

最新统编教材

高中英语学习辅导 与同步训练

高中二年级

主编 邓耀臣 陈 玮

辽宁师范大学出版社

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审 订 杨玉林 王福增

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1997年·大连

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前 言

《全日制普通高级中学英语新大纲》和新高中英语第二册(上、下)在全国已广泛投入使用。为帮助广大高中英语教师和学生充分理解教材和掌握教材,有效地运用教材,训练和培养英语语言知识和各种言语能力,我们编写了本书。

本书共分二十四个单元,每个单元包括三部分内容:学习要点、疑难解析和同步训练。在学习要点部分,我们列出每单元要掌握的四会与三会词组(除教师用书所提到的)、重点句型、日常交际用语和本单元所讲解的重点语法项目。在疑难解析部分,我们强调难句的理解、难词的用法,强调重视英语的习惯表达法;在比较准确地用汉语解释了英语词语的含义后,列举英语例句,附以例句的译文,做到“举一反三”,使学生不但理解英语词语,而且能活用,触类旁通,掌握有关词语的用法;帮助学生打下坚实的基础。同步训练部分不仅包括高考必测题型:单项填空(语音测试,知识点测试和交际英语的运用)、完形填空、阅读理解、单词拼写和短文改错,还包括会考题中出现的句型转换和完成句子,能够从各个方面检测学生对单元知识的掌握情况。在完形填空、阅读理解和短文改错等文章的选材上力求与本单元的课文在体裁和题材上相吻合,使学生学完课后,通过阅读这些文章,能更好地理解 and 掌握本单元所讲述的话题和内容,使我们的练习真正起到同步训练的作用。

本书在编写过程中,参考了多种英语书刊和辅导材料,谨此致谢。

烟台师范学院英语系主任杨玉林教授为本书的编写提出了许多宝贵意见,并在百忙中对本书的全部稿件进行了认真地审订和修改,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于作者水平有限,又由于新教材刚刚投入使用,编写仓促,肯定会有不足之处,诚请广大师生提出宝贵意见,编者不胜感激!

编 者

1997年10月

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Unit 1 Disneyland

□学习要点

I. 词汇

1. yard 2. horse-drawn 3. streetcar 4. sign 5. film-maker 6. well-known
7. strict 8. button 9. heat 10. ahead 11. unsuccessful
12. operate 13. imagine 14. men's room 15. the Tomorrow Land Building
16. in the hope of 17. lose heart 18. take along 19. day after day 20. in this way
21. bring on

II. 句型

1. allow sb. to do sth. /sb. is allowed to do sth.
2. be friendly and polite to sb. 3. be well-known as an artist
4. be pleased with sb. /sth. 5. It costs money to do sth.

III. 日常交际用语

1. Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to...?
Excuse me. How can I get to...?
Excuse me, please. Where is the nearest men's room?
2. It's about... yards/metres down this street.
3. Go straight ahead till you see...
4. Go through the gate and you'll find the entrance... on the other side.

IV. 语法

学习名词性从句作宾语的用法

△疑难解析

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

请问睡美人城堡怎么走?

问路还有以下几种表达方式:

1) Excuse me, do you know how I can get to the zoo?

劳驾, 请问去动物园怎么走?

2) Excuse me, can you tell me where Central Park is?

对不起, 请问去中心公园怎么走?

3) Excuse me, would you mind telling me the way to the railway station?

劳驾, 请问去火车站怎么走?

4) Excuse me, how can I get to the city library?

劳驾, 请问去市图书馆怎么走?

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

穿过大门,你就会发现在另一侧有去熊国的入口。

the entrance to... 意为“……的入口”。与介词 to 搭配的词组还有: a reply to..., the answer to..., the key to... 等。如:

He is waiting for you at the front entrance to the building.

他正在大厦的入口处等你。

Here is the answer to your question. 这就是你的问题的答案。

Can you tell me the key to the puzzle? 你可以把谜底告诉我吗?

3. Go down this street till you get to the clock tower. Then you'll see the sign for the rest rooms. 从这条街一直走到钟楼,你就可以看到厕所的牌子了。

1) till=until 可作介词或连词,意为“到……为止”,“直到……之时”。till(until)经常与 not 连用,意为“直到……才……”。例如:

He worked from six in the morning till(until)two in the afternoon.

他从早晨 6 点一直工作到下午 2 点。

They waited till the sun set. 他们一直等到太阳下山。

I won't forgive him until he admits his mistake. 他不认错,我决不宽恕他。

2) the rest room 意为“厕所”,其他表达法还有: men's room, women's room, WC (water closet), toilet 等。

4. He took along some of his pictures in the hope of getting a job there.

他带去自己的几幅画,希望在那里找到工作。

1) take... along 作“带领”、“携带”解,along 是副词,有“一起”、“一道”的意思。例如:

When she went to Shanghai, she took her daughter along.

他去上海的时候,带着自己的女儿。

He took his camera along with him. 他随身携带相机。

2) in the hope of (doing) 是“希望……”、“抱有……希望”的意思。如:

He went there in the hope of finding his watch.

他到那里去,希望能找到他的手表。

He called on Jenny in the hope of getting help from her.

他去拜访詹妮,希望得到她的帮助。

People sent their sons and daughters abroad in hopes of giving them a good education. 人们把子女送出国,希望他们受到良好的教育。

5. 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。

注意本句英语和汉语表达上的区别。英语中有些动词(如 think, believe, suppose 等),当它们后面跟一个具有否定意思的宾语从句时,通常是把主句中的动词变成否定式,而宾语从句中的谓语动词用肯定式,这种现象叫否定转移。如:

I don't think you've met Professor Johnson. 我想你没见过约翰逊教授吧。

I don't believe it will rain tomorrow. 我认为明天不会下雨。

I don't believe what he said is true. 我认为他说的不是真话。

6. We're sure you'll be well-known as an artist before long.

我们相信,不久你就会成为一位知名的艺术家的。

1) be well-known as “叫作”, “被称为”, “大家公认”。例如:

Lu Xun is well-known as “the Gorky in China”. 鲁迅被称为“中国的高尔基”。

Abraham Lincoln is well-known as one of the greatest of all American Presidents.

亚伯拉罕·林肯是大家公认的美国历史上最伟大的总统之一。

2) “be sure + 由 that 或 whether; where, when, what, how 等引导的名词从句”表示某人“确定(肯定)”、“确信”某事的意思。例如:

I'm sure that I can run faster than you. 我确信我能跑得比你快。

I'm not sure where I left my notebook. 我不能确定我把笔记本忘在什么地方了。

3) before long 的意思是“不久”、“不久以后”。如:

The work will be finished before long. 这件工作不久就会完成。

He stayed in the countryside for some time. Before long he came back to Shanghai. 他在农村住了一段时间。不久以后,他回到了上海。

7. You can see as far as the coast. 你可以一直看到海岸。

句中的 as far as 作“远到”、“到……为止”解,其中第二个 as 可以是介词,后跟名词;也可以是连词,连接一个状语从句。如:

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

他以前吃过晚饭常去散步,往往要走两三英里。

The golden rice fields stretch as far as the eyes can see.

金黄色的稻田一直延伸到眼睛所能看到的地方。

as far as 也作“据……”、“就……”解,后跟一个从句,构成表示程度的状语从句。如:

As far as I know, he is still working there. 就我所知,他仍然在那儿工作。

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

据我看,几天内天气不大会放晴。

□同步练习

I. 单项填空

A) 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词划线部分读音相同的选项。

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <u>y</u> ard | A. <u>c</u> arriage | B. <u>g</u> arage | C. <u>c</u> artoon | D. <u>o</u> perate |
| 2. <u>m</u> ouse | A. <u>t</u> ower | B. <u>c</u> ountry | C. <u>k</u> nown | D. <u>h</u> orse |
| 3. <u>a</u> head | A. <u>h</u> eat | B. <u>a</u> ttend | C. <u>i</u> mage | D. <u>r</u> epat |
| 4. <u>c</u> astle | A. <u>s</u> tudio | B. <u>i</u> nteresting | C. <u>c</u> oast | D. <u>C</u> hristmas |
| 5. <u>w</u> ear | A. <u>b</u> ear | B. <u>f</u> riendly | C. <u>b</u> ear | D. <u>b</u> efore |

B) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个能填入空白处的最佳答案。

6. In _____ Disneyland you can find all _____ characters from Walt Disney's films.

- A. a; the B. the; the C. 不填; the D. the; 不填

7. The young man spent as much time as he _____ over his lessons.

- A. went B. would go C. could to go D. could going
8. What's the best film _____ you have ever seen?
A. which B. that C. what D. it
9. After a lot of difficulties, we _____ to finish the experiment.
A. succeeded B. had C. managed D. failed
10. John studies harder than _____ students in his class, but he isn't the hardest.
A. any other B. all the C. some D. any
11. I _____ twelve yuan for the book, but in fact it _____ that much.
A. paid; didn't cost B. spent; isn't worth
C. paid; isn't worth D. cost; doesn't take
12. His greatest wish is _____ a doctor.
A. becoming B. to become C. become D. being become
13. The old driver is quite used _____ in all kinds of weather.
A. to drive B. drive C. to driving D. driving
14. More and more young people go abroad _____ the hope of _____ a better education.
A. in; getting B. in; to get C. with; getting D. with; to get
15. From the top of the building, we can see _____ the north coast.
A. as soon as B. as long as C. as much as D. as far as
16. All the buildings in the center are built _____ the real ones in the Tang Dynasty (唐朝).
A. to seem as B. to look like C. to look as D. to seem like
17. The factory lies _____ our city.
A. 15 miles in the west B. to the west 15 miles
C. 15 miles west of D. in the west 15 miles
18. — I often go swimming in the river in winter.
— Really? I _____ but I _____ any more.
A. do; don't B. used to; don't C. used; won't D. was; don't
19. — Thank you for the present you gave me for my birthday.
— _____.
A. You're too polite B. Don't say so
C. I'm glad you like it D. It's nothing
20. He reads the texts every morning. _____ he was able to recite them.
A. Use this way B. In this way C. By the way D. In the way
21. If you want to take the horse-drawn streetcars, you can _____ there.
A. join in the line B. go after the line C. go in the line D. join the line
22. — Will you be kind enough to _____ me to use your bike?
— Ok. _____.

- A. have; Go ahead B. allow; Here you are
C. let; Give you D. get; Take it
23. The old man sat under the tree, _____ the children _____.
- A. watch; playing B. to watch; to play
C. watching; to play D. watching; playing
24. Switzerland is famous _____ a city of watches.
- A. for B. as C. in D. by
25. It _____ about 550 million dollars _____ the project.
- A. took; completing B. spent; to complete
C. cost; to complete D. paid; completing

I. 完形填空

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从26—45各题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

Walt Disney used to live in Kansas City, and he was ambitious (有抱负的) to be a famous artist. So one day, he went to the Kansas City to _____ 26 _____ a job. The editor _____ 27 _____ his drawings, told him he didn't have real talent (才能), _____ 28 _____ him and sent him away with broken _____ 29 _____.

Finally he got a poorly-paid _____ 30 _____, making drawings for churches. He couldn't afford to rent an _____ 31 _____, so he had to use his father's _____ 32 _____ for his studio. One day, a mouse started playing on the _____ 33 _____ of the garage. Disney stopped and _____ 34 _____ him, and then went into the _____ 35 _____, got some bread and fed him.

_____ 36 _____ the days went by, the mouse became so _____ 37 _____ that he would _____ 38 _____ on top of Disney's board.

Disney finally _____ 39 _____ to Hollywood and started a series of cartoons _____ 40 _____ "Oswald the Rabbit", but that was a _____ 41 _____. So again he soon found himself without money and without _____ 42 _____.

One day he was sitting in a room, trying to think up an idea, _____ 43 _____ suddenly there came into his _____ 44 _____ the mouse who used to climb up on his drawing board _____ 45 _____ in the Kansas City garage.

That's how Mickey Mouse was born.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 26. A. want | B. get | C. find out | D. search |
| 27. A. noticed | B. saw | C. examined | D. watched |
| 28. A. discouraged | B. scolded | C. praised | D. encouraged |
| 29. A. head | B. arms | C. feet | D. heart |
| 30. A. meal | B. work | C. job | D. visit |
| 31. A. office | B. studio | C. school | D. shop |
| 32. A. truck | B. garage | C. house | D. car |
| 33. A. window | B. wall | C. roof | D. floor |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 34. A. caught | B. grasped | C. looked at | D. stared |
| 35. A. office | B. house | C. garage | D. car |
| 36. A. As | B. With | C. Since | D. When |
| 37. A. afraid | B. brave | C. angry | D. friendly |
| 38. A. climb down | B. sleep | C. play | D. climb up |
| 39. A. went out | B. took away | C. walked | D. broke in |
| 40. A. with | B. name | C. called | D. having |
| 41. A. promise | B. beginning | C. failure | D. success |
| 42. A. a job | B. a house | C. an office | D. meal |
| 43. A. while | B. when | C. then | D. since |
| 44. A. idea | B. hand | C. mind | D. heart |
| 45. A. away | B. back | C. far | D. behind |

II. 阅读理解

A) 阅读下列短文, 从每题所给四个选项中选出最佳答案。

A

People usually hate mice, but one mouse has won the hearts of the people all over the world—the famous Mickey Mouse.

Fifty years ago most films were silent. A man called Walt Disney made a cartoon mouse that could talk in his film. He named his mouse Mickey Mouse. People, both young and old, were very excited at the talking mouse. Children loved to see their friend, because he brought joy to them.

Mickey was a clean mouse right from the beginning. Perhaps this is one reason why people who hate mice love Mickey Mouse. In his early life Mickey made some mistakes. People were angry. They wrote to Disney and said that they did not want Mickey to do silly things. So Disney made a new animal named Donald Duck. He also made a dog called Pluto. This dog does stupid things and makes mistakes wherever he goes. Now our Mickey Mouse is not only clean but also important, he appears as a beautiful and clever star. He has his friends in almost every country.

46. Mickey Mouse is a _____ mouse.

- A. silent B. dirty C. cartoon D. real

47. Children liked to see Mickey Mouse because he _____.

- A. made a lot of mistakes B. brought them joy
C. lived with them D. was cleanly dressed

48. People wished Mickey Mouse _____ in the films.

- A. not to be clean any more B. to do more silly things
C. not to do silly things D. to act as Pluto did

49. Donald Duck is _____.

- A. a duck that can talk B. another character in the cartoon

- 58 I need the exercise.
- Well, just go straight down the street until you come to the Friendship Store. Turn left at the traffic lights there and keep on walking. The new railway station is on the right side of the street. There are usually a lot of cars parked in front of it,
- 59
- 60
- A. I'm sorry.
- B. It's quite a way.
- C. So you can't miss it.
- D. Excuse me.
- E. Thank you very much.
- F. It's only five minutes' walk.
- G. I'd rather walk.

IV. 单词拼写

根据下列句子所给单词的汉语意思,在句子右边的横线上写出各单词的正确形式。

61. Go straight ahead and you'll find the _____ (入口) to the Sleeping Beauty Castle. 61. _____
62. He didn't lose heart. He was _____ (鼓励) by his friends and succeeded at last. 62. _____
63. All the cartoon _____ (人物) in Disney's film were liked very much by children. 63. _____
64. You can't _____ (想象) how funny it is for people to wear nineteenth-century clothes. 64. _____
65. The factory has made a lot of _____ (严格的) rules and is well managed. 65. _____

V. 句型转换

在B句的空白处填写一个合适的词,使之与A句的意思基本一致。

66. A: We don't find your pictures interesting.
B: We don't find there's _____ in your pictures.
67. A: Can you tell me the way to the Tomorrow Land?
B: Can you tell me _____ the Tomorrow Land _____?
68. A: He went there, hoping to meet some of his old friends.
B: He went there _____ of meeting some of his old friends.
69. A: I think what you said is wrong.
B: I _____ what you said is _____.
70. A: He wasn't disappointed though he was unsuccessful again.
B: He didn't _____ though he was unsuccessful again.

VI. 完成句子

在英语句子的每个空白处填写一个适当的词,使之与汉语句子的意思基本一致。

71. 我父亲以前晚饭后常去散步,往往要走上五六英里。

My father used to take a walk after supper, often _____ five or six miles.

72. 为什么不带你女儿一起去听音乐会呢?

Why don't you _____ your daughter _____ to the concert?

73. 他拿起粉笔在黑板上画了一只米老鼠。

He _____ a piece of chalk and drew a Mickey Mouse on the blackboard.

74. 在快餐店里,不到5分钟饭菜就可送上。

In a fast-food restaurant, the food can be _____ within less than five minutes.

75. 我注意到公园里所有的员工都穿戴整洁,彬彬有礼。

I noticed that all the workers in the park were _____ and very polite.

VI. 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:如无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个勾(✓);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正。

此行多一个词: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。

此行缺一个词: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。

此行错一个词: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:原行没有错误的不要改。

Fred likes fish very much. When he had money	76. _____
he bought any and took it home. But his wife	77. _____
has always invited her friends to eat the fish.	78. _____
So when Fred came home in evening, the fish	79. _____
was never there. His wife said, "Your cat ate them."	80. _____
And she gave Fred soup and bread for his dinner.	81. _____
But one evening when this was happened, Fred	82. _____
became anger. He took the cat and his wife to	83. _____
a shop and weighing the cat. Then he turned	84. _____
around his wife and said, "My fish weighed three	85. _____
pounds. This cat weighs three pounds, too. My fish	
is here, you see. Then where is my cat?"	

VII. 书面表达

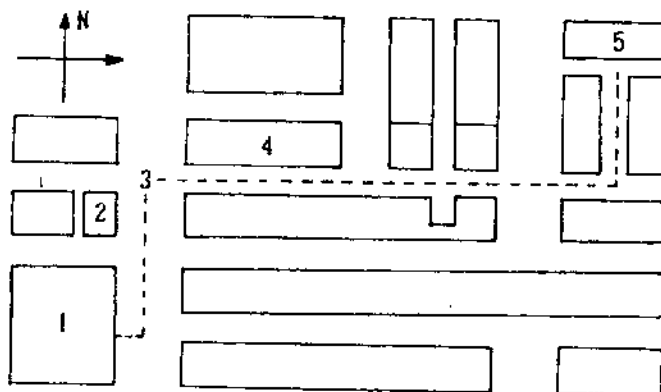
在火车站,一位外宾向你询问去第一中学的路。请按下图所示路线告诉外宾学校的位置。

要求:1. 用上所给全部词汇,编写一段你与外宾的对话;

2. 对话结构要完整、连贯；

3. 字数100 词左右。

1. railway station 2. bank 3. traffic lights 4. cinema 5. No. 1 Middle School



Unit 2 No smoking, please

□学习要点

I. 词汇

1. fetch 2. cost 3. smoker 4. packet 5. chance 6. remain
7. smelly 8. non-smoker 9. smoke-free 10. cigarette 11. sale
12. nation 13. persuade 14. habit 15. dislike 16. share
17. burn down 18. give up 19. be used to 20. call for 21. compared to
22. get into the habit of

II. 句型

1. need to do sth.
2. will be back in half an hour
3. spend money doing sth. / money be spent doing sth.
4. persuade sb. to do sth.
5. have a population of
6. Once you start taking the drug, it is hard to stop.

III. 日常交际用语

1. Do you mind if I do...?
I'm sorry, but it's not allowed.
2. Would you mind if I did...?
No. Go ahead.
3. I wonder if I could use your phone.
Sure. Go ahead.
4. May/Can/Could I do...?

IV. 语法

复习限制性和非限制性定语从句的用法

□疑难解析

1. Do you mind if I smoke? 我抽烟可以吗?

Would you mind if I smoked in the office next door?

我到隔壁办公室抽烟可以吗?

1) “Do/Would you mind...?” 常用来表示“请求许可”的意思。句中的 mind 作“介意”解。后面接动名词作宾语, 在动名词之前还可以有人称代词宾格或物主代词, 即: Do/Would you mind (one/one's) v-ing...? 用来请求允许, 或请求别人做某事。如:

Do you mind (me/my) asking a few questions? 我想请教您几个问题好吗?

Would you mind my turning off the light?我把灯关掉好吗?

Would you mind waiting for him a few minutes?请你等他几分钟好吗?

“Do/Would you mind...?”之后除了跟动名词形式以外,还可以接 if 引导的从句。但如果用 Would you mind... if 从句中用虚拟语气,如第二句中的 if I smoked. 又如:

Do you mind if I open the window?我打开窗子好吗?

Would you mind if I took one of these books?这些书我拿一本好吗?

2) next door 意为“隔壁”、“邻居”。如:

He lives next door to me. 他住我隔壁。

2. I'll be back in half an hour. 我半小时后就回来。

注意:本句中的“in”作“以后”解,不能用“after”来代替。

after 和 in 都表示“以后”的意思,其区别是:

1) after 以过去为起点,表示过去一段时间以后,常用于过去时态的句子。如:

They started working after lunch. 他们是午饭后开始工作的。

The film was shown after the meeting. 电影是会议结束以后放的。

2) in 以现在为起点,表示将来一段时间以后,常用于将来时态的句子。如:

They will start working in half an hour. 他们将在半小时后开始工作。

The film will be shown in 2 or 3 days. 这部电影将在两三天后上映。

3) after 同时间点连用时,也可用于将来时态的句子。如:

They will start working after 10 am. 他们将在上午10点以后开始工作。

She'll be back home after May Day. “五·一”后她将回家。

3. At present about 38% of the Chinese population smoke.

目前中国大约有38%的人吸烟。

population 在此处的意思是“人口”,是一个集合名词。当它被用作主语时,谓语动词有时用单数形式,有时用复数形式。当它表示“(某一地区、国家)人口的总数,强调整体”时,谓语动词用单数形式;如果表示“部分人口”,强调具体成员时,谓语动词用复数。如:

The population of China is large. 我国人口众多。(指整体)

Eighty percent of the population of our country are peasants.

我国百分之八十的人口是农民。(指具体一个个成员)

表示“某地区有多少人口”时,要用如下句式:

某地区 has a population of... 如:

China has a population of one thousand million. 中国有10亿人口。

提问有多少人口用 What 不用 How much. 如:

What is the population of China? 中国有多少人口?

4. Every year, millions of smokers die because of illnesses which are caused by smoking tobacco. 每年有数以百万计的人因吸烟引起的疾病而死亡。

1) 数词 hundred, thousand, million 等一般不用复数形式表示具体的数目“一百,两百,一千,两千”等,只说“one hundred, two hundred, one thousand, two thousand”。只有它