

卓越英语 SUPER ENGLISH

卓越英语 追求卓越

掌中宝

高二英语精讲精析

MINI BOOK

An Analysis of the Problems on English in S II



丛书主编 艾群

审读 Elaine Wren Padbury (美)
Msafiri Sinkala

双色版



吉林教育出版社

CHINA JILIN EDUCATION PUBLISHING HOUSE



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前 言

不少学生常常会感慨英语难学、难记，学习常常不得要领，事倍功半。怎样才能使英语易学易记呢？经常地翻阅、诵记是极其必要的。《精讲精析掌中宝》正是为了满足广大学生的需要，依据最新教学大纲和人教版现行教材编写而成的。

本丛书与教材同步，按单元排列，将单元中的单词、词组、句型、交际用语和语法要点分别列出，对重点、难点、疑点加以详细的分析和阐述，并配有例句注明，使学生的疑惑迎刃而解。通过阅读此书，学生会变苦学为巧学，变苦读为巧读，能掌握高标准、高质量、广思路、大视野、新角度、新构思和灵活多变的学习方法，为以后的学习奠定坚实的基础。

本丛书的特点是小巧灵活，便于携带。它既是课本，又胜于课本，它既是课本的浓缩，又是课本的讲解，可供学生随时、随地、随手查阅学习，轻轻松松学好英语。

编者



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Unit 1 Disneyland



句型快递

- 1 His greatest wish was to be a famous artist.
他最大的愿望是成为一名著名的艺术家。
- 2 He took along some of his pictures in the hope of getting a job there.
他带去自己的几幅画,希望在那里找份工作。
- 3 You can see as far as the coast.
你可以一直看到海洋。
- 4 People walk around wearing 19th-century clothes.
人们穿着 19 世纪的服装在街上走来走去。



交际传真

1. *Go straight ahead till you see the entrance.*
一直往前走,你就会看到入口。
2. *Excuse me, can you tell me the way to ...?*
请问,去……的路怎么走?
3. *It's about 100 meters down this street.*
顺着街道向前 100 米。
4. *Where's the nearest men's room?*
最近的男厕所在哪里?

Lesson 1

1. ahead *adv. & adj.*

ahead of me 在我前面

ahead of time 提前

Go straight ahead till ...

往前走直到……

There's danger ahead.

前面有危险。

2. sign

1) *n.* [C] 符号; 标记; 迹象

traffic signs 交通牌示

make signs to sb. 向某人做手势

mathematical signs 数学符号

There are signs of something good.

有迹象显示有好事。

2) *v.* 签字; 打手势

The papers have been signed by the manager.

文件已由经理签好字了。

The policeman signed to them to stop.

警察做手势叫他们停住。

3. go through 穿过……

They went through the forest and went on.

他们穿过森林继续往前走。



Lesson 2

1. take along 带领;携带

I'll take my little sister along (with me) to Beijing.
我将带妹妹一起去北京。

She would like to take him along (with her).
她想带他一起去。

2. in the hope of 抱着……的希望;期待着

也可以用 in hopes of, 后常接 doing sth.

He studies hard in the hope of getting into college.
他努力学习期待着进入大学深造。

3. lose heart 灰心,气馁(=feel/be discouraged)

Don't lose heart. You will succeed sooner or later.
别灰心,你迟早会成功的。

He didn't win the match again. So he lost heart this time.

他又没赢,所以这次他灰心了。

4. have no luck 不走运; have bad luck 运气不好

注意:luck 本身有“好运”之意,have luck 可以表示“走运”,故 have (good) luck 中 good 可要可省。与 luck 相关的词语有:

try one's luck 碰运气

be in(out of) luck 运气好(不好)

Wish you good luck! Good luck to you!

祝你好运!

5. day after day 天天地,日复一日地,在句中作状语,表





示动作的连续重复,类似的词组有:

hour after hour

week after week

year after year

month after month

day after day 强调动作的反复性、重复性

day by day 每天地、一天天地,强调动作逐渐地变化

They are growing day by day.

他们每天在成长(逐渐变化)。

6. come out

1) 出现;显现

When do the examination results come out?

考试成绩何时出来?

2) (指太阳、星星、月亮)露出,出现

The rain stopped and the sun came out.

雨停了,太阳出来了。

3) (指花朵)开始长出,吐艳、开花

The roses came out early this year.

今年玫瑰花开得早。

4) 出版,发表

When does your book come out?

你的书何时出版?

7. pick up

1) pick sth. /sb. up 举起、抬起某物/某人,拿起,拾起

Tom picked up the pen from the floor.

汤姆从地上拾起钢笔。

He picked up his child and put him on his shoulders.

他抱起孩子让他骑在自己的肩膀上。

2) (指用仪器)听到,收到,看到

They picked up the ship on their radar screen.





他们在雷达屏上看到了那艘船。

I could pick you up on the radio.

我能用收音机听到你的信号。

3) 用车搭载或接某人

I'll pick you up at 7 o'clock.

我七点钟开车来接你。

4) 取或收集某物

I'll go to pick up my coat from the cleaners.

我要去洗衣店取大衣。

8. be pleased with sth./ sb. 对……感到满意

Are you pleased with your new job?

你对新工作满意吗?

They are very pleased with their dog.

他们非常喜欢他们的狗。

be pleased with with 用来表状态

be pleased by by 相当于被动语态变化而来, 强调
“由于……而感到满意”, 两者没有
太大的区别。

be pleased at 由于听到……消息而高兴

She was pleased at the news.

她听到这个消息很高兴。

pleased 表示满足的, 一般作表语, 主语通常是人

pleasing 令人喜爱的, 令人满意的, 通常作定语

I'm pleased with your work.

我对你的工作很满意。

We got a pleasing result.

我们得到一个令人满意的结果。

She had a pleased smile on her face.



她面露满意的笑容。

9. scores of; large numbers of 很多(几十以上,少于一百),修饰可数名词复数。

scores of students 许多学生

注:score 前有数词修饰时 score 后不加“s”。

2 score students 40 名学生

10. But the studios which he started are still busy today, producing more and more interesting films.

producing 短语在句中作伴随状语。

He was busy yesterday, writing, drawing and taking pictures.

他昨天很忙,写字、绘画,还要拍照片。

They went back to school, singing and laughing all the way.

他们走回学校,一路上又唱又笑。

Lessons 3-4

1. strict *adj.* 严厉的、严格的、严肃的

可用作表语、定语

He is a strict man.

他是个严肃的人。

He is strict in his work.

他对工作要求严格。

He is strict with his students.

他对学生要求严格。





2. be friendly to sb. 对某人友好

be polite to sb. 对某人有礼貌

be kind to 对某人友善

be hospitable to sb. 对某人好客

3. imagine 想象、设想, 以为

1) imagine + doing

Try to imagine being on the moon.

努力想象在月球上。

2) imagine + that 从句

Don't imagine that you can get help every time.

你不要以为每次都会得到帮助。

3) imagine + n. + 宾补 (doing)

Can you imagine him cooking the dinner?

你能想象出他做饭的样子吗?

4) imagine + n. + 宾补 (to be + n. / prep.) (to be 可省略)

Please imagine yourself (to be) in such conditions.

请你想自己在这样的条件下。

注意: imagine 后接名词或动名词, that 从句或宾补, 不能跟动词不定式。

4. as far as

1) 远到……, 一直到……

后接名词、代词或从句

He walked as far as the bookstore.

他一直走到书店。

The rice fields stretch as far as the eyes can not see.

田地一直延伸到眼睛所看不到的地方。

2) as/so far as 据……, 就……而言

As far as I know, he is a famous writer.



据我所知,他是一位著名的作家。

3) so far 到目前为止

Do you know how many travellers have been to Disneyland so far?

你知道,到目前为止有多少游客去过迪斯尼乐园?

5. heat *n.* 热; *vt.* 加热

A lot of water is lost into the air because of the heat of the sun.

由于太阳的热量,大量的水汽蒸发到空气中。

We'll heat the milk.

我们要热牛奶。

This engine heats up slowly.

这台发动机慢慢地热了起来。

6. bring on 引起,带来

The waiter brought on the beef soon.

侍者很快端来了牛肉。

The sudden cold weather brought on her fever.

天气突然变冷使她发烧。

7. though 的用法

1) *adv.* 可是,倒是,然而

一般放在句尾,常用逗号与句子分开。

There were lots of good rides, though.

不过,有许多乘车的游览倒很有趣。

2) *conj.* 虽然,但是

连接一个表示让步的状语从句,从句可放在句首或句尾。

Though it was very cold, he went out without a coat.

天气虽然很冷,但是他没穿外衣就出去了。





复习宾语从句

1 引导宾语从句的连接词可分三类:

1) that 本身无意义,常可以省略

I believe (that) you are right.

I remember (that) I have seen him somewhere in the past.

我记得以前在什么地方见过他。

注:动词后接两个(或以上)that 宾语从句时只有第一个连词 that 可以省略。

He said (that) the text was important and that he would recite it.

他说课文很重要,他要背诵下来。

2) if 或 whether 本身有意义,均不能省略

I don't know whether he has arrived.

注:whether 与 if 都可引导宾语从句,常可以互换。

但以下几种情况只能用 whether:

①后面直接跟 or not

We didn't know whether or not she was ready.

我们不知道她是否准备好了。

②介词之后

I'm interested in whether you have finished the work.

我很想知道你是否完成了这项工作。

③用 if 会引起歧义时

Please let me know whether you want to go.

请让我知道你是否想去。

Please let me know if you want to go.



如果你想去,请让我知道。

- 3) 疑问代词、疑问副词 why, how, which, whose, when, where, who, what 在句中既起连接作用,同时又担当一定的句子成分,如主语、宾语、定语、表语、状语。

He asked whom I borrowed the money from.

他问我向谁借的钱。

I don't know when we will start.

我不知道我们何时动身。

2. 宾语从句的语序是陈述语序。





Unit 2 No smoking, please!



句型快译

- 1 First, money is spent looking after people with illnesses.

首先要花钱照顾病人。

- 2 The chance is that one smoker in four will die from smoking.

每四个烟民就有一人可能因吸烟而死去。

- 3 If the tobacco companies want to remain in business, they have to encourage more young people to start smoking.

如果烟草公司想要继续经营下去,就必须鼓励更多的年轻人吸烟。

- 4 All they need is something to make them feel better.
他们所需要的是使他们感到舒服些的东西。



交际传真

1. *Do you mind if I smoke?*

我抽烟你介意吗?

2. *I wonder if I could use your phone.*

我能否用你的电话。

3. *I'll be back in half an hour.*

我半小时后回来。

Lesson 5

1. go ahead 向前走,前进;请吧;着手进行;先走;取得进展

Go ahead till you see the entrance.

向前走,一直到你看到入口。

Go ahead with your story, we're all listening.

开始讲你的故事吧,我们都在听着。

You go ahead and we'll catch you up soon.

你先走一步,我们很快会赶上你的。

注:go ahead 后面如带宾语要用介词 with。

go ahead with=go on with

Go ahead with your speaking.

继续你的演讲。

2. bring 拿来、带来
take 带走、拿走;拿着
fetch 去拿来
get 与 fetch 同义,但更口语化
carry 随身携带,不表示动作的方向性

Bring your book to school.

把书带到学校来。

Who has taken my pen?

谁拿走了我的钢笔?

Could you fetch a box of chalks for me?

你能帮我取一盒粉笔吗?

Let me carry the box for you.