

精

讲

gaozhong yingyu jingjiang

高中英语精讲

二年级上



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高中英语精讲

第二册(上)

(供高中二年级第一学期使用)

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编者的话

为帮助高中学生理解人民教育出版社与英国朗文出版集团有限公司合作编写的高中英语教材内容,掌握高中阶段的英语基础知识,提高语言运用能力,我们编写了这本《高中英语精讲》(第二册·上),它既可作为中学英语教师的参考用书,也可作为学生课堂听课后的补充,帮助学生自学或预习教材。《精讲》包括以下几项内容:

1. 学习要点。这一部分列出本单元的主要学习内容,按日常交际用语、句型结构、词汇和语法四个项目顺序排列。这一部分是本课的学习重点,必须牢牢掌握。

2. 要点讲解。这是本书的核心,编者力求对课文中的重点和难点作出深入浅出的分析和讲解。讲解主要分对话与课文讲解、词汇讲解、语法讲解三个部分。通过这些讲解,帮助学生扫清学习障碍,让学生较好地掌握课文中的语言知识。

3. 本单元练习参考答案。这部分用来帮助学生核对对自己所做课文后面练习的正确性。

4. 补充练习。这部分练习是针对课文的要点讲解编写的。侧重对本单元中重要的词汇、句型和语法进行操练。补充练习的答案集中在书后,以供参考。

本书由王仁元主编。编者有徐美华、张南榕、张峰、杜耀东、王仁元、东群、朱善萍、李恩陵、曾贤正、高平。

由于我们水平所限,书中不当甚至错误之处,恳请批评指正。

编者

1996年12月

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Unit 1 Disneyland

一、学习要点

1. 日常交际用语:

(1) Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the Sleeping Beauty Castle?

(2) Excuse me. How can I get to Bear Country?

(3) Excuse me. Are the horse-drawn streetcars free?

(4) Excuse me, please. Where's the nearest men's room?

(5) Go straight ahead till you see the entrance.

(6) It's about four hundred yards down this street.

(7) Go through the gate and you'll find the entrance to Bear Country on the other side.

(8) Just take this street round to the right of the castle.

(9) Go down this street till you get to the clock tower. Then you'll see the sign for the rest rooms.

2. 句型结构:

(1) Disney's greatest wish *was to be* a famous artist.

- (2) When he was a young man, he went to a newspaper office in Kansas City *where he was living.*
- (3) He had some friends *who worked in the office here.*
- (4) *We don't think* there is anything of interest in your pictures.
- (5) But the studios *which he started are still busy today, producing more and interesting films.*
- (6) It *cost between* \$ 500 and \$ 600 million to build Tokyo Disneyland *opened* in Japan in 1983, and Euro Disney *opened* in France in 1992.
- (7) All the Disney parks *are operated* by the same company.
- (8) The men *are not allowed to have beards.*
- (9) In the Future House, everything *is worked by* the computer.
- (10) If you press another *... to your seat in front of* your television *so that you don't even have to get up when you're hungry.*

3. 单词和词组:

get to, go through, the way to a place, the entrance to a place, join the line, the sign for sth, be to do sth, take... along, in the hope of doing sth, have no luck, (be) of interest, encourage sb., be well-

known as, lose heart, continue to do sth., used to do sth., day after day, in this way, move to the west coast, get work as sth., be unsuccessful, pick up, experiment, be pleased with, one's success as sth., during the 1920s, scores of, all over, produce, make films, cost sb. sth., operate, have strict orders, be friendly and polite to sb., get a wonderful view from, look like sth., wear, work sth., press a button, prepare sth.

4. 语法:

复习宾语从句(主要是虚拟语气和否定转移现象)

二、要点讲解

1. Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the sleeping Beauty Castle? 对不起,请问你能告诉我去睡美人城堡的路吗?

英语中如果打扰别人时常用 Excuse me, 如问路, 插话, 打喷嚏或从别人中间穿过时都要说 Excuse me, 表示礼貌。如:

Excuse me, but can you tell me how to go to the Summer Palace?

对不起,请问你能告诉我到颐和园怎么走吗?

Lesson 105 中有许多类似的问话结构,请细心比较。

另外要注意 Excuse me 被使用的场合不同于 Pardon me 或 I beg your pardon, beg pardon 或 pardon, 以及 I am sorry。

Pardon me 或 I beg your pardon 常用于偶然碰到别人身体的某部分时或者请别人让路。此时的 Pardon me 或 I beg your pardon 与 Excuse me 相近,但美国人更喜欢说 Excuse me。

Pardon 或 Beg pardon 常以升调说出,用于听不清别人讲话时。如:

—— I am afraid I can't finish the job today.

—— Pardon ?

—— I said I can't finish the job today.

—— 我恐怕今天结束不了这活。

—— 你说什么? (对不起,我没听清)

—— 我说我今天结束不了这活。

而 I am sorry 常用于礼貌的拒绝、不同意或为做错事而道歉的场合,如:

—— Would you lend me some money?

—— I am sorry I can't, for I've put all my money on the shares.

—— 你能借给我一些钱吗?

—— 很抱歉,我不能,因为我的资金全押在股份上了。

I am sorry I can't agree with you.

很抱歉我不能赞同你的看法。

I am sorry to have kept you waiting for so long a time. 很抱歉让你久等了。

2. Go through the gate and you'll find the entrance to Bear Country on the other side. 穿过大门,你就会发现通往位于另一边的“熊国”的入口。

祈使句+陈述句(将来时)的句式相当于一个条件状语从句加主句的复合句,如:

{ *Turn right and you will see a church.*

{ *If you turn right, you will find a church.*

向右拐,你就会看见一座教堂。

{ *Heat a piece of wood on fire and it will burn.*

{ *If you heat a piece of wood on fire, it will burn.*

在火上加热一块木头,它便会燃烧。

3. Disney's greatest wish was to be a famous artist. 迪斯尼的最大愿望是成为一名著名的艺术家。

在 wish, plan, idea 等名词后常用不定式作表语,以表示未来的动作或状态。如:

My wish is to be an astronaut. 我的愿望是成为一名宇航员。

Our plan is to widen the streets within half a year. 我们的计划是半年内扩宽好这些道路。

His idea is to organize a summer camp. 他的主意是组织一次夏令营活动。

此外,he to do sth 亦可以表示“应该”或“按计划将做某事”的意思。如:

Peter and Alice are to get married in Cairo next month.

彼特和爱丽丝将于下个月在开罗结婚。

All the students are to return all the borrowed books to the library by the end of June. 所有学生应在六月底前将所借书籍归还图书馆。

4. He took along some of his pictures in the hope of getting a job there. 他随身带上了他的画以期在那里得到一份工作。

1) take along 随身带着, 相当于 take... with oneself, 如:

Bob took his secretary along to meet Mr. Robert at the airport. 鲍勃带上他的秘书去机场迎接罗伯特先生。

2) in the hope of (doing)sth. 怀着……(做某事)的希望, 也可以写成 in hopes of (doing)sth.。如:

They came to the U. S. A. in the hope of succeeding. 他们抱着成功的希望来到美国。

Betty went to the front in the hope of meeting Arthur. 蓓蒂抱着重见亚瑟的希望来到前线。

5. We don't think there is anything of interest in your pictures. 我们认为你的画索然无味。

1) don't think 是一种否定转移结构, 具体用法请参阅本课的“语法讲解”。

2) of interest 是一种省略结构, 相当于定语从句 that is of interest. be of + 抽象名词表示事物的属性。如:

I don't think the exhibition is of any interest. 我觉得这展览没什么意思。

The film Red River Valley seems to be of interest to many people. 电影《红河谷》对许多人来说似乎颇有趣。

类似的结构还有：

be of use = be useful 有用

be of value = be valuable 有价值的

be of importance = be important 重要的

be of the same size 相同尺寸的

be of the same age 同龄的

6. Disney's friends tried to encourage him. 迪斯尼的朋友努力鼓励他。

有关 encourage 的用法请参阅“词汇讲解”1。

7. We are sure you'll be well-known as an artist before long. 我们相信你不久将会作为一名艺术家而出名。

1) be sure 在此处与 be certain 同义, 相当于 believe, 后面的从句类似于宾语从句。如:

I am sure/certain that China will realize four modernizations in the near future. 我确信中国在不久的将来将实现四个现代化。

注意:

如果主语不是有生命的事物, 则一般用 certain, 而不用 sure。如:

It is certain that the Chinese table tennis team will win most of the gold medals. 中国乒乓球队

将会赢得大部分金牌。

2) be well-known as 与 be well-known for 有区别。

“as”表示“作为”，而“for”表示“因为”。如：

Nanjing is well-known as a “hot stove” in summer. 南京在夏日以“火炉”出名。

Nanjing is well-known for its long history and green trees. 南京以其悠久的历史 and 绿化而著名。

8. He continued to draw lots of pictures. 他继续作了许多画。

continue 既可作及物动词用也可作不及物动词用。作为及物动词，后面可接不定式，也可接动名词，意义相近。如：

1) The rain continued for nearly two weeks. 这场雨持续了将近两周。

2) How long will you continue working/to work?
你还需要工作多久？

9. His family was poor and he used to sit in the family garage and draw pictures there. 他的家境贫困，他常常坐在家里的汽车库里作画。

used to do sth. 表示过去存在的一种状态或过去经常重复的动作。如：

Some parts of the coastal areas of Jiangsu province used to be poor, but now they are becoming more and more prosperous. 江苏沿海的某些地区过去十分贫困，而如今他们变得越来越繁荣。

He used to send her cards on her birthday. (But

now he doesn't send any more.)他过去常在她生日那天给她寄卡。(现在不再寄了)

10. He picked up his pencil and started to draw. 他拾起他的铅笔就画了起来。

pick up 是一个多义词组,意为“拾起”,“鼓起”,“中途搭人”,“学会”,“染上”等等。如:

I picked up a wallet in the street this morning and turned it in to the police. 今天早上我拾了一个钱包,交给了警察。

Pick up your courage/spirits and try again. 鼓起勇气,再试一次。

This train will stop to pick up passengers at some small railway stations. 这趟火车将在一些小站停留带客。

She picked up some knowledge of physics in her childhood. 她在童年时便学了一些物理学方面的知识。

Unfortunately, the girl picked up the bad habit of taking drugs. 不幸的是这女孩染上了吸毒的恶习。

11. Day after day he experimented and drew different pictures of the mouse that he had known. 日复一日,他坚持试验画出他所了解的那只老鼠的各种图画。

1) day after day 日复一日,注意 day 为单数,前面也不加定冠词 the,类似的结构还有 year after year, week after week, month after month, shop after shop 等等。

2) experiment 在本句中是不及物动词,其具体用法请参阅“词汇讲解”2。

12. At last he was pleased with one of his pictures of the mouse. 终于他对画中的鼠画中的某一张感到满意。

1) at last, finally, in the end 都可以表示“最后”,但 at last 暗含“(经过努力)终于”之意。如:

At last, man has reached out into outer space. 人类终于进入了太空。

2) be pleased with 意为“因为……高兴”或“对……感到满意”。具体用法请参阅“词汇讲解”3。

13. He soon drew other cartoon characters like Donald Duck and during the 1920s and the 1930s he made scores of cartoons about them. 很快地他画出了其它像唐老鸭之类的卡通人物,在 20 世纪 20 年代和 30 年代他制作了许多有关它们的卡通片。

score 原意为“二十”,如 three score 意为“六十”,注意当 score 前有基数词时,score 不加复数。如:

She bought two score eggs in the super market. 她在超市购买了 40 个鸡蛋。

scores of 意为“许多”,scores of scores of 意为“大量”,如:

Scores of people gathered around after the accident took place. 事故发生以后许多人聚集在周围。

Scores of scores of fish have died because of the polluted sea water. 由于海水污染,大量的鱼死亡。

注意有 of 随后时, score 前面一般不加数词, score 本身加复数。与第一种用法需加以区别。

14. But the studios which he started are still busy today, producing more and interesting films. 然而他所开创的摄影棚如今依然十分红火, 拍摄出更多的有趣的电影。

1) producing 词组在句中作 be busy 谓语的伴随状语, 注意 producing 表示主动之意, 如果表示被动, 常用过去分词。试比较:

The hen is standing on the hay, producing an egg.

那只母鸡正站在干草上生蛋。

The egg produced by the hen is lying on the hay.

那只母鸡产的蛋在干草上。

所不同的是第一句中的 producing 词组是状语, 修饰动词 standing, 而第二句中的 produced 词组相当于一个省略了的定语从句, 修饰 the egg。

2) produce 是一个多义动词, 意为“生产”, “显示”, “生出”, “出示”, “创作”等。如:

The magician produced a rabbit from his pocket. 那个魔术师从他的口袋里变出了一只兔子。

Good soil helps to produce fine fruits in Guangdong. 广东的优质土壤有助于产出优质的水果。

The nineteenth century produced a lot of great

artists. 19 世纪出了许多伟大的艺术家。

Beijing Film Studio produced scores of films last year. 去年,北京电影制片厂生产了许多影片。

15. All the Disney parks are operated by the same company. 所有的迪斯尼乐园均由同一家公司管理经营。
operate 在此处意为“经营”,“管理”,其具体用法请参阅“词汇讲解”5。

16. The parks are the cleanest parks that you can imagine. 这些公园你想象得有多干净它们就有多干净。
注意,这里定语从句的关系代词 that 一般不用 which 或 who/whom 替代,原因是先行词被最高级形容词所修饰。
如:

This is the most exciting race that I have ever seen! 这是我看过的最扣人心弦的比赛。

17. In the Future House, everything is worked by the computer. 在未来园中,一切皆由电脑控制。
work 在此处是及物动词,具体用法请参阅“词汇讲解”6。

18. If you press one button, a machine cuts the grass in the garden. 如果你按一下按钮,一台机器便会在园中割草。
press 作为动词使用时主要意为“压”,“按”或“推进”等。
如:

My toes press against the shoes and hurt a lot. 我的鞋挤脚,脚趾痛得要命。

Press the button of the door bell, please. 请按门铃。