



◎金星教育系列丛书 全心全意解疑解难◎

总主编 / 薛金星

# 中学教材全解

ZHONGXUE JIAOCAI QUANJIE

学案版

## 高中英语

必修2

配套人民教育出版社实验教科书



陕西出版集团 陕西人民教育出版社



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配套 人民教育出版社 实验教科书

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# 零距离直击 高考

## 模块考点及对应高考题分布概览

单元	类别	考点	经典考题分布、题号及本书页码		
Unit 1	单词	select	湖南高考,23[第 6 页]		
		worth			北京高考,12[第 13 页]
		evidence	天津高考,13[第 151 页]		
	短语	belong to		重庆高考,30[第 32 页]	
		in search of		福建高考,27[第 32 页]	
		in return		江西高考,29[第 32 页]	
		apart from	福建高考,22[第 16 页]		
	句型	it 作形式主语		全国高考 II,14[第 33 页]	
		There is no doubt/news... that...	辽宁高考,32[第 12 页]		
	语法	定语从句	浙江高考,8[第 18 页] 江苏高考,24[第 19 页] 新课标全国高考,31[第 20 页] 湖南高考,25[第 21 页] 四川高考,17[第 21 页]	四川高考,10[第 20 页] 天津高考,8[第 32 页] 全国高考 II,16[第 33 页]	辽宁高考,23[第 19 页] 浙江高考,8[第 21 页]
Unit 2	单词	competence	江苏高考,27[第 38 页]		
		regular			天津高考,9[第 59 页]
		admit		全国高考 II,15[第 59 页]	
		replace	安徽高考,26[第 44 页]		
		advertise		北京高考,25[第 60 页]	
	短语	a (real) bargain			山东高考,34[第 52 页]
句型	why 引导的表语从句	山东高考,26[第 41 页]			
语法	一般将来时的被动语态	湖南高考,34[第 48 页]			
Unit 3	单词	calculate		湖北高考,23[第 87 页]	
		arise		江西高考,29[第 79 页]	
		signal		湖北高考,26[第 88 页]	
		character		湖北高考,25[第 88 页]	
	短语	in a way			陕西高考,13[第 79 页]
		as a result		全国高考 II,13[第 88 页]	
		deal with		重庆高考,29[第 88 页]	
	句型	after all	安徽高考,24[第 80 页]		
句型	so... that 引导的结果状语从句			宁夏/海南高考,32[第 67 页]	
语法	现在完成时的被动语态	天津高考,3[第 76 页]	福建高考,28[第 74 页] 全国高考 I,26[第 74 页]	上海高考,32[第 75 页]	
Unit 4	单词	contain			全国高考 II,18[第 98 页]
		affect		上海高考,33[第 117 页]	
		relief		山东高考,33[第 117 页]	
	短语	come into being		北京高考,23[第 118 页]	
		long before		陕西高考,20[第 109 页]	
	句型	what 引导的感叹句	辽宁高考,33[第 118 页]		
语法	现在进行时的被动语态		陕西高考,24[第 105 页] 江苏高考,25[第 105 页]	辽宁高考,22[第 107 页]	
Unit 5	单词	earn	辽宁高考,24[第 126 页]		
		attach		江西高考,25[第 147 页]	
		broadcast		湖南高考,27[第 148 页]	
		sensitive		江苏高考,27[第 148 页]	
	短语	dream of		浙江高考,15[第 146 页]	
		to be honest		浙江高考,18[第 124 页]	
		break up		江苏高考,24[第 148 页]	
	句型	名词性从句	北京高考,22[第 151 页] 湖南高考,26[第 151 页] 江苏高考,26[第 151 页] 天津高考,13[第 151 页]	天津高考,14[第 151 页] 福建高考,35[第 151 页]	浙江高考,12[第 152 页]
	语法	“介词+关系代词” 引导的定语从句	江西高考,34[第 147 页]	陕西高考,11[第 147 页]	四川高考,4[第 133 页]

说明:

表中[第 x 页]表示该题在本书中的页码。所选题目具有典型性、新颖性的特点,读者通过这些题目足以洞悉、把握该考点在历年高考中的地位,并通过其分布情况的分析,预测在未来高考中的趋势。



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重点单词与短语

阅读索引

above all .....	(139)	earn .....	(126)	painting .....	(16)
according to .....	(110)	employ .....	(100)	pay attention to .....	(99)
admit .....	(41)	event .....	(39)	perform .....	(138)
advertise .....	(48)	explode .....	(23)	performance .....	(138)
affect .....	(98)	explore .....	(68)	personally .....	(78)
after all .....	(80)	familiar .....	(127)	play jokes on sb. ....	(126)
anyhow .....	(69)	fancy .....	(7)	pretend .....	(123)
apart .....	(16)	foolish .....	(52)	protect .....	(97)
application .....	(68)	form .....	(125)	reality .....	(65)
appreciate .....	(99)	from... on .....	(65)	regular .....	(40)
arise .....	(79)	furniture .....	(11)	rely on .....	(127)
as a result .....	(67)	give (...) away .....	(73)	remove .....	(10)
as well .....	(42)	go by .....	(66)	replace .....	(44)
at war .....	(10)	goal .....	(69)	respond .....	(95)
athlete .....	(40)	happiness .....	(69)	responsibility .....	(43)
attach .....	(125)	harm .....	(101)	roll .....	(122)
bargain .....	(52)	host .....	(43)	select .....	(6)
belong .....	(8)	hunt .....	(93)	sensitive .....	(139)
belong to .....	(8)	in a way .....	(79)	signal .....	(78)
break up .....	(128)	in addition .....	(131)	simplify .....	(64)
brief .....	(137)	in danger .....	(94)	sink .....	(24)
burst into+n. ....	(96)	in peace .....	(94)	so... that .....	(67)
care about .....	(23)	in relief .....	(95)	so that .....	(110)
certain .....	(97)	in return (for sth.) .....	(9)	solve .....	(64)
charge .....	(47)	in search of .....	(5)	sort out .....	(132)
come into being .....	(109)	informal .....	(25)	stand for .....	(39)
come true .....	(73)	inspect .....	(109)	succeed .....	(100)
compete .....	(38)	intelligent .....	(73)	survive .....	(4)
confident .....	(136)	invitation .....	(138)	swift .....	(44)
contain .....	(98)	jewel .....	(8)	take (sth.) apart .....	(16)
deal with .....	(81)	less than .....	(11)	take part in .....	(38)
debate .....	(25)	long before .....	(109)	think highly of .....	(24)
decorate .....	(7)	make good use of .....	(72)	to be honest .....	(124)
decrease .....	(92)	mathematical .....	(65)	type .....	(78)
deserve .....	(54)	mercy .....	(96)	watch over .....	(81)
design .....	(6)	one after another .....	(53)	What if...? .....	(139)
die out .....	(93)	or so .....	(128)	with the help of sb./sth. ....	(80)
doubt .....	(12)	pain .....	(53)	worth .....	(13)
dream of .....	(123)				



## Unit 1 Cultural relics

## 学考目标导航

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目			
重点单词	识记理解	rare <i>adj.</i> 稀罕的; 稀有的; 珍贵的 dynasty <i>n.</i> 朝代; 王朝 honey <i>n.</i> 蜜; 蜂蜜 artist <i>n.</i> 艺术家 wooden <i>adj.</i> 木制的 rebuild <i>vt.</i> 重建 painting <i>n.</i> 绘画; 画 eyewitness <i>n.</i> 目击者; 证人	valuable <i>adj.</i> 贵重的; 有价值的 amaze <i>vt.</i> 使吃惊; 惊讶 style <i>n.</i> 风格; 风度; 类型 troop <i>n.</i> 群; 组; 军队 mystery <i>n.</i> 神秘; 神秘的事物 local <i>adj.</i> 本地的; 当地的 castle <i>n.</i> 城堡 sailor <i>n.</i> 水手; 海员; 船员	vase <i>n.</i> 花瓶; 瓶 amazing <i>adj.</i> 令人吃惊的 jewel <i>n.</i> 珠宝; 宝石 reception <i>n.</i> 接待; 招待会; 接收 former <i>adj.</i> 以前的; 从前的 apart <i>adv.</i> 分离地; 分别地 trial <i>n.</i> 审判; 审讯; 试验 maid <i>n.</i> 少女; 女仆
	掌握运用	survive <i>vi.</i> 幸免; 幸存; 生还 design <i>n.</i> 设计; 图案; 构思; <i>vt.</i> 设计; 计划; 构思 decorate <i>v.</i> 装饰; 装修 remove <i>vt.</i> 移动; 搬开 worth <i>prep.</i> 值得的; 相当于……的价值; <i>n.</i> 价值; 作用; <i>adj.</i> [古] 值钱的 explode <i>vi.</i> 爆炸 sink <i>vi.</i> 下沉; 沉下 debate <i>n.</i> 争论; 辩论; <i>vi.</i> 争论; 辩论	select <i>vt.</i> 挑选; 选择 fancy <i>adj.</i> 奇特的; 异样的; <i>vt.</i> 想象; 设想; 爱好 belong <i>vi.</i> 属于; 为……的一员 doubt <i>n.</i> 怀疑; 疑惑; <i>vt.</i> 怀疑; 不信 evidence <i>n.</i> 根据; 证据 entrance <i>n.</i> 入口 informal <i>adj.</i> 非正式的	
重点短语	识记理解	have such an amazing history 有这样一段令人惊讶的历史 be decorated with... 装饰着…… in the fancy style 以奇特的风格 be designed for... 专为……设计的 serve as... 用作…… in a trial 在审判中 at midnight 在午夜, 在半夜时分 by the light of the moon 借着月光 for oneself 亲自; 独自		
	掌握运用	in search of 寻找 belong to 属于 in return 作为报答; 回报 at war 处于交战状态 less than 少于 take apart 拆开 think highly of 看重; 器重		
重点句型	1. Later, Catherine II <u>had the Amber Room moved</u> to a palace... (have sth. done) 2. ... the room was completed <u>the way she wanted</u> . (the way 后跟定语从句) 3. <u>This was a time when</u> the two countries were at war. (句型: This is/was a time when...) 4. <u>There is no doubt that</u> the boxes were then put on a train... (句型: There is no doubt that...) 5. <u>Nor do I think they should give it to any government</u> . (倒装句)			
情景交际	1. Asking for opinions Do/Don't you think that...? Would you consider...? Why/Why not...? Do you have any idea about...? How do you know that? Are you sure that he/she was telling the truth? What do you think? What do you think of...? What's your idea/opinion of...? What would you say...? How do you feel about...? Who do you think was...? What are your reasons for saying that? 2. Giving opinions I think/don't think that... Sorry, I agree/don't agree with you. In my opinion... It can be proved. That can't be true. I don't believe... because... I think... is telling the truth because...			
重点语法	Restrictive and Non-restrictive Attributive Clauses 限制性和非限制性定语从句			
写作指导	如何写辩论报告			

背景知识导读  
BEIJINGZHISHIDAODU

Peter the Great

Peter was born in Moscow in 1672. Peter was not older than 4 years old when his father died. Tsar Alexis and his first wife had 13 children, so the successor to the throne was on the issue of a long life-and-death struggle. Once he had to flee in order to preserve life. Peter's half-sister Princess Sophia became Regency King. Then she was dismissed from the regent throne in 1689. Since then Peter's position was really solid.

Peter was unique in many ways. He was six feet eight inches tall and very handsome. He had a lot of energy and great physical strength. Peter was wild, and he sometimes had bad manners. But he was very bright and he wanted to learn about everything. Peter wanted Russia to be as great as the European countries so Peter wanted everything to change—the government, the military, and religion. He also wanted to make changes in people's personal lives. In addition to changing and rebuilding Russia, Peter wanted to get more land for his country. He went to war with Sweden, and took over a lot of land. He built a new capital city, St. Petersburg. Peter continued to build and modernize Russia right up to his death at the age of 52. It was Peter the Great's force and energy that made his country into a modern power and made him into a legend. So he is one of the most outstanding emperors.

彼得大帝

彼得于 1672 年出生于莫斯科。父亲去世时,彼得还不到 4 岁。Tsar Alexis 和他的第一个妻子共有 13 个孩子,所以王位的继承是一场漫长的殊死斗争。一次他为了保全性命不得不逃亡。彼得同父异母的姐姐索菲娅公主成了摄政王。后来在 1689 年,她从摄政王位上被赶了下来。从那以后,彼得的王位才真正巩固了。

彼得在许多方面都是独一无二的。他 6 英尺 8 英寸高,非常英俊。他精力充沛,力大无比。彼得很放荡,有时脾气很坏,但是他很聪明,想了解一切。彼得希望俄国像欧洲国家那样强大,所以他想改变一切——朝廷、军队和信仰。他还想改变人民的生活。除了改革、重建俄国外,他还想为自己的国家获得更多的土地。他挑起与瑞典的战争,夺取了大片土地。他建起了一座新的皇城——圣·彼得堡。彼得一直在建设俄国,使俄国现代化,直到他 52 岁那年去世。是彼得大帝的力量才使他的国家成为一个现代化的强国,也使他本人成为一个传奇人物。所以 he 是最杰出的皇帝之一。

Section A Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending

课文预习必读  
KEWENYUXIBIDU

原文再现

IN SEARCH OF THE AMBER ROOM

Frederick William I<sup>①</sup>, the King of Prussia<sup>②</sup>, could never have imagined<sup>③</sup> that his greatest gift to the Russian people would have such an amazing<sup>④</sup> history. This gift was the Amber Room, which<sup>⑤</sup> was given this name because several tons of amber were used to make it. The amber which was selected<sup>⑥</sup> had a beautiful yellow-brown colour like honey<sup>⑦</sup>. The design<sup>⑧</sup> of the room was in the fancy<sup>⑨</sup> style<sup>⑩</sup> popular in those days. It was also a treasure decorated<sup>⑪</sup> with gold and jewels<sup>⑫</sup>, which took the country's best artists<sup>⑬</sup> about ten years to make.

预习障碍清

- ① Frederick William I /'fredrɪk 'wɪljəm ðə 'fɜːst/ 腓特烈·威廉一世(普鲁士国王)
- ② Prussia /'prʌʃə/n. (史)普鲁士(位于北欧)
- ③ could never have done 不可能做过(用于对过去情况的推测); that 到句末是宾语从句,作 imagined 的宾语。
- ④ amazing /ə'meɪzɪŋ/adj. 令人吃惊的  
amaze /ə'meɪz/vt. 使吃惊;惊讶
- ⑤ which 引导非限制性定语从句,修饰 the Amber Room.
- ⑥ select /sɪ'lekt/vt. 挑选;选择
- ⑦ honey /'hʌni/n. 蜜;蜂蜜
- ⑧ design /dɪ'zaɪn/n. 设计;图案;构思;vt. 设计;计划;构思
- ⑨ fancy /'fænsi/adj. 奇特的;异样的;vt. 想象;设想;爱好
- ⑩ style /stɑɪl/n. 风格;风度;类型  
※ in the fancy style 以奇特的风格

课文翻译

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 年的时间才把它完成。





In fact, the room was not made to be a gift. It was designed for<sup>⑭</sup> the palace of Frederick I. However, the next King of Prussia, Frederick William I, to whom<sup>⑮</sup> the amber room belonged<sup>⑯</sup>, decided not to keep it. In 1716 he gave it to Peter the Great. In return<sup>⑰</sup>, the Czar<sup>⑱</sup> sent him a troop<sup>⑲</sup> of his best soldiers. So the Amber Room became part of the Czar's winter palace in St Petersburg. About four metres long, the room served as<sup>⑳</sup> a small reception<sup>㉑</sup> hall for important visitors.

Later, Catherine II had the Amber Room moved<sup>㉒</sup> to a palace outside St Petersburg where<sup>㉓</sup> she spent her summers. She told her artists to add more details to it. In 1770 the room was completed the way she wanted<sup>㉔</sup>. Almost six hundred candles lit the room, and its mirrors and pictures shone like gold. Sadly, although<sup>㉕</sup> the Amber Room was considered one of the wonders of the world, it is now missing<sup>㉖</sup>.

In September 1941, the Nazi army was near St Petersburg. This was a time when<sup>㉗</sup> the two countries were at war<sup>㉘</sup>. Before<sup>㉙</sup> the Nazis could get to the summer palace, the Russians were able to remove<sup>㉚</sup> some furniture and small art objects from the Amber Room. However, some of the Nazis secretly stole the room itself. In less than<sup>㉛</sup> two days 100,000 pieces were put inside twenty-seven wooden<sup>㉜</sup> boxes. There is no doubt<sup>㉝</sup> that the boxes were then put on a train for Königsberg, which<sup>㉞</sup> was at that time a German city on the Baltic Sea. After that, what<sup>㉟</sup> happened to the Amber Room remains a mystery.

Recently, the Russians and Germans have built a new Amber Room at the summer palace. By studying old photos of the former<sup>㊱</sup> Amber Room<sup>㊲</sup>, they have made the new one look<sup>㊳</sup> like the old one. In 2003 it was ready for the people of St Petersburg when<sup>㊴</sup> they celebrated the 300th birthday of their city.

⑪ **decorate** /'dekəreit/ *v.* 装饰; 装修

※ decorate... with... 用……装饰/装修……, 句中过去分词短语 decorated with gold and jewels 作后置定语, 修饰 a treasure; 其后是 which 引导的非限制性定语从句。

⑫ **jewel** /'dʒu:əl/ *n.* 珠宝; 宝石

※ jewellery *n.* 珠宝(总称), 为不可数名词。

⑬ **artist** /'ɑ:tist/ *n.* 艺术家

⑭ be designed for... 为……而设计; (专门)为……打算(准备)

⑮ to whom 引导非限制性定语从句。to 与定语从句的谓语动词 belong 搭配。

⑯ belong /bi'lɒŋ/ *vi.* 属于; 为……的一员

※ belong 属于, 既不能用于进行时态, 也不能用于被动语态。

⑰ in return 作为报答; 回报

⑱ Czar /zɑ:/ *n.* 沙皇

⑲ troop /tru:p/ *n.* 群; 组; 军队

⑳ serve as... 充当……来用

㉑ **reception** /ri'sepʃn/ *n.* 接待; 招待会; 接收

※ reception hall 接待厅

㉒ have sth. done 找(让、请)人做某事, 又可意为“(主语)遭受不幸的事”。如: She had her wallet stolen. 她的钱包被偷了。

㉓ where 引导定语从句, 修饰先行词 a palace。

㉔ she wanted 是定语从句, 修饰 the way。当 way 后面的定语从句缺少状语时, 可用 that, in which 引导, 也可省略引导词。

㉕ although 引导让步状语从句, 意为“虽然, 尽管”。

㉖ missing *adj.* “消失的, 不见的”, 多作表语。如: My pen is missing. = My pen is lost/gone. 我的钢笔不见了。

㉗ 句型: This is/was a time when...

㉘ at war 处于交战状态, 可作表语或定语。

㉙ before 引导时间状语从句。

㉚ **remove** /ri'mu:v/ *vt.* 移动; 搬开

㉛ less than 少于, 其反义短语为 more than “多于”。

㉜ **wooden** /'wudn/ *adj.* 木制的

㉝ **doubt** /daʊt/ *n.* 怀疑; 疑惑; *vt.* 怀疑; 不信

※ There is no doubt that... 毫无疑问……

※ that 引导同位语从句。

㉞ which 引导非限制性定语从句, 先行词为 Königsberg。

㉟ what 在此引导主语从句, 并在从句中作主语。

㊱ **former** /'fɔ:mə/ *adj.* 以前的; 从前的

㊲ by studying... Amber Room 为 by 引导的介词短语, 作方式状语。

㊳ make sb./sth. do 使某人/某物做, make 后跟省略 to 的动词不定式作宾补。

㊴ when 引导时间状语从句。

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, 叶卡捷琳娜二世派人把琥珀屋搬到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 支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, 尽管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。

## 课文整体理解

KEWENZHENGTLILIE

### I. 正误判断(根据课文内容判断正“T”误“F”) G p. 186

1. It took some best artists about ten years to make the old Amber Room. ( )

2. The Amber Room served as a reception hall for the guests of Frederick William I. ( )

3. Catherine II made people move the Amber Room to

- the Summer Palace outside St Petersburg. ( )
4. Some of the Nazis secretly stole the Amber Room. ( )
5. The Amber Room was rebuilt differently from the old photos of it. ( )

II. 阅读理解(根据课文内容选择最佳答案) p. 186

1. The King of Prussia who gave the Amber Room as a gift to Russian people was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Frederick I                      B. Frederick William I  
C. Peter the Great                D. Catherine II
2. What else was used to make the room besides amber?
- A. Gold.                              B. Nothing.  
C. Gold and jewels.                D. Stone.
3. The topic of the passage suggests \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. no one knows where the Amber Room is  
B. how the Amber Room was made  
C. why the Amber Room was made  
D. where the Amber Room is now
4. The author introduces the Amber Room to us in the order of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. space                              B. time  
C. importance                      D. logic
5. Which of the following is wrong about the Amber Room?
- A. The Amber Room was stolen by German soldiers.  
B. People found the room at last.  
C. The Russians and Germans have built a new one.  
D. The new one is much like the old one.

III. 阅读表达(根据课文内容回答下列各题) p. 186

1. What's the main idea of the first paragraph? (Within 10 words)
- \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which sentence in the text is the closest in meaning to the following one?
- People used several tons of amber to make this gift,

so they called it the Amber Room.

3. Give at least three adjectives to describe the Amber Room.
- \_\_\_\_\_
4. Why did the Czar give the King of Prussia a troop of his best soldiers?
- \_\_\_\_\_
5. Translate the following sentence into Chinese.
- 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.

IV. 阅读填空(根据课文内容完成下列表格) p. 186

IN SEARCH OF THE AMBER ROOM	
It was made of several tons of amber with a beautiful yellow-brown colour and was <u>  1  </u> with gold and jewels.	
Time	Events
Before 1716	The Amber Room <u>  2  </u> to Frederick William I.
In 1716	Frederick William I gave it to Peter the Great. <u>  3  </u> , the Czar sent him a <u>  4  </u> of his best soldiers.
	Peter the Great made the room part of his winter palace and a small <u>  5  </u> hall for important visitors.
Before and in 1770	Catherine II moved the room and told her artists to add more <u>  6  </u> to it. In 1770 the room was completed the way she wanted.
In September, 1941	After the Russians <u>  7  </u> some furniture and small <u>  8  </u> from the Amber Room, some of the Nazis secretly stole the room itself.
Recently	A new Amber Room was built by the Russians and <u>  9  </u> according to the former one. In 2003 it was ready for the people of St Petersburg when they <u>  10  </u> the 300th birthday of their city.

课文考点精解  
KEWENKAODIANJINGJIE

1. Is it enough to have survived for a long time? 能保存很长一段时间就足够了吗? 教材 p. 1

【句法分析】本句中, it 为形式主语, 真正的主语为动词不定式短语 to have survived for a long time. to have survived 为动词不定式的完成式, 它表示动词不定式所表示的动作发生在谓语动词所表示的动作之前。

**survive** v.

- (1) vi. to continue to live or exist 继续生存或存在  
Some interesting customs have survived from ancient times.  
有些有趣的风俗是从古代留下来的。
- (2) vt. to continue to live or exist in spite of nearly being killed or destroyed by sth. (经历某遭遇后) 幸存; 幸免于; (从困境等中) 挺过来  
She was very lucky to survive Yushu Earthquake.

● **考法提示:** 对于 survive, 就是在具体语境中对其词义及词性的及物和不及物性进行考查。

【典例剖析】

典例 1 After the traffic accident, no one \_\_\_\_\_ except a few people who were badly injured.

- A. survive  
B. survived  
C. was survived

她非常幸运地从玉树地震中活了下来。

(3) *vt.* to remain alive after sb., to live or exist longer than sb. 比某人长寿; 比某人活得长

She survived her husband by five years. 她比她丈夫多活了5年。

**误区警示:** ① survive 用作及物动词时, 本身已表示“幸存, 幸免于”, 因而不能受汉语影响在其后再加 in 或 from 等介词。

那次战斗中只有少数士兵幸存下来。

[误] Only a few soldiers survived in the battle.

[误] Only a few soldiers survived from the battle.

[正] Only a few soldiers survived the battle.

② 当 survive 意为“比……活得时间长”时, 表时间的名词前要用介词 by。

The man survived his younger brother by thirteen years.

这个人比他弟弟多活了13年。

#### 【单词积累】

survival *n.* 生存, 幸存

survivor *n.* 生还者, 残存物

outlive *v.* 比……长寿

**学法点拨:** 要掌握名词后缀 -al。常见的以 -al 结尾的名词归纳总结如下:

survive—survival arrive—arrival refuse—refusal propose—proposal

对于常用的前缀、后缀以及构词法, 大家要牢记于心哟!

D. was surviving

剖析: 句意: 那次交通事故后, 除了几个严重受伤的人之外, 没有人活下来。此处 survive 应表示“幸存”, 是不及物动词, 故不能用被动语态。

答案: B

典例 2 There is little chance that mankind would \_\_\_\_\_ a nuclear war.

A. keep B. endure

C. remain D. survive

剖析: 句意: 几乎没有这种可能性: 人类会幸免于核战争。keep 保存, 保留; endure 忍受, 忍耐; remain 遗留, 继续; survive 存活, 幸免于, 比……活得时间长。根据句意, 应选 D 项。

答案: D

**解题指导:** 全面掌握 survive 的词性、词义, 然后断定空格处需要什么词性、词义的词, 最后锁定答案。

## 2. IN SEARCH OF THE AMBER ROOM 寻找琥珀屋

教材 p. 1

in search of 搜寻, 寻找

The policemen started at once in search of the missing girl.

警察立刻动身去寻找那个失踪的女孩。

My father was in search of an old fellow soldier.

我爸爸在寻找一位老战友。

#### 【链接】

in the/one's search for sb./sth. 寻找某人/某物, 搜寻某人/某物

make a search for sb./sth. (去)找某人/某物, 搜查某人/某物

search sb./sth. 搜某人的身/搜查某物

search for sb./sth. 搜寻某人/某物

search... for sb./sth. 为了找某人/某物而搜查……

**误区警示:** ① in search of 是介词短语, 在句中作状语或表语。若名词 search 前没有任何修饰词, 后面的介词用 of; 有 the, one's 等词修饰时, 后面的介词用 for, 即 in the/one's search for。

His brother went to America in search of gold. = His brother went to America in the search for gold. 他的兄弟去美国寻找黄金了。

② 动词 search 的宾语是搜寻的范围, 而 search for 的宾语是搜寻的对象。in search of 是固定短语, of 后面的名词一定是“寻找的目标”, 而不是“被搜寻的对象”。

#### 【一言辨异】

(1) The man you just searched is the very person the police are searching for/in search of. 你刚才搜身的那个人正是警察在搜寻的人。

(2) He searched the drawer in search of his friend's telephone number while his friend was searching for his address, too.

他在抽屉里找他朋友的电话号码, 而他朋友也正在找他的地址。

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

选出来的琥珀色彩艳丽, 呈现蜂蜜一样的黄褐色。

**【句法分析】** 本句是一个主从复合句, which 引导定语从句, 修饰先行词 the amber。

**考点提示:** 对于 search, 重点考查短语 in search of 以及 search with search for 的区别。

#### 【典例剖析】

典例 1 A group of soldiers went into the woods \_\_\_\_\_ the missing pilot.

A. in search of B. search

C. search of D. search for

剖析: 空格处作 went into 的状语, 可有三种表达方式: in search of 或 searching for 作伴随状语; to search for 作目的状语。四个选项中, 只有 A 项正确。

答案: A

典例 2 As a result of the report many villagers rushed to the mountain \_\_\_\_\_ gold.

A. in search of

B. in their search of

C. to search

D. searching

剖析: 本题考查 search 的用法。search 用作名词时, 可构成短语 in search of, 但是若 search 前有物主代词或冠词时, 其后的介词常改用 for, 因此 B 项不对; search 若用作及物动词, 其宾语是搜查的对象或范围而不是目的, 表目的时, 应用 search for, C、D 两项均不正确, 故排除。

答案: A

**考点提示:** select 的考点在于它与同义词 choose, pick 等的区别。



**select** *v.* to choose sb./sth., usually carefully, from a group of people or things  
选择, 挑选; 选拔

搭配 { select sb. to do sth. 选择某人做某事  
select sb./sth. as... 挑选某人/某物作为……  
select sb./sth. from... 从……中选出某人/某物

We're going to select two athletes to represent our team.

我们将选拔两名运动员代表我们队。

They selected him to make a speech at the opening ceremony.

他们推选他在开幕式上致辞。

He was selected as the representative of the district. 他被选为那个地区的代表。

She selected her favourite book from her collections and read to her children.

她从藏书中选了那本最喜欢的念给她的孩子们听。

【单词积累】

select *adj.* 精选的; 精心挑选的

selection *n.* 选择, 挑选, 选拔

selective *adj.* 选择性的, 有选择的

【辨析】select, choose 与 pick

易混词	辨析	例句
select	“精选”, 是指从同类事物中的许多东西中仔细辨别后选择、挑选最合适的, 侧重以客观标准进行选择	We <u>selected</u> some for seeds. 我们选了一些做种子。
choose	一般的“选择”, 侧重以主观意志或判断进行选择, 常与 from 和 between 连用	You can <u>choose</u> one from the bookshelf. 你可以从书架上选一本。
pick	“挑选”, 挑剔和苛刻地选择, 多指挑选有形的东西	Will you help me <u>pick</u> strawberries? 你帮我挑选一下草莓好吗?

● **学法点拨:** 学习近义词辨析时, 要注意总结出区别它们含义的关键信息, 并加以记忆。如 select 强调精心地选择, choose 强调运用判断力选择, pick 强调挑剔地选择。

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

琥珀屋的设计采用了当时流行的别致的建筑式样。

教材 p. 1

**design** *n. & v.*

(1) *n.* the way that sth. has been planned and made, including its appearance, how it works etc. 设计, 图案, 构思; 计划

搭配 { make designs for... 为……设计  
in design 在设计上  
by design (= on purpose) 故意地

The bridge is poor in design. 这座桥设计得很差。

People will never know whether this happened by design or not.

人们将永远无法得知这件事是不是有意安排的。

(2) *v.* to plan, to intend; to make arrangements for sth.; to make drawings for... 计划, 谋划; 设计, 构思

搭配: be designed { to do... 目的是做……  
for sb./sth. 专为某人/某物而设计的  
as sth. 打算当作某物

Was it designed, or did it just happen? 这是预谋的还是偶然发生的呢?

The experiment is designed to test the new car.

实验的目的是为了测试一下新车。

学习时, 应仔细辨认它们所适用的不同语境。

【典例剖析】

典例 1 Farmers used to \_\_\_\_\_ the best seeds—the ones with the best colour, which would be used as seeds the next spring.

- A. select B. elect  
C. take D. get

剖析: 句意: 农民们过去常常精选出最好的种子, 即那些成色最好的, 留待第二年春天做种子。select 精选; elect 选举; take 取, 拿; get 获得。由句意可知, 农民经过仔细对比, 然后选择最合适的, 故选 select。

答案: A

典例 2 (2011·湖南高考) The players \_\_\_\_\_ from the whole country are expected to bring us honor in this summer game.

- A. selecting B. to select  
C. selected D. having selected

剖析: 句意: (我们) 期待从全国选出的运动员在这次夏季运动会中给我们带来荣誉。由句意可知运动员是被选出来的, 此处只有 C 项可作后置定语表被动意义, 故选 C。

答案: C

● **考法提示:** design 的考点就是对其不同搭配的不同含义的考查, 尤其是对 be designed for sb./sth. 和 be designed to do sth. 的考查居多。再就是考查 design 与其他动词的辨析。

【典例剖析】

典例 1 This road is not in a good state. You know, it wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ for such heavy traffic 10 years ago.

- A. made B. designed  
C. built D. wanted

剖析: 句意: 这条道路的状况不好, 你知道, 10 年前它不是为如此繁忙的交通而设计的。be designed for... 为……设计的。

答案: B



This film is designed for the children. 这部电影是专门为儿童拍摄的。

This is designed as a present for my girlfriend.

这是专为我女朋友设计的礼物。

【单词积累】

designer *n.* 设计者, 谋划者      designed *adj.* 事先计划好的, 故意的  
designing *adj.* 有阴谋的, 狡猾的

【链接】

by accident/chance 偶然地

fancy *adj., vt. & n.*

(1) *adj.* not plain or ordinary; made to please the eyes 奇特的, 花样的, 花哨的

I bought a fancy gift for my daughter. 我给女儿买了一件奇特的礼物。

(2) *vt.* to imagine 想象, 揣测, 假想; to want to have or do sth. 想要, 喜欢

搭配: fancy +  $\begin{cases} \text{that... 以为...} \\ \text{(one's) doing sth. 想象(某人)做某事} \\ \text{sb. (to be)... 认为某人(是)...} \\ \text{sb. as... 认为某人是...} \end{cases}$

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

别幻想不努力你就能成功。

I can't fancy you doing such a thing. 我想不到你竟会做这种事。

We fancy Liu Xiang to be/as an excellent athlete.

我们认为刘翔是位优秀的运动员。

(3) *n.* a feeling of wanting or liking sth. 爱好, 喜爱, 迷恋

搭配  $\begin{cases} \text{have a fancy that... 总以为... , 总觉得...} \\ \text{have a fancy for... 喜欢... , 想要...} \\ \text{take a fancy to... 变得喜欢... , 爱上... , 看中...} \\ \text{take/catch one's fancy 引起某人的喜欢, 迎合某人的爱好} \end{cases}$

She took a fancy to the boy. 她开始喜欢那个男孩了。

The painting took his fancy, so he bought it.

这幅画被他看中了, 所以他就把它买了下来。

❗ 误区警示: (1) fancy 常用于口语中, 表示惊奇或震惊, 意为“真想不到; 竟然”。

Fancy! She's never been in a plane before! 真想不到! 她竟然从未坐过飞机!

(2) fancy (doing) sth. 喜欢(做)某事

Do you fancy a glass of coffee? 你想要杯咖啡吗?

I don't fancy walking in the rain. 我不喜欢在雨中散步。

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

它也是用金银珠宝装饰起来的一件珍品。一批国家最优秀的艺术家用了大约 10 年的时间才把它完成。 教材 p. 1

【句法分析】这是一个含有 which 引导的非限制性定语从句的复合句, which 作了从句的主语。过去分词短语 decorated with... 作定语, 修饰 a treasure。

decorate *v.*

(1) to make sth. look more attractive by putting things on it 装饰

搭配: decorate sth. with sth. 用某物装饰某物

We decorated the room with flowers and balloons to celebrate the New Year.

为了庆祝新年, 我们用花和气球装饰了房间。

During the National Day, all the streets are decorated with colourful flags, flowers and balloons.

国庆节期间, 所有的街道都装饰着彩旗、鲜花和气球。

(2) to put paint, wallpaper, etc. on the walls and ceilings of a room or house 粉刷; 油漆; 糊墙纸

Before moving into the new flat, he had it decorated completely.

搬进新公寓前, 他请人彻底地装修了一番。

典例 2 His father \_\_\_\_\_

him for a doctor, but he preferred an artist.

A. designed      B. hoped

C. produced      D. made

剖析: 句意: 他的父亲想让他成为一名医生, 但他却更想成为一名艺术家。design sb. for... 意同 design sb. to be..., 意为“打算让某人从事某职业”。hope 希望, produce 生产, make 制造, 三词均无此搭配和含义, 故排除。

答案: A

考法提示: 对于 fancy, 着重考查其基本搭配及它与其他形容词的辨析。

典例 3 —Fancy \_\_\_\_\_

you here!

—It's a small world, isn't it?

A. to meet      B. to be meeting

C. meeting      D. met

剖析: fancy meeting you here 常用来表示意想不到的相遇, 意思是“没有想到在这儿遇到你”。

答案: C

典例 4 They are too \_\_\_\_\_

for me. I prefer the plain ones.

A. ordinary      B. fancy

C. imaginary      D. common

剖析: 句意: 它们对我来说太花哨了, 我喜欢朴素的那些。ordinary 普通的; fancy 花哨的; imaginary 假想的, 想象的; common 普遍的。

答案: B

考法提示: 主要考查 decorate 在具体语境中与其他动词的辨析以及短语 decorate sth. with sth. 的用法。

【典例剖析】

典例 1 All the streets in Moscow were \_\_\_\_\_ with flags to welcome the president.

A. furnished      B. supplied

C. decorated      D. declined

剖析: 句意: 莫斯科所有的街道都装饰了旗子来欢迎那位总统。furnish 装备, 供应; supply 供应; decorate 装饰; decline 下倾, 下

(3) to be placed on sth. in order to make it look more attractive 点缀;装点  
Two paintings by Qi Baishi decorated the wall of her sitting room.  
齐白石的两幅画装点着她的客厅。

❶ 误区警示: decorate 不能接双宾语。

【单词积累】

decorator *n.* 装饰工人 decorative *adj.* 装饰性的; 作装饰用的

decoration *n.* 装饰品; 装饰图案; 勋章, 奖章

【助记】图解 decorate 一词多义



装修



装饰

**jewel** *n.* [C]

(1) (informal) a person or thing that is very important or valuable 宝贝, 难能可贵的人; 珍贵的东西

The Matisse was the jewel of her art collection.

(法国)马蒂斯的画是她艺术品收藏中的珍品。

(2) a precious stone such as a diamond 宝石

The farmer dug a jewel in the field.

那位农民在地里挖出了一颗宝石。

(3) (usually *pl.*) pieces of jewellery or ornaments that contain precious stones 宝石饰物; 珠宝, 首饰

Her jewels are locked away in a safe.

她的珠宝首饰都锁在保险柜里。

❶ 误区警示: jewellery *n.* 珠宝, 总称名词, 其前不能用不定冠词, “一件珠宝”要用 a piece of jewellery 表示。

【链接】

含义相同, 词形不同:

词义	单数	总称
珠宝	jewel	jewellery
机器	machine	machinery
诗歌	poem	poetry
景色	scene	scenery

6. 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。

教材 p. 1

【句法分析】本句为主从复合句, to whom 引导非限制性定语从句, 与 belong 搭配的 to 前置。

**belong** *vi.*

(1) to be in the right or suitable place 应在(某处)

Where do these files belong? 这些文件夹该放在哪里?

(2) to feel comfortable in a situation or with a particular group of people 适应; 合得来

The newcomer doesn't feel as if he belongs here.

这位新人感觉在这儿格格不入。

**belong to**

(1) 属于某人, 归某人所有

The car belongs to my uncle. 这辆车是我叔叔的。

降, 下垂。根据语境, 这里选 C 最合适。

答案: C

典例 2 To my surprise, my kids \_\_\_\_\_ the Christmas tree with beautiful flowers when I came into the yard.

- A. masked B. decorated  
C. remedied D. decreased

剖析: 句意: 使我吃惊的是, 当我进入院子时, 我的孩子们用漂亮的花装饰了圣诞树。此处指“装扮”圣诞树, 所以选 B 项。

答案: B

❶ 解题指导: 把握句子语境和各个动词的基本意思是处理这类试题的关键。

❷ 考法提示: 主要考查 jewel 和 jewellery 的区别。

典例 3 Thieves stole cash and \_\_\_\_\_ from the store before escaping.

- A. jewellery B. jewel  
C. poetry D. scenery

剖析: 本题考查名词的辨析。句意: 小偷们在逃跑前从商店里偷走了现金和珠宝。jewellery (=jewelry) 珠宝的总称, 本身没有复数形式; jewel 珠宝, 宝石, 这是一个可数名词; poetry 诗的总称; scenery 风景, 景色, 也是总称名词。根据语境, 这里选 A 最合适。

答案: A

❶ 解题指导: 牢记总称名词本身不能变复数, 其前也不能用不定冠词。

❷ 考法提示: 考查 belong 作不及物动词及短语 belong to 的用法。

【典例剖析】

典例 1 China \_\_\_\_\_ the developing countries in the world.

- A. is belonged  
B. is belonging to  
C. is belonged to  
D. belongs to

剖析: 本题考查 belong to 的用法。该短语无被动语态和进行时态, 所以排除 A、B、C 三项。

答案: D





Who does this umbrella belong to? 这把伞是谁的?

(2)(事件、比赛等中某人)获胜,最受欢迎

British actors did well at the award ceremony, but the evening belonged to the Americans.

英国演员在颁奖仪式上表现很好,但整个晚上却是美国人大出风头。

(3)是(俱乐部、组织等的)成员

Do you belong to any party? 你有没有加入哪一个政党?

(4)是(某族类或纲目的)一部分,属于

Cats and tigers belong to the same family.

猫和老虎属于同一科。

#### 【单词积累】

belongings *n.* (*pl.*) 所有物,财物

wealth *n.* [U] 财富;财产

possession *n.* (一般用复数)所有物;财产

**误区警示:** belong to 既不能用于被动语态,也不能用于进行时态。这里 to 为介词,可跟名词或代词作宾语。

典例 2 Nobody can ignore the fact that books marked with R \_\_\_\_\_ the girl who lives in that apartment.

- A. is belonged to  
B. are belonged to  
C. belongs to  
D. belong to

剖析:句意:没有人可以忽视这一事实:那些标着R的书都是那个住在那栋公寓里的女孩的。belong to 既不能用于被动语态,也不能用于进行时态,先排除A、B两项。第一个that引导同位语从句,说明fact的内容;横线上为that从句的谓语,其单复数形式取决于books。故选D项。

答案:D

**解题指导:**牢记 belong to 既不能用于被动语态,也不能用于进行时态。

7. In return, the Czar sent him a troop of his best soldiers. 作为回赠,沙皇则送给他一队自己最好的士兵。 教材 p. 2

#### in return (for sth.)

(1)作为(对某事的)回报

If you give me your photo, I'll give you mine in return.

你若送我一张照片,我便回赠一张给你。

He didn't expect anything in return for his help.

他帮助人并不期待任何回报。

The old man gave us food and clothing and asked for nothing in return.

那位老人给了我们食物和衣服,没有要求任何回报。

(2)作为回应

I asked his opinion, but he just asked me a question in return.

我征求他的意见,他却只是反问我一个问题。

#### 【辨析】in return 与 in turn

易混词组	辨析	例句
in return	表示“作为回报(报答);作为回应”	He was always ready to help others. In return, he was liked by everyone. 他总是乐于助人。作为回报,大家都喜欢他。
in turn	①表示“因此,因而,反过来”;②表示“依次;逐个,轮流”	Increased production will, in turn, lead to increased profits. 增加生产会继而增加利润。 The kids came out of the room in turn. 孩子们依次走出房间。

#### 【典例剖析】

典例 1 He has 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

剖析:句意:他给了我许多帮助,所以我真的想为他做些什么作为报答。in return 作为回报(报答)。

答案:C

典例 2 (湖北高考) People try to avoid public transportation delays by using their own cars, and this \_\_\_\_\_ creates further problems.

- A. in short B. in case  
C. in doubt D. in turn

剖析:句意:人们想开自己的车以避免交通阻塞,这反过来却产生了进一步的问题。in short 简言之;in case 以防万一;in doubt 怀疑;in turn 反过来。

答案:D

**解题指导:**对英语中那些结构相似的介词短语进行归类记忆,掌握它们的不同含义和用法,这样才能处理好这类题目。

8. In 1770 the room was completed the way she wanted. 1770年,这间琥珀屋按照她的要求完成了。 教材 p. 2

**【句法分析】**这是一个含有定语从句的主从复合句, the way 及其后的定语从句作状语。

the way she wanted 是方式状语, the way 的后面常带 that 引导的定语从句。在“the way+从句”中, the way 是先行词, 其后是定语从句。定语从句的引导词可用 that, in which, 也可省略引导词。

在通常情况下, 用 in which 引导的定语从句最为正式, 用 that 的次之, 但省略了关系词 that 或 in which 的反而显得更自然, 最为常用。如下面三句所示, 其意义相同:

I like the way in which he talks.

= I like the way that he talks.

**考法提示:**着重考查 way 作先行词后接定语从句以及 way 的固定搭配的用法。

#### 【典例剖析】

典例 (湖南高考) What surprised me was not what he said but \_\_\_\_\_ he said it.

- A. the way  
B. in the way that  
C. in the way  
D. the way which

剖析:句意:令我吃惊的不是他说的话,而是他说话的方式。此句