

志鸿优化新课标系列丛书

丛书主编 任志鸿



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全优设计

QUANYOUSHEJI · QUANYOUSHEJI · QUANYOUSHEJI · QUANYOUSHEJI · QUANYOUSHEJI

- 新知预习
- 互动课堂
- 主动成长

英语

必修2

配新课标人教版

大象出版社

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丛书主编 任志鸿

本册主编 曹淑云

英语

◀ 必修2 ▶

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体例简洁 内容精彩

《高中同步测控全优设计》针对高中学习负担比较重的现实,采用新教育理念,进行人性化的设计编排,以简洁、科学的体例形式呈现出高中学习必备的知识体系、学习方法以及必须的训练内容,使图书内容紧凑,节奏明快,简洁实用,便捷高效,从而让学生在轻松快乐、卓有成效的学习过程中学会学习、学会创新、学会应试、学会做人,同时实现可持续发展。

讲练结合 方便实用

《高中同步测控全优设计》坚持讲练结合、练为主导的原则,通过双栏的设计,使讲解、例析、训练有机结合。讲解系统、完整、充分、生动,同时精心设计训练题目,使题量充足,题型新颖,让学生在具体的训练过程中积累知识。并且每个题目都配有详尽的解析过程,通过对题目的深入剖析和探究,帮助学生掌握更多的知识和方法。

双栏互动 一通百通

《高中同步测控全优设计》通过教师与学生的双向互动,对教材中的重点、难点问题——剖析,情景真实、探究精彩,使读者在阅读的过程中如临其境,跃跃欲试,从而引发学生的阅读冲动,让学生在好乐学中学会主动学习和创新学习。同时,通过本书学习模式的引领,帮助读者掌握科学的学习方法,达到触类旁通、一通百通的学习效果,使读者在使用本书的过程中获得最大的收益。

新教育·新理念·新课标·新教辅





亲爱的同学,也许你是“全优设计”刚结识的新朋友,也许是多年的老朋友,你心存高远,志向万里,愿走尽天下路,踏遍千山万水,就是为了寻觅一座通向希望和理想的桥。现在,桥就在你的眼前……

你手中的这本《高中同步测控全优设计》饱含着志鸿人的人文关怀,承载着志鸿人的爱心与智慧,致力于打通“思考思路思想”与“情感态度价值观”两大通道,帮助你在学习的过程中找到成长的感觉、成功的喜悦、成才的幸福!


《高中同步测控全优设计》以理念统帅板块,以板块整合栏目,以栏目组织内容。从板块到栏目,从形式到内容,都紧紧扣准新教育、新人文、新课程的脉搏,做到了“继承、创新、适应、引导”四位一体。

以旧启新,倡导自主学习 《全优设计》注重培养学生的自主学习能力,通过对既有知识的回顾,引导学生科学梳理主干知识,自主构建知识网络,以旧启新,实现新旧知识间通畅的连接。

讲例对照,实现师生互动 《全优设计》整体设计上双栏互动,知识讲解着眼要点,重点难点讲深讲透,典型例题一一对应,精解精析,学思互动。突出体现了“以教师为主导、以学生为主体”的新课改理念。

情景导学,注重实践探究 《全优设计》从学生的心理特点出发,运用新课改理念,在强化基本理论学习的同时,又不死扣教材,而是注意将教材知识同生产生活联系,通过研究性学习题目及实践型情景的设计,把教材变成诱思导学的工具。

训练科学,促进主动成长 《全优设计》的题目设计立足“精”,训练方式抓住“活”,背景材料突出“新”,学习效果强调“实”。涵盖全面,知能并重。层级科学,难易适中。准确把握高考命题方向,精选典型高考及模拟试题,仿真演练,超前体验,促进综合能力提升。

 用智慧和爱心铸造中国教辅第一品牌



FOREWORD

答案详解,追求方便实用

《全优设计》对重、难点习题精析详解,注重规律方法的点拨总结,引导学生触类旁通,举一反三。答案单独成册,方便师生教、学使用。同时,力求学习内容呈现形式的形象生动化,图文并茂,营造了一种和谐愉悦的学习氛围。

《全优设计》,一本学生想拥有的教师用的书,是学生自主学习的良师益友。

《全优设计》,一本教师想拥有的自己用的书,是教师轻松教学的备课秘书。

全优设计,成就未来!

丛书编委会



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Unit 1 Cultural relics



新知预习

词汇扫描

根据汉语提示,从所给词汇中选取合适的单词或短语,并用其适当形式完成句子。

survive in search of select design fancy decorate
belong to in return at war remove doubt former
worth take apart explode sink think highly of
debate

1. He was the only one of the soldiers who _____ (幸存) the war.
2. The ring he _____ (挑选) for me stands for his love to me.
3. The skirt sells well for its excellent _____ (设计).
4. What will you use to _____ (装饰) your bedroom?
5. I _____ (怀疑) whether what he said is true.
6. I think he will come but it's only a _____ (幻想) of mine.
7. Please _____ (脱掉) your shoes before entering the temple.
8. The old man is my _____ (以前的) English teacher.
9. This pen is _____ (值) 5 dollars.
10. A bomb _____ (爆炸) in the station and several persons were injured.
11. There has been some public _____ (争论) on these issues.
12. All the students like her, so she _____ (得到很高评价) by the students.
13. Let's _____ (拆开) the machine and have it repaired.
14. The Titanic _____ (沉没) after it hit an iceberg.
15. The man who has the computer insists that it _____ (属于) his family.
16. In the old days the two countries were _____ (交战).
17. The boy is missing, so his parents are _____ (寻找) him.

18. He works hard, and _____ (作为回报), he has got good marks in English.

答案:

1. survived 2. selected 3. design 4. decorate
5. doubt 6. fancy 7. remove 8. former 9. worth
10. exploded 11. debates 12. is highly thought of
13. take apart 14. sank 15. belongs to 16. at war
17. in search of 18. in return

句型聚焦

观察下列句子结构,并模仿造句。

1. In 1770 the room was completed the way she wanted.
(Page 2, L15-16)

以 the way 作先行词的定语从句。

我对他举止行为的方式不满意。

2. There is no doubt that the boxes were then put on a train for Königsberg. ... (P2, L21-22)

There is no doubt that... 是毫无疑问的。

毫无疑问他会来帮助我们。

3. Nor do I think they should give it to any government.
(P7, Letter)

nor 置于句首引起部分倒装。

我没听说过这个人,我也不想认识他。

答案:

1. I'm not satisfied with the way he behaved.
2. There is no doubt that he will come to help us.
3. I haven't heard of the person, nor do I want to know him.



语法平台

观察下列句子中的画线部分,试着归纳其用法,并把整个句子译成汉语。

1. This gift was the Amber Room, which was given this

name because several tons of amber were used to make it. (P1, L2-3)

2. The amber which was selected had a beautiful yellow-brown colour like honey. (P1, L3-4)
3. However, the next King of Prussia, Frederick William I, to whom the amber room belonged, decided not to keep it. (P1, L7-9)
4. He/She only cares about whether the eyewitness has given true information, which must be facts rather than opinions. (P5)

答案:

1. which 引导的非限制性定语从句修饰了 Amber Room, which 在从句中充当主语。
这个礼物是琥珀屋,叫这个名字是因为制作它用了好几吨琥珀。
2. which 引导的定语从句修饰 the amber, which 在从句中作主语。
挑选的琥珀呈漂亮的黄棕色,如同蜂蜜。
3. to whom 引导非限制性定语从句。whom 在从句中作 belong to 的宾语。
可是,下一任普鲁士国王腓德烈·威廉一世,作为琥珀屋的拥有者,他决定不要它了。
4. which 引导的定语从句修饰 information, 在从句中 which 作主语。
他/她关心的只是目击证人是否提供了真实的信息,这些信息必须是事实,而不是看法。

文本感知

I. IN SEARCH OF THE AMBER ROOM

推理判断

1. Why was the Amber Room so famous?
A. Because its design was in the fancy style.
B. Because it was the best and biggest work of the amber art ever made.
C. Because it was stolen.
D. Because it was of great value.
2. Who most probably took the Amber Room away?
A. Frederick William I.
B. Catherine II.
C. The Nazis.
D. The King of Russia.

细节理解

3. Which of the following descriptions about the Amber Room was WRONG?
A. Gold and jewels were included in making it.
B. It must be somewhere now as a whole.
C. The Amber Room would be very soft when heated.
D. The Czar didn't like it very much.
4. Which of the following is WRONG?
A. Frederic William I gave the Amber Room to the Czar as a gift.
B. The Amber Room was at first made to be part of a palace.
C. The Amber Room was given to the Czar.
D. The Amber Room was at first placed in the Czar's winter palace.
5. What happened to the Amber Room?
A. It was heated and melted.
B. It was added to more details by Catherine II.
C. It got lost in the time of Catherine II.
D. A new Amber Room was made by using some parts of the old one.
6. How did the Amber Room get lost?
A. The Russians hid it and then it could not be found any more.
B. Some Russians stole it and shipped it to the other country.
C. What really happened to it is not very clear.
D. It was put on a train to a German city.

主旨归纳

7. The Amber Room was a cultural relic because _____.
A. it was so famous
B. it is missing now
C. it was the biggest and best work of the amber art
D. it has such a long history and part of it remains while the other parts were gone or, possibly, destroyed
8. People built another Amber Room probably because _____.
A. they also wanted to make it a gift
B. they wanted to use it to celebrate the 300th birthday of St Petersburg
C. it showed that the search of the Amber Room ended
D. they wanted to make a new one to take the place of the old one

答案: 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. D 8. B

II. A FACT OR AN OPINION?

1. Which of the following statements is RIGHT according to the passage?
- A. A fact is something that is to be proved.
B. An opinion is something that people believe and has been proved.
C. A fact is anything that can be proved.
D. An opinion is something that people don't believe but has been proved.
2. "Cats are better pets than dogs" is _____.
A. a fact
B. an opinion

- C. either a fact or an opinion
D. neither a fact nor an opinion

3. In a trial, which of the following can be regarded as a good evidence?
- A. Something that someone believes.
B. Something that can't be proved.
C. Something that someone believes and has been proved.
D. Something that someone believes but has not been proved.

答案: 1. C 2. B 3. C



互动课堂

WU DONG KE TANG

疏导师导

同步练习

一、词汇详解

1. Is it enough to have **survived** for a long time? (P1, Warming Up)

存在很长时间就足够了么?

survive *vt.* 继续生存或存在; 比……长命; 经历(某事); *vi.* 幸存; 活下来; 残留

典型示例

The man **survived** his sister by three years.

那个人比他姐姐多活了三年。

He felt lucky to have **survived** the war.

经历那场战争后能幸存下来, 他感到很幸运。

Of the four people in the car accident, only one **survived**.

车祸中的四个人, 只有一个人幸免于难。

A cultural relic is something that has **survived** for a long time.

文化遗产是一种留存了很长时间的東西。

Many customs have **survived** from earlier times.

许多风俗习惯源远流长。

相关链接

survival *n.* 幸存; 存活; 残存物

survivor *n.* 生还者; 挺过困难者

2. IN SEARCH OF THE AMBER ROOM (P1, Reading)

寻找琥珀屋

in search of 寻找; 搜寻

典型示例

They looked through the book **in search of** a useful reading passage.

他们在书中浏览, 寻找一篇有用的阅读材料。

The detective **in search of** a murder was missing last

1. 1) 归纳

survive 用作及物动词时, 常用于下列结构: (1) **survive** sth. 意为“_____”; (2) **survive** sb. 意为“_____”。

答案: (1) 在……中幸免于难 (2) 比……活得长

2) 单项填空

- (1) In such dry weather the flowers will have to be watered if they _____.
A. have survived B. are to survive
C. would survive D. will survive

- (2) One is easy to _____ if he gets used to the surroundings quickly.
A. line B. survive
C. get along D. be alive

- (1) 提示: 句意为: “在这么干旱的天气里, 这些花如要存活就必须浇水。” if 引导表示将来含义的条件句, 一般不用 will, 排除 A、C、D 三项; be to 意为“如果要……”。

答案: B

- (2) 提示: 根据句意应用 **survive** 表示“生存, 存活”。

答案: B

2. 1) 归纳

in search of 在句中可用作 _____、_____ 或 _____, 与 _____ 同义, 但要注意两个短语所用介词的不同。

答案: 状语, 定语, 宾语补足语; in one's (the) search for

2) 模仿造句

他环顾四周好像在寻找什么东西。

答案: He looked around as if in search of something.

night.

寻找杀人犯的侦探昨晚失踪了。

I found him **in search of** something in my room.

我发现他在我屋子里搜寻什么东西。

They went into the forest **in** their (the) **search** for the missing boy.

他们进了森林寻找那个失踪的孩子。

相关链接

search 作动词讲, 宾语为搜查的对象, 即人、物或地点, 如 search the room for the paper (在屋子里找文件), 即 search...for...“为寻找……而搜查……”, search for sth. “寻找某物”。

3. The amber which was **selected** had a beautiful yellow-brown colour like honey. (P1, L3-4)

选出来的琥珀色彩艳丽, 呈现蜂蜜一样的黄褐色。

select vt. & vi. 挑; 选; 选择 **adj.** 精选的; 优等的; 第一流的

典型示例

There are a number of designs for us to **select** from.
有许多可供我们选择的样式。

Why don't you **select** a better subject for your speech?
你为什么不为你的演讲选一个好一点的题目?

He lets her daughter **select** her own birthday present.
他让女儿自己选择生日礼物。

相关链接

a select wine list 名优葡萄酒目录

selection *n.* 选择; 挑选; 选拔

selective *adj.* 选择性的; 认真挑选的

词语辨析

select, choose 和 elect

select 指慎重选择最合适的; 精选; 从众多同类事物中精心选择。

choose 是一般的选择, 相当于 pick out。

elect 选举。

4. The **design** of the room was in the fancy style popular in those days. (P1, L4-5)

琥珀屋的设计采用了当时流行的别致的建筑式样。

1) design vt. & vi. 设计; 打算将……用作

n. 设计; 图案; 意图

典型示例

The course is **designed** for English beginners.

这门课程是为英语初学者设计的。

The experiment is **designed** to test the new drug.
实验的目的是测试新药。

He **designs** for our dress department.

他在我们的服装部当设计师。

I like the **design** of that rug. 我喜欢那垫子的图案。

3) 单项填空

A group of soldiers went into the woods _____ the missing pilot.

A. in search of

B. in search for

C. searched of

D. searched for

答案: A

4) 改错

(1) They are searching of a spy.

(2) They are in search for a spy.

答案: 1. of → for 2. for → of

3. 1) 归纳

(1) select sth. for sb. / sth. _____

(2) select sth. from sth. _____

答案: (1) 为某人/物挑选某物 (2) 从某物中挑选某物

2) 单项填空

(1) Only a(n) _____ few were invited to the dancing party.

A. elect

B. choosy

C. select

D. selective

(2) Her New York concert will feature famous _____ from American and European operas (歌剧).

A. pickings

B. choices

C. selections

D. collections

(1) 提示: 句意为: “只有几个人被选中并被邀请参加舞会。” select *adj.* “精选的; 选择的”, a select few “被严格挑选出来的少数几个”。 elect *adj.* “新当选的(尚未上任的)”, 放在名词后作定语; choosy “爱挑剔的”; selective “有选择力的; 选择的”。

答案: C

(2) 提示: 句意为: “她在纽约演唱会将主要演唱美国及欧洲歌剧精品。” selection “精选品”; pickings “剩余的零星用品”; choice “选择”; collection “收藏品”。

答案: C

4. 1) 归纳

(1) be designed for _____

(2) be designed to do _____

答案: (1) 为……而设计 (2) 为做……而设计

2) 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

(2) It is said that the early European playing-cards _____ for entertainment and education.

A. were being designed

B. have designed

C. have been designed

D. were designed

She attended a school of dress **design**.

她就读于一所服装设计学校。

相关链接

design sb. /sth. for 打算让某人从事(某种职业); 预定某物作(某种用途)

design sb. /sth. to be 打算让某人从事(某种职业); 预定某物作(某种用途)

by design=on purpose 有意地,故意地

2) fancy n. 想象力;幻想;爱好

vt. 想象;幻想;想要

adj. 奇特的;异样的

典型示例

My grandfather has a **fancy** for chess. 我爷爷爱好下象棋。

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

我突然喜欢上了侦探小说。

My sister likes to collect **fancy** clothes.

我姐姐喜欢搜集奇装异服。

I used to **fancy** what I would look 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。

Fancy meeting you here! 想不到在这儿见到你了!

知识小结

fancy 作名词时是可数名词,作动词时后可加 v.-ing 形式。

相关链接

fancy oneself(as)... 自命是……;自以为是……

fancy sb. doing sth. 想象某人做某事

Just fancy! [口]奇怪!

have a fancy for 迷恋;爱好

catch/take sb.'s fancy 吸引某人

take a fancy to... 喜欢上……

3) style n. 风格;风度;类型

典型示例

He writes in an amusing **style**. 他以幽默的风格写作。

Books for children should have a clear and easy **style**.

儿童读物的文体应简明。

That gentleman has great **style**. 那位先生很有风度。

What **style** of houses do you require? 你需要何种式样的房子?

相关链接

come into style 变得时髦;流行起来

in style 别具风格地;时髦地;很成功地

out of style 不时髦的

That's the style. [口](表示赞同)这正对路/正是如此。

5. It was also a treasure **decorated** with gold and jewels... (P1, L5)

它也是用金银珠宝装饰起来的珍品……

decorate vt. 装饰;装潢;授予(某人)勋章

典型示例

We **decorated** the Christmas tree with glass balls.

(1)提示: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,所选择的部分作定语修饰 activities。应用过去分词形式表被动。

答案:A

(2)提示:本题实际上是考查时态。句意为:“据说早期欧洲的纸牌是为教育和娱乐而设计的。”欧洲早期的事情应该用过去时态。

答案:D

3) 单项填空

(1) They are too _____ for me; I prefer the plain ones.

A. ordinary B. fancy C. imaginary D. common

(2) Do you fancy _____ this evening?

A. going out B. to go out
C. to be going out D. having gone out

(1)提示:句意为:“它们对我来说太奇特了,我喜欢普通一些的。”ordinary, common 与题意相反;imaginary 意思是“想象的,虚构的”。

答案:B

(2)答案:A

4) 英汉互译

(1) He didn't fancy the idea of going home in the dark.

(2) He fancied himself as a serious actor.

(3) 我认为她喜欢我。

答案:(1)他不喜欢晚上回家的想法。

(2)他自认为自己是是个严肃的演员。

(3) I think she fancies me.

5) 单项填空

I have to admit that Jonie is a really popular writer, and I like the characters of her novels, but I don't like her writing _____.

A. habit B. style C. feature D. fashion

提示:habit 指个人的生活、工作习惯;style 指风格;feature 指某一事物或人的主要特征;fashion 指时尚。句意为:“我得承认乔尼的确是一个受人欢迎的作家,而且我喜欢她小说中的人物,但我不喜欢她的写作风格。”

答案:B

5. 1) 归纳

(1) decorate sth. with sth. _____

(2) decorate sb. for sth. _____

答案:(1)用……装饰…… (2)因为……授予某人勋章

2) 单项填空

—How about our new house?

我们用玻璃球装饰圣诞树。

Photographs of actors **decorated** the walls of the restaurant.
演员们的照片装点着餐馆的墙壁。

decorate a soldier for bravery 授予战士勋章,表彰其英勇事迹

相关链接

decorate 不接双宾语,而采用 decorate... with sth. 结构。如:

Some pictures were decorated on the wall. (×)

The wall was decorated with some pictures. (✓)

decoration *n.* 装饰;勋章;(pl.) 装饰品

decorative *adj.* 装饰(用)的;装潢的

6. However, the next King of Prussia, Frederick William I, **to whom the amber room belonged**, decided not to keep it. (P1, L7-9)

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;归……所有;是……的成员

典型示例

This old musical instrument **belonged to** our family for a long time.

我们家拥有这个古老的乐器很长时间了。

In our country, land doesn't **belong to** any individual.

在我们国家,土地不属于任何私人。

I don't know which team he **belongs to**.

我不知道他是哪个队的成员。

注意

belong to 没有被动形式,也不用进行时形式。**belong to** 后面接代词宾格或名词作宾语,在表达习惯上不要受母语的影响。例如,我们可以说,这棵树是属于我们家的,但英语应译为:"This tree belongs to my family."

7. **In return**, the Czar sent him a troop of his best soldiers. (P2, L10)

作为回赠,沙皇把他一队最好的士兵送给了普皇。

in return 作为报答;作为回报

典型示例

She presented me a dictionary **in return**.

她送我一本字典作为答谢。

What can we do for them **in return** for all the help they have given us?

我们将怎样来报答他们所给予我们的种种帮助呢?

I gave him some books **in return** for his assistance.

我给了他一些书,作为他所提供的帮助的回报。

相关链接

many happy returns 福寿无疆;长命百岁

in turn 轮流地;依次;反过来

by turns 轮流地;时而……时而……

in return for 作为……的交换;作为……的报答

—Wonderful! I _____ the room _____ flowers and balloons!

A. decorated; with

B. decorates; for

C. have decorated; with

D. am decorating; for

提示:句意为:"我们的新房子怎么样了?"“太棒了!我已经用鲜花和气球把房间装饰好了。”强调对现在造成的影响,所以用现在完成时态。

答案:C

3) 完成句子

The sitting room needs _____ (客厅需要装饰)。

答案:decorating/to be decorated

6.1) 归纳

belong to 中的 **to** 是 _____, 其后接 _____ 或 _____ 作宾语。

答案:介词;名词,代词

2) 单句改错

(1) The boy is belonging to the singing group of Grade One.

(2) The bike is belonged to me.

答案:(1) is belonging → belongs (2) is belonged → belongs

3) 单项填空

The chess club _____ I belong has decided to send me and two other members to Korea to take part in a friendly competition.

A. of which B. to which C. which D. on

提示:句意为:"我所在的那家象棋俱乐部决定派我和另外两个会员去韩国参加一场友谊赛。"**belong to** 为固定搭配;意为"属于"。

答案:B

7. 单项填空

(1) When Zheng He and his sailors arrived in Eastern African coast, the kings gave them rhinoceros (犀牛) horns as gifts, and _____ they presented the kings silk.

A. in turn

B. by turn

C. instead

D. in return

(2) A clean environment can help the city bid for the Olympics, which _____ will promote its economic development.

A. in nature B. in return C. in turn D. in fact

(1) 提示:句意为:"当郑和和船员们到了东非海岸,那儿的国王们给他们犀牛角作为礼物,而作为回报,他们赠给这些国王们丝绸。"**in return** "作为回报"。

答案:D

(2) 提示:句意为:"清洁的环境有助于城市竞标竞选奥运会,这反过来又能促进经济的发展。"反过来用 **in turn**。

答案:C

8. This was a time when the two countries **were at war**. (P2, L18-19)

这是两国交战的时期。

be at war 处于战争或交战状态

典型示例

The country **has been at war** with his neighbor for two years.
这个国家与邻国打仗已两年了。

Germany **was at war** with almost all the countries in the world.

德国当时几乎同世界所有国家交战过。

相关链接

be at school 在上学	be at play 在玩
be at work 在工作	be at table 在就餐
be at peace 处于和平状态	be at sea 在出海

9. 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, L19-20)

在纳粹分子到达夏宫之前,苏联人只能把琥珀屋里的一些家具和小件艺术饰品搬走。

remove v. 移动;搬开;脱掉;去掉;免职;搬家

典型示例

Will you **remove** your books from the desk?

把你的书从书桌上搬走好吗?

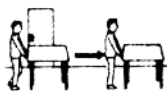
She saw him **remove** his glasses. 她看到他摘下了他的眼镜。

He was **removed** from the post. 他被邮局解雇了。

相关链接

move 移动

remove 除去;搬走



move the table remove the dishes from the table
移动桌子 将盘子从桌子上拿走

remove 与 move 的辨析:

两词都有“移动、搬动”的意思,表示“搬家”时,意思相当,但表示“(其他)移动”时,有下列区别:

(1)move 是一般用语,指由一地移到另一地。

Will you help me move this table?

帮我把桌子移一下好吗?

(2)remove 强调“除去、搬去”的意思,方式不限。

I can't remove the dirty points on my shirt.

我去不掉我衬衫上的污点。

10. There is no **doubt** that the boxes were then put on a train for Königsberg, which was at that time a German city on the Baltic Sea. (P2, L21-24)

毫无疑问,这些箱子后来被装上火车运往哥尼斯堡,它是当时德国在波罗的海边的一个城市。

8. 英汉互译

(1)I felt at a disadvantage(不利).

(2)After a long walk, they were now standing at ease.

(3)他们在工作的时候不允许吸烟。

(4)多年来这两个国家一直处于和平状态。

答案:

(1)我觉得自己处于不利地位。

(2)长途跋涉后,他们正站在那里休息。

(3)They are not allowed to smoke while at work.

(4)The two countries have been at peace for many years.

9. 1) 归纳

表示“把……从……移走”用_____。

答案:remove... from

2) 模仿造句

(1)在教堂里你应该脱帽。

(2)那个球员被球队开除了。

答案:

(1)You should remove your hat in the church.

(2)The player was removed from the team.

3) 单项填空

Bad habits are hard to _____; it needs your determination (决心).

A. replace B. move C. remove D. get rid

提示:句意为:“坏习惯是不容易被除掉的,那需要你有决心。”replace“取代”,以一物代替另一物;move“搬动,感动”;remove“取消”,此时相当于 get rid of; D 项缺少了介词 of。

答案:C

4) 用 move/remove 填空

(1)She _____ her hat and coat.

(2)Don't _____ about while I'm trying to take your photograph.

(1)提示:句意为:“她摘掉帽子,脱去了外衣。”

答案:removed

(2)提示:句意为:“我正在给你照相,别乱动!”

答案:move

10. 1) 模仿造句

(1)我怀疑他是否会遵守诺言。

(2)毫无疑问我队会获胜的。