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# 征服英语 教与学笔记

双色

TEACHING & STUDYING NOTEBOOK

高二年级

总主编 何 冉

主 编 李佳颖 缪永和



双色标注重点难点

吉林教育出版社

理解记忆轻松方便



双色

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总主编 何 舟  
主 编 李佳颖 缪永和  
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吉林教育出版社

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**征服英语教与学笔记(双色)**  
**高二年级**

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## 编写说明

《征服英语教与学笔记》丛书是由各地一线特级教师精心打造的力作。它一改以往教辅书或针对教材精析详解,便于学生演练复习,或针对教师设课规律,循序渐进、由点及面的单一编写构思,而是将“教”与“学”有机地结合起来,相得益彰,教学相长。

该丛书涵盖了初一至高一最新英语教材内容,依据最新课程标准编写而成,编写者们凭借丰富的教学经验,将每个单元的知识精心归纳,并根据学生认知规律合理分类,学生悉心研读此书,定有聆听名师亲身传授之感,在潜移默化中夯实基础,精进技能。

该丛书较之其他同类书籍在体例及内容上有其鲜明的特色:

### 一、知识归纳精要全面

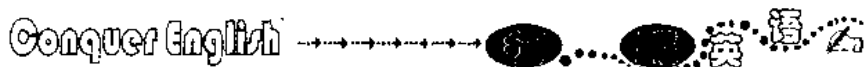
将每单元的词组、重点难点、语法精练归纳,使学生明确学习目标,有针对性地进行学习与训练。

### 二、例题精析与随堂训练相辅相承

每单元均设置体现该单元重、难点的例题,并进行详尽解析,点明解题思路,传授应试技巧,学生在训练中,便可将所学知识与技能进行全方位运用。

### 三、双色编排,重点突出

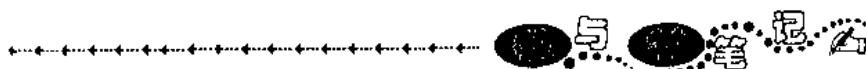
针对学生学无要领、练不得法的情况,本书采用了双色印刷,旨在明确重点、难点,使学生一目了然,在赏心悦目之中轻松纵览全局。



#### 四、激发兴趣,探究创新

丛书无论从内容设置还是印刷装帧上均是深思熟虑、细心打造,既可激发学生的兴趣,又全力开发学生的潜能,并全力优化其思维品质,帮助学生达到想学、乐学、会学的境界并培养其创新精神,从而获得事半功倍的惊喜。

相信《征服英语教与学笔记》能成为教师的好助手,学生的好伙伴,并欢迎广大读者登录“春雨教育网”(www.cyjy.com)进行交流、探讨。



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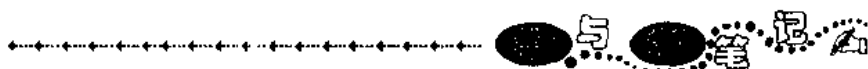
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# Unit

# Disneyland

## 知识归纳

### 1. 词组

- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| ① on the other side of  | 在……对面               |
| ② join the line         | 排队                  |
| ③ get an idea for sth.  | 想到某一主意              |
| ④ take sb. / sth. along | 带领, 携带              |
| ⑤ in the hope of        | 抱有……希望; 希望能         |
| ⑥ be well-known as      | 为……而闻名; 成为著名        |
| ⑦ lose heart            | 气馁; 灰心              |
| ⑧ day after day         | 一天又一天               |
| ⑨ in this/that way      | 用这种/那种方法(方式); 这样/那样 |
| ⑩ be pleased with       | 对……感到满意, 喜欢         |
| ⑪ be friendly to sb.    | 对……友好               |
| ⑫ get a view of         | 观看, 看到              |
| ⑬ as far as             | 远到; 一直到             |
| ⑭ be worked by          | 由……开动(操纵, 管理)       |
| ⑮ bring on              | 引起, 带来, 端上(饭菜)等     |
| ⑯ a visit to            | 去……访问, 参观           |
| ⑰ have a fight          | 打架, 拳击比赛            |
| ⑱ have no idea          | 不知道                 |

### 2. 重点难点

#### ① 问路的常用句型:

Excuse me, can/could you tell me the way to...?

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

Excuse me, where is...?

#### ② in the hope of, in hopes of 与 in hope of:

in the hope of 与 in hopes of 意思相同, 两者都可以作状语, 而 in hopes of 和 in hope of 还可以作表语。

**如** His parents sent him abroad in hopes of/in the hope of giving him a good education.

他父母把他送出国,希望他受到良好的教育。(状语)

We were in hopes of/in hope of getting high marks in the examination. 我们希望在考试中得到高分。

该词组的 in 可用 with 代替。

**如** They didn't help me with the hope of getting something.

他们帮助我并不指望得到什么。

④ lose heart 与 lose one's heart:

lose heart 意为“灰心,气馁”。lose one's heart 意为“心被……俘去,倾心于……”。

**如** Though he failed many times in his experiment, he still didn't lose heart.

他虽然在实验中多次失败,但从不气馁。

The young man lost his heart to the beauty of the girl.

那年轻人倾心于那女孩的美貌。

The teacher loses her heart to teaching.

那位老师倾心于教学。

⑤ as far as 的用法:

两个用法。一是“远到,一直到”,此词组中第一个 as 是副词;第二个 as 是介词,后跟名词;也可以是连词,连接一个状语从句。

**如** This road stretches as far as the park.

这条路一直延伸到那个公园。

The grassland continues as far as my eyes can see.

这片草地延续到我目光所极的地方。

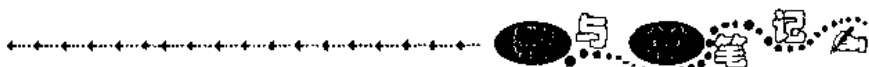
二是“就……而论,据……”,引导从句。

**如** As/So far as I know, he is a writer.

就我所知,他是个作家。

⑥ We don't think there is anything of interest in your pictures.

本句汉语和英语表达不同。英语中有些动词(如 think, believe, suppose 等),当它们后面跟一个具有否定意思的宾语从句时,通常把主句中的动词变成否定式,而宾语从句中的谓语动词用肯定式。这种现象叫否定的转移。



如 I don't think his idea is correct.

我认为他的想法不正确。(不说:I think his idea is not correct.)  
(I don't believe it will rain tomorrow.

我认为明天不会下雨。

I don't believe what he said is true.

我认为他说的不是真话。

⑤ be well-known as 与 be well-known for:

be well-known as = be famous as 作为……而闻名

be well-known for = be famous for 由……而闻名

如 Dr Baker is well-known as an expert on ENT.

贝克先生是一位有名的耳鼻喉科专家。

Hangzhou is well-known for the West Lake.

杭州以西湖而闻名。

⑥ day after day 和 day by day:

day after day (= for a number of days, continuously)

天天地, 日复一日地。在句中常用作状语, 表示动作的连续重复。

类似的词组还有: week after week (每周地), month after month (一月一月地),  
year after year (年复一年地), generation after generation (一代一代地)。day by  
day (= gradually, step by step) 逐日地, 表示动作的循序渐近。

如 Day after day they did the same thing in the factory.

他们在工厂里天天都干同样的事情。

Some folk songs are passed on generation after generation.

有些民歌是一代一代地传下来的。

⑦ 现在分词怎么在句中作状语:

现在分词或现在分词短语作状语时, 通常都表示主语正在进行的另一动作, 来  
对谓语表示的主要动作加以修饰或作为陪衬:

如 He ran out of the house shouting.

他喊叫着跑出屋来。(主语 he 和 shouting 这个动作是主谓关系)

Every evening they sat on the sofa watching TV.

他们每天晚上坐在沙发上看电视。

Please fill in this form, giving your name, address, etc.

请把这份表填一下,写上你的姓名、住址等。

## ★ 语法一点通

### 复习宾语从句

用作宾语的从句叫做宾语从句。引导宾语从句的关联词有从属连词,疑问代词,疑问副词,缩合连接代词,缩合连接副词等。

He told us that he felt ill.

他对我们说他感到不舒服。(关联词是从属连词 that)

I know he has returned.

我知道他已经回来了。(在非正式文体中关联词 that 被省去)

That he ever said such a thing I simply don't believe.

我简直不相信他曾说过这样的话。(that 从句位于句首时,that 不可省去。)

I doubt whether he will succeed.

我怀疑他是否会成功。(关联词是从属连词 whether)

I don't know if you can help me.

我不知你能否帮助我。(关联词是从属连词 if)

I wonder what he's writing to me about.

我不知道他要给我写信说什么事。(关联词是疑问代词 what)

I'll tell you why I asked you to come.

我会告诉你我为什么要你来。(关联词是疑问副词 why)

I should like to see where you live.

我想看看你住的地方。(关联词是连接副词 where)

I would like to give you whatever you like.

我愿给你任何你想要的东西。(关联词是缩合连接代词 whatever)

宾语从句也可作介词的宾语。

He was deeply displeased by what had occurred that day.

他对那天所发生的事感到很不快。(what 引导的从句是介词 by 的宾语)

有时全句用 it 作为形式宾语。

He made it quite clear that he preferred to study English.

他很明确地说他宁愿学习英语。(真实宾语 that 从句前有形式宾语 it)。

有时现在分词、形容词后跟宾语从句。

He has just gone away saying that he will return in an hour.

他刚走,说他一小时后回来。(that 引导的从句是现在分词 saying 的宾语)

I'm sure that he will succeed sooner or later.

我坚信他迟早会成功。(that 引导的从句是形容词 sure 的宾语)

## 解析金钥匙

1. He was \_\_\_\_\_ getting a job in London.

- A. in the hope of    B. in hope of    C. in hope to    D. in hopes to

**解析** 答案:B。此题考查 hope 短语的具体用法。

2. Wherever he went, he would \_\_\_\_\_ his guitar.

- A. take along    B. take in    C. take up    D. take away

**解析** 答案:A。此题考查动词词组词义辨析。

3. They went \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing by train, then to London by air.

- A. as far as    B. so far as    C. by far    D. far

**解析** 答案:A。此题考查 as far as 的用法。

4. \_\_\_\_\_ this road to the end \_\_\_\_\_ you will find the rest room.

- A. Go; and    B. Go; or    C. Take; and    D. Take; or

**解析** 答案:C。此句为并列句。前面祈使句表示条件;后面陈述句表示结果。如果是肯定的结果就用 and 并列,否定的结果用 or 并列。Take this road/way. 走这条路。

5. They waited \_\_\_\_\_, but the expected guests never arrived.

- A. day by day    B. day in day  
C. day in and day out    D. day after day

**解析** 答案:D。这里表示动作的连续重复。

## 单元测试

### 1. 选择填空

( ) 1. Hurry up, \_\_\_\_\_ you'll miss the train.

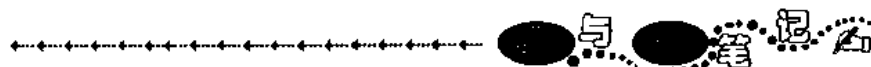
- A. if    B. or    C. before    D. and

( ) 2. Please show me the room \_\_\_\_\_ he's living in.

- A. where    B. which    C. in which    D. there



- ( ) 3. Some young men go abroad \_\_\_\_\_ hope of getting a lot of money.  
A. to                      B. at                      C. with                      D. in
- ( ) 4. Even though you'll fail again, never \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lose your heart                      B. lose heart  
C. lose the heart                      D. lose one heart
- ( ) 5. I \_\_\_\_\_ a walk after supper, but now I have no time to do that.  
A. used to take                      B. was used to take  
C. was used to be take                      D. used to taking
- ( ) 6. He reads English every morning. \_\_\_\_\_ he has improved his English a lot.  
A. By this way                      B. On the way  
C. In this way                      B. Through this way
- ( ) 7. I can receive his Christmas card year \_\_\_\_\_ year.  
A. by                      B. to                      C. after                      D. from
- ( ) 8. \_\_\_\_\_ policemen were sent to the spot to keep order.  
A. Two scores                      B. Score of  
C. Two scores of                      D. Two score of
- ( ) 9. He stayed up late, \_\_\_\_\_ a speech.  
A. prepared                      B. and preparing  
C. to prepare                      D. preparing
- ( ) 10. The Children's Palace, \_\_\_\_\_ last year, is popular with a lot of children.  
A. open                      B. opened                      C. opening                      D. to be opened
- ( ) 11. She smiled at me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. friendly                      B. like an old friend  
C. so friendly                      D. in a friend way
- ( ) 12. This is the highest building \_\_\_\_\_ I've ever seen.  
A. /                      B. which                      C. where                      D. in which
- ( ) 13. — How about a game of tennis?  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Why?                      B. Why not?                      C. What about?                      D. No.
- ( ) 14. — I didn't think you like tea.  
— I \_\_\_\_\_ but I \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
A. didn't; can                      B. did; can



C. usedn't; do

D. usedn't to; do

( ) 15. Is this factory \_\_\_\_\_ you visited the other day?

A. which

B. that

C. where

D. the one

## II. 完形填空

"Let's say it again. Hello, Xiaoping!" 1 the students from Beijing University. On February 24, when Deng's 2 was carried all the 3 from the PLA General Hospital to the Babaoshan Cemetery, teachers and students from Beijing University did farewell 4 (向……告别) the senior leader Deng Xiaoping. 5 most of the other people who 6 up to have a last 7 at Deng, they did not say like "8 you rest in peace." They 9 to greet the man again. 10, he could no 11 hear them.

These words 12 people of a similar phrase sung again and again 13 years ago.

On October 1, 1984, during the parade(游行) to 13 the 35th anniversary of the People's Republic of China, students from Beijing University 14 banners(大旗) on which were 15 "Hello, Xiaoping!" It's a long time 16 the students who wrote these words graduated from college. But their spirit 17.

When the 18 of Deng was made 19 on February 20, many students at the university 20 thought of these words.

- |                   |                 |              |                |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. said        | B. spoke        | C. cried     | D. talked      |
| 2. A. body        | B. smile        | C. spirit    | D. flag        |
| 3. A. time        | B. road         | C. morning   | D. way         |
| 4. A. for         | B. to           | C. as        | D. from        |
| 5. A. As          | B. While        | C. Unlike    | D. Like        |
| 6. A. stood       | B. got          | C. lined     | D. took        |
| 7. A. view        | B. memory       | C. look      | D. chance      |
| 8. A. Hope        | B. Expect       | C. Want      | D. May         |
| 9. A. preferred   | B. would rather | C. liked     | D. used        |
| 10. A. as         | B. although     | C. but       | D. when        |
| 11. A. better     | B. further      | C. oftener   | D. longer      |
| 12. A. remembered | B. told         | C. reminded  | D. repeated to |
| 13. A. celebrate  | B. hold         | C. express   | D. spend       |
| 14. A. lifted     | B. brought      | C. carried   | D. took along  |
| 15. A. copied     | B. printed      | C. published | D. said        |





- |                  |             |                |                |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 16. A. before    | B. since    | C. after       | D. over        |
| 17. A. remains   | B. stands   | C. appears     | D. is seen     |
| 18. A. illness   | B. death    | C. news        | D. information |
| 19. A. know      | B. real     | C. popular     | D. public      |
| 20. A. by and by | B. suddenly | C. immediately | D. just now    |

## III. 阅读理解

The man sitting opposite Robert was the Financial(金融的) Controller. Everybody called him "the FC" for short. He made all the decisions about money. Robert needed some more. That was why he wanted to see him. The two men did not get on very well. In fact they had always disliked each other.

"Your request is out of the question," the FC said. Robert had difficulty in controlling himself, but he managed somehow. He explained that he wanted the money to make more programmes.

"And why do you want to do that?" the FC asked sharply. Again Robert almost lost his temper(脾气). "Because more and more people are listening to my department programmes. There's great demand for them," he answered.

The FC did not seem to believe him. But Robert had a report on the listeners to all BBC programmes. The FC became less confident(自信). Robert threw the report down on the table and told him to read it. The FC looked at it in silence. The figures(数字) proved that he had been wrong, but he did not want to admit it. "Well," he finally said, "I may have made a mistake." Robert noticed the word "may". He got up to leave. But he had the feeling that he would get the money after all.

- In the story the Financial Controller was a person in charge of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Robert's department      B. BBC programmes  
 C. the budget(预算) of BBC      D. news programmes
- "Your request is out of the question." Here "out of the question" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. possible      B. impossible      C. no problem      D. reasonable
- Robert decided to make more programmes because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he wanted to meet the needs of the listeners  
 B. he wanted to make more money  
 C. he wanted to show him off  
 D. he wanted to cheat the FC into giving him the money
- More and more people were listening to Robert's programmes because