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2002



双色

大课堂



刘敬业 李楷志 主编

高二英语

教法方略

✓ 疑难指津

✓ 融会贯通

跟踪测试

✓ 名师精编

✓ 一目了然

吉林教育出版社

依据新大纲 ● 与试验修订本同步

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前 言

在逐步摆脱传统应试教育模式、深化素质教育的今天,广大师生亟需从教学效率不高、苦不堪言的题海战术中解脱出来。“书山有路勤为径,学海无涯巧作舟”。广大学生渴盼的是变苦学为巧学、变苦读为巧读的学习方法,需要的是高标准、高质量、广思路、大视野、新角度、新构思的学习指南,使自己真正成为学习方法得当、思维方法灵巧、应试技能过硬的有信心、有灵气、能创新的人才。为此,根据教育部颁布的最新教学大纲,配合最新教材,我们特精心编写了《双色大课堂》系列丛书。

本书特别设计的双色版,使学生对所有核心概念、定律公式、关键词法、重点文法等,都能够一目了然。

配以最新例题,科学辨析,激发学习兴趣,开拓思维,全方位培养应试能力。由于各学科特点不同,本书栏目灵活设置有:

▲焦点词汇 对重点词进行具体分析,体现词与词的不同用法。

▲疑难指津 重点剖析本章节或单元知识的难点、易混易错点。

▲跟踪测试 体现出少、精、活、新的试题风格,选题紧扣本章节或单元的知识点以便有针对性的巩固练习。

我们希望《双色大课堂》能够给学生以事半功倍的学习效果。

本书编委会

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Unit 1 Disneyland

▲ 焦点词汇

1 imagine v. 想象; 设想。

(1) 后接名词或名词性从句

Can you imagine life on a lonely island?

你能想象得出孤岛上的生活吗?

(2) 后接动词 (to do) 或动名词 (doing)

She can't imagine marrying a man of that sort.

她难以想象与那种男人结婚的情形。

◆ 注意 imagine 一般不可接不定式作宾语

(3) 后接疑问句或疑问词引导的宾语从句

She couldn't imagine what would happen next.

她想象不出下一步情况会怎样。

◆ 注意 在接 that 从句时, imagine 的意思有所改变, 常指没有根据或把握地“以为; 猜想”。例如:

Don't imagine that I can lend you money every time you need it.

不要以为每次你需要钱的时候, 我都会借给你。

(4) imagine 可接反身代词或宾补, 构成复合宾语

Don't imagine yourself to be always right.

不要以为自己总是对的。

2 imagine n.

想象; 幻想; 想象物

There are 108 characters in the novel.

这本小说中有 108 个人物。

They are different in character.

它们的特性不同。

My mother is a woman of strong character.

我母亲是一位性格坚强的女性。

3 be known as, be known to, be known for

(1) be known as 作为某种身份而闻名

后跟表示人的身份、职业的名词。因此, as 后的名词是主语的同位语成分。

Einstein was known as a great scientist.

(2) be known for 因……而闻名

其后多跟表示某个人或物的特点、特长等方面内容的词语。因此, for 后的名词是主语的所属内容。

The Arabs are known for their horses and camels.

(3) be known to 为……所知

其后跟表示人的名词。

The use of gunpower was first known to the Chinese.

中国人是最早懂得使用火药的。

(4) be known by 根据……了解到

One can be known by his words and deeds.

观其言行便知其为人。

► 注意: be well-known as 以……而出名; be well-known for … 因……而出名;
be well-known to… 为……所熟知的与上述短语用法相同。

4 | be pleased with, be pleased at, be pleased to

(1) be pleased with, be pleased at 对……感到满意(高兴)其中 pleased 是形容词,其后接人时只能用 with,接物时用 with 和 at 均可。

I'm pleased with at your success.

对你的成功我感到高兴。

The headmaster is very pleased with you.

校长对你非常满意。

(2) be pleased to 乐意……,因……而高兴该词组的 to 是不定式符号,不是介词。

I'm very pleased to meet you.

见到你我很高兴。

5 | so far, so far as, as far as

(1) so far 到现在为止经常和完成时态连用,可置于句首也可置于句末。

So far, no man has travelled farther than the moon.

到现在为止还没有人到过比月球更远的地方。

(2) as far as, so far as 像……那样远,远到……,直到…… 肯定句中常用 as far as,也可用 so far as,但否定句中只用 so far as。

She didn't go as/so far as the others.

她走得不像其他人那样远。

► 注意: as far as 和 so far as 还可作“就……讲”解,其后经常用 know, concern 等动词。

As/So far as I know, she will be away for two weeks.

就我所知,她将外出两个星期。

6 | entrance of, entrance to

entrance 作“入口”解时可与 of 和 to 连用,但着眼点不同。如表示“入口”是该物的组成部分则用 of;如表示通往某处的途径则用 to。

The entrance to the hall is full of people.

大厅的入口挤满了人。(指进入途径)

The guard stopped me at the entrance of the hall.

警卫在大厅的入口处把我拦住了。(指入口是大厅的一部分)

▲ 疑难指津

- He took along some of his pictures in the hope of getting a job there. 他带去自己的几幅画, 希望能在哪儿找到工作。

(1) along 作副词用, 表示“共同, 与……一起”

Come to the party and bring some friends along.

带几个朋友来参加聚会吧。

(2) in the hope of = in hopes of “抱有……希望”, 还可用于 in the hope that, that 后是从句。

He went to Rangoon in the hope of (in hopes of) meeting his son once again.
他前往仰光, 希望能再次见到他的儿子。

Mother was in hopes that (in the hope that) the cake would be good to eat.
母亲希望蛋糕好吃。

- We don't think there is anything of interest in your pictures.

我们认为你的画并没有什么有趣的地方。

(1) 主语为第一人称时, 当 think, believe, suppose, imagine 这一类动词后一个表示否定意义的宾语从句时, 形式上在 think 等处否定。

I don't think you've seen my wife.

你大概没有见过我的妻子吧。

(2) of + 抽象名词 = 其同源形容词可作定语, 表语和补足语。

This news is of importance (important).

这则消息很重要。

Is there anything of interest (interesting) in the newspaper?

报纸上有什么有趣的新闻吗?

- Disney did not lose heart. 迪斯尼没有灰心丧气。

lose heart 表示“灰心, 气馁”, 而 lose one's heart 表示“钟情, 爱上”。

试比较: Do not lose heart at the want of instant success.

不要因为没能马到成功而灰心丧气。

He has lost his heart to a very pretty young girl, I hear.

听说他爱上了一个非常美丽的姑娘。

■ They always smile, and are always friendly and polite to visitors.

这句话中, *always*, *friendly*, *polite* 等词表示“有……特征/有……习惯”。例如: We always go to school, and go home, and go to bed. 我们上学有规律, 放学有规律。

■ 宾语从句

在疑问句中, 主谓通常倒装。但是当疑问句充当从句时, 主谓不倒装, 就与普通陈述语序一致, 即主谓不能倒装。

试比较: Do you like apples? (疑问句, 主谓倒装)

I asked if he liked apples. (宾语从句, 主谓不倒装)

How old are you? (疑问句, 主谓倒装)

He asked how I was. (宾语从句, 主谓不倒装)

(1) 主句谓语动词是现在或将来时, 从句谓语动词一般用现在时态。

He says his father is/was/will be a teacher.

I've felt that a word in Chinese doesn't mean a word in English.

(2) 主句谓语动词是过去时态, 从句谓语动词一般用过去时态。

从句与主句谓语动词同时发生, 从句常用一般过去时态或过去进行时态。

He told me his son was watching TV.

从句谓语动词发生在主句谓语动作之前, 从句常用过去完成时态。

They did not know when they would go to the Great Wall.

从句谓语动词发生在主句谓语动作之前, 从句常用过去完成时态。

Mr. Wang thought that we had finished our homework.

►注意: 从句如果与某一具体的过去时间状语连用, 动作发生在主句谓语动作之前, 有时仍用一般过去时。

She told me her brother died in 1960.

从句所说明的是一件自然现象或事实, 即使主句用过去时, 从句仍用一般现在时。

The teacher told the pupils that computers are a wonderful machine.

跟踪测试

一、完形填空

Walt Disney

We all like watching TV about Donald and Mickey Mouse. They are very interesting. Do you know who 1 them? 2 Walt Disney. I'll tell you something about him. His family was poor. Walt 3 to draw when he was young. But his father had many 4 for him to do and often 5 him drawing. When he grew up, he began to make cartoon 6 . But he 7 much money and always went 8 . One day he caught a mouse and kept him 9 a pet(宠物). A few years later Walt remembered the mouse and decided to make a cartoon about him. Disney 10 the mouse Mickey Mouse. People all over the world saw Mickey and loved him. Mickey made Disney 11 . Then Walt made Donald Duck and Pluto and 12 for television. millions of children watched the 13 . In 1856, he 14 a wonderful land in California. There were real boats, castles, trains, rivers and all kinds of birds and beasts in one beautiful park. Many people went there. Disney died in 1966, but the world will 15 forget him.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. raised | B. kept | C. drew | D. fed |
| 2. A. He is | B. It's | C. Maybe | D. That is |
| 3. A. hated | | B. was forced | |
| | C. loved | D. was taught | |
| 4. A. work | B. jobs | C. picture | D. washing |
| 5. A. supported | B. encouraged | C. helped | D. prevented |
| 6. A. toys | B. films | C. mice | D. cards |
| 7. A. got | B. made not | C. spent | D. didn't have |
| 8. A. angry | B. hungry | C. shopping | D. on trip |
| 9. A. for | B. as | C. from | D. with |
| 10. A. sent | B. bought | C. brought | D. named |
| 11. A. tired | B. disappointed | C. famous | D. poor |
| 12. A. the other | B. another | C. others | D. other |
| 13. A. TV | B. shows | C. exhibition | D. program |

14. A. build B. sold C. opened D. wasted
15. A. hardly B. seldom C. forever D. never

二、阅读理解

(A)

Millions of people pass through the gates of Disney's entertainment parks in California, Florida and Japan each year. What makes these places an almost universal attraction? What makes foreign kings and queens and other important people want to visit these Disney parks? Well, one reason is the way they're treated once they get there. The people at Disney go out of their way to serve their "guests", as they prefer to call them, and to see that they enjoy themselves.

All new employees, from vice presidents to part-time workers, begin their employment by attending Disney University and taking "Traditions I". Here, they learn about the company's history, how it is managed and why it is successful. They are shown how each department relates to the whole. All employees are shown how their part is important in making the park a success.

After passing "Traditions I," the employees go on to more specialized training for their specific (具体的) jobs. No detail is missed. A simple job like taking tickets requires four eight-hour days of training. When one ticket taker was asked why it took so much training for such a simple, ordinary job, he replied, "What happens is someone wants to know where the restroom are, when the parade starts or what bus to take back to the campgrounds? ... We need to know the answers or where to get them quickly. Our constant aim is to help our guests enjoy the party."

Even Disney's managers get involved in the daily management of the park. Every year, the managers leave their desks and business suits and put on special service clothes. For a full week, the bosses sell hot dogs or ice cream, take tickets or drive the monorail (单轨车), and take up any of the 100 jobs that make the entertainment park come alive. The managers agree that this week helps them to see the company's goals more clearly.

All these efforts to serve the public well have made Walt Disney Productions famous. Disney is considered by many as the best mass service provider in America or the world. As one long-time business observer once said, "How Disney treats people,



communicates with them, rewards them, is in my view the very reason for his fifty years of success... I have watched, very carefully and with great respect and admiration, the theory and practice of selling satisfaction and serving millions of people on a daily basis, successfully. It is what Disney does best. "

1. The first day they come to Disney parks, all new employees
 - A. begin by receiving on the job training
 - B. must learn several jobs
 - C. begin as ticket takers
 - D. have already attended Disney University
2. The main objective of Disney employees is to
 - A. learn all parts of the business
 - B. see that their guests enjoy themselves
 - C. be able to answer all kinds of questions
 - D. keep their important guests happy
3. Each year, managers wear special service clothes and work in the park to
 - A. set a good example for employees
 - B. remind themselves of their beginnings at Disney
 - C. gain a better view of the company's objectives
 - D. replace employees on holiday
4. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
 - A. Tourists learn the history of Disney in its entertainment parks.
 - B. Disney attracts people almost from all over the world.
 - C. Parades are regularly held in Disney's entertainment parks.
 - D. Disney's managers are able to do almost all kinds of work in the Disney parks.
5. This passage is mainly about
 - A. how Disney employees are trained
 - B. the history and traditions of the Disney enterprises
 - C. why Disney enterprises make a lot of money
 - D. the importance Disney places on serving people well

(B)

Walt Disney and His Cartoon Film

Such English idioms as "as poor as a church mouse" and "like a drowned rat" remind people of the unfavorable images (形象) of mice and rats. But with his efforts in the 20th, an American young man Walt Disney changed people's views.

Born in 1901 in Chicago, Walt Disney was a newspaper seller, and was fond of drawing pictures. Later he went to study art at Chicago Art Institute. One day when he was thinking hard how to draw a picture in a building, several mice crawled (爬) onto the drawing board. Walt fed them with bread bits, and they played happily.

Suddenly an idea struck Walt. He drew a mouse on the paper and named it Mickey. Then Walt began to make cartoons based on Mickey. He also made use of the newest skill in dubbing (为……配音) in his cartoons so that Mickey was able to talk. In 1932 a Walt Disney cartoon film won the Oscar.

In mid 1950s, Walt planned a Disneyland in California, and within 10 years, Mickey, the little mouse, helped him to make 200 million dollars. Then another Disneyland was set up in Florida. Mickey Mouse seemed to become the symbol (象征) of American amusements.

In the Mickey Mouse films, when Mickey did anything wrong or foolish letters of protest (抗议) would soon be sent to Disney. He then created (创作) Donald Duck Pluto to do the silly things so that Mickey was always smart and honest. With Mickey Mouse, Walt Disney challenged (挑战) the worldly view that it was able to change the nature of anything born in dirty surroundings.

1. Mice and rats will bring people some harm
 - A. so people are tired of them
 - B. because they often destroy food and buildings.
 - C. and the number of them is increasing very fast
 - D. because they are the most dirty animals in the world
2. The text tells that
 - A. the cartoon film "Mickey" is one of the best films in the world
 - B. Americans like rats and mice very much
 - C. a lot of Americans enjoy drawing rats and mouse in their pictures

- D. people all over the world should protect rats and mice
3. In America, when they talk about Mickey Mouse, Americans often think that _____
- A. it is a kind of useful animal
 - B. it stands for amusements
 - C. everyone hates it
 - D. it is a sign of a good future
4. One of the following words that can best express Walt Disney's character is _____
- A. kind
 - B. rude
 - C. highly creative
 - D. good-looking
5. Which of the following animals can show the main idea of the text?



keys:

一、1—5 CBCBD 6—10 BDBBD 11—15 CCBCD
二、(A)1—5 ABCAD (B)1—5 AABCA

Unit 2 No smoking, please

▲ 焦点词汇

1 public

(1) *adj.* 公开的, 公共的[反 private]

a public library (park) 公共图书馆(公园)

The minister will make a public statement soon about the new plans of the government.

部长不久对新的政府工作计划做一次公开的说明。

(2) *n.* 大众; 民众; 一般的人(常加 the)

The collection is open to the public.

这些收集物对大众开放。

→ 习惯用法: in public 当众, 公开地; the public 公众, 民众

2 chance *n.*

(1) *C* 机会

This was the chance he had been waiting for.

那正是他等待的机会。

(2) *C & U* 可能

He has no chance of winning.

他没有赢的可能。

→ 习惯用法: by chance 偶然, 意外地; a (no, any) chance of doing sth. 有(没有)做某事的可能性; a (good) chance to do sth. 做某事的(好)机会

3 remain . 剩下,留下,剩余

remain 系动词 过去分词 现在分词 名词 不定式

Shops should remain open till late in the evening.

商店应该很晚才关门。

The door remained closed. 门还关着。

He remained standing though we repeatedly asked him to sit down.

虽然我们三番五次地请他坐下,他还是站着。

We can remain friends. 我们仍然是朋友。

Much remains to be done. 还有许多事情要做。

4 permission n. 许可,认可,准许 派生词: permit v. 允许

→ 习惯用法: with one's permission 在某人的许可下, without one's permission 没有某人的允许, ask one's permission 征求许可, give permission to sb. 给……允许, refuse one's permission 拒绝许可。

5 compare...with... , compare...to...

(1) compare...with... ……和……相比常指同类的比较; compare...to... 把……比作……常表示异类相比。

How does your new house compare with your old one?

你的新房子和旧房子比起来怎么样?

Shakespeare compared the world to a stage.

莎士比亚把世界比作一个大舞台。

(2) compare 的过去分词短语形式用作状语时, compare with 和 compared to 意义相同,意为“和……比起来”。

Compared to (with) many women, she was indeed very fortunate.

和众多妇女比起来,她真的很幸运。

6 hardly adv. 几乎不;简直不;大概