

NEW SHORCUT WAY

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新捷径

同步训练

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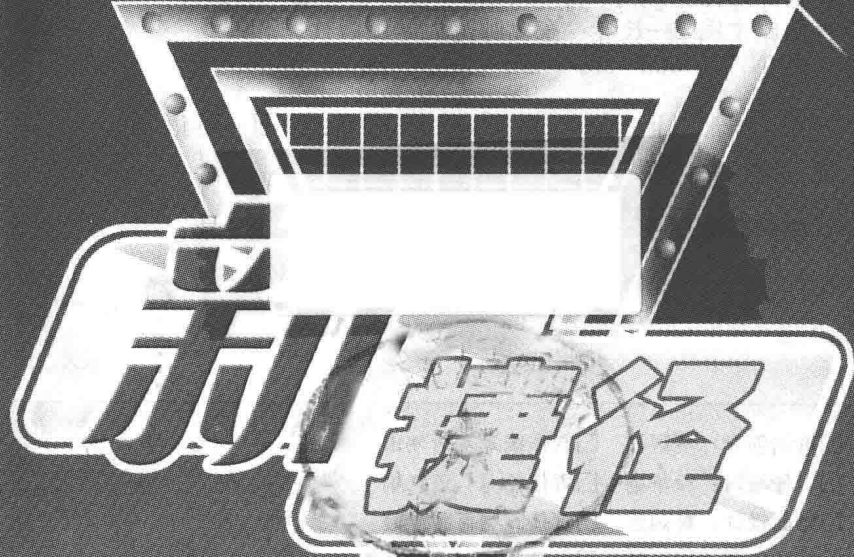
高中英语

二年级分册

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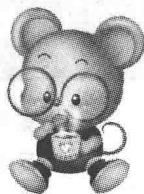
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选择《新捷径同步训练》的3种理由

首先感谢您选择了《新捷径》丛书！作为一套面向二十一世纪的教辅图书，《新捷径》丛书从灵活实用而富有创意的内容体例到淡雅清丽而极具神韵的视觉形式，都凝聚着《新捷径》丛书所有编创人员对学习方式和方法所进行的有益尝试和极有价值的总结。相信自己的眼光和感觉，因为对于学习而言，总有一种捷径让我们梦寐以求……

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《新捷径同步训练》丛书所有参与撰稿的作者均为长期工作在一线教学岗位的资深教师，这保证了丛书的高起点和高品质。所编选的题典型性强，覆盖面大，题型灵活多变。

2. 强化训练提高能力

作为《新捷径》(彩色图文版)的延伸，《新捷径同步训练》的编写目的就在于全面落实各个知识点，并通过训练，将这些知识点有效地链接，形成强大的解决问题的能力。

3. 课堂同步灵活实用

《新捷径同步训练》的编写紧紧依据教育部最新教学大纲和考试大纲的内容要求和顺序，在注重人教版九年制义务教育教材的同时，也注意到对其他教材如沪版、内地版教材内容的兼容，这极大地拓展了本书的适用地域。

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目 录

Unit 1	Disneyland	(1)
Unit 2	No smoking	(10)
Unit 3	Body language	(20)
Unit 4	Newspaper	(30)
Unit 5	Charlie Chaplin	(39)
Unit 6	Mainly revision	(49)
第一学期期中试题		(59)
Unit 7	Canada	(68)
Unit 8	First aid	(78)
Unit 9	Saving the earth	(88)
Unit 10	At the shop	(98)
Unit 11	Hurricanes	(109)
Unit 12	Mainly revision	(119)
第一学期期末试题		(129)
Unit 13	Albert Einstein	(137)
Unit 14	Satellites	(146)
Unit 15	A famous detective	(155)
Unit 16	The sea	(164)
Unit 17	A freedom fighter	(173)
Unit 18	Mainly revision	(183)
第二学期期中试题		(192)

Unit 19	Life in the future	(201)
Unit 20	Disability	(210)
Unit 21	Music	(220)
Unit 22	A tale of two cities	(229)
Unit 23	Telephones	(238)
Unit 24	Mainly revision	(247)
第二学期期末试题		(256)
短文欣赏		(266)
参考答案		(301)

Unit 1 Disneyland

★本单元高考热点

1. 词汇和短语

well-known strict heat ahead imagine take along in the hope of
day after day bring on in this way lose heart

2. 句型

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

3. 语法

Revision of the Object Clause

(1) Do you know when and where the first Disney park was built?

(2) I thought the food was rather expensive.

★重点知识巩固

1. (1) The boy didn't lose heart after the failure.

失败后，那个男孩没有灰心。

(2) The boy lost his heart to Mary at the first sight.

那个男孩对玛丽一见钟情。

[特别提示]

lose heart 灰心，丧气；lose one's heart to 对……倾心。

2. (1) They went to the seaside for a holiday year after year.

他们每年都去海边度假。

- (2) They are growing up year by year.

他们一年年在长大。

[特别提示]

year after year 年复一年, 每年; year by year 逐年。

3. Michael is well-known _____ a pop star.

A. to

B. for

C. as

D. in

[特别提示]

be well-known for 因……而著名; be well-known as 作为……而著名;
be well-known of 在……范围内著名。

★精选例题讲解

▶▶▶ 基本题

- 例 1 句型转换。

He used to take a bus to school. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ he _____ to take a bus to school?

[考点提示]

考查 used to (过去常常) 的一般疑问句形式。

分析: 本题既可以用助动词 did 提问, 又可以用 used 提问。即: Did he use to take a bus to school? 或 Used he to take a bus to school? 根据所给空白的数量, 确定本题答案为 Did 和 use。

答案: Did use

▶▶▶ 提高题

- 例 2 单项选择。

Scott's parents passed away in the accident and _____ him a large amount of money.

A. gave

B. left

C. sent

D. offered

[考点提示]

leave 一词的意义及用法。

分析: leave 有“离开”、“留下”等意思。在本题中, leave (留下) 表示的是一

种结果。而 gave (给), sent (送), offered (提供) 均表示具体的动作, 死去的人不可能做出这样的动作。

答案: B

▶▶▶ 综合能力题

例 3 单句改错。

They had some difficulty in solving the problem, but they never seemed to lose their hearts.

[考点提示]

考查固定短语 lose heart (灰心)。

分析: lose heart 这一短语中的 heart 是不可数名词, 不能加 s 变为复数; heart 前也不可加修饰词。

答案: their hearts 改为 heart

▶▶▶ 创新与应用

例 4 单项选择。

I don't think he is honest, _____?

A. do I

B. don't I

C. is he

D. isn't he

[考点提示]

反意疑问句。

分析: 当宾语从句的主句部分主语为第一人称, 当谓语动词为 think, believe, guess, suppose 等词时, 此复合句的反意疑问部分应根据宾语从句来转换。本题暗含“我认为”的内容是“他不诚实”。

答案: C

★ 基本能力检测

I. 单词拼写。

1. He's always building c _____ in the air about having a big house and a fast car.
2. She had Mickey Mouse or some other cartoon c _____ on her sweater.
3. The old man had a flowing white b _____.
4. If there's an electrical failure, it's possible to o _____ the lift manually.
5. The road a _____ looks rather busy. Shall we turn off and go a different way?

6. The restaurant is w for its friendly atmosphere and excellent service.
7. You get a certificate (证书) to show that you've s completed the course.
8. £ is the s for the British pound.
9. Move the cursor (光标) to the top of the screen with the m and click (点击) onto the grey box.
10. He always t along a pocket dictionary when he studied at Cambridge.

II. 汉译英。

1. 我可以帮你培养新运动员。

I can help you to _____ new players.

2. 她热了一点汤。

She _____ up some _____.

3. 马克·吐温在二十多岁时出版了他的第一部小说。

Mark Twain had his first novel _____.

4. 那位经理对员工总是友好且礼貌。

The manager is always _____ and _____ the staffs.

5. 据我所知，她仍在迪斯尼乐园工作。

_____ I know, she still works at _____.

★综合能力检测

I. 完形填空。

I'm taking my family abroad this year. My wife and I and our two children are all 1. My brother is a farmer. He has 2 been abroad, so he has decided to go 3 us. First he will go on horseback from his farm to the bus station. He'll take a bus to 4. From here we'll go together.

We are going 5 to New York, and take a ship to Europe. When we arrive in 6, we are going to hire a car and drive 7 we want to go. Then we'll take a bus after we 8 the car. We are planning to fly home.

It took us a long time to decide where to go, but I think we have planned a most 9 trip. At first we wanted to fly because it would be 10, so it would give us more time for sight-seeing but my brother was 11 to take a boat trip. The children will enjoy that, too.

We don't know how many suitcases to take. We can take as 12 suitcases as

we 13 on the train and the ship. But when we 14 by car and come home by plane we will have a problem. We can only 15 forty-four pounds for 16 on the plane, and that isn't very much. My wife will decide what we should take with us. She can 17 a lot of things into 18 suitcase. She puts all the heavy things in the suitcase first, and then puts the 19 things in. She puts the square things in the corners and the round things in the middle. She packs very well. My brother has 20. He just carries one small suitcase wherever he goes, and always has everything he needs.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| () 1. A. doing | B. going | C. taking | D. coming |
| () 2. A. already | B. never | C. recently | D. lately |
| () 3. A. with | B. on | C. without | D. for |
| () 4. A. the station | B. the farm | C. our house | D. New York |
| () 5. A. by air | B. by bus | C. by boat | D. by train |
| () 6. A. New York | B. the bus station | C. Europe | D. the train station |
| () 7. A. any places | B. somewhere | C. many places | D. wherever |
| () 8. A. lend | B. borrow | C. sell | D. return |
| () 9. A. interesting | B. boring | C. terrible | D. dangerous |
| () 10. A. more comfortable | B. faster | C. more interesting | D. safer |
| () 11. A. afraid | B. anxious | C. brave | D. proud |
| () 12. A. big | B. many | C. few | D. heavy |
| () 13. A. buy | B. wish | C. think | D. get |
| () 14. A. go | B. move | C. travel | D. come |
| () 15. A. have | B. bring | C. pay | D. hold |
| () 16. A. everyone | B. the children | C. each person | D. the traveler |
| () 17. A. get | B. gain | C. fix | D. full |
| () 18. A. all | B. both | C. either | D. each |
| () 19. A. bigger | B. lighter | C. smaller | D. shorter |
| () 20. A. some problems | B. some suitcases | C. no problem | D. no suitcase |

II. 阅读理解。

McDonald's

McDonald's was founded in California in 1940 by brothers Mac and Dick McDon-

ald. McDonald's became a national chain in the 1960s and became well-known for its marketing symbols: a clown (小丑) called Ronald McDonald. It is said that Ronald is recognized by 96% of all American schoolchildren, second only to Santa Claus (Father Christmas).

Today McDonald's is the largest restaurant chain in the world even in Moscow and Beijing. The simple original menu were chips and soft drinks. Now it includes fish, chicken, breakfast and even salad. In the battle against the Big Boy fish sandwiches, the Filet-O-Fish sandwich was added to the menu to help business.

The world famous Big Mac was invented to compete against Burger King's Whopper. In recent years, in order to give people a more healthy image (印象), McDonald's has introduced items like reduced-fat McNuggets and McLean Burger in which they use the seaweed to help reduce the fat. Although there is uniformity (一致性) in its product, McDonald's has been known to change menu items to local tastes in certain markets.

- () 1. Who is most recognized by schoolchildren in the USA?
A. Mac McDonald. B. Dick McDonald.
C. Ronald McDonald. D. Santa Claus.
- () 2. Which of the following is the original menu of hamburgers?
A. Fish and chicken. B. Breakfast and salad.
C. Big Mac. D. Chips and soft drinks.
- () 3. The one that was invented by McDonald's is _____.
A. the Big Boy fish sandwiches B. reduced-fat McNuggets
C. Fish sandwiches D. Whopper
- () 4. McDonald's began to produce reduced-fat items _____.
A. in 1940 B. in the 1960s
C. in recent years D. in the 1970s
- () 5. It can be imagined that in Moscow and Beijing what people eat at McDonald's is _____.
A. a little different from what people in the USA eat at McDonald's
B. quite different from what people eat at McDonald's in the USA
C. just the same as what people eat at McDonald's in the USA
D. more original than what people eat at McDonald's in the USA

III. 短文改错。

Last week my parents and took a two-day trip to Emei Mountain in Sichuan. As everyone knows, it's famous

1. _____

mountain with all kinds of plants and animals. The weather 2. _____
 was fine. It was about noon we arrived at the foot of 3. _____
 the mountain. The three of them were very excited. As we 4. _____
 climbed the mountain, we fed monkeys, visiting temples 5. _____
 and told stories. On the way up I was busy taking picture 6. _____
 since the scenery was so beautiful. The time passes quickly. 7. _____
 Evening came down. We spent the night in a hotel at the top 8. _____
 of the mountain. The food was expensive and the service was 9. _____
 good. I was so tired that I fell asleep at the moment my 10. _____
 head touched the pillow.

★单元应试能力检测

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. _____ CEOs were present at the conference.
 A. Three score of B. Three scores
 C. Three scores of D. Score of
- () 2. Can you imagine _____ across the West Lake?
 A. me swim B. my swimming
 C. of me to swim D. for me to swim
- () 3. This is the best film I _____.
 A. have so far seen B. saw so far
 C. had so far been D. see so far
- () 4. He has caught a cold. It's nothing serious, _____.
 A. yet B. however C. though D. but
- () 5. F4 are well-known _____ young girls _____ their appearances and performances.
 A. with; to B. to; for C. for; with D. as; to
- () 6. The children went into the botanical garden, _____ all the way.
 A. singing and danced B. sing and dance
 C. sing and dancing D. singing and dancing
- () 7. Though he worked in _____ hope of finding the answer, he sometimes lost _____ heart.

- A. the; the B. the; / C. /; a D. a; /
- () 8. We all thought _____ a pity the meeting should have been called off.
A. it B. that C. this D. such
- () 9. The teacher is pleased _____ we have done and _____ we have said.
A. what; all that B. with that; all that
C. with what; all D. with what; that
- () 10. She is always ready to help others because she thinks it a _____.
A. decision B. chance C. pride D. pleasure
- () 11. When he left for the sea, he _____ nothing but some food and water.
A. took along B. brought along C. took down D. brought up
- () 12. What's your plan _____ the future after you leave school?
A. in B. for C. of D. with
- () 13. The boys watered the dying tree _____. At last, the tree came to green again.
A. day to day B. day with day C. day by day D. day after day
- () 14. —Excuse me, please. _____?
—It's upstairs on the fourth floor.
A. Can I help B. What can I do for you
C. Where's the manager's office D. Where are you going
- () 15. Take more time to practice your writing, _____ you'll fail in the English examination.
A. and B. so C. then D. or
- () 16. The 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
- () 17. —What did you say?
—So you _____ to me.
A. won't listen B. weren't listening
C. didn't listen D. haven't listened
- () 18. The desk is _____. Please take it away.
A. in this way B. in the way C. on the way D. by the way
- () 19. They didn't know which room _____.
A. he lived B. he lived in C. he lives D. he lives in
- () 20. —_____ will win the first place in the relay race?
—Class Four will.

A. Do you think which class

B. Which class do you think

C. You think who

D. Whom do you think

II. 阅读理解。

In the 1930s, a lot of people in the USA were out of work. Among these people was a man named Alfred Butts. He always had an interest in word games and so, to fill his time, he planned a game which he called "Lexico". However, he was not completely satisfied with the game, so he made a number of changes to it and, in time, changed its name from "Lexico" to "Alph" and then to "Criss Cross". He wanted to make some money from his new game but he didn't have any real commercial success.

In 1939, Butts happened to meet a man called Jim Brunot who showed an interest in the new game. The two men worked together on developing the game and in 1948 it was offered for sale in the United States under its new name— "Scrabble".

At first, it didn't sell very well. In the first year it sold just 2 250 sets and by 1951 it had only reached 8 500 sets a year.

Then, in 1952 the manager of Macy's department store in New York, Jack Strauss, happened to play "Scrabble" while he was on holiday. He thought it was a wonderful game and, when he went back to work after his holiday, he insisted that Macy's should stock the game and make an effort to call the public's attention to it.

As a result, "Scrabble" became a big success in the United States and it soon spread to Australia and then to other English-speaking countries.

() 1. The text is mainly about _____.

A. "Lexico" B. three men C. a word game D. Alfred Butts

() 2. Alfred Butts invented the game "Lexico" _____.

A. to make himself famous
B. to make spelling simpler
C. when he was out of work and looking for a job
D. when he was playing word games to pass the time

() 3. Who made "Scrabble" popular?

A. Alfred Butts B. Jack Strauss
C. Alfred Butts and Jim Brunot D. Jack Strauss and Jim Brunot

() 4. When did Alfred Butts first put his game on the market?

A. In 1939 B. In 1948
C. Before 1939 D. Between 1939 and 1948

Unit 2 No smoking!

★本单元高考热点

1. 词汇和短语

chance remain public hardly reduce share compared to go ahead
burn down therefore get into the habit of give up

2. 句型

- (1) Would you mind if I smoked in the office next door?
- (2) The problem is that 300 people are dying each day from illnesses caused by smoking.

3. 语法

Noun Clauses as the Object and Predicative.

名词性从句：宾语从句和表语从句

- (1) They know that the habit may kill them.
- (2) The problem with tobacco is that it contains a drug called nicotine.

★重点知识巩固

1. (1) He compared the translation with the original.
他把译文和原文对照一番。
(2) He rudely compared my homemade bread to a lump of rock.