



总主编◎李朝东

教材解析

JIAOCAIJIEXI

人教国标

高中英语

必修 2



中国少年儿童新闻出版总社
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本册主编：韩爱梅

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当一道道疑似难题摆在你面前时，是胸有成竹，还是找不着头绪？如果是前者，那恭喜你，你已经跨越了教材与考试之间的差距；如果是后者，那你也别急，《经纶学典·教材解析》在教材与考试间为你搭建一个沟通平台。

不少同学有这样的感觉：教材都熟悉了，课堂上也听懂了，但考试却取不到好成绩。原因在于教材内容与考试要求有差距，课堂教学与选拔性考试有差别。这就需要在教材之上、课堂之外能够得到补充、提升，直至达到高考的选拔要求。本书就是从以下两个方面填补这种差距。

首先是对教材的深度挖掘。教材内容通俗易懂，但里面包含着丰富的信息，我们把教材所包含的信息挖掘出来，并进行系统整理，让知识内涵和外延、知识间的联系充分展现。

第二是对课堂教学的补充和拓展。本书不是对课堂教学的重复，而是在课堂教学基础上，对课堂教学进行补充、提高，挖掘那些学生难以理解、难以掌握的内容，进行归纳和总结，为学生穿起一条规律性的“线”。英语注重语言点的拓展和归纳，易错易混点的辨析等。这些由于课堂教学时间限制或教师水平发挥的问题，在课堂上并没有全部传授给学生，而这些恰恰就是考试中要考查的，学生拉开差距的所在。

正是本着上述编写理念，本丛书以学生为中心，用最易理解的表现形式呈现学习中难以理解的部分。希望本书为你的成长助力，有更好的想法和意见请登录：www.jing-lun.cn。

编者



QIANYAN

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Unit 1

Cultural relics

A 单元话题导读

Do you know the city of St Petersburg? Do you know how it was built then? Now, let's have a look at the city and its builder Peter the Great!

Three hundred years ago, the Russian Czar Peter the Great built a new capital—St Petersburg on the Neva River in Russia. Peter the Great, like his country, was strong and proud. Many great and beautiful palaces were built during his lifetime.

St Petersburg has been the centre of many important events in history. In 1941, the Germans tried to destroy the city. It was under attack for 900 days, but the people of the city never gave in. The Germans burned many of the palaces as they left. St Petersburg was almost in ruins.

When the Nazis had gone, the people of St Petersburg began to rebuild the city. It was not easy. Painters and workers had to be very careful to save the palaces and buildings without destroying their old beauty. Now after years of hard work, the old palaces have been made as wonderful as in the past. Today Peter the Great on his bronze horse can once again look out over the city he built.

你了解圣彼得堡这座城市吗？你知道它是如何被建立起来的吗？现在让我们了解一下这座城市和它的创建者彼得大帝吧！

三百年前，俄国沙皇彼得大帝创建了新的首都——俄国涅瓦河边的圣彼得堡。彼得大帝，就像他的国家一样，强大而又自豪。很多美丽壮观的宫殿都在他那个时候建立起来的。

在历史上，圣彼得堡是许多重要活动的中心。1941年德国人想摧毁这座城市。这个城市遭受了900多天的攻击，但圣彼得堡人没有屈服。德国人离开时烧毁了许多宫殿，圣彼得堡几乎成了废墟。

德国纳粹分子离开后，圣彼得堡人开始重建这座城市。可重建工作是很艰难的。为了不破坏这些宫殿原有的美，画家和工匠们不得不非常小心地修缮这些宫殿和建筑物。现在，经过了多少年的努力，这些旧宫殿被修缮的和原先一样壮

观。今天，骑在铜马上的彼得大帝可以再一次观望他所创立的这座城市了。

B 单元知识列表

一 重点单词

1. **rare** *adj.* 稀罕的；稀有的；珍贵的 not seen or found very often, or not happening very often

2. **survive** *vi.* 幸免；幸存；生还 to not die in an accident or war or from an illness; to continue to exist in spite of many difficulties and dangers

3. **amaze** *vt.* 使吃惊；惊讶 to make someone very surprised

4. **gift** *n.* 赠品；礼物 something that you give someone on a special occasion or to thank him

5. **select** *vt.* 挑选；选择 to choose something by carefully thinking about which is the best, most suitable etc

6. **design** *n.* 设计；图案；构思 the way that something has been planned and made, including its appearance, how it works etc; a plan that someone has in his mind

vt. 设计；计划；构思 to make a drawing or plan of something that will be made or built

7. **fancy** *adj.* 奇特的；异样的 having a lot of decoration or bright colours, or made in a complicated way

vt. 想像；设想；爱好 to think or believe something without being certain; to like or want something, or want to do something

8. **style** *n.* 风格；风度；类型 a particular way of doing something, designing something, or producing something, especially one that is typical of a particular period of time or of a particular group of people; a confident and attractive quality that makes people admire you, or the way you do things

9. **decorate** *v.* 装饰；装修 to make the inside of a building look more attractive by painting it, putting paper on the walls etc; to make something look more attractive by putting something pretty on it



10. **jewel** *n.* 珠宝;宝石 a small valuable stone, such as a diamond

11. **reception** *n.* 接待;招待会;接收 a particular type of welcome for someone; a large formal party to celebrate an event or to welcome someone; the quality of radio or television signals that you receive

12. **light** *vt. & vi.* 点火;点燃;照亮 to deliberately make something start to burn; to give light to something

13. **consider** *vt.* 考虑;照顾;认为 to think something, especially about whether to accept something or do something; to think of someone or something in a particular way; to think about someone or his feelings etc and try to avoid upsetting or hurting him

14. **wonder** *n.* 奇迹;惊奇 something that makes you feel surprise and admiration; a feeling of surprise and admiration for something that is very beautiful or new to you

15. **remove** *vt.* 移动;搬开 to take something away from where it is

16. **furniture** *n.* 家具(总称) large movable objects such as chairs, tables, and beds that you use in a room to make it comfortable to live or work in

17. **secretly** *adv.* 秘密地;背地里 known about by only a few people and kept hidden from others

18. **doubt** *n.* 怀疑;疑惑 a feeling or feelings of being uncertain about something

vt. 怀疑;不信 to think that something may not be true; to think that something is unlikely

19. **remain** *vi.* 保持;仍是 to continue to be in the same state or condition; to continue to exist

20. **former** *adj.* 以前的;从前的 happening or existing before, but not now

21. **worth** *prep.* 值得的;相当于……的价值 to have a value in money; to be something that will be useful and helpful if you do it or read it etc

n. 价值;作用 value or usefulness

adj. [古]值钱的 valuable

22. **opinion** *n.* 意见;看法;判断 your ideas or beliefs about a particular subject; judgement or advice from a professional person about something

23. **prove** *vt.* 证明;证实 to show that something is true by providing facts, information etc

vi. 原来(是);证明(是) turn out to be sth

24. **evidence** *n.* 根据;证据 facts, objects or signs

that make you believe that something exists or is true; information given in a court of law in order to prove sth

25. **explode** *vi.* 爆炸 to burst, or to make something burst, into small pieces, usually with a loud noise and in a way that causes damage

26. **sink** *vi.* 下沉;沉下 to go down below the surface of water, mud etc

27. **debate** *n.* 争论;辩论 discussion or argument on a subject that people have different opinions about; a formal discussion on a subject

vi. 争论;辩论 to discuss a subject formally when you are trying to make a decision or find a solution

二 重点短语

1. **look at** 观察;考虑;检查

2. **in search of** 寻找

3. **be used to do sth** 被用来做某事

4. **belong to** 属于

5. **in return** 作为报答;回报

6. **add...to...** 把……加到……里/上

7. **at war** 处于交战状态

8. **less than** 少于

9. **take away** 拿走;带走;减去;夺走;使离去

10. **take apart** 拆开

11. **as good as** 和……一样好;实际上等于

12. **agree with** 同意(某人的意见、观点);(气候、食物等)适宜;与……一致

13. **rather than** 而不是

14. **care about** 关心;在乎

15. **for oneself** 为自己;亲自

16. **to one's surprise** 令某人惊讶的是

17. **in turn** 依次;轮流;反之;反过来

18. **do with** 处理;对待;忍受

19. **at the same time** 同时;然而

20. **think highly of** 看重;器重

三 重点句型

1. **Do you know what a cultural relic is?**

你知道什么是文化遗产吗?

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

已经存在了很长一段时间就足够了吗?

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.

普鲁士国王威廉一世绝不可能想到他送给俄罗斯人的厚礼会有这样一段令人惊讶的历史。

4. **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。

5. **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。

6. **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,当时德国在波罗的海边的一个城市。

7. **By studying old photos of the former Amber Room, they have made the new one look like the old one.**

通过研究以前的琥珀屋的照片,他们已把新琥珀屋建得看起来像老的一样。

8. **How did the Amber Room get lost?**

琥珀屋是如何消失的?

9. **They are well looked after.**

它们得到了很好的保护。

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

比方说,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。

11. **In April 1945 I heard something explode at midnight.**

在1945年4月,半夜里我听到什么东西爆炸了。

四 语法

关系代词 which/that/who/whom/whose 及关系副词 where/when 引导的定语从句

Part 1 Warming Up

A 重点知识精析

一 重点单词

►1. **rare** *adj.* 稀罕的;稀有的;珍贵的;(空气)稀薄的;(口语)极佳的

Snow is rare in the district.

此地难得下雪。

The air on the top of the mountain is rare.

山顶上空气稀薄。

[辨析] **rare, scarce, uncommon** 与 **unusual**

rare 指因长期缺少而珍贵的事物。

Fruit was always scarce in winter, and cost a lot.

冬天水果总是稀少,而且价格昂贵。

scarce 指暂时缺乏而不足的事物。

uncommon 与 **unusual** 指因不经常发生而值得注意的事物。

His family name is quite uncommon.

他的姓很少见。

It's no longer unusual for a girl to play football now.

今天女孩子踢足球已经不再是什么稀罕事了。

[知识拓展] **rarely** *adv.* 不常;难得;稀奇地;不平凡地

it is rare to do sth 难得做某事

it is rare for sb/sth to do sth 对于某人/某事来讲很难做某事

►2. **survive** *v.* 幸免于;幸存;生还;比……活得长

(1) **survive sth** 经过某事活下来;幸存

He survived the fire.

他是这次火灾的幸存者。

(2) **survive sb** 比某人活得长

He survived his wife by three years.

他比他妻子多活了三年。

(3) **survive** 还可用作不及物动词,意为“幸存;活下来”。

Few animals can survive in the desert.

很少有动物能在沙漠中生存。

Of the wounded in the battle, only three survived.

战斗中受伤的只有三个活了下来。



[知识拓展] survival n. [U] 继续生存;幸存
survivor n. [C] 生还者;幸存者;残存物
fight for survival 为生存而奋斗
survival of the fittest 适者生存
survive on (靠很少的钱)继续维持生活

二 重点短语

► look at 观察;考虑;检查

I looked at the lady.

我注视那妇人。

He began to look at his research in a different way.

他开始以不同的观点来看他的研究。

He'll look at our assignments tomorrow.

他明天要检查我们的作业。

[知识拓展] look for 寻找

look into 调查;朝……里面看

look out 小心;当心

look forward to 盼望;期盼

look sth up 查阅

look through 浏览;仔细查看

look after 照顾;照料

look on 旁观

look around 环顾

look down upon 歧视;看不起

look like 看起来像

look sb up and down 上下打量某人

三 重点句型

► 1. Do you know what a cultural relic is?

你知道什么是文化遗产吗?

这是一个含有宾语从句的复合句。what a cultural relic is 是宾语从句,作 know 的宾语。宾语从句要用陈述句语序。

I don't know who she is.

我不知道她是谁。

We can learn what we do not know.

我们能学会我们不懂的事。

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

已经存在了很长一段时间就足够了?

本句中 it 为形式主语,不定式短语 to have survived for a long time 是真正的主语。不定式短语作主语时,往往放在谓语之后,用 it 作形式主语。

It is right to give up smoking.

戒烟是对的。

It is necessary to learn English well.

学好英语是必要的。

[知识拓展] ①主语从句作主语时,可由 it 作形式主语,而把主语从句放在主句之后。

It is interesting that you should like him.

很有趣,你居然喜欢他。

②不定式短语或宾语从句作宾语时,如果还带有宾语补足语,往往把不定式或宾语从句放在宾语补足语之后,而用 it 作形式宾语。

I find it interesting to work with him.

我发现与他共事很有趣。

We find it necessary that we practise spoken English every day.

我们发现每天练习英语口语很必要。

B 例题指津

例题 1 (改错) He survived from the car accident.

[答案] 去掉 from

[点拨] survive 本身已表示“幸存;幸免于”,因而不要再加多余的 from。

例题 2 The building around the corner caught fire last night.

The police are now _____ the matter. (2006·湖北)

- A. seeing through B. working out
C. looking into D. watching over

[答案] C

[点拨] look into 意为“调查”,符合题意。see through 意为“看穿;识破”;work out 意为“解出;计算出”;watch over 意为“观察”。

例题 3 —Do you know _____?

—Yes, he works in a hospital.

- A. where does Tom work
B. where Tom works
C. what does Tom do
D. what Tom does

[答案] B

[点拨] 疑问词引导宾语从句,要用陈述句语序。

例题 4 He didn't make _____ clear when and where the meeting would be held. (2007·天津)

- A. this B. that
C. it D. these

[答案] C

[点拨] it 在句中作形式宾语,真正的宾语是 when and where

the meeting would be held.

例题 5 It is _____ for him to be absent.

- A. rare B. rarely
C. unusually D. scarcely

[答案] A

[点拨] 根据句意“他很少缺席。”及句子成分分析可知应选 A 项。

C 针对性练习

- () 1. I'll _____ the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little patience.
A. look out B. look into
C. look for D. look on
- () 2. Can you name some _____ elements?
A. rare B. rarely
C. scarce D. scarcely
- () 3. They are only children of not more than twelve and

don't realize _____ to organize such an exhibition.

- A. when they take
B. what it takes
C. how they take
D. what takes them

() 4. One is easy to _____ if he gets used to the surroundings quickly.

- A. live B. survive
C. get along D. be alive

[参考答案]

1. B 点拨:句意为“我会尽快调查此事,请有点耐心。”故选 look into 意为“调查;朝……里面看。”
2. A 点拨:rare elements 意为“稀有元素”。
3. B 点拨:这是宾语从句,要用陈述语序。又因 take 为及物动词,缺少宾语,故用 what。
4. B 点拨:根据句意“一个人如果适应环境比较快的话就很容易生存下来。”知应选 B 项。

Part 2 Reading

A 重点知识精析

一 重点单词

► 1. imagine 想像;设想;推测

(1) imagine + n. / pron. 想像……

Can you imagine life without electricity?

你能想像没有电的生活吗?

(2) imagine doing sth 想像做某事

Try to imagine being on the moon.

试着想像是在月球上。

(3) imagine + that/what/how... 想像

She imagines that her parents don't like her.

她总是认为她父母亲不喜欢她。

You can well imagine how happy they will be to have this chance to come to Beijing.

你可以想像他们能有这个机会到北京来会有多高兴。

(4) imagine sb/sth + 宾补(名词/动名词/形容词/介词短语)

The boy likes to imagine himself a flyer.

那男孩喜欢想像自己是个飞人。

Don't imagine yourself to be always correct.

不要以为自己总是对的。

Can you imagine him becoming famous as an actor?

你能想像他成为著名演员的情形吗?

(5) I imagine so/not. 我认为是这样/我认为不是这样。

(用于进行简略回答)

[知识拓展] imagination n. 想像力;创造力

imaginative adj. 富有想像力的;爱想像的

imaginable adj. 可想像的

imaginary adj. 虚构的;幻想的

► 2. gift n. 赠品;礼物;天赋;天资;才能

His mother bought him a special birthday gift.

他的妈妈给他买了一份特别的生日礼物。

The foundation made a gift of a million dollars to the university.

该基金会赠与大学一百万美元。

The little girl has a gift for language.

这个小女孩有语言天赋。

[知识拓展] gifted adj. 有天赋的;有才华的



have a gift for 对……有天赋

►3. **amaze** *vt.* 使吃惊;惊讶

We were amazed to hear the news.

我们对这个消息感到非常惊讶。

I was amazed at/by his rapid progress in English.

他的英语进步迅速,令我大为惊讶。

[知识拓展] amazement *n.* 惊讶;惊愕

amazing *adj.* 惊人的;令人惊奇的

amazingly *adv.* 令人惊奇地

be amazed at 因……而惊奇

in amazement 骇然;惊惶地

to one's amazement 令某人惊讶的是

►4. **select** *vt.* 挑选;选择

He selected a shirt to match his suit.

他选了一件与他那套西装相配的衬衫。

[辨析] **choose, select** 与 **pick**

choose 意为“选择;挑选”;是最普通的用语。

You can choose a book from these.

你可以从这些书中选一本。

select 意为“精选;挑选”;是指从同类的许多东西中仔细辨别后选择;挑选最合适的。

We selected some for seeds.

我们选了一些做种子。

pick 意为“挑选;挑拣”;是仔细挑剔和苛刻地选择,多指挑选有形的东西。

Will you help me pick strawberries?

你帮我挑拣一下草莓好吗?

[知识拓展] selected *adj.* 精选的

selection *n.* [U] 选择 [C] 可选、精选之人或物

selector *n.* [C] 选择器;挑选者

►5. **design** *n.* 设计;图案;构思 *vt.* 设计;计划;构思

(1) make a design 设计

You'd better make a design yourself.

你最好自己设计一下。

(2) by design 故意地;蓄意地

I don't know whether he did it by design.

我不知道他是不是故意这样做的。

(3) design to do/doing sth 打算做某事

He designed to go/going abroad for holiday.

他打算到国外去度假。

(4) be designed for 为……而设计;打算给……用

This kind of dictionary is designed for middle school

students.

这种词典是专为中学生设计的。

[知识拓展] designer *n.* [C] 设计者;谋划者

designed *adj.* 事先计划好的;故意的

designedly *adv.* 有计划地;有预谋地

have designs on sth 企图将某物据为己有

►6. **fancy** *adj.* 奇特的;异样的 *vt.* 想像;设想;爱好 *n.* 想像力;设想

Children usually have lively fancy.

孩子们往往有丰富的想像力。

I just want a basic sport coat—nothing fancy.

我只要一件简单的运动外衣——不带什么特别装饰的。

Fancy meeting so many old friends here!

真想不到在这里遇到这么多的老朋友!

She fancies herself still young.

她以为自己还年轻哩。

He is the kind of man I fancy.

他是我喜欢的那种人。

[知识拓展] take a fancy to 爱上;对……喜欢起来

take/catch the fancy of 吸引

fancy oneself 自以为是;自命不凡

have a fancy that... 总以为……;总觉得……

[注意] fancy 后面要跟动名词而非不定式作宾语。

►7. **style** *n.* 风格;风度;类型

Her style of painting is unique.

她的绘画风格独一无二。

Do you have a chair in this style?

你们有这种类型的椅子吗?

She has style.

她很有风度。

[知识拓展] in style 不过时的;时髦的

out of style 过时的

►8. **decorate** *v.* 装饰;装修

She decorated her room with flowers.

她用鲜花装饰她的房间。

How much will it cost to decorate the house?

装修这间房子要花多少钱?

[知识拓展] decoration *n.* [U] 装饰;装潢;装饰物;装饰品

decorative *adj.* 装饰的;装潢的

decorator *n.* [C] 装饰者;室内装潢师

►9. **jewel** *n.* 珠宝;宝石;受重视的人或物

My favourite jewel is a ruby.

我最喜欢的宝石是红宝石。

He is a jewel to his family.

他是他家的掌上明珠。

【辨析】 jewel 与 jewellery

jewel 意为“珠宝;宝石”,为可数名词,一件珠宝为 a jewel。还可引申为“受重视的人或物”。

He bought a jewel for his wife.

他为妻子买了一件珠宝。

jewellery 是“珠宝;珠宝饰物”的总称,为不可数名词。一件珠宝 a piece of jewellery。

Some of my jewellery is missing.

我有些珠宝不见了。

►10. reception n. 接待;招待会;接收

They are making preparations for the reception of foreign guests.

他们正在为接待外宾做着准备工作。

Listeners complain about poor reception.

听众们抱怨收听质量太差。

【知识拓展】 receptionist n. [C] 接待员

receptive *adj.* 乐于接受的

reception room 接待处;会客室

►11. light vt. & vi. 点火;点燃;照亮 *n.* 光;光亮;灯;发光物 *adj.* 明亮的;浅色的;轻的

He lit/lighted a candle and handed the lighted candle to me.

他点燃一支蜡烛,然后把燃烧着的蜡烛递给了我。

The candle lit the room quite well.

那支蜡烛将房间照得通明。

The sun gives us light during the day.

太阳在白天给我们光明。

Turn off the light when you leave.

离开时请关灯。

It's too light here; my eyes aren't comfortable.

这儿太亮了,我的眼睛不舒服。

The box is too light; I can carry it easily.

这个箱子很轻,我可以轻而易举地搬动它。

【注意】 light 的过去式、过去分词有两种,即 lit, lit 或 lighted, lighted。两者在作谓语时无区别,但在名词前作定语时只能用 lighted。如: a lighted candle 一支燃烧着的蜡烛。

【知识拓展】 lighten vt. 减轻负担;使愉快;照亮;使明亮

lightning *n.* [U] 闪电

bring... to light 将……曝光;揭露

come to light 显露;暴露

in (the) light of 鉴于;由于

light up 照亮;点燃;容光焕发

throw/cast light on/upon 使人了解;阐明

►12. wonder n. 奇迹;惊奇 *vt.* 想知道;对……感到纳闷 *vi.* 感到奇怪

(1) wonder at sth 对某事感到惊奇

I don't wonder at her refusing to marry him.

对于她拒绝嫁给他一事,我一点也不惊讶。

(2) wonder + wh-/how + to do 想知道

I wonder where to spend the weekend.

我想知道去何处度周末。

(3) wonder + whether/if 从句 想知道

I was wondering if you'd like to come to dinner.

不知道你是否愿意来吃晚饭。

(4) wonder + that 从句 觉得奇怪

I don't wonder that you're tired after such a long walk.

走了那么远的路后你感到疲惫,我觉得很正常。

(5) It's a wonder (that)... 奇怪的是……;令人惊奇的是……

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

奇怪的是,她好像对此一无所知。

(6) (It's) no/little/small wonder... 难怪……

It's no wonder you've got a headache; you drank so much last night.

昨晚你喝得太多了,难怪你头痛。

【知识拓展】 wonderful *adj.* 奇怪的;可惊叹的;精彩的;极好的

in/with wonder 惊奇地

work wonders 产生奇迹;有惊人的效果

for a wonder 说也奇怪

►13. remove vt. 移动;搬开;去掉;消除;把……免职 *vi.* 迁移;搬家

Will you remove your books from my desk?

你可否把你的书从我书桌上搬走?

Please remove your shoes before entering the temple.

请先脱鞋再进入庙宇。

Tom was removed from the post.

汤姆被免职了。

Our house has removed.

我们搬家了。

【辨析】 remove 与 move

move 是指移动某物的位置或改变某人的姿势,既可作及物动词,又可作不及物动词。



Will you help me move this table?

帮我把这张桌子移一下好吗?

remove 是“取消;去掉”的意思,去掉的方式不限。

I can't remove the dirty points from my shirt.

我去不掉我衬衫上的污点。

►14. **furniture** *n.* 家具(总称)

There are four pieces of furniture in the room.

这个房间里有四件家具。

[注意] furniture 为不可数名词,没有复数,前面也不能带不定冠词。“一件家具”应为 a piece of/an article of furniture;说多少家具时,不用 many 或 few 修饰,而要用 much 或 little 来修饰。

[知识拓展] furnish *vt.* 布置;配备家具

a furnished room 备有家具的房间

►15. **secretly** *adv.* 秘密地;背地里

They were secretly married last week.

他们上周秘密结婚。

[知识拓展] secret *n.* [C] 秘密;奥秘 *adj.* 秘密的;机密的

in secret 秘密地;暗地里

keep a secret 保守秘密

let out a secret 泄露机密

secretary *n.* [C] 秘书

►16. **remain** *vi.* 保持;仍是

(1) remain + *adj.* 保持某种状态

The food remains good in the fridge.

食物在冰箱里保存得很好。

(2) remain + *n.* 仍然是;依旧是

Peter became a judge but John remained a fisherman.

彼得当了法官而约翰依旧是个渔民。

(3) remain + 介词短语

She remained at home to look after the children when her husband went out.

丈夫外出时,她留在家中照看孩子。

(4) remain + 动词不定式

Several things remain to be done.

还剩下几件事情需要完成。

(5) remain + 分词

The situation remains unchanged.

局势仍然未变。

Would the audience please remain seated?

观众们请不要站起来好吗?

[辨析] remain 与 stay

作系动词,意为“保持某一状态”时,两词可以互换,后加名词或形容词,以说明主语的性质。

remain 着重指人已离开或事情变化后,仍继续停留或保持某种状态、关系、动作等。主语可以是人,也可以是物;而 stay 主语通常是人,指“停留;逗留”。

表示“剩下”时,只用 remain,不用 stay。

表示“在某处停留”时,只用 stay,不用 remain。

They grew rich but their little brother remained poor.

他们变富了,而他们的小弟弟仍然贫穷。

They stayed in Beijing for a couple of days.

他们在北京逗留了几天。

[知识拓展] remainder *n.* 剩余物;剩余部分

remaining *adj.* 留下的;剩下的;其余的

[注意] remaining 和 left 均可用作形容词表示“剩余的”。但 remaining 须放在被修饰名词之前,而 left 须放在被修饰名词之后。

►17. **former** *adj.* 以前的;从前的 *n.* (两者之间的)前者

My former English teacher is very popular with my classmates.

我以前的英语老师很受我的同学们的欢迎。

Joan and Jane are sisters. The former is a pianist; the latter is a singer.

琼和简是姐妹,前者是钢琴家,后者是歌手。

►18. **worth** *adj.* 值……;相当于……的价值;值得的;有……价值的 *n.* 价值;作用

The pen is worth five dollars.

这支钢笔值五美元。

His suggestion is worth considering.

他的建议值得考虑。

I think his ideas are of very little worth.

我认为他的意见没什么价值。

[辨析] worth, worthy 与 worthwhile

这三个词都是形容词,都有“值得的”意思,但用法和搭配关系不同。

worth 是一个只能作表语的形容词,意思是“值……的;相当于……的价值的;值得的”。由于它类似介词,须在后面接名词或主动形式的动名词作宾语。

worthy 可作表语,也可作定语,作定语时意思为“有价值的;值得尊敬的”;用作表语时,意思为“值得……的,应得到……的”,其后不能直接跟名词或动名词作宾语,而必须加上 of,但其后可直接接动词不定式。worthy 后的不定式或名词如果和句子的主语存在逻辑上的动宾关系,则不定式或

动名词应用被动形式。

worthwhile 既可作表语,又可作定语。表示某事因重要、有趣或受益大而值得花时间、金钱或努力去做,一般作“值得的;值得做的;有意义的”解。常用于 It is worthwhile doing sth/to do sth 的句型中。

It is worthwhile visiting/to visit the museum.

参观这个博物馆是值得的。

The book is worth reading.

= The book is worthy of being read.

= The book is worthy to be read.

这本书值得一读。

[知识拓展] A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
(谚)双鸟在林不如一鸟在手。

be (well) worth doing (很)值得做
for all one is worth 尽力地;拼命地

二 重点短语

►1. in search of 搜寻;寻找

I went off in search of a garage where I could buy some petrol.

我去寻找加油站买些汽油。

Some birds fly south in search of sun in winter.

冬天有些鸟南飞寻觅阳光。

[知识拓展] search for 寻找;搜寻

search sb/sth (for sth/sb) (为找寻某物/某人而)搜某人的身/搜查某地

search after 探索;追求

search out 找出;查出

[注意] search 作动词用时,虽为及物动词,但不能直接加要搜寻的东西,而要先加介词 for,然后再接要搜寻的东西。

The customs were searching for drugs when I came through the airport. They searched everybody's luggage for them, and they searched the man in front of me from head to feet.

我经过机场时,海关人员正在搜查毒品。他们检查每个人的行李,把我前面的那个人从头到脚搜了一遍。

►2. be used to do sth 被用来做某事

Bamboo can be used to build houses.

竹子可用来建房子。

Wood can be used to make paper.

木头可用来造纸。

[辨析] be used to do sth, used to do sth 与 be used to (doing) sth

be used to do sth 意为“被用于做某事”,不定式表示目

的,可用于多种时态。

It can be used to deal with the problems.

可以用它来解决这些问题。

used to do sth 意为“过去常常干某事”(现在不做了);只用于过去时态。

I used to live in the countryside.

我过去住在乡下。

be used to (doing) sth 意为“习惯于做某事”;可用于现在、过去、将来的多种时态。其中 be 可用 get, become 等词来代替;to 为介词。

He is used to the life here.

他习惯这里的生活。

I'm not used to being spoken to that rude way.

我不习惯别人那样粗鲁地跟我说话。

►3. in return (for) 作为……的报酬/回报

They let us use their computer, and in return we give them the results of our research.

他们让我们使用他们的电脑,作为交换,我们给他们提供我们的研究成果。

[辨析] in return 与 in turn

in return 意为“作为报答;作为交换”。

I don't know what to do in return for your help.

我不知道该做什么来回报你的帮助。

in turn 意为“轮流;依次;反过来”。

Let's drive the car in turn.

让我们轮流开车吧。

[知识拓展] by return 立即(以回程邮递);(接信后)立即回复

return to oneself 苏醒;清醒;醒悟

to return to 言归正传

►4. add...to... 把……加到……上/里

Add a few more names to the list.

再往名单上加几个名字吧。

Would you like to add anything to what I've said?

请对我说的话做点补充好吗?

[知识拓展] add up sth/add sth up 把……加起来

add up to 共计;总计

add to 增加;添加

add that... 补充说……

[注意] add up to 意为“合计;总计”,后面多指合计起来的数目,不用被动语态。

►5. at war 在战争中;在交战中

The two countries have been at war for five years.



两国间的战争已经持续了五年。

At that time, China was at war with Japan, so travelling was extremely difficult.

在那时,中国与日本处于交战状态,因此旅行变得异常艰难。

[注意] at war 表示“处于战争状态”,介词 at 可表示状态或动作。

[知识拓展] at play 在玩耍

at work 在上班

at peace 处在和平中

at school 在上学

at breakfast 在吃早饭

at table 在吃饭

at the piano 在练钢琴

►6. less than 少于;不到

He works less than he used to.

他不像以前那样努力工作。

[知识拓展] any (the) less 更少/更小一些

even less 更不用说;更谈不上

no less than 不少于(强调数量之多)

not less than 有过之而无不及;至少

三 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.

普鲁士国王威廉一世绝不可能想到他送给俄罗斯人的厚礼会有这样一段令人惊讶的历史。

could never have done 意为“不可能做过……”,表示对过去事情的一种否定推测。其中 could 可用 can 来替换,never 可用 not 来替换。

He couldn't/can't have been at home last night, for the lights were out all night.

他昨天晚上不可能在家,因为灯一直没亮。

[知识拓展] ①must have done 表示对过去事情的一种肯定猜测。意为“想必;准是;一定做了某事”。

It must have rained last night, for the ground is wet.

昨天晚上肯定下雨了,因为地面很湿。

②might/may have done 表示对过去事情的一种可能性的猜测。意为“也许;或许已经”,一般只用于肯定句或否定句中。

It's too late. I think he may have gone to bed.

已经很晚了,我想他可能已经上床睡觉了吧。

③could have done 用于肯定句中,意为“可能已经”或“本来可以……”,表示过去实现做某事的可能性。

You could have done better, but you were too careless.

你本来可以做得更好一些的,可你太粗心了。

④should have done 表示本来应该做而实际上并没有做的事;shouldn't have done 则表示不该做却做了的事。

You should have come to the meeting earlier.

你应该早一点来参加会议的。

►2. 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·彼得堡效外她避暑的宫殿中。

本句使用了 have sth done 这一句型,意为“让别人做某事;让某事被做”,主语是主动的。

I'll have the radio repaired tomorrow.

我明天让人把收音机修一下。

The Egyptian king had the pyramid built.

埃及国王让人建了金字塔。

[注意] 该句型还可指“遭遇到某事”,主语是被动的,不情愿的。

He had his arm broken at work.

他的胳膊在工作中受伤了。

Tom had his car badly damaged in the accident yesterday.

汤姆的车在昨天的事故中严重损坏。

[知识拓展] ①have sb/sth do sth 意为“让某人/某物做某事”。

Please have the car wait outside the gate.

请让车在大门外等着。

I'll have Tom do it.

我将让汤姆来做此事。

②have sb/sth doing sth 意为“让某人/某物一直做某事”。

It's dangerous to have the fire burning while sleeping.

睡觉时让火一直燃烧着这是很危险的。

I am sorry to have you waiting so long.

很抱歉让你等了这么久。

►3. 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。

句中 the way she wanted 作状语,表方式。in the way 短语中,in 有时可省略,但当其前面有形容词作定语时,其前面通常不省略 in。

Mary smiles the way her mother did.