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试题与研究编辑部
权威奉献

教材精讲精练

丛书总主编：马五胜

试 题 与 研 究


基础与提升

高中英语·必修②

配合人教版教材使用

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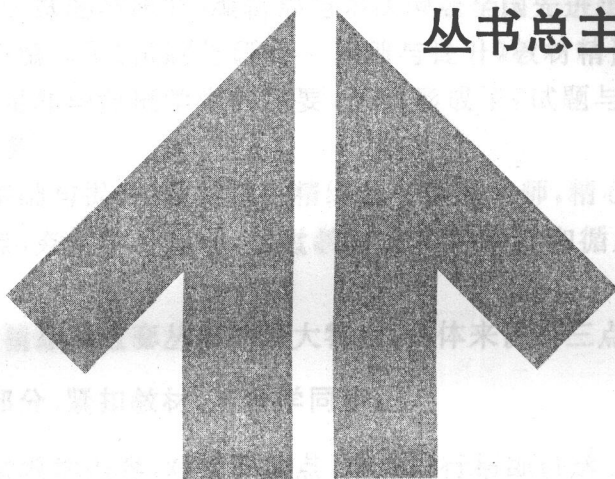
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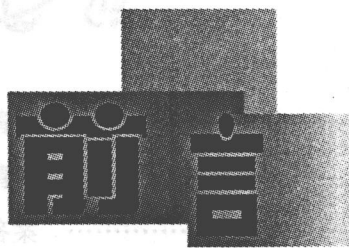
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foreword



由中学生学习报社倾力打造的《试题与研究》是专门研究试题、服务考生的品牌期刊。教育部考试中心命题专家和各省中高考命题人员为各科顾问和特约撰稿人,权威实用,导向正确,针对性强。但随着教育的发展,新课程的实施,教材的变化以及考试模式的改革,其他非毕业班学生特别期望有配合学习进度、注重基础、提升能力的辅导读物。为此,中学生学习报社《试题与研究》编辑部与多次荣获全国先进出版社称号的云南教育出版社联合策划,组织编写了《试题与研究·基础与提升》教材精读精练系列丛书,孜孜以求,量身定做,以满足非毕业班学生的需要,从而形成了《试题与研究》期刊集群,更全面地为广大中学生服务。

《试题与研究·基础与提升》教材精讲精练丛书遍邀名师,精心编写。秉承新课标教学理念,梳理知识要点,夯实学习基础,通过教材文本的精读和循序渐进的精练,达到提升学习备考的能力。

对教材进行精讲精练是这套丛书的最大特点,具体来讲有三点:



一、精讲部分,紧扣教材,与教学同步。

与课时同步,理清教学内容,对每课重点、难点进行精细讲解。做到对课本知识的有效梳理,由巩固基础到提升能力,步步推进,最终达到对知识的有效积累和及时巩固。



二、精练部分,与精讲结合,互助提升。

重点、难点的精讲使学生从纷繁复杂的教学内容中理出头绪,抓住中心。分课时、分单元的习题训练让学生在实践中理解、巩固所学知识,增强分析和解决实际问题的能力。用理论知识指导实践,在实践中提升认知能力,最终达到以学助练,以练促学的效果。



三、讲练结合,体例精当,质量上乘。

讲练结合的编写模式,将课堂短短的45分钟向外延展,使同学们足不出户,便可领略具有丰富教学经验的名师精细透彻的讲解。习题设置按照循序渐进的学习规律,题量适中,难易适度,让学生在不知不觉中提升学习成绩。

同学们,九层之台,始于垒土。《试题与研究·基础与提升》教材精讲精练的同步精讲将使你稳扎稳打,巩固基础;配套精练,将使你举一反三,提升能力。这是本套丛书编写者的最大愿望,也希冀通过你的阅读使用实现它。

编者



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Unit 1 Cultural relics



单元课文精讲

* 课文对译 *

Reading

寻找琥珀屋

普鲁士国王腓特烈·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。这件礼物就是琥珀屋,它之所以有这个名字,是因为造这间房子用了好几吨琥珀。选出来的琥珀色彩艳丽,呈现蜂蜜一样的黄褐色。琥珀屋的设计采用了当时流行的别致的建筑式样。它也是用金银珠宝装饰起来的珍品。一批国家最优秀的艺术家用了大约 10 年才把它完成。

事实上,这个琥珀屋并不是作为礼物来建造的。它是为腓特烈一世的宫殿而设计(制作)的。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。在 1716 年,他把琥珀屋送给了彼得大帝。作为回赠,沙皇则送给他一队自己最好的士兵。这样,琥珀屋就成了沙皇在圣彼得堡冬宫的一部分。这间琥珀屋长约 4 米,被用作接待重要来宾的小型会客室。

后来,叶卡捷琳娜二世把琥珀屋搬到了圣彼得堡郊外地避暑的宫殿中。她让工匠在原来设计的基础上增添了更多精细的装饰。1770 年,这间琥珀屋就按照她的要求完成了。将近 600 根蜡烛照亮了这个房间,里面的镜子和图画就像金子一样闪闪发光。遗憾的是,尽管琥珀屋被认为是世界上的奇迹之一,现在它却消失了。

1941 年 9 月,纳粹德国的军队逼近圣彼得堡。这是在两国交战的时期。在纳粹分子到达夏宫之前,俄罗斯人只能把琥珀屋里的一些家具和小件艺术饰品搬走。可是琥珀屋本身却被一些纳粹分子偷偷地运走了。在不到两天的时间里,10 万个部分装进了 27 个木箱。毫无疑问,这些箱子后来被装上火车运往哥尼斯堡——当时波罗的海海边的一个德国城市。从那以后,琥珀屋的去向便成了一个谜。

近来,俄罗斯人和德国人已经在夏宫建起了一个新的琥珀屋。通过研究琥珀屋原来的照片,他们建造的新琥珀屋的样子和旧的看起来非常像。2003 年,圣彼得堡人民就用它来庆祝该市建成 300 周年。

Using Language

Reading and listening

事实还是看法?

什么是事实呢?是不是人们所相信的就是事实

呢?不是。事实是可以证实的信息。举例来说,中国的人口比世界上任何其他国家的人口都多,这是可以得到证实的。

那么,什么叫看法呢?看法是人们相信是真实的但是未经证实的信息。因此在审判中,看法不是强有力的证据。举例来说,如果你说:“猫作为宠物比狗好。”这就是个看法,这个看法可能是正确的,但是难以被证实。有些人可能不同意这种看法,但是他们也不能证明他们是正确的。

在审判中,法官必须断定哪些证人可以相信,哪些证人不能相信。法官并不考虑证人的长相如何,也不考虑这个人住在哪里,在哪里工作。他们关心的只是目击者是否提供了真实的信息,这些信息必须是事实而不是个人观点或看法。这种信息就叫做证据。

* 课文精讲 *

Warming Up

1. Does a cultural relic always have to be rare and valuable?

▲ rare 用作形容词,意思是“稀有的,珍奇的,稀薄的”。

① It is very rare for her to arrive late. 她是很少迟到的。

② The higher you go above the earth, the rarer the air is. 离地面越高,空气就越稀薄。

③ However rare true love is, true friendship is even rarer. 无论真正的爱情多么罕见,真正的友谊相形之下更难寻找。

【辨析】rare 与 scare

这两个词都可以表示“稀少的”。rare 指不寻常、很少存在或稀有难得的。scare 指目前稀少或一时供不应求的。

④ This is a rare book. 这是一本罕见的书。

⑤ Eggs were scare here last winter. 去年冬天这里鸡蛋稀缺。

2. Is it enough to have survived for a long time?

(1) it 作形式主语,真正的主语是后面的不定式 to have survived for a long time. 英语中不定式在作主语时主语往往显得很长,使整个句子看上去有点儿头重脚轻,这样就借助 it 来作形式上的主语,而把真正的主语移到句子后边去,使全句看上去平衡些。it 没有实际的意义。





① It is fun for her to study, but it is difficult to study and work at the same time. 对于她来说学习是有趣的,可是要边工作边学习很困难。

② It is necessary for them to get an electrician to do the work for them. 对他们来说请一位电工来为他们做这项工作是有必要的。

③ It is dangerous to swim in the river. 在这条河里游泳很危险。

④ It is wrong to lie to teachers and parents. 对老师和家长说谎是不对的。

⑤ It's important for us to learn English well. 学好英语对我们来说很重要。

⑥ It's too early for the baby to get up at 6:00 in the morning. 小孩在早上6点起床太早了。

(2) enough 用作形容词,意思是“足够的,充足的”,可作表语。修饰名词时,放在名词前后均可以,但后置时比前置语气要强些;修饰不定代词时要后置。

⑦ I'm sorry, but I haven't enough time to do the job. 很抱歉,我没有足够的时间做这项工作。

⑧ It is enough to dip into it and read bits here and there. 浏览一下这本书,随便看看就可以了。

⑨ Have we got enough bread? 我们有足够的面包吗?

▲ enough 还可作副词,表示“充分地,相当”,应放在被修饰的形容词或副词之后。

⑩ The boy is old enough to go to school. 这个男孩够上学的年龄了。

⑪ You are not careful enough. 你不够细心。

⑫ I don't think I have a good enough voice. 我觉得自己的嗓音不够好。

▲ enough 还可作名词,意为“充足,足够”,可代替可数或不可数名词。

⑬ Enough has been said on this subject. 关于这个题目已经说得够多了。

⑭ —Have some more, please. 请再吃一点儿。
—No, thanks. I have had enough. 谢谢,不吃了,我已经吃饱了。

⑮ He couldn't earn enough to keep a family of four. 他挣不到足够的钱养活四口之家。

(3) survive 用作不及物动词,意思是“死里逃生,幸存下来”。

⑯ Few survived after the flood. 洪水后幸存者寥寥无几。

⑰ These soldiers survived after the war. 战后,

这些士兵生还了。

⑱ Only few passengers survived. 只有极少数的旅客幸免于难。

▲ survive 还可作及物动词,意思是“比……长寿,寿命比……长”。

⑲ The old man survived all his children. 老人所有的孩子都先他去世。

⑳ She survived the earthquake. 她在那次地震中幸免于难。

㉑ I hope I shall never survive my usefulness. 我希望在我有生之年永远也不要成为废物。

【辨析】survive 与 outlive

survive 表示“幸存,比……活得更长”,指比另一人活得更长或比另一事物存在得更久,也指经过折磨、威胁之后仍然活着。表示“比……活得更长”时,常用于直系亲属之间。

outlive 表示“活过……某一期”,强调有更强的生存能力,在竞赛、斗争或困难中有特殊适应能力,也指比另一人活得更长或比另一事物存在得更长久。

㉒ He survived the auto accident. 在这次车祸中,他幸免于难。

㉓ His wife survived him a few years. 他的妻子比他多活了几年。

㉔ The patient outlived another year. 病人多活了一年。

㉕ Though the car had already outlived its usefulness, he still used it. 尽管这辆车早该报废了,但他仍然在使用它。

Reading

1. 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.

(1) imagine 用作动词,意思是“想象,设想”,后可接名词、代词或从句。

① You can easily imagine my surprise. 你可以想象我是多么的惊奇。

② I can imagine what he looks like. 我可以想象出他的长相。

③ He has never imagined anything so luxurious. 他从未想到能有如此华贵的东西。

▲ imagine 用作动词,还可作“以为,想,感觉”等讲。

④ She imagined someone was watching her. 她感到有人在注视她。

⑤ Do you imagine they will help? 你认为他们





能帮忙吗?

【注】imagine 后接动词-ing 形式作宾语。

⑥ Can you imagine me/my being so stupid? 你能想象我是如此笨吗?

⑦ Try to imagine being on the moon. 想象一下在月球上的情形。

⑧ You can imagine the arguments continuing far into the night. 你可以想象争论一直持续到深夜。

(2) “情态动词 + have done” 结构表示对过去发生的事情的推测、批评、反悔等。

⑨ When you spoke in front of those people, you must have felt very nervous. 你面对那些人讲话时,一定会感到很紧张。

⑩ The playground was covered with much water. It must have rained last night. 操场上积了很多水,昨晚肯定下雨了。

⑪ 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?

⑫ If you were careful, you could have worked out the problem. 如果你细心些,你本可以计算出那道题。

⑬ He may have received my letter which was mailed a week ago. 他或许收到了我一周前寄给他的信。

⑭ She fainted. She may have been ill. 她晕倒了。她或许病了。

⑮ They may have been home. 他们或许在家。

⑯ He must have been home last night. 他昨晚一定在家里。

⑰ I can't find the key. It must have been lost. 我到处都找不到钥匙,它肯定丢了。

⑱ You must have felt tired last night. 你昨晚必定很累。

2. The design of the room was in the fancy style popular in those days.

(1) design 用作名词,意思是“计划,目的,设计,布局”。

① She is working from my designs. 她在按我的图案工作。

② This cheap machine looks good but it is of bad design and doesn't work well. 这台廉价的机器外表美观,但设计很差,运行得不太好。

③ His designs were strictly honourable; that is, to rob a lady of her fortune by way of marriage. (H. Fielding) 他的企图绝对高尚,那就是,借助婚姻掠夺贵妇的财产。(菲尔

丁)

▲ design 还可作动词,意思是“设计,意图”。

④ The president Bush designed a new foreign policy. 总统布什设计了新的对外政策。

⑤ His parents designed him for the army, but he preferred the navy. 他父母打算让他参加陆军,但是他却选择了海军。

⑥ He designs for a coat firm. 他为一家服装厂设计图样。

【拓展】

by design 有意地

have design on 对……抱不良企图

(2) fancy 用作形容词,意思是“鲜艳的,别致的,想象的,昂贵的”。

⑦ The shop sells fancy goods. 这家商店出售别致的小商品。

⑧ That's a fancy picture. 那是一幅想象的画。

⑨ They sell poor goods and charge fancy prices. 他们卖次货却要高价。

▲ fancy 还可作名词,意为“想象,幻想”。

⑩ The unicorn is a product of men's fancy. 独角兽是人们想象出来的动物。

⑪ I have a fancy that he will come. 我想他会来的。

【辨析】fancy 与 imagination

fancy 表示“空想,幻想”,指无根据的想象,凭空揣想,或把现实事物作虚构安排。

imagination 表示“想象,假想”,着重根据现实创造性地构思新的东西。

⑫ It's only a fancy of mine. 这只是我的幻想。

⑬ You didn't see anything—it was only imagination. 你并没有看见什么,那不过是幻觉。

▲ fancy 还可作动词,意思是“想象,设想”。

⑭ Can you fancy him as a thief? 你能想象出他是一个小偷吗?

⑮ I can't fancy his doing such a thing. 我没想到他会做出这种事来。

【拓展】

have a fancy for 喜欢,想要

take a fancy to 爱上

fancy oneself as 自命不凡

(3) style 是名词,意思是“样式,风格,时尚”等。

⑯ Don't copy anybody's style; develop your own. 不要模仿别人的文体,要发展自己的风格。

⑰ The high styles designed in Paris are often quickly copied by makers of cheap clothing.





巴黎设计的时髦女装经常很快被廉价服装制造商所仿效。

▲ style 还可作动词,意为“设计,命名”。

⑩ His suits are styled by a famous designer. 他的衣服是由一位著名的设计师设计的。

⑪ He styles himself a revolutionary. 他自封为革命者。

【辨析】style 与 fashion

style 表示“风格,式样”,常用来指文章、服装、家具、生活方式等。

fashion 表示“式样”,指服装、行为、思想等的一时的风尚,也可作“方式”解。

⑫ He does everything in his own fashion. 他一切都按照自己的方式做。

⑬ There are many buildings with a Chinese national style in our city. 在我们城市有许多具有中国民族风格的建筑。

3. It was also a treasure decorated with gold and jewels, which took the country's best artists about ten years to make.

▲ decorate 是动词,意思是“装饰”,常和介词 with 搭配。当其表示“授予勋章”时,常和 for 搭配。

① We decorated the Christmas tree. 我们对圣诞树进行了装饰。

② I have a passion for decorating houses. 我热衷于装饰房子。

③ The great hall was decorated with flowers. 大厅里装饰着花朵。

④ The soldiers were decorated for bravery. 这些战士因勇敢而被授予勋章。

▲ decoration 为名词,意思是“装饰,装饰品,奖章,勋章”等。

⑤ There are many Christmas decorations in the store. 商店里有很多圣诞节用的装饰品。

⑥ The soldier was given a decoration. 这位战士被授予勋章。

▲ decorative 为形容词,意思是“有装饰性的,做装饰用的”。

⑦ Holly, with its bright red berries, is very decorative. 冬青因有鲜红的果子,极适于用作装饰物。

4. However, the next King of Prussia, Frederick William I, to whom the amber room belonged, decided not to keep it.

▲ belong to 表示“属于……”。

① The land belongs to a big family. 这块土地属于一个大户人家。

② These books belong to me. 这些书是我的。

③ She belongs to the Labour Party. 她是工党成员。

④ Victory belongs to the most persevering. (Napoleon) 胜利属于最执著的人。(拿破仑)

【注】belong to 没有进行时态和被动语态。

⑤ The button belongs to my coat. 这个纽扣是我外衣上的。

⑥ The work belongs to you. 这是你的工作。

【辨析】belong to 与 belonging to

belong to 是动词短语。belonging to 可用于指物的名词之后,是 belong to 的现在分词形式,常作后置定语。

⑦ Which city do you belong to? 你住在哪个城市?

⑧ The luggage belonging to some of the guests had got mixed up. 某一位客人的行李给弄混了。

5. In return, the Czar sent him a troop of his best soldiers.

▲ in return (for) 的意思是“作为(……)报答,回报,回礼”等。

① In return, he sang a song for us. 作为答谢,他给我们唱了一首歌。

② To receive a present handsomely and in a right spirit, even when you have none to give in return, is to give one in return. 即使没有什么东西回赠,大方而得体地接受礼物也等于回赠。

6. About four metres long, the room served as a small reception hall for important visitors.

▲ serve (sb.) as sth. 表示“为(某人)工作,(尤指)当佣人,充任(某职务),作……用”。

① He served as a gardener and chauffeur. 他做园艺工人兼司机。

▲ serve 还可表示“供职,服役”。

② He has served his country well. 他为国尽职。

▲ serve sb. (with sth.) 表示“将(饭菜)端上桌”。

③ Four waiters served lunch for us. 有四位服务员招待我们吃午饭。

▲ serve 还可用于表示“(在商店等处)接待(顾客)或为顾客取货物”。

④ Are you being served? 有售货员接待您吗?

⑤ He served some sweets to the children. 他给孩子们拿来了他们想要的糖。

▲ serve 还指“(一份饭)够……”。

⑥ This packet of soup serves two. 这包汤料够两个人食用。

7. In 1770 the room was completed the way she wanted it.

▲ the way she wanted it 是方式状语从句, the way 就相当于连词,后面常接从句,可省略 that。

① I was never allowed to do things the way I





wanted. 他们从来就不允许我按照自己的想法去做。

② Do it the way you were taught. 按照教给你的方法去做。

【拓展】in the way 和 in a way 也有这种用法。

③ He was looking at her in a way that surprised her. 他看着她的样子让她惊讶。

④ We have to make it work in a way that they want it to. 我们必须按照他们的想法把事情办好。

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

▲ light 作及物动词,意思是“点火,照亮,使容光焕发”,其过去式和过去分词是 lit, lit 或 lighted, lighted。

① When it was dark we lit the candles. 天黑了,我们点燃蜡烛。

② Suddenly a smile lit up her face. 突然她脸上露出微笑。

③ It is not necessary to light a candle to the sun. (Algernon Sidney) 没必要在阳光下点蜡烛。(阿尔杰农·西德尼)

④ Experience is a dim lamp, which only lights the one who bears it. (Schelling) 经验是盏昏暗的灯,只照亮提着它的人。(谢林)

▲ light 也可用作名词,意为“光线,日光,光彩”。

⑤ In the eyes of youth we see a flame, but in the eyes of the aged we see light. (Victor Hugo) 在年轻人的眼中我们看到火焰,不过在老年人眼中我们看到的是光。(维克多·雨果)

⑥ The light is poor in this room. 这个房间的光线不足。

⑦ The light died out of her eyes. 她眼中的光彩消失了。

▲ light 还可用作形容词,意为“轻快的,光明的,浅色的,轻的”等。

⑧ Where your will is ready, your feet are light. (George Herbert) 决心一定,脚步就会轻快。(乔治·赫伯特)

⑨ It was as light as a feather. 它轻如鸿毛。

⑩ The living room walls are light yellow. 起居室的墙壁为淡黄色。

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

(1) consider 是动词,意思是“考虑,思考”。

① He that would know what shall be must consider what has been. (Thomas Fuller) 要想知道将会发生什么,必须仔细想想已经

发生了什么。(托马斯·富勒)

② Please consider my idea very carefully. 请仔细考虑我的想法。

③ She considered how to answer it. 她考虑如何回答。

▲ consider 作动词,有“认为,以为,关心”之意。

④ Do you consider him trust-worthy? 你觉得他靠得住吗?

⑤ He considered her every wish. 他关心她的每一个愿望。

【注】consider 作“考虑”讲时,常接名词、代词、动名词或副词(代词)引导的不定式短语作宾语,但不可直接接不定式作宾语。作“认为”讲时,其后可接宾语从句或复合宾语。

⑥ We must consider giving a try. 我们应当考虑试一试。

⑦ Have you considered how to get there? 你们是否考虑过如何到那里去?

⑧ I consider that it would be better to do it right now. 我认为现在就做要好一些。

【拓展】consider...as/to be...意思是“认为……是……,把……当做……”,as/to be 可以省略。

⑨ We all consider him as/to be an honest man. 我们都认为他是一个诚实的人。

⑩ I consider him a clever fellow. 我认为他是个聪明人。

【辨析】consider, regard 与 treat

这三个词都有“认为,看做”的意思。

consider 常暗示某种程度的思考,表明是有根据的判断。

regard 在很多情况下表示不假思考的看法,往往根据表面现象迅速作出个人的判断。

treat 指在某种认识基础上处理或对待事物,它强调行动,而不是认识。

⑪ He is considering going to Shanghai this summer. 他正在考虑今年夏天去上海。

⑫ He regarded the situation as serious. 他认为形势很严重。

⑬ Don't treat me as a child. 不要把我当孩子。

(2) wonder 用作名词,意思是“奇迹,奇事,惊奇”等。

⑭ Wonder is the basis of worship. (Thomas Carlyle) 惊奇是崇拜的基础。(托马斯·卡莱尔)

⑮ Television is one of the wonders of modern science. 电视是近代科学的奇迹之一。





▲ wonder 还可作动词,意思是“惊讶,觉得好奇,想知道”等。no wonder 表示“难怪”。

⑩ I don't wonder at her refusing to marry him. 她拒绝和他结婚,我并不感到惊奇。

⑪ I wonder who he is, where he came and why he came. 我很想知道他是谁,来自哪里,来干什么。

⑫ I wonder if you would mind helping me. 不知你能否帮我的忙。

⑬ Women are really much nicer than men. No wonder we like them. (Yamis) 女人确实比男人可爱得多,难怪我们喜欢她们。(亚米斯)

【拓展】

no wonder 不足为奇,难怪

a nine days' wonder 昙花一现的人或事物

for a wonder 说来奇怪

What a wonder! 好奇怪啊!

It is a wonder that... 奇怪的是……

(3) missing 是形容词,意思是“失落的,不见的,失踪的”,注意它没有比较级和最高级。

⑭ One of the duties of the police is to try to find missing person. 警察的责任之一就是设法找到失踪的人。

⑮ She found her watch missing. 她发现她的手表不见了。

⑯ He is among the missing. 他是失踪者之一。

⑰ Five of our planes are missing. 我们有五架飞机失踪了。

⑱ He has a finger missing from his left hand. 他左手少了一个手指。

10. This was a time when the two countries were at war.

(1) when the two countries were at war 是定语从句,其先行词是 a time。

(2) at war 表示“处于交战状态”。

① Nowadays, the two countries are at war. So we can't travel there. 目前,这两国正在打仗,因此我们不能去那里旅游。

② People will suffer a lot whose country is at war. 国家打仗,百姓遭殃。

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

(1) remove 可作及物动词,意思是“移动,清除,辞退”等。

① Reference books must not be removed from

the Reading Room. 参考书不准带出阅览室。

② They removed him from the position. 他们撤了他的职务。

③ People remove their hats in the theater. 在剧院看戏要脱帽。

▲ remove 还可作不及物动词,意为“搬家,迁移”。

④ We are removing into the country next week. 我们将在下周搬到乡下去住。

⑤ He removed to a new house. 他迁入了新居。

【拓展】

Three removes are as bad as a fire.

三次搬家有如一次失火。

a cousin of the fortieth remove 很远的亲戚

a second cousin at one remove 近亲

近亲

remove sb. from school

从学校开除某人

remove from the country to city

从农村搬到城市

remove sb. by poison

毒杀某人

(2) furniture 是不可数名词,意思是“家具”。

⑥ I have ordered new furniture. 我已订购了新家具。

⑦ Students don't come to the university to educate themselves. They throw themselves down in front of the teachers like a pile of boards to be turned into furniture. (William A. Albrecht) 学生们不是进大学教育自己。他们把自己像一堆木板一样扔在教师脚下,以便做成家具。(威廉·奥尔布雷克特)

【注】若指一件家具时,可用 a piece of furniture。若指许多家具时,不用 many 而用 much。

⑧ I have much furniture in my room. 我房间里有许多家具。

12. 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.

(1) doubt 作名词,意思是“怀疑,疑虑”。

① There is no much doubt of his guilt. 他有罪,这是毫无疑问的。

② Where doubt is, there truth is—it is her





shadow. (Gamalier Bailey) 哪里有怀疑, 哪里就有真理——怀疑是真理的影子。(嘎玛利尔·贝利)

▲ doubt 用作及物动词时, 意思是“怀疑, 不信, 拿不准”。

③ You don't doubt your own existence. 你不能怀疑自己的存在。

④ Nor do we doubt being able to finish in time. 我们也不相信能及时完成。

▲ doubt 还可作不及物动词, 意思是“不信, 拿不准”。

⑤ They have never doubted of success. 他们从不怀疑会取得成功。

【辨析】doubt 与 suspect

doubt 接从句作宾语, 意为“认为……不见得”, 表示不相信。

suspect 接从句作宾语, 意为“认为……可能”, 表示相信。

⑥ I doubt if this is what he wants. 我看不见得这就是他想要的。

⑦ I suspect that this is what he wants. 我猜这就是他想要的。

【注】

▲ doubt 如用在否定句中, 其后必须接 that 而不能跟 whether。

⑧ She never doubts that she is right. 她绝对相信她是对的。

▲ doubt 如用在肯定句中, 动词 doubt 之后须接 whether 或 if 引起的从句。

⑨ I doubt whether/if he will come. 我怀疑他是否会来。

【拓展】no doubt 意为“无疑地, 十有八九, 对……无疑”。

⑩ We think our fathers fools, so wise we grow; our wiser sons, no wonder. (Alexander Pope) 我们认为父辈是愚人, 于是我们变得聪明了; 而我们更聪明的子女, 无疑也会这样想。(亚历山大·蒲柏)

⑪ I have no doubt that you will succeed. 我相信你会成功的。

(2) that the boxes were then put on a train for Königsberg 是由 that 引导的同位语从句, 表示与之同位的 no doubt 的内容。

⑫ There can be no doubt that English is one of the world's most widely used languages. 毫无疑问, 英语是世界上使用最广泛的语言之一。

⑬ There is no doubt that he will be successful.

毫无疑问, 他会取得成功。

13. After that, what happened to the Amber Room remains a mystery.

(1) what happened to the Amber Room 是由 what 引导的主语从句, 作 remain 的主语。

(2) remain 不及物动词, 意为“留下, 剩下”。

① Generally we remain in on Sunday evening. 通常我们星期日晚上在家。

② If you take 3 from 8, 5 remains. 8 减 3 得 5。

▲ remain 还可用作连系动词, 后接名词、形容词、介词或句子作表语, 意思是“继续, 依然”。

③ We can remain friends. 我们依旧是朋友。

④ You should remain modest. 你应该保持谦虚。

⑤ They never remained satisfied with their successes. 他们从不满足于自己的成绩。

⑥ You can't let the room remain like this. 你不应该让房间老是这个样子。

⑦ Their suggestion remains that the working conditions should be changed. 他们的建议依然是要改变工作条件。

【辨析】remain 与 stay

remain 指在别人走后, 某人继续留在某地。

stay 是一般用语, 指某人因某事暂时继续留在某地。

⑧ I shall remain to see the end of the game. 我将留下来看比赛的结果。

⑨ Can you stay for dinner? 你可以留下来吃饭吗?

【拓展】

It remains to be seen.

情况仍未明了, 要看怎样发展。

remain away from school 不上学, 缺课

remain at one's post 坚守岗位

remain with sb. throughout one's life

一辈子与某人守在一起

Victory remains with us. 胜利属于我们。

Comprehending

1. How did the Amber Room get lost?

▲ get lost 是“get + 过去分词”的系表结构, get 是连系动词, 通常用来表示被动的动作。

① get married/lost/dressed/caught/stuck... 结婚/迷路/穿好衣服/被困/被阻……

② —How did the audience receive the new play? 观众对这个新剧反应如何?





—They got very excited. 他们非常激动。

③ I got caught in the rain. 我淋了雨。

【注】系动词 get 后可用形容词作表语,表示“变得……”。

④ It's getting hot. 天变热了。

【拓展】如用其他非谓语动词形式作表语,含义各有差异: get doing (= start doing) 表示“开始干……”, get to do 表示“逐渐……”。试比较:

⑤ Let's get going. We're late. 我们走吧,已经晚了。

⑥ He's nice when you get to know him. 你慢慢了解他以后,就会觉得他这个人不错。

⑦ How did the window get broken? 窗户是怎样打破的?

2. Is it worth rebuilding lost cultural relics such as the Amber Room or Yuan Ming Yuan in Beijing?

【辨析】worthwhile, worth 与 worthy

worthwhile 为形容词,意思是“值得做的,值得出力的”,既可以作表语又可以作定语。用作表语时,可以接动名词或动词不定式,常用于 be worthwhile doing 和 be worthwhile to do 结构。

worth 常用作形容词,表示“值得,应该”,在句中只能作表语,其后接名词或主动语态的动名词(有被动的含义)作宾语。常用于 sb./sth. be worth... 和 be (well) worth doing 结构。

worthy 可用作形容词,也可用作名词,意思是“有价值的,值得……的”,作形容词时既可以作表语又可以作定语。常用于 be worthy of sth., be (quite) worthy of being done 及 be worthy to be done 结构。

① Hangzhou is a beautiful place, and it is worthwhile going/to go there. 杭州是个美丽的地方,值得一去。

② Helping old people is a worthwhile activity. 帮助老人是一项很有意义的活动。

③ It is worthwhile discussing the question again. = It is worthwhile to discuss the question again. 这个问题值得再次讨论。

④ His words are worth notice. 他的话值得注意。

⑤ The bike is worth at least 200 yuan. 这辆自行车至少值 200 元。

⑥ This book is worth reading. 这本书值得一读。

⑦ Is the exhibition worth a visit/visiting? 这个展览会值得参观吗?

⑧ The film is worthy of being watched. = The film is worthy to be watched. 这部电影值得一看。

⑨ Guangzhou is worthy of a visit/to be visited. 广州值得去看一看。

⑩ He said he was not worthy to accept such honour. 他说他不应该接受这种荣誉。

Using Language

1. For example, it can be proved that China has more people than any other country in the world.

(1) it 是形式主语,真正的主语是 that China has more people than any other country in the world 从句。

(2) prove 作及物动词,意思是“证明,证实,试验”。

① The facts proved the truth of his words. 这些事实证明他的话是真的。

② A witty saying proves nothing. (Voltaire) 俏皮话什么也证明不了。(伏尔泰)

③ He proved himself (to be) a brave fighter. 他证明自己是勇敢的战士。

④ How can you prove that you are right? 你如何证明你是正确的呢?

⑤ They proved a new kind of weapon. 他们试验出了一种新武器。

▲ prove 还可作不及物动词,意思是“证明是,结果是”。

⑥ Her advice proved sound. 她提的建议被证明是对的。

⑦ The rumour proved to be completely groundless. 这个谣言被证明完全是无稽之谈。

⑧ It will prove of little use. 它将被证明是没有用处。

⑨ Lost time is never found again; and what we call time enough, always proves little enough. (Benjamin Franklin) 失去的时间永远找不回来。我们所说的时间足够,结果总是足够紧张。(本杰明·富兰克林)

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

(1) whether the eyewitness has given useful information 是由 whether 引导的宾语从句,作 care about 的宾语。which must be facts 是非限制性定语从句,其先行词是 information。

(2) rather than 表示选择,意思是“而不是,而非”,用于连接形容词、名词、代词、动词不定式或动名词。rather than 前后的结构要一致。

① We rather than you, should pay for the lunch. 午饭钱该由我们来付,不应由你们付。

② He was busy in playing rather than studying. 他在忙着玩,而不是在学习。

③ He gave me a look rather than said to me

