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超强纠错

《超强纠错》丛书编委会 编



北京出版社

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高二英语

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CHAOQIANG JIUCUO GAOER YINGYU

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《超强纠错》丛书编委会名单

主 编 胡家骏

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目 录

	Unit 1	Disneyland	(1)
	Unit 2	No smoking, please!	(10)
	Unit 3	Body language	(18)
	Unit 4	Newspapers	(25)
	Unit 5	Charlie Chaplin	(32)
	Unit 6	Mainly revision	(39)
	Unit 7	Canada	(46)
	Unit 8	First aid	(54)
	Unit 9	Saving the earth	(62)
	Unit 10	At the shop	(69)
	Unit 11	Hurricane!	(77)
	Unit 12	Mainly revision	(85)
	Unit 13	Albert Einstein	(93)
	Unit 14	Satellites	(102)

	Unit 15	A famous detective	(111)
	Unit 16	The sea	(120)
	Unit 17	Life in the future	(130)
	Unit 18	Mainly revision	(140)
	Unit 19	A freedom fighter	(149)
	Unit 20	Disability	(158)
	Unit 21	Music	(168)
	Unit 22	A tale of two cities	(176)
	Unit 23	Telephones	(186)
	Unit 24	Mainly revision	(196)

Unit 1 Disneyland

(一) 知识概述

● 精学指要

本单元语法是复习宾语从句,包括不带疑问意义的从句,及带疑问意义的从句。在学习宾语从句时要注意以下几点:

(1)从句虽然有疑问意义,但语序要用陈述句语序。例:

Do you know when the lesson will begin?

The monitor told us how we would get there.

(2)从句的时态要根据主句的时态而变化,主句是过去时,从句要用与过去时有关的各种相应时态。例:

Does he tell you that you have been chosen?

They knew where the teacher was working.

(3)从句用连接词 that 连接时,that 可以省略;用其他带有疑问意义的连接词时,则不能省略。例:

I know you are honest.

I'm not sure whether he did it or not.

● 知识点

A. 语言知识点:

1. take along

2. in the hope of

3. lose heart

4. day after day

5. in this way

6. bring on

7. go through the gate and...

8. imagine

B. 语法知识点:复习宾语从句的用法。

● 重点、难点

1. take along = take sth with sb 带领,携带;一道带来,随身携带

Why not take your girl friend along to the cinema? Probably she would enjoy it.

2. in the hope of 抱有…的希望

Many visitors went to Beijing in the hope of joining the May Day celebrations there.

3. lose heart = be/become discouraged 灰心,气馁

反义词组为 take heart, 表示“鼓起勇气”,“振起精神”。例:

Though they failed in the college entrance examination, they didn't lose heart.

The Chinese football team won no game and many players had lost heart.

注意:lose heart 与 lose one's heart 在意义上有区别。lose one's heart to = fall in love, begin to love 意思是“一见钟情”、“爱上……”。例如:Jane lost her heart to Bob as soon as she saw him. 珍一见钟情爱上了鲍勃。

4. day after day = for a number of days, continuously 天天地,日复一日地

在句中只能作状语。类似的词组有:year after year, week after week, month after month, generation after generation.

注意:介词 after 前后的名词不能用复数形式。例:

The servant waited on his master heart and soul day after day.

A Japanese wife used to be expected to wait on her husband hand and foot year after year.

5. in this way 以这种方式,用这种办法

Only in this way can we master the English language.

The hibernating animal can't move about in its usual way in winter.

注意:

(1) way 作“方式”、“方法”解,经常不用介词。如: I think you are fixing the radio(in)the wrong way.

(2) 在定语从句中,当先行词为 way 时,关系代词多用 that,且 that 常被省略。如: The way(that)you are doing it is completely mistaken.

(3) way 后可跟带 to 的不定式,也可用 of + doing 结构,两者无明显差异。如:

There was no way to prove he was wrong.

There was no way of proving he was wrong.

6. bring on = cause sth. such as illness, cause sb. or sth. to happen/appear 引起;带来

He was wet all over in the heavy rain and this brought on a bad cold.

The fine weather and enough rain brought the crops on nicely.

7. Go through the gate and you'll find the entrance to... = If you go through the gate, you'll find the entrance to...

这种并列句结构表示条件概念。例:

Work hard and you'll pass the final examination.

8. imagine = form a picture of sth. in the mind; think of sth. as probable... 想象;认为。例:

We have never imagined anything like that.

Don't imagine yourself to be always right.

(二) 起强纠错

● His suggestion _____ everything known to all the people.

- A. is to make B. is make C. to make D. make

【错解】 B、C、D

【正解】 A

【辨析】 本句缺谓语动词,首先要考虑合适的谓语动词,C不是谓语动词,可以否定,B形式是错误的,D动词形式与主语不一致,也不对,只有选A。不定式短语 to make everything known to all the people 在句子中做表语。例:

Disney's greatest wish was to be a famous artist.

The next development was to carve the characters on a piece of wood.

● The teacher praised the boy, _____ more good deeds.

- A. encouraged him to do B. emcouraging him to do
C. encouraged him doing D. encouraging him doing

【错解】 A、C、D

【正解】 B

【辨析】 句中已有谓语动词,如果出现并列谓语的话,应该有连词,但本句没有连词,因此 A、C 都不对;用非谓语动词 encouraging,可以表示伴随情况,而 encourage 的动词句型是 encourage sb. to do sth. 因此只能选 B。课文中的句子 "But the studios which he started are still busy today, producing more and interesting films." 就是同样情况,现在分词 producing 表示伴随情况。例:

He asked us to stop, saying the shop would close in no time.

She arrived, wearing her best clothes.

● —Have you seen _____ pen? I left it here this morning.

—Is it _____ black one? I think I saw it somewhere.

- A. a, the B. the, the C. the, a D. a, a

【错解】 A、B、C

【正解】 D

【辨析】 从对话中所提供的情景可以看出，两个空白均应填不定冠词，表示“一支”的意思。

● After the war, a new school was put up, _____ there had once been a theatre.

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

【错解】 A、C、D

【正解】 B

【辨析】 此题考查连接副词的用法。句子的意思是“战后在曾经是一家剧院的地方建成了一所新的教学楼”。连接副词 where 在句中引导地点状语从句，表示“在……的地方。”

● If you keep on, you'll succeed _____.

- A. in time B. at one time
C. at the same time D. on time

【错解】 B、C、D

【正解】 A

【辨析】 该题是根据句意选出答案，其汉语意思是：“如果坚持下去，你们总有一天会成功的。”在此 in time 就不是“及时”的意思，是“总有一天，最后终于”的意思。这样就需要对常用的短语，要记住，记准，尽快排除 B、C、D。对 in time 的几种常用法，都要掌握。

● I don't really work here, I _____ until the new secretary arrives.

- A. just help out B. have just helped out
C. am just helping out D. will just help out

【错解】 A、B、D

【正解】 C

【辨析】 该题是通过语境来考查时态的用法,此题迷惑性大,选D项的学生,是不考虑句意,只按从句用一般现在时,主句用一般将来的语法规则。实际也是学生没有抓住 I don't really work here. 的这一重要信息。此句的意思是“我确实不在这工作,我只是在这里暂时帮忙,新秘书一到我便离开。”

● The restaurant _____ last year serves very good food.

A. open B. opened C. opening D. had opened

【错解】 A、C、D

【正解】 B

【辨析】 opened 在句中并不是主谓语动词,而是过去分词,做定语,修饰 the restaurant,意思是“去年被开的”。open 是形容词,只能表示状态,不能表示被动意义,“被开”,不能选。要区别:open 与 opened 的用法。课文中“*It cost between \$ 500 and \$ 600 million to build Tokyo Disneyland opened in Japan in 1983, and Euro Disney opened in France in 1992.*”是 opened 过去分词做定语的例子。下面是其他过去分词做定语的例子:

The dish cooked by his mother is very delicious.

The films made by Disney are liked by children.

● She arrived in Paris _____ more money.

A. hope of making B. on hope of making

C. in hope of making D. hope to make

【错解】 A、B、D

【正解】 C

【辨析】 in the hope of/in hope of/in hopes of 是“抱有……希望”的意思,后面接名词或动词的-ing 形式,hope 在这个词组中是名词。hope 做动词时,后面接不定式,但此句不需要动词,例:

She arrived in Paris, hoping to make more money.

We'll go to college in the hope of getting higher education.

● You can see _____ the coast.

A. so far B. as far C. far as D. as far as

【错解】 A、B、C

【正解】 D

【辨析】 as far as 是“远达”的意思,后面可接名词也可接从句。so far 是“至此”的意思,与本句意义不符;B、C 都是错误表达。
例:

They ran as far as they could.

He went out for a walk as far as the post office.

So far I haven't seen it.

● All the children _____ in their best clothes.

A. wear B. are worn C. dress D. are dressed

【错解】 A、B、C

【正解】 D

【辨析】 wear 与 dress 都有“穿”的意思,要注意它们的区别。wear 用人做主语,后面接衣物;dress 后面接人,所以如果说某人穿什么衣服时,要有 be dressed in。例:

He wore thick glasses.

All the children are dressed in their best clothes.

Is he old enough to dress himself?

● The warm weather should _____ the crops.

A. bring on B. take along C. look for D. pick up

【错解】 B、C、D

【正解】 A

【辨析】 bring on 有“使前进”,“使改进”的意思。而其他词组放在此句都与上下文不符。例:

More study should bring on your English.

● They asked me _____.

- A. What wrong is with me B. What is wrong with me.
C. What the matter is with me D. What is matter with me.

【错解】 A、C、D

【正解】 B

【辨析】 本句是含宾语从句的复合句,本应使用陈述语序来完成宾语从句,但句型“**What is wrong/the matter**”是个例外,放在宾语从句中,语序不变。

● _____ down the street _____ you'll find the entrance to the museum.

- A. Going, and B. Go, or C. Going, so D. Go, and

【错解】 A、B、C

【正解】 D

【辨析】 本句的句型是“**祈使句+and/or+含一般将来时的陈述句**”,此句型中,连词 and 连接了两个并列句,前面的祈使句表示的是一种条件或假设,后面的陈述句表示一个结果。此句可转换成“**if 条件或假设状语从句+主句**”。

● How many years is it _____ he left for shanghai

- A. after B. since C. before D. until

【错解】 A、C、D

【正解】 B

【辨析】 本句的句型为“**It is + 时间 + since + 过去时从句**”,表示“**自从…已有…(时间)了**”。本句型可用于表示一次性动词的延续概念。

● He has a good sight. He can see _____ the house near the river.

- A. as long as B. so far as

C. so long as

D. as far as

【错解】 A、B、C

【正解】 D

【辨析】 短语“as far as”可译作“远到……”，也可译为“就…而论”、“据…”。本句的意思应是前者，后者常用于短语“as far as I know”，译为“就我所知”，此时，相当于“so far as I know”。

● If by any chance someone comes to see me, ask them to leave a _____.

A. message B. letter C. sentence D. notice

【错解】 B、C、D

【正解】 A

【辨析】 此题是通过语境考查对名词词意的理解。leave a message 意为“留口信”，by any chance 是“一旦，万一”的意思。

Unit 2 No smoking, please!

(一) 知识概述

● 精学指要

本单元的语法是做宾语和表语的名词性从句。宾语从句在上单元中已经复习过。表语从句是用于系动词之后的从句,对表语从句我们要注意以下几点:

(1) 表语从句由 *that* 或其他带有疑问意义的连接引导。例:

That is how the mice destroy so much grain.

The question was who had done it.

The fact is that he cleaned the room.

(2) 在表语从句中,即使从句有疑问意义,从句的语序也要用陈述句语序。例:

The question is how we'll go there.

The problem is when she will come.

● 知识点

A. 语言知识:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1. go ahead | 2. mind |
| 3. compare | 4. give up |
| 5. used to | 6. get into the habit of |
| 7. hardly | 8. burn down |
| 9. chance | 10. remain |

B. 语法知识:复习名词性从句作宾语和表语的用法。

● 重点、难点

1. go ahead=continue(with what one is about to say or do);
please do 继续…做或干某事;干吧;说吧

The police examined the cars and allowed them to go ahead.

—Would you mind my opening the window?

—No. Go ahead.

2. mind=be troubled by;feel objection to 介意;反对
通常用于疑问句、否定句、条件句中,以及答复询问的肯定句中。例:

Would you mind if I took one of the photos as a present?

He didn't seem to mind public opinion in the least.

注意:

(1)mind 后不能接不定式。可接动名词(包括动名词复合结构、名词、代词以及宾语从句。

如:Would you mind my/me smoking here?

(2)回答时如表示“可以”,不用 Yes, 而用 No, 还可用 Not at all, Of course not, Certainly not。回答时如持否定态度,可用 Yes, I do mind. 或 Yes, I mind very much。

3. compare=examine;judge to what extent persons or things are similar or not similar(与介词 with 或 to 连用)比较,把……与……比较;把……比作……。例:

If you compare the two books, you will find which is better.

That old TV set is not to be compared with this new one.

Many scientists compare parks of cities to the lungs of the human body.

4. give up=stop having or doing(sth) 放弃

后接名词、代词或动名词,偶尔也可作不及物动词词组用。例:

The sick boy, whose parents had given up hope for his life, fully recovered.