



新精活实展平台 翱翔高飞圆梦想

# 高考领航

高效课堂学案

■ 主编 李成民

GKLT H

英语  
必修 2

成绩怎么提高?



电子科技大学出版社

# 一书在手 全程无忧

在高中三年里，酸甜苦辣样样俱全，悲笑泣乐时时存在，语音袅袅，意犹未尽。高考领航愿用不断超越的执著信念，陪伴您走过这段非凡旅程，圆满您的大学梦想，成就您的人生辉煌！

品质是高考领航的座右铭，创新是高考领航的恒动力。专家名师编写，打造出扛鼎中国教辅书业的力作，为复习备考注入无穷动力。可编辑教学课件光盘；一课一练，活页课时作业；模拟考试场应试体验，单元质量评估；解疑释惑，详解答案……一项项凝聚着高考领航殚精竭虑的智慧，见证了高考领航永无止境的突破，更为您的逐梦之旅带来无限精彩与感动。

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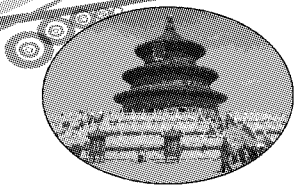


让学习与快乐相伴!  
伴您轻松步入求知之旅……

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## Unit 1

Cultural Relics  
文化遗产

## 话题沙龙 读一读

*Art is long, and time is fleeting. —Long fellow*

艺术是永恒的,时间则是瞬息即逝的。——朗

费罗

*There is a history in all men's lives.*

—W. Shakespeare

每个人的生命都是一部历史。——W. 莎士比亚

*Art is much less important than life, but what a poor life without it.*

—Robert Motherwell

艺术远没有生活重要,但是没有艺术的生活是多么乏味呀!

——R. 马赦韦尔

【我的格言】

## 美文欣赏

## The Forbidden City

故宫——明、清两代皇宫,无与伦比的古代建筑杰作,中国现存最大、最完整的古建筑群,被誉为世界五大宫之一,1987年被联合国教科文组织列为“世界文化遗产”。

The Forbidden City was the Chinese imperial palace from the mid-Ming Dynasty to the end of the Qing Dynasty. It is located in the middle of Beijing, China and now houses **the Palace Museum**<sup>①</sup>. For almost five centuries, it served as the home of the Emperor and his *household*(家眷), and was the *ceremonial*(正式的) and political centre of the Chinese government.

Built between 1406 and 1420, the Forbidden City consists of 980 surviving buildings with 8,707 bays of rooms and covers 720,000 square metres. The palace has influenced cultural and *architectural*(建筑学的) developments in

East Asia and elsewhere. The Forbidden City was declared a World Heritage Site in 1987, and listed by **UNESCO**<sup>②</sup> as the largest collection of preserved ancient wooden structures in the world.

Since 1924, the Forbidden City has been in the charge of the Palace Museum, whose extensive collections of art-work and artefacts were built upon the imperial collections of the Ming and Qing dynasties.

The common English name, “the Forbidden City”, is a translation of the Chinese name “*Zijin Cheng*”. Another English name of similar origin is “the Forbidden Palace”. In the Manchu language it is called “*Dabkūri dorgi hoton*”, which literally means the “Layered Inner City”.

Today, the site is most commonly known in Chinese as “*Gugong*”, which means the “Former Palace”.

## Notes

① the Palace Museum: 故宫博物院

② UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization 联合国教科文组织

## 【文本感知】

## Task:

Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words in the passage.

- As we all know, Pu Yi was the last E \_\_\_\_\_ in China.
- We bought a new house, which c \_\_\_\_\_ of three bedrooms, two bathrooms, a kitchen and a big garden.
- My father is fond of c \_\_\_\_\_ maps, so there are kinds of maps at my home.

## 【自我诊断】

## Task

- Emperor
- consisted
- collecting

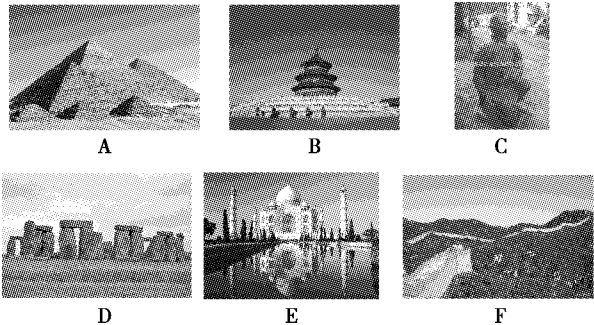


Section I Warming Up, Reading



预习-导引 试一试

一、看下面的图片，回答下列问题。



1. 将下面的文化古迹与图片搭配起来
- (1) the Terracotta Warriors of Qin Dynasty \_\_\_\_\_
  - (2) the Great Wall \_\_\_\_\_
  - (3) Stonehenge \_\_\_\_\_
  - (4) Temple of Heaven \_\_\_\_\_
  - (5) pyramids \_\_\_\_\_
  - (6) Taj Mahal \_\_\_\_\_
2. 说出上面图片中属于中国的文化古迹
- \_\_\_\_\_

二、将单词与相对应的释义搭配起来。

- | A           | B  |
|-------------|--|
| 1. sink     | a. to make something look more attractive by putting something on it     |
| 2. fancy    | b. a feeling of being uncertain about sth. or not believing sth.         |
| 3. decorate | c. to burst or make something burst loudly and violently, causing damage |
| 4. belong   | d. to continue to live after an accident, war, or illness                |
| 5. doubt    | e. to be a member of a group or an organization                          |
| 6. worth    | f. to go down below the surface of water, mud, etc.                      |
| 7. remove   | g. to choose something or someone by thinking carefully                  |
| 8. survive  | h. having a value in money, etc.   |
| 9. select   | i. to want something or want to do something                             |
| 10. explode | j. to take something away from, out of, or off the place where it is     |

三、阅读课文 IN SEARCH OF THE AMBER ROOM, 完成下列表格。

The Amber Room	
It was made of several tons of <u>1</u> with a beautiful yellow-brown colour and was <u>2</u> with gold and jewels.	
Time	Events
Before 1716	The Amber Room <u>3</u> Frederick William I.
<u>4</u>	Frederick William I gave it to Peter the Great to exchange it for a(n) <u>5</u> .
	Peter the Great made the room his <u>6</u> palace.
Before and in 1770	Catherine II moved the room and told her artists to add more <u>7</u> to it.
In September, 1941	After the Russians removed some furniture and small <u>8</u> from the room, some of the Nazis stole the room itself.
Recently	A new Amber Room was built according to the former one to <u>9</u> the 300th birthday of St Petersburg by the Russians and <u>10</u> .

四、阅读 IN SEARCH OF THE AMBER ROOM, 回答下列问题。

1. From the passage we know that the Amber Room was \_\_\_\_.
- A. made by the Russian people
  - B. stolen from the King of Prussia
  - C. bought by the Russian people
  - D. a gift from Frederick William I
2. What can we know about the Amber Room?
- A. The amber of the room had some beautiful colours.
  - B. It was a room where a king lived.
  - C. The country's best artists spent about ten years making it.
  - D. It was decorated with flowers and jewels.

3. The Amber Room was designed \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. for the palace of Frederick I  
 B. to be a gift  
 C. specially for Peter the Great  
 D. for guests to live in
4. What did Peter the Great give Frederick William I?  
 A. An amber room.  
 B. A beautiful palace.  
 C. Some big amber.  
 D. An excellent troop.
5. Where is the Amber Room now?  
 A. It is in Prussia.  
 B. It is in St Petersburg.  
 C. It's in a palace outside St Petersburg.  
 D. It's missing.

### 译文 比一比

#### IN SEARCH OF THE AMBER ROOM

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. This gift was the Amber Room, which was given this name because several tons of amber were used to make it. The amber which was **selected** had a beautiful yellow-brown colour like **honey**. The **design** of the room was in the **fancy style** popular in those days. It was also a treasure **decorated** with gold and **jewels**, which took the country's best **artists** about ten years to make.

In fact, the room was not made to be a gift. It **was designed for** the palace of Frederick I. However, the next King of Prussia, Frederick William I, to whom the amber room **belonged**, decided not to keep it. In 1716 he gave it to Peter the Great. **In return**, the Czar sent him a **troop** 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 a small reception hall for important visitors.

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

In September 1941, the Nazi army was near St Petersburg. This was a time when the two countries were **at war**. Before the Nazis could get to the summer palace, the Rus-

sians were able to **remove** some furniture and small art objects from the Amber Room. However, some of the Nazis secretly stole the room itself. In **less than** two days 100,000 pieces were put inside twenty-seven **wooden** boxes. **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. After that, what 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** Amber Room, they have made the new one look like the old one. In 2003 it was ready for the people of St Petersburg when they celebrated the 300th birthday of their city.

#### 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,因为造这间房子用了好几吨的琥珀,所以被起这个名字。被选出来的琥珀色彩艳丽,呈现像蜂蜜一样的黄褐色。琥珀屋的设计采用了当时流行的别致的建筑风格。它也是这个国家最优秀的艺术家们花费大约十年的时间用金银珠宝装饰起来的珍品。

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,这位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,并作为一个小的接待室,接待重要宾客。

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。她叫她的工匠在琥珀屋上增添了更多的细节。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奇迹之一,现在它却消失了。

1941年9月,纳粹德国的军队逼近圣彼得堡。就在两国交战的时期,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。然而,一些纳粹分子偷偷地运走了琥珀屋。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,他们已经建立了一个看起来像原琥珀屋的新琥珀屋。在2003年,它成为圣彼得堡人庆祝建城300周年的地方。

# 新知探究 讲一讲

## I. 词汇点击

### 1. survive *vi.* 幸免; 幸存; 生还

*vt.* 经历……而幸存; 比……活得时间长

In the jungle, they were driven to extremes in order to survive.

在丛林中, 他们为了生存被迫采取极端行动。

Luckily, most people survived the earthquake.

幸运的是大部分人从地震中逃生。

The old man survived his own daughter by nine years.

老人在他女儿死后又活了九年。

#### ► 拓展

survive on 靠(很少钱)继续维持生活

survival *n.* 生存; 幸存

survivor *n.* 生还者; 幸存者

#### 【即境活用】

(1) (2011 年哈尔滨高一检测) To our surprise, he \_\_\_\_\_ the big earthquake in the basement where he stayed for 7 days without anything to eat.

- A. lived B. struggled  
C. avoided D. survived

(2) None at the Iraq police station \_\_\_\_\_ the car bombing last week.

- A. survived B. was survived in  
C. had survived D. has survived in

### 2. in search of 寻找, 搜寻

The scientists are in search of a new element.

科学家们正在寻找一种新元素。

The family all went out in search of their missing child.

这家人全部外出寻找他们走失的孩子。

**自我探究:** in search of 中名词 search 前面若有 one's/the/a 等限定词, of 要换成 for, 即: in search of = in one's/the/a search for

#### ► 拓展

search *vt. & vi.* 搜查, 寻找

search sb./sp. 搜某人身/搜查某地

search for 搜寻……

search sb./sp. for... 搜某人身或搜查某地以寻找……

#### 【即境活用】

(1) The police \_\_\_\_\_ the thief \_\_\_\_\_ what he had stolen.

- A. looked; for B. searched; for  
C. saw; for D. referred; to

(2) So far, they have been unlucky in their search \_\_\_\_\_ gold.

A. of

B. about

C. for

D. at

### 3. select *vt.* 挑选; 选择; 精选

She selected a diamond ring from the collection.

她从收藏品中挑选了一枚钻石戒指。

Why did you select this major? 你为什么选择这个专业?

#### ► 拓展

selection *n.* 选择, 挑选

selective *adj.* 有选择性的

selector *n.* 挑选者; 转换器

#### 【辨析】

select	指从很多对象中“精挑细选”
choose	一般用词, 指凭着个人的判断或意愿进行选择
elect	多指对人的正式选举

#### 【即境活用】

(1) 完成句子

①他挑选了一件衬衫来配那套西服。

He \_\_\_\_\_ to match his suit.

②六个剧团已被选定参加今年的戏剧节。

Six theatre companies \_\_\_\_\_ to take part in this year's drama festival.

(2) Many passages of the textbook are \_\_\_\_\_ very carefully.

- A. found B. chosen  
C. selected D. elected

### 4. design *n.* 设计; 图案; 构思

The magazine will appear in a new design from next month.

从下个月起这本杂志将以新的设计面世。

I like the design of that carpet. 我喜欢那地毯的图案。

She attended a school of dress design.

她就读于一所服装设计学校。

#### ► 拓展

1) in design 在设计上 by design = on purpose 故意地

2) design *vt. & vi.* 设计; 计划; 构思

be designed to do 目的是……

be designed for 为……设计

The experiment was designed to test the theory.

实验的目的是为了检验一下这个理论。

The building is designed for classrooms.

这座楼是设计做教室用的。

#### 【即境活用】

(1) I don't know whether they did it by accident or \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. with design B. by design



C. in design

D. for design

(2)—I'd like to go to the cinema with you, Dad.

—Sorry, my darling, but the film is \_\_\_\_\_ for adults only.

A. promised

B. permitted

C. admitted

D. designed

5. **add...to...**表示“把……与……相加;把……加到……上”。If you add three to four, you will get seven. 3 加 4 等于 7.Don't add fuel to the fire.

不要火上浇油。

## ► 拓展

add to 增加 add up 加起来 add up to 总计;表示

This adds to my difficulties. 这增加了我的困难。Please add these figures up. 请将这些数字加起来。All the results added up to a failure.

所有的结果总起来看是失败了。

## 【即境活用】

5. (2011 年温州高一检测)—Can you \_\_\_\_\_ all the money that I should pay?

—Very sorry. Please wait a minute, madam.

A. add

B. add to

C. add up

D. add up to

6. **at war** 处于交战状态, **at** 表示“处于……状态”。The country has been at war with its neighbour for two years.

这个国家与邻国已打了两年仗了。

## ► 拓展

at peace 处于和平状态

at work 在上班

at table 在吃饭

at risk 处于危险境地

at school 在上学

at ease 稍息

at rest 静止;不动

at church 做礼拜

at breakfast/lunch/supper

在吃早饭/午饭/晚饭

## 【即境活用】

## 6. 完成句子

①这两个国家曾经打了多年仗,但现在已经和平相处。

The two countries used to be \_\_\_\_\_ for many years, but now they are \_\_\_\_\_ each other.

②我进去时他们都在吃饭。

They were all \_\_\_\_\_ when I got in.

7. **remove vt.** 移动;搬开;脱掉;去掉;消除;使……免职She removed the painting to another wall.

她把画移到另一面墙上。

He removed the mud from his shoes. 他弄掉了鞋上的泥。Three children were removed from school.

三个学生被学校开除了。

## 【辨析】

move	是指移动某物的位置或改变某人的姿势,可作 <u>及物动词</u> ,又可作 <u>不及物动词</u> 。	表示“迁居”时,二者可换用。
remove	强调完全放弃原来的地方而到达新的位置,有时相当于 <u>take away/off</u> 。	

## 【即境活用】

(1)用 remove/move 填空

①Will you help me \_\_\_\_\_ this table?

②I can't \_\_\_\_\_ the dirty points from my shirt.

(2)They were taught to learn the spirit of the Foolish Old Man \_\_\_\_\_ the mountains.

A. removed

B. moved

C. who removed

D. to move

8. **less than** 少于This piece of furniture is really cheap with a price of less than forty dollars. 这件家具还不到四十美元,实在便宜。

## 【辨析】

no less than	多达……,有……之多,强调 <u>数量多</u> ,带有感情色彩。其意相当于 <u>as many/much as</u> 。
not less than	不少于……,至少……,无强调多少之意。

He walks no less than 5 miles every day.

他每天步行 5 英里之多。

She has not less than 200 dollars. 她至少有 200 美元。

## 【即境活用】

(1)I used to earn \_\_\_\_\_ than a pound a week when I first started work.

A. a little

B. a few

C. fewer

D. less

(2)完成句子

He drank \_\_\_\_\_ (多达) ten bottles of beer.

9. **worth adj.** 值得的[U]n. 价值;作用Personally speaking, the house is worth more than 30,000 dollars.

我个人觉得这房子值三万多美元。

It's said that the book is well worth reading.

据说这本书很值得一读。

These are books of real

be worth doing  
是用主动形式表示被动含义,不需使用被动语态。





worth.

这些才是真正有价值的书。

**自我探究:**基本句型:sth. be worth+money 某物值多少钱  
sth. be (well) worth+doing 某物(很)值得……(其中 doing 使用主动形式表被动含义,修饰语用 well 不用 very)

### ► 拓展

worthy *adj.* (作表语或后置定语)值得的;  
(作定语)可尊敬的,很好的,有道德的

基本句型:  $\begin{cases} \text{sth. be worthy+of+n.} \\ \text{sth. be worthy+of+being done} \\ \text{sth. be worthy+to be done} \end{cases}$

### 【即境活用】

(1)完成句子

他是一个值得称赞的人。

He is a man \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.

(2)This reference book \_\_\_\_\_ again.

- A. is worth to read  
B. is worthy of reading  
C. is worthy being read  
D. is worth reading

### II. 句型梳理

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的厚礼竟会有这样一段令人惊讶的历史。

本句中含有“情态动词+have done”结构,could have done 有以下两种用法:

1)对过去情况的推测,表示“可能已经做了……”,一般用在否定句和疑问句中,句中所用的就是这一用法。

He couldn't have gone abroad. I saw him just now.

他不可能已经出国了。我刚才还看见他了。

2)表示“本来能做某事(而实际上并没有做)”,暗含责备或惋惜的意味。

He could have passed the exam, but he was too careless.  
他本来能通过考试的,但是他太粗心了。

**自我探究:**“情态动词+have done”结构:

may/might have done 可能做了某事

can't have done 不可能做了某事

must have done 一定做了某事

needn't have done 本不必做某事(而实际上做了)

should/ought to have done 本该做某事(而实际上未做)

shouldn't/oughtn't to have done 本不该做某事(而实际上做了)

### 【即境活用】

(1)(2010 年安徽)Jack described his father, who \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ a brave boy many years ago, as a strong-willed man.

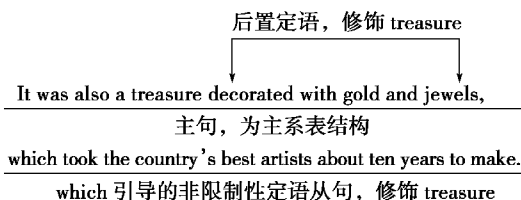
- A. would be                      B. would have been  
C. must be                      D. must have been

(2)He did not regret saying what he did but felt that he \_\_\_\_\_ it differently.

- A. could express              B. would express  
C. could have expressed      D. must have expressed

2. **It was also a treasure decorated with gold and jewels, which took the country's best artists about ten years to make.** 它还是一件装饰着黄金和珠宝的宝物,这个国家最优秀的艺术家花费了近十年的时间才完成它。

(1)句子结构分析如下:



(2)decorated...为过去分词短语作后置定语。过去分词作定语用法:

①单个过去分词作定语时,通常放在被修饰词之前;过去分词短语作定语时,通常放在被修饰词之后。

②过去分词作后置定语表示被动和完成,相当于一个定语从句。

They are cleaning the fallen leaves in the yard. 他们正在打扫院子里的落叶。

Who were the so-called guests invited (= who had been invited) to the party last night? 昨晚被邀请参加晚会的那些所谓的客人是谁呀?

### 【即境活用】

2. The man \_\_\_\_\_ for his frankness will make a speech at the meeting.

- A. knowing                      B. known  
C. being known              D. having known

3. **However, the next King of Prussia, Frederick William I, to whom the amber room belonged, decided not to keep it.** 然而,后来继位的普鲁士国王腓特烈·威廉一世却决定不要这个本属于他的琥珀屋。

(1)本句中 to whom the amber room belonged 为“介词+关系代词”引导的非限制性定语从句,修饰前面的 Frederick William I,介词 to 也可以放在 belonged 后。

(2)“介词+关系代词”引导定语从句时,介词的选用通常取决于和动词、形容词的搭配或和作先行词的名词的搭配。

This is the man to whom I referred. = This is the man (whom) I referred to. 我说的就是这个人。

The farm on which we worked ten years ago isn't what it

used to be. 十年前我们工作过的农场不再是原来的样子了。

### 【即境活用】

3. This is the book I bought yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_ I spent 8 yuan.

- A. on which                      B. for which  
C. in which                      D. at which

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圣彼得堡郊外她避暑的宫殿中。

(1)句中 where 引导定语从句,先行词为 a palace. where 作关系副词的用法:

- ①作定语从句的地点状语
- ②指地点,相当于 in/on...+which
- ③先行词为地点名词(可抽象亦可具体,如 situation, case, point 等)
- ④先行词是地点时,并非都用 where 来引导定语从句

The place where Lu Xun once worked has become a museum.

鲁迅曾经工作过的那个地方现在已成为博物馆。(从句中缺少地点状语)

The place (which/that) I visited last week is in Hong Kong.

上周我参观的那个地方在香港。(从句中缺少宾语)

(2)had the Amber Room moved...为 have/get sth. done 结构,该结构可表示:

- ①让某人做某事(本句中的用法)
- ②遭遇某事(此事违背主语的意愿)

You'd better have that bad tooth pulled out.

你最好把那颗蛀牙拔掉。

I had my watch stolen on the bus yesterday.

昨天在公共汽车上我的表被偷了。

### ► 拓展

- have (make, let) sb. /sth. do sth. 让某人/物做某事
- get sb. /sth. to do sth. 让某人/物做某事
- have sb. /sth. doing sth. 让某人/物一直做某事

Please have the car wait outside the gate.

请让车在大门外等着。

I am sorry to have you waiting so long.

很抱歉让你等了这么久。

### 【即境活用】

(1)(2010 年福建) Stephen Hawking believes that the earth is unlikely to be the only planet \_\_\_\_\_ life has developed gradually.

- A. that                          B. where  
C. which                        D. whose

(2)(2010 年辽宁) Alexander tried to get his work \_\_\_\_\_ in the medical circles.

- A. to recognize                B. recognizing  
C. recognize                  D. recognized

(3)(2011 年江西模考) Don't worry. I'll have it \_\_\_\_\_ and get someone \_\_\_\_\_ it to you tomorrow.

- A. typed; send                B. to type; to send  
C. type; send                  D. typed; to send

5. **There is no doubt that** the boxes were then put on a train for Konigsberg, 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。

There is no doubt that 毫无疑问……, that 引导同位语从句。

There is no doubt that they will agree with you on this matter.

毫无疑问,他们在这件事上会同意你的。

There is no doubt that he'll succeed.

他肯定能成功。

### ► 拓展

- |                                  |         |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| There is (some) doubt whether... | 对……持有疑问 |
| There is no doubt about/of sth.  | 毫无疑问……  |
| (sb.) have no doubt that...      | 某人确信……  |
| (sb.) have doubt whether...      | 某人怀疑……  |
| in doubt                         | 怀疑      |
| without/beyond doubt             | 无疑地,必定  |

There is some doubt whether he can win first prize.

他是否能赢得一等奖还有些疑问。

**自我探究:** 1) 当 doubt 作名词时,在肯定句中接 whether (不可用 if) 引导的同位语从句;在否定句中用 that 引导同位语从句。

2) 当 doubt 作动词时,在肯定句中接 whether 引导的宾语从句,也可用 if 替换 whether; 在否定句、疑问句中后跟 that 引导的宾语从句。

I doubt whether/if he'll come.

我怀疑他是否会来。

### 【即境活用】

(1) 选词填空 (whether/that/if)

① I have doubt \_\_\_\_\_ we shall be able to do something for you.

② We don't doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he can do a good job.

③ I doubt very much \_\_\_\_\_ or not he will accept our invitation.

(2) Some researchers believe that there is no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ a cure for AIDS will be found.

- A. which                      B. what  
C. that                        D. whether

(3) Can you doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he will win?

- A. whether                    B. if  
C. that                        D. about

# 随堂巩固 练一练

(限时 15 分钟)

I. 请根据首字母提示或中文注释,用单词的适当形式填空。

1. Much to our shock, none of the 54 miners were able to s \_\_\_\_\_.
2. If you turn on the lights when there is full of gas in the room, the house may e \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The film *The Forbidden Kingdom* is well w \_\_\_\_\_ seeing, which was acted by Jackie Chan and Jet Li.
4. Do you have any good ideas to r \_\_\_\_\_ the ink from my clothes?
5. Unluckily, their boat struck a rock and began to s \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The snowman which we built was \_\_\_\_\_ (装饰) with many household items supplied by many families.
7. I still \_\_\_\_\_ (怀疑) whether the price of houses in Beijing will go down.
8. My glasses are gone. I have to buy a new pair, because I can't \_\_\_\_\_ (想象) a life without glasses.
9. Children above 12 are able to take part in skiing and other activities which are \_\_\_\_\_ (设计) for them.
10. Seventy-five American students were \_\_\_\_\_ (挑选) to visit China last month.

II. 请用下方框中所给短语的正确形式填空。

in search of; belong to; in return; at war; less than; in fact; think highly of; rather than; for oneself; debate about

1. Mr Wang is very strict with his students but all of them \_\_\_\_\_ him.
2. My mother is always helping poor people without expecting anything \_\_\_\_\_.
3. This umbrella \_\_\_\_\_ me, and that blue one is your sister's. You can take that one.
4. We will \_\_\_\_\_ the advantages and disadvantages of college students' doing part-time jobs next week.
5. The two countries have been \_\_\_\_\_ for more than five years and their people are tired of the war.
6. Premier Wen went to Sichuan Province to see the people who were suffering from the earthquake \_\_\_\_\_ several times.
7. His parents as well as his neighbours went into the forest \_\_\_\_\_ the lost boy.
8. The time people spend talking with others face to face is \_\_\_\_\_ before because of the invention of the telephone and the Internet.

9. The parents, \_\_\_\_\_ the children, should be to blame for this matter.

10. \_\_\_\_\_, this new dress was not bought for you but for your younger sister.

III. 仿照文中的句子结构将给出的汉语翻译成英文。

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.

我们终于把我们的梦想变成了现实。我们知道要是没有你的帮助的话,我们不可能成功。

We've turned our dreams into reality at last. We know we \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Later, Catherine II had the Amber Room moved to a palace outside St Petersburg where she spent her summers. 我的电脑出了问题。明天我得找人修一修。

There is something wrong with my computer. I will \_\_\_\_\_.

3. In 1770 the room was completed the way she wanted. 我不喜欢你跟你妈妈说话的方式。

I don't like \_\_\_\_\_.

4. There is no doubt that the boxes were then put on a train for Konigsberg, which was at that time a German city on the Baltic Sea.

毫无疑问我们已经在科学技术方面赶上了发达国家。

\_\_\_\_\_ in science and technology.

5. After that, what happened to the Amber Room remains a mystery.

周杰伦将要在音乐会上演唱的曲目仍然是个秘密。

What songs Jay Chou will sing in his concert \_\_\_\_\_.

IV. 根据课文的内容,用适当的单词或短语补全下面的短文。

The Amber Room, which was considered one of the 1 \_\_\_\_\_ of the world, had a(n) 2 \_\_\_\_\_ history. The room was designed in the 3 \_\_\_\_\_ style and 4 \_\_\_\_\_ with gold and jewels.

In 1716, Frederick William I, to whom the amber room 5 \_\_\_\_\_, gave it to Peter the Great. So it became part of the Czar's winter palace in St Petersburg and served as a small 6 \_\_\_\_\_ hall for important visitors.

Later, Catherine II had it 7 \_\_\_\_\_ to a palace outside St Petersburg and told her artists to add more details to it. But in 1941, when Russia and Germany were 8 \_\_\_\_\_, the Nazi army entered the summer palace, 9 \_\_\_\_\_ some treasures secretly. After that, what happened to the Amber Room remains a(n) 10 \_\_\_\_\_.

Recently, a new Amber Room has been built at the summer palace by the Russians and Germans.



## Section II Learning about Language

## 预习-导引-试一试

一、用下面的单词或词组的适当形式完成句子。

local 本地的;当地的 painting 绘画;画 castle 城堡  
take apart 拆开

1. The \_\_\_\_\_, the very best building in Europe, has a long history dating back to the ancient Roman times.
2. The child \_\_\_\_\_ the toy and then played with the pieces.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ police are working hard in glove with the FBI to find the bank robbers.
4. The artist spent years on his great \_\_\_\_\_ which covered the whole roof of the church.

二、读下列谚语或名言,指出哪些句子含有定语从句,并将定语从句标出。

1. Parents are the first teachers of the children.  
父母是孩子的第一任老师。
2. They that live longest see most.  
人越老,越有智慧。
3. He that marries for wealth sells liberty.  
为钱结婚,出卖自由。
4. It is love that makes the world go round.  
是爱使世界运转。
5. All's fish that comes to the net.  
抓到篮里便是菜。
6. All that glitters is not gold.  
发光者未必都是金子。
7. It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good.  
凡事有利必有弊。
8. A friend is a present which you give yourself.  
朋友是自己送给自己的礼物。
9. A critic is a man who knows the way but can't drive the car.  
批评家是一个知道路但不会开车的人。
10. Science is the most important and the most beautiful thing that man ever requires.  
科学是人类在任何时候都需要的最重要的和最美丽的东西。

三、根据图片,完成下列含定语从句的句子。

1. 这些干旱地区的老人每天要到 24 公里远的地方去取水。



In order to carry water, these old people in drought-hit areas have to walk to a place, \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 进城打工的农民数目将达到 2.3 亿。



The number of the farmers, \_\_\_\_\_, will reach 230 000 000.

3. 胡锦涛主席正在看望一名在玉树地震中受伤的女孩。



President Hu Jintao is visiting a girl \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 我对这个演员很熟悉,你知道该演员的名字吗?



Do you know the name of the actor \_\_\_\_\_?

5. 我喜欢何炅,李湘站在他的旁边。



I like He Jiong, \_\_\_\_\_.

四、阅读下列幽默故事,试着找出其中的三个定语从句。

## A Holiday from School

Tommy was a student who hated school. He was always looking for excuses not to go. If he sneezed, he asked his mother to write a note saying he had a cold. If he had a headache, he asked his mother to take him to the doctor during school hours. He spent more time at home than he did at school.

On the days when he did go to school, he looked for excuses to come home early. One morning he came home when

the lessons were only half finished. His father, who was surprised, said, "You've come home early. Is the school closed today?" "No, Dad," Tommy said. "It's open. I came home early." "How did you do that?" his father asked him. "What did you say to the teacher?" "I told her that I had a new baby brother and that I had to come home and help you." "But your mother has had twins," his father said, "a boy and a girl. You've got a baby brother and a baby sister."

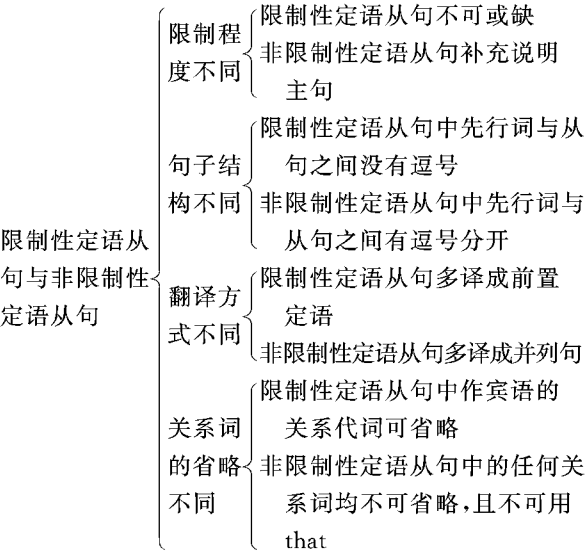
"Yes, I know, Dad," Tommy said. "I'm saving up my baby sister for next week."

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_

新知探究 讲一讲

[语法点拨]

1. 图解语法



2. 表解语法

限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句

根据其与先行词关系的密切程度,定语从句可分为限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句。两者在用法与形式上的区别如下:

区分点	限制性定语从句	非限制性定语从句
限制程度	不可或缺, 去掉后主句意思不明确	补充说明主句, 去掉不影响主句意义的完整
句子结构	先行词与从句之间没有逗号	先行词与从句之间有逗号分开
翻译方式	多译成前置定语	多译成并列句

关系词的省略	作宾语的关系代词可以省略	任何关系词均不可省略, 且不可用 that
先行词的不同	先行词不可以是整个主句	先行词可以是整个主句

The house (**which/that**) we bought last month lies in the center of the city. 我们上个月买的那套房子位于市中心。(限制性定语从句, 暗含“可能有若干套房子”之意)

The house, **which** we bought last month, lies in the center of the city. 这套房子位于市中心, 是我们上个月买的。(非限制性定语从句, 不表明有多少套房子)

随堂巩固 练一练

(限时 15 分钟)

- 1. (2010 年上海卷) Samuel survived when the car \_\_\_\_\_ he was a passenger in turned off the road and hit a tree.  
A. where B. that  
C. as D. why
- 2. (2010 年四川卷) After graduating from college, I took some time off to go travelling, \_\_\_\_\_ turned out to be a wise decision.  
A. that B. which  
C. when D. where
- 3. (2010 年全国 I 卷) As a child, Jack studied in a village school, \_\_\_\_\_ is named after his grandfather.  
A. which B. where  
C. what D. that
- 4. (北京高考卷) —What do you think of teaching, Bob?  
—I find it fun and challenging. It is a job \_\_\_\_\_ you are doing something serious but interesting.  
A. where B. which  
C. when D. that
- 5. (辽宁高考卷) They've won their last three matches, \_\_\_\_\_ I find a bit surprising.  
A. that B. when  
C. what D. which
- 6. (天津高考卷) A person \_\_\_\_\_ e-mail account is full won't be able to send or receive any e-mails.  
A. who B. whom  
C. whose D. whoever
- 7. (全国高考 II 卷) My friend showed me round the town, \_\_\_\_\_ was very kind of him.  
A. which B. that  
C. where D. it
- 8. (江苏高考卷) Because of the financial crisis, days are gone \_\_\_\_\_ local 5-star hotels charged 6000 yuan for one night.

- A. if B. when  
C. which D. since
9. (山东高考卷) Whenever I met her, \_\_\_\_\_ was fairly often, she greeted me with a sweet smile.  
A. who B. which  
C. when D. that
10. (浙江高考卷) I have reached a point in my life \_\_\_\_\_ I am supposed to make decisions of my own.  
A. which B. where  
C. how D. why
11. (重庆高考卷) Life is like a long race \_\_\_\_\_ we compete with others to go beyond ourselves.  
A. why B. what  
C. that D. where
12. (福建高考卷) It's helpful to put children in a situation \_\_\_\_\_ they can see themselves differently.  
A. that B. when

- C. which D. where
13. (2011 年淮北模拟) When people talk about the scenic spots in Anhui, the first \_\_\_\_\_ comes into mind is the Yellow Mountain.  
A. which B. that  
C. one D. place
14. This is the biggest lab \_\_\_\_\_ we have ever built in our university.  
A. which B. what  
C. that D. where
15. (2011 年北京模拟) Beijing took steps to limit the kinds of highrisk of borrowing money from the banks that can create the high price of housing, \_\_\_\_\_ happened in the United States.  
A. as B. that  
C. how D. while



## Section III Using Language



### 预习-导引-试一试

#### 一、选择适当的短语填空。

think highly of for example agree with look like  
care about rather than

1. I took your point. But it doesn't mean I totally \_\_\_\_\_ you.
2. Many countries \_\_\_\_\_ what China has done, which does good to the world.
3. I will work harder \_\_\_\_\_ refuse to help you.
4. \_\_\_\_\_, the television showed a certain soap, and then a female movie star taking a shower.
5. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ his father exactly. And he can act like him. Free and easy but polite.
6. Of course Laura and Jose were far too grown-up to really \_\_\_\_\_ such things.

#### 二、用方框内的句子完成对话。

A. I'm afraid that might be pretty expensive.  
B. Isn't it rather cold there?  
C. We're going to Hangzhou, aren't we?  
D. Yes, I believe there are still a few.  
E. I'd rather have a holiday in the country.

A: Where shall we go for our holiday this year, Joan?

B: 1 \_\_\_\_\_

A: No. Let's have a change. I'm tired of Hangzhou.

B: We can get away from the east. 2 \_\_\_\_\_

A: Well, Richard, what about Lushan? We could rent a wooden house up in the mountains.

B: 3 \_\_\_\_\_ And anyway I'd rather go somewhere we haven't been before.

A: Tibet?

B: I'm thinking of Harbin.

A: 4 \_\_\_\_\_

B: Not in the summer. They have dozens of beautiful lakes and great pine forests...if you're lucky you may run into a big tiger.

A: A wild one?

B: 5 \_\_\_\_\_

A: All right, see if you can get some books introducing that place.

#### 三、阅读 Using Language 中的两篇短文, 判断下列句子正(T)误(F)。

1. A fact is something that people believe.
2. It is a fact that China has more people than any other country in the world.
3. An opinion is something that can be proved.
4. The judge cares about whether the eyewitnesses have given true information.
5. The mine was closed because the German soldiers didn't want others to find what they hid in it.

# 新知探究

## I. 词汇点击

### 1. take apart 拆开

The old man saw some Germans taking apart the Amber Room and removing it.

老人看到一些德国人拆除并移走了琥珀屋。

The boy took apart the toy car, but couldn't put it together again. 男孩把玩具汽车拆开, 却安装不起来。

#### ► 拓展

apart *adv.* 分离地; 分别地  
tell/know...apart 把……区别开来  
apart from { 除……以外(别无)(=except)  
除……之外(还有)(=besides)

The two factories stand 200 metres apart.

这两家工厂相距 200 米。

#### 【即境活用】

##### 1. 完成句子

①他们看起来几乎一样, 很难把他们区别开来。

They look almost the same; it is very difficult to \_\_\_\_.

②除了这个年轻人, 我找不到别人来帮你的忙。

\_\_\_\_\_, I can find no one to help you.

③There is something wrong with your bike, you'd better

\_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ and repair it.

A. take; off B. take; on  
C. take; over D. take; apart

### 2. agree with 同意; 与……保持一致; (食物、气候等) 适合某人

Some people may not agree with this opinion but they also cannot prove that they are right. 有些人可能不同意这种看法, 但他们也不能证明他们是正确的。

The food in Sichuan doesn't agree with me.

四川的食物不适合我的胃口。

I agree with what you said. 我同意你说的话。

#### ► 拓展

(1) agree that... 认为……; 同意……; 承认……  
(2) agree on sth. 就某事达成一致协议或取得一致意见  
(3) agree to sth. 接受, 认可, 同意, to 为介词, 后常跟表示“计划, 建议, 安排, 条件”等的词  
(4) agree to do sth 同意做某事

We agreed on the date for the meeting.

我们就会议的日期取得一致意见。

**自我探究:** 表示“同意某人做某事”时不能用 agree sb. to do sth., 要用 agree that...。agree 是 不及物 动词。

#### 【即境活用】

2. (2010 年陕西, 14) You look well. The air and the sea foods in Sanya must \_\_\_\_\_ you. I suppose.

A. agree with B. agree to  
C. agree on D. agree about

### 3. rather than 而不是; 与其说……不如说……

He/She only cares about whether the eyewitness has given true information, which must be facts rather than opinions.

他/她关心的只是证人是否提供了真实的信息, 它们必须是事实而不是看法。

The sweater she bought was beautiful rather than cheap. 与其说她买的这件毛衣便宜不如说它漂亮。

#### ► 拓展

would do...rather than do...  
= would rather do...than do...  
= prefer to do...rather than do...  
宁愿做……而不愿做……

**自我探究:** rather than 连接两个名词或代词作主语时, 谓语句词应与 rather than 前面的名词或代词在人称和数上保持一致。

I would die rather than give in to him.

我宁可死也不愿向他屈服。

John, rather than you, is to blame.

要受责备的是约翰, 而不是你。

#### 【即境活用】

3. (2011 年吉安高一检测) ①Tom always prefers \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ rather than \_\_\_\_\_ a bike.

A. walk; ride B. walk; riding  
C. to walk; ride D. riding; to ride

②She enjoys singing \_\_\_\_\_ dancing.

A. other than B. rather than  
C. more than D. less than

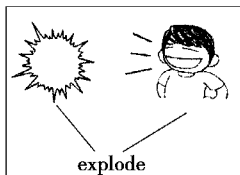
### 4. explode v. (使) 爆炸; 迸发(感情)(多与 into 或 with 等连用)

In April 1945 I heard something explode at midnight. 1945 年 4 月, 我在午夜听见有东西爆炸。

A South Korean rocket—Naro-1 exploded 137 seconds into its flight on June 10, 2010. 2010 年

6 月 10 号一枚韩国火箭——罗老号升空 137 秒后爆炸。

Suddenly Charles exploded with anger. 查尔斯勃然大怒。



#### 【即境活用】

完成句子

(1) 听到这个好消息, 我们都一下子大笑起来。

Hearing the good news, we all \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) 那个爆竹在他手里爆炸了, 他受了伤。

The firework \_\_\_\_\_ and he was injured.

### 5. for oneself 亲自; 为自己



A week later I decided to go and see for myself.

一周后,我决定亲自去看看。

I borrowed a magazine for Li Ming, and a dictionary for myself. 我为李明借了一本杂志,为自己借了一本词典。

### ► 拓展

by oneself	独自地;独立地
to oneself	独享地
of oneself	自动地,自行地
in oneself	本身;本来

You should finish your homework by yourself.

你应该独立完成你的家庭作业。

### 【即境活用】

用含有 oneself 的合适的短语填空

- ① She kept the biggest piece of pie \_\_\_\_\_.
- ② The door opened \_\_\_\_\_.
- ③ You should keep the secret \_\_\_\_\_.
- ④ The stone is hard \_\_\_\_\_.

### 6. to one's surprise 令某人吃惊的是

To my surprise the entrance to the mine was closed. 令我吃惊的是煤矿的入口被封闭了。

“to one's + 情感名词”结构,在句首作状语

To our great surprise, Chinese team got knocked out of the 2011 Women's World Cup. 令我们非常吃惊的是,中国队被淘汰出 2011 年女子世界杯。

To my joy, he recovered quickly from the sorrow.

令我高兴的是,他迅速从悲伤中恢复了过来。

**自我探究:**此结构名词前可用 great, deep 等形容词修饰,也可在 to 前加 much, 以加强语气。

### 【即境活用】

Usually John would be late for meetings. But this time, \_\_\_\_\_ to my surprise, he arrived on time.

- A. little                      B. much  
C. ever                      D. even

### 7. sink vi. 下沉;沉下;坐下;倒下

The ship sank to the bottom of the sea. 船沉入海底。

The sun was sinking in the west. 太阳西下。

I sank into an armchair. 我坐到扶手椅上。

### 【即境活用】

It was too dark when we arrived, for the moon \_\_\_\_\_ behind the mountain.

- A. sank                      B. rose  
C. failed                      D. attacked

### 8. think highly of 看重;器重;对……评价很高

I think highly of those who are searching for the Amber Room. 我很欣赏那些寻找琥珀屋的人们。

The managers think highly of his plan. 经理们对他的计划评价很高。

### ► 拓展

think much/well of... (= think highly of...)

看重;器重;对……评价高

think ill/poorly/badly of 认为……不好

think nothing of... 认为……没什么

speak highly of... (= sing high praise for)

高度赞扬/评价……

speak well/ill of... 说……好/坏话

People speak highly of their behavior.

人们高度赞扬他们的行为。

She was badly thought of at first, wasn't she?

起初她给别人的印象很差,是吧?

### 【即境活用】

完成句子

① 人们对刘翔在比赛中的表现评价很高。

People \_\_\_\_\_ Liu Xiang's performance in the match.

② 他从不诋毁他人。

He never \_\_\_\_\_ others.

③ —I really don't know how to thank you enough.

—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Think highly of it      B. Think nothing of it  
C. Speak highly of it      D. Speak well of it

### II. 句型梳理

#### 1. ...it can be proved that China has more people than any other country in the world.

……中国比世界上其他任何国家拥有更多的人口是能够被证明的。

这是一个主从复合句,句中含有一个主语从句。句中 it 是形式主语,真正的主语是 that 引导的名词性从句,即主语从句。

### ► 归纳

当主语从句较长时,常用 it 作形式主语,而把真正的主语——主语从句放在后面,以避免“头重脚轻”的毛病,保持句子结构上的平衡。

It doesn't matter whether he will go or not.

他去不去都没有关系。

It is certain that your son will do well in his exam.

你儿子在考试中取得好成绩是毋庸置疑的。

### ► 拓展

It can be proved that... 是一个常用句型,相当于“People can prove that...”,该结构中 that 不能提前。类似的结构还有:

It is said that... 据说…… (= People say that...)

It is believed that... 据信……

It is reported that... 据报道……

It is supposed that... 据认为……

It is reported that a bank was robbed yesterday.

据报道昨天一家银行被抢劫了。

### 【即境活用】

1. It is obvious to the students \_\_\_\_\_ they should get well prepared for their future.

- A. as                                      B. which  
C. whether                                D. that

### 2. Nor do I think they should give it to any government.

我认为他们不应该把它交给任何政府部门。

该句中由于把否定词 nor 放于句首,所以使用了部分倒装语序。这种倒装的句式为:Nor+助动词/情态动词+主语+动词+其他。可用 neither 替换 nor。

If he doesn't go to the park tomorrow, neither/nor will I.  
如果明天他不去公园,我也不去。

Tom is not good at maths, neither/nor am I.

汤姆不擅长数学,我也是。

**自我探究:**(1)该句式“nor/neither+系动词 be(情态动词或助动词)+主语”,表示前句中的否定情况也适用于另一人或物,意为“也不……”。

(2)若表示前句中的肯定情况也适用于另一人或物,要用“so+系动词 be(情态动词或助动词)+主语”,表示“也是这样;也是如此”。

He likes swimming and so do I. 他喜欢游泳,我也是。

### 【即境活用】

If Joe's wife won't go to the party, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he will either                      B. neither will he  
C. he neither will                    D. either he will

## 写作指导 写一写

话题——弘扬民族传统文化 保护非物质文化遗产

### 【写作要求】

现在,越来越多的人尤其是年轻人热衷于过西方节日,而对我们的传统节日逐渐淡漠。为了保护我们的非物质文化遗产,弘扬中华民族传统文化,我国对国家法定节假日做出了新的调整,新增了清明节、端午节及中秋节等传统节日作为国家法定假日。请就此谈谈你的看法。

**要求:**词数:120 左右。文章开头已给出,不计入总词数。

### 参考词汇:

清明节 Tomb-sweeping Day

端午节 the Dragon Boat Festival

非物质文化遗产 non-material cultural relics

Nowadays, increasing numbers of people tend to celebrate Western holidays but ignore or have little knowledge of our traditional festivals.

### 【思路点拨】

确定体裁及写作特点

本篇写作为给话题作文,属议论文体。此类文章的写作应注意:

- ①要认真思考所给话题,形成对这一话题的个人观点;
- ②论述要言之有理,使人信服;
- ③恰当地使用连接词及陈述观点的表达方式,从而使文章条理清晰、完整、紧凑。

### 【写作思路】

#### 1. 形成明确的个人观点

本文是典型的议论文体。本题特点是只给出话题或现象,要求学生就此阐述个人观点。个人发挥的自由度较大,但同时写作难度也比给材料作文大些。写作时应注意先形成明确的个人观点。

#### 2. 初步确定文章大致内容及所需基本词汇

nowadays, tend to, celebrate, Western holiday, ignore, traditional festival, protect, non-material cultural relics, culture, government, make changes, add, Tomb-sweeping Day, the Dragon Boat Festival, the Mid-Autumn Festival, personally speaking, can't agree...more, know more, aware of, deeper love, charm, the rest of the world, unique, family member, have a good time

#### 3. 基本句型

(1)Increasing numbers of people tend to...

(2)In order to...

(3)Personally speaking, I can't agree with...more

(4)Firstly, secondly, ...

(5)...make us aware of who we are and where we come from.

(6)...us more chances to be with our family members and have a good time.

### 【范文展示】

Nowadays, increasing numbers of people tend to celebrate Western holidays but ignore or have little knowledge of our traditional festivals. In order to protect such non-material cultural relics and help keep the Chinese traditional culture, our government has made some changes and added Tomb-sweeping Day, the Dragon Boat Festival and the Mid-Autumn Festival to public holidays.

Personally speaking, I can't agree with such changes more. Firstly, they help us to know more about our culture and customs and make us aware of who we are and where we came from. As a result, we young people will develop a deeper love for our nation. Secondly, our nation will have more charm for the rest of the world only when we are unique with our own characteristics. Thirdly, they allow us to have more chances to be with our family members and have