The teacher told Tom not to _____ and encouraged him to study even harder.
A. lose his heart B. lose hearts
C. lose heart D. lose his hearts
- The white building over there _____ a hospital.
A. like B. looks like C. feels like D. would like
- All the people arrived at the New World in _____ a better life.
A. hope to live B. the hope of living
C. hoping to live D. hopes to live
- Pay attention to the road _____; it can show you the way to the city.
A. sign B. mark C. signal D. line

8. When you get to the top of the hill, you may see as _____ as the dam.

- A. long B. far C. well D. much

9. What do you take _____ the picnic?

- A. along B. on C. along to D. for in

10. Can you imagine _____ a famous English teacher?

- A. for him to become B. for him becoming
C. him becoming D. him to become

9. 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
10. I don't think the boy goes to school every day, _____.
 A. doesn't it B. does he
 C. doesn't he D. don't I

II. 完形填空 (每题 1.5 分, 共 30 分)

Walt Disney

We all like watching TV about Donald and Mickey Mouse. They are very interesting. Do you know who 11 them? 12 Walt Disney. I'll tell you something about him. His family was 13. Walt 14 to draw when he was young. But his father had many 15 for him to do and often 16 him drawing. When he grew up, he began to make cartoon 17, but he 18 much money and always went 19. One day he caught a mouse and kept him 20 a pet (宠物). A few years 21, Walt remembered the mouse and decided to make a cartoon about him. Disney 22 the mouse Mickey Mouse. People all over the world saw Mickey and loved him. Mickey made Disney 23. Then Walt made Donald Duck and Pluto and 24 for television, 25 of children watched the 26. In 1856, he 27 a wonderful land in California. There were 28 boats, castles, trains, rivers and all kinds of birds and beasts in one beautiful park. Many people 29 there. Disney died in 1966, but the world will 30 forget him.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 11. A. raised | B. kept | C. drew | D. fed |
| 12. A. He is | B. It's | C. Maybe | D. That is |
| 13. A. poor | B. rich | C. big | D. happy |
| 14. A. hated | B. was forced | C. loved | D. was taught |
| 15. A. work | B. jobs | C. picture | D. washing |
| 16. A. supported | B. encouraged | C. helped | D. prevented |
| 17. A. toys | B. films | C. mice | D. cards |
| 18. A. got | B. made not | C. spent | D. didn't have |
| 19. A. angry | B. hungry | C. shopping | D. on trip |
| 20. A. for | B. as | C. from | D. with |
| 21. A. later | B. ago | C. before | D. past |
| 22. A. sent | B. bought | C. brought | D. named |

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 23. A. tired | B. disappointed | C. famous | D. poor |
| 24. A. the other | B. another | C. others | D. other |
| 25. A. scores | B. hundreds | C. thousands | D. millions |
| 26. A. TV | B. shows | C. exhibition | D. program |
| 27. A. build | B. sold | C. opened | D. wasted |
| 28. A. real | B. false | C. small | D. interesting |
| 29. A. visited | B. went | C. enjoyed | D. liked |
| 30. A. hardly | B. seldom | C. for ever | D. never |

III. 阅读理解 (每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

The Chinese invented paper in 105 AD. They mixed the bark of a tree and rags (破布) with water, put a screen into the mixture, and lifted out a thin piece of wet paper. They dried the paper in the sun.

The Chinese kept their secret of how to make paper until a war with Muslims in the ninth century. The art of papermaking soon spread throughout the Muslim world.

The Mayan Indians in Central America and Pacific Islanders also discovered how to make paper, but their knowledge *never* spread to the rest of the world.

For centuries, all paper was made by hand. Rags were the main material. Then a French scientist discovered that people could make paper from wood, too. Finally, in the eighteenth century, a Frenchman invented a machine to make paper from wood.

31. _____ discovered how to make paper.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| A. The Chinese | B. The Pacific Islanders |
| C. The Mayan Indians | D. A, B and C |

32. According to the passage, the Chinese invented paper _____

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. about 1800 years ago | B. about 1900 years ago |
| C. about 2000 years ago | D. about 2100 years ago |

33. Paper making was introduced to the rest of the world from China _____

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. through French people | B. through the Mayan Indians |
| C. through the Muslims | D. through the Pacific Islanders |

34. Which of the following is the most important thing that has made it possible for paper making industry to develop so quickly in the last few centuries?

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| A. New discoveries. | B. New inventions. |
| C. Hard work. | D. Science. |

35. Which of the following is the best topic for this passage?

- A. The invention of paper B. The history of papermaking
C. Different ways of making paper D. Inventions of a papermaking machine

IV. 短文改错 (每题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

Last winter, an old man was found died in a forest. 36 _____
No one knew why. They only found a wound making 37 _____
by a snake in his left arm. A few days after, 38 _____
people got to know the story. The old man came with 39 _____
a hibernating snake while he walking in the forest. 40 _____
He picked up and warmed it around his left arm. 41 _____
When it was woke up, it gave the old man a 42 _____
deadly bite (咬). So people came to the conclude 43 _____
that the old man was too kind a person. He didn't 44 _____
know it was wrong for him save a dangerous enemy of man. 45 _____

V. 书面表达 (30 分)

假设你是李明, 申请暑假到一家电脑公司兼职。对方要求你用英语写一份简历, 包括以下主要内容。

姓名	李明	性别	男	出生年月	1983 年 4 月	出生地	吉林长春
学历	1991—1997 长春市解放小学 1997—至今 吉林省第一中学						
所学课程	语文, 数学, 英语, 物理, 化学						
特长	英语 (吉林省英语竞赛一等奖), 电脑 (长春市电脑竞赛第一名)						
业余爱好	绘画, 游泳, 流行音乐						

Unit 2 No smoking , please !

知识体系

一、常用词组

go ahead	用吧
the ban on	禁止
die of/from	死于……
make no difference	没有影响
burn down	烧光
cut the number	减少数量
burn up	烧尽, 烧掉
call for	需要; 要求
give up	放弃
in turn	轮流地
reduce by	减少了
share sth. with sb.	和某人共用某物
compared to/with	与……比较来看
used to do	过去经常做
compare A with B	把 A 和 B 进行比较
be used to sth. /doing sth.	习惯于
get into/fall into/form the habit of	养成……习惯
be in/have the habit of	有……习惯
get out of/kick/get rid of the habit of	改掉……习惯

二、必会句型

在……花费……时间

- { sth. costs sb. some money
- { spend some money on/ (in) doing sth.

三、基础语法

Noun clause 名词从句

四、能力要求

1. 提高学生口语交际能力, 学会用英语向对方提出一个请求, 并能用英语同意或拒绝请求。

2. 学会并掌握名词性从句

Lesson 5

重点难点考点热点

Asking for permission (请求允许)		Responses (应答)
May/Can I (we) do...? Might/Could I...? I wonder if I could...	肯定	Yes, you may/can. Yes/Certainly/Sure. Yes, do please. Yes, help yourself. Go ahead, please. That's OK/all right.
	否定	I'm sorry, you can't. I'm sorry, but... You'd better not.
Would/Do you mind...?	肯定 (表示不介意, 不反对)	No, not at all. No, not a bit. No, please. No, do it as you please. No, go ahead. Certainly not (Of course not). That's all right (OK).
	否定 (表示介意, 反对)	I'm sorry, it's not allowed. Sorry, you'd better not. Sorry, but I do.

例题点悟

—Would you mind passing me your pen?

- _____
- A. Of course not
B. No, do it please
C. Never mind
D. Yes, I don't mind

解析 对 mind 的回答, 根据实际情况, 不介意时用 no, 在乎或不同意是用 yes。B 不正确; D 前后矛盾; C 是用于别人道歉的答语。

答案: A

Lesson 6

重点难点考点热点

sell sth. by the pound (按磅)

sell eggs by the dozen (论打)

lose the match by one goal (增减; 程度) (以一分之差输掉了比赛)

This room is forty feet by twenty. (表尺寸, 距离) (长四十英尺, 宽二十英尺)

例题点悟

The cost of newspaper has been reduced _____ 20% because of the advertisements.

- A. above B. about
C. to D. by

解析 reduce...by...意思是“减少了……”, by 表示相差的量。

答案: D

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