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广雅中学学习辅导丛书

高二 英语 导学·归类·测试

(全学年用)

English

413

广东高等教育出版社

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(全学年用)

广雅中学 编

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《广雅中学学习辅导丛书》编委会

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出版说明

广雅中学是广东省的老牌重点中学，建校110年以来，成绩卓著，人才辈出。近几年，学校一方面弘扬“务本求实”的办学传统，一方面大力推行现代教育改革，学生素质得到了全面的提高，培养出一批批全面兼具特长的优秀人才。初中毕业生的升学会考成绩一直名列前茅，高考亦成绩喜人：'97年取得全省文理科双第一名，'98年高考又出了个理工类全省第一名……近几年学校全力推行的“和谐教育”已卓见成效。

“和谐教育”是广雅中学为深化教育改革进行的教育实验。在教学方面的主要意义是引导学生发挥主体功能，系统地掌握学习的方法和技能，主动高效地获取知识，提高能力，让学生在各个学习环节上发挥主体作用。其中特别重视知识的系统归类总结和自我质量评价分析，进而达到单元过关的目的，同时也重视让学生的个性特长得到充分发展。使学生学会学习、学会发展。

本丛书正是广雅中学多年来卓有成效的教学方式、方法的集中表现。丛书由广雅中学富有教学经验的优秀教师（包括许多高级、特级教师）共同编写。他们在原《新编导学与测试丛书》的基础上，融会近年的教学心得，根据最新版的课本及教学大纲，针对现行的会考及升学考试的实际需要精心编撰，整套丛书，汇集了该校各年级各学科最新的教学成果。由于新书加入了知识归

类的重要内容，故各册书名定为“**导学·归类·测试**”。

丛书按每个年级每个科目自成一册的方式，涵盖了初中一年级至高中三年级各科的内容，并按新编课本的章节（单元）顺序编排。每册中各单元的内容包括了以下四个部分：

【学习目标】 本单元学习要达到的目标。

【导学指要】 本单元知识点的导学，重点难点的分析，学习方法的指导。

【知识归类】 本单元知识的系统归类，以加强知识整体结构的认知，形成知识结构系统，提高学生的逻辑思维及解题能力。

【单元测试】 本单元知识的全面测试题，这些测试题一般要求在45分钟内做完。通过每一单元的测试，让学生了解自己达到单元学习目标的程度，及时进行查漏补缺。

此外，本丛书的每一分册还设计了上、下学期的期末试卷各一份，用以综合测试；有的分册还根据该科目的需要设计了专项测试及升学考试的模拟试题。各册的试题均有标准答案及解题要点指导——统一放于各册的书末。

本丛书既是中学生不可缺少的学习辅导读物，也是中学老师备课施教的教学参考书。

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Unit 1 Disneyland

【学习目标】

一、单词和词组：

1. 四会词：yard, horse-drawn, streetcar, sign, men's room, the Tomorrow Land Building, filmmaker, take along, in the hope of, well-known, lose heart, day after day, in this way, Snow White, strict, button, heat

2. 三会词：castle, the Sleeping Beauty Castle, ahead, bear, Bear Country, tower, garage, mouse, unsuccessful, operate, beard, imagine, bring on

二、日常交际用语：

要求能用英语问路、指路等。

1. Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to ...?

Go straight ahead till you see ...

2. It's about ... yards/metres down this street.

3. Excuse me. How can I get to ...?

Go through the gate and you'll find the entrance to ... on the other side.

4. Excuse me, please. Where is the nearest men's room?

三、语法：

复习宾语从句的用法。

【导学指要】

一、课文重点和难点实例：

1. Before _____ of computers, people used to write things with pens.

A. the day B. days C. the days D. a day

2. _____ people were injured in the car accident.

A. Two score B. Two scores of

C. Two score of D. Two scores

3. His father was poor and _____ for a rich man.

A. used to working B. used to work

C. got used to work D. was used to work

4. Mr. Tang is very kind _____ us but he is also very strict _____ us.

A. with, to B. to, to

C. with, with D. to, with

5. I _____ met professor Jackson.

A. don't think you've B. think you haven't

C. not think you've D. think you not

Key: 1. C 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. A

二、课文重点和难点导析：

1. 做好第1题的关键是搞清 day 一词的用法，the day 指“那（某）一天”，days 是 day（天）的复数形式，而 the days 在此指“时代”或“时期”，常用复数形式。这题是测试名词的特殊用法，是高考中单项题和完型填空题常考的形式。近似结构还有 in one's school days, in the early days. time 也有此用法。

2. 第 2 题的 score 的用法是关键。该词意为“二十”，当它和 of + 名词结构连用时，用复数形式，表示几打，不表具体数目，但当它被 two, twenty, many, a few, several 等词修饰时，则必须用单数形式，表示具体的数目。试比较：

He bought three score of eggs.
I have been to Shanghai scores of times, and I have lived in two score of hotels there.

英语中表示数量和度量的词，如 dozen, hundred, thousand, million 等，都有此用法，但 score 比较特殊，它在两种形式中都可接 of 短语，而其他词在表示具体数目时不跟 of 连用。score 在表示体育比赛时还表示“得分”。如：

Our basketball team won by a score of 98 to 68.

3. used to do sth. 过去曾经做某事；be used to sth./doing sth. 现在适应/习惯了……。另外，be used to do sth. 是被动语态，意为“被用来”。

4. be kind to sb. 对……和善/友好；be strict with sb. 对……严格。

本单元的 be pleased with ... (= be happy/glad with ...) 对……感到高兴、满意，喜欢……。be + 形容词/过去分词 + with, 表示“某种情绪”，常见词组有 be satisfied with, be angry with, be disappointed with, be delighted with, be friendly with, be patient with 等

5. 英语中有些动词，如 think, believe, suppose 等，在当其后接具有否定意思的宾语从句时，通常把否定词 not 放在主句上，而从句中的谓语动词则用肯定形式。这种现象叫否定转移 (transferred negation)。如：

I don't believe it will rain tomorrow.

I don't believe he is honest.

【知识归类】

1. 英语男厕所叫 men's/gentlemen's room, 女厕所叫 women's/ladies room。也可通称为 water closet, 简写成 WC, 还可说 washroom, lavatory 或 toilet。在美国没有专门的 public lavatory。公共场所, 如饭店, 商店, 车站等的厕所为 restroom。

2. take along 带领, 携带 (take sb. or sth. together with oneself), 有“一道带来”之意。可用 take ... with 替代。如:

He took his little brother with him.

3. in the hope of 抱……的希望。定冠词 the 表示特指。in + (the) n. + of 的结构还有 in the face of, in the middle of, in the cause of, in fear of, in danger of, in front of, in dream of, in charge of, in need of, in case of, in spite of, in the hope 等, 后还可接 that 从句。

4. well-known 众所周知的, 出名的 (known by many people), 意同 famous, 但 famous 语气更强。如:

Conghua is well-known/famous for its hot springs.

5. lose heart 灰心, 气馁 (be discouraged)。固定搭配。如:

Though he failed many times, he still didn't lose heart.

heart 前没冠词或代词。

辨析: lose one's heart to ... 喜欢, 爱上 (fall in love with, become very fond of), 其中 to 是介词。

6. day after day 天天地, 日复一日地 (continuously, for

a number of days, one day after another)。类似词组有 week after week, year after year, generation after generation.

7. in this way 这样 (use this method, by this means), in that way 那样, in the same way 用同样的方法, in one's own way 按自己的方式, in a different way 用不同的方法。其中 way 的意思是: 方法, 方式。

辨析: in the way 和 on the way, 这里 way 通 road.

I couldn't get through the gate because your car was _____.

I saw the accident on my way to school.

8. bring on 使发生, 使出现 (cause sth. to happen, make sth. appear, cause to come into action), 使发展 (cause to develop), 端上 (饭菜等) (serve 〈food〉 up)

9. though *adv.* 可是, 然而 (however)。常放在句末, 用逗号与句子分开。作连词时意思是“尽管, 虽然”, 引导让步状语从句, 放在句首或句尾。

10. interest *n.* ① [c] 趣味, 吸引力 (quality of causing attention); ② [u] 兴趣, 爱好 (sth. with which one concerns oneself)。如:

That's of no interest to me.

My father has no interest in politics.

搭配: have/take/feel/find/show interest 等。

place of interest 名胜古迹

【单元测试】

一、单项填空:

1. When do you think he will visit his aunt?

A. he was going to B. will he go to
C. he will go to D. will he go to

2. The little girl found a wallet on the ground.

A. picked out B. picked up

C. took up D. made up

3. She said she would send me a card; she didn't, yet.

A. but B. yet C. though D. still

4. Even though you will fail again, never lose your heart.

A. lose your heart B. lost the heart

C. lose one heart D. lose heart

5. Wherever she goes, she brings her daughter along.

A. takes B. brings C. fetch D. get

6. He called on his father with the hope of getting some money.

A. with, get B. in, getting

C. for, getting D. in, get

7. I have two great interests in life.

A. interest B. interests

C. interesting D. interested

8. I know nothing about him except that he came two days ago.

A. except B. except that

C. except for D. expect when

9. I never thought the price of potatoes was so high.

A. expensive B. cheap C. high D. tall

10. We can get a wonderful view from the top of the hill.

A. sign B. view C. seeing D. sight-seeing

二、单词拼写:

1. Two hours has been passed, the man was still being