



英语

配人教版
必修2



主 编：泓 翰
副主编：杨 明



课时1+3

案与测评



WUHAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

武汉大学出版社



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编 写 王 军 周 杰



高 中 新 课 标
GAO ZHONG XIN KE BIAO

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《学案与测评》是高中同步教学辅导用书，它以国家教育部新课程改革精神为指导，按照教育教学规律，科学地将教学与学习过程划分为课前、课中、课后三个阶段，并根据每个阶段的不同特点，确定浏览、研读、尝试、检测、评价等不同学习方式。本书循序渐进的合理设计，科学严谨的规范操作，将会确保广大学子在体味成长快乐的同时，享受成绩飞升的喜悦！

同步到课时，精确到课堂。
关怀到细节，服务到全程！

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泓翰编撰

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泓翰编撰

Unit 1

Cultural relics

CULTURAL RELICS

Warming up

文物是祖先留给我们的文化艺术瑰宝,其价值是难以用金钱来衡量的,令人遗憾的是,传统文化遗产正在不断受到现代文明的冲击,文物一旦遭到破坏,就不可能再复原。如果没有这众多的文物、名胜、古迹,我们的世界就会失去其传统的风采和内涵,整个世界也会单调许多。申报加入世界文化遗产名录的只是极少部分,而绝大部分文化遗产的保护迫切需要普及,提高全人类保护文物的意识势在必行。面对祖先的文化遗产,在经历了拆迁还是新建,保护还是毁弃的两难选择之后,人们发出了响亮的声音:保护和传承相结合,文化记忆薪火永相传!

改编

话题导入

Seven Wonders of our modern world

The ancient Greeks often spoke of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.

Recently, some engineers came up with this list of the seven wonders of our modern world:

The Panama Canal, begun in the 1880s, wasn't finished until 1914. It joins the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Engineers describe the canal as a victory of humans over geography. Workers dug a great deal of land and removed a lot of rocks.

For 40 years after it was completed in 1931, the Empire State Building, in New York City was the tallest building in the world. Surprisingly, this 102-storey building was completed in just 410 days.

The Netherlands North Sea Protection Works is another victory over geography. The Netherlands, which is below sea level, was often flooded by the North Sea and rivers. Then, between 1927 and 1932, a dam was built to shut out the sea. Twenty years later, dams and canals were built to control the rivers and completed the work.

The Golden Gate Bridge, completed in 1937, was also a hard struggle for workers. San Francisco Bay has very strong winds and rough waves. The Golden Gate Bridge is still the world's tallest bridge. It has enough steel to wrap(环绕)around the world three times.

At 1,815 feet, the CN Tower, in Toronto, Canada, is one of the world's tallest free-standing buildings. Completed in 1976, the tower is used for TV and radio broadcasting.

The Itaipu Dam, completed in 1984, goes across the Parana River at the Brazil-Paraguay(巴拉圭) border(边界). It is the world's largest hydroelectric plant(水力发电厂).

Completed in 1994, the Channel Tunnel joins France and England. The "Channel" is wonderful work; cars, buses, and trucks are all carried through the tunnel by train.

自主预览

词海拾贝

根据句意及所给的汉语提示,用单词的适当形式填空

1. These _____ (珍贵) books are shelved in the East Library.
2. He was the only one of the soldiers who _____ (幸存) the war.
3. The ring he _____ (挑选) for me stands for his love to me.
4. Do you know the _____ (设计者) of the bridge?

5. What will you use to _____ (装饰) your room?
6. The author writes in the _____ (风格) of Lu xun.
7. She _____ (想象) that she heard footsteps behind her.
8. There is no _____ (怀疑) that he can sing well.
9. Is radio _____ (接收) good in your district?
10. Can you tell the two words _____ (分开)?
11. The house is _____ (值) a lot of money.
12. There is no _____ (证据) to show that he is a spy.
13. When the boiler _____ (爆炸) many people were injured.
14. The ship was _____ (击沉) by an enemy torpedo (鱼雷).
15. We had an _____ (非正式的) meeting.

短语呈现

1. _____ search of 寻找
2. belong _____ 属于
3. _____ return 作为报答; 回报
4. add... _____ 把... 加入到.....
5. _____ war 处于交战状态
6. _____ than 少于
7. take _____ 拆开
8. care _____ 关心; 在乎
9. rather _____ 而不是.....; 与其.....不如.....
10. _____ one's surprise 令某人吃惊
11. the entrance _____的入口
12. _____ the truth 说实话; 说出真相
13. think highly _____ 看重; 器重

句型展示

1. Frederick William I, the King of Prussia, _____ never _____ that his greatest gift to the Russian people would have such an amazing history.
普鲁士国王威廉一世绝不可能想到他送给俄罗斯人民的厚礼会有这样一段令人惊讶的历史。
2. However, the next King of Prussia, Frederick William I, _____ whom the amber room _____, decided not to keep it.
然而, 下一任普鲁士国王, 腓特烈·威廉一世, 这个琥珀屋的主人却决定不要它了。
3. This was a time _____ the two countries were at war.
这是在两国交战的时期。
4. _____ the boxes were then put on a train for Königsberg, ...

毫无疑问, 这些箱子后来被装上火车运往哥尼斯堡.....

5. He/She only cares about _____ the eyewitness has given true information, which must be facts _____ opinions.
他/她所考虑的只是目击者是否提供了真实的信息, 它必须是事实而不是看法。

文本感知

(改编) The Amber Room was a 1 that Frederick William I, the King of Prussia gave to Peter the Great. In 2, the Czar sent him a 3 of his best soldiers. The Amber Room which took the country's best 4 about ten years to make was a treasure 5 with gold and jewels. So it served as a small 6 hall for important visitors. Later it was moved to a palace outside St Petersburg where Catherine II told her artists to add more 7 to it.

It was completed in 1770 and was considered one of the 8 of the world. But after September 1941 when the two countries were at 9 it was missing. Where the Amber Room is remains a 10.

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

互动学案

知识点击

1. Is it enough to have survived for a long time? (P.)
历经很长时间保存下来就足够了?

▲survive

①vi. 幸存; 生还; 保存下来

Of the sixteen people in the plane that crashed yesterday afternoon, only one survived.

昨天下午失事飞机上的十六个人, 仅一人生还。

②vt. 幸免于; 幸存; 经历.....之后还存在

As has been reported in the newspaper, few buildings survived the earthquake.

正如报纸上所报道的那样, 地震过后幸存的建筑物所剩无几。

联想拓展

survival n. (继续) 生存; 幸存

survivor n. 幸存者; 残存物

Hopes are fading for the survival of the missing climbers.
失踪的登山者幸存的希望愈来愈渺茫。

【即学即练】单项填空

- (1) Of the over 200 miners trapped by water in a coal mine in Shanxi, how many people _____ the accident?
A. existed B. stayed
C. lived D. survived

答案: D

解析:exist“生存”;stay“(短期的)逗留”;live“居住;生活”;三者均为不及物动词,不能接宾语。survive“幸免于”,可用作及物动词。

(2) His _____ is still uncertain, he has been badly hurt and may die.

- A. survival B. life
C. birth D. living

答案:A

解析:survival在此为名词,表示幸存下来的事实或可能性。根据下文的“受伤很严重有生命危险”可知:幸存下来的可能性仍然不确定。

(3) A heavy flood struck the village of 1,000 people, and only twenty of the people _____.

- A. lived B. stayed
C. lasted D. survived

答案:D

解析:live“居住”;stay“逗留”;last“持续”;survive“幸免于难,幸存”。后半句句意为:……只有20人幸存。

2. In search of the Amber Room(P₁) 寻找琥珀屋

▲search n. 搜查, 搜寻; 常构成介词短语 in search of 或 in one's/the search for.

I went off in search of a garage where I could buy some petrol. 我去寻找加油站买汽油。

So far, they have been unlucky in their search for gold and have no money left.

到目前为止,他们寻找金子的运气不佳,并且已身无分文。

联想拓展

search vt. 寻找; 搜查

search for sb./sth. 搜寻某人或某物

search sb./sth. for sth. 为找到某物而搜寻……

They searched him for drugs, but found nothing.

他们在他身上搜毒品,但什么也没找到。

He searched all his pockets for his pass, but failed.

他翻遍所有的口袋找通行证,但没找到。

【即学即练】单项填空

At present, many people from the countryside have gone into the cities _____ better jobs.

- A. in search of B. to search
C. in search for D. to look up

答案:A

解析:in search of“寻找”;search“搜寻”;search for“寻找”,不与in连用;look up“查阅”。句意为:目前,好多人从农村进城以寻找更好的工作。

3. Frederick William I, the King of Prussia, could never have imagined that his greatest gift to the Russian people would have such an amazing history. (P₁)

普鲁士国王威廉一世绝不可能想到他送给俄罗斯人民的厚礼会有这样一段令人惊讶的历史。

▲could have done 用于推测过去的情况,意为“本能够”,其否定形式为“couldn't have done”,意为“(过去)不可能做过某事”。

He know nothing about the book. He couldn't have read it before. 他对那本书一无所知,他不可能读过。

联想拓展

“情态动词+have done”结构:

①should/ought to have done 表示过去本应该做而实际上没有做到,常含责备之意。

②shouldn't/oughtn't to have done 表示做了本不应该做的事。

③needn't have done 表示做了本没有必要做的事情。

④must/may/might have done 表示对过去已发生的事情进行推测。

It must have rained last night, for the road was quite muddy. 昨晚一定下过雨了,因为地面很泥泞。

You should have told me earlier. What shall we do now? 你本该早些告诉我,现在我们怎么办?

There was plenty of time. We needn't have hurried.

当时时间充足,我们本不必那么匆忙的。

【即学即练】单项填空

(1) His brother met him at the Grand Theatre yesterday afternoon, so he _____ have attended your lecture.

- A. couldn't B. needn't
C. mustn't D. shouldn't

答案:A

解析:由 His brother met him at the Grand Theatre yesterday afternoon 可推知,当时他不在课堂上,不可能听了你的课。couldn't have done 意为“(过去)肯定没做”最符合句意。

(2) —Your mother was really anxious about you.

—I know. I _____ home without a word.

- A. mustn't leave B. shouldn't have left
C. couldn't have left D. needn't leave

答案:B

解析:由 Your mother was really anxious about you 和 I know 可知,我是在为自己未打招呼离家而自责。shouldn't have done 结构意为“本不该做某事”,符合句意。

(3) They _____ have missed the plane, or perhaps they have been prevented from coming for some reason.

- A. need B. should
C. can D. may

答案:D

解析:由 perhaps they have... 可知,无法确定他们是错过了航班还是其他原因造成了延误。may 表示难以肯定的推测。

4. The amber which was selected had a beautiful yellow-brown colour like honey. (P₁)

挑选出的琥珀呈蜂蜜一样迷人的黄褐色。

▲select vt. 挑选; 精选

He selected one of his favorite books and read it to his children. 他选了一本心爱的书念给他的孩子们听。

select sb. to do sth. 选出某人做某事

select sb./sth. as sth. 选出某人担任……职务

They selected him to make a speech at the opening ceremony. 他们推选他在开幕式上致辞。

We all select Wang Ming as our team leader.

我们都推选王明做我们的队长。

联想拓展

selection *n.* 选择; 选择的人/事物

selective *adj.* 选择的; 有眼光的

selected *adj.* 被挑选出来的; 精选的

【即学即练】完成句子

(1) He _____ to match his suit.

他挑选了一件衬衫来配那套西服。

答案: selected a shirt

(2) Six theatre companies _____ to

take part in this year's festival.

六个剧团已被选定参加今年的戏剧节。

答案: have been selected

5. The design of the room was in the fancy style popular in those days. (P₁)

屋子的设计是当时流行的极富艺术表现力的建筑样式。

▲design

① *n.* 设计; 图案; 构思

The magazine will appear in a new design from next month.

从下月起这本杂志将以新的设计面世。

She attended a school of dress design.

她就读于一所服装设计院。

I like the design of that carpet.

我喜欢那地毯的图案。

② *vt. & vi.* 设计; 计划; 构思

A new highway between the two cities is being designed.

一条这两城市之间的新高速公路正在设计中。

We need to design a new syllabus for the freshmen.

我们需要为新生制订一个新的课程大纲。

联想拓展

be design to do 目的是

be designed for 打算给

by design=on purpose 故意地

▲fancy

① *adj.* 奇特的; 异样的

My sister likes to collect fancy clothes.

我姐姐喜欢搜集奇装异服。

② *vt.* 想象; 设想; 爱好

Fancy meeting you here!

想不到在这儿见到你了!

I used to fancy what I would like wearing a long snow-like dress. 过去我常常想象自己穿着雪白长裙的模样。

I don't fancy speaking in front of so many people.

我不喜欢在那么多人面前讲话。

③ *n.* 想象力; 幻想; 爱好

I've suddenly taken a fancy to a detective stories.

我突然喜欢上了侦探小说。

Children usually have a lively fancy.

孩子们往往有丰富的想象力。

【即学即练】单项填空

(1) Children above 12 are able to take part in skiing (滑雪) or other activities _____ for them.

A. designed

B. designing

C. to design

D. having designed

答案: A

解析: 句意为: 12 岁以上的孩子都能够参加滑雪或为他们设计的其他活动。此处 activities 缺少定语修饰。过去分词 designed 作定语表被动。

(2) Do you fancy _____ with me this weekend?

A. going out

B. having gone out

C. to be going out

D. to go out

答案: A

解析: fancy 作动词时后接 *v.*-ing 形式。

6. However, the next King of Prussia, Frederick William I, to whom the amber room belonged, decided not to keep it. (P₁ ~ P₂) 然而, 下一位普鲁士国王, 腓特烈·威廉一世, 这个琥珀屋的主人却决定不要它了。

▲belong to 属于; 为……的一员

The new car over there belongs to my brother.

那辆新车是我弟弟的。

Tigers and cats belong to the same family of beasts.

虎和猫在兽类中属于同一科。

Which class does he belong to?

他是哪个班的?

注意: belong to 是不及物动词短语, 不能用于被动形式, 也没有完成时和进行时, 后面要跟代词或名词作宾语。

【即学即练】单项填空

—What a nice motor bicycle! Is it yours?

—No. It _____ me.

A. isn't belonged to

B. doesn't belong to

C. isn't belonging to

D. isn't belong to

答案: B

解析: belong to 是不及物动词短语, 不用于被动语态, 也不用于进行时态。

7. In return, the Czar sent him a troop of his best soldiers. (P₂) 作为回赠, 沙皇则送给他一队自己最好的士兵。

▲in return 作为回报; 作为报答

He taught me English, and I helped him with maths in return. 他帮我学英语, 作为回报, 我帮他学数学。

I don't know what to do in return.

我不知道做些什么来回报。

联想拓展

in return for 以答谢……; 作为……的报酬

without return 无利润

return ticket 往返车票

in turn 反过来

return trip 往返旅行

【即学即练】单项填空

(1) With your brother's help, I've made great progress

in English and I really want to do something for him
_____ return.

- A. for B. with
C. in D. by

答案:C

解析:in return“作为报答”,是固定短语。句意为:在你哥哥的帮助下,我的英语学习取得了很大的进步,我真想做一些事情来回报他。

- (2) He did a lot for me, but I had nothing in return _____ him.
A. to B. with
C. by D. for

答案:D

解析:考查固定短语。in return for“作为对……的报答;作为对……的回报”。

8. Almost six hundred candles *lit* the room, and its mirrors and pictures shone like gold. (P₁)

将近六百支蜡烛照亮了这个房间,房间里的镜子和图画发出金子一样的光芒。

▲lit 是 light(v.) 的过去式或过去分词。

light

①n. [U] 光, 光线; [C] 灯

The oil lamp gave out poor light.

油灯发出微弱的光。

When you leave, make sure you turn off the light.

当你离开时,确保把灯关掉。

②v. 点火(香烟); 点燃; 照亮

After supper, he lit a cigar and sat in the sofa reading an evening paper.

晚饭后,他点着一支雪茄,坐在沙发上看起了晚报。

We lit the candle and the candle lit the hall.

我们点燃蜡烛,蜡烛照亮了大厅。

③adj. 轻的; 浅色的; 天亮的

light blue 浅蓝色

It was not yet light when I got to the school.

当我到达学校时,天还没有亮。

指点迷津

lighted 与 lit

lighted 和 lit 都是动词 light 的过去式和过去分词形式,但在用法上有些区别:作“照明”讲时,要用 lighted; 作其他解释时,则要用 lit。

Her face lit up with pleasure. 她满面春风。

The house was lighted by electricity.

这所房子是用电来照明的。

用作定语时,要用 lighted, 不用 lit。

Here is a lighted match.

这是擦着了的火柴。

【即学即练】

(1) 单项填空

- ① She took a _____ candle into the dark room and immediately the room _____.

- A. lit; lit up
B. lighted; lit up
C. lit; lighted
D. lighted up; lighted

答案:B

解析:句意为:她拿着一根点燃的蜡烛走进黑暗的房间,整个房间立刻被照亮了。light 的过去分词形式 lit 不能用来作定语,light up“照亮,使明亮”。

- ② Her face _____ when she heard the good news.
A. turned up B. came up
C. lit up D. changed up

答案:C

解析:light up 除有“照亮;使明亮”之意外,还有“放出光彩”等意。

(2) 完成句子

① 这房间的光线不足。

_____ in the room is _____.

答案:The light; poor

② 他轻轻地拍了下我的肩膀。

He gave me _____ on the shoulder.

答案:a light touch

9. Sadly, although the Amber Room was considered one of the wonders of the world, it is now missing. (P₂)

遗憾的是,虽然琥珀屋曾是世间叹为观止的奇品,可现在却不知所终。

▲wonder

①n. [C] 奇迹; 奇事

The Great Wall of China is one of the wonders in the world. 中国的长城是世界上的奇迹之一。

②n. [U] 惊奇

(It is) no wonder (that) ... 难怪……; ……不足为奇

He studies very hard, no wonder he's good at all his subjects. 他学习很努力,怪不得他所有科目都擅长。

③vt. 想知道; 对……感到奇怪, 后跟不定式或从句。

I wonder where she put my recorder.

我想知道她把我的录音机放在了哪里。

④vi. 感到惊异, 奇怪, 后常跟 at 或 about。

I wondered to hear her voice in the next room.

我听到隔壁传出她的声音,十分惊讶。

I was just wondering about myself.

我就是觉得这件事莫名其妙。

【即学即练】单项填空

—Mary is John's sister.

—_____ she knows so much about him.

- A. No problem B. No doubt
C. No need D. No wonder

答案:D

解析:no problem“没问题”;no doubt“毫无疑问”;no need“没有必要”;no wonder“难怪”。该句意为:难怪她对了他了解得那么多。

He who is ashamed of asking is ashamed of learning.

5

10. This was a time when the two countries *were at war*. (P₂)
这是两国交战的时期。

▲**be at war** 处于交战状态, at 表示“处于……状态”。

The two countries have been at war for many years, and people there are suffering a lot.
两国至今已交战多年, 人民深受其苦。

联想拓展

at peace 处于和平状态

at work 上班

at table 在吃饭

at risk 处于危险境地

at school 在上学

at ease 稍息

at rest 静止

at breakfast/lunch/supper 在吃早饭/午饭/晚饭

at church 正在做礼拜

【即学即练】单项填空

- (1) The two countries used to be _____, but now they are _____ and a large number of people have been killed.
A. at peace; at war B. at war; at peace
C. in peace; in war D. in war; in peace

答案: A

解析: at peace “处于和平状态”; at war “处于交战状态”。
根据句意判断选 A。

- (2) The monitor told the class to stand _____ before the teacher came in the PE class.
A. at ease B. at peace
C. at line D. in ease

答案: A

解析: stand at ease “保持稍息姿势”。

11. Before the Nazis could get to the summer palace, the Russians were able to *remove* some *furniture* and small art objects from the Amber Room. (P₂)

在纳粹分子到达夏宫之前, 俄国人只能把一些家具和小的艺术品从琥珀屋搬走。

▲**remove** *vt.* 移动; 搬开; 脱掉; 去掉; 消除; 使……免职

They wanted to remove my name from the list.

他们想把我的名字从名单上去掉。

She removed the painting to another wall.

她把画移到另一面墙上。

The corrupt official was removed from office.

这个贪官被罢职了。

指点迷津

remove 与 move

remove 和 move 都表示“移动”。

move 强调位置和姿态的改变。remove 强调完全放弃原来的地方而到达新的位置, 有时相当于 take away/off。表示“迁居”时, 二者均可。

He removed a stain from the skirt.

他除去衬衫上的污点。

Who moved my cheese? 谁动了我的奶酪?

We are moving/removing from London to the country.

我们要从伦敦搬到乡下住。

▲**furniture** 集合名词, 家具的总称, 为不可数名词, 一件家具应为 a piece/an article of furniture.

Some articles of furniture were lost when we moved.

我们搬家时有几件家具丢失了。

【即学即练】单项填空

- (1) Please _____ your coat. It's very warm inside the room.
A. remove B. move
C. put on D. have on

答案: A

解析: move “移动”; put on “穿上”; have on “穿着”; remove “脱下”, 相当于 take off。根据后面的“房间里很暖和”判断, 说话人应是让对方“脱下”大衣。

- (2) The man was so seriously hurt that he couldn't _____ his leg.
A. remove B. move
C. carry D. send

答案: B

解析: remove “拿开, 取走”; move “移动”; carry “搬运”; send “派, 送”。句意为: 那个人伤得很厉害, 腿都不能动了。

12. There is no doubt that the boxes were then put on a train for Königsberg, ... (P₂)

毫无疑问, 这些箱子后来被装上火车运往哥尼斯堡……

▲doubt

① *n.* 怀疑; 疑惑

He had no doubt on that point.

对那一点他毫不怀疑。

There is not much doubt about his guilt.

对他的罪行没有多少怀疑。

② *vt.* 怀疑; 不信

I doubt the truth of their report.

我怀疑他们报告的真实性。

注意: doubt 作名词时, 肯定形式后用 whether 来引起同位语从句, 但不能用 if; 否定形式只能用 that。

doubt 作动词时, 肯定形式多用 whether 或 if 引起宾语从句, 有时用 that; 否定形式只能用 that。

There is some doubt whether he can win first prize.

他是否能赢得一等奖还有些疑问。

There is no doubt that our experiment will be successful.

毫无疑问, 我们的实验会成功的。

I doubt very much whether/if he is coming or not.

我很怀疑他是否来。

联想拓展

beyond doubt 毫无疑问

in doubt 感到怀疑的; 不确定的

without doubt 无疑

no doubt 无疑地; 很可能

throw doubt on 对某事产生怀疑

【即学即练】单项填空

- (1) I have doubt _____ we shall be able to do something for you.
A. whether B. if
C. that D. about

答案:A

解析:名词 doubt 在肯定句中后接从句时用 whether 引导。

- (2) We don't doubt _____ he can do a good job.
A. that B. if
C. what D. whether

答案:A

解析:动词 doubt 在否定句中后接从句时要用 that 引导。

- (3) I doubt very much _____ or not he will accept our invitation.
A. whether B. if
C. that D. about

答案:A

解析:动词 doubt 在肯定句中后接从句用 whether/if 引导。但 if 不与 or not 搭配。

- (4) There's no doubt _____ his honesty.
A. whether B. if
C. that D. about

答案:D

解析:There is no doubt about sth. 对……毫不怀疑。

13. Is it worth rebuilding lost cultural relics such as the Amber Room or Yuan Ming Yuan in Beijing? (P₂)
重建那些已遗失的文化遗址,比如说琥珀屋或北京的圆明园值得吗?

▲worth

①prep. 值得的;相当于……的价值

The picture is worth about two thousand pounds.
这幅画约值 2000 英镑。

This idea is worth considering.

这个想法很值得考虑。

②n. 价值;作用;意义

What is the worth of this picture?

这幅画值多少钱?

Not many people understand his real worth.

很多人并不了解他的真正价值。

联想拓展

be worth ten yuan 值十元钱

be worth nothing 不值钱

be worth a lot 值许多钱

be (well) worth doing sth. 值得做某事

(表示“很值得”不用 very 而应用 well)

worthless adj. 没用的, 无价值的

【即学即练】单项填空

- (1) This radio is not _____ what we paid.
A. worth B. value
C. valuable D. cost

答案:A

解析:worth“值得的”;value“价值”;valuable“有价值的”;cost“花费”。句意为:这个收音机不值我们所支付的钱。what we paid 相当于 money。

- (2) The novel is _____ worth reading.
A. very B. so
C. well D. much

答案:C

解析:表示“很值得”要用副词 well。

- (3) I am sure this painting is not by Picasso. It's only an unsuccessful fake(赝品) and so it is _____.
A. priceless B. invaluable
C. worthless D. precious

答案:C

解析:根据句意“这只是一个赝品,不值多少钱”,应选择 worthless“不值钱的;无价值的”。priceless“无价的,极其贵重的”;invaluable“无法估价的,贵重的”;precious“珍贵的”。

14. The old man saw some Germans taking apart the Amber Room and removing it. (P₁)

那位老人看到一些德国人拆毁了琥珀屋,把它运走了。

▲take apart 拆开,拆散;严厉抨击,打败

The little boy took the radio apart to see how it runs.

那小男孩拆开收音机研究它是怎么出声的。

Her second novel was taken apart by the critics.

她的第二部小说受到评论家的严厉批评。

联想拓展

tell... apart 把……区别开

fall apart 崩溃,土崩瓦解

apart from 除……之外

I can't tell the twins apart.

我分不出这一对双胞胎中谁是谁。

Apart from water, a pear has a great deal of sugar in it.

除了水分之外,梨还含有许多糖分。

【即学即练】单项填空

- The workers _____ the car and see what was wrong with it.
A. told apart B. fall apart
C. took apart D. apart from

答案:C

解析:tell apart“把……区别开”;fall apart“崩溃,土崩瓦解”;take apart“拆开,拆散”;apart from“除……之外”。

根据下文的“看看出了什么毛病”判断,需要先把汽车“拆开”。

15. The judge does not consider what each eyewitness looks like or where that person lives or works. (P₁)

法官并不考虑证人的长相如何,也不考虑这个人住在哪里或在哪儿工作。

▲consider vt.

①考虑;用法如下

主语+consider+宾语

名词
v. -ing
疑问词+不定式
从句

Please consider my proposal.

请考虑一下我的提议。

He was considering what to do next.

他在考虑下一步怎么办。

Have you considered what you'll say at the meeting?

你考虑过在会上说什么了吗?

②认为;用法如下

consider... (as/to be)... 把……看作……;认为……
是……
consider... to have done 认为……做过某事
consider+从句

He is considered to be the best man for the job.

他被认为是做这项工作的最佳人选。

Everyone considered him to have broken the window.

每个人都认为是他打破了窗子。

We all consider that you have made great progress in English. 我们都认为你的英语已取得了很大进步。

consider 还可构成“consider+it+adj./n.+to do”结构,在该结构中,it 为形式宾语,真正的宾语是后面的不定式短语。

Do you consider it wise to go there by yourself?

你觉得孤身一人去那里明智吗?

【即学即练】单项填空

(1) Alexander Bell is generally considered _____ the first telephone.

- A. inventing B. having invented
C. to invent D. to have invented

答案:D

解析:该句为 consider sb. to do 结构,由于 invent 所表示的动作发生在 consider 之前,所以用不定式的完成时。

(2) —Do you know what he is doing now?

—Yes, He is considering _____ his present job.

- A. to change B. change
C. changed D. changing

答案:D

解析:consider 接动词时要用 v. -ing 形式,不能用不定式。

16. He/She only cares about whether the eyewitness has given true information, which must be facts rather than opinions. (P.)

他/她所考虑的只是目击者是否提供了真实的信息,它必须是事实,而不是看法。

▲这是一个复合句,whether 引导的宾语从句中又存在 which 引导的非限制性定语从句。

▲rather than 而不是;与其……倒不如/宁愿
有时作介词,有时起连词作用,但其连接的两个成分必须是同等语法单位。

I'd like to have a cold drink rather than coffee.

我想要一杯冷饮,而不是咖啡。

The sweater she bought was beautiful rather than cheap. 与其说她买的羊毛衫便宜不如说漂亮。

联想拓展

prefer to do... rather than do... 宁愿……而不……

would rather do... than do/would do rather than do

宁愿……而不……

He prefers to/would walk to school rather than ride a bus. =He would rather walk to school than ride a bus.

他宁愿走着去学校,也不愿坐公交车。

【即学即练】单项填空

We are taught that a business letter should be written in a formal style _____ in a personal style.

- A. rather than B. other than
C. better than D. more than

答案:A

解析:本题要表示的是“而不是”,better than 和 more than 是比较级,other than“除……之外”,均与句意不符,只有 rather than 表示此意。

17. I think highly of those who are searching for the Amber Room. (P.) 我很欣赏那些为寻找琥珀屋而努力的人们。

▲think highly of 对……评价高;看重;认为……好

Most young people think highly of the film.

大多数年轻人对这部电影评价很高。

His composition is highly/well thought of by his teacher.

他的作文深受老师的赞赏。

联想拓展

think highly/well/much of 高度评价

think badly/little/nothing/ill of 认为……不好

speak highly/well of 高度赞扬

sing high praise for 对……评价高

speak well/ill of 说……好/坏

He was a man who never spoke ill of anyone.

他是个从不说任何人坏话的人。

【即学即练】单项填空

(1) People showed great respect for him because his work was _____.

- A. highly thought B. highly thought of
C. good thought D. good thought of

答案:B

解析:think highly of“对……评价很高”;该句为被动语态,句末的介词 of 不能漏掉。

(2) Many people left the meeting room early because they _____ the speech.

- A. spoke highly of B. thought nothing of
C. thought well of D. sang badly of

答案:B

解析:根据前半句的“早早地离开会议室”判断,人们对他的演讲评价不好。

语法指南

限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句

在复合句中,修饰一个名词或代词的从句叫定语从句。被定语从句修饰的那个名词或代词叫先行词,定语从句放在先行词后面。引导定语从句的词叫关系代词或关系副词。
The man who is shaking hands with my father is an engineer.
正和我爸爸握手的那个人是一位工程师。
Is there anyone whose name is Wang Hua?
有一个名字叫王华的人吗?

定语从句就其与先行词的关系而言,可分为限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句两种。区别如下:

1. 从结构上看:

限制性定语从句通常紧接先行词,主从句之间没有逗号;
非限制性定语从句与先行词之间常有逗号隔开。

The woman who lives next door is a doctor.

住在隔壁的那个妇女是个医生。

My sister Mary, who lives in London, is a doctor.

我姐姐玛丽住在伦敦,她是个医生。

2. 从功能上看:

限制性定语从句对意义不明确的人或物加以修饰、限制,与其先行词关系密切,如果去掉从句,句子意思就会不完整,不准确;非限制性定语从句对意义明确的先行词加以补充说明,如果去掉从句,并不影响主句的意思。

He has a son who works in a hospital.

他有一个在医院工作的儿子。(可能还有别的儿子,不在医院工作)

He has a son, who works in a hospital.

他有一个儿子,在医院工作。(只有这么一个儿子)

3. 从翻译方法上看:

限制性定语从句一般译成一句话;非限制性定语从句一般译成两句话,把非限制性定语从句译成一句,放在主句之后,起补充说明作用。

This is the best film that I have ever seen.

这是我看过的电影中最好的一部。

Last night I saw a good film, which was about the Long March.

昨晚我看了一部很好的电影,它是有关长征的。

4. 从修饰对象上看:

限制性定语从句的先行词一般为名词或代词;而非限制性定语从句的先行词可以是名词或代词,也可以是短语或整个句子。

Mike sold his old furniture, which made his father angry.

迈克把旧家具卖了,这使他父亲很生气。(which 代指卖旧家具这件事)

The sports meet was put off, which was what we had expected. 运动会延期了,这是我们预料到的。

5. 从关系代词的使用和省略上看:

非限制性定语从句不能用 that 引导,且关系词不能省略;而限制性定语从句中,引导词 who/which/that 作宾语时可以省略。

He failed in the driving test, that made his mother angry.

(×)他没有通过驾驶测试,这使他母亲非常生气。

此处 that 应为 which,指代主句表达的整个内容。

This morning I met somebody (whom/who/that) I hadn't seen for ages.

今天早上我碰见一个很久未见面的人。

This morning I met Li Bin, whom/who I hadn't seen for ages. 今天早晨我碰见了李宾,我很久未见他了。

注意:在非限制性定语从句中,如果先行词指人,可用 who, whom 或 whose 来引导;先行词指物,可用 which, whose 来引导;先行词表时间或地点,可用 when, where 来引导(它们在从句中作时间状语或地点状语)。

Charles Smith, who was my former teacher, retired last year. 查理·史密斯去年退休了,他曾经是我的老师。

I came to Jinan in 1990, when I was only 8.

我 1990 年来到济南,那时我只有 8 岁。

I live in a small house, whose windows face south.

我住在一个窗户朝南的小房子里。

注意:限制性定语从句中,在下列情况下只能用关系代词 that,而不用 which。

1)当先行词是序数词、形容词最高级或先行词被序数词或形容词最高级修饰时

The first (thing) that should be done is to turn on the light. 应该做的第一件事是打开电灯。

This is the best place that I've ever visited.

这是我曾参观过的最好的地方。

2)当先行词是不定代词:all, anything, nothing (something 除外), none, little, much 等时

You should hand in all that you have.

你应该上交你所有的东西。

Have you got anything that belongs to me?

你有没有拿过属于我的东西?

3)当先行词被 no, little, very, only, the last, the very 等修饰时

The only thing that I can do is to give you some money.

我惟一能做的事情就是给你一些钱。

4)当先行词既有人又有物时

Do you know the things and persons that they are talking about? 你知道他们正在谈论的人和事吗?

5)在以 which, who 开头的句子中

Which is the car that killed the man?

撞死那个男子的车是哪一辆?

6)当主句以 here, there 开头时

Here is the place that you've been looking for.

这就是你一直找的地方。

注意:Which 和 as 在引导非限制性定语从句时的相同点和区别:

1)相同点是:as 和 which 都可以指代整个句子的内容。

The meeting was put off, which/as was exactly what we wanted. 这次会议延期了,这正是我们所希望的。

2)不同点是:as 引导的从句既可以位于主句前,也可位于主句后,主从句没有前后逻辑关系,常译为“正如……”;而 which 引导的从句只能位于主句后,主从句常有一定的因果关系或前后顺序,常译为“这一点……”。

众所周知,并不是所有发光的东西都是金子。

As everyone knows, all that glitters is not gold.
= All that glitters, as everyone knows, is not gold.
= All that glitters is not gold, as everyone knows.

【即学即练】单项填空

- (1) She lives in a house _____ window opens to the north.
A. which B. whose C. its D. whom

答案: B

解析: 考查关系代词的用法。句意为: 她住在一所窗户朝北的房子里。该题中的先行词 house 是物, 引导词在定语从句中作 window 的定语, 因此要用 whose。

- (2) At last the thief had to hand in everything _____ he had stolen to the police.
A. what B. which C. that D. whatever

答案: C

解析: 当先行词为不定代词 all, much, everything, anything, nothing, none, the one 等时, 关系代词要用 that, 不能用 which。

- (3) Jim passed the driving test, _____ surprised everybody in the office.
A. which B. that C. this D. it

答案: A

解析: 句意为: 吉姆通过了驾驶考试, 这使得办公室的每个人都感到奇怪。根据空格前的逗号可知空格后面的句子是非限制性定语从句。that 不能引导非限制性定语从句; 作指示代词时 this 和 it 相同, 前面都需要用连接词 and。

- (4) He was educated at a local grammar school, _____ he went on to Cambridge.
A. from which B. after that
C. after which D. from this

答案: C

解析: 考查的是“介词+关系代词”引导非限制性定语从句的用法, 因此排除 B、D 两项。根据题干, which 指代前面整个主句, 因此介词应用 after, 句意为: 他在当地的一所语法学校接受教育之后, 又去了剑桥。

- (5) She lent me the very book _____ I wanted to read.
A. that B. what C. which D. this

答案: A

解析: 该题考查关系代词的用法。当先行词被 only, very, just, last, all, no, little, few, any 等词修饰时, 关系代词要用 that, 不能用 which。

- (6) Sales of CDs have greatly increased since the early 1990s, _____ people began to enjoy the advantages of this technology.
A. and B. when C. which D. that

答案: B

解析: 句中的先行词 the early 1990s 是表示时间的名词短语, 引导词在定语从句中作时间状语, 因此要用关系副词 when。

- (7) _____ is reported in the newspapers, talks between the two countries are making progress.
A. It B. As C. That D. What

答案: B

解析: As 意为“正如”, 引导固定句式的定语从句, 指代后面的内容。

- (8) She kept telling her father to pay attention to his health, _____, of course, didn't help at all.
A. which B. what C. it D. that

答案: A

解析: 考查非限制性定语从句的用法。句意为: 她一直告诉父亲要注意身体健康, 当然了, 这根本不管用。后面的从句缺少主语, 其主语为前面主句的内容, 关系代词 which 代替前面整个句子, 引导非限制性定语从句。what 不能引导定语从句; it 不是关系代词; that 不能引导非限制性定语从句。

- (9) I shall never forget those year _____ I lived in the country with the farmers, _____ has a great effect on my life.
A. that; which B. when; which
C. which; that D. when; who

答案: B

解析: 第一个空为 when 引导的定语从句修饰 those years, 且在从句中作状语。第二个空为 which 引导的非限制性定语从句, 指代前面整句话的内容。

- (10) Is this research centre _____ you visited the modern equipment last year?
A. where B. that
C. the one that D. the one where

答案: D

解析: 句意为: 去年你是在这个研究中心参观了现代化的设备吗? 空格处缺少先行词。the one 作先行词时, 在定语从句中作状语, 因此用关系副词 where。

- 例 1: Occasions are quite rare _____ I have the time to spend a day with my kids. (2008 · 山东)
A. who B. which C. why D. when

答案: D

解析: 考查定语从句的用法。句意为: 我有时间和我的孩子们度过一天的机会是很少的。此处 when 引导定语从句, 修饰 occasions 为分隔式定语从句。故选 D。

- 例 2: Yesterday she sold her car, _____ she bought a month ago. (2008 · 浙江)
A. whom B. where C. that D. which

答案: D

解析: 考查定语从句的用法。这里是由 which 引导的非限制性定语从句修饰前面的名词 car, which 在从句中作 bought 的宾语。C 项干扰性较强, that 不能引导非限制性定语从句。

- 例 3: They will fly to Washington, _____ they plan to stay for two or three days. (2008 · 重庆)
A. where B. there C. which D. when

答案: A

解析: 考查定语从句关系的判断。因为先行词 Washington 在定语从句中作地点状语, 所以选择关系副词 where。

- 例 4: All the neighbor admire this family, _____ the parents are treating their child like a friend. (2008 · 安徽)
A. why B. where C. which D. that

答案: B

解析:考查定语从句。先行词是 this family,且在从句中作地点状语,所以要填 where。句意为:这家父母能和自己的孩子交朋友,这一点让邻居们很羡慕。

例 5: I'll give you my friend's home address, _____ I can be reached most evenings. (2008·北京)

A. which B. when C. whom D. where

答案:D

解析:考查非限制性定语从句。先行词在从句中作地点状语。故选 D。

例 6: By nine o'clock, all the Olympic torch bearers had reached the top of Mount Qomolangma, _____ appeared a rare rainbow soon. (2008·福建)

A. of which B. on which
C. from which D. above which

答案:D

解析:考查“介词+关系代词”的定语从句的用法。根据句意,在珠穆朗玛峰的上方出现了罕见的彩虹,排除 A、C 两项,B 项指位于某物上而且与其表面接触,其位置不一定在上方,故选 D。

例 7: The road conditions there turned out to be very good, _____ was more than we could expect. (2008·全国 II)

A. it B. what C. which D. that

答案:C

解析:考查非限制性定语从句。根据题干形式很容易判断出逗号后面为非限制性定语从句,而四个选项中只有 which 能引导非限制性定语从句。

同步测评

巩固方案

I. 单项填空

- After the traffic accident, no one _____ except a few people who were badly injured.
A. survive B. survived
C. was survived D. was surviving
- He's given me so much help that I really want to do something for him _____.
A. in turn B. by turns
C. in return D. in answer
- The building, _____ was destroyed in the terrible earthquake, has been repaired.
A. the roof of which B. which roof
C. its roof D. the roof
- It was reported that eight policemen were sent to the forest _____ the missing girl.
A. in need of B. in search of
C. in charge of D. in time of
- We always _____ Jack an honest man and we _____

him as a good friend of ours.

A. look upon; consider B. regard; consider
C. consider; regard D. look on; regard

- Tom and John had a quarrel last week.
— _____ they didn't speak to each other.
A. No wonder B. No doubt
C. No problem D. No way
- They talked for an hour of the things and persons _____ they remembered in the school.
A. which B. that C. who D. whom
- I stayed at a hotel while in New York.
— Oh, did you? You _____ with Barbara.
A. could have stayed B. could stay
C. would stay D. must have stayed
- Put everything _____ to you in your bag not others.
A. belongs B. belonged
C. belonging D. to belong
- This painting of his has been _____ by some experts of the world.
A. high thought of B. well thought of
C. highly thought D. good thought

II. 根据句意用适当的介词填空

- The two things _____ which Marx was not sure were the grammar and some of the idioms of English.
- Wu Hua, _____ whom I went to the concert, enjoyed it very much.
- The person _____ whom I spoke just now is the manager that I told you about.
- The bag, _____ which I put all my books, has not been found.
- The pencil _____ which he was writing broke.

III. 完成句子

- 想不到她竟然说出这种话来。
_____ her saying a thing _____.
- 她父亲让她自己挑选一件生日礼物。
Her father let her _____.
- 他买了一块金表以答谢她的帮助。
He bought her a gold watch _____ her help.
- 拆卸一个钟表很容易,但再组装起来很难。
It's easy _____ a watch _____ but difficult to put it together again.
- 我对他评价不高,因为他是个机会主义者。
I don't _____ because he is an opportunist.