

学 考 方 略

高二英语

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Unit 1 Disneyland



知能梳理

1. 词汇及短语

yard, horse-drawn, streetcar, sign, film-maker, heat, strict, button, imagine, mouse, operate, ahead, men's room, lose heart, take along, day after day, in this way, bring on, in the hope of, view, unsuccessful, garage, score, be pleased with

2. 重点句型

- (1) Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to...?
- (2) Go straight ahead till you see...
- (3) People can see as far as the coast.
- (4) We don't think there is anything of interest in your picture.
- (5) Many of the streets in Disneyland look like streets in the U. S. A in 1890.

3. 语法: 复习宾语从句的用法。



考点析测

1. 注意对交际功能的考查。高中英语新大纲规定了高考要求掌握的日常交际功能项目共 41 个。这些功能散见于初高中教材各个单元的对话中。每篇对话围绕一个话题,用有关的词汇和句型表达。只要在学习中熟悉并尽量在实际生活中运用这些句型,做这类题目时就会游刃有余了。本单元是有关问路及其应答的话题。

2. 注意对 way 一词所构成短语的考查。way 一词构成的短语较多,如 in this

way 用这种方法, in a way 在某种程度上, in the way 妨碍某人, by the way 顺便提一下, on the way...途中等等, 大家在学习时应注意区别。例如 1996 年上海高考的一道试题:

In many _____ this is understandable in Britain.

- A. reasons B. ways C. subject D. ideas

答案 B

3. 本单元语法重点是复习宾语从句的用法。宾语从句历年都是常考的热点之一, 它一般从引导词的选用、宾语从句的语序、it 作形式宾语、宾语从句的时态等方面进行考查。例如:

①(1998 年全国高考题) Dr. Black comes from either Oxford or Cambridge. I can't remember _____.

- A. where B. there C. which D. that

答案 C

②(1996 年全国高考题) Can you tell me _____ the railway station?

- A. how/can get to B. how can/get to
C. where/can get to D. where can/get to

答案 A



重点难点

1. lose heart

短语的意思是“泄气”、“灰心”。相当于“be discouraged”。在 heart 之前不能加限定词修饰而且 heart 也不能用复数形式。例如:

① He didn't pass the examination again, and this time he lost heart.

② Don't lose heart. You'll be successful sooner or later.

2. day after day

短语是由“名词+after+名词”构成, 常常用来表示“连续”, “一个接一个地”, 在名词前不能加冠词也不能加其他限定词, 用来说明某动作不断重复, 在句中作状语。例如

① They wait hour after hour but nothing happened.

②He made mistake after mistake.

3. heat 和 hot

(1)本单元 heat 用作动词,意思是“使热”,“变热”。例如:

Would you go into the kitchen and heat up some coffee?

(2)heat 也可用做名词,意思是“热度”,“温度”。例如:

It is very difficult to work in this heat.

(3)hot 用做形容词,意思是“热”,“激情的”,“强烈的”。例如:

①She is suffering from the hot weather.

②She told me not to get hot about such a thing.

③You'd better control that hot temper of yours.

4. interest, interesting 和 interested

(1)interest 可用做名词,表示“兴趣”,如:

get/find/have/take interest in sth. 对……感兴趣

lose interest in sth. 对……失去兴趣

show interest in sth. 对……显示出兴趣

(2)interest 也可用做动词,表示“使……感兴趣”,如:

The story interested the children greatly.

(3)interested 是动词 interest 的过去分词,如:

be/become/get/seem interested in sth. 对……感兴趣

(4)interesting 是动词 interest 的现在分词,表示“有趣味的,引起兴趣的”意思。如:

This is an interesting story—book for children.

5. as far as 远到,到……为止,据……,就……

①He walked as far as the post office.

②We didn't go so far as they did.

③So far as/know, he will stay here for about a week.

6. used to 和 would do

二者都可以用来表示过去习惯性动作。used to 用于客观表示过去的一种常规化了的状态。而 would 只表示过去一直反复发生的动作,且感情色彩较浓。如:

①I'm surprised to see you smoking, you didn't used to.

②John would sit for hours without saying a word.

另外, used to 也可用于表示“……过去的状态”,而 would 则无表示“状态”的用法。如:

- { He used to be a quiet boy. (正)
He would be a quiet boy. (误)

7. take along 带领,携带。如:

- ①He took his sister along(with him).
②Why don't you take your girlfriend along to the concert?

8. encourage 和 courage.

(1)encourage 是动词,意为“鼓励”,其名词形式为 encouragement。如:

- ①Her parents encouraged her in her studies.
②This year's sales figures are very encouraging.
③The teacher's words were a great encouragement.

(2)courage 是名词,意为“胆量”、“勇气”。如:

He showed great courage in battle.

9. imagine. 想像,设想。常用结构为 imagine sth. ,imagine(sb's) doing sth. 和 imagine 跟从句。如:

- ①I can imagine the scene clearly.
②Can you imagine Tom's cooking the dinner?
③Imagine that you are in London.

10. in the hope of... 抱有……的希望

- ①They took along their guns in the hope of hunting some wild animals.
②He called on Jenney in the hope of getting help from her.

11. operate *vt.* & *vi.* 动手术;操作;经营;管理

- ①The doctor is operating on the boy's leg.
②He operates the lift in our company.
③Mr. Smith operates three factories and he is very rich.



典题导析

【例1】(MET' 1987)I don't think the question of _____ they are old or young

is important.

- A. which B. whether C. how D. why

分析 if 不可以引导主语从句而 whether 可以,而且介词后也只用 whether 不用 if,因而应选 B 项。

【例 2】—Do you think we'll have a warm day tomorrow?

—_____.

- A. I don't hope so B. I don't hope
C. I hope not so D. I hope not

分析 不少学生根据定势 I don't think so 推出 I don't hope so 而误选 A,但 hope 是非否定转移类动词,不可说 I don't hope we'll have a warm day tomorrow. 故该题应选 D 项。

【例 3】_____ the people attended the meeting yesterday.

- A. Many B. 3 cores C. 3 score D. 3 score of

分析 many 修饰名词时,后不加定冠词。但后可加“a”构成 many a 词组,表示“许多”。score 表示“20”前面可有 a 或数词,但 score 总为单数形式。3 score 与 3 score of 的区别则是:前一个修饰没有限定词的名词,后一个修饰有限定词的名词。因而应选 D 项。



巩固强化

单项选择

1. He reads English every morning. _____ he has improved his English a lot.
A. By this way B. On the way C. In this way D. Through his way
2. _____ policemen were sent to the spot to keep order.
A. two scores B. score of C. Two scores of D. Two score of
3. I can receive his Christmas Card year _____ year.
A. by B. to C. after D. from
4. Even though you'll fail again, never _____.
A. lose your heart B. lose heart C. lose the heart D. lose one heart
5. He came to China in _____.



迁移拓展

I 完形填空

Jules Verne's most famous book is "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea." A "league" is an old word 16 about three miles. In those days *submarines* (潜水艇) had not been 17 but he describes an underwater ship very like a modern 18. The captain of the submarine in this book 19 Captain Nemo (which means "no man") and he and his men have 20 strange adventures and find many strange things 21 the bottom of the ocean. This book has been made into a film. 22 you have seen it.

In all his books Jules Verne used his scientific knowledge as well as his imagination in describing future inventions. 23 he was wrong, of course, but 24 the *accuracy* (准确) of his descriptions is very clever.

He was a very good 25. His characters often 26 surprising and sometimes impossible things but they always seemed 27 real people. Sometimes they are very likeable and amusing 28. Two of these were Mr. Fogg, the hero of "Around the World 29 Eighty Days", and his servant. In this book Mr. Fogg made a bet that he would travel 30 around the world in eighty days. This may seem easy to you. Nowadays we go around the world in 31 than eighty hours but in those days there were no planes or even cars. Mr Fogg and his servant travelled in many different 32 even on an elephant at one time! If you want to know whether Mr. Fogg won his bet or not, you 33 read the book. It has been written in 34 English which you can easily read. The book, 35, has been made into a film.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 16. A. meaning | B. including | C. referring | D. speaking |
| 17. A. made | B. discovered | C. produced | D. invented |
| 18. A. ship | B. boat | C. plane | D. submarine |
| 19. A. is made | B. is called | C. is cried | D. is shouted |
| 20. A. much | B. any | C. many | D. little |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 21. A. in | B. near | C. at | D. under |
| 22. A. Perhaps | B. So | C. Then | D. Since |
| 23. A. Some time | B. Sometime | C. Some times | D. Sometimes |
| 24. A. still | B. always | C. never | D. often |
| 25. A. story—teller | B. tailor | C. captain | D. pilot |
| 26. A. wanted | B. made | C. did | D. had |
| 27. A. are | B. to be | C. that | D. as if |
| 28. A. characters | B. women | C. men | D. children |
| 29. A. in | B. for | C. on | D. during |
| 30. A. in the way | B. all the way | C. by the way | D. on the way |
| 31. A. much | B. little | C. many | D. less |
| 32. A. roads | B. paths | C. ways | D. countries |
| 33. A. should | B. would | C. could | D. night |
| 34. A. simple | B. good | C. correct | D. difficult |
| 35. A. too | B. either | C. however | D. then |

II 阅读理解

At

Modern zoos are different from those built fifty years ago. At that zoos were places where people could go to see animals from many parts of the world. The animals lived in cages with iron bars(栅). Although the zoo keepers took good care of them, many of the animals did not feel comfortable, and they often fell ill.

In modern zoos, people can see animals in more natural conditions. The animals are given more freedom in larger places so that they can live more as they would in nature. Even the appearance of zoos has changed. Trees and grass grow in cages, and water flows through the places the animals live in. There are few bars; instead, there is often a deep ditch(沟), filled with water, which surrounds a space where several sorts of animals live together as they would naturally. In an American zoo, the visitor can walk through a huge special cage that is filled with trees, some small animals and many birds and large enough for the birds to live naturally. In a zoo in New York, with the use of special night light, people can observe certain animals that are

active only at night, when most zoos are closed. Some zoos have special places for visitors to watch animals that live in the desert or under water.

Modern zoos not only show animals to visitors, but also keep and save rare animals. For this reason, fifty years from now, the grandchildren of today's visitors will still be able to enjoy watching these animals.

36. It seems that _____ is something most important for animals.
 - A. eating good food
 - B. living in cages
 - C. living with other animals
 - D. living in natural conditions
37. In modern zoos _____.
 - A. different kinds of animals are kept separately
 - B. animals are no longer taken good care of
 - C. animals have more freedom
 - D. visitors can walk wherever they like
38. In a modern zoo _____ feel comfortable.
 - A. the animals, not the visitors
 - B. the visitors, not the animals
 - C. neither visitors nor animals
 - D. both visitors and animals
39. In some zoos people can _____.
 - A. walk through huge special cages to watch all sorts of animals
 - B. see animals which live in special conditions
 - C. during the day observe animals that are active at night
 - D. watch all the rare(稀少) animals that may not be seen in the future
40. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
 - A. zoos are now places where animals can live naturally
 - B. zoos are places where people can see animals from all over the world
 - C. there should be old and modern zoos alike
 - D. rare animals may soon die out

B

Computer Helps Fire—fighters

In Kansas City, Missouri, a computer helps fire—fighters. The computer contains information about every one of the 350000 street addresses in the city. When fire—fighters answer a call, the computer will give them important information about the burning building; its position, size, type and so on. In fact, the computer system has almost unlimited ways of helping fire—fighters with the problems facing them. For instance, it can give medical information about invalids(病残者) living in a burning building. With this information, the fire—fighters can take special care to find these sick persons and remove them quickly and safely.

The Kansas City computer system also keeps a medical record of each of the city's 900 fire—fighters. This kind of information is especially useful when a fire—man is injured. With this medical information, doctors at the hospital can treat the injured fire—fighters more quickly and easily.

The fire—fighters themselves greatly appreciate the computer help. They know about possible dangers ahead of them and can prepare for them. Many times the computer information helps to save lives and property(财产). Sometimes the lives are those of firefighters themselves !

41. Missouri is most likely the name of _____.
 - A. a well—known river in the USA
 - B. a city famous for its fire—fighting computer system
 - C. one of the fifty states of America
 - D. the head of the fire control information centres
42. The computer can give _____.
 - A. all useful and useless information about the city
 - B. valuable information about every resident in that city
 - C. useful information about every street
 - D. lively description(描述) about each building on fire
43. The computer centre can _____.
 - A. give the firemen important help in almost every way

- B. have limited ways of helping fire—fighters
- C. hardly give any useful information for the fire brigade(消防员)
- D. put out every fire automatically(自动地)

44. “Invalid” means a person who _____

- A. is badly burned or injured
- B. gets seriously ill
- C. has become weak through illness or injury
- D. is helped out by fire—fighters

45. If injured, the fireman will _____.

- A. be treated immediately with the computer’s help
- B. hardly get proper treatment with the help of the information which is given by the centre
- C. appreciate the computer help very much
- D. ask doctors and nurses for help

III 短文改错

August 13, Sunday

Wind

46. _____

On yesterday morning, I went to the book store to buy

47. _____

some books. When I got there, I saw a foreign lady

48. _____

talk to a salesgirl. But the salesgirl didn’t understand

49. _____

what a foreigner was saying. I went up to them and

50. _____

recognized that she is Miss Green, an American

51. _____

who had paid a visit our school. She told me

52. _____

what she wanted to buy a Chinese dictionary. So

53. _____

I said the salesgirl what the foreign lady wanted. Miss

54. _____

Green was very much glad when she got the dictionary.

55. _____



应用创新

I 听力

第一节

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A,B,C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

56. What will Jane do tonight ?

- A. Go to a film B. Do her homework C. Stay with her mother

57. What do the two speakers think of the radio ?

- A. cheap B. Noisy C. Big

58. Who is the man possibly talking to ?

- A. A teacher B. A doctor C. His mother

59. Where did the traffic accident happen ?

- A. At the first crossing B. At the second crossing C. At the street corner

60. Where is his mother now ?

- A. At home B. In hospital C. At work

第二节

听下面第 6 段对话,回答 61—62 题。

61. What does the man actually want to know ?

- A. When and where the film starts.
B. Where the Palace Cinema is.
C. Which page the film is on.

62. How does the woman help him?

- A. She tells him the exact time.
- B. She shows him the exact performance.
- C. She asks him to find out in the local newspaper.

听下面第 7 段材料,回答 63—65 题。

63. What do Mr and Mrs Jones often do in the evening?

- A. They often stay at home.
- B. They often go out.
- C. They often go to the cinema.

64. On the way home, what did they see?

- A. A man running after a woman.
- B. A woman running after a man.
- C. Two men running together.

65. Why were the men and the woman running?

- A. Because the woman's husband was angry with her.
- B. Because they liked running.
- C. Because neither the man nor the woman wanted to wash the dishes.

II 书面表达

你在 INTERNET 的 World—Friendship comp 上发布一则交友信息,请按下列表中内容拟写一份 100 字左右的英文自我介绍。

要求:语言连贯流畅。

姓名	张辉	年龄	21	性别	男	国籍	中华人民共和国
住址	北京市朝阳区中山路 38 号				电话号码 010—800—66389420 计算机网址 www. wf. comp		
个人简历	1. 1997 年毕业于北京市二十三中学。 2. 现在北京大学学习环境科学(environmental science)。 3. 爱好集邮、足球。 4. 学习电脑已有四年。						
留言	如愿结交,请通过电话或电子邮件在两周内取得联系						



热点演练

66. —Do you think it's going to rain over the weekend?
—_____.
- A. I don't believe B. I don't believe it
C. I believe not so D. I believe not
67. 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
68. This is the best film I _____.
- A. have so far seen B. saw so far
C. had so far seen D. see so far
69. —Do you remember _____ he came to the village.
—Yes, I do. He came here in 1986.
- A. when B. where C. how D. why
70. He asked _____ for the piano.
- A. did I pay how much B. how much did I pay
C. how much I paid D. I paid how much
71. Don't turn round. Go _____ this street till you see the school.
- A. down B. to C. straightly D. straight
72. (2000年北京、安徽春季高考题) These wild flowers are so special I would do _____ I can to save them.
- A. whatever B. that C. which D. whichever.
73. —I have got to go to the shop for some sugar.
—Do you think the shop _____ at this time of the day?
- A. is opened B. opens C. is still open D. will open
74. When you visit the Great wall next time, _____ with you, please.
- A. take me away B. take me
C. take along me D. take me along