



黄冈名校名师 正本清源扛鼎力作

黄冈

金书铁卷

HUANGGANG JINSHU TIEJUAN

丛书主编 陈鼎常

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高二英语同步学练考

HUANGGANG JINSHU TIEJUAN

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前言

黄冈成功的秘诀,帮助你梦想成真

像湖北黄冈这样一个经济、文化并不发达,条件并不优越的革命老区,近十几年来却创造了闻名遐迩的“黄冈高考神话”。黄冈中学更是享誉全国,每年考入北大、清华、复旦等名校的学生数以百计。不仅如此,这里还有二十多名学生成为奥赛国家集训队队员,在国际奥赛中已为国家夺得了五金四银一铜十块奖牌的好成绩。黄冈学子不但上清华、进燕园,他们还留学普林斯顿,叩开了耶鲁的大门……现在,许多家长又演绎着现代版的“孟母三迁”的故事,不远千里,把孩子送到黄冈。黄冈成功靠的是什么秘诀呢?这套丛书将给你一个明确的答案,那就是黄冈名师独特的教育理念和严谨科学的教学方法。

超强的编写阵容,献给你正本清源之作

目前,打“黄冈”牌子的图书多少让读者有点眼花缭乱,真伪难辨。本丛书旨在以黄冈中学最强势的作者阵容,精心打造正本清源扛鼎之作,使之成为以不变应万变的“金科玉律”,众多教辅书中脱颖而出的“金书铁卷”。

本丛书编者均是来源于教学第一线、实战经验丰富的黄冈名师,其中有特级教师十余位,奥赛主教练七位,还有一批黄冈中学教研组组长和教坛新秀。他们培养的学生有全省高考状元、全市中考状元,可谓桃李满天下。本丛书强势的作者阵容,是目前市场上“黄冈”同类图书所难以企及的,这是本丛书高质量的重要保证。

本丛书以新课程标准为指导,以人民教育出版社最新教材为依据,以考试说明为准则,以教学改革、考试改革为方向,以培养能力、掌握知识、助学助考为目的,以出精品为宗旨(问题经典、分析精准、表达精练),以创新为特色(题目新颖、方法新颖、设计新颖),潜心发掘黄冈名师独特的教学经验和卓有成效的应考训练方法,真正体现黄冈名师求实、求精、求变、求深、求活、求新的教学理念和教学风格。

本丛书还首创了师生“互动”的编写模式。即由教师写出初稿后,经黄冈学生反复试做、试练,再经教师不断修订、调整,最后才定稿。因此,本丛书不仅反映了名师的真实水平,而且更符合学生口味,图书质量得到了充分检验和保证。

精心的整体设计,会使你茅塞顿开

本丛书分为“同步学练考”(26册)和“总复习”(13册)两大类,全套共39册,跨度从小学六年级到高中三年级,按每学年一册编写,体现了丛书的完整性。具体是:高中部分“同步学练考”14册,“总复习”5册;初中部分“同步学练考”12册,“总复习”5册;小学部分“总复习”3册。

在丛书栏目设计上,根据黄冈中学多年的教学经验作了精心的安排,具体是:

同步学练考类由六部分组成:(1)**知识精华点击** 浓缩本单位知识精华,揭示其内在规律与联系。(2)**高频考点聚焦** 指出本单位相关考点(特别是高频考点),以及涉及到的知识、方法、思路 and 技巧。(3)**经典名题研究** 选择一个知识覆盖面较广、技巧性较强、方法较典型的题目作为本栏目例题进行研究探讨,起到举一反三、以少胜多的效果。(4)**创意新题探索** 本栏目为黄冈名师自编或改编的例题。本栏目标新立异,分析解答上侧重启迪思想、引导探索,以激发学生学习的兴趣。(5)**典型错误透析** 本栏目抓住学生的“多发病”、“常见病”,选择学生容易出错的问题设计例题,对典型错误进行剖析,指出错误关键所在,防患于未然,最后给出正确解答。(6)**智能训练设计** 本栏目标题型多样,既有精心挑选的选择题、填空题,又有活而不死、难而不繁的解答题或证明题,并对所选题目进行了由易到难、由模仿到创新、由简单到复杂的精心组合,使练习既是一个对所学知识巩固提高的过程,又是一个创造探索的过程。

另外,理科各章、文科各单元、期中、期末均含由黄冈名师设计的经典同期模拟测试题一套。练习和测试题均在书后给出答案。

总复习类由四部分组成:(1)**要点考点聚焦** 列出复习重点,提示相关考点以及涉及到的知识、方法、思路、技巧。(2)**综合问题导引** 一般选择1-2个知识覆盖面广、求解方法多样的例题,训练学生的综合思维能力。其中难题附有分析及解答。(3)**创新应用探索** 自编或改编若干例题,引导学生发现规律、学以致用。(4)**强化训练精编** 复习、强化所学内容,每单位巧妙设计了选择题、填空题、解答题等各种类型的系列题目。

另外,理科各章、文科各单元、期中、期末均含由黄冈名师设计的经典同期模拟测试题一套。练习和测试题均在书后给出答案。

本丛书编写过程中有考虑不周之处,望广大读者批评指正,并请你们把有关本丛书的意见告之我们,以便以后不断修订、提高。

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Unit 1 Disneyland

● 知识精华点击

1. 重点词语

the way to, day after day, take along, in this way, in the hope of, lose heart, bring, so / as far as, scores of, be pleased with, get a view of, be strict in/with

2. 重点句型

(1) We don't think there is anything of interest in your pictures.

(2) Go through the gate and you'll find the entrance to...

(3) You can see as far as the coast.

3. 语法项目

宾语从句。

4. 交际用语

(1) — Excuse me, Can you tell me the way to...? — Go straight ahead till you see...

(2) — Excuse me, How can I get to...? — Go through...

(3) — Where is...? — It's...

● 高频考点聚焦

1. 重点词语 imagine, scores of, in the hope of, lose heart 的用法。

2. where 用作关系副词引导状语从句、定语从句,也可用作连接副词引导主从句、表语从句、宾语从句或同位语从句。

3. ...when you get what you need... 中宾语从句的语序、时态,正确的关联词。

● 经典名题研究

单项选择(1998年高考试题)

_____ it with me and I'll see what I can do.

A. When left B. Leaving C. If you leave D. Leave

解析 答案为D。此句中用了祈使句(Leave it with me) + and (and I'll see...) 连接的句子,前者为条件,后者为结果;前者相当于一个if条件状语从句,可以表达为:If you leave it with me, I will see what I can do. 此句源自课本:Go through the gate and you'll find the entrance to Bear Country on the other side.

● 创意新题探索

根据上下文及单词本身的意思,猜出划线部分词语的汉语意思

1. He is very busy and has no time to bear a hand in such kind of activities.

- A. 过问 B. 参加 C. 帮忙 D. 忍受
2. I have no idea of when the new law will come into force.
- A. 变强大 B. 使用武力 C. 生效 D. 参军
- 答案 1. B 2. C

● 典型错误透析

正误比较

1. 他住在隔壁。

[误] He lives in the next door(house).

[正] He lives next door.

[正] He lives in the house next door.

[析] 作“隔壁的”、“在隔壁”解的 next door 不论用作后置定语还是地点状语,其前都不加介词与定冠词 the。

2. 他去那儿希望得到一份工作。

[误] He went there in hope of getting a job.

[正] He went there in hopes of getting a job.

[正] He went there in the hope of getting a job.

[析] “怀着希望”要说 in the hope of 或 in hopes of。

3. 别泄气! 再试试!

[误] Don't lose the/your heart! Try again!

[正] Don't lose heart! Try again!

[析] 作“泄气”、“失去信心”解的 lose heart 中的 heart 前没有任何限定词(冠词或物主代词)。注意:lose one's heart to 是“爱上了”、“非常喜欢”之意。

● 智能训练设计

I. 单项选择

从 A、B、C、D 4 个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

- () 1. I can hardly imagine Peter _____ across the Atlantic Ocean in five hours.
A. sail B. to sail C. sailing D. to have sailed
- () 2. 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
- () 3. The chair is _____, please take it away.
A. in this way B. in the way C. on the way D. by the way
- () 4. The computer center, _____ last year, is very popular among the students in this school.
A. open B. opening C. having opened D. opened
- () 5. The boss is very strict _____ us _____ our work.
A. with ... in B. in ... with C. to ... at D. with ... about

- () 31. Where was Disney born?
A. In Seattle. B. In Chicago.
C. In Mexico. D. In Disneyland.
- () 32. According to the passage, once he worked _____.
A. as an officer B. at a port C. in post office D. as a boss
- () 33. What was the first amusement park designed by Walt Disney?
A. Snow White. B. Mickey Mouse.

- C. Disneyland. D. Disney World.
- () 34. What was Walt Disney's dream in his later life?
- A. He wanted to open a restaurant.
B. He wanted to have a beautiful garden for himself.
C. He wanted to produce more cartoon movies for both children and adults.
D. He wanted to build a new kind of amusement park.

(B)

Careful and careless are as different as fire and water. But strangely enough, many scientists have both these qualities, that is, they are both careless and careful. Newton, the famous English scientist, was such a person.

Once Newton invited a friend to a dinner at home. When they were ready to eat, Newton left to get a bottle of wine. But after his friend had waited for a long time, Newton still didn't come back. Finally, his friend found Newton in his lab. The reason was that when Newton was going to get the bottle of wine, he suddenly had a new idea for the experiment he was doing, so he completely forgot his friend and the dinner. There was another time when Newton was leading a horse up a mountain, holding the rein in his hand. While he was walking, he kept thinking of problems he had met in his studies. When he got to the mountain, he found that the rein was not in his hand and the horse was gone.

Among scientists, there are many people like Newton. Einstein was one. Once he was waiting for a friend at a bridge. While waiting, he became lost in thought. It started to rain. The rain kept on for some time. When Einstein took out a piece of paper from his pocket to write something down, the paper was wet and then he realized that it was raining. His clothes had become completely wet. But after he put the paper into his pocket, he again forgot he was standing in the rain.

Many scientists are careless about how they live. This is because they are too careful in their studies.

- () 35. Careful and careless _____.
- A. are the two qualities one cannot have
- B. are the two qualities opposite to each other
- C. are as same as fire and water
- D. are quite different from fire and water
- () 36. While his friend was waiting for his coming back for dinner, Newton _____.
- A. was drinking wine
- B. was thinking of something with a bottle of wine
- C. was doing the experiment in the lab
- D. was just drinking and forgot to have dinner
- () 37. While waiting for his friend, Einstein _____.
- A. was standing for a long time in spite of the rain
- B. was standing at the bridge without doing anything

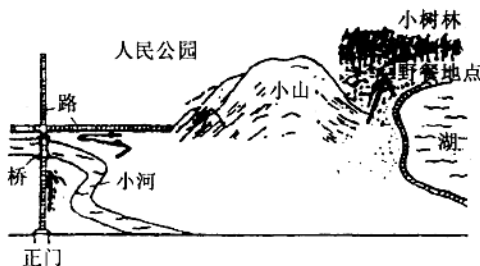
- C. hardly forgot he was standing in the rain
D. did not realize that it was raining until the paper was wet
- () 38. Many scientists are _____.
A. careful in their work and careless in their lives
B. sometimes careless in everything they do
C. always forgetting things
D. often impolite to their friends
- () 39. "This is because they are too careful in their studies." In the sentence the word "too" means _____.
A. also
B. very
C. more than enough
D. besides

IV. 短文改错

In Wednesday evening, We went to the Town Hall. 40. _____
It was last day of the year and a large 41. _____
crowd of people have gathered under the Town Hall clock. 42. _____
It would strike eleven in twenty minutes' time. 43. _____
Fifteen minutes passed away and then, at five to twelve 44. _____
the clock stopped. A big minute hand didn't move. 45. _____
We waited and waited, but nothing was happened. 46. _____
Suddenly someone shouted: "It's two minutes to twelve. 47. _____
The clock stopped!" I looked at my watch. It was true. 48. _____
The big clock refused to welcome the New Year. 49. _____

V. 书面表达

假定你是李华,你和几个朋友相约星期天在人民公园野餐(to have a picnic),你们的英国朋友 Peter 也应邀参加。请你根据下面的示意图,给 Peter 写封短信,告诉他进公园后如何找到你们。



注意:(1)词数 80~100。(2)开头语已写好。

We are so glad you've coming to join us on Sunday. Here is, how you can find us.

Unit 2 No smoking, please!

● 知识精华点击

1. 重点词语

go ahead, at present, because of, spend ... in doing sth. / spend ... on sth., fall asleep, catch fire, burn down, persuade sb. to do sth., die from (of), compare to, compare ... with ..., encourage sb. to do sth., make some difference, carry out, give up, at least, get into the habit of, be used to, call for, form a ... habit, go without, reduce by 30%

2. 重点句型

- (1) Do you mind if I smoke?
- (2) Would you mind if I smoked in the office next door?
- (3) What do you think of the ban on smoking in public place?

3. 语法项目

表语从句, 宾语从句。

4. 交际用语

- (1) Do you mind if ...?
- (2) Would you mind if ...?
- (3) Sure, go ahead.
- (4) ... wonder if ...?
- (5) — May I borrow ...? — I'm afraid ...

● 高频考点聚焦

1. 重点词语 go ahead、compare to、carry out、be used to 等的用法。
2. Do you mind ...? 句型中用动名词形式作宾语, 含 mind 的疑问句的回答。
3. turn on his TV. turn on / down / off / over / to / up 等短语的含义及用法。

● 经典名题研究

单项选择 (1999 年高考试题)

— I drove to Zhu hai for the air show last week.

— Is that _____ you had a few days off?

- A. why B. when C. what D. where

解析 答案为 A。句中 that 引导的分句是一个表语从句。就句中 for the air show 进行提问。此句源于课本: The problem with tobacco is that it contains a drug called nicotine. 1992

年亦有一道类似的考题: Go and get your coat. It's where you left it. 注意表语从句的连接词有 what、as if 等, 如果从句本身无任何连词、连接代词或连接副词修饰而意义又完整时, 常用 that 引导, that 一般不省略。

● 创意新题探索

根据上下文及单词本身的意思, 猜出划线部分词语的汉语意思

1. Don't be afraid to take up the job. It is within your grasp.

A. 唾手可得 B. 立等可取 C. 抓住不放 D. 力所能及

2. She has made such progress in English that she can write letters in English, but she never sings her own praise.

A. 自吹自擂 B. 自抛自弃 C. 自编自唱 D. 自学成才

答案 1. D 2. A

● 典型错误透析

正误比较

1. 写这本书花去我不少时间与精力。

[误] Writing this book spent me a lot of time and energy.

[正] Writing this book cost me a lot of time and energy.

[析] “做某事花去某人多少时间、精力、金钱”等, 要说 ... cost sb. + time / money, 等等。cost 不能用别的词替换。cost 还可作“使失去(生命、健康、金钱等)”解, 后跟双宾语。如: One mistake will cost you your life. 一个差错就可能要付出生命的代价。

2. 我能借用你的电话吗?

[误] Could I borrow your phone?

[正] Could I use your phone?

[析] borrow 是指借用能带走的东西; use 指借用不能带走的东西。试比较:

{ May I borrow your bike / umbrella?
{ May I use your library / lab?

3. 公司还在继续营业。

[误] The company remains on business.

[正] The company remains in business.

[析] “继续营业”是 be in business。on business 是“因公”、“因事”。如: He went to Shanghai on business. 他因公出差上海。

● 智能训练设计

1. 单项选择

从 A、B、C、D 4 个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

() 1. There weren't enough books. So we both had to _____ one in class.

A. have B. get C. share D. serve

() 2. The boy _____ Tom, who often helps others, _____ Lei Feng in our

school.

- A. whose name is; comparing with B. calling; is compared to
C. who called; compares to D. with the name; is compared to
- () 3. All possible means _____. However, nothing can _____ him dying of lung cancer.
A. has tried; stop B. have been tried; keep
C. has been tried; prevent D. have been tried; stop
- () 4. You had one of your teeth pulled out yesterday, _____.
A. had you B. hadn't you C. did you D. didn't you
- () 5. — Would you mind _____ to the town _____ you visited last year?
— Of course not.
A. sending ... which B. to be sent ... where
C. being sent ... which D. being sent ... where
- () 6. If the bottle of gas _____ fire, the whole building may _____.
A. will catch; be burned to the ground B. catches; be burned down
C. is on; burn down D. will be on; be burned down
- () 7. — “Shall I go first or wait for you?” — “_____.”
A. If you like B. As you like
C. When you like D. Whether you like
- () 8. Go and get your coat. It's _____ you left it.
A. there B. where C. there where D. where there
- () 9. The reason _____ he had the car accident was _____ he had had a drink before starting out.
A. why ... that B. that ... why
C. why ... because D. because ... why
- () 10. That's an English grammar book _____ cover is green.
A. that B. which C. whose D. its

II. 完形填空

阅读下面短文,从 A、B、C、D 4 个选项中选出可以填入相应空白处的最佳答案。

When I got back to my hotel room at 7:30 last night, there was a 11 that a Mr. Frank Smith had telephoned at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The message 12 that Mr. Smith would appreciate (感激) my 13 the call as soon as I came in. I had no 14 who he was or what he wanted, but I thought I'd better 15 him. I noticed that there was 16 telephone number, and I wondered 17 the hotel operator would 18 as important message like this for me without writing down the 19 number. So I 20 up the phone and told the operator that I had a message to telephone somebody, but that it was 21 to make the call 22 the operator forgot to write down the number. She told me that she was 23 who took the message, but 24 Mr. Smith had not 25 a number. She said 26 was an overseas (海外的) call and that she had talked with the overseas 27, not

with Mr. Smith. I thanked her for the information and 28 to forget the whole thing. I knew there was 29 way I could find out who Mr. Smith was or what he wanted 30 he decided to make the call again.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| () 11. A. letter | B. message | C. notice | D. postcard |
| () 12. A. answered | B. said | C. spoke | D. talked |
| () 13. A. answering | B. making | C. returning | D. talking |
| () 14. A. idea | B. name | C. news | D. way |
| () 15. A. refuse | B. see | C. telephone | D. visit |
| () 16. A. a | B. any | C. no | D. not |
| () 17. A. how | B. what | C. when | D. why |
| () 18. A. forget | B. leave | C. put | D. take |
| () 19. A. caller's | B. hotel's | C. operator's | D. room |
| () 20. A. held | B. looked | C. picked | D. put |
| () 21. A. impossible | B. necessary | C. possible | D. unnecessary |
| () 22. A. and | B. because | C. if | D. unless |
| () 23. A. herself | B. one | C. that | D. the one |
| () 24. A. that | B. what | C. when | D. which |
| () 25. A. found | B. got | C. left | D. written |
| () 26. A. he | B. it | C. she | D. they |
| () 27. A. Chinese | B. friend | C. operator | D. person |
| () 28. A. allowed | B. decided | C. happened | D. remembered |
| () 29. A. as | B. any | C. no | D. some |
| () 30. A. as | B. if | C. unless | D. while |

III. 阅读理解

阅读下面短文,从 A、B、C、D 4 个选项中选出最佳答案。

(A) THE DANGERS OF TAKING DRUGS

It is dangerous to take drugs for these reasons:

1. Drugs can make you become an unstable person.
2. Drugs can affect your senses and your mind. For example, if you take the drug LSD, you may believe that you can see sounds and hear smells or you may believe that you can fly.
3. At first, drugs may seem to help you escape from pain or worry. But only small amounts are needed. The tight amounts are difficult to measure. Only a doctor or a chemist knows how much of a drug it is safe to take. If you take too much you can become very ill, or even die.
4. If you take drugs you usually begin by taking small amounts. Then your body grows used to the drugs. To get the effect you need, you must take more. You take larger and larger amounts, until you find you can not live without the drug. This is called drug addiction, and you are now a drug addict. Once you are addicted to a drug, you will become very ill if you can not get it or if you try to stop taking it.

- () 34. Some people have the idea that _____.
 A. we should not do anything that makes others uncomfortable
 B. social customs have changed
 C. people are not as polite as they were
 D. we should respect each other
- () 35. The writer suggests that _____.
 A. two wrongs do not make a right
 B. we should not do things that make others uncomfortable
 C. the two sailors should not speak to the boy like that
 D. the boy should not reply to the two sailors like that
- () 36. The two sailors could not find anything amusing to do in the street because _____.
 A. it was a quiet place
 B. there was only one bar in the village
 C. they were strangers there
 D. nobody would like to talk with them
- () 37. The boy's answer implies(暗示) that _____.
 A. he didn't like his donkey to join the navy
 B. the donkey would like to join the navy
 C. the two sailors were donkeys
 D. the two sailors had done wrong to him
- () 38. The main idea of this passage is that _____.
 A. we should not do wrongs to others
 B. two wrongs do not make a right
 C. we should not do things that make others uncomfortable
 D. the two sailors were too rude

IV. 短文改错

- The weekend when I just spent together
 with you was very pleased indeed, I haven't
 enjoyed myself so much for quite few months.
 Your cooking was much better than I remembered.
 Thank you for the sandwiches you made to me for
 my journey home. The trip was comfortable and take
 only two hours. And I want to thank you for giving
 me such good time. I hope you won't forget your
 promise to return back me a visit in June. I am
 looking forward to see you at my home.
39. _____
 40. _____
 41. _____
 42. _____
 43. _____
 44. _____
 45. _____
 46. _____
 47. _____
 48. _____

V. 书面表达

根据下面内容写一篇80词左右的文章,题目自拟。