

北京朗曼教学与研究中心教研成果

高二英语同步讲解与测试

(下册)

中学英语



宋伯涛 主编

中国青年出版社



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北京朗曼教学与研究中心资料

中学英语 1 + 1

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主编 宋伯涛

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再 版 前 言

本书是由北京朗曼英语教学与研究中心根据高二教材(下)最新修订的《中学英语 1+1》系列丛书之一。其特点在于结合教材对各单元重点难点逐条进行讲解,内容详尽,条理清晰,分析透彻,例句丰富。所涉及内容主要是各单元所应掌握的基础语法,词汇运用,词义辨析,句型结构,一义多表等。同步测试部分根据各单元特点对基础语法,重点难点,词汇知识进行巩固性的训练,其中采用了目前各地较为常用的题型,题目丰富,综合性强,旨在帮助学生巩固知识,提高综合运用英语的能力。

学生在使用本书过程中,应结合教课书,认真学习重点难点部分,努力掌握各语言点的各种用法及注意事项,对某些重点难点要进行仔细的研究、分析和理解,结合例句,努力掌握其用法。做同步练习时要独立思考,结合教课书及讲解认真解题,然后对照题解,弄通弄懂为什么用这个答案而不用那个答案,为什么要这样说而不那样说,还可以怎样说,怎样才对,从一个点进行散发性联想思维。课后还应对某些重点题目进行反复的再思考、再分析、再理解。有问题主动询问,及时解决。本中心答疑热线就是为这一目的而开设的。

再版前,作者对书中许多地方作了较为合理的修改,但仍难免存有不尽人意之处,谨请广大读者批评指正。凡需要本书以及本系列其它丛书的读者可与本中心联系,联系电话:010-64926023, 64925886。

宋伯涛

2003 年 1 月修订于北师大

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Unit 13 Albert Einstein

第十三单元 阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦

Part 1 Language Points 重点难点讲解

1. compare notes 对笔记, 交换意见(看法)

- ① We often compare notes after class.

我们经常课后对笔记。

- ② After comparing notes, we found it possible to finish the work ahead of time. 经过交换意见, 我们发现提前完成工作是可能的。

- ③ On Saturday night, they met to compare notes.

星期六晚上, 他们碰头交换意见。

- ④ In the office, we were so busy that we had little chance to compare notes. 在办公室里, 我们非常忙, 很少有机会在一起交换意见。

▲ compare 的一些常见用法: 作“比较”、“对照”解释, 常与介词 with 连用。如:

- ⑤ If you compare this book with that one, you will find this one much more interesting.

如果你把这本书和那本比较一下, 你就会发现这本有趣多了。

- ⑥ Please compare your translation with the model translation on the blackboard. 请把你的翻译和黑板上的答案比较一下。

- ⑦ The results have been carefully checked and compared.

这些结果已经过校对和比较。

▲ 表示抽象的“比作”解时, 多和介词 to 连用。如:

- ⑧ Shakespeare compared the world to a stage.

莎士比亚把人世比作舞台。

- ⑨ They all started to compare him to Lei Feng.

他们都开始把他比作雷锋。

- ⑩ Young people are compared to the sun in the morning.



人们把年轻人比作早晨的太阳。

- ⑪ Children are compared to flowers while teachers are compared to gardeners. 孩子们被比作花朵而老师被比作园丁。

▲ compared with (to) 为过去分词短语, 通常在句中用作状语, 表示“和…比起来”, 这时介词 with 和 to 都可使用。如:

- ⑫ Compared to/with many people, she was indeed very fortunate.
和许多人比起来, 她确实是很幸运的。

- ⑬ It was a small place then compared to/with what it is now.
和现在比起来, 那时它还是一个小地方。

- ⑭ The hardship is nothing compared to/with that the Red Army faced on the Long March.

和红军长征时受的苦比起来, 这点苦算不了什么。

▲ compare 的名词为 comparison, 意为“比较, 对照”。如:

- ⑮ Let's make a comparison between the two designs.
让我们将两种设计比较一下。

- ⑯ There is no comparison between the two.
两者根本不能相比。

2. a word puzzle. 一个字谜。

▲ puzzle 可用作名词或动词, 作名词时, 意为“难题、谜、测验能力的问题(或玩具)”, 可喻为“复杂难懂的事物”。用作单数时, 作“迷惑、困惑”解释。如:

- ① He is in a puzzle about the matter.
他对这件事大惑不解。

- ② This is really a puzzle to me.
这对我来说真是个难题。

▲ puzzle 作动词用时, 作“使…迷惑”、“使…为难”解释。常用于被动结构或过去分词作表语、定语、状语。

- ③ This letter puzzles me.
这封信使人迷惑不解。

- ④ I am puzzled what to do next (how to answer).
我不知道下一步该怎么办。(如何回答)

- ⑤ There was a puzzled expression on his face.
他的脸上露出迷惑不解的表情。

- ⑥ Puzzled by his problem, I didn't know how to answer.
他的问题把我难住了, 我不知怎样回答。



▲ 也可用于现在分词作表语。如：

- ⑦ The situation was more puzzling than ever.

局势这时更加捉摸不定。

- ⑧ It's all very puzzling.

这真使人莫名其妙。

▲ puzzle 作动词时，可和某些介词构成词组。如：

puzzle one's brains about (或 over) sth. 为某事大伤脑筋。

puzzle out 思索而得

puzzle over 苦思

- ⑨ I wish I could puzzle out the truth.

但愿我能猜想出事实真相。

- ⑩ Tom and Jack puzzled over the maths problem for quite a while.

汤姆和杰克对这个数学问题思考了很久。

- ⑪ We all puzzled our brains about the meaning of the sentence.

我们都为这个句子的意思大动脑筋。

- ⑫ He puzzled his brains to find the answer to the problem.

他苦思冥想寻求这个问题的答案。

【注】词组 puzzle one's brains 中的 brains 只能用复数，不论主语是单数还是复数。

3. do a word puzzle 猜一个字谜

▲ do 此处意为“解决”、“找出…的答案”。再如：do a maths problem (解一道数学题)，do a sum (算一笔数字)。

do 作为动词可用于多种情况，表示各种意思。如：

- ① So you did come after all.

啊，你到底还是来了。(加强谓语动词语气)

- ② My secretary worked later than I did at the office.

我秘书下班比我在办公室下班晚。(动词替代词，避免重复)

- ③ We often do questions and answers in class.

在课上我们经常做问答练习。

- ④ We need someone to help do the repairs.

我们需要一个人来帮助做修理工作。

- ⑤ Well done! 干得不错。

- ⑥ Did you do any sightseeing there?

你在那里游览了什么地方了吗?

- ⑦ We often do listening in class.



我们经常在上课时做听力。

- ⑧ Mr Green has done an excellent article for a newspaper.

格林先生给一家报纸写了一篇精采的文章。

- ⑨ Helen did some pretty sketches.

海伦画了几幅漂亮的素描。

- ⑩ Have you done the classroom?

你们把教室打扫了吗?

- ⑪ First Tom washed his face, then he did his teeth.

汤姆先洗脸, 然后刷牙。

- ⑫ Let's do the vegetables a bit longer.

让我们把菜多煮一会儿。

- ⑬ The meat is half-done.

肉煮得半生不熟。

- ⑭ There, that's done, thank goodness.

谢天谢地, 总算完成了。

- ⑮ They did a wonderful play last term.

上学期他们演出了一场精彩的话剧。

- ⑯ They will certainly do you well.

他们一定会好好待你的。

- ⑰ He's done me this time.

这回他把我骗了。

- ⑱ The motorbike does 160 miles an hour.

这种摩托车每小时可行驶 160 英里。

- ⑲ They will try to do still better this year.

他们今年要想法干得更好。

- ⑳ She did well in English but badly in maths.

她英语学得不错, 但数学学得不好。

- ㉑ "Will Saturday do?" "Sure."

"星期六行吗?" "行"。

- ㉒ Now please turn round. That'll do.

请转过身来, 行了。

- ▲ 用于某些成语。如:

do a good job

干好

do about...

对...采取某种行动

do good

有好处



do harm	有害处
do one's best	尽力
do one's bit	出一份力

4. Is it Karl Marx? 是卡尔·马克思吗?

No, it's not him. 不, 不是他。

it 此处为代词, 指心目中或上下文中的人或事物。如:

① “Who is it?” “It's me, Jack.”

“谁呀!” “是我, 杰克。”

② “Is it Professor Li sitting by the head of the English Department?”

“Yes, it's her”.

“坐在英语系主任旁边的是李教授吗?” “是她”。

③ That's it! 就是这么回事! (或: 就要这个! 对啊!)

【注】人称代词作表语时, 本当用主格, 但口语中常习惯用宾格, 如句①中的 me 及本条目中的 him。

5. That fits the puzzle! 这与谜底相吻合。

▲ fit 作 vt 或 vi, 作“适合”、“使合适”、“使符合”解释。如:

① The suit fitted her nicely.

这身衣服她穿正合适。

② The door fits badly. 这门关不上。

③ We always fit our deeds to our words.

我们向来说话算话。

▲ 作“装”解释。如:

④ Mr Wang fitted a new lock on the door.

王先生在门上装了一把新锁。

⑤ Can you help me to fit this shelf on to that wall?

你能不能帮我把这架子装到墙上去?

▲ fit in with. 符合、一致。

⑥ Your ideas fit in with mine.

你的想法和我是一致的。

⑦ They must fit in with the needs of the society.

它们必须符合社会需要。

【注】有关 fit 的其它用法, 请参见高二上册第十单元。

6. used to 的用法及其比较:

▲ used to + 动词原形, 意为“过去经常”。如:

① I used to swim in the river when I was young.