

— 中学英语全程学习系列 —

中学英语重点·难点·考点· 误区与对策

(高二年级·下)

任丽娟 编著

西安交通大学音像出版社
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内容提要

本书严格按照最新修订的中学英语教学大纲及高考词汇要求,与高二年级英语教科书同步编排,可供高二年级学生学习使用,也可供高三年级学生复习及英语教师参考使用。

全书随课本分为 12 个单元,每个单元分为 4 个部分:一、单元知识重点,包括单词联想记忆(即常用词和考点词汇的变形词、同义词、反义词),日常交际用语和句型以及语法要求。二、单元重点、难点讲解,旨在解决一些语言难点问题,并加以讲解、引申,以拓宽知识面。三、考点、误区与对策,结合单元知识重点,精选适当的高考题加以解析,讲思路,讲方法,以达到举一反三的效果。四、能力测试,紧扣该单元所学知识,按照最新会考、高考题型,精心设计、编排,以期达到复习、巩固、提高能力之目的。随书配有听力测试的录音磁带。

本书是中学优秀教师多年教学经验的结晶,是严格按照最新教学大纲、遵循学习规律科学编写而成的。可望一书在手,即有名师引路。

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前言

为了有效地解决学习负担过重的突出问题,帮助广大高中学生在较短的时间里,按照新编高中英语教学大纲有效地掌握所学教材的知识重点,突破难点,联系考点,尽快地走出误区,提高英语水平,我们组织了一批数十年从事高中英语教学,尤其是多年从事高三英语教学,熟悉并教过人民教育出版社和朗文出版集团有限公司(英国)合编的高中英语教科书全程且已取得过优异的高考成绩,具有丰富教学经验的高级英语教师编写了这套《中学英语全程学习系列》丛书,希望能帮助高中学生和同等水平的英语学习者提高学习效率,扎扎实实掌握知识重点。通过典型高考题及例题的解析,使学生掌握解题对策,迅速走出误区,达到举一反三的学习效果。通过训练题,提高学生的英语运用能力,以取得优异成绩,全面提高素质教育的质量。希望这套丛书成为高中学生的良师益友。

这套丛书严格按照最新修订的中学英语教学大纲,与教科书同步编排。各册的单元划分与教科书相同,每一单元包括四个部分:一、单元知识重点,包括单词联想记忆(常用词和考点词汇的变形词、同义词、反义词),日常交际用语和句型以及语法要求。二、单元重点、难点讲解,旨在解决一些语言难点问题,并加以讲解、引申,以拓宽学生的知识面。三、考点、误区与对策,结合单元知识重点,精选适当的高考题加以解析,讲思路,讲方法,以达到举一反三的效果。四、能力测试,紧扣该单元所学知识,按照最新会考、高考题型,精心设计、编排,以期达到复习、巩固、提高能力之目的。能力测试分听力部分和笔试部分,听力部分配有录音磁带。

本套丛书由全国优秀教师,教学能手,跨世纪学术、技术带头人庄力担任主编。

参加高中部分编写工作的教师主要有:

李新,高级教师,中国教育学会外语教学研究会会员,陕西省翻译工作者协会西安市中学专业委员会副主任,西安市外语教学研究会理事。从事高中英语教学三十余年,教学经验丰富,成绩突出,其学生多次获得全国及省、市英语竞赛、奥赛的一、二等奖,1994年陕西省高考文科第一名亦是他的学生。主编或同其他同行合作编著了《新编高中英语一点通》等60余种中学英语教学参考书、辅导书、词典以及高考、中考应试用书。

任丽娟,高级教师,中国外语学习学研究会理事。从事高中英语教学二十余年,具有丰富的教学经验并且成果显著,所教的学生已有多人次获得全国英语奥赛二、三等奖及省、市英语竞赛一、二等奖,高考成绩屡获本系统第一名。主编或参加编著了《高中英语精讲精练精测与同步导学》、《高中英语典型例题解析》、《最新中学生英汉图解词典》等书籍。

由于编写时间紧,加之水平所限,本书难免有差错和疏漏之处,敬请广大读者及同行不吝赐教。

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Unit 13

Albert Einstein

一、知识重点

1. 单词联想记忆

(1) compare vt. ; vi. 比较, 可比

[变形] comparable adj. 可比的 comparative adj. 比较而言的
comparison n. 比较

(2) puzzle vt. 使困惑

[变形] puzzled adj. 困惑的 puzzling adj. 令人困惑的

(3) scientific adj. 科学的

[变形] scientifically adv. 科学地 science n. 科学 scientist n. 科学家

(4) discovery n. 发现

[变形] discover vt. 发现 discoverer n. 发现者

(5) lead vt. 领导

[变形] leader n. 领袖 leadership n. 领导权

(6) prove vt. 证明

[变形] proof n. 证据 ([复] proofs)

(7) education n. 教育

[变形] educate vt. 教育 educator n. 教育工作者 educational adj. 教育方面的
educationalist n. 教育家 well-educated adj. 受过良好教育的
uneducated adj. 未受过教育的 less-educated adj. 没有受过多少教育的

(8) technical adj. 技术的, 工艺的

[变形] technically adv. 技术地 technician n. 技师
technique n. 技术 technology n. 工艺

(9) rule vt. 统治

[变形] ruler n. 统治者 ruling adj. 统治的

[同义] govern n. 统治

2. 日常交际用语

Is it ... ? No, it 's not him/her.

Is he/she ... ? Who is he/she ?

What did he do ? It must be him/her ...

3. 句型和语法

名词性从句——主语从句

二、难点讲解

1. compare

(1) 用作及物动词,表示“比较,可比”。例如:

Compare your translation with the model translation on the blackboard.

将你的翻译与黑板上的范文加以比较。

Young people are compared to the sun in the morning.

年轻人被比作早晨的太阳。

(2) 用作不及物动词,表示“相比,比得上”。例如:

He can 't compare with Shakespear as a writer of tragedy.

作为一个悲剧作家,他无法与莎士比亚相比。

(3) compare notes 意为“交换意见(exchange ideas) 交谈(talk)”。例如:

At the meeting, they compared notes on some technical problems.

他们在会上就一些技术问题交换了意见。

In their spare time, the couple like to compare notes about cooking.

在闲暇时,这夫妇两人喜欢谈谈烹饪。

2. get along/on with

意为“在某一方面有进展/进步 和某人相处”。例如:

—How are you getting along recently ? 你近来好吗?

—Quite well. 很好。

Are you getting along well with your new classmates ?

你和你的新同学相处得好吗?

The new project has been getting along badly.

那项新工程一直进展不顺利。

3. content

(1) 可用作形容词,表示“甘愿的(后接 to do) 满意的(后接 with)”。例如:

I should be well content to do so. 我很高兴这样做。

Are you content with your present job ?

你对现在的工作满意吗？

She is content with very little. 她小有成就就满足了。

[注意] content 一般用 well 修饰,而不用 very。

(2) 用作及物动词,意为“使满足(= make sb. happy and satisfied)”。例如:

Simple praise is enough to content the boy.

简单的几句表扬就足以使这孩子满足了。

The old man contented himself with two glasses of beer for each meal.

这位老人每餐有两杯啤酒就心满意足了。

4. lead to

(1) 意为“导致,致使 通向”。例如:

His hard work led to his success. 他的成功是他努力工作的结果。

All roads lead to Rome. 条条道路通罗马。

(2) lead sb. to...“使某人产生……(想法)”例如:

What led you to this foolish idea ?

什么使你产生这一愚蠢的想法？

(3) lead sb. to do sth.“致使某人做某事”例如:

I was led to believe that he was dishonest.

有些事使我相信他不诚实。

5. ...speak on the radio for \$ 1, 000 a minute.

...a check for \$ 1, 500.

此处两个 for 的含义不同。第一个意为“交换”第二个为“达到……数量/程度”。例如:

I paid \$ 2 for the book. 我付了两美元买这本书。

Plant a new tree for every tree you cut down. 你每砍一棵树,就栽一棵新树。

He drew on his bank for \$ 40. 他在银行提款 40 美元。

6. ...lived the rest of his life...

此结构中,life 是 live 的同源宾语。英语中的同源宾语是指有些不能带宾语的不及物动词,用自己的同源名词作宾语。可以带同源宾语的动词有:live, smile, dream, fight, sing, die 等。同源宾语前往往有定语修饰。例如:

Chris will sing a song for us. 克里思将要为我们唱歌。

Her son died a heroic death in the battle. 她的儿子在战斗中英勇地牺牲了。

They fought a hard fight. 他们进行了一场苦斗。

7. besides

(1) 可用作介词,与“in addition to”同义。例如:

There were five of us besides John. 除约翰外,我们还有 5 人。

We shall travel by night besides by day. 我们将日夜赶路。

(2) 可用作副词,意为“而且”;相当于“what's more”,例如:

I don't like that new dictionary; besides, it's too expensive.

我不喜欢那本新词典,而且它太贵了。

(3) 与 except 的区别:

besides 和 except 都是介词,都可以作“除了……之外”解,但在含义上是有区别的,不可混淆。besides 是“除了……之外(还有)”的意思,有肯定和附加的含义,即表示“在……之外,还另有……”。except 是“除……之外(不包括本身在内)”的意思,有否定和排除的含义,表示从整体中除去一部分,着重在“不包括(not including)”的含义上。

例如:

All of us passed the English exam besides Bob.

除鲍勃外,我们大家也都通过了英语考试。

(鲍勃及格了,我们大家也都及格了。)

All of us passed the English exam except Bob.

除鲍勃之外,我们大家都通过了英语考试。(鲍勃没有及格。)

8. It's said that...

此句型意为“据说……”。例如:

It's said that Clinton will come to visit India.

据说克林顿将要出访印度。

It's said that the book has been translated into Chinese.

据说这本书已经被翻译成中文了。

此句型可转换成简单句,即转换为“...be said to...”。

以上两句可变为:

Clinton is said to come to visit India.

The book is said to have been translated into Chinese.

中学课本中的类似句型:

It's reported/suggested/ordered/hoped/believed/thought/proved/pointed out that...

例如:It's hoped that one day they will have enough animals to set free.

他们希望有一天会有足够的动物放生。

9. Such is/was/are...

此句型是倒装句,such 意为“这样,如此”,在句中作表语。例如:

Such are the results we've got. 这就是我们得到的结果。

Such is my wish. 我的愿望就是这样的。

10. appear

可作系动词,意为“似乎,好像,显得”,后接形容词、名词、不定式作表语。例如:

She appears young. 她显得年轻。

They appeared to have known the results. 他们好像已经知道结果了。

appear 后跟不定式的完成时表示不定式的动作发生在谓语动作之前。例如：

The stars appeared to have moved. 恒星似乎已经移动了。

He appeared to have heard of the bad news. 他好像已经听到了这个坏消息。

可与 it 构成句型,即 :It appears/appeared that... .

It appears/appeared to sb that... } 例如：

It appears to people on earth that the sky is blue.

对地球上的人来说,天空好像是蓝色的。

[注意] appear 与 seem 在句法上是相同的,但意义稍有不同。seem 表示判断接近事实 ;ap-

pear 表示判断很可能与事实相反。例如：

These apples appear very good. 这些苹果看上去很好。(实际上不好)

These apples seem very good. 这些苹果看起来很好。(实际上很好)

appear 用作不及物动词作‘出现’‘露面’解,相当于 turn up。例如：

He said he would come, but he hasn't appeared (= turned up) yet.

他说他要来,但是到现在还没有露面。

11. work out

意为‘算出 想出(办法) 经过计算结果是 制定出’例如：

Together they worked out ways to solve the problem.

他们一起想出办法解决这一问题。

Has the plan been worked out? 计划制订出来了没有？

The cost worked out to 1,000 dollars. 成本折合为 1 000 美元。

Since you can't work out the problem, ask somebody else to help you.

既然你解不出这道题,找别人帮帮你吧。

12. stick to

作‘坚持(意见,看法等)’解,有‘执意不改变’的含义。

to 是介词,后跟名词或代词。例如：

No matter what you say, I shall stick to my plan.

不管你说什么,我将坚持我的计划。

—Do you always stick to your promise? 你总是坚守诺言吗？

—Yes, I do. 是的。

三、考点、误区与对策

题 1 (MET 96)

_____ we'll go camping tomorrow depends on the weather.

A. If B. Whether C. That D. Where

[解析] 正确答案是 B。该题考查引导主语从句的连词的选用。从句不缺成分,但需要

表达“是否”意,而连词 if 可表达“是否”意,但不可用来引导主语从句。因此只能用 whether。全句意为:“我们明天是否去野营取决于天气。”

题 2 (NMET 93)

_____ he said at the meeting astonished everyone present.

- A. What B. That C. The fact D. The matter

[解析] 正确答案为 A。此题还是考查主语从句。what(……的事/东西/话)在引导名词性从句时是连接代词,相当于 all that..., 在从句中做主语,宾语或表语。That 引导名词性从句时是连词,无词义,不作句子成分。此句中从句 he said at the meeting 缺少宾语成分。The fact, The matter 后边可跟 that 引导的同位语从句,that 不省略;也可跟定语从句,但此处与 said 搭配不当。故正确答案是 A。全句意为:“他在会上所说的话使所有在场的人都吃惊。”

题 3 (MET 92)

It worried her a bit _____ her hair was turning gray.

- A. while B. that C. if D. for

[解析] 正确答案是 B。此句中 it 是形式主语,her hair was turning gray 是真正的主语,且从句中不缺成分,不缺意义,但需一连词来引导从句,因此只有 that 符合题意。全句意为:“她的头发渐渐变得灰白使她有点担忧。”

四、能力测试

笔试部分

I. 单项填空

1. He _____ an invitation to the English evening, but he didn't _____ it.
A. received ; receive B. accepted ; accept
C. accepted ; receive D. received ; accept
2. What a _____ problem ! Everyone was _____ about it.
A. puzzled ; puzzling B. puzzled ; puzzled
C. puzzling ; puzzling D. puzzling ; puzzled
3. It _____ that he was content _____ much of his time _____ alone.
A. was saying ; for costing ; to read B. said ; and cost ; in reading
C. is said ; to spend ; reading D. says ; in spending ; to read
4. He believed that fighting and killing in wars _____ wrong.
A. was B. were
C. be D. /
5. Mathematics _____ an important subject.

- ## II. 完形填空

A rich man was camping (宿营) alone on a hill. One day it began to rain and the rain made the 1 wet. At last he 2 make his way home. As he passed a beautiful house he stopped to ask for a rest. A lady in 3 walked past him with her 4 holding up high. Following her were her two pretty daughters. They stopped and stared at him 5.

“Who are you? We don't like tramps (流浪汉) going 6 our home,” one of them shouted. “Go away at once,” cried the other.

“But I'm not a tramp,” said the man. “All I want is food and stay 7 the night.”

“How 8 you come here? Go away at once!” they repeated. “We don't like your feet around our house. Go, go!”

The man moved on and reached a 9 house. On entering it he saw a 10 preparing their supper. Though the light was 11 and the furniture poor, 12 made him feel warm and comfortable.

“Can I have some food and rest for 13?” he asked.

“14, friend,” said the woman, giving forward a little chair for him. “We're going to 15 our supper. Come and 16 us.”

The 17 was not enough but they 18 it with the stranger. That night they let him sleep on their bed 19 they themselves used the stable (马棚). Early the next morning, the man said goodbye to them. Their kindness left him a memory full of 20.

When he reached home he quickly ordered a lovely house to be built for the couple in the woods.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. clothes | B. tent | C. house | D. ground |
| 2. A. had to | B. must | C. should | D. would |
| 3. A. sight | B. cloth | C. silk | D. trouble |
| 4. A. nose | B. head | C. eyes | D. hands |
| 5. A. curiously | B. eagerly | C. surprisingly | D. angrily |
| 6. A. round | B. over | C. at | D. in |
| 7. A. for | B. up | C. at | D. in |
| 8. A. do | B. can | C. will | D. dare |
| 9. A. big | B. small | C. lovely | D. dirty |
| 10. A. woman | B. man | C. person | D. couple |
| 11. A. weak | B. bright | C. dark | D. strong |
| 12. A. he | B. she | C. it | D. which |
| 13. A. the night | B. a while | C. a day | D. some time |
| 14. A. Certain | B. Of course | C. I'm sorry | D. Not at all |
| 15. A. prepare | B. cook | C. buy | D. have |
| 16. A. join | B. help | C. attend | D. enjoy |
| 17. A. water | B. food | C. room | D. bed |
| 18. A. left | B. offered | C. shared | D. provided |
| 19. A. when | B. since | C. as | D. while |
| 20. A. thought | B. thanks | C. excitement | D. interest |

III. 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。

Agnes Miller was one of the earliest well-known leaders of the women's liberation movement in the USA. She had a very happy childhood as a child. She was the only daughter and the youngest child of five. Her strict parents treated her as their favourite. Her brothers often took her along wherever they went. She enjoyed her years in school and was ahead of the other students in maths. It was in 1910 that Agnes went off to college. Here she first realized that women were not treated as equally as men. She didn't like being treated unequally but she tried not to notice it. After graduating from college she tried to get a job in her major—physics, but she was unsuccessful.

She spent a full year looking for a job. Finally she gave up in anger. Then she began writing letters of protest to different newspapers in the hope of telling people how unequally women were treated. In this way, she helped a lot of women to realize their low social position. An editor in New York liked her ideas very much. He asked her to do a series of stories on the difficulties women had in finding a job.

1. Agnes Miller had a happy childhood because _____.
 - A. she was the only daughter and the youngest of five
 - B. she was treated as the favourite
 - C. her brothers often took her along wherever they went
 - D. all of the above
2. She was unsuccessful in getting a job because _____.
 - A. she hadn't studied the right subject
 - B. women were discriminated(歧视) at that time
 - C. the time was too short
 - D. there were too many women looking for jobs
3. She began to notice that women were not equally treated _____.
 - A. when she was at school
 - B. when she was in college
 - C. when she graduated from college
 - D. after she found a job
4. Her purpose of writing stories about women was to _____.
 - A. tell people how unlucky women were
 - B. call for women to fight for their equality
 - C. show her writing skill
 - D. make money
5. We can infer(判断) from the text that _____.
 - A. the writer feels sorry for Agnes Miller
 - B. the writer only wants to tell us something about Agnes Miller

- C. the writer thinks highly of Agnes Miller 's contribution to the women 's liberation movement
- D. the writer thinks it difficult for women to fight for their equality

IV. 单词拼写

根据下列句子及所给首字母提示,写出空白处各单词的正确形式(每空只写一词)。

1. Albert Einstein was a world-famous p_____ of physics.
2. Scientists are famous for their s_____ work.
3. It was said that he found in music the p_____ which was missing in a world full of war and killing.
4. Although many of the scientists did not accept his idea, he s_____ to his opinion and went on with his research.
5. It is important to understand and r_____ each other among different nations.

V. 短文改错

There are thousand of languages in the world. Each language seems to be the most important to those that speak as their native language. The importance of a language can be judged according several things. The first is a number of native speakers that a language happens to have. The second is how wide the native speakers are spreaded over the world. Next come the cultural, economic and politics influence of those who speak it as their mother tongue and who write with it.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

VI. 书面表达

根据以下提示写一篇有关一起交通事故的报道。100 词左右。

提示：

1. 时间 昨天
2. 地点 市中心大街第二个拐角处
3. 原因 卡车司机开车前饮酒过多,开车时头晕导致失控,撞翻一辆小汽车。
4. 伤亡人数 四人死亡,部分人受伤。
5. 影响 市区交通中断一个小时。
6. 经济损失 约一百万元。
7. 市政府告诫司机要从事故中吸取教训。

生词 头晕 dizzy ;经济损失 economic damage

Unit 14

Satellites

一、知识重点

1. 单词联想记忆

(1) personally adv. 就个人而言地

[变形] personal adj. 个人的, 私人的 person n. 人

(2) exhibition n. 展览, 展览会

[变形] exhibit n. 展品 vt. 展览 exhibitor n. 展出者

(3) direction n. 方向, 指导

[变形] direct vt. 指点, 指导 adj. 直接的 director n. 导演, 董事, 指导者

(4) organization n. 组织

[变形] organize vt. 组织 organizer n. 组织者

(5) dust n. 灰尘

[变形] dusty adj. 满是灰尘的 duster n. 抹布, 掸子

(6) height n. 高度

[变形] high adj. adv. 高的; 高地 highly adv. 高度地

(7) wonder vt. 想知道 vi. 惊异 n. 奇迹

[变形] wonderful adj. 奇妙的 wonderfully adv. 奇妙地

(8) speed n. 速度

[变形] speedy adj. 迅速的 speed-limit n. 速度限制 speed-boat n. 快艇

(9) equipment n. 装备

[变形] equip vt. 装备

(10) electricity n. 电, 电学

[变形] electric adj. 带电的, 用电的 electrical adj. 有关电方面的
electrify vt. 使带电 electrician n. 电工

(11) necessary adj. 必要的

[变形] necessarily adv. 必要地 necessity n. 必需, 必需品

(12) distance n. 距离, 远处

[变形] distant adj. 遥远的 distantly adv. 遥远地