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## 出版说明

长期以来,中学教育的目标往往局限于追求考试分数,学生的学习目的也局限于考出一个好成绩。久而久之,教师、学生和家长都陷入到“应试教育”的怪圈之中,教师为考试而教,学生为考试而学,学校教育的真谛渐渐地被人们遗忘了。这种状况与新世纪对人才的要求是不相适应的。新世纪要求学校教育培养学生的“自主性”和“创造性”,提高学生的综合能力和素质。这些要求不是仅仅通过做一些练习题就可以达到的,而需要在教与学的过程中真正贯彻素质教育的思想。为了适应新世纪对人才综合素质的要求,我们采用全新的视角,策划了这套《A 计划丛书》。

这套丛书的核心思想是“自主学习”,让学生在学的过程中学会学习,最后成为学习的主人。为了体现这一核心思想,本套书围绕以下几个方面构思全书内容:

1. 以“二自”(自助学习、自主学习)为支点。“自助学习”是为学生创设学习情境的一个重要支点,为此,本书首先提供了一套经过优化组合的学习套餐,包括知识要点、思考方法、疑难分析、巩固练习等,学生都可以根据自己的需要自我提取,自我消化。这种开放式的学习套餐也是学生进行自主探索和自主学习的基础。“自主学习”则是提升学生主体意识、提高学习效益的另一个重要支点。本书通过灵活多样的题目,为学生创造一种“自主学习”的氛围,使学生逐渐成为学习的主人,实现从“自助学习”向“自主学习”的跨越。

2. 以“三重”(重学习过程、重学习方法、重综合素质)为特色。本书设计了立体化的教学目标,包括知识与技能、能力与方法、情感与态度,让学生在学习过程中得到提高。本书还从两个层面为学生提供了多元化的学法指导,使得不同的知识内容和学习阶段有不同的方法,不同层次的学生也有不同的学习方法。为了培养学生的综合素质,本书



除了注意学科内的综合之外,还注意跨学科的综合,其中的综合例题是分阶段的学科内综合,研究课题则是针对新教材中的实践性课题实施指导,在此基础上延伸拓展,并进一步提供新的课题和研究方法。

3. 以“四得”为目标。通过使用本书,广大中学生朋友可以获得掌握基础知识的能力,获得运用书本知识分析问题和解决问题的能力,获得吸取书本外知识的能力,获得创新与自我提高的能力。

从“学会学习”到“自主学习”,是新世纪教育改革与发展的潮流。但愿我们这套丛书能够帮助广大中学生在自主学习中走向成功。

## 前言

做什么事情,都得有个计划。

学习英语,也是如此。

这本书告诉你一个学好高二英语的计划,我们叫她“A计划”。

“A计划”从自主学习的角度,以单元为单位,为你

——设定学习目标:明确各单元相应的基础知识、交际用语、综合能力诸方面的目标。

——介绍学习方法:针对具体的学习要点,进行学法指路。

——解析疑难问题:本书通过重点突破、难点化解,对学生英语学习中常见的障碍与困难进行各个击破,同时提供了更多的发散思维空间。

——检查学习效果:在各单元的相关讲解之后,紧接着通过达标练习检测学生学、用知识的能力,特别注重创新能力;通过期中、期末测试试卷进行阶段总结,构筑“冲A”阶梯。

——加强综合渗透:以学科内综合为基础,与相关学科的知识同步交叉渗透,与社会生活、生产实际紧密结合,发现真正有趣的英语与有用的英语。

《A计划——高二英语》与人教社最新试验修订本同步。你既可从中学享用形式新颖、内容丰富的学习套餐,又能体会到从自助学习向自主学习跨越的喜悦。

学习是快乐的。

快乐体现在学习的过程中。

只有做学习的主人,学习才会是快乐的。

让你快快乐乐地学好英语,是我们最大的愿望。

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计划

高 二 英 语

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编 者

2002 年 6 月

## 目 录

|         |                            |       |
|---------|----------------------------|-------|
| Unit 1  | Disneyland .....           | (1)   |
| Unit 1  | No smoking, please ! ..... | (16)  |
| Unit 3  | Body language .....        | (32)  |
| Unit 4  | Newspaper .....            | (46)  |
| Unit 5  | Charlie Chaplin .....      | (61)  |
| Unit 6  | Mainly revision .....      | (74)  |
| Unit 7  | Canada .....               | (93)  |
| Unit 8  | First Aid .....            | (110) |
| Unit 9  | Saving the earth .....     | (125) |
| Unit 10 | At the shop .....          | (140) |
| Unit 11 | Hurricane .....            | (152) |
| Unit 12 | Mainly revision .....      | (168) |
| Unit 13 | Albert Einstein .....      | (186) |
| Unit 14 | Satellites .....           | (200) |
| Unit 15 | A famous detective .....   | (216) |
| Unit 16 | The sea .....              | (230) |
| Unit 17 | Life in the future .....   | (248) |
| Unit 18 | Mainly revision .....      | (267) |
| Unit 19 | A freedom fighter .....    | (291) |



|         |                            |       |
|---------|----------------------------|-------|
| Unit 20 | Disability .....           | (305) |
| Unit 21 | Music .....                | (325) |
| Unit 22 | A tale of two cities ..... | (339) |
| Unit 23 | Telephones .....           | (354) |
| Unit 24 | Mainly revision .....      | (368) |
| 参考答案    | .....                      | (389) |

## Unit 1 Disneyland

### 目标设定

| 内容类别 | 学 习 要 点                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 基础知识 | 词汇                                                                                                                                                                          | 1) yard, horse-drawn, streetcar, sign, film-maker, well-known, strict, button, heat<br>2) castle, ahead, bear, tower, garage, mouse, unsuccessful, operate, beard, imagine<br>3) Disneyland, Chicago, Kansas, cartoon, character, studio, view, magic, carriage |
|      | 短语                                                                                                                                                                          | 1) men's room, the Tomorrow Land Building, take along, in the hope of, lose heart, day after day, in this way, Snow White<br>2) the Sleeping Beauty Castle, Bear Country                                                                                        |
|      | 句型                                                                                                                                                                          | 1) It's about... yards /meters down this street.<br>2) Go through the gate and you'll find the entrance to... on the other side.                                                                                                                                |
|      | 语法                                                                                                                                                                          | 复习宾语从句的用法                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 交际用语 | Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to... ?<br>Go straight ahead till you see...<br>Excuse me. How can I get to... ?<br>Excuse me, please. Where is the nearest men's room ? |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 综合能力 | 1) 运用所学知识,完成教科书和练习册中规定的听、说、写的任务。<br>2) 阅读并深刻理解课文“Walt Disney”和“Disneyland”,并完成有关课文内容的练习。<br>3) 用英语表述对迪斯尼本人的评价;分析迪斯尼乐园成功的原因。                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

## 学法指路

### 名词性从句——宾语从句

宾语从句在句中起宾语的作用,其位置在及物动词或介词的后面。宾语从句通常由连词 that, whether/if, 以及 what, who, which, when, where, why 等连接代词或连接副词引导。

#### 1. 由连词 that 引导的宾语从句

that 在句中不充当任何成分,也不表示任何意思,在口语和非正式文体中常省去。例如:

I know that he is friendly to everyone.

They say (that) he is much better.

Knowing that it was going to rain, they decided to work inside the house. (that 从句是 knowing 的宾语)

在“系动词 be+形容词”构成的合成谓语后,也常跟 that 引导的宾语从句。例如:

The foreigner was surprised that Wang could speak English.  
(that 从句是形容词 surprised 的宾语)

I am glad that you have come. (that 从句是形容词 glad 的宾语)

#### 2. 由连词 whether/if 引导的宾语从句

whether/if 的意思是“是否”。例如:

I want to know whether /if you are studying biology.

I wonder whether /if you'd like to go and see the film with us.

#### 3. 由连接代词和连接副词引导的宾语从句

这些连接代词和连接副词有时含有疑问的意思,但要注意,从句应是连接代词或连接副词+陈述句,不能用疑问句的形式。例如:

Do you know when the concert starts?

I wonder what he is doing.

I was surprised at what he said.

He always thought of how he could do more for other people.

**重点突破 · 背景知识****Walt Disney**

Some people have written about Walt Disney as a “naive genius”. Others see him as a business tycoon. The story of his rise to fame and success in the film world is remarkable and shows that he had real talent. He used this talent to make animated films and create stars such as *Mickey Mouse* and *Donald Duck* which entertained audiences all over the world.

Born in Chicago in 1901, Disney grew up in the early days of the cinema. He became a commercial artist and his first job, in 1919, was with the Kansas City Film Ad company, making short topical cartoons which were part of the programme at the local cinema. Within a few years, Walt Disney had set up his own company and was producing his own cartoons called “Laugh-o-grams”. In 1923 he moved to Hollywood. He was very much the “entrepreneur”—typical of his time.

It was not until 1937 that Walt Disney made his first full-length film, *Snow White and The Seven Dwarfs*. Until then, the Walt Disney Studio was producing as many as 18 cartoons a year, each one only 8 minutes long. How did these films achieve such popularity among all the competitions from the Hollywood feature films and the glamorous musicals of the thirties? Why was *Mickey Mouse* (whose first film came out in 1928) as great a star as *James Cagney* or *Fred Astaire*?

Walt Disney's understanding of development in the cinema was the key to this success. The first “talking picture” was made in 1927 and the movie industry was in a state of crisis. Mickey Mouse was one of the first stars of the screen to talk. In the thirties, musicals were what people wanted and Disney produced a series of films called “Silly Symphonies”, in which music and animation were combined. In 1932 Disney released a new Silly Symphony called *Flowers and Tree*. It caused a sensation because it was in full colour.

Throughout his career, Walt Disney and his team were continually looking for technical improvements and development in the animation process. As their techniques changed, their characters and storylines developed. For a long time popular fairy-tales were Walt Disney's main source of inspiration. He brought Snow White, Cinderella and Pinocchio alive on the screen for millions of children. With the *Fantasia*, Disney tried something different from story-telling and produced a classic

masterpiece in which music, comedy and art combine. His artists gave virtuoso performances with their images.

Animals appear in most Disney films: something in a natural setting like Bambi, the fawn, learning to survive in the forest; sometimes as characters in children's books such as *The Jungle Book* by Rudyard Kipling; and sometimes as comic characters, more human than animal, like Donald Duck, the bad-tempered, silly creature who gets in everyone's way. It's for these characters—and for Mickey Mouse especially—that Walt Disney is remembered. His creations had star quality.

### 重点突破·篇章结构

本单元包含两篇课文,第一篇简单介绍了 Walt Disney 的一些情况,第二篇介绍了他创建的迪斯尼乐园的一些情况。两篇课文的主要结构如下:

#### Lesson 2 Walt Disney

(Paragraph 1) Disney's wish and failure

(Paragraph 2) His friends' encouragement

(Paragraph 3) His making friends with a mouse

(Paragraph 4) Mickey Mouse born

(Paragraph 5) His great success

#### Lesson 3 Disneyland

(Paragraph 1) Several Disneylands opened in different places

(Paragraph 2) Strict rules for workers in Disneyland

(Paragraph 3) The Sleeping Beauty Castle

(Paragraph 4) The Tomorrow Land

### 重点突破·语言点

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

in the hope of 也可以说成 in hopes of, 介词 of 后面一般接动词-ing 形式, 在句中用作状语, 表示伴随情况。还可以说成 hoping to do ...。例如:

She went there in the hope of (in hopes of) finding her lost son.

= She went there, hoping to find her lost son.

He wrote her a letter in the hope of (in hopes of) getting back her love.

= He wrote her a letter, hoping to get back her love.

[注意] hope 作名词时,后常接 of doing 或 that 同位语从句,不能接不定式。如:“我希望再次见到她”可说成 I have the hope of seeing her again. 或者: I have the hope that I shall see her again. 不能说 I have the hope to see her again. 但作为动词, hope 可接不定式,上句也可说成 I hope to see her again.

[注意] hope 作动词用时,后接不定式或 that 从句都可以,但不接动词-ing 形式。如: I hope to see her again. = I hope I shall see her again. 不能说 I hope seeing her again. 另外, hope 不可接人称代词再接不定式,不能说 I hope you to go there with me, 应该说 I hope that you can go there with me.

[注意] hope 后面不能直接跟名词,如要跟名词,应在名词前加 for。如: He hopes for success. 不能说 He hopes success.

## 2. Day after day the mouse came back and was given more bread.

“单数名词 + after + 单数名词”表示“一个接一个地”、“接连地”。例如:

I waited day after day, but no reply came.

They did experiment after experiment.

类似的短语还有: week after week, month after month, year after year, bus after bus 等等。

## 3. In this way over several days the artist and his mouse became good friends.

这个短语中的 way 意思是“方法”、“方式”,表示这个意思时 way 前面用介词 in,而不用 on 或 with。例如:

If you do the work in this way, you will get through sooner.

Don't operate the machine in that way.

The two boys worked out the problem in the same way.

[注意] 修饰 way 的定语从句, 可以用 in which 或 that, 也可以省略, 后一种情况更为普遍。例如:

I don't like the way she speaks to you.

= I don't like the way in which she speaks to you.

= I don't like the way that she speaks to you.

[注意] in the way 或 in one's way 意为“挡路”、“阻碍”, in a way 指“就某一方面或某种程度而言”, by the way 意为“顺便提一下”, by way of 是“取道”的意思。例如:

In a way/In some ways I like her, but I won't marry her.

By the way, have you seen Jack recently?

He went to Hawaii by way of Singapore.

#### 4. He called it Mickey Mouse.

在这个句子中, Mickey Mouse 名词短语直接作动词 call 的宾语补足语。类似的动词还有 name, make, consider 等。例如:

We made him monitor of our class.

They consider him a good example.

#### 5. This was Disneyland in Los Angeles on the west coast of the USA.

介词 on 可与 coast, river 等词搭配使用, 表示“在……岸边”。例如:

The town lies on the Changjiang River.

#### 6. You can see as far as the coast.

as far as 意为“远至”、“一直到”, 含有“路程之远; 时间之长”之意。例如:

I didn't ride as far as the farm.

[注意] as far as 还有“就... 而论”、“据...”的意思, 也可说 so far as。如:

As/So far as I know, he is still working as a policeman.

As far as I can see, it's likely to be fine tomorrow.

### 难点化解

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

在这一句型中,连词 and 连接了两个并列句,前面是祈使句,后面是一个含一般将来时的陈述句。祈使句表示的是条件或假设,陈述句表示的是结果。祈使句在作用上相当于 if 从句,大多表示建议,提出要求或进行评说等。因此,这个句型一般可转换成 if 引导的从句+主句,但祈使句所表示的意思比 if 从句表示的更为紧迫。例如:

Work hard and you'll do well in your lessons.

=If you work hard, you'll do well in your lessons.

Tell us what to do and we'll go on with it.

=If you tell us what to do, we'll go on with it.

这种句型还可以用连词 or,或 otherwise 连接,相当于 if not,意思是“否则的话”。祈使句仍表示建议,有时也有威胁的意思。例如:

Take a taxi, or/otherwise you'll miss the train.

=If you don't take a taxi, you'll miss the train.

Stop eating sweets, or/otherwise you won't get any dinner.

=If you don't stop eating sweets, you won't get any dinner.

[注意] 用 or 或 otherwise 连接的这一句型也可改成由 and 连接的这一句型,但 and 后的句子应改为否定形式。例如:

Study hard and you'll pass the exam.

=Study hard, or/otherwise you won't pass the exam.

=If you study hard, you will pass the exam.

=If you don't study hard, you won't pass the exam.

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

Excuse me. How can I get to Bear Country?

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

以上三个句子都是用来问路,还可以下句子来表示问路:

Excuse me, (but) can you tell me the way to East Park?

Can you tell me how to get to East Park?

Can you tell me how I can get to East Park?

Which is the way to East Park?

Is this the right way to Oxford Street?

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

这句话的英语表达方式与汉语表达方式不同。英语中在 I/We think/believe/support 句型中表示否定意思时,一般否定主句的谓语,从句用肯定式。例如:

We don't believe it will rain tomorrow.

I don't suppose I shall be back until 12 o'clock.

**4. The parks are the cleanest parks that you can imagine.**

在这个句子中,that you can imagine 是定语从句,修饰先行词 parks。由于 parks 被形容词最高级所修饰,所以通常用 that 来引导这个定语从句,而不用 which。

在定语从句中,关系代词用 that 而不用 which 的情况还有:

1) 当先行词被 all, no, any, little, much, only 等词修饰时。例如:

This is the only desk that is blue in our classroom.

There is no difficulty that we can't overcome.

2) 当先行词被序数词修饰时。例如:

The first text that we are to learn is very difficult.

3) 当先行词是 anything, everything, something, nothing 等复合代词时。例如:

Is there anything that I can do for you?

Have you got everything that you need?

4) 当先行词是人和物的并列时。例如:

He talked about the men and the books that interested him.

The guests spoke highly of the children and their performances that they saw at the theatre.

在口语中,关系代词 that 在从句中作宾语时常可省略。例如:

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

There is something else (that) I want to tell you.

I will do the little (that) I can.

### 达标练习

#### I. 选择填空。

- This is the beautiful park \_\_\_\_\_ we visited last week.  
A. where                  B. which                  C. what                  D. in which
- Never lose \_\_\_\_\_. You must encourage yourself.  
A. the heart              B. the hearts              C. hearts                  D. heart
- How much did it \_\_\_\_\_ to build the bridge?  
—About \_\_\_\_\_ yuan.  
A. spend; three millions                  B. cost; three millions  
C. spend; three million                  D. cost; three million
- The Summer Palace is the most beautiful park \_\_\_\_\_ we've ever seen.  
A. which                  B. that                  C. what                  D. where
- \_\_\_\_\_ to Britain \_\_\_\_\_ you'll find it difficult to make yourself understood.  
A. Going...and    B. Go...or              C. Going...so    D. Go...and
- I wonder if the two tickets he gave me for the film are \_\_\_\_\_.  
Anyhow he didn't ask me for any money.  
A. interesting              B. pleasant              C. free                  D. wonderful
- I don't think there's \_\_\_\_\_ in what you've said.  
A. interest of anything                  B. interesting anything  
C. anything interest                  D. anything of interest
- She \_\_\_\_\_ to me with this pen I had once presented her with.  
A. was used to write                  B. used to writing  
C. used to write                  D. used to be written

9. "I wonder if I could use your dictionary."  
"Sure. \_\_\_\_\_. "  
A. Go on                      B. Go ahead      C. Go up              D. Go away
10. \_\_\_\_\_ the girl came and looked after the old woman till she was fully recovered.  
A. Day after day                      B. A day after a day  
C. Days after days                      D. One day after one day
11. Helping on the farm, Li Dong carried \_\_\_\_\_ twenty bricks at a time.  
A. as many as                      B. so many as  
C. such many as                      D. too many as
12. My parents prefer \_\_\_\_\_ a bike to \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi.  
A. to drive...ride                      B. taking...driving  
C. riding...taking                      D. to ride...drive
13. The way \_\_\_\_\_ you look at things is quite all right.  
A. that                      B. which              C. with which      D. where
14. He has a good eyesight; he can see \_\_\_\_\_ the distant island in the sea.  
A. as long as      B. so far as      C. so long as      D. as far as
15. This is the best TV play I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have so far watched                      B. watched so far  
C. had so far watched                      D. watch so far

## II. 完形填空。

One day Tom bought, for two dollars, a large number of used books. He put them in a 1 and pulled them to the 2. He was to 3 at work until three in the morning.

At three, he 4 to walk home. The streets were dark. Tom could 5 wait to arrive home and began to read his new books.

"6 !" a voice shouted. But Tom was too 7 to understand the shout.