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标准

释疑导学 探究给力
激活思维 启迪智慧

讲透[®]教材

总策划 / 毛文凤 教育学博士后

高中英语

必修2

➤ 配人教版 ➤



YZLI0890151886

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北方妇女儿童出版社

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本册主编：张国立 陈乃科

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

讲透教材·高中英语 / 毛文凤主编. —4 版. —长春: 北方妇女儿童出版社, 2011

(学习有方)

ISBN 978-7-5385-2914-2

I. ①讲… II. ①毛… III. ①英语课—高中—教学参考资料 IV. ①G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 046971 号

讲透®教材·学习有方

英语必修 2(配人教版)

责任编辑 师晓晖

出版 吉林出版集团有限责任公司
北方妇女儿童出版社

发行 江苏可一出版物发行集团有限公司(电话:025-66989810)

集团网址 <http://www.keyigroup.com>

经销 全国新华书店

印刷 南京玄武湖印刷实业有限公司

(南京市栖霞区尧化门尧胜村 109 号 210046)

开本 880×1230 毫米 1/16

总印张 108

总字数 3 500 千字

版次 2011 年 6 月第 4 版 2011 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

标准书号 ISBN 978-7-5385-2914-2

总定价 216.00 元

(如有印装质量问题请与承印厂调换。联系电话:025-66989885)

吉林出版集团有限责任公司
北方妇女儿童出版社

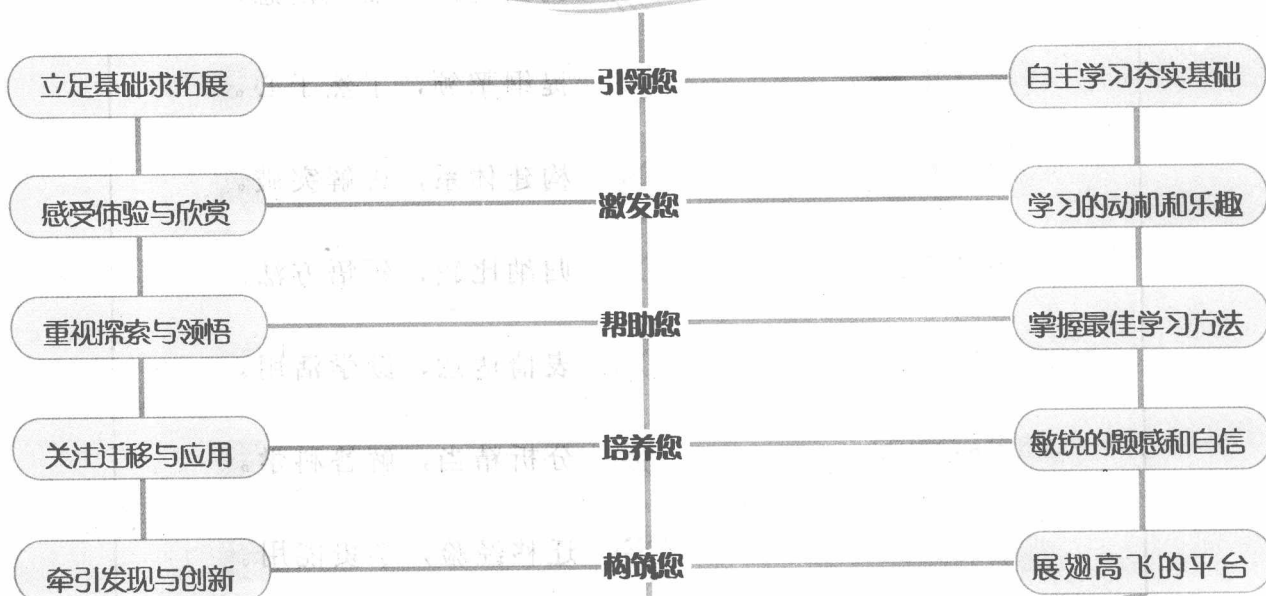
讲透教材

前言

高中是关键的一个时间段，决定着我们的前途。高中的学习紧张而充满挑战；高中的生活充实而充满遐想；高中的教材广博而充满探究。或许你曾失望于自己落后的成绩；或许你曾在琳琅满目的教辅中彷徨；亦或许你曾无奈不能找到适合自己的教辅。在众多教辅中获得你的青睐是我们的荣幸，翻开《讲透教材》，你会发现处处充满着惊喜。同时我们也要恭喜你，因为《讲透教材》汇集了众多名师的知识密典，你在和众多名师对话，在走进他们的课堂。在你的高中阶段，让《讲透教材》一直陪伴在你的左右，帮助你，在你的金榜题名路上扫除你前行的障碍，最终走向成功！《讲透教材》是一杯茶，细细品，定能回味无穷。

本系列丛书秉承素质教育理念，以系统的知识体系为载体，彰显学生的各种能力。把学科知识准确、精炼、科学地传递给年轻学子的同时，更注重培养良好的学习习惯、科学的思维方法，提升高中阶段必备的学习能力和应试能力，给人力量，催人发奋。

丛书特点



智慧人生

前言

- 我们以“释疑导学、探究给力、激活思维、启迪智慧”为愿景。
- 理念科学、体例创新、讲解透彻、材料新颖、选题经典，强调实用。
- 注重培养学生总结、分析和探究的能力，侧重方法和策略的有效引导。
- 注重“引导探究、点拨技巧、启迪思维”，契合新课标、新高考的新要求。
- 以培养学生探究创新精神为导向，以为学生解惑释疑为己任，摒弃全程灌输的模式。

► 多样化编写板块 ◀

话题点击

»» 贴近教材，激发兴趣。

课文翻译

»» 词斟句酌，兼顾段意。

要点索引

»» 提纲挈领，了然于心。

名师导悟

»» 构建体系，讲解突破。

语法升级

»» 归纳比较，领悟方法。

交际用语

»» 表情达意，勤学活用。

习题解答

»» 分析精当，解答科学。

单元自测

»» 迁移经验，学贵能用。

► 统一和谐的发展 ◀

感谢您关注和选择本书！我们期望以先进的教学理念和新课标精神，为您学好学透教材提供最大程度的帮助，实现您高中阶段的全面和谐发展。

丛书编写组

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Unit 1 Cultural relics

话题点击

主动阅读 开阔视野

Disappearance and mystery

Orders by Hitler given on 21 January 1945 and 24 January 1945 allowed the movement of possessions. From that day onwards, Albert Speer's administration^① could move culture goods. Erich Koch was in charge in Königsberg. Eyewitnesses claimed that crates had been sighted at the railway station. They might have been put aboard the *Wilhelm Gustloff* which left Gdingen on January 30, and was sunk by a Soviet submarine^②. Another possible location is Weimar, the location of a planned propaganda^③ center.

Later in the war, Königsberg was heavily bombed by the Royal Air Force. It suffered further extensive damage at the hands of the advancing Soviets before and after its fall on April 9, 1945. It remained thereafter under Soviet control, eventually renamed Kaliningrad. The remains of the castle were destroyed by the Red Army during the 1960s.

The Amber Room was never seen again, though reports have occasionally surfaced^④ stating that components^⑤ of the Amber Room survived the war. Indeed, two elements of the room's decoration (but not the amber panels themselves) were eventually rediscovered (see below).

There have been numerous conflicting reports and theories, among them that the Amber Room was destroyed by bombing, hidden in a now-lost subterranean bunker in Königsberg, buried in mines in the Ore Mountains, or taken onto a ship or submarine which was sunk by Soviet forces in the Baltic Sea.

Many different individuals and groups, including a number of different entities from the government to the Soviet Union, have mounted^⑥ extensive searches for it at various times since the war, without any success. At one point in 1998, two separate teams (one in Germany, the other in Lithuania) announced that they had located the Amber Room, the first in a silver mine, the second buried in a lagoon; neither produced the Amber Room.

However, in 1997 one Italian stone mosaic^⑦ that was part of a set of four which had decorated the Amber Room did turn up in western Germany, in the possession of the family of a soldier who had helped pack up the Amber Room.

注释:

①administration *n.* 经营, 管理

②submarine *n.* 核潜艇

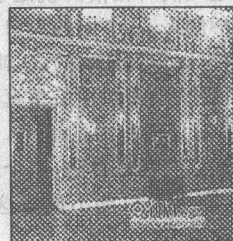
③propaganda *n.* 宣传中心

④surface *v.* 浮出水面

⑤component *n.* 零件

⑥mount *v.* 发起

⑦mosaic *n.* 马赛克



课文翻译

词料句酌 兼顾段意

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的琥珀。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。它也是用黄金珠宝装饰起来的珍品,一批国家最优秀的艺术家用了大约十年的时间才把它完成。

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。这间琥珀屋长约四米,被用作接待重要来宾的小型会客室。

后来,叶卡捷琳娜二世派人把琥珀屋搬到了圣彼得堡郊外她避暑的宫殿中。她叫她的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。可悲的是,虽然琥珀屋被认为是世界上的一大奇迹之一,可是现在它却消失了。





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,俄国人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,10万个部件装进了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,当时德国在波罗的海边的一个城市。从那以后,琥珀屋的去处便成了一个谜。

近来,俄罗斯人和德国人就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

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,这就是事实。

那么,什么是看法呢?看法是人们相信是真实的但是未经证实。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。”这就是看法,这个看法可能是正确的,但是它难以被证实。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儿,在哪儿工作。他(她)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。

要点索引

提纲挈领 了然于心

重点词汇

1. rare *adj.* 稀罕的
2. valuable *adj.* 有价值的
3. survive *v.* 幸存
4. make *v.* 制造
5. select *v.* 选择
6. design *v.* 设计
7. fancy *v.* 想象
8. style *n.* 风格
9. decorate *v.* 装饰
10. light *v.* 点燃
11. wonder *v.* 想知道
12. missing *adj.* 不见了
13. remove *v.* 搬开
14. furniture *n.* 家具
15. doubt *v.* 怀疑
16. celebrate *v.* 庆祝
17. apart *adv.* 相隔
18. trial *n.* 审问
19. agree *v.* 同意

重点短语

1. be used to do 被用来做
2. belong to 属于
3. in return 作为报答
4. in search of 寻找
5. at war 在战争中
6. to one's surprise 使某人吃惊的是
7. think highly of 高度评价
8. do with 对付,处理

重点句型

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.

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。

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

它也是用黄金珠宝装饰起来的珍品,一批国家最优秀的艺术家用了大约十年的时间才把它完成。

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

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。

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

可悲的是,虽然琥珀屋被认为是世界上的一大奇迹之一,可是现在它却消失了。

5. 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.

毫无疑问,这些箱子后来被装上火车运往哥尼斯堡,当时它是波罗的海边的一个德国城市。

6. In a trial, a judge must decide which eyewitnesses to believe and which not to believe.

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。

语法项目

定语从句(Ⅲ)限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句

交际用语

1. 询问别人的看法(asking for opinions)

Do/Don't you think that...?

Why/Why not...?

How do you know that?

What do you think?

2. 表达自己的意见(Giving opinions)

I think/don't think that...

Sorry, I don't agree with you.

That can't be true.

名师导悟

经典解析 心得感悟

Warming Up

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

文化遗迹必须总是稀罕并有价值吗?

★rare

(1) *adj.* 珍贵的, 珍奇的; 罕见的; 稀少的

The old man likes collecting rare stamps.

那个老头喜欢收集珍贵邮票。

This is really a rare event.

这真是件稀罕的事。

(2) *adj.* 稀薄的

The air on the top of the mountain is rare.

山顶上空气稀薄。

词汇拓展

rarely *adv.* 很少, 难得; 非常地; 极好地

rareness *n.* 珍奇, 珍贵; 稀少

* 指点迷津

rare 与 scarce

rare 强调罕见或少见, 暗示稀少而珍贵, 在时间上则指不常发生。既可作表语, 也可作定语。

It is rare for him to arrive late.

他很少有迟到的时候。

scarce 指数量不足或缺乏, 一般作表语。

Water is scarce here, so we built many reservoirs.

因为这儿缺水, 我们修了许多水库。

典题赏析

() (2010·如东) It was a nice house, but _____ too small for a family to live.

A. quite

B. fairly

C. rather

D. pretty

【解析】考查副词的辨析。句意: 这房子不错, 但对于一个家庭生活就非常小了。fairly, quite, rather, pretty 中, fairly 词义最弱, 而 pretty 词义最强, 也最通俗。rather 或 pretty 与褒义词连用时, 使人听起来心情愉快; 这两个词与贬义词或可褒可贬的词连用时, 表示不赞成或不满意。fairly 多与褒义词连用。只有 rather 可与比较级的词语和 too 连用。rather 和 quite 与“不定冠词+形容词+名词”连用时, 可置于不定冠词之前, 也可置于不定冠词之后。

【答案】C

温馨提示

rare 与 scarce 的副词形式分别为 rarely 和 scarcely, 都含有否定意味, 如果放在句首整个句子要用部分倒装。Rarely does he come here. 他很少到这里来。

★valuable

(1) *adj.* 有很大价值的, 贵重的, 有用的

He gave me some valuable advice.

他给我提了一些宝贵意见。

a valuable discovery 有价值的发现

(2) *n.* 贵重物品(常用复数形式)

He has kept his valuables in his safe.

他把贵重物品保存在保险柜里。

词汇拓展

value *v.* 评价, 估价; *n.* 价格, 价值

valuation *n.* 估价, 评估

valueless *adj.* 无价值的

invaluable *adj.* 无法估价的

典题赏析

() (2010·福建) The twelve animal-head statues are _____, for they are our national art treasures.

A. valueless

B. invaluable

C. worthless

D. useful

【解析】考查形容词词义的辨析。valueless 无价值的; 不值钱的; 微不足道的; invaluable 无价的; 非常贵重的; worthless 无价值的; 不值钱的; 卑微的; useful 有用的, 有益的; 有帮助的。句意: 十二个动物头雕像都是无价的, 因为它们是我们的国家艺术珍品。

【答案】B

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

它已经存在了很长时间, 是否足够(算作文物)了?

★survive

(1) *vt.* 在……之后仍然生存, 从……中逃生; 比……活得长

He was the only one to survive the crash.

他是飞机坠毁中的唯一生还者。

Unfortunately, Tony and Vince did not survive the accident.

不幸的是, 托尼和文森没有从事故中活下来。

Only two passengers survived the air-crash.

这次飞机失事只有两名乘客幸免于死。

She survived her husband by twenty years.

她丈夫去世后她又活了二十年。

(2) *vi.* 幸存; 活下来

Even on the worst days, we were able to survive.

即使是在最糟糕的日子里, 我们也能够生存。

For it to survive, it is very important that it gets enough food and grows.

为了它能幸存下来, 充足的食物和成长是极为重要的。

Few survived after the flood.

洪水后极少有人生还。

词汇拓展

survivability *n.* 存活的能力, 生命力

survival *n.* 幸存, 残存

survivor *n.* 生还者; 幸存者

surviving *a.* 继续存在的; 未死的

★to have survived 为不定式的完成式, 它表示不定式的动作发生在谓语动词之前。

He is said to have learned 2000 words up to now.



据说到目前为止他已学会了 2000 个单词。

He is said to have written a new book about business English.

据说他写了一本有关商务英语的新书。

I am sorry to have kept you waiting for such a long time.

对不起,让你等了那么长时间。

She seems to have read the book before.

她好像以前看过这本书。

典题赏析

() (2010·湖南) Sushi is considered _____ great contribution to the development of Hainan's culture.

- A. to have made B. making
C. to make D. to be making

【解析】句意:寿司被认为海南的文化发展做出了巨大贡献。be considered to do sth. 被认为做某事。做出了巨大贡献发生在说之前。所以应该用不定式的完成式。

【答案】A

Reading

1. in search of the Amber Room 寻找琥珀屋

★in search of sb./sth. 寻找某人/物

(1)in search of 为介词短语(其中 search 为名词),表目的,常译作“(为了)寻找或寻求”,也可用 in one's/the search for。

They went out to Australia in search of gold.

他们到澳大利亚去寻找黄金。

(2)无介词搭配的 search 是及物动词,表示“搜查”,其后宾语常接人物或地点。

They searched my home without any reason.

他们毫无理由地搜查了我家。

The policeman searched the thief, but found nothing.

警察搜查了那个贼,但一无所获。

(3)search for 中的 search 为不及物动词,意为“搜寻,寻找”,search for 有时可分开使用,即 search... for,表示“在(某地)搜寻(某人/物)”。

They searched for the lost child for a whole day.

他们寻找了这个丢失的孩子一整天。

We searched the woods for the missing child.

我们在树林里寻找那个走失的孩子。

典题赏析

() (2010·南通) To keep safe _____ an earthquake, you should remain at a spot in your room where nothing may fall on you.

- A. in search of B. in advance of
C. in terms of D. in case of

【解析】考查短语介词。句意:万一发生地震,为了安全起见,你应该呆在你房间里东西不会落在你身上的地方。in search of 寻找,搜寻;in advance of 超过,在……前面;in terms of 依据,按照,在……方面;in case of 万一,如果发生,假设。

【答案】D

2. 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.

普鲁士国王腓特烈·威廉一世绝不可能想到他赠给俄国人民的厚礼会有这样一段令人惊讶的历史。

句型透析

could never have imagined 是主句谓语,意为“从来没有想到”。

★could have done 用来表示对过去发生的事情的推测、批评、反悔等。用在不同的句式,它表达的含义不同:

(1)用在疑问句或否定句中,表示对过去行为可能性的推测。

Could she have been told the news?

她被告知这个消息了吗?

It couldn't have rained last night, for the ground is dry.

昨晚不可能下雨,因为地面很干。

(2)用在肯定的陈述句中,表示与过去事情相反的愿望,意为“本来能够去做却没有做”。否定句表示对过去事实的推测。

—I stayed at a hotel while in New York.

在纽约时我住在一家旅馆里。

—Oh, did you? You could have stayed with Barbara.

是吗?你本来能够和巴巴拉住在一起的。

归纳延伸

情态动词+have done 小结

might have done 或许做过;本可以做(却未做)

would have done 本要做(却未做)

must have done 肯定已做过

needn't have done 本不必做(却做了)

should have done 本应该做(却未做)

I didn't hear the phone. I must have been asleep.

我(当时)没有听见电话,我肯定是睡着了。

There was plenty of time; she needn't have hurried.

时间很充足,她本来没必要那么匆忙。

I told Sally how to get there, but perhaps I should have written it out for her.

我告诉了 Sally 怎么去那儿,但或许我应该为她写出来。

You should not have climbed that hill. You might have killed yourself. 你本不应该爬那座山,你差点丢掉性命。

They may have arrived by now.

现在他们也许已经到了。

典题赏析

() (2010·宁波)—Jenny took the 9:10 bus to Hangzhou this morning.

—Really? She _____ the 9:00 Express. It is much more comfortable and faster to travel by train.

- A. could have taken B. need have taken
C. must have taken D. would have taken

【解析】考查虚拟语气。句意:——珍妮今天早上乘了 9:10 的公共汽车去杭州。——真的吗?她本来能够乘 9:00 的特快火车的,乘火车更加舒适和快速。could have done 本能够做(却没有做)。

【答案】A



★such 为形容词,意为“如此的,这样的”,修饰名词。so 也可意为“如此地”,但它是副词,修饰形容词或副词。

✧ 指点迷津

such a/an(+形容词)+单数名词
such(+形容词)+复数名词
such(+形容词)+不可数名词

so+形容词+a/an+单数名词
so+形容词/副词
so many/few+复数名词
so much/little(少)+不可数名词

记忆口诀:名前 such,形、副 so;多多少少也用 so, little 较特殊,“小”用 such,“少”用 so。

🔍 典题赏析

() (2010·厦门) It was _____ to be chosen as a torch bearer that he would never forget it.

- A. so great honor B. such great honor
C. so great an honor D. such great an honor

【解析】句意:被选做火炬手真是太棒了,他将永远不会忘记。such+a/an+adj. +单数可数名词+that=so+adj. +a/an+单数可数名词+that。

【答案】C

3. This gift was the Amber Room, which was given this name because several tons of amber were used to make it.

这件礼物就是琥珀屋,它之所以有这样一个名字是因为建造这间房子用了好几吨琥珀。

🔍 句型透析

这是一个含有非限制性定语从句的复合句。逗号后直到句末部分是 which 引导的非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 the Amber Room。在定语从句中,又包含了一个由 because 引导的原因状语从句,修饰被动结构的谓语 was given this name。

★be used to do, be used to doing 与 used to do

(1)be used to do 被用来做……(use的被动语态)

The wood here will be used to make desks.

这儿的木头将被用来制造桌子。

(2)be used to doing 习惯于做……(to 为介词后跟名词、动名词)

He is quite used to living with the farmers now.

他现在已非常习惯与农民生活在一起。

(3)used to do 过去常常做(used to 后跟动词原形)

He used to come a lot, but now we seldom see him.

他过去常来,但现在我们很少见到他了。

🔍 典题赏析

() (2010·浙江) At the last place Gary worked, they _____ an annual company picnic. All the employees _____ bring their families along and spend the day at a nearby park. It was great.

- A. had to have; had to
B. used to have; couldn't

C. would have; didn't have to

D. used to have; would

【解析】考查情态动词的用法。句意:在加里最后工作的地方,他们通常有一个公司年度野餐。所有的员工都会把家人带来在附近的一个公园度过这一天,实在是太棒了。used to have 过去通常有;would 会。

【答案】D

★make vt. & vi. 制造,生产



归纳延伸

be made of 由……制成(能看出原材料)

be made from 由……制成(看不出原材料)

be made in 产于(某地/某时)

be made up of 由……组成/构成(=consist of)

be made out of 由……改制而成

be made into 被制成

The bottle is made of glass.

瓶子是由玻璃制造的。

This kind of wine is made from grapes.

这种酒是由葡萄造的。

It is made in China.

它是中国制造。

Our class is made up of 50 students.

我们班由 50 名学生组成。

My coat was made out of my father's old coat.

我的外套是由我父亲的旧外套改制的。

Wood is made into paper.

木头被用来制成纸。



典题赏析

() (2010·兖州) It's said that the team _____ twelve top European players.

- A. consists of B. is consisted of
C. made up of D. make up of

【解析】句意:据说这支球队由十二个欧洲顶级球员组成。consist of 包含;由……组成;一般不用于被动式。be made up of 由……所组成。

【答案】A

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

挑选使用的琥珀色彩艳丽,像蜂蜜一样呈黄褐色。

★select vt. 选择

He selected a pair of socks to match his suit.

他挑选了一双袜子来配他的衣服。



指点迷津

choose, select 与 elect

choose 为常用语;select 为“精挑细选”;elect 为“选举”。

You can choose a book from these.

你可以从这些书中选一本。

We selected some for seeds.

我们选了几粒做种子。

He was elected president in 1975.



他于1975年当选总统。

典题赏析

- () (2010·台州) The man must be the leader of the group, easily _____ by his special uniform.
- A. separated B. divided
C. distinguished D. selected

【解析】考查过去分词的含义。separated 分开的;分居;不在一起生活;divided 分裂的;分开的;有分歧的;distinguished 被区分开的;著名的;卓越的;高贵的;selected 挑选出来的。句意:那人一定是集团的老总,这从他特殊的制服就很容易看得出来。

【答案】C

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

琥珀屋的设计是当时流行的极富艺术表现力的建筑式样。

★design

(1) *vt. & vi.* 计划,谋划;设计,构思;预定,指定

Who designed the new school?

谁设计的这所新学校?

He designs for our dress department.

他为我们服装部搞设计。

This room is designed for the children.

这间房预定留给孩子们用。

This is designed as a present for my daughter.

这是为我女儿设计的礼物。

We have designed to build a park here.

我们打算在这里建一个公园。

归纳延伸

be designed { to do 目的是
for sb./sth. 打算给……用
as sth. 打算当做

design to do 打算做

(2) *n.* 设计,图案,构思;计划,企图

make designs for 设计

in design 在设计上

by design(反:by accident/chance)故意地(同on purpose)

Do you think the building was burnt down by accident or by design? 你认为大楼被烧是意外事故呢,还是有意为之?

词汇拓展

designer *n.* 设计者

designed *adj.* 事先计划好的,故意的

designing *adj.* 阴谋的,有计划的

典题赏析

- () (2010·平阳) The tight jeans _____ in South Korea are in style this year; they are especially popular with young girls.
- A. designing B. designed
C. were designed D. design

【解析】考查分词的用法。句意:韩国设计的紧身牛仔裤今年

很流行,尤其受年轻女孩的欢迎。过去分词designed作后置定语,与被修饰词之间是被动关系。

【答案】B

★fancy

(1) *adj.* 奇特的,花样的,花哨的

I would like to make a fancy meal.

我想做一顿可口的饭菜。

(2) *vt.* 想象,揣测,假想(=imagine)

Don't fancy that you can succeed without hard work.

别以为你不努力就能成功。

I fancied him to be dead.

我以为他死了。

I can't fancy her doing such a thing.

我想不到她会做这种事。

He fancies himself as a good writer.

他自以为是是个好作家。

归纳延伸

fancy { 从句 以为……
(one's) doing sth. 想象某人做某事
sb. (to be)... 认为某人……
sb. as... 认为某人是……

(3) *n.* 幻想,幻想出的东西

He tried hard to catch her fancy.

他努力想得到她的喜欢。

归纳延伸

have a fancy that... 感到,揣测

have a fancy for... 喜欢

take a fancy to... 变得喜欢

catch/take one's fancy 引起某人的喜欢

典题赏析

- () —There is a story here in the paper about a 110-year-old man.
—My goodness! I can't fancy _____ that old.
- A. to be B. to have been
C. being D. having been

【解析】fancy后接动名词作宾语,不接不定式。

【答案】C

★style

(1) *n.* 风格,文体

Her style of painting is unique. 她的绘画风格独特。

(2) *n.* 式样,类型

Do you have a chair in this style?

你有这种式样的椅子吗?

(3) *n.* 流行,时尚

the latest styles in hair-dressing 发饰的最新样式

(4) *v.* 设计

This dress is styled for a formal party.

这件女装是为正式宴会设计的。

典题赏析

() (2010·江苏) One of the greatest _____ of unhappiness, in my experience, is the difficulty we have in accepting things as they are.

- A. reasons B. styles
C. supplies D. sources

【解析】考查名词的含义。句意：根据我的经验，不幸的最大来源之一是我们很难客观地接受事物。reason 原因，后接介词 for；style 风格；样式；模式；supply 物资；供应品；source 来源。

【答案】D

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

琥珀屋里还镶嵌着黄金珠宝，一批国家最优秀的艺术家用了十年时间才完成它。

句型透析

decorated with gold and jewels 是过去分词短语作定语，相当于 which was decorated with gold and jewels. which took the country's best artists about ten years to make 在句中是一个非限制性定语从句，修饰整个主句。

指点迷津

take, pay, spend 与 cost

(1) take 多指花费时间，一般用于如下两种句式：It takes sb. some time to do sth. 或者 sb. takes some time to do sth.。

It took him ten years to finish the book.

他花了十年时间才完成了那本书。

They took nearly two years to build the bridge. = The bridge took them nearly two years.

那座桥花了他们接近两年时间。

(2) pay 花费(金钱)，付(钱)，主语为人，常用于 pay... for... 结构。

I paid 5 yuan for the book.

我花了五元买那本书。

(3) spend 花费(时间或金钱)，主语为人，常用于 spend... on sth. / (in) doing sth.。

He spent his spare time (in) playing computer games.

他把业余时间花在了玩电脑游戏上。

(4) cost 花费(金钱、精力等)，主语为物。

It cost him nothing to get the car.

他没花一分钱就得到了那辆车。

典题赏析

() (2010·泰安) The film "Avatar" took more than five years _____ and was reportedly one of the most expensive films.

- A. making B. made
C. to make D. to be made

【解析】考查非谓语动词的用法。句意：电影《阿凡达》花了5年多的时间去制作。据报道，它是最昂贵的电影之一。句中用了“take+时间段+to do sth. 花费……时间做”这个句式。

【答案】C

★decorate vt. 装饰；装修



装修



装饰

We decorated the Christmas tree with glass balls.
我们用玻璃球装点圣诞树。

The streets were decorated with flags.

街道上挂满了旗帜。

词汇拓展

decorator n. 装饰家，制景人员

decoration n. 装饰，装潢

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

然而，下一位普鲁士国王，也就是这个琥珀屋的主人腓特烈·威廉一世却决定不要它了。

句型透析

to whom 引起一个非限制性定语从句，whom 指代先行词并作 belong to 的宾语。

★belong to

(1) 属于……的财产

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

在我国，土地不属于任何私人。

(2) 是……中的一员

I don't know to which team he belongs.

我不知道他是哪个队的成员。

温馨提示

(1) belong to 不可用于进行时，不能用于被动语态。

(2) belong 还可表示“应该在某处；适用于”之意，此时常与介词 in, on 等连用。

The chair belongs in the corner.

这张椅子应该在角落里。

Joan belongs in the movies.

琼适合于拍电影。

典题赏析

() (2010·唐山) After you have used the dictionary, please just put it back _____ it belongs.

- A. to whom B. to which
C. what D. where

【解析】考查地点状语从句的连接词。句意：你使用词典之后，请把它放在它属于的地方。此处 where 是从属连词，引导地点状语从句。

【答案】D

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



作为回报,沙皇则送给他一队自己最好的士兵。

★in return 作为报答

in return for... 作为对……的报答

I wish I could do something in return for you.

我希望我能为你做点什么作为报答。

归纳延伸

in reply to... 作为对……的答复

in honor of... 向……表示敬意;纪念……

in praise of... 称赞……

in memory of... 纪念……,追悼……

in favor of... 赞成……

典题赏析

() (2010·南京) The company has changed some of its working practices _____ complaints and criticism from the customers.

- A. in respect to B. in return for
C. in exchange for D. in response to

【解析】考查介词短语的用法。in respect to 关于,就……而言;in return for 作为回报;in exchange for 交换;in response to 回应。句意:公司已改变了它的一些工作方法以回应客户的批评抱怨。

【答案】D

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

这间琥珀屋长约四米,被用作接待重要来宾的小型会客室。

★serve 招待,为……服务;对……有用;为……服役

Children must be educated to serve their country when they grow up.

必须教育孩子长大后为国家服务。

We should serve the people heart and soul.

我们应当全心全意为人民服务。

Can I serve you in any way?

我能帮你忙吗?

She served me a cup of coffee.

她给我端上一杯咖啡。

He serves in the navy.

他在海军服役。

He served eight years in prison.

他坐过八年牢。

归纳延伸

serve 构成的短语:

serve for/as 充当

This box will serve for a seat.

这箱子可当作座椅。

Money serves as a store of value.

货币发挥着价值存储的功能。

They serve as food for animals.

它们充当动物的食。

serve one right 罪有应得;活该

Why didn't you listen to me? Serve you right.

你为什么不听我的? 活该。

Punish him. It will serve him right for what he has done to you.

惩罚他,考虑到他对你的所作所为,他是罪有应得。

典题赏析

() (2010·安徽) More than one _____ the people heart and soul.
A. official has served
B. officials have served
C. official has served for
D. officials have served for

【解析】考查主谓一致及 serve 的用法。more than one 尽管意思是不止一个,但是谓语用单数;serve 作“为……服务;为……服役”时是及物动词。

【答案】A

10. Later, Catherine II had the Amber Room moved to a palace outside St Petersburg where she spent her summers.

后来,叶卡捷琳娜二世派人把琥珀屋搬到了圣彼得堡郊外她避暑的宫殿中。

句型透析

这是一个主从复合句,where 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 the palace;先行词与定语从句之间被另一定语 outside St Petersburg 分隔开来。

★have/get sth. done

(1)使某事被做(主语有意识的行为,请别人去做)

You'd better have/get the bad tooth pulled out.

你最好请人把那颗坏牙拔掉。

(2)遭遇,经历(此事违背主语意愿)

He had his money stolen yesterday.

昨天他的钱被偷了。

归纳延伸

have sb./sth. doing sth. 使某人/某物一直做某事

have sth. to do 有事要做(主语亲自做)

have sth. to be done 有事要做(主语不做而别人做)

have sb. do sth. 让某人做某事

Don't have the water running.

不要让水一直流着。

I have a meeting to attend.

我有一个会议要参加。

I have an urgent telegram to be sent out.

我有一封紧急电报要发。

The boss often makes me work twelve hours a day.

老板经常让我每天工作 12 小时。

典题赏析

() (2010·嘉兴) It's cold here. We must have the fire _____ day and night.

- A. burn B. burns
C. burnt D. burning

【解析】考查非谓语动词。由句子的谓语动词 have 可知所填词作宾语补足语,与句子宾语 the fire 是主动关系,且由时间状语可知非谓语动词表示持续性动作或状态。句意:这儿很冷,我们得让火昼夜不停地燃烧着。

【答案】D

11. She told her artists to add more details to it.

她叫她的工匠在原来设计的基础上增添了更多精细的装饰。

★add 加;做加法;增加;添加;补充说;计算……总和

Add milk and sugar to your taste.

随你的口味加牛奶和糖。

I just want to add some Chinese stamps to my collection.

我只是想在我的收藏中增加一些中国邮票。

All the numbers add up to 100.

所有的数字加起来总和是 100。

The little boy can't add yet.

小家伙还不会做加法。

I should like to add that we are pleased with the test result.

我还要补充说一下,我们对测试结果表示满足。

"I felt sorry for her," Bob added.

"我为她感到惋惜,"鲍勃又说道。

归纳延伸

add 构成的短语:

add...to 把……加入……中

Mum asked me to add some salt to the soup to make it more delicious.

妈妈叫我把一些盐加到汤里,来让汤更加美味。

add to 增添

My car broke down and the bad weather added to my helplessness.

我的车出故障了,而且这坏天气更增加了我的无助。

add up to 合计为

The figures add up to 50.

这些数字加起来合计为 50。

add up 合计

Add up the figures in this column.

把这一栏的数字合计一下。

典题赏析

- () (2010·山东) The engine of the ship was out of order and the bad weather _____ the helplessness of the crew at sea.
- A. added to B. added up to
C. turned out D. made up

【解析】add to 增添; add up to 合计为; turn out 生产; 结果是; make up 弥补; 组成; 化妆; 整理。句意: 这艘船的发动机出了毛病, 糟糕的天气增加了出海船员的无助。

【答案】A

12. In 1770 the room was completed the way she

wanted.

1770 年, 这间琥珀屋以她想要的方式完成了。

★way 表示用某种方法或按某种方式时, 通常用介词 in(此介词有时可省略)。如:

Do it (in) your own way. 按你自己的方法做吧。

Please do not talk (in) that way. 请不要那样说。

这时 way 后通常可直接跟一个定语从句(不用任何引导词), 也可跟由 that 或 in which 引导的定语从句, 但是其后的从句不能由 how 来引导。如:

Edith Macefield died at home, just the way she wanted.

伊迪丝·梅斯菲尔德在家去世了, 就像她生前所希望的那样。

I don't like the way (that/in which) he spoke.

我不喜欢他说话的态度。

典题赏析

- () (2010·新泰) I don't like _____ you speak to her.
- A. the way B. the way in that
C. the way which D. the way of which

【解析】考查定语从句。way 后通常可直接跟一个定语从句(不用任何引导词), 也可跟由 that 或 in which 引导的定语从句, 但是其后的从句不能由 how 来引导。

【答案】A

13. Almost six hundred candles lit the room, ...

将近 600 支蜡烛照亮了这个房间, ……

★light vt. & vi. (lit, lit; lighted, lighted)

(1)v. 点燃, 点火(烟)

He lighted his cigarette and sat down. 他点上烟坐了下来。

(2)v. 照亮

We lit a candle and it lit the room.

我们点上一支蜡烛, 蜡烛照亮了房间。

(3)v. (使)变得开朗起来

Her face was lighted by happiness. 幸福使她春光满面。

(4)light up 可表示“点(烟); 照亮; (脸等)放光彩”。

Her eyes lit up with joy. 她因喜悦而目光炯炯。

温馨提示

light 的过去式和过去分词有两种: lit 和 lighted。作谓语时二者可通用, 但作定语时, 只能用 lighted, 不可用 lit。

典题赏析

- () (2010·江苏) Today, when I think of my friend, I remember the way her face _____ when she saw the picture of a dramatic landscape.
- A. cheered up B. shone up
C. stood up D. lit up

【解析】考查短词语义词义辨析。light up“高兴起来”, 其主语常为 face 等; cheer up 意为“感到振奋, 高兴起来”, 其主语一般为人。shine up 意为“使……发亮”。句意: 今天, 当我想到我的朋友的时候, 我还记得她看到这幅画的一个戏剧性的景观时她的脸亮了起来。

【答案】D

14. Sadly, although the Amber Room was consid-



ered one of the wonders of the world, it is now missing.

可悲的是,尽管琥珀屋被认为是世界上的一大奇迹,可是现在它却消失了。

句型透析

这是一个主从复合句, it is now missing 是主句, although 引导的让步状语从句修饰主句。句首的副词 sadly 也是状语, 修饰主句。

★wonder

(1)n. 惊奇(不可数); 奇迹, 奇人/事(可数)

The Great Wall is one of the wonders of the world.
长城是世界一大奇迹。

It's a wonder that he seems to know nothing about it.

奇怪的是, 他看起来对此一无所知。

No wonder that he didn't want to go.

难怪他不想去。

归纳延伸

It is a wonder that... 奇怪的是……

(It's) No wonder that... 难怪……

(2)vt. 不知道, 想知道; vi. 感到惊奇, 感到疑惑

I wonder why he came late. 我不知他为何来晚了。

What are you wondering about? 你疑惑什么?

典题赏析

() (2010·厦门)—Henry has been teaching English in Beijing University for many years.

—It's no _____ he can speak Chinese so well and idiomatically.

A. matter

B. doubt

C. problem

D. wonder

【解析】考查情景交际。句意: 难怪他汉语说得这样优美地道。It's no wonder 难怪; There is no doubt 毫无疑问。

【答案】D

★missing adj. 不见了, 行踪不明的

The plane is still missing.

飞机依然下落不明。

指点迷津

(1)missing adj. 可作定语、表语, 意为“丢失的, 下落不明的, 失踪的”。

(2)lost lose 的过去分词, 强调“迷路的, 不再拥有的”, 可作定语、表语。

(3)gone go 的过去分词, 表示“过去的, 遗失的”, 一般只作表语。

典题赏析

() (2010·宁波)Some international organizations _____ the fact that developing and developed countries were in different stages of development and should shoulder different responsibilities.

A. refused

B. denied

C. missed

D. rejected

【解析】考查动词词义辨析。句意: 一些国际组织否认发展中国家和发达国家处于不同的发展阶段, 应承担不同的责任这一事实。refused 拒绝; deny 否认; miss 错过, 想念; reject 拒绝。

【答案】B

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

这是在两国交战的时期。

句型透析

这是一个含有定语从句的复合句。when 为关系副词, 引导定语从句, 修饰先行词 time。

The day will come soon when we see each other again.

我们再见面的日子快要来了。

★at war 处于战争状态, 介词 at 可表示动作或状态。

at peace 处于和平状态

at rest 静止

at work 在上班

at breakfast 在吃早饭

at school 在上学

at one's best 在某人最佳时期

温馨提示

on 也可与某些名词连用, 表示状态。

on show 在展出

on duty 在值班

on sale 在销售

on strike 在罢工

on holiday 在度假

on fire 着火

典题赏析

() (2010·黄冈)He worked hard and achieved what he set out to do, but _____ what he had owned, including his health and his marriage.

A. at the mercy of

B. at the risk of

C. at the cost of

D. at the service of

【解析】句意: 他工作很努力, 实现了他所要的事, 却失去了他所拥有的, 包括他的健康和婚姻。at the mercy of 受……支配; at the risk of 冒着……的危险; at the cost of 以……为代价。

【答案】C

16. 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.

在纳粹分子到达夏宫之前, 俄国能把琥珀屋里的一些家具和小型艺术饰品搬走。

★remove

(1)vt. 搬开, 拿开, 移开

Please remove your bag from the seat so that I can sit down.
请把你的包从座位上拿走那样我就可以坐下。

(2)vt. 去掉, 除掉

His name was removed from the list.

他的名字从名单上被除去了。

(3)vt. 脱掉