双色表解中学英语

高二卷



浩瀚英语研究所

館





Jain Colour Middle School English 双色表解中学英语

高二巻

浩瀚英语研究所 编



机械工业出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

双色表解中学英语. 高二卷/浩瀚英语研究所编. 一北京: 机械工业出版社, 2002.10 ISBN 7-111-02796-5

双··· □. 英语课-高中-教学参考
 资料 Ⅳ. C634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 081377 号

机械工业出版社 (北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮政编码 100037) 责任编辑: 吴柏青

封面设计:张 静

责任印刷: 付方敏

北京铭成印刷有限公司印刷·新华书店北京发行所发行

2002年10月第1版第1次印刷

890mm×1240mm A5 12.625 印张 372 千字

定价: 24.00元

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阅读提示

随着最新的人教版英语教材在广大中学生中使用,他们急需与之相配套的学习材料。我们根据新教材的特点,编写了这套《双色表解中学英语》丛书。新教材既沿用传统教材的行之有效的教学方法,又吸取了现代交际法的一些优点。它充分注意到学生的心理发展的特点和学生在学英语时应注意的重点的特殊问题。我们编写这套丛书的目的就是让学生更好地学习新教材,掌握知识。

每册书按课文单元讲解,每单元包括"单词"、"词组句型"、"活用分析"、"语法"、"日常交际用语"、"典型试题分析"和"能力训练"几个部分。

- "单词"、"词组句型"主要列出了本单元中所学的新单词和词组句型, 以便学生系统地记忆和复习。
- "活用分析"对本单元中的重要单词、词组和句型进行了详细的讲解, 并配以例句,使学生在学习时能更好地理解和记忆。
 - "语法"帮助学生学习和理解本单元的主要语法知识。
- "日常交际用语"列出了本单元重点要掌握的交际用语,突出现代教学注重口语的特点。
- "典型试题分析"和"能力训练"**既教学生解题**,又指导做练习,注重实际掌握。每单元后附有课文练习答案,帮助学生进行自测。

本丛书编写工作全部由来自教学第一线的优秀教师担任,有很强的 指导性和实用性。相信对学生的英语学习会带来一定的帮助。

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Unit 1 Disneyland

一、New Words 单词

名

词

Disneyland ['diznilænd] n. 迪斯尼乐园 castle['kg:sl] n. 城堡 the Sleeping Beauty Castle 輝美人城堡 yard[jq:d] n. 码(1码=3英尺=36英寸=0.914399米):院子 bear[bea] n. 熊 vt. 忍耐(比较; beer[bia]啤酒; hear[hia]听 见) Bear Country 熊国 horse-drawn 用马拉的 streetcar[s'tri;t'kq:]n. (美)市内有轨电车 tower['tauə] n. 塔 the Tomorrow Land Building 未来国大厦 men's room 男厕所 sign[sain] n. 符号:标记(v. 签名) Walt Disney['wolt'dizni]沃尔特・迪斯尼(人名) cartoon[kg:'tu:n]n. 动画片(也译作"卡通") cartoon-maker 动画制作人 film-maker 影片制作人 Chicago[fi'kq:qəu]n. 芝加哥(美国城市) garage['qærq:3] n. 汽车间(库) mouse[maus](pl. mice[mais])n. 老鼠;耗子(近义词 rat,复数 rats) Mickey['miki] Mouse 米老鼠 Donald['donld]Duck[dak]唐老鸭

	character ['kæriktə] n. (小说、戏剧等)人物;角色			
	studio['stju:diəu] n. 工作室;演播室			
	Snow White 白雪公主			
	Euro Disney[juərə(u)'dizni]欧洲迪斯尼			
名	beard[biəd] n. (下巴上的)胡须			
	view[vju:] n. 风景;景色			
词	button['bʌtn] n. 钮扣;(电铃等的)按钮			
	heat[hiːt] n. 热 vt. 把加热(同根词 hot 用作形容词)			
	the Magic Castle 神秘城堡			
	carriage['kəridʒ] n. 火车车厢			
	Kansas['kænzəs] City 堪萨斯市(美国城市)			
动	imagine[i'mədʒin] vt. 想象;设想			
词	operate['ɔpəreit] vt. 经营;管理			
	strict[strikt] adj. 严格的;严密的			
形	magic['mædʒik] adj. 有魔力的			
容	well-known['wel'nəun] adj. 出名的;众所周知的			
词	unsuccessful['ʌnsək'sesf(u)l] adj. 不成功的;失败的(→un 否			
	定前缀 + success n. 名词 + -ful 形容词后缀)			
副词	ahead[ə'hed] adv. 在前;向前			

二、Expressions and Sentence Patterns 词组句型

join the line	排队
take this street /way	走这条路
take along sth.	随身带着某物(along 为副词,当
	某物是代词时,放在 along 前)
in the hope of doing sth.	怀着做某事的期望
lose heart	失去信心、灰心
day after day	日复一日
in this way	用这种方式

over several days have(或 wear) beards/long air get a wonderful view bring(...) on as far as the coast sth, be good value for money 没做成某事:不做某事 fail to do sth.

过了几天 留胡须 / 长发 看到奇妙的景色 带来(on 为副词) 远至海岸 某事值得花钱

三、Alive Differentiate and Analyse 活用分析

r≆he well known as

: Jia Sixie is well-known as a pioneer in farming. 贾思勰是—位有名的农学先驱。

【提示】be well known as 意思是"作为……而闻名"(=be famous as

☑ lose heart

- : The didn't pass the examination again and this time he lost heart. 他再次考试不及格, 这次他灰心了。
 - (2)Don't lost heart. You'll be successful sooner or later. 别灰心,你迟早会成功的。

【提示】lose heart 意为"灰心,气馁"; heart 不能用冠词,也不能用复数

be pleased

- (1) Dr Baker was not pleased with his new job. 贝克博士对他的新工作不满意。
 - (2) We are pleased at the good news. 听到这个好消息,我们很高兴。

(3)Our manager must be pleased to see you again in Dalian. 我们经理一定会很高兴在大连再次见到你。

【提示】be pleased with sth. /sb. 意为"对……感到满意,喜欢"。be pleased 后面还可以跟介词 at 的短语或跟不定式短语,意思是"对……感到高兴"。

⊈as far as

- 他以前吃完晚饭后散步,往往要走两三英里。
 - ②The golden rice fields stretch as far as the eyes can see. 金黄色的稻田一直延伸到眼睛所能看到的地方。
 - (3) As far as I know, she still remains single.

据我所知,她仍单身一个人。

【提示】as far as 是"远到,到……为止,就……(而言)"。其中第二个 as 可以是介词,后跟名词,也可以是连词,引导一个从句。

☐ such as

- (4): ①I like eating fruit, such as apples, pears, grapes, bananas and so on. 我喜欢吃水果, 例如苹果、梨、葡萄、香蕉等。
 - ②I like eating fruit, for example I have an apple every morning and a pear every evening.

我爱吃水果,例如每天早晨吃一个苹果,晚上吃一个梨。

【提示】such as 意为"例如",后罗列举例说明的事物,而 for example (例如)后接表进一步举例的事例。

☐ though

- **钟**:①I've a bit of cold. It's nothing much though. (副词) 我有点感冒,不过并不严重。
 - ②Though it was so cold, he went out without a coat. (连词) 虽然天很冷,可他没穿外套就出去了。

【提示]though 在句中作副词,是"可是,倒是,欢迎",一般放在句尾,常用逗号与句子分开;作连词时,是"虽然,尽管",连接一个表示让步的状语从句,从句可放在句首或句尾。

☑ straight

- : 1 Go straight ahead till you see the entrance.
 - 一直向前走到门口处。
 - ②After school he went straight home. 放学后他径直回家了。

【提示】go straight ahead 意为"一直往前走"。straight 是副词,用作状语,修饰 go ahead:也可作形容词,意为"直的,直接的",修饰句②中的 home。

☑ be + 不定式

- ①Disney'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。
 - ②The train is to arrive at 3:30. 那列火车将于 3 点 30 分钟到达。

【提示】"be+不定式"这一结构表示"安排,打算做",有"注定要发生"的 意思。

☐ family

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

他家很穷,他常常坐在他家汽车房里绘画。

②His family were watching TV when I came in. 我进去时,他家里人正在看电视。

【提示】句①中的 family 指"他的家庭",谓语动词用单数。句②中的 family 作主语,指家庭成员。谓语动词用复数。

☐ bring on

- ◆ :①Then it (food) is brought on along a very small railway line...
 然后(饭菜)沿着小轨道送到·····
 - ②I'll bring on the fish soon.

我会很快把鱼端上来的。

③Water pollution often brings on disease. 水污染常引起疾病。

【提示】bring on 意为"带来,端上";还有"引起"的意思。

四、Everyday Communication Terms 日常交际用语

How to ask and show the way 如何问路、指路

Excuse me, can you tell me the way

Yes. Go straight ahead till you see.

It is about . . . yards/metres down this street.

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

Go through the gate over there, and you'll find the entrance to . . . on the other side.

Excuse me, please. Where is (the nearest)...?

It's behind...

Just take this street round to the right of. . .

It's about... yards/metres from here.

Go down this street till you get to...

劳驾,能告诉我去……的路吗?

可以,一直往前走直到你看见。

沿这条街大约……码/米远。

劳驾,去……地方怎么走?

穿过那边的那个大门,在另一侧你就会发现……的入口。

请问,(最近的)……在什么地方?

在……后面。

颠着这条街绕到……的右边。

离这儿约……码/米远。

沿这条街走过去,直到 ……

五、Grammar 语法

『写宾语从句

宾语从句在句中作宾语,它可以作动词的宾语也可以作介词的宾语。引导宾语从句的连词有 that, if, whether, who, whose, what, which, when, how, why 等。宾语从句的时态一般要与主句的时态保持一致,即主句如果是现在时态,从句可用任何时态,但是主句是过去时态时,从句也应用相应的过去时态。如:

I don't know where the teacher is.

我不知道老师在哪儿。

My daughter told me who / whom she went there with.

我女儿告诉我她是和谁一块去那儿的。

Please listen to what the teacher is saving.

请听老师在说什么。

A. used to working

C. got used to work

Typical Exercises Analyse(典型试题分析)

7. I don't think the boy goes to school every day,_

	A. doesn't it	B. does he	C. doesn't	D. don t you	
	解析根据反流	意疑问句的结构	向和否定迁移	现象来选择答案。	在 think ,
	suppose, believ	e, imagine, guess	等动词后的?	宾语从句中,如果证	胃语动词是
	否定的,一般与	要将否定词 not	转移到主句的	う谓语中去,即形式	上是否定
				为主语为第一人称	
	疑问句的主谓	应与宾语从句的	勺主谓保持一:	致 所以,正确答	案为 B 项。
	主句的主语若	是第二或第三	人称时,其反:	意疑问句的主谓形	/式则应与
	主句的主谓形	式一致。			
2	His father was	poor and	for a rich ma	in.	

B. used to work

D. was used to work

解析 由 was poor 推出他父亲过去的工作情况,然后对选项加以辨析。 题干的大意是:"他父亲很穷,过去常替有钱人干活"。 used to do sth. 过去常做某事; be used to do sth. 某物被用来做某事,是被动语态; be used to sth. /doing sth. 表示某人习惯做某事。答案选 B。词义的辨析和题干的意义密不可分。另外, used to do sth. 的否定形式为 didn't use to do sth. 或 usedn't to do sth. /usen't to do sth.。

No one cares _____ Peter isn't good at English.

A. if B. whether C. or D. that

運動 针对该题情况看,大多数考生会忽略 A 和 B,因为 A 和 B 都可以引导宾语从句,所以,C 和 D 成了待选项。其实,or 不能用来引导宾语从句,that 又无"是否"之意。关键在于 if 与 whether 在引导宾语从句中的不同,如果宾语从句本身为否定句时,通常只能由 if 引导,所以,B 项也应排除。答案选 A。

4 The teacher praised the boy, ____ harder.

A. encouraged him to work

B. encouraging him to work

C. encouraged him working

D. encouraging him working

壓翻 该题的易错选项为 A。因为,大多数考生只熟悉 encourage sb. to do sth. 这一短语,往往就忽略了向子结构。英语中,如果出现并列谓语的话,应该有连词连接,或者用非谓语动词 encouraging 来表示伴随状况。课文句中的 But the studios which he started are still busy today, producing more and interesting films. 就属于同样情况。答案选 B。

3 I'll give this dictionary to _____ wants to have it.

A. whomever

B. whoever

C. whatever

D. wherever

解析 介词后面也跟宾语从句。本题是个带宾语从句的复合句,意为"无论谁需要这本词典,我就给谁"。凡是由 who/which/what + ever 引导的此类从句一般是属于名词性从句,而且主句中一定缺少了宾语或主语。从介词 to 这一角度来看,似乎选 A,但从宾语从句上看,从句中没有主语,所以选 B。该题中作介词 to 的宾语是整个从句,而不是某一

	单词。		
3	- What do you think of your headmaster?		
•	— He is strict himse		
		C. in; with D. to; with	
		或 with 连用。be strict with sb. 对某人严格要	
	求;be strict in sth. 在某事或	该在某方面要求严格。全句大意为:"他对自	
	己要求严格,工作上也是如	此。"答案选 B。	
-	Ability Drills(能力训练)		
	COMMENTAL CONTRACTOR OF THE LEGISLATION AND A LE		
	-、选择填空		
1.	I don't believe is true		
	A. that he said		
	C. what he said	D. all did he say	
2.	Standing on the top of mount	ain, you'll get a wonderful	
		C. view D. nature	
3.	When you visit the Great Wa	ll next time, me along with you, please.	
	A. send B. take	C. bring D. pick	
4.	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	
5.	There a temple many	years ago.	
	A. was used to be	B. used to have	
	C. was used to have	D. used to be	
6.	His family large, but	this family all music lovers.	
	A. is; are B. are; are		
7.	Our headmaster is strict	himself and his work.	
	A. with; in B. with; to	C. in; for D. against; for	
8.	My aunt raised two h	nens, so she got of eggs every day.	
		B. score; scores	
	C. scores; score	D. scores; scores	

9. Can you imagi	ne on	a lonely island	alone?	
A. to live	B. lived	C. live	D. living	
10. Have you eve	ra vis	it the (Great Wall of China?	
A. been to; o	n	B. gone to; or	า	
C. done; to		D. made; to		
11. If a piece of	wood a	high temperat	ure, it begins to burn.	
A. heat to		B. to heat		
C. is heated t	o	D. heated to	·	
12 I kno	w,he will be a	away for 2 mon	ths.	
A. So far as	B. As long	C. So far	D. As soon as	
13. These worker	s were success	ful the	power station.	
A. in building	B. to build	C. built	D. build	
14. He joined the	army in	1940s , when	n he was in thirties.	
A. the; the		B. the; his		
C. 不填; he		D. 不填; his		
15. Three student	15. Three students ten have the chance of going to college.			
A. up	B. in	C. by	D. out	
A. up 二、完形填空 ^{※◎}			_	
二、完形填空	- odskala statetaki		_	
二、完形填空 Drawing a p	icture is the si	implest way of	D. out	
二、完形填空 Drawing a p That's 16 me	nicture is the si	implest way of o write six tho	D. out putting an idea down on paper.	
二、完形填空 Drawing a p That's 16 me	oicture is the sin first began tuse 18 do	implest way of o write six tho wn to us over a	D. out putting an idea down on paper. usand years ago or17 The	
一、完形填空 Drawing a p That's 16 me alphabet we now from the picture	nicture is the sin first began to use 18 doore-writing of an	implest way of o write six tho wn to us over a ncient Egypt.	D. out putting an idea down on paper. usand years ago or17 The	
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lifetime. 34 coul	d anyone learn the m	eaning of all35	_drawings in a li-
fetime.			,
16. A. when	B. because	C. where	D. how
17. A. over	B. more	C. else	D. later
18. A. went	B. showed	C. appeared	D. came
19. A. developed	B. discovered	C. increased	D. grown
20. A. sides	B. colors	C. ways	D. meanings
21. A. stories	B. animals	C. ebjects	D. subjects
22. A. creature	B. being	C. woman	D. man
23. A. But	B. For	C. Besides	D. Because
24. A. lies	B. lying	C. laying	Di lain
25. A. die	B. death	C. sleep	D. down
26. A. and	B. with	C. helped	D. followed (
27. A. to	B. about	C. on	D. of
28. A. not	B. very	C. so	D. too
29. A. as follows	B. this way	C. that much	D. at least
30. A. to	B. for	C. possibly	D. actually
31. A. drawn	B. shown	C. done	D. taken
32. A. known	B. with	C. called	D. in
33. A. write	B. draw	C. watch	D. take
34. A. Either	B. So	C. Nor	D. Also
35. A. many	B. some	C. that	D. such
三、阅读理解	66.8 、 10.0 (2 6.8 (30.5)	. 12	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

A beautiful and very successful actress was the start for a new musical show. Her home was in the country, but she did not wanted to go back there every night, so she bought an expensive house in the center of the city, got some beautiful furniture and got a man to paint the rooms in the new colors.

It was very difficult to get tickets for her show, because everybody wanted to see it. So she decided to give the painter two of the best seats. She hoped that this would make him work better for her. He took the tickets without saying anything, and she heard not more about them until the end of the month, when

she got the painter's bill. At the bottom of it were these words: "Four hours
watching Miss Hall sing and dance: 3 pounds", with this note: "After 5 p. m. I
get 15 shillings an hour instead of 10 shillings."
36. The actress bought a house in the center of the city because
A. she liked to live in the busiest place
B. she didn't like to live in the country
C. her home was far away from where she worked
D. she didn't want to go back to her hometown any longer
37. In order to make the painter work better for her, the actress
A. gave him two tickets for her show
B. sang and danced for him for hours
C. paid him 3 pounds
D. decided to pay him 15 shillings an hour
38. The actress got the painter's bill
A. to ask for the money of his painting work
B. to ask to pay for his watching her show
C. in which he showed his thanks for the tickets
D. in which he expressed his dissatisfaction
39. It can be learned from the text the one pound is shillings.
A. 10 B. 12 C. 20 D. 15
40. What kind of man was the painter?
A. He was a careful man
B. He was a poor man
C. He was not friendly to others
D. He knew little about music and dances
四、完成对话 咖啡油等的咖啡等
A:I can't read this map. 41
B: By taking Route 45 from Houston.
A: Dallas is really far away. 42
B; By driving at night. There are fewer cars on the road, so you can drive fas-
ter.
- 12 <i>-</i>