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三点一测丛书

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重点难点提示



知识点精析



综合能力测试



高二英语(下)

● 韩志强 主编

科学出版社 龍門書局

三点一测丛书

(与 2005 年最新教材同步)

高二英语(下)

◎ 姚珊 韩志强 主编
齐艳艳

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编者的话

如何从根本上解决中学英语教学存在的问题,使改革中的英语教学既有明显的时代色彩——实施素质教育,又不脱离我国的现实——适应高考要求,这便是《三点一测·高二英语》下册编写的主要目的。为达此目的,本书不仅提供了系统的英语知识,更着重于培养和提高学生综合运用语言的能力。根据教育部有关教育的最新精神和广大读者对丛书的反馈意见,依据最新教材,我们对本书仔细推敲,反复修改。使该书更加实用,并使其真正成为学生学习指导的精品。

该书共分 10 个单元。每个单元分为五个部分:一、重点难点提示;二、知识点精析;三、语法要点;四、综合能力测试题;五、参考答案。该书用大量的笔墨精析语音、语法、四会(三会)词汇及词语句型,并附有大量规范、精当的例句。在每个单元综合能力测试题、期中测试题及期末测试题中都包括五个题型:单项填空;完型填空;阅读理解;短文改错;书面表达。在单句测试中突出对语境及语境加语法的考查,并注意到试题的多样性和综合性。在语篇中深层次的题有所增加,这有利于培养能力,开发智力。这种变化与高考的要求完全吻合,有助于提高学生的应试能力。本书特别增加了听力训练。

本书由韩志强执笔。参加编写的还有姚珊、齐艳艳。

由于时间和水平有限,虽尽最大努力力求完善,但肯定还有不足之处,恳请读者批评指正,编者将不胜感激。

编者

目 录

Unit 11 Scientific achievement	(1)
重点难点提示	(1)
知识点精析	(1)
综合能力测试题	(7)
Unit 12 Fact and Fantasy	(23)
重点难点提示	(23)
知识点精析	(23)
综合能力测试题	(28)
Unit 13 The Water Planet	(43)
重点难点提示	(43)
知识点精析	(43)
综合能力测试题	(47)
Unit 14 Freedom fighters	(62)
重点难点提示	(62)
知识点精析	(62)
知识点应用	(69)
综合能力测试题	(69)
Unit 15 Destinations	(85)
重点难点提示	(85)
知识点精析	(86)
知识点应用	(91)
综合能力测试题	(91)
下学期期中测试卷	(107)
Unit 16 The United States of America	(122)
重点难点提示	(122)
知识点精析	(123)
知识点应用	(125)
综合能力测试题	(126)

Unit 17	Disabilities	(141)
	重点难点提示	(141)
	知识点精析	(141)
	知识点应用	(147)
	综合能力测试题	(148)
Unit 18	Inventions	(163)
	重点难点提示	(163)
	知识点精析	(163)
	知识点应用	(169)
	综合能力测试题	(169)
Unit 19	The Merchant of Venice	(187)
	重点难点提示	(187)
	知识点精析	(188)
	知识点应用	(194)
	综合能力测试题	(195)
Unit 20	Archaeology	(212)
	重点难点提示	(212)
	知识点精析	(213)
	知识点应用	(215)
	综合能力测试题	(215)
下学期期末测试卷		(231)

Unit 11 Scientific achievement

重点难点提示

单词和词组

engineering solar significant mankind constitution likely zone private grasp master perfect arrange set foot (in) rely on failure locate valley brand luggage achieve organ boom put forward breakthrough agency announce evolution supercomputer	(四会)
eureka economic hi-tech technological overseas silicon rejuvenate impressive genome element byte humanoid	(两会)

日常交际用语

If I got the money, I would...

My plan is to ...

I hope that...

I want /wish/ hope/ intend/ plan to...

I'd like to...

I'm thinking of...

语法

构词法(1)(Word Formation(1))

写作

本单元的写作主要是练习如何写议论文, 议论文是一种说理性文体, 作者通过摆事实, 讲道理来说服读者同意自己的观点或接受自己的建议。它着重通过作者主观上的说理, 表达一种观点并努力使他人接受这种观点, 以期影响他们的思想和行动。议论文写作的要求是: 论点明确, 论证充分, 层次分明, 逻辑性强。

知识点精析

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,其中许多很可能就会诞生在北京西北部。

1) in store (for sb. / sth.) 该词组有如下含义:

A. coming in the future; about to happen 必将到来;快要发生

例如: There is a surprise in store for you. 你一定要大吃一惊的。

B. keep ready for (future) use 储存着;备有

例如: He always keeps several cases of wine in store. 他总是备有几箱酒。

2) It is likely that ... : that is expected ; probable 可能会(有,发生)。be likely 后既可接 that 从句,也可以接不定式,构成 be likely to do ... 可能会……

例如: It is likely that he will be late. (= He is likely to be late.) 他可能会迟到。

It's likely they'll win. 很可能他们会赢。

Take a coat along; it's likely to be cold down there.

带件外套去,那边可能很冷。

He isn't likely to win. 他不可能赢。

2. It is home to the Chinese Academy of Sciences and more than ten famous universities, including Peking University and Tsinghua University.

它是中国科学院、北京大学和清华大学等十多所著名高校的所在地。

1) include 常用作动词,在句中作谓语,意为“包含;包括”。

例如: The new plan will include some of his suggestions.

新计划将包括他的一些建议。

2) including 意思同 include, 但为介词。

例如: Most officials, including the Prime Minister, were against the action.

大多数官员,包括总理,反对这个行动。

又如: 昨天全班,包括老师在内,都去植树了。

The whole class, include the teacher, went out to plant trees yesterday. (误)

The whole class, including the teacher, went out to plant trees yesterday. (正)

注意: included 为形容词,意为“包括的,包括在内的”,置于名词之后。

例如: All of us went to the cinema, Tom included.

All of us went to the cinema, including Tom.

3. They all have their own characteristics, but they all share the spirit of creativity and scientific skill that has made Zhongguancun a success.

他们都有自己的个性,但他们又都具备使中关村成功的创新精神和科学技术。

1) 句中 make sb. /sth. + 名词(/名词词组)表示“使某人/某物作为/成为……”这种结构中的名词或名词词组为宾语补足语。

例如: Experience will make him a man. 经验会使他成为一个堂堂男子汉。

We made her our group leader. 我们让她当了我们的组长。

They made him chairman of the committee. 他们推举他为委员会的主席。

2) 又如课文中此句“Zhongguancun made it possible for him to follow his dreams and help the country he loves.”

▲句中 make it + 形容词 + 不定式, 这种结构中的 it 是形式宾语, 代替后面的真正宾语不定式。

例如: The fine weather makes it possible for us to go out. 好天气使我们外出成为可能。

The heavy rain makes it difficult for them to finish the work on time. 大雨使他们很难按时完成工作。

▲又如 make it + 形容词 + that 从句, 这种结构中的 it 是形式宾语, 代替后面的真正宾语 that 从句。

例如: I've made it clear that we'll make up for the lost time. 我已经说得很明白, 我们将把失去的时间补回来。

4. He lives in Beijing and runs a small company based in Zhongguancun together with two friends.

他居住在北京, 和两个朋友共同经营了一家坐落在中关村的小公司。

1) 句中 based 是过去分词短语作定语修饰 company, 相当于一个定语从句 (which is based in...). 单个的过去分词作定语常位于所修饰名词前, 过去分词短语作定语则位于所修饰名词的后面。

例如: The car ran slowly along the road covered with snow.

汽车在雪覆盖的道路上缓慢地行驶。

boiled water 开过的水 a developed country 一个发达国家

又如课文中此句 “China has long been a leader in the field of genetic research aimed at improving agriculture.” 句中 “aimed at” 也是过去分词在句中作定语, 意思是 “以……为目标, 目标在于……”。

例如: We need more qualified teacher. 我们需要更多合格的教师。

The wounded soldier lay on the ground, unable to move.

那个伤员躺在地上, 不能动弹。

课文中此句 “The breakthrough, made by scientists in Shanghai, gives hope to cancer patients all over the world and makes China one of the world leaders in the battle against the deadly disease.” 中, “made by scientists in Shanghai” 也是过去分词作定语。

2) 词组 base sb. in/ at ... 意为 “把某人安置在(某地进行工作或活动)”。

例如: Most of our staff are based in Cairo. 我们大部分工作人员都驻在开罗。

3) together with: as well as; and also 和, 连同

例如: These new facts, together with the other evidence, prove the prisoner's innocence.

这些新的事实连同其他证据已证明在押者无罪。

注意:当主语后面有 together with 时,其谓语动词的单、复数按句子主语的单、复数而定。

例如: The girl, together with her parents likes playing tennis.

这个女孩和她的父母都喜欢打网球。

5. Zhongguancun has had a positive effect on business as well as science.

中关村无论对商业还是科学都产生了积极的影响。

1) have a positive effect on 在某方面有积极的效果/影响

have no / much / a little effect on 在某方面无/有很大/很少影响(效果/作用)

2) as well as (sb. / sth.) : in addition (to sb. / sth. / doing sth.) 也; 还; 而且。

例如: Are they coming as well? 他们也来吗?

He grows flowers as well as vegetables. 他既种菜也种花。

当主语后面有 as well as 时,其谓语动词的单、复数按句子主语的单、复数而定。

例如: The teacher as well as the students was excited. 老师和学生都很兴奋。

6. The researchers and scientists at Zhongguancun know that they can only reach the top if they are ready to deal with and learn from failure.

中关村的科学家和研究人员知道,只有处理好失败并从失败中吸取教训,才能达到顶尖。

▲句中 deal with sth. / sb. 表示“对待; 交往; 处理”

例如: Such people are difficult to deal with. 这种人很不好对付。

How shall we deal with the waste? 我们怎样处理这些废物呢?

That question has been dealt with. 那个问题已得到处理。

I will not deal with that shopkeeper again. 我将不会与那个店主打交道。

▲试比较 do with: 两者意同, 但搭配不同

例如: What will you do with the letter? (do with 同 what 搭配)

How will you deal with the letter? (deal with 同 how 搭配)

7. Not all the new companies can succeed, but the spirit and creativity they represent are more important than money.

不是所有的新公司都能获得成功,但是他们所代表的精神和创造力远比金钱重要。

句中 not all 是三者以上的部分否定,用某些表示总体意义的词(如 all, many,

every 等)加 not 构成。

例如: All that glitters is not gold. 发光的不都是金子。

Not every girl likes singing and dancing. 不是每个女孩都爱唱歌、跳舞。

8. It is located in Haidian District, in northwestern Beijing.

它坐落在海淀区, 北京的西北部。

locate v. : establish (sth.) in a place; situate 将(某事)设置在某处

例如: A new factory is to be located on this site. 新工厂拟建于此。

The information office is located in the city center. 咨询处设在市中心。

location n. : place or position 地点; 位置

9. He could enjoy his work and contribute to his country at the same time.

他可以享受工作的乐趣, 同时又可以为祖国做出贡献。

contribute (sth.) to / towards sth. : 捐助; 贡献

例如: Contribute ten pounds to a charity collection. 捐献十镑给慈善事业。

The chairman encourages everyone to contribute to the discussion.

主席鼓励大家参与讨论。

10. Chinese history is filled with great achievements in science and technology.

中国历史上在科学和技术方面都有很大的成就。

▲句中 fill... with... 意为“用……填; 把……装进……”, 其被动语态为“be filled with”。

例如: Please fill the bottle with hot water. 请把瓶子装满热水。

When I read the story, I was filled with horror.

读到这个故事时, 我心里充满了恐惧。

▲类似短语: be full of 充满, 其中 full 为形容词。

例如: The child is full of energy. 这孩子充满精力。

Her eyes were full of tears. 她两眼含泪。

11. Since the early 1990s, China has been enjoying a boom in scientific and technological development.

自从 20 世纪 90 年代初以来, 中国一直享受着科学技术发展热潮的喜悦。

句中 has been enjoying 是现在完成进行时, 现在完成进行时表示动作从过去某一时间开始一直延续到现在或离现在不远的时间, 特别强调现在该动作仍在进行, 但动作是否继续下去, 则由上下文而定, 其形式为 have / has + been doing。

例如: What have you been doing all this time? 这半天你在干什么来着?

It has been raining non-stop for three days since Tuesday.

从星期二起不停地下了三天雨。

They have been working on a farm these few days.

这些天他们一直在农场劳动。

12. The rockets are safe and have been used to send satellites into space and to prepare for the nation's first manned space flight.

火箭很安全,并且已经被用来向太空中发射卫星,而且也准备发射中国第一颗载人飞船。

此句中“have been used to...”是“be used to do sth.”“被用来做某事”的完成被动式。

试比较:

1) be used to do sth. / for doing sth. 被用来干……

Wood can be used to make desks and chairs. 木材可用来做桌子和椅子。

Bamboo is used for more than building. 竹子不仅用于建筑。

2) be / get used to doing (to sth) 习惯于干……

The students have got used to the way of her teaching.

学生已经习惯了她的教学方法。

I'm not used to being spoken to in that rude way.

我不习惯于别人那么粗鲁地对我说话。

3) used to (do) 过去常常……

That's where I used to live when I was a child. 那就是我幼时所居住的地方。

There used to be a well in front of the house, use(d)n't there?

过去这房子前有一口井,是吗?

语法要点

构词法(1)

构词法简介:语言的基本要素之一是词汇,在语言发展的最初阶段,人们使用的是少量而简单的词汇,这些词汇表示日常简单的事物和概念,这些词是语言中最基本的词,在语言上称之为原生词(primitives),也叫基本词或根词。英语里的原生词大都是单音节的,如:sun, man, head, foot, fish, see, run 等,它们的数量是有限的。随着社会的发展与进步,语言的扩充与融合使语言变得复杂,原有的有限的原生词已不够用,人们便创造了一些新词来表示新有的事物与概念。按照语言一定的规律创造新词的方法,称之为构词法(word-formation or word-building)。

英语构词法主要有以下几种:1)基本词(basic words);2)合成词(combining

words);3)缩略词(shortening words);4)拼缀词(blending words);5)转类词(shifting words)。

一、合成词包括派生词(derivative words)和复合词(compounding words)。所谓的复合词是将两个或者两个以上的词按照一定的次序排列构成的新词。例如:

合成名词 notebook(笔记本) classroom(教室)

合成形容词 life-long(终生的) wide-open(张大的,展开的)

合成动词 underline(在下面画线) whitewash(粉刷)

二、缩略词可以分为两种:一种是对原来完整的词进行加工,缩略其中一部分字母,构成新词,这种词叫缩短词(clipped word)。例如 phone = telephone, chute = parachute, copter = helicopter, auto = automobile, ad = advertisement, demo = demonstration, flu = influenza, fridge = refrigerator;另外一种缩略词是首字母缩略词(acronyms),也就是将词组中的起首字母连成一个词, P(page 页), U. N(United States 联合国), VOA(Voice of America 美国之音)。

NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization 北大西洋公约组织,北约)。

三、拼缀词就是对原来的两个词进行剪裁,各取其中的一部分,连成一个新词,例如: smog = smoke and fog, medicare = medical + care, psywar = psychological + warfare;

四、转类词就是词汇不改变词形而转换了词类而构成的新词,这样的例子很多,(名词—动词,形容词—动词,动词—名词,形容词—名词,副词—名词)。例如:

button(纽扣)——to button(扣纽扣) 名词—动词(n.-v.)

correct(正确的)——to correct(改正) 形容词—动词(adj.-v.)

to feed(喂)——feed(一顿,一餐) 动词—名词(v.-n.)

native(本地的)——native(本地人) 形容词—名词(adj.-n.)

up(在上)——to up(举起,抬高) 副词—名词(adv.-v.)

比如名词转化为动词: hand in one's papers, let it along, to telephone;

动词也可以转换为名词: take a look, a find, a cheat 等等;另外形容词和名词之间也可以转换。

综合能力测试题

第一部分 听力

第一节:听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。

1. What is the man offering to do?
 - A. Invite the woman out for dinner.
 - B. Give the woman a ride.
 - C. Go together with the woman.
2. What does the man mean?
 - A. He doesn't want the woman to come back to work too soon.
 - B. He suggests the woman should take a good rest until she is well enough.
 - C. He really hopes that the woman will be well to come back for work.
3. What does the woman mean?
 - A. The box weighs a thousand kilograms.
 - B. The box is too heavy to carry.
 - C. The man should carry the box.
4. How can the woman get Kate's phone number?
 - A. She can get the new number by calling the old one.
 - B. The man will get the new number for her.
 - C. Kate's still using the old one, so she has to call the old one.
5. What can we learn from the conversation?
 - A. It's very cold in Canada.
 - B. The man really enjoyed the cold in Canada.
 - C. The man seems not to be used to the cold weather in Canada.

第二节:听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6~7 题。

6. Where does the conversation take place?
 - A. At school.
 - B. At hospital.
 - C. At home.
7. What's the relationship between the speakers?
 - A. They are father and daughter.
 - B. They are teacher and student.
 - C. They are teacher and teacher.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8~9 题。

8. Why did the man return the book to the woman so soon?
 - A. He hated to get it through.
 - B. He wanted to make some marks on a book of his own.
 - C. The book was too good to put down.

9. Who enjoyed making marks on a book while reading?

- A. The man.
- B. The woman.
- C. Both the man and the woman.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10~11 题。

10. What can we learn about the woman?

- A. She seems to enjoy poetry.
- B. She wonders the use of poetry.
- C. She does think poetry is no use.

11. Why does the man read poetry?

- A. It does pay.
- B. It's beautiful and delightful.
- C. It's really useful.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 12~13 题。

12. What kind of job is the man probably doing?

- A. Manager.
- B. Secretary.
- C. Operator.

13. What is the best description of the caller?

- A. Impatient.
- B. Relaxed.
- C. Persistent (固执的).

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 14~15 题。

14. When does this event begin?

- A. All morning.
- B. All weekend.
- C. At 10:30 a. m.

15. From the announcement, When does St. Michael's school hold their fair?

- A. On Saturdays.
- B. Every spring.
- C. Always at 10:30 a. m.

听第 11 段材料, 回答第 16~17 题。

16. When did this talk take place?

- A. Just at the opening of a conference.
- B. Just in the middle of a conference.
- C. Just at the end of a conference.

17. How many speakers will make speeches at the conference?

- A. Over three hundred.
- B. Fifty-six.
- C. More than sixty.

听第 12 段材料, 回答第 18~20 题。

18. What are some of the things that you can borrow from an art library?

- A. Art works.
B. Reproductions of famous paintings.
C. Records.
19. What is toy-leading?
A. A method of making toys.
B. A new library system for children.
C. A new library system for the young.
20. Apart from toys and games, what else do libraries provide for children?
A. A place to meet and play with other children.
B. A place to receive education.
C. Paintings.

第二部分 笔试

I. 单项填空

21. —Hi Tracy, you look tired.
—I am tired. I _____ the living room all day.
A. painted B. had painted
C. ☒ have been painting D. ☒ have painted
22. The number of people invited _____ fifty, but a number of them _____ absent for different reasons.
☒ were; was B. was; was
C. ☒ was; were D. were; were
23. In the dark street, there wasn't a single person _____ she could turn for help.
A. that ☒ who C. from whom D. ☒ to whom
24. You should make it a rule to leave things _____ you can find them again.
☒ when ☒ where C. then D. there
25. The visiting Minister expressed his satisfaction with the talks, _____ that he had enjoyed his stay here.
A. having added B. to add C. ☒ adding D. added
26. John was made _____ the truck for a week as a punishment.
☒ to wash B. washing C. wash D. to be washing
27. Mother _____ us stories when we were young.
A. was used to tell B. is used to telling
C. ☒ used to tell D. used to telling

28. I _____ my son _____ a doctor, but he wasn't good enough at science.
 A. hoped; became ~~B. hoped; would become~~
~~C. had hoped; would become~~ D. had hoped; would have become
29. _____, you must be sure of _____.
 A. What you will do; you B. No matter what to do; yourself
~~C. Whatever you do; yourself~~ D. What you do; you
30. Bob sang _____, if not better than, Jim.
~~A. as well as~~ B. better than ~~C. so well~~ D. so well as
31. Does _____ make any difference whether Jack will return or not?
 A. that ~~B. it~~ C. he D. this
32. —Do you know _____ of them?
 —No, I know Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.
~~A. all~~ B. both C. either D. any
33. I agree with most of what you said, but I don't agree with _____.
~~A. anything~~ ~~B. everything~~ C. something D. nothing
34. It is not rare in _____ that people in _____ fifties are going to university for further education.
 A. 90s; the ~~B. the 90s; /~~
 C. 90s; their ~~D. the 90s; their~~
35. —Will you take this along to the office for me?
 —_____.
~~A. With pleasure~~ B. Thank you
 C. That'll be fine ~~D. Great~~
36. The museum will have to close _____ the government agrees to give extra money.
 A. until B. if C. when ~~D. unless~~
37. Nowadays natural gas, wind and other forms of _____ are widely used on the country.
~~A. energy~~ B. force ~~C. power~~ D. materials
38. The teacher spoke in such a low voice in today's class that I could hear _____ nothing.
~~A. almost~~ ~~B. nearly~~ C. hardly D. mostly
39. That's my idea. Can you think of _____ one?
 A. a good B. the better ~~C. a better~~ D. the best