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第一套中学生学习丛书

# 黄冈中学

## 高中分科导学

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高三英语

湖南人民出版社



# 黄冈中学 英语

## 高中分科导学

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黄冈中学被誉为孕育英才的基地、培养国手的摇篮、普通中学的一面旗帜，被评为全国教育系统先进集体、德育先进学校、湖北省普通中学示范学校、湖北省教育学科研究实验学校。党和国家领导人董必武、李鹏、刘华清、李岚清、宋平、方毅、王任重、王恩茂等曾欣然为学校题词。在新的世纪里，黄冈中学正在深化改革，不断发展，致力于把学校办成深化教改与科研的实验学校、辐射教育教学成果的示范学校、在国际国内具有重要影响的有特色的名牌学校。

百年校史，记录着黄冈中学一代又一代名师的丰富教学经验，这就是：**求实、求新、求精、求活，循序渐进，启迪思维，培养能力。**

为了答谢兄弟学校的厚爱 and 广大师生的祈盼，交流教学研究成果，共同探讨教学改革和教学创新途径，应湖南人民出版社盛情邀请，我们组织在岗的数十位特、高级教师，结合多年的教学实践和学科特点，由浅入深，由低到高，透视重点难点，解析典型题例，强化过关达标，梳理专题知识，联系现实生活，渗透学科综合，激发创新思维，培养应变能力，精心编写了这两套比较全面、系统、实用、有效的《黄冈中学·高中分科导学》和《黄冈中学·高考名师点金》。**这是我校第一次与出版社合作公开出版教学用书。**可以说，这两套丛书基本上体现了我们学校的教学实际和转劣培化经验，堪称高中各年级师生的良师益友。

这两套丛书的编写，虽然历经一个寒暑，也经反复校审，但仍然难免有错讹之处，敬请读者朋友批评指正。

2002年5月1日于黄冈中学



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## Unit 1 Disneyland

### 本章内容概述

#### 1. 词汇

单词: ahead; sign; well-known; mouse (*pl.* mice); unsuccessful; character; operate; strict; imagine; view; heat

词组: take along 随身带着

in the hope of 怀着……的期望

lose heart 失去信心; 灰心

day after day 日复一日地

in this way 用这种方法

be pleased with sb. (sth.) 因某人(某事)高兴

on the west coast of the USA 美国西海岸

be strict with sb./in sth. 对人(事)严格

as far as the coast 远达海洋(的距离)

bring on 使前进

#### 2. 交际英语

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

对不起,你能告诉我通往……的路吗?

Go straight ahead till you see……

笔直向前走直到你看到……

It's about...yards(meters)down this street.

在街的那一端,离这儿大约……码(米)。

Go through the gate and you'll find the entrance to...on the other side.

穿过大门,在对面你将看到通往……的人口。

Excuse me, please. Where is the nearest men's room?

对不起,最近的男厕所在哪里?

#### 3. 语法

复习宾语从句的用法。



## 课程内容导学

### 1. 关于迪斯尼乐园

美国的迪斯尼乐园有两处,一处在洛杉矶市郊区东南 40 千米的安娜翰(Anaheim),称为迪斯尼乐园;另一处在佛罗里达州的奥兰多,称为迪斯尼世界。它的创办人是电影巨头和漫画家沃尔特·迪斯尼(Walt Disney)。迪斯尼乐园于 1955 年开放,全国分为五个构思奇特、想象丰富的主题区:冒险乐园(Adventureland),幻想乐园(Fantasyland),拓荒乐园(Frontierland),未来世界(Tomorrowland),美国大街(Main Street, USA)。每年约有 600 万人来此观光,现已成为全国最受欢迎的观光胜地之一。

### 2 关于沃尔特·迪斯尼(Walt Disney)

沃尔特·迪斯尼(1901-1966),美国漫画家和制片家,他创造了世界闻名的动画片人物米老鼠(Mickey Mouse)和唐老鸭(Donald Duck)。他生于伊利诺伊州的芝加哥(Chicago)。1919 年在蒙大拿州的堪萨斯市(Kansas City)开始拍广告片,然后制作动画片。初期成效有限,后来搬到加州的好莱坞,和弟弟罗依(Roy)成为搭档,开始制作以米老鼠为题的无声电影片。但是直到 1928 年为影片配音后,米老鼠和沃尔特·迪斯尼才闻名于世,特别是受到孩子们的喜欢。

## 重点难点透视

### 重点

#### 1. 词汇

**ahead** *adv.* (在空间或时间上)向前;往前

- 1) He ran ahead.
- 2) The way ahead was blocked by fallen trees.
- 3) London is about five hours ahead of New York.

**sign** *n.* 符号;标记;牌示;招牌

- 1) mathematical signs 数学符号
- 2) traffic signs 交通标志
- 3) a shop-sign, pub-sign, etc. 商店招牌,酒馆招牌

**take along** 带着;携带,一道带来;随身携带

- 1) He took his pocket dictionary with him.
  - 2) Why don't you take your mother along to the concert? I'm sure she would enjoy it.
- in the hope of** 抱着……的希望(= in hopes of)



1) He went there in the hope of meeting some of his old friends.

2) People sent their sons and daughters abroad in hopes of giving them a good education.

**be well-known as...** 作为……而闻名

1) Dr Baker is well-known as an expert on ENT.

2) Mr Geldof is well-known as a pop star.

**day after day** 日天地, 日复一日地

1) Day after day he did the same thing in the factory.

2) The boy has sports day after day and grows taller year by year.

注意: 1) day after day 强调的是重复, 即“不变”, 在句中作状语, 类似的词组还有: week after week (每周地); month after month (一月一月地); year after year (年复年地)。

2) day by day 强调的是“逐渐变化”。如:

It rained day after day, but it became less heavy day by day.

**in this way** 以这种方式; 用这种办法

1) He read the texts every morning. In this way he was able to recite them.

2) Put foods in the fridge. In this way you can keep them fresh.

**be pleased with sb. (sth.)** 对……感到满意

1) The new couple are very pleased with their new house.

2) The boss was pleased with his workers in the company.

**strict** *adj.* 严格的; 严厉的

1) a strict rule against smoking

2) She's very strict with her children in their homework.

**as far as** 远到; 到……为止

1) He used to take a walk after supper, often as far as two or three miles.

2) He walked as far as the village where I lived.

注意: as far as 还可作“据……, 就……”解。

1) As far as I know, he is still working there.

2) As far as I can see, the weather is not likely to clear up for a few days.

**bring on** 带来; 引起

1) The first dish that was brought on was potato crisps.

2) The sudden cold weather brought on his fever again.

**though** *adv.* 可是; 倒是; 然而 (位于句尾, 常用逗号与句子分开)





- 1) He said he would come; he didn't, though.  
2) I've a bit of cold. It's nothing much, though.

## 2. 句子

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

迪斯尼最大的心愿是成为一个有名的艺术家。

句中动词不定式 to be 作表语, 表示某次具体动作, 尤其表示未来的动作多用不定式。又如: His idea is to make out a plan as soon as possible. 而动名词作表语往往表示一贯性的动作。如: My job is teaching high school students English. "Teaching high school students English" 是一种经常性的习惯动作, 是一种职业。

2) 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) of interest 作后置定语, 修饰 anything, 它是 that is of interest 的省略形式, 其中的 interest 为抽象名词。

(2) we don't think 中的否定是否定宾语从句。英语中有些动词(如: think, believe, suppose 等), 它们后面跟一个具有否定意义的宾语从句, 且主语为第一人称时, 通常是把主句中的动词变成否定式, 而宾语从句的谓语动词用肯定式。这种现象叫否定的转移。又如:

(1) I don't think his idea is correct. (不说: I think his idea is not correct) 我认为他的想法不正确。

(2) I don't believe it will rain tomorrow (不说: I believe it will not rain tomorrow) 我认为明天不会下雨。

3) But the studios which he started are still busy today, producing more and more interesting films. 但是他所创办的制片厂至今仍然很繁忙, 还在生产越来越多的有趣的影片。

句中的 which he started 是定语从句, 修饰先行词 studios。句末的 -ing 短语在句中作伴随状语, 对上文所说的 are still busy (仍然很繁忙) 的情况作补充说明。又如:

He worked late into the night, writing an article for tomorrow's lecture.

4) The parks are the cleanest parks that you can imagine. 这些公园都是你可以想象得出的最干净的公园。

句中 that you can imagine 是定语从句, 修饰先行词 parks。由于 parks 为形容词最高级 cleanest 所修饰, 定语从句中的关系代词用 that。又如:

(1) This is the best film (that) I have ever seen.



(2) This is the most wonderful park you can visit in the world.

### 难点

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

穿过大门,你就能看到对面“熊国”的入口处。

该句相当于 If you go through the gate, you'll find the entrance to Bear Country on the other side. 记住以下两种结构。

1) 祈使句 + and + 陈述句 = 肯定条件句 + 陈述句

Study harder, and you'll be sure to succeed. = If you study harder, you'll be sure to succeed.

Come earlier, and you'll catch the train. = If you come earlier, you'll catch the train.

2) 祈使句 + or + 否定陈述句 = 否定条件句 + 否定陈述句

Get ready for tomorrow's picnic or you will not have enough time to call in your friends.  
= If you don't get ready for tomorrow's picnic, you will not have enough time to call in your friends.

Study hard or you won't get a pass in the test. = If you don't study hard, you won't get a pass in the test.

2. 1) Can you tell me what your parents do?

2) May I ask when and where you were born?

注意 tell, ask 之后都是宾语从句。学习宾语从句时,应注意一点:(1)宾语从句的连接词的选择,即应掌握 that, what, when, how, where, why, whether 等词的用法;(2)宾语从句的时态应用动词的时态相呼应,即动词是现在时,宾语从句可用所需的任何时态,若动词是过去时,宾语从句也应用同过去时有关的时态,若宾语从句指客观真理时,仍用一般现在时;(3)宾语从句应用陈述句语序。

### 典型例题选讲

**例 1** \_\_\_\_\_ some of this juice — perhaps you'll like it. (NMET2000 春)

A. Trying      B. Try      C. To try      D. Have tried

分析 答案为 B。因破折号前是祈使句,故其中的谓语动词应用动词原形。

**例 2** A computer can only do \_\_\_\_\_ you have instructed it to do. (NMET2001)

A. how      B. after      C. what      D. when

分析 答案为 C。宾语从句中的谓语动词 do 为及物动词,且其后无宾语,故



应选择 what 作 do 的宾语。

**例 3** I can hardly imagine Peter \_\_\_\_\_ across the Atlantic Ocean in five days.

- A. sail                      B. sailing                      C. to sail                      D. to have sailed

**分析** 答案为 B。imagine 后接动词时,应用动词的动名词形式。又如:I can't imagine him finishing the work ahead of time. 类似用法的动词还有:finish(完成);mind(介意);suggest(建议);enjoy(喜欢);practise(练习);miss(错过);escape(逃脱)等。

**例 4** We won't \_\_\_\_\_ even though we fail.

- A. lose heart                      B. lose the heart  
C. give up heart                      D. lose hearts

**分析** 答案为 A。lose heart 表示“灰心或失去信心”,heart 前没有冠词或其他限定词,heart 也不能用复数。

**例 5** I don't suppose the old man goes to the park every day, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. do I                      B. does he                      C. doesn't he                      D. don't you

**分析** 答案是 B。英语中 think, believe, suppose, imagine, guess 等动词后跟的宾语从句,若谓语动词是否定意义,一般要将 not 转移到主句的谓语上去,而将从句的谓语动词改为肯定形式。另外,当主句的主语为第一人称 I 时,反意疑问句的主语和所借助的助动词应同宾语从句中的主语和谓语保持一致。

### 本章过关训练

#### A 卷(基础知识过关测试)

##### 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- These photographs will show you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. what does our village look like      B. what our village looks like  
C. how does our village look like      D. how our village looks like
- Does anybody \_\_\_\_\_ such a little girl inventing such a machine?  
A. suppose      B. hope      C. expect      D. imagine
- When you get to the highway, follow the \_\_\_\_\_ for Beijing.  
A. marks      B. streets      C. ways      D. signs
- As far as we know, air pollution often \_\_\_\_\_ diseases.  
A. brings on      B. brings up      C. brings in      D. brings down



5. \_\_\_\_\_ it with me and I'll see what I can do.  
A. When left B. Leaving  
C. If you leave D. Leave
6. Michael Jackson is well-known \_\_\_\_\_ his songs \_\_\_\_\_ a popular singer.  
A. for; to B. as; for C. for; as D. with; for
7. The film will show us \_\_\_\_\_ the village used to be like.  
A. what B. when C. where D. how
8. He went abroad, \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. in the hopes of further study B. hoping to study further  
C. to hope to study further D. hoped to study further
9. The scientist is strict \_\_\_\_\_ himself and \_\_\_\_\_ his research.  
A. at; in B. with; to C. at; to D. with; in
10. The poor woman waited for her husband on the coast year after year. No messages arrived, \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. though B. but C. too D. so
11. You'd better practise reading aloud every day. \_\_\_\_\_, you can improve your English.  
A. In this way B. By the way  
C. On the way D. In the way
12. Things went well during his early life, but in the middle age his \_\_\_\_\_ seemed to be changed.  
A. chance B. luck C. success D. way
13. — Would you please tell me how I could get to the museum?  
\_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. Not at all B. Pardon? I can't believe it  
C. Yes, I would D. Of course. Walk this way
14. Can you imagine \_\_\_\_\_ there: \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. going; on foot B. to go; on foot  
C. go; on feet D. going; by foot
15. — Do you remember \_\_\_\_\_ he came?  
— Yes. I do. He came by car.  
A. how B. when C. that D. if



## B 卷(综合能力过关测试)

## 完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 1-20 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

A king cobra is an ugly-looking snake at any time. But when he is excited and is crawling through the grass toward your face, your terror(厌恶)becomes terrific.

Shells from the enemy's guns were bursting around us. I was 1 flat behind a big rock. The snake, too, was looking 2 a safe place. When he saw the rock, he 3 straight for it, and me. I didn't move, 4 he would pass by.

He didn't.

The cobra's head was 5 two feet of my face when he saw me. He 6 back a little, then lifted his head, 7 to strike...

The ride was long and hard. 8 over rough roads hurt my leg 9. But it has been over an hour since the 10 struck, and I was still 11. "And life was sweet..."

When we reached the field 12, they rushed me into the operating room, 13 several cuts in my leg, and gave me some dope(麻药). From their 14, I could tell they were getting ready to 15 off my leg. I begged them not to.

"Sir," I said to the oldest doctor, I made up my mind 16 I was going to die. I would rather die than be sent home 17 pieces.

He was a pretty good man. He smiled and said they wouldn't take it off.

They did 18 they could do for me. For sixty days my leg 19 rotted off. But eight months later I walked ashore at San Francisco. You 20 never know how good it was.

Later they gave me the Purple Heart(紫心勋章). I laughed when the man pinned it on me. I told him that I wasn't wounded. I was snake bitten.

- |              |             |               |             |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. lying  | B. sitting  | C. bending    | D. climbing |
| 2. A. to     | B. after    | C. at         | D. for      |
| 3. A. walked | B. searched | C. headed     | D. looked   |
| 4. A. hoping | B. making   | C. saying     | D. seeing   |
| 5. A. among  | B. within   | C. between    | D. behind   |
| 6. A. jumped | B. pulled   | C. drew       | D. went     |
| 7. A. likely | B. glad     | C. successful | D. ready    |



- |                   |              |             |            |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 8. A. Riding      | B. Going     | C. Walking  | D. Touring |
| 9. A. painfully   | B. terribly  | C. deadly   | D. hardly  |
| 10. A. gun        | B. bullet    | C. cobra    | D. enemy   |
| 11. A. alive      | B. right     | C. healthy  | D. sick    |
| 12. A. cottage    | B. hospital  | C. house    | D. station |
| 13. A. gave       | B. operated  | C. got      | D. made    |
| 14. A. talk       | B. smile     | C. eyes     | D. glance  |
| 15. A. let        | B. give      | C. cut      | D. send    |
| 16. A. since      | B. once      | C. because  | D. though  |
| 17. A. by         | B. with      | C. into     | D. in      |
| 18. A. everything | B. much      | C. anything | D. things  |
| 19. A. completely | B. seriously | C. nearly   | D. hardly  |
| 20. A. should     | B. might     | C. could    | D. would   |

### 阅读理解

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项

One Sunday, Mark decided to go sailing in his boat with his friend Dan, but Dan happened to be away. Dan's brother John offered to go instead though he did not know anything about sailing. Mark agreed and they set out to sea.

Soon they found themselves in a thick fog. Mark was sure they would be hit by a big ship. Fortunately he saw a large buoy(浮标)through the fog and decided to tie the boat to it for safety. As he was getting onto the buoy, however, he dropped the wet rope. The boat moved away in the fog carrying John, who did not know how to use the radio. He drifted about and was not seen until twelve hours later.

Mark spent the night on the buoy. In the early morning he fell asleep. He was having a bad dream when a shout woke him up. A ship, the Good Hope, came up and he climbed on to it and thanked the captain. The captain told him that John had been picked by another ship and the ship's captain had sent out a message. "Without the message I would not have found you on the buoy," he said.

21. Why didn't Mark and Dan go sailing together?

- A. Dan asked his brother to go instead.
- B. Dan was in some other place.
- C. Mark was in some other place.
- D. Mark would like to go with John.



22. Mark tried to tie the boat to the buoy so that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he could spend the night on it while John was looking for help  
 B. he and John could go sailing again when the fog cleared  
 C. it wouldn't be hit by other ships  
 D. he might be picked up by a passing ship
23. John and Mark became separated because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. there wasn't room for both John and Mark on the buoy  
 B. John couldn't control the boat and drifted away  
 C. Mark thought it safe to stay in the buoy but John didn't  
 D. John had to stay in the boat to radio for help
24. What made it possible for Mark to be found on the buoy?  
 A. John told people where to look for him.  
 B. John radioed to the Good Hope to get him.  
 C. He shouted when he caught sight of the Good Hope.  
 D. The captain saw him as the fog cleared.
25. The word "he" in the last sentence refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the captain that got the message  
 B. the captain that sent the message  
 C. John  
 D. Mark

### 短文改错

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断：如有错误，在该行右边横线上划一个勾(✓)；如有错误(每行只有一个错误)，则按下列情况改正：

该行多一个词：把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉，在该行右边横线上写出该词，并用斜线划掉。

该行缺一个词：在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ)，在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词：在错的词下划一横线，在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意：原行没有错的不要改。

- Dolphins(海豚) are very clever animals. They are usual 26. \_\_\_\_  
 not more than 3.3 metres long. They found in many parts 27. \_\_\_\_  
 of the world. Dolphins like living altogether. Sometimes 28. \_\_\_\_  
 people can see crowds of them swimming and playing in the 29. \_\_\_\_



water. It's impossible to say how many there are around 30. \_\_\_\_\_  
 one ship, but there may be thousands. Dolphins live on the fish. 31. \_\_\_\_\_  
 They can spend more than six minutes below the water 32. \_\_\_\_\_  
 without get up for air. Some scientists say dolphins are 33. \_\_\_\_\_  
 very like man, for it might be possible to teach them to 34. \_\_\_\_\_  
 talk. Dolphins enjoy living with man. Perhaps that is because 35. \_\_\_\_\_  
 they follow ships.

### 书面表达

河南省出版一份杂志《中学生英语读写》，对象是中学生。请用英语为该刊物写一篇人物介绍，介绍体育名星邓亚萍。内容要点如下：

(1) 简况：邓亚萍，女，18岁，河南人；

(2) 专长项目：乒乓球；

(3) 取得成绩：11届亚运会冠军，41届世界乒乓球锦标赛(World Table Tournament)冠军，25届奥运会获得两枚金牌；

(4) 其他情况：她在父亲的指导下，从4岁开始打乒乓球，8岁夺得业余体校全国冠军，1988年进入国家集训队，她学习认真，训练刻苦，克服个子矮(1.5米)不利因素，取得一个又一个的耀眼成绩。

(业余体校：the amateur sports schools)

注意：(1)要有标题；

(2)介绍须包括所有内容要点，但不要逐条译成英语；

(3)字数100—120个单词。



## Unit 2 No smoking, please!

### 本章内容概述

#### 1. 词汇

单词: permission; male; tobacco; packet; nation; habit; persuade; chance; reduce; compare; therefore; remain; public; dislike; smelly; share; hardly

词组: go ahead 进行; 开始; 往下说

burn down 把……烧成平地; 烧光

a packet of cigarettes 一盒烟

one in four 4 人中有 1 人

compared to 与……相比

remain in business 继续营业

give up 放弃

make no difference 没关系, 没影响

cut the number of 削减……的数量

get into the habit of 染上……的习惯

be used to 习惯于

go without sth. 忍受某事物的缺乏; 没有某事物也可应付

#### 2. 交际英语

Do you mind if I do...? 你介意我做……吗?

Would you mind if I did...? 你介意我做……吗?

I wonder if I could use your phone. 我是否可以用你的电话。

May/Can/Could I do...? 我可以……吗?

I'm sorry, but it's not allowed. 对不起, 那不允许。

No, go ahead. 没关系, 请吧!

Sure, go ahead. 当然可以, 请用。

#### 3. 语法

复习名词性从句作宾语和表语的用法。