



◎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

— 工具版 —

高中英语

必修2

配套人

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

总主编 薛金星
本册主编 刘永科
副主编 张绍云
编委 薛德梅

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全 心 全 意 解 疑 解 难

薛金星对“全解”含义的诠释

1.真正的“全解”一定具备“三位一体”的功能。

我们编写的《中（小）学教材全解》，教师拿它能备课，学生用它能自学，家长有它能辅导。即能为教师备课提供资料，能为学生自学提供指导，能给家长辅导提供参考，以实现我们“为教师解困，助学生成才，替家长分忧”三位一体的服务宗旨。

2.真正的“全解”一定会突出“全、细、新、透、精”的特点。

我们编写的《中（小）学教材全解》，教材知识点覆盖全面细致，重难点讲解深入透彻，解题方法灵活多样，材料题型新颖典型，方法规律精要可循，以贯彻本丛书“全面透彻，精细创新；全心全意，解疑解难”的编写理念。

3.真正的“全解”一定要全面覆盖各科知识。

我们编写的《中（小）学教材全解》，紧扣教材讲解知识，剖析疑难，纵横联系，拓展知识。对教材上的所有知识点、例题、习题和插图都进行了全面细致的讲解、分析和提示，从而帮助师生解决教与学中的各种疑难问题。

4.真正的“全解”一定有“规律、方法和技巧”的全面总结。

我们编写的《中（小）学教材全解》，在讲解每一章、每一节、每一课、每一个知识点的时候，都结合重难点，巧设典例，梳理知识，总结相应的规律、方法和技巧，以帮助学生构建知识网络，形成能力。

5.真正的“全解”一定能体现新课程理念。

我们编写的《中（小）学教材全解》，从体例编写到内容设计，既体现新课程理念，又符合中考、高考要求；既立足于教材，又不拘泥于教材。在引用资料时，紧密联系当前的生产、生活实践和最新的科技成果，以确保培养学生的思维与探究能力。

高中英语必修2学习思路方法指导

高中英语必修2

Unit 1 Cultural relics

话题: Cultural relics protection;
Famous cultural relics in China
and abroad

功能: Asking for opinions & Giving
opinions

语法: 限制性定语从句与非限制性
定语从句

写作: 如何写讨论报告

学习过程: A. 略读寻读; B. 整体感知;
C. 深层理解; D. 词汇练习;
E. 语篇填词, 原文再现;
F. 展开讨论, 加深理解
学习策略: A. 小组讨论; B. 分工合作;
C. 调查访谈; D. 信息检索;
E. 交流汇报

话题: Information technology; History
and basic knowledge of computers;
Robots

功能: Making decisions & Reasoning

语法: 现在完成时的被动语态

写作: 如何描述一件物品

Unit 3 Computers

Unit 2 The Olympic Games

话题: Ancient and modern Olympic
Games; Olympic spirit

功能: Talking about interests and
hobbies

语法: 一般将来时的被动语态

写作: 如何描述爱好

学习策略: 了解基本写作常识; 注重写作
格式训练; 背诵常用写作句式;
强化遣词布局谋篇

Unit 4 Wildlife protection

话题: The importance of wildlife
protection

功能: Intentions and purposes

语法: 现在进行时的被动语态

写作: 如何写书信

Unit 5 Music

话题: Music; Different types of music

功能: Making suggestions & Talking about
preference

语法: “介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句

写作: 如何写电子邮件

学习策略: 了解功能意念项目, 熟记经典
交际句式, 背诵日常会话用语,
强化听说口语训练

学习策略: 了解基本规则; 注意特殊现象;
注重异同对比; 强化日常训练

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重点单词与短语 阅读索引

YI F U J U Q I Y I N

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|
| above all | (270) | care about | (43) |
| according to | (216) | cash | (241) |
| admit | (79) | celebrate | (32) |
| advantage | (152) | certain | (191) |
| advertise | (100) | change one's mind | (107) |
| advice | (267) | character | (161) |
| affect | (196) | charge | (97) |
| after all | (159) | come into being | (211) |
| afterwards | (258) | come true | (147) |
| agree with | (41) | come up with | (269) |
| allow | (85) | communication | (140) |
| although | (22) | compare | (123) |
| amazed | (106) | compete | (93) |
| amazing | (11) | confident | (257) |
| ancient | (64) | consider | (23) |
| anyhow | (142) | consist of | (151) |
| apart | (36) | contain | (195) |
| application | (139) | could have done | (10) |
| appreciate | (199) | deal with | (161) |
| arise | (157) | debate | (50) |
| artificial | (131) | decorate | (15) |
| as a result | (135) | decrease | (174) |
| as if 引导方式状语从句 | (263) | deserve | (112) |
| as well | (87) | design | (13) |
| as 引导状语从句 | (108) | determined | (156) |
| as | (134) | develop an interest in | (147) |
| as 引导定语从句 | (268) | devoted | (144) |
| as...as | (91) | devotion | (258) |
| at war | (25) | die out | (174) |
| athlete | (79) | distant | (188) |
| attach | (236) | doubt | (28) |
| attractive | (251) | download | (146) |
| bargain | (104) | dream | (233) |
| base...on | (242) | earn | (239) |
| basis | (78) | employ | (204) |
| be active in | (112) | endangered | (176) |
| be to do sth. | (241) | ending | (217) |
| beard | (262) | entrance | (46) |
| before 作连词用法归纳 | (129) | entry | (35) |
| belong to | (17) | event | (66) |
| break up | (248) | every four years | (77) |
| brief | (257) | evidence | (45) |
| bring back | (179) | experience | (200) |
| broadcast | (244) | explode | (45) |
| burst | (190) | explore | (141) |
| calculate | (125) | extra | (240) |

重点单词与短语 阅读索引

eyewitness	(43)	inspect	(211)
familiar	(245)	instrument	(240)
fancy	(14)	intelligence	(131)
far	(94)	intelligent	(147)
fierce	(216)	interview	(72)
finance	(140)	invitation	(259)
fine	(99)	jewel	(15)
folk	(229)	laptop	(123)
foolish	(106)	leave	(181)
for oneself	(46)	less than	(26)
form	(237)	local	(35)
former	(31)	lonely	(256)
from...on	(133)	long before	(210)
furniture	(26)	long)	(187)
get in trouble	(98)	look after	(37)
get together	(153)	loosely	(243)
give (...)away	(148)	loss	(176)
glory	(103)	magical	(74)
go by	(135)	make up	(158)
go wrong	(261)	make good use of	(146)
goal	(143)	marry	(103)
happiness	(144)	match	(35)
harm	(205)	mathematical	(132)
have/get sth. done	(19)	medal	(66)
high	(94)	mercy	(191)
hit	(250)	millionaire	(241)
hometown	(76)	mix up	(253)
honour	(90)	mobile	(141)
hopeless	(105)	more than	(270)
host	(88)	motto	(95)
how often	(76)	mystery	(31)
human race	(145)	nor+连系动词/助动词/情态动词+	
humorous	(245)	主语	(83)
hunting	(180)	not only... but (also)... ..	(84)
importance	(192)	not... without... ..	(261)
in addition	(252)	nowadays	(84)
in a way	(156)	on a journey	(73)
in danger of	(182)	one after another	(111)
in different directions	(251)	or so	(245)
in peace	(181)	pain	(111)
in return	(18)	painful	(266)
in search of	(8)	painting	(37)
in... style/in the style of... ..	(14)	passer-by	(238)
incident	(214)	pay attention to	(198)
income	(203)	PC	(123)
informal	(49)	perform	(259)

重点单词与短语 阅读索引

performance	(241)	solve	(132)
personal	(135)	some	(216)
personally	(155)	sort out	(253)
pick up	(109)	species	(187)
play a role in	(86)	stand for	(66)
play jokes on sb.	(242)	stick to	(269)
powerful	(196)	succeed	(202)
predict	(4)	such	(10)
pretend	(235)	suggest	(193)
produce	(247)	sum up	(251)
progress	(175)	sum	(129)
protect	(194)	survive	(4)
protection	(173)	swift	(95)
prove	(40)	take (sth.) apart	(36)
provide... with...	(143)	take part in	(64)
put forward	(96)	teammate	(154)
rare	(3)	technological	(130)
rather than	(44)	the bones were joined together	(213)
reality	(133)	the way she wanted	(21)
reception	(19)	the+比较级... , the+比较级...	(113)
recognize	(262)	they were surprised to find	(212)
regular	(78)	think highly of	(48)
relief	(190)	time	(76)
rely on	(243)	to be honest	(235)
remain	(30)	too much	(179)
remove	(25)	too... to...	(215)
replace	(92)	totally	(136)
reserve	(177)	trial	(42)
respond	(187)	turn around	(189)
responsibility	(89)	type	(155)
revolution	(130)	unexpected	(214)
roll	(229)	use... for...	(243)
run against	(105)	valuable	(3)
secure	(203)	volunteer	(74)
select	(12)	waste	(271)
sensitive	(265)	watch over	(162)
set up	(178)	What if...?	(266)
share	(138)	what 引导的名词性从句	(74)
signal	(154)	why 引导表语从句	(81)
similarity	(95)	wildlife	(173)
simplify	(128)	with the help of sb.	(160)
sink	(47)	with 复合结构	(206)
so... that	(137)	worth	(33)
so that...	(216)		

Unit 1

Cultural relics

阅 读 提 示

教材内容全解

Warming Up

1. ①“稀有的”rare (3)
 ②辨析: rare 与 scarce (3)
 ③“有价值的”valuable (3)
2. survive“继续生存” (4)

Pre-reading

predict“预言” (4)

Reading

1. “寻找”in search of (8)
2. ①could have done 表推测 (10)
 ②“如此的”such (10)
 ③“令人吃惊的”amazing (11)
 ④辨析: amaze, surprise, astonish
 与 shock (11)
3. ①“挑选”select (12)
 ②辨析: select, choose 与 elect (12)
4. ①“设计”design (13)
 ②in... style /in the style of...
 “以……的风格” (14)
 ③“奇特的”fancy (14)
5. ①“装饰”一下 decorate (15)
 ②“珠宝”jewel (15)
 ③非限制性定语从句 (16)
6. “属于”belong to (17)
7. ①in return“回报” (18)
 ②辨析: in return 与 in turn (18)
8. “接待”reception (19)
9. 小议 have/get sth. done (19)

10. way 后定语从句知多少 (21)
11. ①“尽管”although (22)
 ②辨析: although, though 与
 however (22)
 ③“仔细考虑”consider (23)
12. at war“处于交战状态” (25)
13. ①“搬开”remove (25)
 ②furniture 的“家具”不可数 (26)
14. “少于”less than (26)
15. ①同位语从句 (27)
 ②doubt 的“怀疑”太多 (28)
16. ①remain“保持, 继续” (30)
 ②mystery 是个“神秘的事物” (31)
17. ①“从前的”former (31)
 ②替代词 (31)
 ③辨析: one, it 与 that (31)
18. ①“庆贺”celebrate (32)
 ②辨析: celebrate 与 congratulate
 (33)

Comprehending

- ①worth 的“价值”是多少 (33)
 ②辨析: worth 与 value (34)
 ③辨析: worth, worthy 与 worth-
 while (34)

Learning about Language

1. “本地的”local (35)
2. ①entry 的“条目”多多 (35)
 ②match 之“势均力敌” (35)
 ③辨析: match, suit 与 fit (36)

3. ①“拆开,拆卸”take (sth.) apart (36)	6. ①explode“爆炸”了 (45)	
②“分离地”apart (36)	②辨析:explode 与 blow up (46)	
4.“照顾”好 look after (37)	7.for oneself“为自己” (46)	
5. painting“绘画” (37)	8.“入口(处)”entrance (46)	
Using Language		
1. prove“证明” (40)	9.“沉没”的 sink (47)	
2. ①agree with“同意” (41)	10.“高度评价”think highly of (48)	
②辨析:agree with, agree to 与 agree on (41)	11. 部分倒装 (49)	
3. ①trial 在“审讯”中 (42)	12. ①“随意的”informal (49)	
②“疑问词+动词不定式”结构 (42)	②debate 的“辩论” (50)	
③eyewitness 是“目击者,见证人” (43)	③辨析:debate 与 argue (50)	
4. ①“关心;在乎”care about (43)	单元语法全解	
②“而不是”“(宁可)也不”的 rather than (44)	Grammar	
5. evidence 的“证据” (45)	限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句 (51)	
	单元写作全解	
	Writing	
	如何写讨论报告 (58)	

教材内容全解

Warming Up 热身

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

(一件)文物必须总是稀有而贵重的吗?

教材 p. 1

rare *adj.* not done, seen, happening, etc. very often 稀罕的, 稀有的, 珍奇的; existing only in small numbers and therefore valuable or interesting 珍贵的

> Snow is quite rare in this district. 此地难得下雪。

> That bird is very rare in this country.

那种鸟在这个国家很稀有。

> a rare book/coin/stamp 珍贵的书/硬币/邮票

【辨析】rare 与 scarce

易混词	辨析	例句
rare	“罕见的”, 通常指罕见而有价值的事物	He worked hard to discover the rare element. 为了发现这种稀有元素, 他努力工作。
scarce	“不常见的”, 指事物缺乏或数量不多	Food was scarce during the war. 战争期间食物不足。

【单词积累】

rarely *adv.* 不常, 难得, 稀奇地

valuable *adj.* of great value, worth or use 有价值的, 贵重的; 有用的

> He gave me some valuable advice.

他给我提了一些宝贵建议。

> It is a valuable discovery. 这是有价值的发现。

> I'm afraid we've taken too much of your valuable time.

恐怕我们已占用了您太多的宝贵时间。

名师点拨

① valuable, invaluable, priceless, precious 都与“价值”有关, 但含义及用法有区别。valuable 指任何值钱的或可以带来巨额利润的、非常有用的或受人珍视的东西; invaluable 意为“无法估价的”, 通常不用于谈金钱, 而指品质; priceless 意为“无价的, 贵重的”, 用于加强语气、加深程度等情况; precious 指任何昂贵的、贵重的、珍贵的东西, 尤其用于失去后无法补偿的东西。

② 表示东西价值很小或没有价值时, 用 worthless 或 valueless.

数学统考

【单词积累】

value *v.* 评价, 估价; *n.* 价值

valuation *n.* 估价, 价值

2. Is it enough to have **survived** for a long time? 存在了很长时间就足够了吗? 教材 p. 1

survive v.

(1) *vi.* to continue to live or exist 继续生存或存在

▶ Many strange customs have survived from earlier times.

许多古怪的习俗从古流传至今。

(2) *vt.* to continue to live or exist in spite of many problems 经历某种遭遇后幸存; 幸免于; 从(困境等中)挺过来

▶ Few buildings survived the earthquake.

地震过后存留的建筑物寥寥无几。

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

▶ The man survived his elder sister by three years.

那个人比他姐姐多活了 3 年。

注意

survive 用作及物动词时, 本身已表示“幸存, 幸免于”, 因而不要再加上多余的 in 或 from。

[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.

在那次战斗中只有少数士兵幸存下来。

【单词积累】

survival *n.* 生存, 幸存 survivor *n.* 生还者, 残存物

名师点拨

常见的以-al 结尾的名词有:

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

对于构词方式相同的单词, 要善于总结、归纳, 由一个联想到一组, 这种方法会使你的词汇更丰富, 视野更开阔, 运用更自如。

教学锦囊

Pre-reading 读前

Look at the title and the picture of the reading passage and **predict** what it is about.

看看阅读文章的标题和图片, 预测一下这篇文章是关于什么的。

教材 p. 1

【句法分析】本句为并列句。第二个 and 连接前后两个并列分句, 第二个分句中含有一个由 what 引导的宾语从句。

predict *vt.* to say that sth. will happen in the future 预言, 预告, 预报

搭配 { predict + { what 从句 } 预言, 预测……
 { that 从句 }
 It was predicted that... 据预报……

- > Nobody could predict the outcome. 谁也无法预料结果如何。
- > It is difficult to predict what the long-term effects of the accident will be.
很难预料这次事故的长远影响。(朗文辞典)
- > It is predicted that education in the future will be much cheaper because of the wide use of the Internet. 由于互联网的广泛使用,可以预见,未来的教育会变得更加便宜。

【单词积累】

predictable *adj.* 可预见的,可预料的;意料之中的

prediction *n.* 预言,预测,預告 predictive *adj.* 预测的,预言的

Reading 阅读

课文内容双解

英汉对对碰

IN SEARCH OF THE AMBER ROOM

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

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。

阅读障碍清

- ① Frederick William I /'fredrɪk 'wɪljəm də 'fæst/ 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 绝不可能做过(用于对过去情况的推测); imagined 后是 that 引导的宾语从句。
- 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,在此定语从句中 because 引导原因状语从句。
- 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 /'fænsɪ/ *adj.* 奇特的;异样的; *vt.* 想象;设想;爱好
- ⑩ style /stɑɪl/n. 风格;风度;类型
- ⑪ decorate /'dekəreɪt/ *v.* 装饰;装修
- ⑫ jewel /'dʒuəl/n. 珠宝;宝石

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^⑬ the palace of Frederick I. However, the next King of Prussia, Frederick William I, to whom^⑭ the amber room belonged^⑮, decided not to keep it. In 1716 he gave it to Peter the Great. In return^⑯, the Czar^⑰ sent him a troop^⑱ 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^⑳ a small reception^㉑ hall for important visitors.

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。

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

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

⑬ artist /'ɑ:tɪst/ n. 艺术家

⑭ be designed for... 为……而设计;(专门)为……准备

⑮ to whom 引导非限制性定语从句。to 与定语从句中的 belong 搭配。

⑯ belong /brɪ'lɒŋ/ vi. 属于;为……的一员

※ belong to 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……

㉑ reception /rɪ'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。还可表示“(主语)遭受不幸的事”。如:She had her purse stolen.

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。way 后面跟定语从句且关系词在定语从句中作状语时,定语从句可用 that, in which 引导或者省略引导词。the way 也可理解为 as, 表示方式。

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,

是世界上的一大奇迹,可是现在它却消失了。

In September 1941, the Nazi army was near St Petersburg. This was a time when^② the two countries were at war^③. Before^④ the Nazis could get to the summer palace, the Russians were able to remove^⑤ some furniture and small art objects from the Amber Room. However, some of the Nazis secretly stole the room itself. In less than^⑥ two days 100,000 pieces were put inside twenty-seven wooden^⑦ boxes. There is no doubt^⑧ that the boxes were then put on a train for Königsberg, which^⑨ was at that time a German city on the Baltic Sea. After that, what^⑩ happened to the Amber Room remains a mystery.

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,10万个部件被装进了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。

Recently, the Russians and Germans have built a new Amber Room at the summer palace. By studying old photos of the former^⑪ Amber Room^⑫, they have made^⑬ the new one look like the old one. In 2003 it was ready for the people of St Petersburg when^⑭ they celebrated the 300th birthday of their city.

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。

多作表语。如: My pen is missing. = My pen is lost/gone.

②关系副词 when 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 a time。

③at war 处于交战状态

④before 引导时间状语从句,与 can 或 could 连用,表示“还没来得及做某事”。

⑤remove /rɪ'mu:v/ vt. 移动;搬开

⑥less than “少于”,其反义词语为 more than “多于”。

⑦wooden /'wudn/ adj. 木制的

⑧doubt /daʊt/ n. 怀疑;疑惑; vt. 怀疑;不信

※ There is no doubt that... 毫无疑问……

⑨which 引导非限制性定语从句,先行词为 Königsberg。

⑩what 引导主语从句,并在主语从句中作主语。

⑪former /'fɔ:mə/ adj. 以前的; 以前的

⑫by studying... 为 by 引导的介词短语,意为“通过研究……”,在句中作方式状语。

⑬make sb./sth. do sth. 使某人/某物做某事,make 后跟省略 to 的动词不定式作宾补。

⑭when 引导定语从句,修饰 2003。