

中学1+1
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宋伯涛 总主编

北京朗曼教学与研究中心教研成果

宋伯涛 总主编

本丛书英语听力部分由高考英语听力配音者

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中学英语



高二英语同步讲解与测试(下)

宋伯涛 金方和 主编

天津人民出版社

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(下 册)

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宋伯涛 金方和 主编

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再版前言

国家基础教育课程改革启动至今已有三年,义务教育《课程标准》的实施范围正在逐步扩大,新的教育理念被越来越多的教育工作者和社会人士所接受,我国基础教育事业正经历着一次深刻的变革。这个变革的核心,对于教师来说,就是改变角色定位;对于学生来说,就是变革学习方式。本着这样的精神,同时为了适应课程改革深入发展的需要,今年再版时,我们在广泛征求专家、教师、学生和家長意见的基础上,对本书作了较大程度的修改。

本书每单元设置如下几个栏目:

【背景知识】教材中的课文体裁广泛,背景复杂,处于不同文化背景下的学生们在理解课文时有一定难度,故特设背景知识检索栏目,意在提供必要的背景知识,帮助学生更好地掌握文章思想和精髓。

【重点难点】按照源于教材又高于教材的原则编写,力求对各单元的各知识点逐个进行讲解,分析和指导,根据知识点的重要程度和疑难程度在讲解上有所侧重,详略分明,并经常提出值得注意的情况,以帮助学生在使用英语时避免错误。本书根据相同知识点在不同语言环境中出现的不同地方,在讲解的侧重和处理的方式上不尽相同,这有利于读者全面了解和掌握。本书提供了较为丰富的例句,注重多种表达和联想思维,旨在帮助学生丰富语言知识和提高表述能力。

【典题欣赏】本栏目提供一定数量的典型例题及高考真题,通过经典分析指导学生学会对题的理解和分析,弄通弄懂为什么对,为什么错,怎样才对,从而提高解题能力。

【语法指南】对本单元所涉及的重要语法项目进行归纳、提炼,层次分明、详略得当地阐述,这样有利于学生对所学知识进行系统整理和复习。

【同步测试】所编试题以中档及中高档题为主,具有一定的思惟性、理解性和分析性,综合性强,尽量多地反映单元所学内容,知识覆盖面广、信息量大。

【相关资料】词汇量是学好英语的关键。本栏目精选了既

与单元内容相关,又与时代发展同步的词汇,即有利于增加词汇量,又有利于记忆。

【课外阅读】广泛地阅读各类英语读物可以帮助学生扩大词汇量,加深对英语语言的认识,了解英语国家的文化,在很大程度上影响听说读写的水平。本栏目的设置意在为学生提供一个课文及习题之外的阅读天地。此栏目体裁广泛,题材丰富,贴近现实生活,充满时代气息,并富有趣味性。

【答案与提示】提供参考答案并给予必要的提示和点拨,以指导学生对较难问题的理解和分析,帮助学生解决问题。

本书旨在帮助全国广大中学师生把握新教材体系,深刻理解和掌握新教材内容,培养并提高实践及运用能力。本书讲解细致,分析透彻,层次分明,条理清晰,内容丰富,对掌握教材重点、难点、疑点以及各知识点,对培养并提高理解、分析、判断、领悟、思考以及解决问题的能力具有极强的实用性和指导性。

作者在编写过程中,力求讲解教材全部内容,信息量大,知识覆盖面广,做到精讲精析,讲解透彻且具有深度,辨析清晰细致,讲解分析方法新颖独到,与众不同,别具一格,不落窠臼。

学习《课程标准》,更新教育观念,有一个不断深入的过程;课程改革的实施,也需要不断地探索和积累。本书此次修订正是学习《课程标准》,改革教学内容和方法的一个具体的落实。希望我们的努力能给老师和同学们的教学活动带来切实而有效的帮助。虽然我们兢兢业业,勉力为之,但因水平有限,难免有错漏之处,诚望批评指正,以利再版时修改和完善。

凡需要本书以及本系列其他图书的读者可与本中心联系。
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宋伯涛

2004 年 12 月于北师大

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Unit 11 Scientific achievement

第十一单元 科学成就



Part 1 Background Knowledge 背景知识

中关村

十五年前中关村是一条街的概念,只是在图上标注的一到两厘米的一个范围。但现在的中关村,已经不再是一条街的概念,而是形成了一个真正的区域概念。在产业发展方面,目前中关村已经形成了以电子信息产业为龙头,包括光及电一体化、生物工程与新医药、新材料、环保产业在内的五大支柱产业机构。从一九九八年到二〇〇〇年底,园区内高新技术企业已由五百多家发展到八千多家,从业人员由不足一万人发展到二十九万人。如今中关村科技园区的占地面积,为北京市城区面积的百分之三十左右,而目前中国计算机销量的百分之四十,都是从中关村的中心销售到全国各地的。在过去的十年时间里,中关村科技园区经济发展始终保持在百分之三十以上的增长速度。

Zhongguancun

Fifteen years ago Zhongguancun was an idea about the size of one street. It then comprised a mere 1-by-2-centimeter grid on the map. Nowadays, Zhongguancun is a genuine community. Zhongguancun production and development have spawned five major sectors: photoelectric, bioengineering & advanced medicine, new synthetics and environmental protection, each driven by information technology. From 1998 to the end of 2000, hi-tech companies grew in number from approximately 500 to more than 8000. Concurrently, the number of employees has increased from fewer than 10,000 to 290,000. In area, Zhongguancun encompasses about a third of Beijing City. It sells 40% of China's indigenously manufactured computers. In each of the past 10 years, Zhongguancun's economic growth has consistently exceeded 30%.



Part 2 Key Language Points 重点难点

1. Whatever great achievements the future may have in store for China, it is likely that many of them will be born in northwestern Beijing.
无论中国将来会有什么样的伟大成就,其中许多很有可能就诞生在北京的西北部。

▲ whatever 此处意为“无论什么”,引导让步状语从句,相当于 no matter what,类似的还有 whenever, wherever, whichever 等。如:

- ① Whatever sort of weather it is, we shall start at nine o'clock.

无论天气怎样,我们都将于九点钟开始。

- ② Wherever you are, you can't be happy without a friend.

无论你在哪里,没有朋友就不会快乐。

- ③ Whoever comes, he is welcome.

不管谁来都受欢迎。

- ④ Whichever you choose, you will be pleased.

不管你选择哪一个你都会满意。

- ⑤ However difficult the task may be, I will finish it on time.

不管这项任务有多困难,我都会按时完成。

【注】上述例句都可改成“no matter + 疑问词 + 从句”的结构。如:

- ⑥ No matter what sort of weather it is, we shall start at nine o'clock.

- ⑦ No matter where you are, you can't be happy without a friend.

- ⑧ No matter who comes, he is welcome.

- ⑨ No matter which you choose, you will be pleased.

- ⑩ No matter how difficult the task may be, I will finish it on time.

【注】whatever 还可引导名词性从句,这一点从句子的结构中可以看出,请同学们不要将名词性从句和状语从句相混淆。如:

- ⑪ Whatever I have is at your service. (主语从句)

我所有的一切都由你使用。

- ⑫ I'll just say whatever comes into my head. (宾语从句)

我想到什么就说什么。

- ⑬ One should stick to whatever one has begun. (宾语从句)

开始了的事就要坚持下去。

- ⑭ Talk to me about whatever is troubling you. (宾语从句)

跟我谈谈任何使你烦恼的事。

▲ in store 意为“准备着”“贮藏着”“供将来用的”。如:

- ⑮ That's a treat in store.

那件乐事你等着瞧吧。

- ⑯ The runner kept some energy in store for spurting at the end.

那名赛跑的人为最后冲刺贮存体力。

▲ in store 亦可作“将要发生”“就要出现”解释。如：

- ⑰ There was another accident in store for him.

那天还有另外一场灾难在等着他。

- ⑱ Who knows what the future has in store for us?

谁知道我们将面临什么？

- ⑲ He's got a few surprises in store if he thinks he can order us around.

如果他认为他可以把我们差来遣去，将会有一些令他吃惊的事等着他。

▲ likely 是形容词，意为“可能的”“看来要发生的”，通常作表语，后接不定式或 that 从句，如本课。再如：

- ① Are we likely to arrive in time?

我们有可能及时到达吗？

- ② Are you likely to be in London this year?

你今年可能到伦敦来吗？

- ③ We are not likely to veto our own proposal, are we?

我们不大可能会否决我们自己的提案，是吧？

- ④ She does not seem likely to get it from you.

她似乎不大可能从你这儿得到它。

【注】likely 后接 that 从句时，通常用 it 作形式主语或形式宾语。如：

- ⑤ It's highly likely that he will succeed.

很可能他会成功。

- ⑥ Is it likely that he will do very well?

他有可能干得很好吗？

- ⑦ It did not seem likely that he would continue long in that position.

他似乎不大可能长期留在那个职位。

- ⑧ I don't think it likely that she'd go out for a walk.

我认为她不大可能会出去散步。

▲ likely 后面也可以跟其他结构。如：

- ⑨ Rain is likely in all parts of the region today.

今天该地区各处都可能下雨。

- ⑩ That story of yours doesn't sound very likely.

你讲的那个情况听起来不太可能。



⑩ That, I think, is hardly likely.

这个我想几乎不大可能。

▲ likely 有时还可作定语,作“可能的”“可信的”“合适的”解释。如:

⑪ This is a likely place for him to stay.

这是他可能待的地方。

⑫ Your story is a likely one.

你讲的情况很可信。

【注】另外有两个形容词也表示“可能的”,即 probable 和 possible。

如:

⑬ Is there a possible chance of success?

有可能成功的机会吗?

⑭ He is the only possible man for the position.

他是唯一可能担任这个职务的人。

⑮ The weather forecast is for probable showers.

天气预报说可能有阵雨。

⑯ I think it is ninety percent probable.

我想这有百分之九十的可能性。

【注】这两个词表示的可能性有差别,probable 表示较大的可能性,而 possible 表示“有可能的”,但不强调可能性大小。如:

⑰ It's possible, but hardly probable.

这是可能的,但可能性不是很大。

2. It is home to the Chinese Academy of Sciences and more than ten famous universities.

这是中国科学院和十多所著名大学的所在地。

▲ home 原意是“家”,此处作“所在地”“发源地”“大本营”解释,是名词,在句中可以不带冠词。如:

① East, west, home is best.

东跑,西跑,家里最好。

② Mr Thompson left home at the age of fifteen.

汤普森先生十五岁时离家。

③ He left India for home.

他离开印度回国了。

④ When I retire I shall make my home in the country.

等我退休了,我要在乡下安家。

⑤ He was born in England but he now looks on Paris as his home.

他出生于英格兰,但他现在把巴黎看作自己的家。



【注】当 home 前有形容词修饰时,可在形容词前加不定冠词。如:

⑥ She has a pleasant home.

她有一个愉快的家。

⑦ She had a strong desire for a comfortable home.

她非常想有一个舒适的家。

【注】home 可作副词用,意为“到家”“往家里”等。如:

⑧ Is he home yet? I saw him on his way home.

他到家了吗? 我看见他在回家的路上。

⑨ We ought to turn back and get home.

我们应该掉转头回家。

⑩ He arranged to go home on Thursday.

他安排星期四回家。

3. The centre itself got started in the early 1980s.

这个中心本身是在二十世纪八十年代初期开始运转的。

▲ get started 意为“开始”,此处 get 是指进入或变为某种状态,多作连系动词,后接过去分词作表语。请阅读下列例句,体会 get 的这种用法及含义。

① Don't get excited about it.

别为这事激动。

② You didn't get hurt in any way?

你没伤着哪儿吧?

③ What's more, they often got stuck in the mud.

而且他们常常陷到泥里。

④ He got more and more absorbed in the work.

他的心思越来越集中在这项工作上。

⑤ I'm getting all mixed up.

我完全给弄糊涂了。

▲ get 后也可以跟形容词作表语,表示“进入某种状态”。如:

⑥ You go and get ready. I'll be with you in a minute.

你去准备好,我一会儿就来。

⑦ Let's go right now before it gets too late.

咱们别等太晚,现在就走!

【注】请注意“get + 过去分词”与“get + 宾语 + 过去分词”的区别,前者表示主语进入某种状态;而后者表示宾语与宾补之间呈被动关系,相当于 have sth. done 的句型。试比较:

⑧ They got caught in the storm.



他们赶上暴雨了。

- ⑨ They tried to get us interested in the idea.

他们设法让我们对这想法感兴趣。

- ⑩ Five soldiers got wounded in the battle.

在这次战斗中,有五位战士受了伤。

- ⑪ Tom got his wrist broken when playing volleyball.

汤姆打排球时手腕骨折了。

【注】get 后可以跟现在分词,表示“开始……起来”。如:

- ⑫ It's half past eight; let's get going.

已经八点半了,咱们开始干吧。

- ⑬ We got talking, and didn't notice the time.

我们谈了起来,时间过去也没注意。

- ⑭ They went in and got chatting together.

他们走进去,开始攀谈起来。

▲ in the late 1990s 意为“在二十世纪九十年代后期”。表示年代,应在数词后面加 s 或 's,前面加定冠词 the;表示“在该年代的初期或后期”,分别在数词前加形容词 early 或 late。如:

in the early 1990s 在二十世纪九十年代初期

in the late 1980s 在二十世纪八十年代后期

4. come true 及其他

▲ 此处 come true 意为“实现”“成为现实(事实)”。如:

- ① Your dream will come true some day.

你的理想总有一天会实现的。

- ② What he had hoped at last came true.

他希望的事最后成为现实了。

【注】此处 come 是连系动词,后面跟形容词或过去分词,表示一种变化。如:

- ③ The handle has come loose. 把手松了。

- ④ It comes easy after a time.

过一段时间就会变得容易起来。

- ⑤ The buttons on your coat came unfastened.

你大衣上的扣子开了。

- ⑥ The belt came unbuckled. 腰带开了。

- ⑦ Things will come right in the end.

情况最后一定会变好的。

- ⑧ That package you are carrying is about to come unwrapped.