

《宁夏回族自治区教育厅中小学教辅材料评议推荐目录》

推荐教辅图书

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RJ

学生用书



宁夏出版传媒集团
宁夏人民出版社

必修2

高中英语

修订版

精讲精练

君子曰：学不可以已。青，取之于蓝而青于蓝；冰，水为之而寒于水。木直中绳，揉以为轮，其曲中规，虽有槁暴，不复挺者，揉使之然也。故木受绳则直，金就砺则利，君子博学而日参省乎己，则知明而行无过矣。

吾尝终日而思矣，不如须臾之所学也；吾尝跂而望矣，不如登高之博见也。登高而招，臂非加长也，而见者远；顺风而呼，声非加疾也，而闻者彰。假舆马者，非利足也，而致千里；假舟楫者，非能水也，而绝江河。君子生非异也，善假于物也。

积土成山，风雨兴焉；
小流，无以成江海；
锲而不舍，金石可镂；
积善成德，而神明自得，圣心备焉。故君子居则博学而日参省乎己，行则千里而致千里；
学而不思则罔，思而不学则殆。故君子居则博学而日参省乎己，行则千里而致千里；
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圣心不可渝也。此学习的
过程，也是人的成长过程。

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高中阶段的师生对教学过程的需求呈现出与其他学段不同的特点，我们理解为以下两个方面：

1. 科目增多，单科学习时间减少，教师上课，一个知识点可能只能讲一遍，高中学习更多地体现在老师进行方法点拨，学生自主学习，举一反三，不会像初中那样面面俱到。

2. 现在新课标的教材内容都是不确定的，短短的课堂时间，老师不能够把重难点知识和这些不确定知识讲明白，或者是讲明白了，学生没有听懂。学生没听懂，还没有办法从教材上获取解决的方法。

我们依此设计本套丛书，主要的功能就是解决复习的问题，课后对课堂知识进行及时复习、消化，弥补课堂教学不足，弥补教材讲解的不足，同时还兼顾预习功能和提高功能。课前引导学生进行有效预习，课后对部分重难点知识进行拓展、解题方法进行归纳总结，起到提高、升华的作用。

与同类书相比，本套丛书有三大特色：

一、练习更加注重针对性和有效性。同类图书一般只注重知识点讲解部分，忽视练习部分。我们认为这类图书的关键部分应该是练习，其次是知识点的讲解。我们的练习，紧扣教材，知识点全面，重难点突出，层次清晰，考查方式多样，材料新颖。形式上更加好用，单元测试卷和参考答案活页装订，便于阶段测试。

二、讲解的深度符合同步教学。本套丛书的定位在于新课的内容讲解，适度拓展，不像同类书，一讲就达到高考的程度。其目的是帮助学生巩固课堂所学。

三、每个学科都有其鲜明的学科特点。每个学科的栏目设置不同，以充分体现本学科的学科特点为原则，例如：地理增加了对图表的解读，政治增加了对热点问题的链接，语文、英语也各具特点。

一本好书的形成不光是编者的事情，更多的是使用者积极参与，您在使用过程中有好的建议，请不吝赐教。

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Unit 1

Cultural relics

/ Warming Up & Reading /

课标词汇

熟记单词

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. _____ <i>n.</i> 花瓶; 瓶 | 9. _____ <i>n.</i> 群; 组; 军队 |
| 2. _____ <i>n.</i> 朝代; 王朝 | 10. _____ <i>n.</i> 接待; 招待会; 接收 |
| 3. _____ <i>n.</i> 蜜; 蜂蜜 | 11. _____ <i>vt.</i> 移动; 搬开 |
| 4. _____ <i>n.</i> 设计; 图案; 构思 <i>vt.</i> 设计; 计划; 构思 | 12. _____ <i>adj.</i> 木制的 |
| 5. _____ <i>adj.</i> 奇特的; 异样的 <i>vt.</i> 想象; 设想; 爱好 | 13. _____ <i>n.</i> 怀疑; 疑惑 <i>vt.</i> 怀疑; 不信 |
| 6. _____ <i>n.</i> 风格; 风度; 类型 | 14. _____ <i>adj.</i> 以前的; 从前的 |
| 7. _____ <i>n.</i> 艺术家 | 15. _____ <i>prep.</i> 值得的; 相当于……的 |
| 8. _____ <i>vi.</i> 属于; 为……的一员 | 价值 <i>n.</i> 价值; 作用 <i>adj.</i> [古] 值钱的 |

词形变化

- _____ *adj.* 贵重的; 有价值的 → _____ *n.* 价值 *v.* 估价 → _____ *adj.* 无法估计的, 无价的
- _____ *vi.* 幸免; 幸存; 生还 → _____ *n.* 幸存者 → _____ *n.* 幸存, 存活
- _____ *vt.* 使吃惊; 惊讶 → _____ *adj.* 令人吃惊的 → _____ *adj.* 感到吃惊的
→ _____ *n.* 惊奇, 惊异
- _____ *vt.* 挑选; 选择 → _____ *adj.* 有选择性的
- _____ *n.* 设计; 图案; 构思 *vt.* 设计; 计划; 构思 → _____ *n.* 设计者
- _____ *v.* 装饰; 装修 → _____ *n.* 装饰, 装饰物
- _____ *n.* 珠宝; 宝石 → _____ *n.* 珠宝 (总称)
- _____ *vt.* 移动; 搬开 → _____ *n.* 移动; 去除
- _____ *n.* 怀疑; 疑惑 *vt.* 怀疑; 不信 → _____ *adj.* 怀疑的

必会短语

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. 寻找治病的方法 _____ | 5. 少于 3 天 _____ |
| 2. 属于我 _____ | 6. 充当;担任他们的代表 _____ |
| 3. 作为他帮助的报答 _____ | 7. 风格奇特的 _____ |
| 4. 处于交战状态 _____ | |

知识精讲

一、design *n.* 设计;图案;构思 *vt.* 设计;计划;构思

原句 The design of the room was in the fancy style popular in those days. (P1)

琥珀屋的设计是当时流行的别致的建筑式样。

Mother has designed the future for her son.

母亲已为她的儿子设计好了未来。

常见搭配

by design=on purpose 有意地,故意地

be designed to do... 目的是做……;打算做……

be designed for... 为……而打算/设计

Did you do this by design or by accident?

你是故意还是偶然这样做的?

This weekend party was designed to bring the two leaders together.

这次周末宴会的意图是要使两位领袖会晤。

This room was designed for the children.

这间房子是专为孩子们设计的。

习题精选 1. A lot of people often forget that oral exams _____ to test our communicative ability.

(2011·上海春)

- A. design
B. are designed
C. are designing
D. are being designed

2. I like the television programme _____ educate and not merely to entertain.

- A. designed to B. designed for
C. is designed to D. is designed for

二、fancy *adj.* 奇特的;异样的 *vt.* 想象;设想;爱好 *n.* 设想;想像力;爱好;奇想

注意: fancy 用作动词,常用于祈使句,表示惊奇、不相信、震惊等,后加名词、代词、动名词等作宾语。

My sister likes to collect fancy clothes.

我姐姐喜欢搜集奇装异服。

Fancy meeting you here!

想不到在这儿遇见你!

I have a fancy that it's going to rain.

我想大概要下雨。

常见搭配

fancy oneself (as sth.) 自命不凡;自负

fancy + *n.* + to be/as + *n.* 认为……是……

fancy (one's) doing 想象(某人)做某事

have a fancy for 爱好

Just fancy! [口]想想看! 奇怪!

Fancy (that)! 真想不到! 真奇怪!

fancy dress/clothes 奇装异服

Fancy James winning the competition!

真想不到詹姆斯比赛赢了!

She fancied herself to be above us and walked by without an acknowledgement.

她自以为了不起,不把我们放在眼里,走过时连招呼都不打。

习题精选 3. Do you fancy _____ with me this weekend?

- A. going out B. having gone out
C. to be going out D. to go out

4. _____ inviting guests and not treating them properly!

- A. Strangely
- B. Fantastically
- C. Surprisingly
- D. Fancy

► 三、style *n.* 风格; 风度; 类型

He is a very popular writer, but I don't like his style.

他是个很受欢迎的作家, 但我不喜欢他的文风。

We have vases in various styles.

我们有各种各样的花瓶。

常见搭配

come into style 变得时髦; 流行起来

in the style of 以……的风格

out of style 不时髦的, 不时新的

I never wanted to do it in the style of a Hollywood film.

我从来没有想过要模仿好莱坞风格。

Her dress is out of style.

她的穿着不时髦。

习题精选 5. Dresses may be _____ one year and _____ style the next.

- A. in style; out of
- B. in the style; out
- C. in a style; out of
- D. in style; out of the

6. J. K. Rowling is a very popular writer, but I just don't like her writing _____.

- A. attitude
- B. style
- C. quality
- D. mystery

► 四、worth *prep.* 值得的; 相当于……的价值

n. 价值; 作用 *adj.* [古] 值钱的

原句 Is it worth rebuilding lost cultural relics such as the Amber Room or Yuanmingyuan in Beijing? (P2)

重建已经失去的文化遗产, 如琥珀屋或北京的圆明园值得吗?

She has just bought twenty dollars' worth of sugar.
她刚买了 20 美元的糖。

常见搭配

be worth + *n.* 值……(仅限于少数表示钱数或某种代价的比喻性名词)

be (well) worth doing (很)值得做(用 well 修饰; 用动名词的主动式表示被动含义)

Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.
任何值得做的事就值得做好。

辨析 worth, worthy 与 worthwhile

(1) 句法功能区别:

① worth 只作表语。

It isn't worth the trouble.

不值得费那个事。

② worthy 作表语和定语。

He is a worthy gentleman.

他是位值得尊敬的绅士。

That is very worthy of our attention.

那件事很值得我们注意。

③ worthwhile 作表语和定语。

They achieved a very worthwhile result.

他们取得了很有价值的成果。

It is worthwhile buying the dictionary.

这本词典值得买。

(2) 修饰语区别:

worth 习惯上不用 very 修饰(要表示类似意思可用 well);

worthy 和 worthwhile 都可以用副词 very 修饰。

(3) 搭配区别:

be worth doing 值得做

be worthy of doing = be worthy to be done 值得做

It is worthwhile to do sth./doing sth. 做某事是值得的。

习题精选 7. —What do you think of the book?

—_____.

- A. It is worth reading
- B. It is worth reading the book
- C. You are worth reading
- D. You are worth to read

8. Mistakes don't just happen; they occur for a reason. Find out the reason, and then making the mistake becomes _____.

- A. favorable
- B. precious
- C. essential
- D. worthwhile

五、in search of 寻找

原句 in search of the Amber Room(P1)

寻找琥珀屋

拓展

(1) search for 寻找(指搜寻某个特定的目标,相当于 look for)

search...for... 搜查某人或某地以寻找某人/物

make a search for } 寻找;追求
in one's search for }

(2) in honor of 为了纪念;为向……表示敬意

in praise of 歌颂……;表扬……

in memory of 为纪念……

in favor of 赞同,支持

in place of 代替

in charge of 负责

in possession of 拥有

in control of 控制

in face of 面对……

in need/want of 需要

They search for the love which none of them felt when they were back in their home countries.

他们在回到自己的祖国后在找寻一种谁也不曾感受到的关爱。

She searched her desk for the necessary information. 她在她的书桌里搜寻必要的资料。

I will make a search for your book, but I don't think I have got it.

我没拿你的书,但我愿意帮你找。

They encouraged each other in their long search for the mysterious things.

在长期探寻那些神秘物体的过程中,他们互相鼓励。

The book was written in honor of those who died in the war. 这本书是为纪念在战争中死亡的人而写的。

We were all in favor of his suggestion.

我们全体赞成他的建议。

He is in charge of this work.

他负责这项工作。

The widow is in possession of a large fortune.

那个寡妇拥有大笔财产。

The US will remain in control of the world.

美国仍将控制着世界。

You should keep calm even in face of danger.

即使面临危险,你也应当保持镇静。

The factory is in need of experienced workers.

这个工厂需要有经验的工人。

习题精选 9. They were walking around the town _____ a place for the party.

- A. in search of
 - B. search
 - C. searching of
 - D. searched for
10. They _____ the house but found nobody in it.
- A. have searched
 - B. searched
 - C. searched for
 - D. were in search for

六、in return 作为报答;回报

原句 In return, the Czar sent him a troop of his best soldiers.(P2)

作为回报,沙皇给了他一队最好的士兵。

拓展

in return for 作为对……的报答,以答谢……

in turn 依次,轮流;反过来

in need 在危难中;在困难中

in peace 和平地

in particular 尤其,特别

in general 大体上

in trouble 处于麻烦中

The students read the text in turn.

学生们依次读课文。

Theory comes from practice and in turn serves practice. 理论来源于实践,转而又服务于实践。

One time in particular she found him very merry. 尤其有一回她看到他很高兴。

I am speaking of students in general.

我说的是一般学生。

You'd better help those who are in trouble.

你最好帮助那些在困难中的人们。

习题精选 11. We give dogs time, space and love we can spare, and _____, dogs give us their all.

- A. in all B. in fact
C. in short D. in return

12. —Thank God you're safe!

—I stepped back, just _____ to avoid the racing car. (2012·江苏)

- A. in time B. in case
C. in need D. in vain

13. People try to avoid public transportation delays by using their own cars, and this _____ creates further problems.

- A. in short B. in case
C. in doubt D. in turn

七、at war 处于交战状态

原句 This was a time when the two countries were at war. (P2)

这是在两国交战的时期。

拓展

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| (1) at work 在上班 | at play 在玩 |
| at peace 处于和平中 | at school 在上学 |
| at breakfast 在吃早饭 | at table 在吃饭 |
| at desk 在学习 | at rest 静止 |
| (2) 介词+名词(表状态): | |
| at home/table 在家/在吃饭 | |
| on show/duty/sale/holiday/fire 在展览/值班/出售/在度假/着火 | |
| in trouble/danger 有麻烦/处于危险中 | |
| under repair/discussion/construction 在修理/在讨论/正在被建设 | |

For reasons too complicated to explain, we must be at war.

原因很复杂,但我们之间必须开战了。

I can't use my car at present; it is under repair.

我目前不能使用我的汽车,它正在维修中。

There are as many as 300 new products on show.

展出的新产品多达 300 种。

The old lady often comforts those who are in trouble.

这位老妇人经常安慰处于困境中的人。

习题精选 14. I am heavily _____ at the moment, but I hope to be out of it when I get paid.

- A. in debt B. in trouble
C. of difficulty D. in danger

八、less than 少于

原句 In less than two days 100,000 pieces were put inside twenty-seven wooden boxes. (P2)

在不到两天的时间里,10 万个部件被装进了 27 个木箱中。

拓展

- | |
|------------------------------|
| no less than 不亚于,竟达……之多 |
| not less than 不比……差,至少 |
| more than 多于……,超出 |
| no more than 同样不;仅仅,只是 |
| not more than 不比……更……;不超过;至多 |

I'll stay here not less than three days.

我将在这里至少待三天。

She is not less beautiful than Mary.

她至少和玛丽一样美丽。

Altogether more than 70 percent of the surface of our planet is covered by water.

整体说来,我们这个星球表面有 70% 以上都被水覆盖。

She is more than careful in doing things.

她做事非常细心。

You are not more careful than he is.

你不如他仔细。

习题精选 15. —Do you need any help, Lucy?

—Yes. The job is _____ I could do myself.

- A. less than B. more than
C. no more than D. not more than

16. The little man was _____ one meter fifty high, who is often laughed at.

- A. almost more than B. hardly more than
C. nearly more than D. as much as

17. —Did you take enough money with you?

—No, I needed _____ I thought I would.

- A. not so much as
- B. as much as
- C. much more than
- D. much less than

► 九、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. (P1)

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。

语言点 “情态动词+have done”表示对过去发生的事情的推测、批评、反悔等。

Mr Smith can't have gone to Beijing, for I saw him just now. 史密斯先生不可能去北京了,我刚才还见过他。

There is no light in the room. Can they have gone out? 屋里没亮灯,他们可能出去了吗?

拓展

“情态动词+have done”的常见结构如下:

couldn't have done 意为“过去不可能做了某事”,表示对过去已发生的事情较有把握的否定推测。

must have done 表示对过去发生事情的肯定推测,意为“一定做过某事”,只用于肯定句中。

may/might have done 表示对过去发生的情况的推测,意为“也许做过某事”,一般用于肯定句或否定句中,不用于疑问句中。might 则表示语气更加不肯定。

should/ought to have done 本该做某事而实际上没做

shouldn't have done 本不该做某事而实际上却做了

need have done 本来有必要做某事,但事实上没有做

needn't have done 本来不需要做某事而实际上却做了

would have done 本来会……(用于与过去事实相反的虚拟语气中)

I should have done the work before the deadline, but I was so busy.

我本应该在期限内做完这个工作的,但是我太忙了。

You shouldn't have asked your parents for more

money. They had no more.

你本不该向你父母要更多的钱的,他们已经没有钱了。

You needn't have come to see me since I was OK.

我身体好好的,你本来没有必要来看我的。

He must have read the novel for he knows a lot about it.

他肯定已经读过这本小说了,因为他很了解其内容。

习题精选 18. We _____ the difficulty together, but why didn't you tell me? (2012·北京)

- A. should face
- B. might face
- C. could have faced
- D. must have faced

19. We lost our way in that small village, otherwise we _____ more places of interest yesterday. (2012·福建)

- A. visited
- B. had visited
- C. would visit
- D. would have visited

20. We _____ have bought so much food now that Suzie won't be with us for dinner. (2012·江西)

- A. may not
- B. needn't
- C. can't
- D. mustn't

21. Had they known what was coming next, they _____ second thoughts. (2012·浙江)

- A. may have
- B. could have
- C. must have had
- D. might have had

► 十、Later, Catherine II had the Amber Room moved to a palace outside St Petersburg where she spent her summers. (P2)

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。

语言点 have sth. done,“派人干某事”,其中的 sth.与 done 构成逻辑上的动宾关系,也可用 get sth. done.

拓展

“have + 宾语 + 过去分词”的两种情况:

(1) 让某人做某事/让某事被(人)做

I have had my bike repaired.

我让人给我修自行车。

The villagers had many trees planted just then.

村民刚刚让人种了许多树。

(2) 遭遇到某种不幸, 受到打击; 受……影响; 蒙受……损失

I had my wallet stolen on a bus last month.

上个月我的钱包在公车上被偷了。

The old man had his leg broken in the accident.

那老人在事故中断了腿。

辨析

have sb./sth. do, have sb./sth. doing 与

have sth. to do

have sb./sth. do 使某人/物做某事(指一次性的具体动作)

If you wait a moment, I'll have someone fetch it for you.

如果你稍等片刻, 我让人替你把它取来。

have sb./sth. doing 使某人/物一直处于某种状态

He has the student who is late standing outside the room.

他让那个迟到的学生一直站在教室的外面。

have sth. to do 有某事要做

I have a lot of homework to do tonight.

我今晚有很多功课要做。

习题精选 22. I looked up and noticed a snake _____ its way up the tree to catch its breakfast.

(2012 • 四川)

- A. to wind B. wind
C. winding D. wound

23. They use computers to keep the traffic _____ smoothly.

(2011 • 全国 II)

- A. being run
B. run
C. to run
D. running

24. Listen! Do you hear someone _____ for help?

- A. calling B. call
C. to call D. called

► 十一、In 1770 the room was completed the way she wanted. (P2)

1770 年, 这间琥珀屋按照她的要求完成了。

语言点 the way she wanted 为方式状语从句, 由 the way 引导, 意为“以……方式”, 相当于 in the way that/in which she wanted. 通常把其当作连词用。

You should live the way you are.

你应当以你本来的方式生活。

I was never allowed to do things the way I wanted.

我从来都没有被允许过按照自己想要的方式做事。

拓展

all the way 一路上, 自始至终

by the way 顺便说, 附带说说

by way of 经由, 经过

feel one's way 谨慎小心地进行

fight one's way 奋斗前进

give way (to) 让步; 退让; 让位于

no way [口] 无论如何不, 决不

in the way 挡路, 妨碍

on one's way to 在去……的途中

We can go all the way by motorboat.

我们可以一路上乘摩托艇去。

By the way, what time is it?

顺便问一下, 现在几点了?

They are travelling to France by way of London.

他们经伦敦去法国。

I left them alone, as I felt I was in the way.

我躲开他们, 因为我觉得我碍他们的事。

It looks as if more trouble is on the way.

看来, 更多的麻烦还在后头呢。

习题精选 25. _____ worries me the way he keeps changing his mind.

- A. This B. That
C. What D. It

26. —I think he is taking an active part in social

work.—I agree with you _____.

- A. in a way B. on the way
C. by the way D. in the way

十二、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. (P2)

毫无疑问,这些箱子后来被装上火车运往哥尼斯堡,当时它是波罗的海边的一个德国城市。

语言点 There is no doubt that...意为“毫无疑问……”。

There is no doubt that he is an excellent teacher.

毫无疑问,他是一个优秀的老师。

拓展

(1)doubt 作动词,其后从句的引导词需要注意:

I don't doubt that... 我确信……

Do you doubt that... 你怀疑……吗?

I doubt whether/if... 我怀疑是否……

(2)There is no need to do sth. 没必要做某事

There is no point in doing sth. 做某事没有意义或作用

There is no time left for doing sth. 没留下时间做……

There is no possibility to do sth. 不可能做……

Do you doubt that he will win?

你怀疑他将获胜吗?

I don't doubt that he wrote it himself.

我不怀疑那是他亲自写的。

I doubt whether he will marry her.

我怀疑他是否会跟她结婚。

There is no need to discuss this problem.

没必要讨论这个问题。

There is no point in feeling depressed.

沮丧是没有用的。

习题精选 27. There is some doubt among people _____

_____ \$ 749 is too much for an iPhone 4.

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

28. I never doubted _____ you could succeed in setting a new world record.

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

29. —I can't repair these until tomorrow, I'm afraid.

—That's OK. There's _____.

- A. no problem B. no wonder
C. no doubt D. no hurry

过关评测

I. 根据句意、首字母及汉意写单词

- The rare vase was made in Ming D _____.
- I don't like her s _____ of dress.
- Anne's parents died in the earthquake, but she s _____.
- I d _____ whether what he said was true.
- Before the Nazis came, they were only able to _____ (搬动) some of the things.
- I found the streets _____ (装饰) with colorful flowers.
- The skirt sells well for its excellent _____ (设计).
- The scientists have made a _____ (有价值的)

discovery recently.

II. 汉译英

1 她给了我们食物和衣服,没有要求任何回报。

2 现在越来越多的消费者都涌向了互联网搜索廉价商品。

3 从那以后,琥珀屋的去处便成了一个谜。

4 他拿不准他们是否能帮忙。