

# JIANGLIAN KETANG

讲出生动 关注讲练课堂

练出精彩 重温课本细节

总主编 蒋念祖

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# 讲练课堂

高二英语



东北师范大学出版社



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# 出版说明

《讲练课堂》是一套面向广大中学生的同步类教辅丛书。整套丛书经过精心策划和专家反复论证,由全国知名中学的优秀特高级教师主持编写。其显著特点在于:

1. 立足于教材而又高于教材。

本书以人教版最新教材为蓝本,紧扣教学大纲,力图对各项知识要点进行有效的梳理,以打牢学生的知识基础。同时加强课内资源与课外资源的整合,以提高学生的解题技巧和综合能力。

2. 题型设计新颖,并具有很强的针对性。

在习题的编选上尽量不选陈题、旧题,使原创题、创新题保持较大比例,力求体现近年来教学和考试的新成果,给人以境界一新的感觉。同时根据教学大纲,就各个知识点、能力要求有针对性地设置习题,做到有的放矢。

如今名目繁多的练习册令人眼花缭乱,如何能“风景这边独好”?

如果非要找一个答案,那么我们可以十分自信地告诉您,《讲练课堂》做到了:在学生心求通而未得,口欲言而未能之时,用易学、易变通的方式,用妥帖的语言,深入浅出,使学生在思维中顿悟,在理解中提升,在运用上熟练。

尽管我们对本丛书的出版工作高度重视,作风严谨,态度认真,但疏漏之处在所难免,恳请读者不吝赐教。

《讲练课堂》编辑组

2003年5月

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## Unit 1

## [ Disneyland ]

## 整体感知

## 1. Then you'll see the sign for the rest rooms. 然后你就会看到厕所的牌子。

一般说来,男厕所称为 men's/gentlemen's room,女厕所称为 women's/ladies' room,可以统称为 water closet,简称为 WC,也可以说 washroom(盥洗室),lavatory 或 toilet。在美国没有专门的公共厕所(public lavatory),但是在公共场所——餐馆、商场、加油站、车站、机场等都有洗手间,称为 rest room。

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

我们认为你的画索然无味。

(1)句中的 don't think 是一种否定转移结构,这是英语和汉语表达上的区别。英语中,由 think, believe, suppose, expect, imagine 等词引导宾语从句中有否定形式时,常将此否定形式转移到主句中,这种现象被称为否定转移。如:

I don't think what you said is reasonable. 我认为你的话没有道理。不说:

I think what you said is not reasonable.

I don't believe he will come tomorrow. 我认为他明天不会来。不说,

I believe he will not come tomorrow.

(2)注意这一类句子如何构成反意问句。

在 I/ we don't think/ expect/ believe/ imagine/ suppose that...中的宾语从句中的主语与反意问句部分的主语一致,因为信息中心在宾语从句中。如:

I don't think they will fail, will they?

而在 you, he, she, they 等第二、三人称的句子中,反意问句部分的主语与主句的一致,因为信息中心在主句中。如:

You don't believe that our team will win the gold medal, do you?

(3)本句中的 of interest 是种省略结构,相当于 interesting,可改写为定语从句 that is of interest。be of + 抽象名词表示事物的属性。如:

Do you find there's anything of value in the necklace? 你觉得这个项链有什么价值吗?

The lecture is of importance. 这个演讲很重要。

类似结构还有:be of use 相当于 be useful 有用;be of the same size 大小相同;be of the same age 同龄。

## 3. We're sure you'll be well-known as an artist before long.

我们相信不久你就会成为一位著名的画家。

(1) be sure 意为“肯定”、“确信”、“有把握”，与 be certain 同义，相当于 believe。be sure 后跟宾语从句，如：

He was sure/certain that people around him would accept his advice.

他确信周围的人会接受他的劝告的。

注意如果是无生命的事物做主语则只能用 certain 而不能 use sure。如：

It is certain that the Chinese table tennis team will win most of the gold medals during the Asian Games. 中国乒乓球队在这届亚运会上将会赢得大部分金牌。

(2) be well-known as 意为“作为……而著名”，其后名词大多表示一个身份、职业等；be well-known for 意为“因……而著名”，其后名词大多表示某人、某物、某处的特点、特长、事实等方面的内容。如：

Jinan is well-known as an ancient city with a lot of springs.

济南以一座泉水众多而著名的古城。

Hangzhou is well-known for its West Lake. 杭州因西湖而著名。

① 而 be known to 意为“为……所了解/知道”后接表示人的词语。如：

The old Red Army man is known to everyone in the residential area.

这个住宅小区的每个人都了解这位老红军。

② be known in 意为“在某地很有名”。如：

The type of fool-proof camera is known in China.

这种型号的傻瓜相机在中国很有名。

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

他的家境贫困，他常常坐在家里的汽车库里作画。

(1) used to do sth. 意为“过去常做某事”，表示过去存在的某种状态或过去某种经常性、习惯性的行为或动作，意味着这种情况目前已不复存在，因此，不可用现在时。如：

He used to drink a lot. 他以前是一个酒鬼。

There used to be a pagoda on top of the mountain. 以前山顶上有一座宝塔。

used to 的否定式是 (didn't) use 或 used not (usedn't 或 usen't)，其疑问式是将 did 或 used 提前。如：

She didn't use (usedn't / usen't) to smoke like that. 她过去那样抽烟。

Did you use to collect ancient coins? 你过去收集古币吗？

Used you to drink tea after supper? 你过去晚饭后常喝茶吗？

(2) be used to sth./doing sth. 意为“习惯于做某事”。如：

The old couple have been used to living in the noisy street.

这两位老人已习惯于在喧闹的大街上居住了。

(3) be used to do sth. 意为“被用来做某事”，其中的 use 为实义动词，与 be 构成被动语态。切不可与前两者混为一谈。如：

She used to cook meals with coal. 她过去常用煤烧饭。

She is used to cooking meals with gas. 她现在习惯于用煤气烧饭了。

Gas is used to cook meals. 煤气被用来烧饭。

注意 used to do sth. 与 would do sth. 都表示过去的习惯或经常性的行为；但 used to 表示过去如此，隐含现在不再这样，而 would 只表示过去经常如此，成了习惯，并不暗示现在如何。如：

He used to get up early in the morning. (本句暗示现在早晨起床比过去迟了。)

He would get up early and walk everywhere in the fresh morning air when he lived in the county. 当他住在乡下时，他总是起床很早，在早晨清新的空气中到处走走。

#### 5. All the Disney parks are operated by the same company.

所有的迪斯尼乐园均由同一家公司管理经营。

(1) operate 作为及物动词，意为“开动(机器)，管理(工厂)”等，与 run 或 work 同义。如：

The young man operates a large supermarket in the south of the province. 这个小伙子在本省南部经营一家大型超市。

(2) operate 作为不及物动词，意为“运转，起作用，动手术”等。如：

The new law passed last week hasn't operated yet in this country.

上周通过的新法律，还未在这个国家生效。

(3) operate on/ upon sb. 意为“给某人动手术”。

Keep silent! The patient is being operated on now. 安静！医生正在给病人动手术。

(4) operation 为名词。如：

Last year my uncle went to hospital and had a successful operation.

去年我叔叔住院并作了一个很成功的手术。

### 好题预览

- You can \_\_\_\_\_ her surprise when she got the news.  
A. think            B. imagine            C. believe            D. suppose
- The old couple saves money \_\_\_\_\_ buying a new house.  
A. to hope                            B. in the hope of  
C. in hope of                            D. for the hope of
- A hammer is used \_\_\_\_\_ driving in nails.  
A. for                            B. to                            C. with                            D. /

4. Though the book is \_\_\_\_\_, the boy shows no \_\_\_\_\_ in it.  
 A. interested, interesting                      B. interesting, interested  
 C. interesting, interest                         D. interested, interest
5. The article is full of new words and \_\_\_\_\_ too difficult for me to read.  
 A. rather                      B. fairly                      C. quite                      D. hardly
6. The long walk tired me out and I should \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. stop to have a rest                              B. stop having a rest  
 C. stop to have had a rest                         D. stop having had a rest
7. Mr White usually \_\_\_\_\_ a leather case when he goes to work every day.  
 A. takes along                      B. brings                      C. takes                      D. brings in
8. Three weeks ago my sister found a job \_\_\_\_\_ a guide in a tourist service company.  
 A. as                      B. like                      C. for                      D. of
9. Go down this street \_\_\_\_\_ you get to the supermarket. Then you'll see the sign for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. before, man's room                              B. after, woman's room  
 C. till, the rest rooms                              D. and, women's room
10. The student, \_\_\_\_\_ whom all the teachers are pleased, is very strict \_\_\_\_\_ himself \_\_\_\_\_ everything.  
 A. to, with, in                                      B. with, with, in  
 C. with, at, with                                      D. at, with, at

### 答案点击

1. B think 考虑、思考、认为,含有“推理,判断形成”之意。believe“相信,认为”。suppose“料想,猜想”,后面跟宾语从句。imagine“想象”,及物动词,后可跟动名词,imagine doing sth. 或 imagine sth. 指“想象做某事,猜想某事”。如:  
 Can you imagine life without animals or birds? 你能想象没有动物也没有鸟类的的生活吗?
2. B hope to do sth. 指“希望做某事”;in the hope of doing sth. 或 in hopes of doing sth. “怀着……的希望”;in hope of 则要与 live 连用,live in hope(of)“乐观地期望,对……抱着希望”。如:  
 She went to Beijing in the hope of meeting his son once again.  
 她去北京希望能再次见到她的儿子。  
 hope 做不及物动词, hope for sth. 为“期望,期待”之意。如:  
 Let's hope for the best. 让我们希望获得好结果。
3. A be used for sth. / doing sth. 指“用来做某事”;be used to do sth. 亦指“用来做某事”,但 used 后必须跟动词不定式。

4. C interesting 表示“令人引起兴趣的”; interested 指“某人对某事物感兴趣, 关心”; interest “兴趣, 爱好”, 为名词。如:  
We are interested in the interesting film. 我们对这部有趣的电影感兴趣。  
have/ take/ show/ lose interest in sth. 指“对某物显示或失去兴趣”。如:  
Many young people have interest in the new inventions.  
许多年轻人对新的发明感兴趣。
5. A fairly 指“公正地, 正当当地, 相当”; quite 亦指“相当, 颇, 很, 十分”, 但不与 too 连用; rather 指“相当”。fairly 常修饰褒义词, 而 rather 常修饰贬义词。如:  
My brother is fairly strong, but I am rather weak. 我的哥哥非常健壮, 而我相当体弱。
6. A stop doing sth. 表示停止正在做的某事, stop to do sth. 指停下来做某事。如:  
The old man stopped to watch the beautiful flowers. 老人停下来注视着美丽的花朵。
7. A take along 指随身携带。
8. A as 置于某些名词或动词如 job, work, act, serve 等之后, 意为“作为……”。如:  
He served as a storekeeper then. 那时他做店老板。
9. C 前句有 till 引导的状语从句, 后句用 then 开头, 用一般将来时表示 go 这个动作直到 get go the supermarket 才终止。
10. B 定语从句中表示“对……感到满意”, 用 be pleased with; 主句中用了 be strict with sb. in sth. 句型。

## 我爱做题

### I. 写出单词

- The assistant tried again and again and at last he became \_\_\_\_\_. (成功)
- The park is good \_\_\_\_\_ for top of the money. (价值)
- He climbed up the tree to get a better \_\_\_\_\_. (景色)

### II. 改写句子

- After the old man arrived at the hometown, he found that it had changed greatly.  
\_\_\_\_\_ at the hometown, the old man found it \_\_\_\_\_ greatly.
- The peasant boy rose to his feet, full of extraordinary strength.  
The peasant boy \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ extraordinary strength.
- The reason why she didn't attend the ceremony (仪式) was that his words hurt her feeling.  
She didn't attend the ceremony \_\_\_\_\_ hurt her feeling.

### III. 完成句子

- The nature park \_\_\_\_\_ (60年代开创的自然公园花费政府300万美元).

2. Reading in a poor light \_\_\_\_\_ (可能引起头痛).  
 3. I wish \_\_\_\_\_ (当我们上周六到达港口时,他在那儿就好了).

IV. 单项选择

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ the papers looking for Jane's letter.  
 A. searched for    B. went over    C. went through    D. looked at
2. \_\_\_\_\_ trouble, I'm going to forget the whole affair.  
 A. Rather than cause                      B. Rather than to cause  
 C. Rather than causing                      D. Rather causing
3. If you drive from the station, go on the motorway and follow \_\_\_\_\_ to the city.  
 A. points              B. signs              C. plans              D. ways
4. The lady \_\_\_\_\_ is the one who \_\_\_\_\_ three large supermarkets.  
 A. operated on, operates                  B. being operated on, operates  
 C. operating, operating                      D. been operated, operates on
5. I've been to the city \_\_\_\_\_ and I know a lot of people there.  
 A. a score time                                  B. scores times  
 C. score of time                                  D. scores of times
6. Only \_\_\_\_\_ this way can you improve your oral English.  
 A. by                      B. on                      C. to                      D. in
7. Li Ping is \_\_\_\_\_ me in maths, so he often finishes school work \_\_\_\_\_ time.  
 A. ahead, ahead of                              B. ahead of, ahead of  
 C. ahead, ahead                                  D. ahead of, ahead
8. Tom's parents do not \_\_\_\_\_ Tom \_\_\_\_\_ playing video games.  
 A. permit, going                                  B. allow, to go  
 C. permit, go                                      D. allow, goes
9. The headmaster saw him \_\_\_\_\_ on the bench before the building, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. seating, thought                              B. sat, being thought  
 C. seat, thinking                                  D. seated, thinking
10. I don't like cartoon characters very much. I \_\_\_\_\_ real films \_\_\_\_\_ cartoons.  
 A. would rather, than                              B. prefer, to  
 C. prefer to see, and                              D. enjoy, to

V. 缺词填充

It had been a t   1   day and I was looking forward to a q   2   evening. My husband would not c   3   back until late and I had d   4   to settle down in a comfortable armchair and read a book. I put the children to bed early and h   5   a cold supper and some coffee. Soon I was sitting comfortably with a plate f   6   with food before me

and a book on my side. I was just beginning to eat w 7 the telephone rang. I dropped my knife and fork and h 8 to answer it. By the time I got back to the living room, my coffee had got c 9. After f 10 my supper, I began drinking w 11 my book open at Page one. Suddenly there was a loud k 12 at the door. It gave me s 13 a great s 14 that I spilt(洒) the coffee and made an ugly stain(渗迹) on my skirt. A stranger had got l 15 and asked me to s 16 him the way. It's a 17 to get rid of him. At last I m 18 to sit down again and actually read a whole page w 19 any more interruption until the baby w 20 up. He began c 21 loudly and I rushed upstairs. The baby was still a 22 at 11 o'clock when my husband came home. I must have c 23 myself when he asked me if I had s 24 a p 25 evening.

#### VI. 完形填空

Once a farmer stole one of Washington's horses. Washington went 1 a policeman to the farmer's house 2 the horse, 3 the farmer refused to give the horse up, he said it was his.

Washington put 4 of his hands over the eyes of the horse and said to the farmer, "If 5 is your horse you must tell us 6 eye he is blind. "In the right eye!" the farmer said. Washington took his hand off from the right eye of the horse and 7 the policeman that the horse was not blind in the right eye. "Oh, I 8 a mistake." Said the farmer, "He is 9 in the left eye." Washington then showed that 10 was not blind in the left eye 11.

"I have made 12 mistake." Said the farmer. "Yes," said the policeman. "And you have 13 that the horse isn't 14. You must 15 him to Mr Washington.

- |                 |              |             |                |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. A. along     | B. to        | C. with     | D. on          |
| 2. A. to get    | B. to look   | C. to watch | D. to catch    |
| 3. A. and       | B. but       | C. though   | D. while       |
| 4. A. two       | B. one       | C. either   | D. both        |
| 5. A. its       | B. this      | C. that     | D. he          |
| 6. A. in what   | B. in that   | C. in one   | D. in which    |
| 7. A. told      | B. let       | C. showed   | D. explained   |
| 8. A. have made | B. made      | C. had made | D. was making  |
| 9. A. right     | B. black     | C. dark     | D. blind       |
| 10. A. eye      | B. the horse | C. the eye  | D. other horse |
| 11. A. too      | B. neither   | C. either   | D. other       |



12. A. another      B. the other      C. again      D. other  
 13. A. also proved      B. also made      C. also said      D. also told  
 14. A. you own      B. yours      C. yours own      D. you  
 15. A. lend      B. send      C. borrow      D. return

## VI. 阅读理解

### (A)

Professor Pinkerton lived alone and was very absent-minded. He used to arrive at the college to give a lecture and find he had forgotten to bring his notes. Or he would lose his spectacles(眼镜) and be unable to see the blackboard. He could never find any chalk to write with, and he often forgot the time and would ramble on(长谈) for hours because he had left his watch at home. But the most amazing thing about him was his appearance. His coat was rarely fastened, as most of the buttons were missing, and his shoes were usually untied because he had lost the laces(带子). He must have lost his comb as well because his hair was always standing on end, that is unless he was wearing his battered old hat with the brim(帽边) missing! His trousers were held up by an old tie instead of a belt, and cigarette ash was scattered liberally over his waistcoat.

- What may the word "absent-minded" mean in Chinese?  
 A. 心不在焉的      B. 缺心眼的      C. 无所事事的      D. 心术不正的
- When Professor Pinkerton got to the college, he used to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. give a lecture with his notes  
 B. forget to take his notes along  
 C. go back home to take his notes  
 D. be late because he had left his watch at home
- When \_\_\_\_\_, his hair wouldn't stand on end.  
 A. his comb was missing      B. his brim was missing  
 C. he was using his comb      D. he was wearing his hat
- Which of the following is not right?  
 A. Professor Pinkerton's eyesight wasn't good.  
 B. Professor Pinkerton had a bad memory.  
 C. Professor Pinkerton used to forget to tie his shoes.  
 D. Professor Pinkerton didn't care for his appearance.
- Which of the following is the best headline(标题)for this passage?  
 A. Can He Be A Professor?  
 B. Professor Pinkerton's Appearance.  
 C. An Absent-minded Professor.