

Peculiar Explanation

宋伯涛 总主编

人教版

北京朗曼教学与研究中心教研成果

非常讲解



高中英语
教材全解全析(必修②)

天津人民出版社

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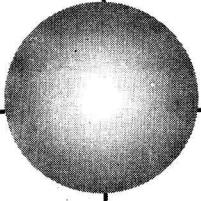
《高中英语教材全解全析·必修②》

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(人教版)



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前

言

“非常讲解”丛书是朗曼教学与研究中心继《中学1+1》丛书之后推出的又一品牌，已在图书市场上畅销了5年。所谓“非常”，就是独特新颖，不落窠臼，就是别具一格，与众不同，就是以非常规的模式、非常规的角度来构设板块与栏目，给人非常规的感受。

“非常讲解”丛书具备以下特色：

新颖

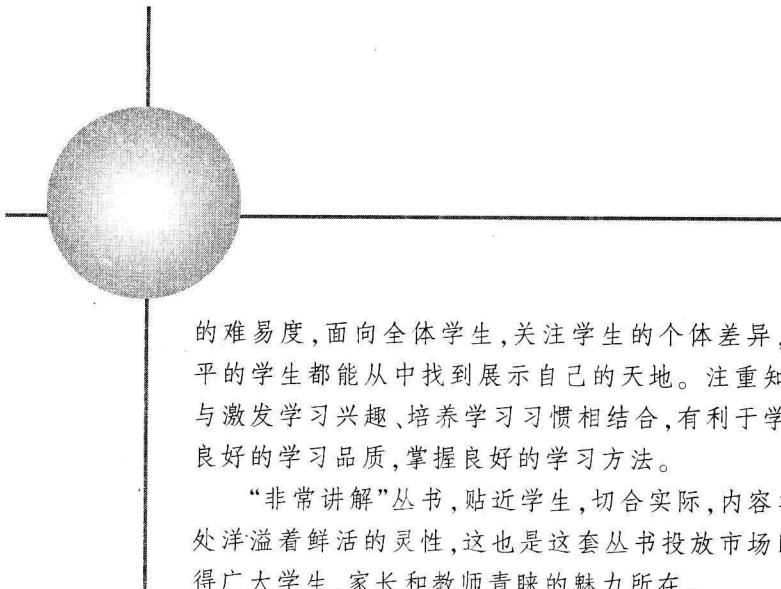
理念新，以“课标”精神与理念贯穿全书，融知识、能力、素质为一体，化方法、实践、创新于一炉，突出学生的主体地位，培养学生自主学习的能力。体例新，既有基础知识的讲析，又有探索研究的平台，充分体现人文性、激励性和创造性。题型新，材料新，形式新，充分体现当前中(高)考新的动向，给人耳目一新之感。

透彻

针对教材的重点、难点、疑点和易错点，精讲精析，点拨到位，典例剖析，举一反三。文科注重知识点滴的积淀，注重个性化的知识网络的构建和能力的迁移。理科注重揭示知识的内在联系，把握学科特点，提炼数理思想，联系实际，倡导理性思维，帮助学生梳理知识，探索规律，总结解题的思路、方法和技巧，点评解题关键，警示思维误区，不断提高学生的实践能力和创新能力。

实用

紧扣教材，与教学同步。注重讲析的层次性和练习



的难易度,面向全体学生,关注学生的个体差异,不同水平的学生都能从中找到展示自己的天地。注重知识讲析与激发学习兴趣、培养学习习惯相结合,有利于学生养成良好的学习品质,掌握良好的学习方法。

“非常讲解”丛书,贴近学生,切合实际,内容丰富,处处洋溢着鲜活的灵性,这也是这套丛书投放市场以来,赢得广大学生、家长和教师青睐的魅力所在。

“非常讲解”丛书尽管精心打造,仍需要不断完善,不当之处,恳请专家、读者指正。

宋伯涛
2006年5月于北师大

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Cultural relics 文 物

Unit 1 第一单元



Part 1 Text Explanation 单元内容详解

Warming Up

A cultural relic is something that has survived^① for a long time, often a part of something old that has remained^② when the rest of it has been destroyed^③; it tells people about the past.

Imagine^④ that you work for the state office of cultural relics. It is your job to look into^⑤ any reports of cultural relics that have been found in China. You are sent to a small town where you find a relic that was stolen from a palace. It is a rare^⑥ Ming Dynasty vase. The man who has it insists^⑦ that it belongs to^⑧ his family. What will you say to him?

文化遗产是指那些遗留下来的很长时间以前的东西，常常指那些保存下来的古老东西的一部分，而其余部分都已经毁坏。它能告诉人们过去的故事。

设想你是在一个政府的文物管理部门工作。你的工作是调查任何关于中国发现文物的报告。你被派往一个小城镇，在那里你发现了一件从宫殿里偷盗出来的文物，这是一只罕见的明朝时代的花瓶。拥有这只花瓶的人坚持说这是他家的。你将对他说什么？

①a. survive 用作不及物动词，意为“活下来”“幸存”“经历……之后还活着”。如：

Only two people survived in that bus accident.

那次汽车事故中，只有两人幸免于难。

His parents died in that earthquake but he survived. 不心惊

他的父母死于那次地震，而他却活了下来。

Many strange customs have survived from earlier times.

有许多古怪的习俗源远流长。

I can't survive on 30 dollars a week.

我每周收入 30 美元难以活命。

b. survive 用作及物动词，意为“幸免于难”“经历（灾难）幸存”“生还”。如：

The plants may not survive the frost.

这些植物不禁冻。

Only one person survived in the terrible car accident.

在那次可怕的车祸中只有一个人生还。

Few buildings survived the fire.

这次火灾中没有几所建筑物幸免于难。

c. survive 用作及物动词,还表示“比……活得长”。如:

The old man has survived all his children.

那位老人的子女都先他而去世了。

She survived her husband by ten years.

她比她丈夫多活了十年。

【注】survive 的名词形式为 survival,是不可数名词,意为“幸存”“存在”“生存”。
如:

They had little hope of survival.

他们幸存的希望很渺茫。

【注】survivor 用作可数名词,指人,意为“幸存者”“生还者”。如:
There were no survivors of the plane crash.
空难之中没有生还者。

②a. remain 用作不及物动词,意为“剩下”“剩余”。如:

After the fire, very little remained of his house.

火灾之后,他家所剩无几。

The children ate and ate until no food remained on the table.

孩子们一直吃个不停,直到把桌上的东西吃了个精光。

If you take 5 from 8, 3 remains.

8 减去 5,剩下 3。

b. remain 用作不及物动词,意为“活着(未死)”。如:

Of his three sons only one now remains, the rest were killed in battle.

他的三个儿子现在只剩下一个还活着,其余的都在战场上牺牲了。

c. remain 用作不及物动词,意为“逗留”“留下”,是比较正式的用词。如:

The children remained out because of good weather.

由于天气晴朗,孩子们仍呆在室外玩耍。

He has to remain in hospital until he was better.

他不得不住院,直到身体好转。

He remains in London until May.

他在伦敦一直呆到五月。

She left, but I remained.

她走了,但我留下了。

How long will you remain here?

你要在此地停留多久?

After the party Mary remained and helped me wash the dishes.

聚会之后,玛丽留下来帮我清洗碗盘。

【注】表示“留在某地时”,remain 与 stay 同义,remain 是一个比较正式的用词。
如 remain/stay here (呆在这里),但只能说 stay at home,不能说 remain at



home。

d. remain 用作不及物动词,起连系动词的作用,意为“仍然是”“还是”“保持”,后接形容词或名词等作表语。如:

He remained silent at the meeting.

他在会议上保持沉默。

She remained unmarried.

她仍然是单身。

We will remain in regular contact with them.

我们将和他们经常保持联系。

They remain good friends even though they entered different high schools.

他们虽然进入不同的高中就读,但仍然是好朋友。

The situation remained the same.

形势仍然没有变。

e. remain 用作不及物动词,意为“留到以后去做”,其后可接不定式。如:

Nothing remains to be said.

现在已经没有什么好说的了。

It remains to be seen whether he will pass.

他是否能通过考试,以后可见分晓。

Much remains to be done.

要做的事情还很多。

③a. destroy 用作及物动词,意为“毁灭”“破坏”“破灭(希望,计划等)”,强调彻底毁坏,使其不能再使用或不再存在。如:

The fire destroyed the whole forest.

这场火灾毁坏了整个森林。

They have destroyed all the evidence.

他们销毁了一切证据。

The fire destroyed most of the building.

大火把那座建筑物几乎烧毁了。

When people move into a new place, they often destroy many wild plants.

当人们移居到新的地方时,他们经常毁坏野生植物。

All my hopes were destroyed by his letter of refusal.

他回信拒绝,使我的希望完全破灭了。

b. destroy 用作及物动词,意为“杀死”“消灭”,与 kill 同义。kill 是泛指,而 destroy 一般指杀死饲养的动物。如:

The horse broke its leg and had to be destroyed.

马摔断了腿,不得不把它宰了。

The injured dog had to be destroyed.

这只受伤的狗不得不被杀死。

④a. imagine 用作及物动词,意为“想象”“设想”。如:

Imagine that you are in London.