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主	编	夏天林		
编	者	秦桂明	吉晨春	胡春林
		卞爱萱	王为忠	陈思重
		许沪霞	华召军	徐 红
		周剑萍	许永新	虞旭东

江苏教育出版社

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说 明

在过去十年的教辅图书市场，我社的“精讲”丛书是一个闻名遐迩的品牌。这套丛书之所以成功，关键在于它文如其名，把“精”和“讲”作为最重要的两个特色。所谓“精”，是指它的作者队伍由一批江苏省著名特级教师组成，代表了教育大省江苏的最高教学水平；所谓“讲”，是指“精讲”借助于自己高水平的作者队伍，高屋建瓴，精心讲解，帮助学生消化、理解教学内容，提高自身能力。事实证明，这对学生是非常有好处的，学生称赞“课堂里听课搞不懂的问题，看精讲就能解决”，“买一本精讲，就像把特级教师请回家”。

进入新世纪，教育改革呈现日新月异的局面，现代化教育的理念日益深入人心。与以往相比，初、高中各学科的教学内容、教学要求都有了很大变化。根据这个情况，我社推出了“新精讲”丛书。同样文如其名，“新精讲”保留了老“精讲”丛书“精”和“讲”的特色，同时更加突出“新”。

对于这个“新”字，可以更具具体地阐释为“新理念、新设计、新形象”9个字，这也是“新精讲”丛书最重要的特色。

“新精讲”诞生于新世纪之初。新世纪之初，教育改革正以前所未有的力度向前推进，而我们，包括我们最主要的读者——广大教师、学生，正身处一个日新月异的时代，不断地体验着新事物、新思想、新观点的冲击。因此，“新精讲”必须与现代化教育的要求接轨，与日新月异的时代接轨，这正是我们对“新精讲”丛书所持有的新理念。

在新理念的指导下,我们对整套丛书有了全新的设计。首先,我们有意识地对作者队伍进行了调整,选择了一批活跃在教学第一线,熟悉教育改革趋势的优秀中青年教师。为了找到最好的作者,语文、数学、化学学科还采取了公开登报招聘作者的方式。在丛书的内容设置方面,与以往相比,突出培养学生的创新能力和研究问题的能力,同时给学生尽可能多的练习机会。对于整套丛书的封面、版式、印制,我们也做了精心的设计,希望“精讲”这个老品牌能够有一副新面孔,能够吸引住新世纪读者的“眼球”。

有了新理念、新设计,我们相信,展现在广大读者眼前的“新精讲”会是一种全新的形象:它是由全国教育强省江苏省的一流名师倾力编写,全国名牌出版社江苏教育出版社精心打造,紧密切合新时代,体现现代化教育理念的精品教辅。这是我们的希望,更是我们近一年来辛勤工作、孜孜以求的目标!

江苏教育出版社

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Contents

Unit 13	Albert Einstein	1
Unit 14	Satellites	16
Unit 15	A famous detective	34
Unit 16	The sea	51
Unit 17	Life in the future	62
Unit 18	Mainly revision	71
高二期中综合测试		81
Unit 19	A freedom fighter	97
Unit 20	Disability	112
Unit 21	Music	125
Unit 22	A Tale of Two Cities	133
Unit 23	Telephones	145
Unit 24	Mainly revision	158
高二期末综合测试		167
参考答案		185

Unit 13

Albert Einstein



理一理

学习目标

类别 \ 内容	知 识 点
重点单词 和 词 组	puzzle, ruler, worldwide, right (<i>n.</i>), peace, stick (<i>vi.</i>), rule, course (<i>n.</i>), communist, professor, scientific, darkness, shy, content, discovery, cheque, prove, bent, respect, leading, sadness, fuel, advance, advanced, mathematics, education, technical work out, go on with, the First World War, stick to, lead to, human right, take sides (<i>in</i>), further education
重点句型 和 交际用语	1. Such was Albert Einstein, a simple man and the 20th century's greatest scientist. 2. As a result, it appeared to scientists on earth that the stars had moved. 3. ...he could also work out how far the stars would appear to have moved. 4. The difficulty was how he could prove his ideas to other scientists. 5. What he wanted to see was an end to all the armies of the world.

(续 表)

类别 \ 内容	知 识 点
重点句型和交际用语	6. When Germany was ruled by Hitler in the early 1930s, Einstein, who was a Jew, found it impossible to continue living in Germany. 7. Is it ... ? No, it's not him/her. 8. Who is he/she? 9. What did he do? 10. It must be him/her.
语 法	学习名词性从句作主语的用法。



讲一讲

知识剖析

1. Four American students are comparing notes on famous people. 四位美国学生在谈论名人。

compare notes 意为“谈论;交换意见”。如:

After comparing notes, they found it possible to finish the task in time. 经过交换意见,他们发现按时完成任务是可能的。

2. I'm doing a word puzzle in this newspaper. 我在猜报纸上的字谜。

1) puzzle 作名词时,意为“难题”、“难以解释的东西”。如:

do a word puzzle (puzzle in words) 猜字谜

The murder case was a puzzle to the police. 这桩谋杀案对警察局来说是一个难题。

2) puzzle 作动词时,意为“使迷惑”、“使窘困”。如:

The murder case continued to puzzle the police. 这桩谋杀案

仍使警察局感到困惑。

puzzle sth. out. 苦思某事的答案。

puzzled 是过去分词,意为“不解的、困惑的”,**puzzling** 是现在分词,意为“令人不解的;令人困惑的”。如:

There was a puzzled expression on his face. 他脸上露出困惑的表情。

The situation was more puzzling than ever. 情况比以往更为令人迷惑不解。

3. Is it Abraham Lincoln? 是亚伯拉罕·林肯吗?

it 在这里指谈话人彼此心中所指的人。如:

— **Look. There comes a man. Who can it be?** 看,那边来了个人。会是谁呢?

— **It must be our English teacher.** 一定是我们的英语老师。

4. All through his life Einstein was content to spend most of his time alone, although he married twice and had lots of close friends 虽然爱因斯坦结过两次婚,也有许多亲密的朋友,但是在他整个一生中,他愿意单独度过他的大部分时间。

1) **all through his life, throughout one's life, in all one's life** 和 **in one's whole life** 都表示“在某人的一生中”。类似短语:

all through the ages 古往今来

all through the night 通宵

all through the winter 一整个冬天

2) 句中 **content** 为形容词,意为“满足的;满意的”。常见的短语有:

be content with sth. 以.....为满足

be content to do sth. 愿意做某事

Don't be content with small success. 不要满足于小小的成就！

Are you content with the results of your maths exam? 你对你的数学考试结果满意吗？

My grandparents are content to live quietly in the country. 我爷爷奶奶很高兴在农村过安安静静的生活。

content 还可以用作及物动词,意为“使……满足”。如:

Simple praise is enough to content him. 简单的几句表扬就足以使他心满意足了。

John contented himself with two glasses of beer for each meal. 约翰每餐有两杯啤酒就心满意足了。

5. With the pay that he received and saved, he went on with his studies at university, where he received a doctor's degree in 1905. 他靠自己挣来的和节省下来的钱继续大学的学习,1905年他获得了博士学位。

1) 此句为复合句,that 引导定语从句修饰 the pay, where 引导非限制性定语从句修饰 university。

2) receive a doctor's degree 意为“获得博士学位”。如:

receive a master's degree 获得硕士学位

He's at university, doing an Economics degree. 他在大学修读经济学学位。

6. ... he began the research and studies which led to his new discoveries in physics. ……他开始了通向物理学上新发现的研究工作。

lead to 在句中为“通向”之意,它还有“导致;引起”之意。如:

I don't think this path leads to the library. 我认为这条路到不了图书馆。

All roads lead to Rome. 条条大道通罗马。

His carelessness led to the car accident. 他的粗心导致了那次车祸。

lead sb. to do sth. 导致某人干某事

What led you to think so? 什么使得你这么想？

7. Einstein lived the rest of his life quietly in the USA. 爱因斯坦在美国宁静地度过余生。

live / lead a ... life 过着……的生活

In the old days the poor lived a miserable life. 在旧社会,穷人过着悲惨的生活。

8. Besides his work in physics, he spent a lot of time working for human rights and progress. 除了在物理学方面的工作以外,他还将许多时间投入到为人权和人类进步所做的工作之中。

besides 和 except 的区别:

besides 和 except 都是介词,意为“除了……之外”。但在含义上 besides 意为“除了……之外(还有……)”,有肯定和附加之意,相当于 as well as, in addition to。如:

He knows two other foreign languages besides English. 除英语之外,他还懂两种外语。(总共懂三种外语)

She helps with cooking and washing besides looking after the child. 她除了看孩子,还要煮饭洗衣。

except 是“除……之外(有……)”,含有否定和排除之意,相当于 not including。如:

He knows no foreign languages except English. 除英语之外,他不懂什么外语。(只懂一种外语)

All the students are here except Li Ping. 除了李平,所有学生都到了。

另外,except 后还可跟从句或 for 短语。如:

He walks to school every day except when it is raining. 除了下雨的时候,他每天都步行上学。

The road was quiet except for a few walkers. 路上静悄悄的,只有很少几个行人。

Your composition is quite good except that there are a few misspellings. 除了少许拼写错误之外,你的作文写得不错。

9. Such was Albert Einstein, a simple man and the 20th century's greatest scientist. 爱因斯坦就是这样一个人,一位纯朴的人,一位 20 世纪最伟大的科学家。

句中 *such* 为代词,意为“这”或“这些”,指代上文所说的情况。当 *such* 位于句首,主谓要倒置,且谓语动词与后面的主语保持数的一致。如:

Such is life. 人生就是这样。

Such are the results we've got. 这些就是我们所取得的成果。

10. But Einstein was able to prove that light coming from the stars was bent as it passed the sun. 然而爱因斯坦却能证明来自星球上的光经过太阳时变弯曲了。

1) 由 *that* 引导的从句作 *to prove* 的宾语,而这个宾语从句内又含一个时间状语从句 *as it passed the sun*。

2) *coming from the stars* 作定语,修饰名词 *light*。这个 *v.-ing* 短语相当于一个定语从句: *that came from the stars*。如:

The woman wearing a pair of glasses is our teacher of English. 那位戴眼镜的妇女是我们的英语老师。

Who is the girl speaking to the foreigner? 跟外国人谈话的那个女孩是谁?

3) *prove vt.* 证明;证实

Can he prove whom he was? 他能证明他的身份吗?

He collected facts that could prove that the earth and the other planets move around the sun. 他收集了能证明地球和其他行星围绕太阳旋转的事实。

prove link v. 证明是;结果是

The job proved more difficult than we'd expected. 那项工作结果比我们想像的难得多。

What he said proved (to be) false. 他所说的原来是假的。

11. As a result, it appeared to scientists on earth that the stars

had moved. 结果,在地球上的科学家看来,这些星球好像已经移动了。

“It appears / seems (to sb.) + that 从句”意思是“看来 / 似乎是……”,其中 it 是形式主语,真正的主语是后面 that 引导的从句。如:

It appears that he won't come tonight. 看来他今晚不会来了。

It appeared to me that she enjoyed the food very much. 在我看来她好像很喜欢这食物。

appear 后面常常还可接不定式、形容词或分词。如:

He appeared to be very friendly with us. 他看起来对我们很友好。

Hearing the news, he appeared surprised. 一听到这个消息,他看上去很惊讶。

They appeared to have met each other before. 他们看起来从前见过面。(= It appeared that they had met each other before.)

12. He worked out just how much the light would be bent; he could also work out how far the stars would appear to have moved. 他计算出了光线将会弯曲的程度,他还能把星球看上去移动了的距离计算出来。

work out 作“算出”、“解出”、“制定出”、“考虑”解。如:

I can't work out the problem. 我解不出那道题。

He said he could work out this puzzle out, but he didn't. 他说他能解出这道难题,但他并没有解出来。

Have you worked out your study plan? 你制定了学习计划吗?

13. The difficulty was how he could prove his ideas to other scientists. 困难在于怎样才能向其他科学家证实他的想法。

句中由 how 引导的从句为表语从句。如:

The problem is how we can stop pollution. 问题是我们怎样才能制止污染。

其他连接副词 when, where, why 等,也可以引导表语从句。如:

That is why Einstein and his family left for the USA in 1933.

那就是爱因斯坦和他的家人于 1933 年(离开欧洲)去美国的原因。

The trouble is where we can get so many tools. 麻烦的是我们到哪儿去弄这么多工具。

14. But Einstein stuck to his opinion and went on with his research. 但是爱因斯坦坚持他的意见,继续不断地进行他的研究。

stick to 作“坚持(意见、看法等)”解,有“执意不改变”的含义,stick to 中 to 为介词,后跟名词或代词。如:

No matter what you say, I shall stick to my plan. 不管你说什么,我会坚持我的计划。

You have made a good decision and you should stick to it. 你们作出了一个好决定,就应当坚持下去。

— Do you always stick to your promises? 你总是信守诺言吗?

— Yes, I do. 是的。

insist on 也作“坚持”解,但有“坚持(要干某事)”或“强烈要求”的含义,后跟名词或 v. -ing 形式。如:

His daughter insisted on coming with him. 他的女儿坚持要同他一起来。

George's father insisted on paying for the meal. 乔治的父亲坚持要付饭钱。

I'm afraid I have to insist on the return of my books at once. 对不起,我得坚持要求立即归还我的书。

15. From that time on Einstein was greatly respected as the leading scientist of the century. 从那时起,爱因斯坦备受尊重,被公

认为本世纪最杰出的科学家。

1) from that time /then on 与 since that time /then 意义上有差别:

from that time /then on 意为“从那时起”，常与过去时连用。如：

From that time on he made up his mind to be a scientist. 从那时起，他决心要做一个科学家。

since that time /then 意为“自从那时以来”，与现在完成时连用。如：

She has never been there since then. 从那时起，她一直没去过那儿。

2) respect 用作动词，作“尊重；尊敬”解。如：

respect sb. (for sth.) (因为……)尊重某人

respect sb. as 把某人作为……来尊重

Zhou Enlai was respected as a good premier. 周恩来是一个受人尊敬的好总理。

He was respected by the nation for his courage. 全国人民因为他的勇气而尊敬他。

respect 还可用作名词，作“尊敬”、“敬意”、“问候”解。如：

They stood in silence for one minute as a mark of respect for the dead. 他们站立静默一分钟，以表示对死者的尊敬。

Please send my respects to your parents. 请代我问候你父母。

The young should show respect for the old. 年轻人应尊敬年长者。

16. He had taken Swiss nationality in 1901 and therefore did not have to join the army, as Switzerland did not take sides in the war. 他于 1901 年取得了瑞士国籍，因此不必参军，因为瑞士在大战中为中立国。

1) take ... nationality 意为“获得……国籍”。

have ... nationality 有.....国籍

Am I able to take (out) British nationality? 我是否有资格获得英国国籍呢?

2) take sides (with sb.) 意为“支持(某方)”。如:

Parents should never take sides when their children are quarrelling. 孩子们争吵时父母不应袒护任何一方。

17. What he wanted to see was an end to all the armies of the world. 他所希望看到的是,世界上一切军队全都消亡。

what 从句表示“.....所.....的(东西)”,在结构上相当于一个名词加一个定语从句(= The thing that he wanted to see ...)。如:

What you need is more practice. 你需要的是更多的练习。

What he said seems all wrong. 他所说的似乎全都是错的。

What I want to know is the cause of the accident. 我想知道的是事故发生的原因。

有关名词性从句作主语的几个问题:

1. 由 **what, who, when, where, which, whether, how, why, that** 等连词引导的名词性从句后的谓语动词常用单数。如:

What we need is more time. 我们需要的是更多的时间。

How much water is flowing can be measured easily. 水流量可以很轻易地测量到。

2. **that** 引导宾语从句时,时常可省 **that**,但在引导主语从句时往往要保留 **that**。如:

I don't think (that) he will come. 我认为他不会来了。

That she is a rich woman is known to all in the city. 全城的人都知道她是位有钱的妇人。

3. 主语从句可由形式主语 **it** 替代且放于句首,而真正的主语是由 **that** 或 **when, where, how, why** 等引导的从句,置于句末。如:

It is not yet decided when and where the test will be given.

何时何地举行这次考试,还没定下来。

It was said that only three people in the world could understand it at that time. 据说当时世界上只有三个人能够理解这一点。

It is certain that fuels like coal and oil cause a lot of pollution. 像煤和石油这类燃料会引起大量的污染,这是肯定的。

Isn't it a pity that Jane couldn't come after all? 珍妮还是不能来,这不是很可惜吗?

4. if /whether 在引导宾语从句时,有时可互换,但在引导主语从句且置于句首时,往往用 **whether** 而不用 **if**。如:

Whether we can control the floods is still uncertain. 我们是否能控制住洪水,目前还不能肯定。(此句中 **whether** 不可用 **if** 替代)



点一点

思路方法

【例 1】_____ we can't get seems better than _____ we have. (NMET 1996)

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. What; what | B. What; that |
| C. That; that | D. That; what |

【解析】 答案为 A。What we can't get 相当于 The thing(s) that we can't get; what we have 相当于 the thing(s) that we have。此句为 what 从句分别担任主语从句和表语从句的复合句。

【例 2】 Is it possible _____ he misunderstood _____ we said?

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. what; what | B. what; that |
| C. that; that | D. that; what |

【解析】 答案为 D。句中 it 为形式主语,that he misunderstood ...