主编◎李朝东

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经典学

学生用书

必修2

高中英语

人教版

黄河出版传媒集团

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精讲精练　高中英语必修 2　宁夏六盘山高级中学专版　　　　　　　　　李朝东　主编

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◎编写说明

宁夏六盘山高级中学专版《精讲精练》是引领、指导和规范学生学习活动的教学用书。《精讲精练》随着六盘山高中新课程改革的深入推进而逐步成熟、完善,是六盘山高级中学新课程改革的结晶,凝聚了新课程改革九年来六盘山高级中学教师的智慧与创造。

自2004年秋季新课程实施以来,我们成立了"六盘山高级中学课堂行动研究课题组",致力于研究和解决新课程标准下课堂教学实践中出现的新问题,寻找理论与实践的结合点,追求教学活动的规范化、有序化和有效化,推进课堂教学改革,努力提高课堂教学质量。在不断总结实践经验的基础上,几经修改,最终形成了对学生学习行为具有引领、指导和规范作用的学习活动方案——宁夏六盘山高级中学专版《精讲精练》。

宁夏六盘山高级中学专版《精讲精练》的编写,在充分考虑学情和贯彻新课程理念的基础上,落实课程标准精神,注重改变学生学习方式,整体考虑知识与能力、过程与方法、情感态度与价值观的和谐发展,落实基础,强调能力,突出创新。该系列丛书的出版,对于进一步促进学生学习方式的转变,提高教学质量具有重要意义。

◎丛书体例

本丛书通过点拨具有启导性的学习技巧,提供多样化的学习材料,精心设计研讨式的探究问题,帮助学生理解课程内容,感悟学习方法,提高学习能力,培养学生的探究意识、创新精神和实践能力,提升学生的综合素质。英语分册设置以下八个板块:

学习目标 提示单元学习目标,明确学习任务和学习要求。

学法指导 提示单元学习思路,指导学习重点和难点的突破方法,点拨学习技巧。

课前阅读 提供本课学习准备知识,阐释学习重点和学习难点。引导学生获取知识,夯实基础,形成能力。

例题精讲 针对学习重点和难点,选取符合学习目标,命制科学、规范的典型试题进行剖析,点拨解题思路,提供探究所需的方法和技巧。

随堂精练 根据每节课的重点和难点设置问题,引导学生运用所学知识解

决问题,加深对所学知识的理解和认识。

达标测评　体现基本知识和基本能力,针对学习目标设置新情景和新问题,检测和巩固学习结果。

拓展延伸　着眼于课堂知识的拓展、延伸和深化。选取典型案例引导学生实现新旧知识的整合与迁移以及认识的提升与发散。

单元测试卷　每单元后附有单元能力检测试题,供学生自我检测之用。

◎使用建议

自主学习　新课程倡导积极主动的学习态度,倡导自主、合作、探究的学习方式。本丛书各板块的设置特别关注调动学生学习的积极性,发挥学生的主体作用,培养学生的学习兴趣,挖掘学生的学习潜能。希望同学们借助这些板块,在学习中主动观察、思考、表达、探究,逐步形成积极主动的学习习惯。

循序渐进　丛书力求遵照同步学习的客观规律,在板块设置、内容安排、方法应用、能力考查等方面都充分考虑了梯度性和渐进性,逐步从基本要求向较高要求递进。学习中要充分关注这一特点,以学习板块为顺序,由浅入深,循序渐进。这样,才能保证理想的学习效果。

学以致用　各板块的设置和习题的选取,充分考虑了其实用性、新颖性和探究性,选用了大量与实际生产、社会生活、中外时事和科技发展相关的问题。学习过程中要以此为契机,关注社会,关注生活,实现书本、课堂向社会、生活的延伸,将创新意识和实践能力的培养落到实处。

但愿本丛书成为同学们学习的好帮手。

受水平所限,本丛书的疏漏和错误在所难免,恳请各位读者提出宝贵意见,以使丛书的质量不断提高,日臻完善。

《精讲精练》编委会

目 录

CONTENTS

Unit 1　Cultural relics

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目
话题	Cultural relics protection；famous cultural relics in China and abroad
词汇	rare　valuable　survive　vase　dynasty　amaze　amazing　select　honey　design fancy　style　decorate　jewel　artist　belong　troop　reception　remove　wooden doubt　former　worth　local　apart　painting　castle　trail　evidence　explode entrance　sailor　sink　maid　informal　debate
	in search of　belong to　in return　at war　less than　take apart　think highly of
功能	1. 询问别人的看法（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. 表达自己的意见（Giving opinions） 　I think / don't think that ...　　　　Sorry, I don't agree with you. 　In my opinion ...　　　　　　　　　It can be proved. 　I don't believe ... because ...　　　 That can't be true. 　I think ... is telling the truth because ...
语法	定语从句（Ⅲ） 1. 限制性定语从句（Restrictive attributive clause） 　In 1770 the room was completed the way she wanted. 　This was a time when the two countries were at war. 2. 非限制性定语从句（Non-restrictive attributive clause） 　The gift was the Amber Room, which was given this name because several tons of amber were used to make it.

　　1. 了解文化遗产的概念、特点和主要类别；了解文化遗产对人类社会生活的重要价值,增强保护文化遗产的意识；了解有关琥珀屋的历史故事。

　　2. 掌握本单元学习的重点词汇和其他表达方式。

3. 掌握限制性与非限制性定语从句的主要区别,并能正确使用。

4. 学会用英语表达自己的看法或征求别人的意见。

5. 能够区别事实与观点,学会在写作和辩论中用事实来支持自己的观点。

● 课前阅读

The Aswan Dams

The Aswan High Dam was designed to control the Nile River. The huge dam controls flooding and stores water for times of drought, and it is equipped to provide hydroelectric power. These benefits however, do not come without a price tag. Engineers and governments must carefully weigh the benefits and the cost of any new technology. Huge environmental projects such as dams must entail even more thought and consideration than a new car engine or a faster microprocessor. The High dam was actually the second dam at Aswan, the first one having been built in 1889. At the time Egypt was controlled by the British and they were interested in increased irrigation capabilities for cash crops, such as cotton. Due to the irregular flooding pattern of the Nile river and increased water demands, the dam had to be raised on 2 occasions （1912 and 1933）in order to ensure its continued usefulness and safety. When debates began again over raising the dam a third time, suggestions were made to possibly build a new super dam. It wasn't until Egypt experience a revolution in 1952 that the political climate allowed the feasibility of a new dam to be properly studied. The new dam, the Aswan High Dam, was a technical marvel, being "5 kilometers long at its crest, and 1 kilometer thick at its base, and rises 107 meters above sea level". And, while most people would agree the flood control and the electricity the dam provides helps economic growth, the cost of these benefits must also be examined. When the Aswan Dam was built, the country of Nubia was flooded. The Egyptian government made arrangements for the Nubians to be relocated, but their lifestyle was destroyed. In fact many of the nomadic tribes in the area were not warned of the changes that would be happening to the river, which affected their routines in caring for their livestock. Prior to the appearance of Lake Nasser, as the northern part of the reservoir created by the dam is known, the Nubians cultivated plots along the shore. Those areas are now completely underwater. Many people have left the settlements that were created for them and returned to the lake's edge, trying to recreate their lost culture.

● 例题精讲

1. survive vt. & vi. 比 …… 活得长;从 …… 中生还

e.g. Mary survived her husband by three years.

Tom didn't survive long after the accident.

The objects in the museum have survived through the years.

［联想］ survival n.   幸存；残存物（者）

survivor n.   幸存者

surviving adj.   活着的，残存的

● 用 survive 的适当形式填空

（1）The old man _____ two world wars.

（2）The girl was the only _____ of the plane crash.

（3）His _____ made everyone very happy.

（4）Did anyone _____ the earthquake?

（5）He is the last _____ member of the family.

2. search vt. & vi. & n.   搜查；搜索；在 …… 中搜索；仔细检查

in the / one's search for = in search of   寻找

search sb. / sth.   搜身 / 搜查某物

search for   寻找；找出，查出；发现

search ... for ...   在 …… 中搜寻 ……

e.g. The police searched everyone present at the scene of crime.

The villagers are helping to search the woods for the missing child.

He who could search for pearls must dive below.（要找珍珠就得下深海。）

● 完成下列句子

（1）He went out _____（寻找食物 ）.

（2）He _____（搜查了每个房间）in the house.

（3）They _____（在他身上搜寻一块手表）.

（4）The police _____（搜查）him to see if he had a gun.

3. fancy

● 阅读下列句子，观察 fancy 在句中的用法

（1）That's a very fancy pair of shoes.

（2）Harry took me to a fancy restaurant for our wedding anniversary.

（3）They added a lot of fancy footwork to the dance.

（4）The dragon is a product of men's fancy.

（5）I have a fancy for some wine tonight.

（6）Do you fancy going out this evening?

（7）She fancied that she heard footsteps behind her.

［总结］fancy 作形容词时，意思是："花哨的，色彩鲜艳的，别致的"，如句（1）；"昂贵的，豪

华的",如句(2);"复杂的,花样的",如句(3)。

fancy 作名词时,意思是:"想象(力),想象的事物",如句(4);"想要,爱好",如句(5)。

fancy 作动词时,意思是:"喜欢,想要",如句(6);"认为,感觉",如句(7)。

●**翻译下列句子**

(1)花样滑冰

_____

(2)我喜欢去野餐这个主意。

_____

(3)我想他会来的,不过这仅仅是我的想象罢了。

_____

(4)我觉得以前见过他。

_____

4. select **v.** 挑选;选择

●**完成下列句子**

(1)_____(你为什么不选一个更好的作文题)for your composition?

●**单项选择**

(2)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

5. design **n.** 设计,图案,构思,计划 **v.** 计划,谋划,设计,构思

　　[**联想**] make design for　为……设计

　　　　　　by design = on purpose 故意地

　　　　　　be designed to do 目的是做……

　　　　　　be designed for sb. / sth. 专为某人、某物而设计

　　　　　　be designed as sth. 打算当作某物

●**单项选择**

(1)The 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

(2)His father _____ him for a doctor, but he preferred an artist.

　　A. designed　　　B. hoped　　　　　　C. produced　　　　　D. made

6. doubt **vt.** 怀疑;不信(在否定句和疑问句中后接 that 引导的从句;在肯定句中后接 if / whether 引导的从句。)

e.g. He doubted if / whether he would learn something new from the new teacher.

I don't doubt that he will come to help me.

n. 怀疑;疑问

[**联想**] without doubt 毫无疑问   beyond doubt 毫无疑问

              in doubt 怀疑   no doubt 想必,肯定地

●**翻译下列句子**

（1）我不能肯定这辆公交车是否去动物园。

    _____

（2）我不否认李明是个受欢迎的男孩。

    _____

7. jewel cn. 宝石;珠宝

    jewellery un.（总称）珠宝;珠宝饰物

●**完成下列句子**

（1）She wears a ring with three _____（首饰）.

（2）Her husband bought her _____（两件首饰）as her birthday present.

（3）The watch made of _____（珠宝）is very expensive.

8. belong to

    belong to 意为"属于,是……的一员"。该短语不可用被动语态,也无进行时态。

●**单项选择**

（1）Professor Williams keeps telling his students that the future _____ to the well-educated.

    A. belongs   B. is belonged   C. is belonging   D. will be belonged

●**完成下列句子**

（2）When you leave the room, you can't take anything _____（不属于你的东西）.

9. worth

●**阅读下列句子,观察 worth 在句中的用法**

（1）The color TV set is worth 5,000 yuan.

（2）The film is well worth seeing.

（3）What is the worth of the picture?

[**总结**] worth 可作介词或形容词,意为"值得的,相当于……的价值",后接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式,其中动词-ing 形式是用主动形式表示被动意义。worth 常用 well 修饰,表示"很值得"。worth 也可以作名词,意为"价值,作用"。

●**完成下列句子(每空一词)**

（1）The place is worth _____（值得一看）.

（2）The place is worth _____ _____（值得一看）.

10. think highly of

意为"赞赏,对……印象好",可替代 highly 的词有 well, better 等。

e.g. I must say we think very highly of him.

I've always thought very well of Michael.

Most of the students think highly of the new teacher.

We thought better of him for doing it.

［联想］ think little of 意为"认为不好,对……不在意、不赞成",可替代 little 的词有 not much,poorly,badly 等。如:

e.g. Joan thought little of walking two miles to school.

●**翻译下列句子**

（1）大家对他的艺术才能评价很高。

_____

（2）我认为她的主意不怎么样。

_____

◉ **随堂精练**

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大礼物会有这一段离奇的历史。

could not / never have done 表示对过去事情的推测,常用于否定句中,意为"不可能;想必不会"。could have done 则意为"本可以做而没有做"。如:

The classroom couldn't have been cleaned by Li Ping because he didn't come to school today.

You could have at least met me at the station.

［联想］ must have done 一定做过某事

can't have done 不可能做过某事

may / might not have done 可能没做过某事

may / might have done 可能做过某事

ought to have done = should have done 本该做而未做

ought not to have done = shouldn't have done 本不该做而做了

needn't have done 本没必要做而做了

would have done 本来会 ……（实际上没发生）

●**完成下列句子**

（1）He knew nothing about the book. He _____（以前不可能读过）.

（2）He went on foot, but he _____（本可以乘车去的）.

（3）My sister met him at the Grand Theater yesterday afternoon，so he＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿
（不可能听过你的讲座）.

2. 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珍品，一批国家最优秀的艺术家用了大约十年的时间才把它完成。

此句是一个复合句。主句结构为：主语（It）+系动词（was）+表语（a treasure ...），其中 decorated with gold and jewels 是过去分词短语，在句中作后置定语，修饰 treasure。which took the country's best artists about ten years to make 是一个非限制性定语从句，对先行词treasure 进行补充说明。

●单项选择

（1）When deeply absorbed in work，＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ he often was，he would forget all about eating or sleeping.

A. that   B. which   C. where   D. when

●完成句子

（2）Usually they take a walk after supper，＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿（这么做对他们很有好处）。

●翻译下列句子

（3）This is the room ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿（用花和气球装饰过的房间）。

3. In 1770，the room was completed *the way she wanted it*. 1770 年，这间琥珀屋按照她的要求完成了。

she wanted it 是定语从句，先行词 the way 意为"方式、方法"，后省略了 in which / that。如：
You should live the way（in which / that）you are. 你应该按你本来的方式生活。

●翻译下列句子

（1）You can do it the way you like.

＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿.

（2）We should train our football players the way other countries do.

＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿.

（3）Don't forget everything is not going the way we wish it.

＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿.

4. *There is no doubt that* the boxes were then put on a train for Königssberg，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，当时它是波罗的海沿岸的一个德国城市。

There is no doubt that   后接同位语从句，表示"毫无疑问 ……"。类似的句子结构有 There is doubt whether ...，表示对……有疑问，不肯定。如：

There is no doubt that our experiment will succeed.

There is doubt whether our experiment will succeed.

●用 that 和 whether 完成下列句子

（1）There is no doubt _____ he will succeed.

（2）There is doubt _____ they would give him another chance to have a try.

达标测评

Ⅰ．根据汉语或首字母提示完成单词

1. You can s _____ from a range of quality products.

2. The clothes sold in this store are specially d _____ for fat people.

3. The hall is d _____ with flowers.

4. He helped the old man to _____（搬开）the stone on the road.

5. The hair _____（风格）of the famous star was popular at that time.

Ⅱ．用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

1. In the student health service, patients wait in line at the _____（receive）desk.

2. The picture was painted by a famous _____（art）.

3. Some students hold the view that universities should be centres of _____（cultural）.

4. I have _____（rare）seen such a beautiful present.

5. The price of the _____（wood）beds is reasonable, I think.

Ⅲ．单句改错

1. He was late for class again, and which made the teacher very angry.

2. At the meeting he came up with a good plan, which we all agreed to accept it.

3. This is the entrance of the valley.

4. I searched the book everywhere.

5. Look out! Don't get too close to the house which roof is under repair.

Ⅳ．用适当的介词或副词填空

1. The English book is highly thought _____ by the students.

2. The strange vegetable belongs _____ the tomato family.

3. Young as the boy is, he is able to take _____ the toy car and put it together again.

4. Because of the island, the two countries have been _____ war for a long time.

5. I gave him some apples in return _____ his help.

Ⅴ．根据汉语提示，将下列句子补充完整（每空一词）

1. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____（毫无疑问）radio and television are important means of communication.

2. We are living at _____ _____ _____（的时代）machines do work that men used to do.

3. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____（为了未来的生存和发展）in the future，we must seize this rare opportunity.

4. This course _____ _____ _____ _____（是为……而开设的）those wishing to teach abroad.

5. I have come up with a couple of questions that _____ _____ _____ _____ _____（或许很值得考虑）.

● 拓展延伸

◇ 语法解读

限制性、非限制性定语从句

1. 限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句的区别

（1）形式上，非限制性定语从句往往用逗号与先行词隔开。

（2）语法上，非限制性定语从句中的关系代词一般不用 that。

（3）语义上，限制性定语从句与先行词关系紧密，起限定作用，如果去掉了这个定语从句，整个句子就不完整或者会改变意思；而非限制性定语从句与先行词关系不是很紧密，对先行词起补充说明或描述的作用。如：

　　This is the book I like best.

　　Beijing，which has been China's capital for more than 800 years，is rich in cultural and historic relics.

（4）翻译时，限制性定语从句可译为一句（较短的一般译为"的"字结构）；而非限制性定语从句可译为两句。

　　比较：He has a sister，who is a musician.

　　　　He has a sister who is a musician.

（5）引导非限制性定语从句的关系代词，指人时用 who、whom、whose，指物时用 which、whose；另外，引导非限制性定语从句的还有关系副词 when、where、why 等。如：

　　He studied hard at school when he was young，which leads to his success in his later life.

　　Tom's father，who arrived just now，is a famous scientist.

　　They set up a separate state of their own，where they would be free to keep Negroes as slaves.

　　She came back late，which made her mother very angry.

2. 宜用 that 而不宜用 which 的情况

（1）先行词为不定代词，如 all、much、something、everything、anything、nothing、none、the

one 等。如：

We should do all that is useful to the people.

There's nothing that can be said about it.

Do you mean the one that was bought yesterday?

（2）先行词被 only、any、few、little、no、just、very、one of 等词修饰时关系代词用 that。如：

The only thing that we could do was to wait.

That's the very word that is wrongly used.

The last place（that）we visited was the chemical works.

You can take any（=whichever）seat that is free.

I hope the little that I can will be of some help to them.

比较：This is one of the best novels that were published last year.

This is the only one of the best novels that was published last year.

（3）先行词是序数词时或被序数词修饰时关系代词用 that。如：

When we talk about Wuxi，the first that comes into mind is Tai Lake.

This is the third film that has been shown in our school this term.

（4）先行词是形容词最高级或被最高级修饰时关系代词用 that。如：

This is the best that can be done now.

The most important thing that should be done right now is how to stop him from going on.

（5）先行词既有人又有物时关系代词用 that。如：

The writer and his novel that you have just talked about is really well known.

The rider and his bike that had run over an old woman were held up by the police.

（6）先行词为数词时关系代词用 that。如：

Yesterday I caught two fish and put them in a basin of water. Now you can see the two that are still alive.

（7）如果有两个从句,其中一个关系代词已用 which，另一个用 that。如：

Edison built a factory which produced things that had never been seen before.

（8）主句含有疑问词 who 或 which 时,关系代词用 that。如：

Which is the book that you like best?

Who is the man that is standing at the gate?

（9）主句是 there be 结构,定语从语修饰其主语（物）时,关系代词用 that。 如：

There is still a seat in the corner that is still free.

（10）先行词为表语时,或关系代词本身是定语从句的表语时,关系代词用 that。 如：

That's a good book that will help you a lot.

My home village is no longer the place（that）it used to be.