中国教育电视台CETV-1黄金时间配套讲解

CHAOYUE KELANG

总策划/刘 强(美澳国际学校校长) 总主编/王后雄(湖北黄冈特级教师) 高 英语



点例练三环紧扣

课堂学习太超越



● 领悟学习的真谛

● 感受成功的快乐

● 激发学习的热情

● 超越平凡的课堂

化高数线阻旋剂 化邻价额机



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超越课堂



北京教育出版稿 九州出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新世纪同步学典: 高二英语/王为成主编. - 北京: 北京教育出版社, 1999.7 ISBN 7 ~ 5303 - 1831 - 4

I.新… II.王… III. 英语课 - 高中 - 教学参考资料 IV. G634 中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 29666 号

新世纪同步学典·超越课堂

高二英语(上) 王为成 主編

×

北京教育出版社出版 (北京北三环中路6号) 邮政编码:100011 北京出版社出版集团总发行 新华书店经销 保定市华泰印刷厂印刷

0.00

880×1230 32 开本 9 印张 270000 字 1999 年 8 月第 1 版 2002 年 7 月第 2 版第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7 - 5303 - 1831 - 4 G・1805 定价:12.00元

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超越课堂

前言

同步新数句 3*+X高考

点例 练 三 环 紧 扣 课堂学习大超越

人类已经进入到21世纪,如何培养新世纪的优秀人才,如何全面依据实验教材的内容,充分融汇试验教材的改革思想和精神,如何使从书体例符合学生课堂学习的接受心理和认知规律,形式上便于学生阅读、理解和迁移,这是摆在广大教师和学生家长面前的一个重大课题。《超越课堂》丛书即是顺应这个素质备考时代的产物。

本丛书以人教社最新教材(高中必修加选修)为蓝本,依据最新《考试说明》及高考考向编写,旨在透彻整理学考要点及解题依据、实例点拨应考技巧,轻松提高应考技能,使学生化费最少的时间和精力轻松学习、从容应考。本丛书系一套真正让学生易学、好懂、会用的梦寐以求的新概念教辅书。



丛书特点

- 1、按节或课同步展开,围绕学习、考试中易出现的种种问题编写,应 考立竿见影。
- 2、能立即了解教科书的要点,考点指要突出每节(课)的知识点,注 重学习方法、培养创新能力,帮助学生掌握解题依据或答题要点。
- 3、讲、例、练三案合一,相互对照,套餐式学习新概念。

归物、整理知识点, 讲解 方法、注重能力, 形成解 题依据和答案要点。 思路点拨与考点摘要——对应,一讲一例,点例对应, 清晰明了。

同类题同步训练,题目 新、活,体现能力与素质, 题目少而精。

┗ 考点指要

点击名题

拓展迁移 ■

对预习、考试最有用, 最需掌握的得分指要。 解题依据切中考点指要, 隨文解题,强化理解,提 高学习效率。 与讲例对照,训练配合 学习,有助于解题,提高 应考能力。 4、全方位备考,章(单元)末附一套能力检测题,基本题、提高题、发展题按6:3:1的比例编排,优等生通过努力可得满分、中等人可得70~80分、后进生可得50~70分。试卷整体难度控制合理,题目新量额、富有时代特色(与时事、生产、生活、科技、环境等和联系)。



名师典范

参与本丛书编写的作者均系黄冈、武汉教学第一线上有声望、有丰富教学经验的教师。他们有湖北省特级教师、湖北省状元教师,有国家 级骨干教师,有享受国务院政府津贴的专家等、从而保证本丛书为真正一名师严谨缔造的品牌图书。



效果卓著

本丛书由一批名师编著,体例突破以往教辅书讲、例、练三案脱离 的模式,教、学、练、测相互点击,形成功能齐备的学考体系。这一切 无疑确保了本从书的权威性、实用性和高效性。

学考选《超越》、梦想志必得!

《超越课堂》编委会 2002年7月

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Disneyland

学考二维日标

本単元重点・难点・考点



预读摘要

I. 重要语言点;sign,operate,imagine.take along,in the hope of,lose heart,day after day,in this way,be well – known as,as far as,be pleased with,pick up

Ⅱ. 日常交际用语:问路和应答。

Ⅲ. 语法:复习宾语从句的用法。

14. 写作:写一篇有关迪斯尼的短文。

轻松学老

1. 重要语言点

🦪 sign 的用法

- ▲作名词用,是可数名词,意为"标记","符号","迹象"。
- OA red flag was placed there as a sign of danger.
 - 一面红旗放在那里作为危险的标记。
- ②He showed no sign of excitement. 他没有表示一点激动的迹象。
- ③The police looked all around the house, but there was no sign of a struggle.
 警察仔细查看了房子,但没有搏斗的迹象.
- ▲sign 也可以作"手势"解释。
- ①Bruce made a sign that he was ready to leave. 布鲁斯作了个手势、表示他准备离开。
- ②Wait until I give the sign. 等我做手势。
- ▲as a sign of 意为"作为……的表示"。
- ①She put her finger to her lips as a sign to be quiet. 她把手指放在唇边作为安静的表示。
- ②He nodded as a sign of agreement, 他点头作为同意的表示。
- ▲sign 也可作为动词用, 意为"签名", "作手势"。
- ①The boss signed his name on the cheque. 老板在支票上签了字。
- ②He signed to the waiter to bring the bill. 他向侍者作手势叫他拿帐单。
- ③The policeman signed (to/for) me to stop. 警察作手势叫我停下。

1	Ĺ	考点指要
× .	8	I wonder if this is my stop. It is so crowded I can't see the
	_	(A) picture (B) way (C) sign (D) line
T.	•	本题的语境是说话人在公共汽车上,是否该下车,由于车上人拥挤,该
		话人难看清的是街上公共汽车停的路牌,故 C 是最佳选项。
•	op	erate 用法
	1)	operate 用作及物动词,作"经营"、"管理"、"操作"解,= run or work。如:
		①All the Disney parks are operated by the same company.
		所有的迪斯尼乐 园都是由同一家公司管理的 。
		②They operate a small factory in the south of England.
		他们在英国南方经营一个小工厂。
		③ It's not difficult to operate that machine.
		操作那台机器并不难。
	2)	operate 用作不及物动词,作"运转"、"起作用"解。如:
		④The machine isn't operating properly. 这部机器运转不正常。
		⑤The medicine operated quickly. 药很快见效了。
	3)	operate用作不及物动词,作"动手术"解,后面接介词 on 或 upon 短
		语。如:
		(6) He has been operated upon twice for that disease.
		他因这病已动过两次手术。
		$\ensuremath{ \bigcirc \hspace{-0.07cm} }$ The doctor operated on several patients every day.
		这个医生每天给好几个病人作手术。
	4)	operate 亦可作"奏效"解释,相当于 work。例:
		®The new law doesn't operate in our favour.
		实施这项新法律对我们不利。
1	_	考点指要
- B		The man has something wrong with his nose and has to have it
		(A) operate (B) operated (C) operating on (D) operated on
		此题答案选 Do have sth done, 请某人做某事, 给某人或某人身体某个部

位做手术 operate 后要跟上介词 on。

imagine 作"想象"、"设想"、"推测"解。 = form a picture in one's mind, 后 画可接名词,动词 - ing 形式以及从句作真语,不能接不定式。

▲跟名词或代词作宾语:

- ①Can you imagine life on a lonely island? 你能想象孤岛上的生活吗?
- ②The parks are the cleanest parks that you can imagine. 这些公园是你可以想象的最清洁的公园。
- ③You can imagine the situation there. 你可以想象那儿的情况。
- ①You can little imagine their surprise at hearing the news. 你不能想象听了这个清息他们有多吃惊。
- 【注】间或也可用于被动语态。如: Oh, that can be imagined. (啊! 这是可以想象的。)
- ▲接动词 ing 形式作宾语:
- ⑤I can't imagine marrying a woman of that sort. 我难于想象与她那种女子结婚的情形。
- ⑥Can you imagine him becoming a nurse? 你能想象他成了护士吗?
- ⑦We just couldn't imagine their living such a poor life like that. 我们简直不能想象他们过着那样穷的生活。
- 【注】imagine 后面不能接不定式作宾语。
- ▲接感収词或疑问代词、疑问副词引导的宾语从句。如:
- ⑧You can't imagine how I missed you all. 你真想象不出我有多么想念你们大家。
- ⑩You can well imagine how happy they will be to have this chance to come to Beijing. 你可以想象他们能有这个机会到北京来会有多高兴。
- 【注】接 that 从句时, imagine 的意思有所改变, 指无根据或没有把握地 "以为"或"猜想", = think or suppose。如:
- ①Don't imagine that your parents can give you everything.
 不要认为你的父母能给你一切。
- ②Do you imagine they will lend us a hand? 你认为他们会助我们一臂之力吗?
- ▲imagine 可接人称代词 + 不定式 (或形容词),构成复合结构。如:
- ③Can you imagine yourself to be on a desert island? 你能想象出你单独一人生活在荒岛上的情景吗?
- Don't imagine yourself to be always correct.

不要以为自己总是对的。

- ⑤Imagine yourself to be in their place, how would you act? 设想一下你如果处于他们的地位,你会怎么办?

፟ 考点指要	1 点击名题	拓展迁移	→ 8
🚁 😘 I can't imagine _	a college stu	dent because of my b	ad English.
(A) to become	(B) become	(C) becoming	(D) became
点数 本题答案选 C、动	河 imagine 后接动力	名词作宾语	

- () take sth. /sb. along 可以作"带领","携带"讲,也有"一道带来, 触身携带"之意。
 - ①I took my brother along (with me). 我带我兄弟一起去。
 - ②He would like to take his papers along,他愿意把文件带上。

▲take 还可构成下列短语:

take medicine 吃药 take a drink 喝一杯酒 take a ride 骑马、乘车

take a short - cut 走小路,走捷径

take a walk 散步 take action 起诉

take a step/the next step 采取措施/下一步措施

take back what one says 收回某人所说的话

take down one's address 把某人的地址记下

take hold of 抓住 take off one's clothes 脱衣服

take your time. 别着急,慢慢来

take out 拿出



take away 拿走 参加 take part in 乐王 take pleasure in 以…为荣 take pride in 领先 take the lead take the place of 替代

▮ 考点指要	■ 点击名题	拓展迁移 ■	13
L			、

We're all going to the games, why don't you come? (A) up

(B) across

(C) along

(D) to

答案: C. along 在此的含义与 take along 相似, 都是 with sb. 的意思。 come along 意为"和我们一起来", come up 意为"走近", come across 意为"不期而遇", come to 意为"来到"。

- 🕼 in the hope of 抱有……的希望,希望能。与 in hopes of, in hope of 同义。
 - ①His parents sent him abroad in hopes of/in the hope of giving him a good education,他父母把他送出国,希望他受到良好的教育。
 - We were in hopes of in hope of getting high marks in the examination. 我们希望在考试中得到高分。
 - ▲in the hope of; in hopes of; in the hope that 抱着……的希望,三个短语意 思相同,但是前两个用来构成介词短语,第三个则接从句。
 - ①Many people went to the west in the hope of finding gold. 许多人到西部去是为了淘金。
 - ②John wrote me a letter in hopes of asking me for some stamps. 约翰给我写了一封信,希望我给他一些邮票。
 - We are working hard at our lessons in the hope that we can be useful in the future. 为了将来成为有用人才,我们正努力学习功课。
 - ①He worked hard day and night in the hope that he could pay off all his debts. 他夜以继日地工作、希望能还清所有的债务。

Ţ.	考点指要	↑ 点击名题	
	He was	getting a job in London.	
	(A) in the hope	of (B) in hope of	
	(C) in hope to	(D) in hope to	
200	本题的意思是:	他在伦敦是希望找一份工作、该题正确选项是B	注意

in the hope 与 in hope of 的共同点与不同点,共同点是:两者都可作状

- 语、但在句中作表语时只能用 in hope of 或 in hopes of、故 B 正确。
- ② lose heart "灰心"、"气馁"是一固定搭配,不可用复数,且 lose 与 heart 之间无需定语。如:
 - ①He didn't pass the examination again, and this time he lost heart. 他这次考试又不及格. 这次他灰心了。
 - ②Don't lose heart. You'll be successful sooner or later. 别东心、你识早全成功的。

🕡 day after day 天天地,日复午日地

类似结构有 year after year "年复一年"、强调动作重复。例如:

- ①Day after day the old man came to help the little girl. 这位老人天天都来帮助这个小女孩.
- ②The driver did the same thing day after day. 那位司机日复一日地干着同样的事情。
- ▲day by day 一天天地,强调变化。
- ①We are growing up day by day. 我们正一天天地长大。
- ②My hometown is becoming richer and richer day by day. 我的家乡一天人地富裕起来。

	起来。	
上 考点指要	点击名题	拓展迁移 ➡ 4
However, the need for	electricity is inc	reasing
(A) day after another		(B) day by day
(C) day after day		(D) one or two days
and the second second		

此题考查词组辨析。day after day 意为"日复一日地",常表示每天的重复。暗示情况没有什么变化。day by day 意为"逐日""一天天地"常表示逐渐转变,一天天在发生变化。此句表示人类对电的需求量日渐增加,故 B 是最佳选项。

🗿 in this way "以这种方式"、"用这种办法";way 做"方式"、"办法"解

He read the texts every morning. In this way he was able to recite them. 他每天早晨朗读课文、这样他就能够背诵课文了。

▲in this way; on one's way to; by the way

三个短语结构相似、但意思完全不同。in this way "用这种方法,采用这种方式"; on one's way "在去…的路上"; by the way "顺便问一下"。第一个短语构成较灵活、可被其他形容词修饰。

▲in that way 用那种方法; in the same way 用同样的方法 例如:

- ①Li Qiang practises reading English every morning. In this way his spoken English is much better this term than last term. 李强每天早晨都练习读英语,这样他的英语口语这学期较上学期好多了。
- ②Can you work out that problem in a new way? 你能用一个新方法解出这个题目吗?
- ③He picked up a wallet on his way to school. 他在上学的路上捡到了一个钱包。

考点指要

ery month. (NMET 2001)

④By the way, when will you come again? 顺便问一下,你什么时候再来?

	考点指要	■ 点击名题	拓展迁移 ➡ 5
6 2	Only	_ this way	learn English well.
	(A) in; we d	can can	(B) on; can we
	(C) in; can	we	(D) on; we can
THE RES	首先理解句子	·的意思"只有通过i	这种方法我们才能把英语学好",句中
mi A	有短语 in this	way,这样就可排除	余BD两项。此题考查的另一角度是 o
置于句			用倒装句,因此情态动词 can 应该放在
		答案 C 是正确的 。	
9 be	well – known a	s作闻名(常接	(职业类名词)
•	be known for +	n. (常是表示工作)	业绩类名词)因而闻名。
	Disney is know	n for his cartoon film	ns. 迪斯尼因他制作的卡通电影而闻名
	be known + to +	n. (接人名) 某事	www.注意:介词 to不能用
	捧换 。		
]	it is known to a	all that that man is a	great scientist.
1	众所周知那人 看	已一位伟大的科学家。	•

点击名题

拓展迁移 ➡ 15

is known to everybody, the moon travels round the earth once ev-

	(A) It	(B) As	(C) That	(D) What
点拼	该题考查引导定语	从句的关系代证	同的用法。根据句 :	意和结构可以确定
	空白处应填关系代	词 as,引导非限	【制性定语从句,在	.这种用法中,as 的
先行词]不是主句中的某个	名词而是整个主	主句所表达的内容	。as 的意思是"正
	'正像"、"像那			
	l词 as 可在从句中作			
置比较	[灵活,可以置于句言	拿、句中或句末、	从句通常与主句由	1逗号隔开,答案为
B _o				
	Professor White has	written some sh	nort stories, but he	is known
	for his plays. (NM			
	(A) the best		(C) better	
点拨] 的比较级和最高级 -	
~	A、C中选。对比核			
(a	s far as 表示 "直到··	⋯那么远"、"说	a到"。第二个 as 可	以是介谓,后跟名
į	, 也可以是连词,进	生接一个状语从	词 。	
(1)We walked as far as	the park. 我们	一直走到公园。	
(2	The fields stretch as	far as the eyes	can see、田野一望)	无际。
•	Nas far as 也可写作 s	o far as, 还可以	作"据"、"就	·····"解,后面跟
	一个从句。			
$\overline{\mathfrak{J}}$	As/So far as I know	, he is still work	king there.	
	据我所知,他仍然在	生那儿工作。		
•	▲而 so far 意为 "到现	P在为止",常与	完成时态连用,可	放在句首,也可在
	句末。			
Œ	I haven't finished the	more on for F	11日箭华市 电深级	右册空过而工作

be pleased with... 对……感到满意;对……感到愉快 = be glad/happy/satis-

fied with

- ①Most Americans are pleased with their new president. 大多数美国人对他们的新总统是满意的。
- ②My teacher was pleased with my scores. 老师对我的分数是满意的。 be angry with 对……生气; be pleased at 因为……而高兴
- ③Tom being late. his teacher was angry with him. 汤姆迟到了、老师对他很生气。
- ④We are pleased at the news that we'll go to the Great Wall. 听说要去长城、我们都非常高兴。
- ⑤I'm very pleased to meet you. 很高兴遇见你。

系动词 be + 形容词或过去分词 + with,表示"某种情绪"。常见的词组还有:

be satisfied with... 对……满意

be angry with... 对······生气

be disappointed with... 对·····失望

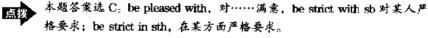
be delighted with... 对……高兴

be friendly with... 对……友好

be patient with... 对······耐心

be careful with... 对·····细心

参点指要 点击名题 拓展迁移 → 6 Miss Gao is pleased ______ the student, for he is strict _____ himself _____ everything. (A) at; in; with (B) by; in; with (C) with; with; in (D) to; with; in



🧷 pick up 用法

- ▲pick up "拿起", "捡起"。例:
- ①He bent down and picked up the pencil. 他弯下腰把铅笔拾起来。
- ②She picked up the telephone on her desk and began to dial. 她拿起桌上的电话开始拨号。
- ▲pick up 可作"爬起"解释。例:
- ③The little girl picked herself up and went on playing. 那小女孩自己爬起来继续玩。

- ①After he fell off his bike, he picked himself up and said that he wasn't hurt. 他从自行车上摔下后,爬起来说他没有受伤。
- ▲pick up 可作"获得","收集","学会"解释。例:
- ⑤Young children soon pick up words they hear their elders use.
 小孩子很快就学会了他们听到大人们讲的那些话。
- ⑥He picked up information from all sources. 他从各种来源获得信息。
- ⑦My father has picked up rare coins in various places all over the country. 我父亲在全国各地收集到了罕见的硬币。
- ⑧He never studied French, what he knows he picked up while living in France. 他从未学习过法语,他所知道的一点法语是作在法国时学会的。
- ▲pick up 亦可意为"测知","收听到"。例:
- ⑨The dogs picked up the fox's smell. 狗嗅到了狐狸的气味。
- ⑩We picked up signals for help on the radio. 我们在无线电里收到了呼救信号。
- ▲pick up 可作"搭载","搭救"解释。例:
- ①The bus stopped to pick up passengers. 汽车停下来让乘客上车。
- ②Air sea Rescue picked up the drowning airman after receiving an SOS message. 海空救援队在收到呼救信号后救起了落水的飞行员。
- ▲pick up 还有"振作","康复","好转"之意。例:
- ⑤She was ill for some time, but she is now picking up. 她病了一阵子,不过现在正在康复。
- DIt looks as though the weather may pick up very soon.
 看起来天气好像很快就会转暗。

Ĺ	考点指要	↑ 点击名题	拓展迁	§ → 18		
The taxi-stopped to a passenger.						
	(A) pick out		(C) get on	(D) get in		
占拨	此题答案选B。句子意思是:出租车停下来搭載一个乘客。选项中只有					
M.ATTA	pick up 有"搭载"	之意。				

11. 日常交流第语

Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to . . .?

Go straight ahead till you see...

It's about... yards/metres down this street.

Excuse me. How can I get to ...?