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Learning & Testing
Tactics

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学 考 方 略



高二英语



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前言

●课程改革研究组

孙子云：“用兵之法，**其上伐谋，其次伐交，其次伐兵，其下攻城……**”，足见谋略在用兵打仗中举足轻重的地位。求学亦然，泛舟学海、稳操胜券，更需具备运筹帷幄的意识。

因循这一基本认识，凝聚着众多名师心血的力作——《学考方略》丛书问世了！

本套书均由黄冈市初、高中教学一线的各科知名教师合力编写，依据最先进的教育理念及新的考试导向，紧扣新教材、新大纲的知识。旨在密切配合初、高中各学科教学，启迪学生思维，激发学习兴趣，巩固和拓宽知识面，提高学生综合素质，培养其创新精神和应用能力。丛书经过内部试用并修订，克服了其他教辅资料超纲、超难及不适合教学等缺点，效果上佳。

本丛书是按新教材(试验修订版)的章节顺序进行编写的。每章节有如下栏目：

【知能梳理】

本部分是按大纲和考纲的要求列出重点内容和能力要求。在每章(或每单元)的开头部分，从最高点审视，从最深处剖析，以多角度透视，从而把握全局。

【考点析测】

主要讲解本章的考点在历届高考中出现的情况以及对今后高考做出预测，总结规律，旨在引导。

【重点难点】 列出分节重点、难点。让你做到未雨绸缪,把握重点,攻克难点。

【学法指导】 列出易混淆、错误之处,讲解学习方法,总结学习规律。让你茅塞顿开,曲径通幽。

【典题导析】 选取高考题,集针对性和权威性于一炉。对题目条分缕析,言简意赅,使难题通俗易懂,领悟后方觉意韵无限。采用“分析—解答—说明”的方式,重在分析,意在指导。

本栏附设“同类变式”(理科)。选取与典型例题相类似的各种变化形式题目,做到举一反三,触类旁通。

【巩固强化】 重在强根固本,落实双基,选取与本节内容相关的高考题,以选择题为主。

【迁移拓展】 源于教材,高于教材,旨在拓宽知识面,给学生营造知识水准上升的空间,是巩固强化的渐进阶段,主要以填空题、简答题、实验题为主。

【应用创新】 重在联系实际,活学活用,体现素质教育的特点,培养学生运用知识解决实际问题的能力和技巧,主要以综合性强的新情景题、材料题和较复杂的计算题为主。

【热点演练】

把握高考考向。该部分是在把握全章(单元)的知识点、能力点、重难点、命题热点的基础上,精选全国各地高考试题及训练题汇编的一套较完整的精要检测题,以对本章(单元)进行检测、验收,让你积累“真刀真枪”的实战经验,感受经典考题的精妙和韵味。

【能力反馈】

该部分附在每章(或单元)最后,是本章(或单元)的所有训练题的答案及点拨,以帮你查漏补缺,纠正错误,启迪思维。

总而言之,本丛书的特色是:

一、同步性强。与新教材配套,按年级分科编写,理科同步到节,文科同步到课。紧扣教材同步实施,使学生的能力得到有序的提高。

二、启迪性好。它重在构思“谋略”,传授“点金术”,让学生能做到

融会贯通,思维得到启迪。

三、信息量大。采百花之蜜,集众家之长,内容丰富,题型齐全,讲解透彻,训练精当。

四、实用面广。梯级设计,层次分明,适用不同层面的学生,体现循序渐进、分级教学的原则。

五、减负增效。题目精挑拣细,背景好,立意新。能最大限度激发学生学习兴趣,减轻学生课业负担,达到事半功倍的目的。

丛书体例基本一致,个别学科略有差别,但并未违背编写宗旨。

本丛书共9册:语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、生物、政治、历史和地理。

本册为高二英语分册,参加本册编写的有:汪世艳、刘西凤、张国荣、查国盛、朱秋蓉、王胜、柯知明、王三军、沈立新、程煜生、杜典意、吴远伦、黄孟良、张又元、汪志中、汪玉龙、杜谦、王兵、李仕彬、舒良军、刘青山、朱上元、付义祥、王友荣、江黎、黄冶斌、陈明、郭学惠、张双春、余石、石润、吴任帮、刘世明。

“一旦拥有,别无他求”,我们期望着《学考方略》是你求学途中的良师益友,是你蟾宫折桂的制胜法宝,是你学海飞渡的一叶轻舟,是你冥思苦想的一缕春风。打造精品名牌是我们创作的初衷,精益求精是我们选题的准则。但学海无涯,实现尽善尽美,殊非易事。所以,这套书在受到你的青睐的同时,我们衷心期望你能多提宝贵意见,指正我们的缺点和不足。

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Unit 1 Disneyland



知能梳理

1. 词汇及短语

yard, horse-drawn, streetcar, sign, film-maker, heat, strict, button, imagine, mouse, operate, ahead, men's room, lose heart, take along, day after day, in this way, bring on, in the hope of, view, unsuccessful, garage, score, be pleased with

2. 重点句型

- (1) Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to...?
- (2) Go straight ahead till you see...
- (3) People can see as far as the coast.
- (4) We don't think there is anything of interest in your picture.
- (5) Many of the streets in Disneyland look like streets in the U. S. A in 1890.

3. 语法: 复习宾语从句的用法。



考点析测

1. 注意对交际功能的考查。高中英语新大纲规定了高考要求掌握的日常交际功能项目共 41 个。这些功能散见于初高中教材各个单元的对话中。每篇对话围绕一个话题,用有关的词汇和句型表达。只要在学习中熟悉并尽量在实际生活中运用这些句型,做这类题目时就会游刃有余了。本单元是有关问路及其应答的话题。

2. 注意对 way 一词所构成短语的考查。way 一词构成的短语较多,如 in this

way 用这种方法, in a way 在某种程度上, in the way 妨碍某人, by the way 顺便提一下, on the way... 途中等等, 大家在学习时应注意区别。例如 1996 年上海高考的一道试题:

In many _____ this is understandable in Britain.

- A. reasons B. ways C. subject D. ideas

答案 B

3. 本单元语法重点是复习宾语从句的用法。宾语从句历年都是常考的热点之一, 它一般从引导词的选用、宾语从句的语序、it 作形式宾语、宾语从句的时态等方面进行考查。例如:

①(1998 年全国高考题) Dr. Black comes from either Oxford or Cambridge. I can't remember _____.

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

答案 C

②(1996 年全国高考题) Can you tell me _____ the railway station?

- A. how/can get to B. how can/get to
C. where/can get to D. where can/get to

答案 A

⑧

重点难点

1. lose heart

短语的意思是“泄气”、“灰心”。相当于“be discouraged”。在 heart 之前不能加限定词修饰而且 heart 也不能用复数形式。例如:

① He didn't pass the examination again, and this time he lost heart.

② Don't lose heart. You'll be successful sooner or later.

2. day after day

短语是由“名词+after+名词”构成, 常常用来表示“连续”, “一个接一个地”, 在名词前不能加冠词也不能加其他限定词, 用来说明某动作不断重复, 在句中作状语。例如

① They wait hour after hour but nothing happened.

② He made mistake after mistake.

3. heat 和 hot

(1) 本单元 heat 用作动词,意思是“使热”,“变热”。例如:

Would you go into the kitchen and heat up some coffee?

(2) heat 也可用做名词,意思是“热度”,“温度”。例如:

It is very difficult to work in this heat.

(3) hot 用做形容词,意思是“热”,“激情的”,“强烈的”。例如:

① She is suffering from the hot weather.

② She told me not to get hot about such a thing.

③ You'd better control that hot temper of yours.

4. interest, interesting 和 interested

(1) interest 可用做名词,表示“兴趣”,如:

get/find/have/take interest in sth. 对……感兴趣

lose interest in sth. 对……失去兴趣

show interest in sth. 对……显示出兴趣

(2) interest 也可用做动词,表示“使……感兴趣”,如:

The story interested the children greatly.

(3) interested 是动词 interest 的过去分词,如:

be/become/get/seem interested in sth. 对……感兴趣

(4) interesting 是动词 interest 的现在分词,表示“有趣味的,引起兴趣的”意思。如:

This is an interesting story—book for children.

5. as far as 远到,到……为止,据……,就……

① He walked as far as the post office.

② We didn't go so far as they did.

③ So far as/know, he will stay here for about a week.

6. used to 和 would do

二者都可以用来表示过去习惯性动作。used to 用于客观表示过去的一种常规化了的状态。而 would 只表示过去一直反复发生的动作,且感情色彩较浓。如:

① I'm surprised to see you smoking, you didn't used to.

②John would sit for hours without saying a word.

另外, used to 也可用于表示“……过去的状态”,而 would 则无表示“状态”的用法。如:

- { He used to be a quiet boy. (正)
He would be a quiet boy. (误)

7. take along 带领,携带。如:

- ①He took his sister along(with him).
②Why don't you take your girlfriend along to the concert?

8. encourage 和 courage.

(1)encourage 是动词,意为“鼓励”,其名词形式为 encouragement。如:

- ①Her parents encouraged her in her studies.
②This year's sales figures are very encouraging.
③The teacher's words were a great encouragement.

(2)courage 是名词,意为“胆量”、“勇气”。如:

He showed great courage in battle.

9. imagine. 想像,设想。常用结构为 imagine sth., imagine(sb's) doing sth. 和 imagine 跟从句。如:

- ①I can imagine the scene clearly.
②Can you imagine Tom's cooking the dinner?
③Imagine that you are in London.

10. in the hope of... 抱有……的希望

- ①They took along their guns in the hope of hunting some wild animals.
②He called on Jenney in the hope of getting help from her.

11. operate *vt.* & *vi.* 动手术;操作;经营;管理

- ①The doctor is operating on the boy's leg.
②He operates the lift in our company.
③Mr. Smith operates three factories and he is very rich.



【例1】(MET' 1987) I don't think the question of _____ they are old or young

is important.

- A. which B. whether C. how D. why

分析 if 不可以引导主语从句而 whether 可以, 而且介词后也只用 whether 不用 if, 因而应选 B 项。

【例 2】—Do you think we'll have a warm day tomorrow?

- _____.
A. I don't hope so B. I don't hope
C. I hope not so D. I hope not

分析 不少学生根据定势 I don't think so 推出 I don't hope so 而误选 A, 但 hope 是非否定转移类动词, 不可说 I don't hope we'll have a warm day tomorrow. 故该题应选 D 项。

【例 3】_____ the people attended the meeting yesterday.

- A. Many B. 3 cores C. 3 score D. 3 score of

分析 many 修饰名词时, 后不加定冠词。但后可加“a”构成 many a 词组, 表示“许多”。score 表示“20”前面可有 a 或数词, 但 score 总为单数形式。3 score 与 3 score of 的区别则是: 前一个修饰有限定词的名词, 后一个修饰有限定词的名词。因而应选 D 项。



Unit 1 Disneyland

单项选择

1. He reads English every morning. _____ he has improved his English a lot.
A. By this way B. On the way C. In this way D. Through his way
2. _____ policemen were sent to the spot to keep order.
A. two scores B. score of C. Two scores of D. Two score of
3. I can receive his Christmas Card year _____ year.
A. by B. to C. after D. from
4. Even though you'll fail again, never _____.
A. lose your heart B. lose heart C. lose the heart D. lose one heart
5. He came to China in _____.

- A. the 1960 B. 1960s C. the 60s D. the 1960s
6. Wait for me at the entrance _____ the park.
A. to B. at C. by D. of
7. This is the answer to the question _____ the passage, not the answer to the one below it.
A. on B. ahead of C. above D. in front of
8. Can you imagine _____?
A. that Tom cook the dinner B. Tom's cooking the dinner
C. Tom to cook the dinner D. to cook the dinner
9. Is your mother busy _____ the meal?
A. to prepare B. to prepare for C. preparing for D. preparing
10. Standing on the top of mountain, you'll get a wonderful _____.
A. visit B. sign C. view D. nature
11. She call on John _____ help from him.
A. in hope of getting B. in hopes of getting
C. in hope to get D. in hopes to getting
12. Tom asked _____.
A. that your name is B. what was your name
C. what is your name D. what your name was
13. I noticed that people in China _____ always friendly and polite _____ foreigners.
A. is; with B. are; to C. were; to D. was; with
14. Mr. White _____ come to see me.
A. used to B. didn't used to
C. was used to D. wasn't used to
15. _____. How can I get to the River Park?
A. I'm sorry B. Excuse me
C. I beg your pardon D. Hello



I 完形填空

Jules Verne's most famous book is "Twenty Thousand League under the Sea." A "league" is an old word 16 about three miles. In those days *submarines* (潜水艇) had not been 17 but he describes an underwater ship very like a modern 18. The captain of the submarine in this book 19 Captain Nemo (which means "no man") and he and his men have 20 strange adventures and find many strange things 21 the bottom of the ocean. This book has been made into a film, 22 you have seen it.

In all his books Jules Verne used his scientific knowledge as well as his imagination in describing future inventions. 23 he was wrong, of course, but 24 the *accuracy* (准确) of his descriptions is very clever.

He was a very good 25. His characters often 26 surprising and sometimes impossible things but they always seemed 27 real people. Sometimes they are very likeable and amusing 28. Two of these were Mr. Fogg, the hero of "Around the World 29 Eighty Days", and his servant. In this book Mr. Fogg made a bet that he would travel 30 around the world in eighty days. This may seem easy to you. Nowadays we go around the world in 31 than eighty hours but in those days there were no planes or even cars. Mr Fogg and his servant travelled in many different 32 even on an elephant at one time! If you want to know whether Mr. Fogg won his bet or not, you 33 read the book. It has been written in 34 English which you can easily read. The book, 35, has been made into a film.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 16. A. meaning | B. including | C. referring | D. speaking |
| 17. A. made | B. discovered | C. produced | D. invented |
| 18. A. ship | B. boat | C. plane | D. submarine |
| 19. A. is made | B. is called | C. is cried | D. is shouted |
| 20. A. much | B. any | C. many | D. little |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 21. A. in | B. near | C. at | D. under |
| 22. A. Perhaps | B. So | C. Then | D. Since |
| 23. A. Some time | B. Sometime | C. Some times | D. Sometimes |
| 24. A. still | B. always | C. never | D. often |
| 25. A. story—teller | B. tailor | C. captain | D. pilot |
| 26. A. wanted | B. made | C. did | D. had |
| 27. A. are | B. to be | C. that | D. as if |
| 28. A. characters | B. women | C. men | D. children |
| 29. A. in | B. for | C. on | D. during |
| 30. A. in the way | B. all the way | C. by the way | D. on the way |
| 31. A. much | B. little | C. many | D. less |
| 32. A. roads | B. paths | C. ways | D. countries |
| 33. A. should | B. would | C. could | D. might |
| 34. A. simple | B. good | C. correct | D. difficult |
| 35. A. too | B. either | C. however | D. then |

II 阅读理解

A

Modern zoos are different from those built fifty years ago. At that zoos were places where people could go to see animals from many parts of the world. The animals lived in cages with iron bars(栅). Although the zoo keepers took good care of them, many of the animals did not feel comfortable, and they often fell ill.

In modern zoos, people can see animals in more natural conditions. The animals are given more freedom in larger places so that they can live more as they would in nature. Even the appearance of zoos has changed. Trees and grass grow in cages, and water flows through the places the animals live in. There are few bars; instead, there is often a deep ditch(沟), filled with water, which surrounds a space where several sorts of animals live together as they would naturally. In an American zoo, the visitor can walk through a huge special cage that is filled with trees, some small animals and many birds and large enough for the birds to live naturally. In a zoo in New York, with the use of special night light, people can observe certain animals that are

active only at night, when most zoos are closed. Some zoos have special places for visitors to watch animals that live in the desert or under water.

Modern zoos not only show animals to visitors, but also keep and save rare animals. For this reason, fifty years from now, the grandchildren of today's visitors will still be able to enjoy watching these animals.

36. It seems that _____ is something most important for animals.
- eating good food
 - living in cages
 - living with other animals
 - living in natural conditions
37. In modern zoos _____.
- different kinds of animals are kept separately
 - animals are no longer taken good care of
 - animals have more freedom
 - visitors can walk wherever they like
38. In a modern zoo _____ feel comfortable.
- the animals, not the visitors
 - the visitors, not the animals
 - neither visitors nor animals
 - both visitors and animals
39. In some zoos people can _____.
- walk through huge special cages to watch all sorts of animals
 - see animals which live in special conditions
 - during the day observe animals that are active at night
 - watch all the rare(稀少) animals that may not be seen in the future
40. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
- zoos are now places where animals can live naturally
 - zoos are places where people can see animals from all over the world
 - there should be old and modern zoos alike
 - rare animals may soon die out

B

Computer Helps Fire—fighters

In Kansas City, Missouri, a computer helps fire—fighters. The computer contains information about every one of the 350000 street addresses in the city. When fire—fighters answer a call, the computer will give them important information about the burning building: its position, size, type and so on. In fact, the computer system has almost unlimited ways of helping fire—fighters with the problems facing them. For instance, it can give medical information about invalids(病残者)living in a burning building. With this information, the fire—fighters can take special care to find these sick persons and remove them quickly and safely.

The Kansas City computer system also keeps a medical record of each of the city's 900 fire—fighters. This kind of information is especially useful when a fire—man is injured. With this medical information, doctors at the hospital can treat the injured fire—fighters more quickly and easily.

The fire—fighters themselves greatly appreciate the computer help. They know about possible dangers ahead of them and can prepare for them. Many times the computer information helps to save lives and property(财产). Sometimes the lives are those of firefighters themselves!

41. Missouri is most likely the name of _____.
 - A. a well—known river in the USA
 - B. a city famous for its fire—fighting computer system
 - C. one of the fifty states of America
 - D. the head of the fire control information centres
42. The computer can give _____.
 - A. all useful and useless information about the city
 - B. valuable information about every resident in that city
 - C. useful information about every street
 - D. lively description(描述)about each building on fire
43. The computer centre can _____.
 - A. give the firemen important help in almost every way

- B. have limited ways of helping fire-fighters
 C. hardly give any useful information for the fire brigade(消防员)
 D. put out every fire automatically(自动地)
44. "Invalid" means a person who _____.
 A. is badly burned or injured
 B. gets seriously ill
 C. has become weak through illness or injury
 D. is helped out by fire-fighters
45. If injured, the fireman will _____.
 A. be treated immediately with the computer's help
 B. hardly get proper treatment with the help of the information which is given by the centre
 C. appreciate the computer help very much
 D. ask doctors and nurses for help

III 短文改错

- | | | |
|--|------|-----------|
| August 13, Sunday | Wind | 46. _____ |
| On yesterday morning, I went to the book store to buy | | 47. _____ |
| some books. When I got there, I saw a foreign lady | | 48. _____ |
| talk to a salesgirl. But the salesgirl didn't understand | | 49. _____ |
| what a foreigner was saying. I went up to them and | | 50. _____ |
| recognized that she is Miss Green, an American | | 51. _____ |
| who had paid a visit our school. She told me | | 52. _____ |
| what she wanted to buy a Chinese dictionary. So | | 53. _____ |
| I said the salesgirl what the foreign lady wanted. Miss | | 54. _____ |
| Green was very much glad when she got the dictionary. | | 55. _____ |