中国教育电视台、北京电视台电视讲座用书

# 芦英语

高二英语同步辅导

主编:刘 强 孙平华 审定:马俊明

胡文静



著名学者、教育家、全国人大常委会副委员长 周谷城为《中学英语学习指导》题词

国家教育委员会副主任 柳斌为《中学英语学习指导》题词

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# 修订说明

《中学英语学习指导》自出版以来,一直畅销不衰。发行量已经超过百万册。为了答谢广大读者对本书的厚爱,也为使本书紧跟当前的考试题型变化,我们对该书进行了认真的修订。

我们编写《中学英语学习指导》这套丛书,目的在于结合现行中学教材的重点和难点,训练学生的基本功,开拓学生科学的思路,逐步实现由"应试教育"、"英才教育"到素质教育的转变。所以书中的讲解和提供的材料,都侧重于启发和引导学生更重视课堂学习,在系统的学习中提高能力,从而打下坚实的英语基础。

本册是供高中二年级学生使用的,根据新教材(高二上、下册)内容,按单元编写。其中每单元均由以下几部分组成:①重点与难点讲解:讲解语法要点,重要单词用法,同义单词、短语用法区别等;②同步测试:根据各单元的特点,编写新颖实用的同步测试题;②能力发展测试:侧重全面培养学生听、说、读、写的技能。

本书初稿主要由孙平华、柯金算、笪有浩三位老师编写,刘强老师负责修改。著名外语教育专家马俊明教授、胡文静编审,审定了全部书稿,并提出很多宝贵的建议,对他们的支持谨致衷心的感谢。

限于编者的水平,这套书一定会有缺欠之处,希望同学们和老师们发现后及时写信告诉我们,以便再版时修订。

刘强

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## Unit 1 Disneyland

### 一、重点与难点讲解

### 1. 背景资料:

- 1) Disneyland(迪斯尼乐园)由美国漫画家和制片家 Walter Disney(沃尔特·迪斯尼)创建,于 1955 年正式开始营业。该园位于美国加利福尼亚州洛杉矶东南 40 公里的安那翰(Anabeim)。全园分为五个部分: 冒险乐园(Adventureland), 幻想乐园(Fantasyland),拓荒乐园(Frontierland),未来世界(Tomorrow Land),美国大街(Main Street, USA)。
- 2)Sleeping Beauty Castle(睡美人城堡),是迪斯尼乐园的一个景点。《睡美人》是一部纯粹的古典芭蕾舞剧,取材于佩罗(Charles Perrault)的神话故事《寂静园林内的美人》。由于该剧故事动人,编舞精湛,乐曲壮丽,因此被认为是古典芭蕾剧中的典范之一。该剧自1890年在圣彼得堡(后改名为列宁格勒,现又恢复原名)首演以来,一直受到人们的热烈欢迎。
- 3)Bear Country(熊国)和 Tomorrow Land Building(未来世界大厦)都是迪斯尼乐园中的景点。在"未来世界"里呈现了未来世界多方面的科学发展,如火箭船,宇宙飞船,潜水艇等。
- 2. E:Excuse me, please. Where's the nearest men's room? 劳驾,请问最近的男厕所在哪儿?
  - C: 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。

关于厕所的说法:一般说来,男厕所称为 men's/gentlemen's room,女厕所称为 women's/ladies' room。也可以统称为 water closet,简写为 WC,还可以说 washroom(盥洗室)。比较高雅的说法是 lavatory 或 toilet,前者在英国用得多;在美国有专门的公共厕所(public lavatory),但找厕所并不难.一切欢迎光临的公共场所如饭店、商场、加油站、车站等都有厕所,称为 Rest Room,清洁,方便,而且免费。

3. When he was a young man, he went to a newspaper office in

Kansas City where he was living. 在他年轻的时候,他去过一家报馆,这家报馆就在他居住的堪萨斯城。

词中 where he was living 为定语从句,用来修饰先行词 Kansas City。又如:

Last year I visited the house where Lu Xun once lived.

去年我参观了鲁迅曾经居住过的房子。

He works in the city where he was born.

他在他出生的那座城市工作。

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,希望能在那儿找到工作。

1)take along 作"带领","携带"解,along 是副词,有"一起","一 道"的意思。例如:

He took his little sister along (with him).

他带了妹妹---同去。

Why don't you take your mother along to the concert? I'm sure she would enjoy it.

为什么你不把你母亲带到音乐会上来呢? 我相信她会喜欢这 场音乐会的。

They promised to take me along (with them) when they travelled to Europe next time.

他们答应我下次去欧洲旅行时带我去。

2)in the hope of / in hope of / in hopes of 都作"抱有……的希望"解,其后通常跟动词-ing 形式。例如:

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

他到那儿去,希望能见到一些老朋友。

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

他去拜访珍妮,希望能得到她的帮助。

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

人们送子女出国,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形式。这种现象叫否定的转移(transferred negation)。类似的例句如下:

I don't think you've met Professor Johnson.

我想你没有见过约翰逊教授吧。

(不说:"I think you haven't met Professor Johnson.")

I don't believe it will rain tomorrow.

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

I don't believe what he said is true.

我认为他说的不是真话。

(不说:I believe what he said is not true.)

6. We're sure you'll be well-known as an artist before long. 我们相信,不久你将成为一名有名的艺术家。

before long 意为"不久"(=soon)。既可与过去时,也可与将来时连用。它与 long before 不同。long before 中 before 若作副词相当于 long ago,意为"很久以前",常与过去时连用。如: I'll be seeing you before long.不久,我就会见到你。、

. He left Wuhan long before. 他很久以前就离开了武汉。

另外, 若 before 为连词, long before 可与现在时或将来时连用。如:

It will be long before he arrives. 还要过很久,他才能到达。

Disney did not lose heart. He continued to draw lots of pictures.

### 迪斯尼没有灰心丧气,他继续画了许多画。

1)lose heart 意为"灰心丧气"。例如:

Don't lose your heart if you fail to pass the exam this time.

如果你这次考试不及格,不要灰心丧气。

So don't lose heart whatever you do. 无论你做什么事,都不要灰心丧气。

The team had won no games and it lost heart.

那支队伍没有赢得比赛而泄气了。

而 lose one's heart to 意为"爱上;喜欢"。例如:

She lost her heart to the soldier with the broad shoulders and deep voice.

她爱上了那位肩膀宽阔声音浑厚的战士。

Bill lost his heart to the puppy the first time he saw it.

比尔第一眼看到那只小狗,就喜欢上了它。

2)lots of(=a lot of)意为"许多",后接不可数名词或可数名词 复数形式。表示"许多"或"大量的"意思的词组还有:

a great many=a good many 意思是"很多",用作定语, 后面接可数名词复数形式。例如: I've been there a great many times. 我到那儿去过许多次。 They have lived here for a good many years. 他们在这儿已住了很多年了。

a large number of 后接可数名词复数形式。

- a large quantity of 后接不可数名词或可数名词复数形式。
  - a great deal of 后只能接不可数名词。
- a great deal 意为"大量",后面只能跟抽象名词或物质名词。例如:

The race gave everyone a great deal of pleasure.

这项比赛给了大家许多乐趣。

常见的形容词同义短语还有 a lot of, plenty of, a great amount of。这些短语都表示"许多"或"大量"。a lot of 为口语体,其后面可跟可数名词复数形式,同时也可跟抽象的或表示物质的名词;在否定句中习惯用 not many 或 not much。例如:

I read a lot of novels when I was at college.

我在大学里读过许多小说。

What will you do if you win a lot of money? 如果你赢了许多钱,你将做些什么呢?

There isn't much water left. 没剩下多少水了。

plenty of 后面可跟复数形式的名词或不可数名词,其含义是"需要多少有多少"或"比实际需要的还要多",有些象汉语"还多着呢"。例如:

Could you tell me if (whether) there's plenty of rain in your country?

你能告诉我你们的国家雨量是否很充足吗?

a great amount of 后面只跟不可数名词。例如:

A great amount of money is spent on tobacco every year. 每年在烟草上花去大量的钱。

8. His family was poor and he used to sit in the family garage and draw pictures there.

他家很穷,他常常坐在他家的汽车房里绘画。

used to 是情态动词,其后面跟动词原形,表示过去习惯性的行为或存在的状态,只有过去式,没有现在式和将来式。

否定式为 used not to(或 use(d)n't to),也可用 didn't use to. 疑问式为 Used he to…? Use(d)n't he to…或 Used he not to…? Did(Didn't)he used to…? 这个形式最好。例如:

(1)肯定句:Tom used to smoke. 汤姆过去常抽烟。

- (2)否定句:Tom used not to smoke. 汤姆过去不常抽烟。 (或:Tom did not use to smoke.)
- (3)疑问句:Used Tom to smoke? 汤姆过去常抽烟吗? (或: Did Tom use to smoke?)
- (4)否定疑问句: Used Tom not to smoke? 汤姆过去不常抽烟吗?
  - (或:Use(d)n't Tom to smoke? 或:Didn't Tom use to smoke?)
- (5)反意疑问句: Tom used to smoke, use(d)n't he? (或:Tom used to smoke, didn't he?) 汤姆过去不常抽烟,是吗?
- In this way over several days the artist and his mouse became good friends.

### 就这样过了好些天,这位艺术家和他的老鼠就成了好朋友。

句中的 way 作"方式","办法"(means, method)解, in this way 的意思是"以这种方式","用这种办法"。例如:

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。

Put foods in the fridge. In this way you can keep them fresh. 把食物放在冰箱里,这样就可以使食物保鲜。

10. Day after day he experimented and drew different pictures of the mouse that he had known.

他一天又一天试着画,就他所熟悉的那只老鼠,画了好些不同的画。

experiment n. "实验",是可数名词。make/do/carry out/perform an experiment 意为"做实验"。例如:

We made experiments on animals in the biology lab yesterday. 昨天我们在生物实验室做了动物实验。

I'm interested in physical experiments while Li Lei is interested in chemical experiments.

我对物理实验感兴趣而李雷对化学实验感兴趣。

The experiment was performed over and over until we got the correct result.

这个实验做了一遍又一遍,直到取得正确的结果为止。

- 11. At last he was pleased with one of his pictures of the mouse. 最后他对其中的一张画感到满意了。
  - 1)at last 也可用来表示"等候或耽误了很长时间之后才……", 语气比较强烈。例如:

At last the work was done and he could rest.

最后工作完成了,他可以休息了。

She has come at last! 她总算来了。

2) finally adv. (at last, in the end) "最后,终于"; finally, at last 和 in the end 都有"最后", "终于"的意思,但用法不尽相同。

finally 有两个用法:一是在列举事物或论点时,用来引出最后一项内容; 二是用在句中动词前面,表示"等了好久才……"。例如:

She put some soil in the box, then sowed the seed carefully, and then covered it with more soil. Finally she kept the box in the shade.

她在盒子里放些土,然后仔细地播种,之后再盖上一些土, 最后她把盒子放在阴凉处。

We waited and waited, and the train finally arrived.

我们等了又等,火车终于来了。

3)in the end 表示经过许多变化或周折最后发生了某事,意思与 at last, finally 的第二个用法相同。例如:

We looked everywhere and in the end we found the key.

我们到处找钥匙,最后终于找到了。

They did experiment after experiment, and in the end they got a good harvest of rice in the north.

他们做了一个又一个实验,终于在北方获得了稻米丰收。

12. He soon drew other cartoon characters like Donald Duck and during the 1920s and the 1930s he made scores of cartoons about them.

在 20 世纪 20 年代和 30 年代,他制作了许许多多唐老鸭的动画片。

1) like 和 as 都可以作"像……一样"解。一般来说,如果要说明人与人,物与物,动作与动作,状态与状态之间有相似之处,可以用 as,也可以用 like。但 as 是连词,后跟从句;而 like 是介词,后跟名词或代词。例如:

Jane is a fine dancer, as her sister is.

简是一名出色的舞蹈家,和她姐姐一样。

Jane isn't much like her sister.

简不太像她姐姐。

as 也可作介词,后跟名词,构成介词短语,其作用同 like 的介词短语一样,意思也相近,但又有区别,as 有"作为"的 意思,like 作"如像"解。例如:

Let me speak to you as a teacher.

我是教师,并以此身份来跟你谈话。

Let me speak to you like your father.

我并非是你的父亲,但以父亲的口吻同你谈话。

2)during 与 in

①during 和 in 都可以表示某事发生在某段特定的时间内。 例如:

They'll be on holiday during/in August.

他们将在8月份度假。

She suddenly woke up during /in the night.

她夜间突然醒来。

②当强调整段时间时,多用 during。例如:
The restaurant was closed during the whole of July.
(×...in the whole of July.)
那家餐馆整个7月份都歇业了。

③当我们表示某事发生在某项活动的开始和结束之间(但不是一段时间)时,只能用 during。例如:

Jack had some strange experiences during his military service. (X...in his miliary service.)

杰克在服兵役期间有过一些不寻常的经历。

I'll try to phone you during the meeting. ( $\times$ ... in the meeting.)

会议期间我争取打个电话给你。

3)scores of 意为"许多,大量"。例如:

I have been there scores of times. 我已去过那里几十次了。 Scores of years ago, scores of visitors came to Shanghai. 许多年前,一大批来访者来到了上海。

而 score 意为"二十"时,单复数同形。例如:

a (three) score of people 二十(六十)人

13. Before the days of television, they used to be shown in cinemas all over the country before the main film was shown. 在电视问世之前,全国各地的电影院总是先放动画片,然后才

放主片。 电视发展的历史可追溯到 19 世纪 80 年代。1883 年德国 科学家尼普科夫发明了一种能把完整图像分成一系列图像的 单元的扫描装置,它和光电池配合使用能把光转变成电脉冲 波。

20 世纪 20 年代,科学家从事机械扫描装置的实验,这阶段卓有成效的发明家是苏格兰的贝尔德,他在 1926 年就公开展示了他的电视机,1928 年已经能够播送彩色电视图像及室

外和立体电视图像。但是这时的机械扫描装置本身仍存在许 多缺点,不能为观众提供清晰的图像。

20 世纪 30 年代,科学家进一步从事电子扫描装置研究。这个阶段特别值得一提的是兹沃尔金,他发展了光电摄像管的原理,并于 1939 年展示了他的用于电视的光电摄像管,从而使电视的发展大大推进了一步,使得电视图像进入了家庭。30年代掀起过一次电视热,但是第二次世界大战,特别是珍珠港事件,减级了电视发展的速度。大战以后,电视又得到进一步发展,到 1948 年止,美国就有 36 个电视台开始播放节目。

根据上述情况,本句中的 "Before the days of television" 应是 20 世纪 30 年代。

14. It cost between \$500 and \$600 million to build Tokyo Disneyland opened in Japan in 1983, and Euro Disney opened in France in 1992.

东京迪斯尼乐园,于 1983 年在日本开放, 耗资 5—6 亿美元。 1992 年欧洲迪斯尼乐园又在法国开放。

1)注意区别 spend/take/cost/pay:

take 指"花时间",常用句型为:It takes sb. time to do sth.; pay 指"花金钱",常用句型有:Sb. pays money for sth.;而 cost 指"花费金钱,时间,劳力"等。例如:

It took the artist one year to learn to draw a beautiful horse in five minutes.

那位画家花了一年的时间才学会在五分钟内画一匹骏马。

A New English-Chinese Dictionary cost me a lot of money.
—本《新英汉词典》花了我不少钱。

It cost me a lot of work. 它费了我不少功夫。

You can have the room free, but you'll have to pay me \$10 a week for your meals.

你可以免费住这所房子,但你必须每周付10美元饭钱。

2)between 与 among

①当某人或某物是在两个以上明显分开的人群或物体中间时,要用 between。当某人或某物是指在没有明显分开的人群或物体中间时,用 among。例如:

He was standing between Tom and Jim.

当时他正站在汤姆和吉姆中间。

Their house is between the wood, the river, and the village.

他们的房子坐落在那个树林,那条小河和那座村庄之间。 My house is hidden among the trees. 我家隐藏在树林之中。

②如果所谈到的人或物两边都有另外的人或物体,要用 between。例如:

There is a small river between high mountains.

高山之间有一条小河。

He suddenly noticed something between the wheels of the car.

他突然注意到了汽车轮胎之间有什么东西。

③在单数名词之前,可用 divide between 和 share between; 在复数名词之前,可以有 between 或 among。例如:

Mr Smith divided his money between his son, his daughter and his sister.

史密斯先生将他的钱分给了他的儿子,女儿和他的妹妹。 John shared his food between/among all his friends.

约翰和他的朋友们共享了他的食物。

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

他们总是面带微笑,对参观者总是和蔼可亲,彬彬有礼。

be friendly and polite to 为"形容词十介词 to" 搭配成的惯用语。另外, kind, cruel, married, used 等均常与 to 连用。例如:

Aqiao's stepmother was cruel to her and her brother.

阿巧的继母对她和她弟弟很残忍。

Happily for Abraham Lincoln, his father's second wife was kind to him too.

对于亚伯拉罕•林肯来说,幸运的是他继母对他也很亲切。

He has been married to Kate for 10 years.

他与凯特结婚已有 10 年了。

Children must be taught to be polite to adults.

必须教育儿童对成年人有礼貌。

He is used to getting up early. 他习惯于早起。

16. 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。也就是说,当先行词被形容词最高级所修饰时,定语从句的关系代词常用 that。如果 that 作从句的宾语,则可以省略。又如:

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

这是我所看过的最好的一部电影。

Uncle Wang is one of the richest men that live in our town. 王大叔是住在我们镇上几个最富有的人中的一个。

17. 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。例如:

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。

He walked as far as the village where I lived.

他一直走到我住的那个村庄。

as far as 还可以作"据·····","就·····"解,后面跟一个从句,构成表示程度的状语从句。例如:

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

据我所知,他仍然在那儿工作。

As far as I can see, the weather is not likely to clear up for a few days. 据我看,几天内不大会放晴。

- 18. Many of the streets in Disneyland are built to look like streets in the USA in the 1890s. People walk around wearing nineteenth-century clothes. 迪斯尼乐园里有许多街道,修建得像19世纪90年代的美国街道,人们穿着19世纪的服装在街上走来走去。
  - 1)在迪斯尼乐园里有一个部分叫"美国大街"(Main Street, USA)。Main Street 原为美国著名作家刘易斯(Sinclair Lewis 1885-1951) 所写的一本书的名字。该书于 1922 年出版后成为他的五本畅销书之一。书中描写了第一次世界大战以前美国人的小镇生活,并以讽刺手法攻击了中酉部社会的闭塞的文化,保守的宗教和传统礼教等现象。课文这两切所描述的正是"美国大街"中的情景。
  - 2)wearing nineteenth-century clothes 是现在分词短语作伴随 状语。又如:

He stood at the window watching what was happening outside.

他站在窗口观察外面发生的事情。

They went to school talking and laughing all the way. 他们去上学,一路上又说又笑。 19. If you press another, your meal is prepared and heated for you; then it is brought on along a very small railway line to your seat in front of your television so that you don't even have to get up when you're hungry.

如果你按另一个按钮,你的饭菜就准备好并热好了。饭菜就沿着一条铁路送到你的电视机前的座位上来。这样,在你感到饿饥的时候,你甚至不用起身就可以用餐。

- 1)another 的用法:
  - ①another 作形容词时,后面一般接可数名词,作"另(件,次等)"解。例如:

Please come another day. 请改夭再来。

②若 another 与数词连用,后面就要跟复数名词,作"又,还,再"解。例如:

Another three days passed and he didn't come back yet. 又一个三天过去了,而他们还没有回来。

③another 还可用作代词,指不定数中的"另一个",后面常不跟任何词。如:

I don't like this one show me another.

我不喜欢这个,请给我拿另一个。

2)句中 along 作为介词,意为"沿着……",常跟 road, street, river, line 等表示形状狭长含义的名词连用。例如:

I saw her running along the street.

我看见她沿着大街奔跑。

along 还可以用作副词,意为"向前",常跟 walk, move, run 等表示位移的动词连用。如:

He shouted aloud as he ran along.

他一边往前跑,一边高声呼喊。

- 20. 在"1 Writing"的填空练习中有这样一个句字: There were lots of good rides, though. 不过, 有许多乘车的浏览很有趣。
  - 1) 可中 ride 是名词,意思是"乘某种交通工具的旅行"。迪斯尼 乐园里有小火车供游客坐着浏览,有游览车不断来往于各参 观场所之间,游客可看完一个地方再上车看另一个地方,有 些场所游客进去以后,坐在没轨道行驶的小车上看,根本不 要走路。
  - 2) though 在句中作副词,作"可是","倒是","然而" (however)解,一般放在句尾,常用逗号与句子分开。例如:
    He said he would come; he didn't, though.

他说他会来,可是他并没有来。

I've a bit of a cold. It's nothing much, though.

我有点感冒,不过并不严重。

I would like to see the inside of their house though. 我倒是想看看他们房子的内部情况。

though 作"虽然","尽管"解时是连词,连接一个表示让步的状语从句,从句可放在句首或句尾。例如:

Though it was so cold he went out without a coat.

天气虽然很冷,但是他没穿外衣就出去了。

He will come back for supper though you never know. 他要回来吃晚饭的,不过谁也说不定。

### 二、同步测试

. Decide which underlined part of A,B,C and D is the same in				
•	that of the given	word.		
1. beard			rs. 1	
A. h <u>ear</u> t	Ŗ. n <u>ear</u> by	C. bear	D. h <u>ear</u> d	
2. studio				
A. situation	B. button .	C. republic	D. support	
<ol><li>garage</li></ol>				
A. magic	B. Chicago	C. sign	D. imagine	
4. Disneyland	•			
A. yard	B. cartoon	C. well-kown	D. strict	
5. carriage			•	
A. Chicago	B. castle	C. experience	D. change	
. Choose the best answer.				
1. They went to the beach early in the morning the				
hope of the sunrise.				
A. at, seeing B. ir dooking				
C. by watching D. in , seeing				
2. Chaplin, parents were dancers, started acting at an				
early age.				
A. where	B. whom Q. w	ho D. whos	se	
3. Mr. Brown often along his pipe(烟斗) when he is				
on business.				
A. takes	B. carries C. b	rings D. fetch	ies	
4. The teacher told me not in times of difficulty.				
A. lose heart B. to encourage				
C. to lose heart D. to lost heart				
5. He went back to sleep, but the camel woke him up				
• 12 •				
• 12 •				