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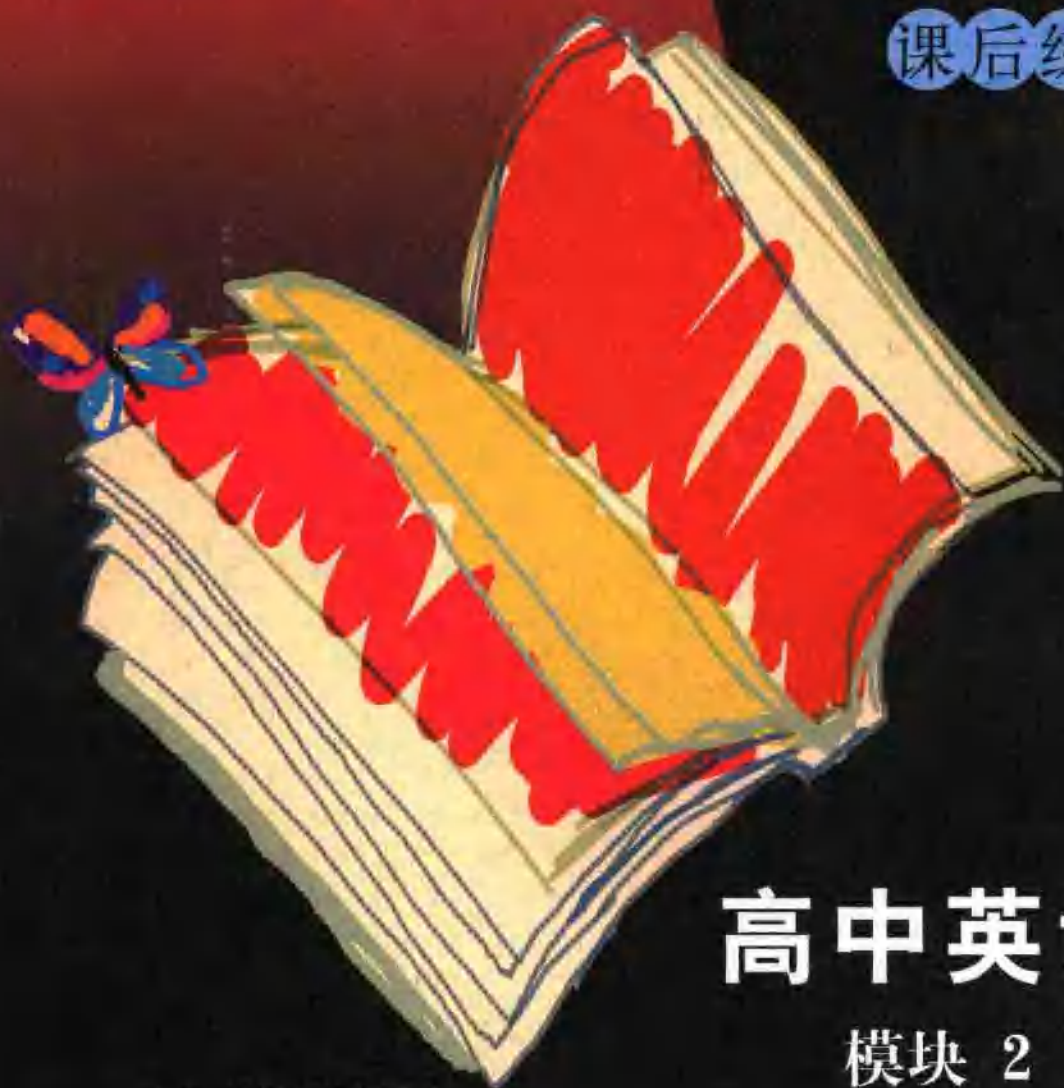
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漫游课堂奇境 探寻考试法宝

课堂 笔记

课后练



高中英语

模块 2

凤凰出版传媒集团
江苏文艺出版社
JIANGSU LITERATURE AND ART
PUBLISHING HOUSE

魔法学校系列丛书

课堂笔记

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班级
姓名

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魔法学校校长的话

你也许属于魔法学校，埋藏在你心底的勇敢、智慧和胆识，能使你在魔法学校课堂上变得出类拔萃，拥有无穷的魔力。

学习有魔法吗？有人不信。然而，

工匠有奇技，

武士有高招，

艺人有绝活，

医生有偏方，

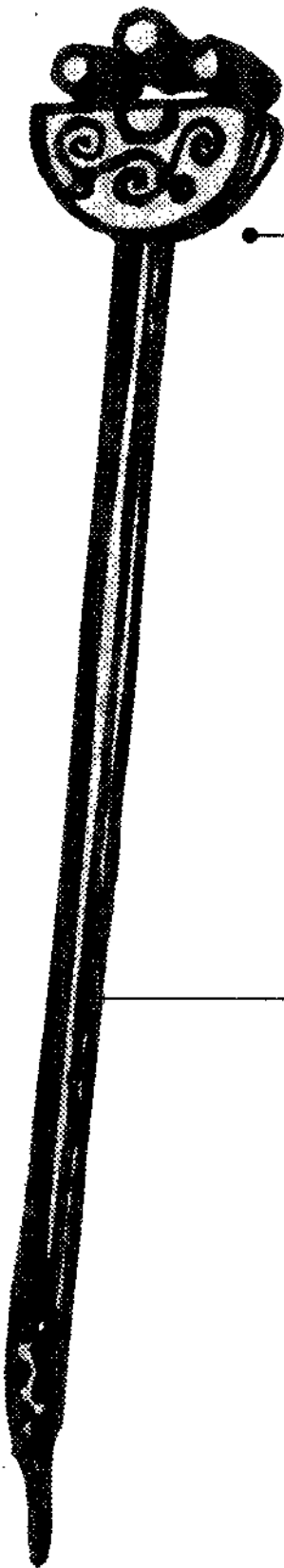
学习当然也有诀窍。

经验丰富的名师们手中就像拥有魔杖一样，多么愚钝的学生在他们的导引下也会变得聪慧起来；

久经考场的优生们怀里就像藏有宝典一样，无论多难的考试也难不住他们，分数总是那么遥遥领先。

魔法学校的宗旨就是集名师优生之所长，探寻学习奥秘，收罗高分法宝。《魔法学校系列丛书》之《课堂笔记》就是我们奉献给每一位学员的第一部宝典。

欢迎来到魔法学校，《课堂笔记》将指引你去体验精彩而富有挑战性的魔法之旅，相信你的学习魔力会不断升级！



用法指南

问：设计此书的目的是什么？

答：解决学生课堂学习的一个两难矛盾：以听为主，听而不记则忘，考试时望着空空的笔记本，一点抓手和依据都没有；以记为主，记而不思则罔，忙于记录必然挂一漏万，拣了芝麻丢了西瓜。《课堂笔记》较好地解决了这一难题：它呈现了教材的知识脉络，同时它又提供了空白，让学生补记教师授课的闪光点和自己的学习感悟。

问：此书的功能有哪些？

答：一方面，它可以在课堂上作为笔记本使用，学生不必机械地抄录板书，充分提高课堂学习的效率；另一方面，它又拥有强大的知识梳理功能，借助它，学生能迅速把握知识脉络，要点、考点一览无遗。

问：此书的结构有什么特点？

答：全书设计成三大模块。中间是书的主干部分，是课堂教学的精要；第二模块是教师的旁注，主要是提醒学生应注意的问题，提示学生知识的延展；第三模块是学生的备注，留有空白供课堂记录。

问：此书的栏目名称非常新奇，它们有什么寓意吗？

答：既然是魔法学校的宝典，当然有点神秘、魔幻色彩了。

主栏目

飞天杖——从背景知识或实际问题引入，骑上它可以九天漫游；

精华地——萃取、浓缩、提炼的都是教学内容的精华；

破釜吧——重点问题、例题剖析，要动一番脑筋才能解决的噢；

魔法石——也即试金石，看看你对这些难题能解决多少。

小栏目

沉思阁——我思故我在，没有经过思考的知识是不可靠的；

真假镜——真理与谬误往往只有一步之遥，你能辨析出来吗？

古灵苑——点滴的知识，必备的资料和解题的要诀尽收苑中；

点金帛——巧妙的方法能够点石成金，愚钝变聪慧；

百变篷——万变不离其宗，把握了要点后还要能举一反三；

3/4 站台——虚拟站台开出的魔幻列车将直接链接考点和要点；

禁林——望文生义就知道是容易犯错误的地方，别进去吧；

火龙令——急急如令，提醒注意；

好望角——翘首远望，你将会有新的发现。



目录

Book 2

- 1 Tales of the unexplained 001
- 2 Wish you were here 040
- 3 Amazing people 075



飞天杖

The employee's Final Goodbye

My husband Frank and I run our own business. Our helper, Darren, was more like a brother and friend than an worker to us. We knew he'd been having some difficult times with his girlfriend, but as he was at the same time doing well at university, we thought that he was strong enough to deal with romantic problems.

We said goodbye to Darren shortly before Christmas, 1989 as we were setting off on a two-month tour of the country. He seemed quite happy when we asked how his love life was, and we were happy when he told us that everything between them was fine. When we returned to Melbourne, Frank decided to go to the races at Flemington the following day, which was a Saturday. When he returned, he said to me, "Guess who I saw at Flemington? It was Darren." I said, "I never knew he gambled. In fact, I thought he was against it!" My husband replied, "Well, he did look a bit dishonest when I spoke to him." I said, "Are you sure it was Darren?" Even as I spoke, I realized it was a silly question. Darren was a very unusual looking youth-one could describe him as "pretty" with his soft features, beautiful hair, and bright eyes. Frank was sure that it was Darren, looking as he always did. He had greeted Darren, who had smiled, as though sorry to be caught betting, and then the crowds separated them for a moment. My husband saw Darren walk away, then turn once again to give his usual smile before disappearing once more into the

6 沉思 At the end of the story, do you think Darren was dead?

7 记忆棒 employ v. 雇佣
employer n. 雇主
employee n. 雇员

7 记忆棒 gamble v. 赌博

crowds.

Frank then realized that he hadn't reminded Darren to come in and do the bookkeeping. He asked me to ring Darren and arrange for him to do this task the following day. I rang Darren's home, and his girlfriend answered. Finally I said, "Look, I'm his employer and we need him to do the books." She said, "Yes, now I know who you are. Darren doesn't live here anymore." I said, "Well, can you give me his new address and phone number then?" Finally the girlfriend told me that Darren was dead.

I nearly fell over with the shock. I asked if he'd been killed in a car crash *in route* home from the races the day before. She was very surprised and told me that Darren had never been to the races in his life. I said, "Yes, he was at Flemington. My husband saw him there yesterday, but forgot to mention the bookwork to him, which is why I'm ringing now." The girlfriend answered, "That's not possible. You see, he died on New Year's Day in water."

We were puzzled and had nothing to say.



精华地

单词点读

1. search v. & n. 寻找, 搜索; 调查, 探求

Some policemen started to *search* carefully for the clues immediately after the murder.

The famous detective *searched* out the secret letter and thus ended the two-year long puzzle.

It is against the law to *search* the customers in supermarkets.

提示: *in route* 在……路上



search sb. 搜寻

search for sb. 寻找某人

The laid-off workers usually *search* all the evening papers *for* job opportunities every day.

The officer suggested an immediate *search for* the lost child.

They went to the south *in search of* happiness.

In ancient times people seldom encouraged the *search for* truth. Instead, they encouraged people to follow their ideas.

During the anti-drug movement, *search* was made in all directions for illegal use of drugs.

2. research *n. & v.* 研究

The professor is busy with the *research* of genetics for several decades.

If you don't make scientific *research*, you will achieve little in the end.

Independent *research* is encouraged among college students.

A market *research* is considered necessary for this product.

3. case *n.* 案子, 案例; 事实, 事情

Tom was advised to put the *case* in the hands of the police.

According to new traffic law in China, some minor traffic *cases* can be settled out of court.

After a heated discussion, I won the *case* against the taxi driver for 2,000 yuan.

The government is troubled by the increasing murder *cases*.

We hope similar *cases* of violence will never happen again on our campus.

记忆棒

researcher *n.* 研究人员
conduct a research 进行研究

记忆棒

suitcase *n.* 衣箱
bookcase *n.* 书架
in that case 假如有那样的话
in case 以防

4. progress v. & n. 前进; 进步

As is known to us all, wars can affect the *progress* of all nations.

Thanks to the poor weather, they are making slow *progress* with the construction of the new library building.

The manager keeps himself well informed of the *progress* of his business by phone.

We are glad that the rebuilding of Iraq is *in progress*.

The news reporter will keep a close watch over the *progress* of the terrible traffic case.

Since the work is *progressing* smoothly, we suggested our boss take a holiday in Indonesia.

In spite of the hot weather, the construction of the highway is *progressing* successfully.

记忆链

in progress 在进展, 在前进

5. treasure n. 财富, 人才 v. 珍惜

We are unable to find the *treasure* buried by the pirates (海盗) hundreds of years ago.

Don't you think the painting an art *treasure*?

Much to our delight, the secretary is a real *treasure* to our company.

A library is usually a *treasure* house of knowledge.

People all over the world, including China, *treasure* honesty and courtesy (礼节).

记忆链

treasurer n. 财务人员
treasury n. 财政部, 国库
treasure v. 珍藏, 铭记
treasure house 宝库

6. wild adj. 野性的; 野生的; 狂热的 n. 荒野

The young people are *wild about* popular music.

The burden of homework almost drives the students *wild*.

We are *wild with* joy at the news of our success in the competition.

People in western countries usually refuse to eat

记忆链

in the wild 在野外

记忆锦囊

similarity *n.* 相似之处

记忆锦囊

shoulder high 齐肩高的

shoulder bag 有肩带的书包
挎包

a man with broad shoulders (肩宽)身材魁梧的人

shrug one's shoulders 耸
耸肩(表示无可奈何)

shoulder out 撵(出去)

shrug one's shoulders 耸
耸肩

记忆锦囊

supporter *n.* 支持者supportive *adj.* 支持的supportable *adj.* 忍受的;
能支持下去的

food of *wild* animals on the purpose of protecting wildlife.

7. similar *adj.* 类似的

To our surprise, the twins are so *similar* in appearance.

My view is quite *similar* to yours.

After a careful study, we found the two wines are *similar* in taste.

8. shoulder *n.* 肩膀 *v.* 支撑

People with broad *shoulders* are considered to be more trustworthy.

When I was about to copy the answer from the text, the teacher patted me on the *shoulder* from the back.

To pull the boat ahead, the fisherman put the rope which was tied to the boat over his *shoulder* and headed on.

It is common practice for the Americans to shrug their *shoulders* to show their disagreement or pity. The two students went to the playground *shoulder to shoulder*.

If you have a task on your *shoulder*, you will not be able to have a sound sleep.

I have to work much harder, for I have to *shoulder* a big family.

9. support *v. & n.* 支持; 支撑; 维持; 赡养

As we all know, it is not easy to *support* a family with many mouths.

The wife had great difficulty (in) *supporting* her drunken husband upstairs.

It is unbelievable that the only wall could *support*

the stone roof of the temple for so many years.
We ought to *support* our parents when they are too old to take care of themselves.
We could not have achieved such great progress without the teachers' *support*.

10. exist v. 存在, 生存

Human beings could not *exist* without proper air, water and food.

If there were life *existing* on the Mars, we would have to worry about the aliens.

We cannot *exist* by hope alone.

Wherever you go, you will find that crimes often *exist* with poverty.

Water *exists* in nature in many forms.

Rats usually *exist* in dirty conditions.

以短语或句型

1. Police in America have stepped up their search for a fifteen-year-old boy who went missing two days ago in Dover, New Hampshire.

step up 逐步增加; 加强

It is wrong for some countries to *step up* their contest of nuclear weapons in recent years.

step 的相关用法还有:

step onto sb. 踩到某人

If you happen to *step onto somebody*, you should say sorry immediately.

step in 走进

When the hostess opened the door, she said to me, "Please *step in* and make yourself at home."

step on 快点; 加油

If you don't *step on* the gas, I might miss my flight.

Step on it if you don't want to fall behind others.

记忆佳

existence n. 存在
come into existence 存在, 出现

记忆佳

step on one's feet 踩在某人脚上
step into a room 进入一个房间
step aside 让路

记忆棒

take steps to do 采取措施
做某事

记忆棒

take / feel / find / show /
have / show interest in
对……感兴趣
lose interest in 对……失去兴趣
place(s) of interest 名胜
in the interest of 为了……的利益

点金笔

due to 在句中引导状语或
作表语。

step 用作名词的用法还有:

What is your next *step* in the plan? (步, 阶段)

It is only a *step* to the police station. (一步的距离)

Watch your *step*! The stairs are rather slippery.
(脚步)

We will have to *take steps* to prevent the air from
any further pollution.

We must *take every step* to keep down the expenses
of school management.

2. People have shown great interest in his disappearance due to sightings of puzzling lights in the sky and reports of alien visits around the time of his disappearance.

1) interest *v. & n.* 利益; 利率; 好处; 兴趣; 吸引

We took part in the discussion on pollution *in the interest of* global peace.

You will find it to your *interest* to talk about it with him.

The banks have recently raised the *interest*, which is a great surprise to us all.

The topic is of great *interest* to me.

I *had* a special *interest in* English even in my childhood.

Our *interests* change as time goes.

If this newly made film can *interest* a lot of viewers, it will certainly be a great success.

2) due to 因为; 由……引起; 由于

Due to the December 26 tsunami in southeast Asia last winter, I was unable to travel to Indonesia.

His death was *due to* his careless driving.

My success in English study is *due to* my teacher's timely help.

Our happy life today is *due to* the proper leadership

of the government.

The book from the library is *due* today, so I will have to renew it this afternoon.

3. Mr Foster, who was working that night, was surprised that his son did not tell anyone that he was staying out late.

stay out 呆在外面

Young people should not *stay out* without their parents' permission.

stay 的相关用法还有:

stay up 熬夜,深夜不睡

It is unwise for students to *stay up* while they have to go to school the next day.

stay in touch 保持联系

If we don't *stay in touch* with our friend, we will lose our friendship gradually.

stay 还可以用作系动词。如:

Although it was already deep into the night, he *stayed* open, thinking about what to do the next day.

Though she is already in her forties, she *stays* young.

If the weather *stays* fine for another ten days, our crops will be saved.

4. However, police found that Justin did in fact return home on Friday night at about 11 pm.

句中 did return home 中的 did 在此处表示强调,它用于对谓语动词的强调。再如:

I *did* hand in my homework yesterday.

He *does* like jogging every morning.

"Do come here on time tomorrow morning!" the teacher said angrily to the student who was late a third time this week.

记忆锦

due adj. 到期的

点金录

stay 用作连系动词时后接形容词。如: stay open / fresh.

stay (at) home 呆在家里

stay 可作名词,如:

during my stay in Beijing
在我呆在北京期间

点金录

do, did 和 does 在句中常起加强语气的作用。

在英语中表示强调的用法除了上述 *do* 的用法外还有强调句结构 (*It's ... that/who ...*)。如:

It is you who are sent to the country to help the poor people there.

It was in the park that he met his wife for the first time ten years ago.

表示强调的方法还有倒装句结构。如:

Here comes the bus! Let's hurry.

In rushed the student, book in hand.

Never have I seen this person before.

另外,在日常口语交际中还采用对强调的部分重读的方式表示强调。

5. Justin went straight to his room.

句中 *straight* 用作副词,表示“直接”,“径直”的意义。再如:

He used to have a stop-over in Seoul when he went to Paris. But this time he went straight there.

straight 还用作形容词,表示“笔直的”,“直接的”,如:

It is not easy to draw a straight line for ten meters.

straight 常用的词组还有:

keep a straight face 板着脸

straight away 立即

tell somebody straight out 坦率地

6. At first, the girl thought it was the light of the full moon, but then she realized that it was moving and coming closer.

realize v. 意识到

I come to realize my mistake.

Not until 12 o'clock did he realize that his brother would not come back.

记忆棒

straighten v. 变直

记忆棒

realization n. 实现

realize 还有“实现”的意义。如:

If you keep working hard, you will *realize* your dream of going abroad one day.

7. Luckily, they returned me to my home.

return vt. & vi. 返回; 归还

If you have finished the book in time, you'd better *return* the book immediately to the library.

It is good manners to *return* letters as soon as possible.

Hearing the terrible news, he *returned* to Beijing from London.

To my surprise, he *returned* to collect his belongings in a few minutes.

Everything *returned* to normal a few days after the minor earthquake.

8. Each reported sighting produces similar descriptions of the creature.

produce v. 出示; 产生; 导致; 生产, 制造

When we get onto a train, we are usually asked to *produce* our tickets.

A magician can dramatically *produce* a cup full of red wine from his empty hand.

The factory can *produce* over 20,000 cars annually.

篇章结构

(A)

Justin Foster, a boy who went 1 last Friday, went out to play baseball with two friends and 2 home before 11 pm. When he 3 his room, Justin put on his 4 CD. At that moment, a bright light 5 outside. A large 6 with multi-colored lights was coming closer! Many

记忆棒

return sth. to sp. 把……

归还到……

on / upon one's return 某
人一来

记忆棒

producer n. 制片人

product n. 产品

production n. 生产

produce n. 农产品

white-skinned, strange-looking 7 were standing inside. Justin 8 aloud but was taken away by the aliens.

Other people in Dover also say that they have seen aliens. They think the aliens want to do 9 on human beings. People with 10 with aliens often have 11 when they sleep. They even get 12 when they hear a plane fly over.

But police have a careful attitude. They cannot 13 out the possibility of the 14 of aliens. They will never accept aliens until they find enough convincing 15.

(B)

A Yeti is a wild man-like 1, which is said to be heavy 2 and hairy. Since Yeti might 3 the villagers in the mountain areas, the witnesses have reported many 4, which produce similar 5 of it. A Yeti walks like a human, but it can run with amazing 6 and strength. Some 7 were also discovered in the snow in the USA, but they are not hard evidence 8 the existence of Yeti. Some scientists have become 9 that it first existed in Asia and then made its way to other parts of the world. Anyhow, the mystery still remains to be 10.



破釜吧

◎现在完成时与现在完成进行时

一、现在完成时

现在完成时通常指过去某一动作或状态对现在造成的影响,也可以指过去某一动作或状态持续到现在(也许还会继续下去)。它由助动词“have/has + 动

答案:

1. missing
2. returned
3. entered
4. favourite
5. appeared
6. spaceship
7. creatures
8. shouted/cried
9. research
10. experiences
11. nightmares
12. frightened
13. rule
14. existence
15. evidence

答案:

1. creature
2. built
3. attack
4. sightings
5. descriptions
6. speed
7. footprints
8. supporting
9. convinced
10. solved