



英语导航

高二年级上册

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- 目 标 导 航
- 知 识 导 解
- 能 力 导 练
- 文 化 与 情 感

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编写前言

本书是在国家教育部九五规划项目“中小学英语教育动态真实原则研究与实验”成果的基础上修改而成,经过全国 28 个省市自治区的中学课堂教学与实验,取得了良好的效果,非常有助于学生提高英语运用能力和英语学习效果。

本书与现行人教版英语教材每单元的课文同步配合使用,每单元包括“目标导航、知识导解、文化与情感、能力导练、参考答案与难点解析”五部分,全面指导课文学习与能力培养。与同类教辅图书相比,本书具有以下特点:

一、独创的语用训练练习、以运用为目的的语句讲解

本书在国内首先将现代语用学理论运用到中学英语教学中,紧紧抓住语言运用这个语言学习的本质目的,独创了语用专项训练;语句讲解全面体现语用原则,从语言运用角度讲解语句,帮助学生在获得语言知识的同时,一步到位地获得运用语言的能力。

二、按照《国家英语课程标准》全面指导学习

为了进行全面的英语课程与教学改革,《国家英语课程标准》将在全国施行。本书不仅强调培养语言运用能力,而且按照《国家英语课程标准》专门设计了“文化与情感”等相应部分,对跨文化教育、情感素质教育和学习策略给予指导。

三、新颖独到、妙趣横生的例句

目前中学英语教辅图书可谓多如牛毛,也不乏颇具特色的品种;但是绝大多数英语教辅都有一个共同的弊病,那就是书中用于讲解语法和语用知识的例句陈旧而且呆板;其原因则在于这些图书中的例句大都来源于辗转抄袭。本书中课文讲解的例句大多采自于

英语文学作品,新颖独到、妙趣横生,切合当前中学生的学习兴趣,有利于抓住他们的注意力,从而保证让学生在兴趣中学习英语,从而更快捷地提高英语学习效果。

由于时间有限,疏漏之处在所难免,欢迎使用本书的中学师生提出宝贵意见。

鲁子问

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Unit 1 Disneyland

目标导航

1. Useful expressions

film-maker take along in the hope of lose heart day after day
in this way bring on the entrance to go through used to do

2. Oral practice

- (1) Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to...?
- (2) Excuse me. How can I get to...?
- (3) Excuse me, please. Where is the nearest men's room?
- (4) Go straight ahead till you see...
- (5) Go through the gate and you'll find the entrance to... on the other side.

3. Grammar: 复习宾语从句

4. Writing

Write about a visit to a local place of interest in English.

知识导解

1. Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the Sleeping Beauty Castle? 打扰一下, 去睡美人城堡怎么走?

根据对话前的提示说明, 这里是游客 A 向专门为游客解答问题



的卡尔问路，因此游客 A 只需要使用基本的礼貌语句 Excuse me. 不必再用 Could you...? / Would you please...? 等很礼貌的语句。向警察、专门为游客提供咨询服务的人和年轻人问路时，都可使用这类语句。但若是向过路人、年长者问路，则应使用更礼貌的 Would/Could you...? 这类语句。

另外，Excuse me 也可用于在与别人谈话中要走开或者做别的事情时而表示歉意，这里不是“打扰”的意思，而是表示“对不起”。例如：

Excuse me, but I have to be away for a while. 请原谅，我得离开一会儿。

Excuse me, but can I trouble you to close the window? 请原谅，能麻烦你把那个窗户关上吗？

2. Go through the gate and you'll find the entrance to Bear Country on the other side. 穿过大门，你会发现去熊国的入口就在对面。

A. 这里用祈使句来说明条件，and 语句表示条件的肯定性结果；若用 or 引导语句，则表示条件的否定性结果，这种语句在口语和说明性篇章中很常用。例如：

Try to speak and write more, or you can't pass the English exam. 尽量多说多写，否则你的英语就考不及格。（否定的结果）

How to get a Mickey Mouse? It's easy. Get a mouse first, dress it, then name it Mickey, and you'll get a Mickey Mouse. 怎样得到一只米老鼠？那很容易。抓一只老鼠来，给它穿上衣服，然后给它取个名字叫米奇，这样你就能得到一只米老鼠了。（肯定的结果）

B. go through 此处意为“穿过，通过”。例如：

The thread went through the eye of the needle. 线穿过了针眼。

The piano went through the door easily, but the sideboard wouldn't go through at all. 钢琴很容易通过了那道门，但是餐

具柜就没法进门。

■ go through 还有“经历，遭受；仔细查看；完成”等义。

例如：

The police went through the pockets of the suspected thief. 警察仔细搜查了偷盗嫌疑犯的口袋。

Since we've started it we shall have to go through with it. 既然我们已经开始干，我们就要干到底。

- ④ the entrance to Bear Country 此处表示“熊国的入口处”，to 在此表示“去……的地方的”，例如：the way to the station, the road to London, a journey to China, a door to the back garden 的的这一用法还可转化表示“与……对应的”，例如：an answer to the question, the key to the exercise, the key to the door, some notes to the text, a reply to his letter 等。

3. Disney's greatest wish was to be a famous artist. 迪斯尼最大的愿望是成为一位著名的画家。

- ⑤ 这里的不定式短语 to be a famous artist 是语句的表语，说明 wish 的具体内容，有些含有具体内容的名词常用这种表达方式来表明其具体内容。例如：

His plan is to send some rabbits to space to check whether the eyes of the rabbits will turn red or not. 他的方案是把兔子送入太空以检查兔子的眼睛是否会在太空变成红色。

The first matter you should do is to find what you are able to do, but not what you want to do. 你应该做的第一件事是弄清你能做什么，而不是你想做什么。

- ⑥ be to do sth. 也可以表示“应该，按计划将做某事”的意思。例如：

Peter and Alice are to get married in Cairo next month. 彼得和爱丽丝将于下个月在开罗结婚。

- ⑦ All the students are to return all the borrowed books to the library



by the end of June. 所有学生应在六月底前将所借书籍归还图书馆。

4. He took along some of his pictures in the hope of getting a job there. However, he had no luck. 他随身带了一些画作，希望到那儿找份工作。然而，他没有这个运气。

这里的 take along 表示“随身携带”，along 在这里是副词，用于说明状态。例如：

On the visit to China, the President took along all his family members, including his pet lion. 总统访问中国时携带着他的全部家庭成员，包括他的宠物狮子。

这里的 in the hope of 用于表示“希望……”，后面可接-ing 形式或名词及名词短语。例如：

They came to the USA in the hope of succeeding. 他们抱着成功的希望来到美国。

Betty went to the front in the hope of meeting Arthur. 贝蒂抱着重见亚瑟的希望来到前线。

in 可与一些名词构成具有一定动词语义的介词短语。例如：

in search of 寻找

in a hurry 匆忙

in other words 换句话说

in need of 需要

in turn 依次

in an effort to do 努力做某事

in touch with 联系

in trouble 处境困难

in one's excitement 兴奋地

5. We don't think there is anything of interest in your pictures. 我们认为你的画没什么趣味性。

这里的 there is anything of interest... 是 think 的宾语从句。动词 think, believe, suppose 后接一个表示否定意义的宾语从句时，通常将否定词用在主句部分，而不用在从句部分。例如：

Jack's parents didn't think that he would lose the chance. 杰克的



父母认为他不会失去这次机会。

Wu Ran's mother didn't believe that Wu Ran told a lie to her. 武然的母亲相信武然没对她说谎。

- ⑧ 这里的 of interest 表示“具有趣味性”，相当于 interesting，of 可与某些抽象名词连用，如 of help, of importance 等，表示具有某种特性，语义与形容词相近。例如：

I think there're a lot of ideas of great help for us to learn English well in Mr. Green's lecture. You should put them into practice. 我认为格林先生的讲座中有很多观点对我们学好英语有很大帮助。你们应该付诸运用。

The film Red River Valley seems to be of interest to many people. 电影《红河谷》对许多人来说似乎颇有趣。

6. We are sure you'll be well known as an artist before long. 我们相信你会作为一个画家而闻名的。

- ⑨ 这里 be sure to do sth. 表示主语肯定会做某事，而 be sure of doing sth. 表示主语觉得对某事有把握。试比较：

Our football team is sure to win. 我们足球队肯定会赢。

He is quite sure of passing the coming exam. 他对通过即将来临的考试十分有把握。

- ⑩ 这里 be known as 表示“作为……而出名，名叫”，known 还可以构成其他短语，如：be known for “因……而出名”，be known to “在…范围内出名”。例如：

He is well known as a model husband. 他以模范丈夫而出名。

These areas are known as “the land of fish and rice”. 这些地区是有名的鱼米之乡。

Guilin is known for its beautiful scenery. 桂林因风光优美而闻名。

Your neighbour is known to the police, so you'd better lock your door. 你的邻居是警察熟知的人物，所以你最好把门锁上。



7. His family was poor and he used to sit in the family garage and draw pictures there. 那时他家里很穷，当时他常常坐在他家车库那儿画画。

这里的 used to do 表示“过去常常做某事，而现在已不再这样了”，这里 used 是动词的过去式，used to 的作用相当于情态动词。例如：

Mother used to tell me stories at bedtime when I was young. 我小时候妈妈常在睡觉前给我讲故事。

Used you to go to school by bike at that time? 那时你常骑自行车上学吗？

◆注意：be (get) used to sth. / doing sth.，意为“习惯于……”，可描述过去、现在、将来的状态，这里的 used 是动词的过去分词。例如：

Just a week later, the baby tiger got used to getting milk from the mother dog. 仅仅过了一个星期，小虎仔就习惯了吃狗妈妈的奶了。

Jim, have you been used to the Chinese food? 吉姆，你已经习惯了中国的饮食了吗？

8. Day after day the mouse came back and was given more bread. 老鼠天天都回来，迪斯尼也天天给它吃面包。

这里 day after day 表示“日复一日”，注意 day 为单数，前面也不加定冠词 the，类似的结构还有 week after week, month after month, year after year, shop after shop 等等。例如：

Day after day passed by. 时间一天天地流逝。

Step by step, we managed to get everything done. 我们终于把事情一步一步的办妥了。

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。

这里 before 是一个常用词，但是在译成汉语时与汉语习惯的表达方式有所区别。例如：

Do it before you forget. 趁早动手，免得忘了。

They have been talking for a whole day. It will not be long before they understand each other. 他们已经谈了一整天，大概不久就会互相了解。

10. But the studios which he started are still busy today, producing more and more interesting films. 但是他开办的创作室现在仍忙于制作越来越多的有趣的影片。

producing 构成的-ing 短语在句中用来说明主语的某种状态，作句子的状语。动词的-ing 短语作状语时，可用于表示时间、原因、条件、伴随状况等意义，这样的短语形式多用于比较正式、严谨、文学色彩较浓的书面表达中。例如：

Returning home after work, Jack took off his clothes, put on the dress of Batman, and began to fly out to fight against the evil in the world. 下班一回到家，杰克就脱下衣服，穿上蝙蝠侠的服装，飞出去打击世界上的罪恶。（说明时间）

Being careless, God failed to make a perfect human being. Then every man has some shortcomings. 由于粗心大意，上帝没能造出一个完人。因此，每个人都有自己的缺点。（说明原因）

The philosopher Kant wandered alone, thinking about the stars over his head and the moral rules in his mind. 哲学家康德独自漫步，思考着头顶上的星空和心中的道德条律。（描述伴随状况）

这里 produce 表示“制作”，produce 是一个多义动词，还可以表示“生产；显示，出示；创作”等。例如：

The magician produced a rabbit from his pocket. 那个魔术师从他的口袋里变出了一只兔子。

The nineteenth century produced a lot of great artists. 十九世纪出了许多伟大的艺术家。



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

这里 as far as 的含义是“一直到(某地)”。as/ so far as 还可表示“就……而言, 从……来看”。例如:

I will go with you as far as London. 我将伴随你到伦敦。

So far as our desire is concerned, we don't want to fight even for a single day. 就我们的愿望说, 我们连一天也不愿意打。

◆注意: 由 as 构成的短语很多, 如: /as...as possible, as...as one can 表示“尽可能地”, as long as 表示“只要”, as much as 表示“与……一样多”, as many as 表示“多达……之量”等, 例如:

Read as many books as possible. 尽可能多看书。

You may borrow the book as long as you keep it clean. 你可以借这本书, 只要你别把它弄脏。

Take as much as you need. 你需要多少就拿多少。

The first lady has as many as nearly two thousand pairs of shoes, although ninety percent of the population in the country can't have enough food. 第一夫人拥有将近二千双鞋, 尽管这个国家百分之九十的人口不能拥有足够的食物。

12. In the Future House, everything is worked by a computer. 在未来大厦, 所有的物品都是由计算机来操作的。

这里 work 的含义有“开动, 操纵, 创造, 引起”。例如:

The woman scientist may work miracles. 这位女科学家可能会创造奇迹。

Press the button, which works the machine. 按动那个按钮, 启动机器。

◆注意: work 作为及物动词时, 还可以表示“负责; 使……工作; 造成, 引起”等。例如:

The young speaker worked the audience into enthusiasm. 那位年



轻的演说者使观众情绪热烈起来。

The medicine worked the wonders. 这种药有奇效。

- 13. If you press one button, a machine cuts the grass in the garden.** 如果你按一下按钮，一台机器便会在园中割草。

这里 press 作“按，掀”之义。例如：

She mounted the steps and pressed the bell. 她走上台阶按了按门铃。

◆注意：press 还可作“握，挤，压”等解释。例如：

My shoe presses my feet. 我的鞋夹脚。

So many people pressed around the singer that she couldn't get to her car. 许多人挤在歌手周围，以致于她无法接近自己的小车。

■另外，press 作为名词表示“印刷，出版社”，in the press 意为“在印刷”；off the press 意为“印刷好”。例如：

My novel has gone to press. 我的小说已付印。

The book was off the press. 书刚印好。

The new textbooks were published by Foreign Languages Press. 这些新教材是外语出版社出版的。

- 14. ... then it is brought on along a very small railway line to your seat in front of your television so that you don't have to stand up when you get what you need.** 然后，它沿着一条小铁路线一直送到你的电视前面，这样当你拿到你需要的东西时，你也不必站起来。

这里的 so that 用于引导表示结果、目的状语从句，表示“这样，以便”，相当于 in order that，从句后常跟情态动词 may, can, might, could, will, would 等。例如：

Now, I'm going to demonstrate the experiment first. Watch carefully please, so that you can do it by yourselves. 现在我将演示这个实验，请仔细观察，这样你们才能自己来做实验。



We left early so that we could catch the first train. 我们很早出发, 以便能赶上第一班火车。

- ⑧ 这里的 bring on 用于表示“使某物/某人出现”(cause sth. /sb. to appear), 但这个短语用得更多的语义是表示“带来坏事情”(cause sth. bad to happen)。例如:

The white elephant brought a heavy burden on the kingdom. 这头白象给王国带来沉重负担。

I am certain that developing in such a way will bring on terrible ecological destruction. 我敢肯定, 这种方式的发展会带来严重的生态破坏。

15. I thought the food was rather expensive. 我当时以为这食物相当贵。

Do you know when and where the first Disney park was built?

你知道第一个迪斯尼乐园是什么时候在什么地方修建的吗?

这两个语句都含有宾语从句, 宾语从句是从句中使用最广泛的, 在口语和书面语中, 如果我们需要用一个信息含量丰富的句子来说明语句的内容时, 可使用宾语从句。

◆注意: 主句谓语动词是现在时态时, 宾语从句谓语的时态根据需要使用; 主句谓语动词是过去时态时, 宾语从句谓语的时态使用与语义相应的一般过去时、过去将来时、过去完成时等。试比较:

She says that she is (was, will be) a nurse. 她说他是(过去是, 将来要做)一位护士。

I don't know whether she has done (will do) the job. 我不知道是否她已经做(将要)这项工作。

I asked him where he was going for his holidays. 我问他上哪儿去度假。

Mother told me that she would take me to Beijing. 母亲告诉我她将带我去北京。



He said he had read the novel. 他说他已经看过这本小说。

文化与情感

■ 动画片的文化内涵

迪斯尼的动画片是现代美国文化的标志之一。尽管动画片看似只是一些幽默的语言、夸张的动作、滑稽的情节，但这些动画片都是文化的载体。传统的迪斯尼动画片表现了美国的主流价值观，比如关于自由、平等、财富、友谊、诚实等。近年的迪斯尼动画片开始表现国际主题，比如中国的花木兰、非洲的狮子王、阿拉伯的阿拉丁神灯等，但都存在这样那样的跨文化误解。

能力导练

I. 语用训练

- Tom (twelve years old, to an old man walking along the street):

A. Which is the way to the Sleeping Beauty Valley?
B. Please show me the way to the Sleeping Beauty Valley.
C. Excuse me, sir. Would you please show me the way to the Sleeping Beauty Valley?
D. Hey, old guy. Tell me the way to the Sleeping Beauty Valley.
- Mr Milton (to some little boys playing along the street) _____
A. Which is the way to the Sleeping Beauty Valley?
B. Hello, boys. Can you show me the way to the Sleeping Beauty Valley, please?
C. Excuse me, boys. Would you please show me the way to the Sleeping Beauty Valley?



- D. Good morning, gentlemen. I'm sorry to trouble you. Would you please kindly show me the way to the Sleeping Beauty Valley?
3. Mr Song (to a very busy newsstand (报摊) owner): Good morning, sir. I'm a stranger here. I'm looking for a post office nearby. Would you please show me where it is?

The newsstand owner: _____

- A. It's two blocks away. You can take a bus over there and ask the bus driver to tell you get it off at the post office stop. Or, you can go along this road and turn left at the second turning. Then go down that street. At the end of it, you can find a post office.
- B. Turn left and then ask others.
- C. I'm sorry I don't know where it is.
- D. Sorry, I'm busy. Ask the policeman over there, please.
4. Mr Song (to a policeman walking around): Good morning, sir. I'm a stranger here. I'm looking for a post office nearby. Would you please show me where it is?

The policeman: _____

- A. It's two blocks away. You can take a bus over there and ask the bus driver to tell you get it off at the post office stop. Or, you can go along this road and turn left at the second turning. Then go down that street. At the end of it, you can find a post office.
- B. Turn left and then ask others.
- C. I'm sorry I don't know where it is.
- D. Sorry, I'm busy. Ask the policeman over there, please.
5. Dr. Adams (to his teacher, Dr. Yates): _____
- A. I've read the book that was written by Dr. Neil.