

攻克疑难，采用全新理念——奥林匹克
克思维方式，上名牌大学不再难了

2合1

同步拓展·奥林匹克

主编 黄长泰

高二英语

第二次修订版



龍門書局

同步拓展 奥林匹克



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丛书主编 常力源
英语主编 黄长泰
本册主编 黄长泰

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人类社会已迈入了崭新的世纪，同时也迎来了知识经济时代。知识经济呼唤高素质人才，高素质人才应具备系统扎实的科学文化基础，健康健全的身体、心理素质，同时，更应具有较强的思维能力、实践能力和创新精神。

学校教育的目的是育人。一切为了学生发展的理念，已日趋成为现代教育的灵魂。如何发掘学生潜能，并引导其健康发展成鲜明的个性特长？如何推选以创新精神的培养为核心的全面素质教育？如何在基础教育阶段为未来高素质人才的成长铺垫好坚实的根基？每一位有责任感的教育工作者都在认真地思考和探索着。编写这套丛书的学校，就是这一伟大变革中的积极实践者。

湖南师大附中这所有着近百年办学历史的三湘名校，不失时机地把握改革开放的历史机遇，坚持以“三个面向”为指针，以改革为动力，以育人为根本的办学方针，确立了“以人为本、承认差异、发展个性、着眼未来”的学校课程改革理念，努力构建高中课程新体系，推动素质教育的深入实施。“学生主体、教师主导、思维主线”的教学思想，“全员发展、全面发展、特长发展、和谐发展”的育人目标得以较好的实现，学生整体素质和个性特长得到较好发展；高中毕业会考和高考成绩多年来一直名列湖南省前茅；1985年以来向北京大学、清华大学等全国名牌重点大学免试保送优秀毕业生850多名，还有38名学生考入中国科学技术大学等大学少年班。在国际中学生学科奥林匹克竞赛中，获数、理、化、生等学科金牌12枚，银牌6枚，为国家争得了极大荣誉，学校亦被誉为“金牌摇篮”！学校推行全面素质教育的育人经验被《人民教育》长篇报道。

全面推行素质教育，培养学生创新精神的主渠道是学科课堂教学。为了更好地与同行们交流学科育人的心得，同时也为了给莘

莘学子们提供一套既能与现行教学大纲和教材同步配套，又能与启迪思维、开发智力、拓宽视野的奥林匹克竞赛思想方法合拍的综合性训练读本，在龙门书局的大力支持下，我们组织了湖南师大附中有着丰富教学经验的教师和国际奥林匹克竞赛的金牌教练们编写了这套不同学段、多学科组合的《同步拓展·奥林匹克（2合1）》丛书，力求能通过同步辅导与竞赛培训的有机结合，使学生在明确重点、突破难点的基础上，加深对基础知识、基本技能的理解和运用，积累解题技巧，掌握学科思想方法，学会举一反三和融会贯通，能将知识内联、外延、迁移、重组，在新情景下解决新问题，切实提高学生的学科学习能力和创新意识。

本丛书不但面向重点学校的尖子生，是竞赛的入门普及读物，更是面向普通学校的广大学生同步导学、系统复习和应考提高的有效工具书。“同步”与“竞赛”相结合，是本书的特色，对我们来说，也是一次新的尝试。由于受编著者水平所限和编著时间仓促，书中难免出现不足和差错，恳请不吝指正。

常力源

2002年3月

攻克疑难,采用全新理念

——第二次修订版前言

2000 年本丛书问市,好评如潮。

2001 年本丛书的修订版推出后,市场销量大增。

2002 年本丛书的第二次修订版与读者见面了。它内容更新,形式更活。它将成为您忠诚的朋友,伴随在您的身边。

由于本丛书借用学科奥林匹克思维方式来解决同步学习中的疑难问题,效果较佳,因而受到中上等学生的普遍欢迎。虽然起点较高,但仍兼顾基础知识的巩固和基本技能的培养,也成了成绩一般的学生追赶别人的强有力武器。

面对复杂的问题提出简单有效的解决办法,在这方面,《2 合 1》被认为是最好的专家。

在本次修订中,对数、理、化、生各册的例题部分突显了“思维方式”栏目,在每章后还增加了“3 + X 拓展园地”栏目;在语文各册中增加了“基础知识拓展”“名言警句诵记”“时文精品赏析”等栏目;在英语各册中增加了阅读理解题量和听力训练。相信经过第二次修订的《2 合 1》将更贴近读者,更贴近中高考。因此我们说:

攻克疑难,采用全新理念——奥林匹克思维方式,上名牌大学和重点高中不再难了。

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重点难点

1. ahead

ahead: *adv.* in front; in advance 在前面; 在前头。例如:

① Go straight ahead till you see the entrance.

一直往前走, 到你看到入口处为止。

② Tom was a quick walker and soon got ahead of the others.

汤姆是一个健步者, 不久就赶到别人前面去了。

2. sign

n. word or words, design, etc. on a board or place to give a warning, or direct sb. towards sth. 告示, 牌示; 标牌, 招牌。例如:

① As a driver, you should be able to read all kinds of traffic signs.

作为驾驶员, 你应该能读懂各种各样的交通标志。

② A red flag was placed there as a sign of danger.

一面红旗插在那里以示危险。

3. imagine

vt. form a picture of sth. in the mind; think of sth. as possible
想象; 认为某事可能发生或存在。

1) imagine 后面接名词。例如:

① Can you imagine life without electricity?

你能想象出没有电的生活情形吗?

② You can hardly imagine my surprise at the time.

你想象不出我当时感到多么惊讶。

2) imagine 后面接宾语从句。例如:

① I can't imagine what has happened to her.

我想象不出她出了什么事。

② Mr Smith can't imagine how his wife misses their daughter.

史密斯先生想不出他的妻子多么思念女儿。

3) imagine 之后跟动名词或带现在分词的复合结构。例如:

① I can't imagine (my) marrying a girl of that kind.

我难于想象(我)与那种女子结婚后的情形。

- ②Can you imagine him/yourself becoming famous as an actor?

你能想象他/你自己成为一个名演员时候的情形吗?

4. take along

作“带领”，“携带”解。也可以表示“一道带来”，“随身携带”的意思。例如：

- ①Mr Green took his wife along (with him) to the party.

格林先生带着妻子参加了晚会。

- ②You can't take along your children (with you) to the concert.

你不能带小孩去听音乐会。

5. in the hope of (doing) sth.

是一个固定短语，在句中常用作状语。例如：

- ①He went there early in the hope of seeing some of his old classmates.

他早早地去了那里，希望能见到一些老同学。(此句也可以说成：He went there early hoping to see some of his old classmates.)

- ②People sent their children abroad in the hope of (或 in hopes of) giving them a better education.

人们把子女送出国，希望他们能得到更好的教育。(此句也可说成：

People sent their children abroad hoping to give them a better education.)

6. lose heart

lose heart 是一个习惯短语，其意思是：be discouraged 气馁，灰心，泄气。例如：

- ①The team had won no games and it lost heart.

该球队没有赢得一场比赛，所以就泄气了。

- ②Don't lose heart, whatever you do, young man!

年轻人，不管做什么都别泄气！

7. day after day

这是一个由“名词 + after + 名词”构成的短语。这个结构常常用来表示 succession(连续)，在句中作状语，说明某动作的不断重复。

- 1) day after day 一天一天地；日复一日地。例如：

- ①Day after day passed by without a line from him.

日子一天一天地过去，没有他的半点音讯。

- ②Day after day she did the same things: cleaning the house and taking care of her husband and children.

她每天都做同样的事情：打扫房子和照料丈夫和孩子。

- 2) hour after hour 一小时一小时地。例如：

They waited hour after hour but nothing happened.

他们一小时一小时地等待,可是什么事也没发生。

3) week after week 一周一周地。例如:

Week after week went by but the old man remained very sick.

时间一周一周地过去,但那老头仍然病情严重。

4) 下面句子也是类似的用法,表示“一个一个地”。例如:

① She sent him letter after letter to explain her being late.

她一封又一封地给他写信,以解释她迟到的原因。

② Last year my father had to see his doctor time after time.

去年我父亲不得不经常去看医生。

8. be pleased with

此短语中的 please 的词意为: give satisfaction to; be agreeable to 使满足,取悦;合……的意。例如:

It is difficult to please everybody. 很难使每一个人都满意。又如: Her answer will please you. 她的答复会使你满意的。此短语中的介词 with 较为固定:

① Are you pleased with your new clothes? 你对新衣服满意吗?

② At last he was pleased with one of his pictures of the mouse.

最后,他对其中的一张老鼠画感到满意了。

9. before the days of television

在电视问世之前

短语中 days 表示的意思是: (often pl.) time; period (常用复数)时代,时期。例如:

in the days of Mao Zedong 在毛泽东时代

in his boyhood days 在他的幼年时代

in the old days 在昔日,往日

10. 400 metres down the street

上述短语的结构为:副词+介词短语。即:400 metres(表示距离,相当于一个副词)放在介词短语 down the street 之前。在英语中,这是一个常见的表达方法。请看下列句子,并仔细观察句中副词的位置:

① The necklace that I returned to you was exactly like yours, but it was a different one.

我还给你的那条项链完全跟你原来的 一样,但那是另外一条项链。

② The soldiers went deep into the forest. 士兵们来到密林深处。

③ The traffic accident happened early in the morning.

这起交通事故发生在清晨。

④ It was September and all the students were back at school.

到了九月,所有的学生都返回学校。

以下这些短语也是属于这种用法:

back at home 回到家中

away in Shanghai 远在上海

down on the eighth floor 在下面八楼

late in the afternoon 在下午晚些时候

well over two thousand 远远超过两千

11. have no luck 不走运

luck 总是用作不可数名词; chance; fortune 机运; 运气。例如:

① You get dressed and go and try your luck.

你把衣服穿好,然后出去碰碰运气。

② He had wonderful luck in everything he did.

他做什么事运气都好极了。

12. as far as

as far as 是一个固定短语,其中第一个 as 可以是介词,后跟名词;也可以是连词,后接一个状语从句。常常可译作:“一直到某处为止;远到……,远达……”
例如:

① After supper, he walked as far as the church.

晚餐后他一直走到教堂那里。

② They used to take a walk in the afternoon, often as far as two or three miles. 以前他们经常下午去散步,往往要走两英里。

13. bring on

bring on 是一个短语动词,其意思是: cause sb. or sth. to appear 带来; lead to; help to produce 引起,导致,促成。例如:

① If you press the key, your lunch will be brought on to your table.

如果你按一下键,午餐就会送到你的桌前。

② Air pollution often brings on diseases. 大气污染经常引起疾病。

分析拓展

1. 不发音的字母

在本单元的单词中有两个具有不发音字母的单词: castle 和 sign。其中不发音的字母分别是 t 和 g: castle [ˈkɑ:sl], sign [saɪn]。我们已经学过的还有:

listen['lɪsn̩], foreign['fɔrɪn], often['ɒfn̩], design[dɪ'zain], designer[dɪ'zainə :] .

2 字母组合 ear 的读音规则

字母组合 ear 常常有三种读音:

1) 读作 [ɔ:]:

earth, early, learn, heard, search, research

2) 读作 [iə]:

beard, tear(眼泪), appear, disappear, clear, dear, near, year, fear, nearly, near
by, ear

3) 读作 [eə]:

bear, tear(撕), pear(梨), wear

3. 合成形容词构成方法之一: 名词 + 过去分词

horse-drawn 用马拉的, man-made 人造的, state-owned 国有的, heart-felt 由衷的.

上述形容词中的过去分词含有被动意味, 即: 被上述形容词修饰的名词在逻辑上为该动词的宾语。例如:

horse-drawn streetcars 可理解成: streetcars which are drawn by horses

man-made satellites 可理解成: satellites which are made by man

a state-run factory 可理解成 a factory which is run by the state

4. 合成名词的构成方法之二: 名词 + 动词 + -er

bookseller 书商

cartoon-maker 动画制作人

film-maker 影片制作人

watch-maker 钟表匠

shoe-maker 鞋匠

trouble-maker 捣蛋者

上述合成名词分别表示某一动作的执行者或从事某一职业的人以及某种工具。例如:

A bookseller is a person who sells books.

A film-maker is a person who makes films.

A shoe-maker is a person who makes and /or repairs shoes.

A cigarette-smoker is a person who smokes cigarettes.

5. well-known 与 well known

well-known 是一个合成形容词。其构成形式为: 副词 + 过去分词。well-known 在句中常常用来修饰名词, 作前置定语或者表语。例如:

① Dick's father is a well-known writer. 狄克的父亲是一位知名作家。

② The Great Wall of China is a well-known man-made object in the world. 中国的万里长城是世界著名的人造物体。

well known 是一个过去分词短语,常常在句中用作表语或者用于被动语态,不用作前置定语。例如:

① Jenny's sister is well known as an excellent dancer.

詹妮的姐姐是一位大家公认的优秀舞蹈家。

② He invented the new machine and became well known in his country.

他发明了这种新机器,闻名于全国。

另外,副词 well 还可以与其他的过去分词构成合成形容词:

well-spoken 说话得体的 well-behaved 举止端庄的

well-meant 好意的 well-read 学识渊博的

well-thought-of 受人尊敬的

6. heat 与 hot

hot 为形容词,可以用来表示:

1) having a high temperature 热,高温。例如:

① We have hot weather/a hot day today. 今天天气热。

② That long run has made me hot. 长跑使我感到热起来。

2) fiery, eager, intense, violent 激情的;热烈的;强烈的;激烈的。例如:

① You'd better control that hot temper of yours.

你最好控制住你的那种暴躁的脾气。

② She told me not to get hot about such a thing. 她要我别为这种事激动。

3) 构成合成词: hothouse 温室, hot dog 红肠面包, hotplate 电炉, hot spring 温泉, hot head 鲁莽性急人, hot line 热线, hot news 最新消息, hot potato 棘手之事, hot-water-bottle 热水袋。

heat 可用作名词和动词:

1) *n.* high temperature 热,高温; intense feeling 热烈,激烈。例如:

① She is suffering from the heat (= from the hot weather).

她深受天气炎热之苦

② It is very difficult to work in this heat. 在这样的高温下很难工作。

2) *v.* make or become hot 使热,变热。例如:

① Would you go into the kitchen and heat up some coffee?

你到厨房去热些咖啡好吗?

② That day she got home early and made a fire to heat the house.

那天她早早回到家中,生了一炉火让房子暖起来。

7. 祈使句 + and/or + 陈述句

在英语口语中,我们会常常用到这个句型。例如: Go through the gate and you

will find the entrance. 事实上,本句型表达的意思与下面的两个句子表达的意思相吻合:

If you go through the gate, you'll find the entrance. Go through the gate, or you won't find the entrance. 请比较下列各组句子并注意句中连词的使用:

- ① Work hard, and you'll pass the examinations.
Work hard, or you won't pass the examinations.
If you work hard, you'll pass the examinations.
- ② Hurry up, and you'll be on time for the meeting.
Hurry up, or you'll be late for the meeting.
If you hurry up, you'll be on time for the meeting.

交际功能

1. 交际功能

1) Asking the way 问路

问路的时候我们常会用到下列句型:

- ① Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to...?
劳驾,您能告诉我去……的路吗?
- ② Excuse me. How can I get to...?
对不起,到……怎么走?

2) Giving directions 指路

给别人指路时,我们常用的句型有:

- ① It is about... yards/metres down this street.
就在沿这条街往前的……码/米的地方。
- ② Go through the gate and you will find the entrance to... on the other side.
穿过那个大门,你就可以在对面找到……的入口处。

2. 语法功能

1) 用作表语的动词不定式

动词不定式有时也可以用作表语,其句型结构是:主语 + be + to do。例如:

- ① Disney's greatest wish was to be a famous artist.
迪斯尼最大的愿望就是成为一名著名的艺术家。
- ② The greatest happiness is to work for the happiness of all.
最大的幸福就是为大家的幸福而工作。
- ③ The most important thing today is to get enough water for the sheep.
今天最重要的事情就是为羊群弄到足够的水。

2) 用作伴随状语的现在分词

现在分词以及现在分词短语常常可用作状语。现在分词短语作状语时,通常都表示主语正在进行的另一个动作。这个动作对谓语表示的主要动作加以修饰或者作为一种陪衬。例如:

① They stood there for about two hours watching the football match.

他们在那儿站了约两个钟头观看足球赛。

(句中的现在分词短语 watching the football match 作状语。它是主语 they 正在进行的动作,对句中主语 they 的主要动作 stood 作补充说明。)

② But the studios which he started are still busy today, producing more and more interesting films. 但是他所创办的制片厂至今仍然很忙,还在生产越来越多的有趣的影片。

(此句主语的主要动作为 are still busy,它受到现在分词短语 producing more and more interesting films 的修饰。这是一种补充说明,同时,它也是主语正在进行的另一个动作。)

③ Father and son sat facing each other. 父子俩面对面地坐着。

典型例题

1. What impressed us most was that they never _____.
A. lost hearts B. lost their hearts
C. lost heart D. lost their heart
2. Can you make sure that _____ the gold ring?
A. where Alice had put B. where had Alice put
C. where Alice has put D. where has Alice put
3. Mr Johnson is very kind and friendly _____ his students, but he is also very strict _____ them.
A. with; to B. to; with C. to; to D. with; with
4. Betty wanted her brother to _____ to the History Museum.
A. take along B. take her along
C. take along her D. take along him
5. _____ I know, Mr White will be away from his company for three months.
A. As soon as B. As possible as
C. As quickly as D. As far as

6. In 1955, Walt Disney built his first Disney Park in Los Angeles _____ the west coast of the USA.

- A. in B. at C. on D. off

7. Which of the following best explains the underlined word in the sentence:

"The company that Walt Disney started does not just make films."

- A. only B. almost C. exactly D. very much

8. People walk around _____ nineteenth-century clothes.

- A. and put on B. putting on
C. being dressing D. wearing

9. Can you tell me how much _____ to visit Disney Land?

- A. will it cost B. does it cost C. it costs D. it is cost

10. I don't like the Magic Castle. I _____ very interesting, but in fact it is not.

- A. thought it was going to be B. think it will be
C. think it was going to be D. think it is going to be

讲解

1. 正确答案是 C。

lose heart 为固定短语,其中 heart 为抽象名词,表示“勇气、信心”之意。因此,在 heart 之前既不用人称代词所有格,也不使用复数形式。另外,选项 D. lose their heart 可以是一种正确的表达。但它表达的意思与本句的意思不符。lose one's heart to sth. or sb. 的意思为: become very fond of; fall in love with 十分喜爱某人或某物;倾心于。例如:

She lost her heart to that pop song singer. 她爱上了那位流行歌手。

2. 正确答案是 C。

这是一道 1990 年的高考题,它重点考查时态和宾语从句。主句是一般现在时,从句就应该是现在时或者是一般过去时。因此,正确答案在选项 C、D 之间产生。宾语从句总是要求使用陈述句语序,所以选项 D 为错误选项。

3. 正确答案是 B。

介词 to 常用于某些形容词之后,说明人对某事或者某人的态度。例如:

- ① be friendly to 对……友好 be polite to 对……有礼貌
be cruel to 对……残酷 be cold to 对……冷淡
be bad to 对……不好 be warm to 对……热情