



# 教材全析

“春雨奖学金计划”指定用书

· 配国标人教版 ·



## 英语

必修②

总主编 严 军 本册主编 梁静渊 高惜光

# YINGYU

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## 有梦才有远方



雪野茫茫，你知道一棵小草的梦吗？寒冷孤寂中，她怀抱一个信念取暖，等到春归大地时，她就会以两片绿叶问候春天，而那两片绿叶，就是曾经在雪地下轻轻的梦呓。

候鸟南飞，征途迢迢。她的梦呢？在远方，在视野里，那是南方湛蓝的大海。她很累很累，但依然往前奋飞，因为梦又赐给她另一对翅膀。

窗前托腮凝思的少女，你是想做一朵云的诗，还是做一只蝶的画？

风中奔跑的翩翩少年，你是想做一只鹰，与天比高？还是做一条壮阔的长河，为大地抒怀？

我喜欢做梦。梦让我看到窗外的阳光，梦让我看到天边的彩霞；梦给我不变的召唤与步伐，梦引领我去追逐一个又一个的目标。

1952年，一个叫查克·贝瑞的美国青年，做了这么一个梦：超越贝多芬！并把这个消息告诉柴可夫斯基。

多年以后，他成功了，成为摇滚音乐的奠基人之一。梦赋予他豪迈的宣言，梦也引领他走向光明的大道。梦启发了他的初心，他则用成功证明了梦的真实与壮美——因为有了梦才有梦想；有了梦想，才有了理想；有了理想，才有为理想而奋斗的人生历程。

没有泪水的人，他的眼睛是干涸的；没有梦的人，他的夜晚是黑暗的。

太阳总在有梦的地方升起；月亮也总在有梦的地方朦胧。梦是永恒的微笑，使你的心灵永远充满激情，使你的双眼永远澄澈明亮。

世界的万花筒散发着诱人的清香，未来的天空下也传来迷人的歌唱。我们整装待发，用美梦打扮，从实干开始。等到我们抵达秋天的果园，轻轻地擦去夏天留在我们脸上的汗水与灰尘时，我们就可以听得见曾经对春天说过的那句话。

“一切现在都孕育着未来  
未来的一切都生长于它的昨天  
希望，并且为它奋斗  
请将这一切放在你的肩上……”





# 我们的目标是：

## 将教材讲深、讲透、讲到位

致读者

亲爱的同学：

这是一柄神奇的金钥匙，为你打开通向桂冠的大门；

这是一座心灵的桥梁，连接着你高远的志向、你的梦想和你书海搏击的身姿。

在新学期到来之际，《教材全析》带着春雨名师的体温，带着春雨人殷殷的嘱托与期盼，悄然来到你的身边。

依据最新《课程标准》，将各学科的全部重点、难点、疑点和易错点一网打尽，全方位的精细讲解与分层级的梯度练习无缝对接——《教材全析》事半功倍的奇妙功效将让你在使用途中渐次感知。

### 名言睿语

精选国内外名人名言、谚语和时下流行英语名句，知识性强，趣味十足。

### 话题情境

巧设情境，缘情入理，激发学生阅读、探究兴趣。

### 自主梳理

全面梳理教材中的重点词汇、短语和句型，让学生把书读薄，决胜考场。

### 教材语篇

严谨、准确的汉语翻译，有助于学生更清晰、精确地把握语言基础知识。

### 语言要点

全面、深入解析教材重、难、疑点，将教材讲深、讲透、讲到位。

## Unit 1

## Cultural relics

### 名言睿语

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，但是没有艺术生活是多么乏味呀！

——罗伯特·马瑟韦尔

Art is a lie that tells the truth.

—Picasso

美术是揭露真理的谎言。

——毕加索

A picture is a poem without words.

—Horace

一幅画是一首没有文字的诗歌。

——贺拉斯

A great poem is a fountain forever overflowing with the waters of wisdom and delight.

—P. B. Shelley

伟大的诗篇即是永远喷出智慧和欢欣之水的喷泉。

——雪莱

### 话题情境

探索未知的乐趣从这开始。

#### 原文

Cultural relics can be visible objects, and also can be traditional handicraft (工艺) or customs, which can be passed down by words or to be felt.

#### 译文

文化遗产可以有形的文物，也可以是无形的但是可以通过口传心授、参与感受等方式传承的工艺、民俗等。

### 自主梳理

把书读薄，决胜考场！

1. 征求意见：  
Do/Don't you think that...?  
What do you think of...?  
How do you feel about...?
2. 发表看法：  
I think/I don't think that...  
In my opinion...  
Sorry, I agree/I don't agree with you.

1. ... could never have imagined... (情态动词 + have done)  
2. There is no doubt that... (同位语从句)

1. vi. & vt. 幸免；幸存；生还  
2. vt. 挑选；选择  
3. n. 设计；图案；构思 vt. 设计；计划；构思

### Warming Up & Reading

### 教材语篇

#### 原文

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

#### 译文

#### 寻找琥珀屋

普鲁士国王腓特烈·威廉一世绝不可能想到他赠送给俄国人民的厚礼竟会有这样一段令人惊异的历史。这件礼物就是琥珀屋，它之所以有这样这个名字，是因为建造这间房子用了好几吨琥珀。选出来的琥珀很漂亮，呈现蜂蜜一样的黄褐色。琥珀屋的设计采用了当时流行的别致的建筑式样。它也是一件用金银珠宝装饰起来的珍

### 语言要点

固定搭配：罕见，珍贵，稀薄

1. Does a cultural relic always have to be rare and valuable? 文物总是稀缺和有价值的吗？  
(1) rare adj. 稀有的；罕见的；珍贵的；稀薄的

We should protect the rare animals.

我们应该保护珍稀动物。

These flowers are very rare in this country.

这些花在该国很少见。

It is rare to see a man over 160 years old.

很少见到一个人能活到160岁。

scarcely = hardly 几乎不，简直没有，仅仅，刚刚。常同 enough, sufficient, any 等表示程度的词连用，强调数量和程度的不足。

barely with hardly and scarcely 意思相近，意为“几乎，勉强，仅能做到”。但如果后面跟有 ever, any, at all 等词，只能用 hardly 或 scarcely，不能用 barely。强调勉强够数。

易错提醒

rarely/hardly/barely/scarcely/seldom 等否定意义开始的句子要用倒装结构。

# 让学习快乐、高效、无障碍

也许，你是“春雨教育”图书的老朋友；也许，你是春雨人的新相识，选择了怀抱理想的春雨人，选择了曾托举数千学子成功跨入清华、北大之门的“春雨教育”品牌图书，你就选择了快乐的学习历程，选择了胜利的桂冠，选择了梦想的成功！

关注“春雨奖学计划”吧。如果你成功了，别忘了让我们分享你的经验和喜悦。我们盼望你成为“龙虎榜”中的一员，盼望你的照片和你的学习感悟成为激励下一届同学的生动资料。

你搏击的路上，有《教材全析》一路相伴，那是春雨人在为你的拼搏加油，那是春雨人在为你的成功喝彩。

## 教材全析

## Unit 1 Cultural relics

## 课时同步

长风破浪会有时！

1. 单词拼写  
1. Only a few yellow leaves r \_\_\_\_\_ on the tree.  
2. This is a r \_\_\_\_\_ coin, so it's very valuable.  
3. F \_\_\_\_\_ meeting you here!  
4. He is receiving an operation to r \_\_\_\_\_ the tumour (肿瘤).  
5. If you want to go to the cinema, sign your name at the r \_\_\_\_\_ desk.  
6. Few buildings \_\_\_\_\_ (幸存) the fire.  
7. How many \_\_\_\_\_ (朝代) set their capitals in Xi'an?  
8. The bridge was \_\_\_\_\_ (设计) by a famous engineer.  
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ (文化) relic is often something old that reminds us of the past.  
10. The room looks very full, because there is a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (家具) in it.

## II. 单句改错

## 写作

作文加油站，长驱直入。

## 【写作2项目】

## 说明文

## 【题目要求】

高考英语说明文多以图画形式出现，内容集中在反映社会现象，介绍方位地点和指导如何做事情，要求学生能够按照一定的说明顺序进行介绍和说明，以达到实际应用和交际的目的。

写说明文宜采用三段式：第一段主要介绍要说明的对象及说明的目的；第二段说明事物的主要特征或做事情的方法步骤；第三段进行总结概括。时态通常用一般现在时。

## 高考真题

命题类型：一、图画类

## 经典语示

1. Thank you for all your hard work last week. I don't think we \_\_\_\_\_ it without you. (2008·山东卷)  
A. can manage B. could have managed  
C. could manage D. can have managed  
【解析】考查虚拟语气，表示对过去的假设。本句可理解为：If it had not been for you, we couldn't have managed it.  
【答案】B
2. What a pity! Considering his ability and experience, he \_\_\_\_\_ better. (2008·江西卷)  
A. need have done B. must have done  
C. can have done D. might have done  
【解析】might have done 表示对过去的肯定的推测判断，句意：太遗憾了！鉴于他的能力和经验，他或许可以做得更好。  
【答案】D
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ have left school, for her bike is still here. (2008·天津卷)  
A. can't B. wouldn't C. shouldn't D. needn't

## 语法

一起来领略语法世界的精彩吧！

限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句都是修饰名词和代词的一种从句，两者虽然性质相同，但在意义上和用法上有所不同。

一、限制性定语从句是先行词在意义上不可缺少的定语，如果去掉，主句的意思就不完整或失去意义。这种定语从句和主句的关系十分密切，书写时不用逗号分开。如：

I was the only person in my office who was invited. 我是办公室里唯一受到邀请的人。  
He has found the hammer that he was looking for. 他找到了他正在寻找的那把锤子。

二、非限制性定语从句同主句的关系不十分密切，只是对先行词作附加或补充的说明，不起限制的作用，如果省去，主句的意思仍然清楚完整。

如说“He has two brothers.”时，句意已经很明确了，但若要进一步说明“two brothers”的情况，可以在其后加上 who live in Guilin 或 who can speak English 等非限制性定语从句。

## 课本习题

重要事实莫忘！

## 【P.1】COMPREHENDING

## Answer key for Exercise 1:

1. C 2. E 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. F...

## Answer key for Exercise 2:

Paragraph 1: How was the Amber Room made?

Paragraph 2: Why did the King of Prussia give the Amber Room to the Czar of Russia as a gift?

Paragraph 3: How did the Amber Room become one of the wonders of the world?

## 最新题型

运用巧妙，存乎一心

## 阅读表达

## 【命题思路点拨】

阅读表达题是山东省高考英语试卷中采用的新题型。这种题型符合中国中学英语教学实际，对于指导中学英语教学有很好的示范作用。主要设题类型有：

76. 归纳列举文中内容；77. 总结文段大意；78. 续写(补充)句子；79. 寻找文章相同句；80. 翻译句子

该题要求学生阅读一篇不少于200个单词的短文，根据短文后的题目要求进行简答。该题设5小题，每小题3分，共计分值15分。

增加阅读表达题，是根据课程标准的有关要求，旨在加强学生通过阅读获取信息、处理信息、分析和解决问题的能力，并将理解能力和表达能力结合起来考查，以提高语言能力测试的力度。

以往的阅读理解测试都是以选择题形式出现的，一方面降低了一定的测试难度，同时也给教学带来了一定的负面影响。阅读表达题将以其多角度、开放性的问题呈现方式，更有效地测试学生实际运用英语的能力，有助于克服选择题的弊端。与传统的阅读理解题相比，阅读表达题具有以下明显的特点：

## I. 阅读与表达相结合

## 语法特区

详细讲解各单元中的语法，带领学生领略语法世界的精彩。

## 写作指引

专项指导各单元的作文体裁，探究写作策略，精辟点评优秀范例。

## 课本习题精解

细致分析课本习题答案，点拨语法，提高学生理解能力。

## 高考真题

针对每个单元，随机进行语法、句型、题型等的专项归纳，指出运用与解题时的注意事项。

## 最新题型

领略全国各地的最新高考题型，把握高考脉搏。

## 课时同步

精选与课本相关联的名校试题，引领学生的能力提升。



# 春雨教育集团

## 春雨教育科学研究院诚聘 考试信息员

春雨教育集团为适应高考自主命题省份和新课改改革的要求,加大对高考、中考题的研究力度,密切与全国各地一线优秀教师的联系,以推动春雨图书精品化、名牌化、地方化进程,在全国范围内面向教育系统特聘教育考试信息员。

### 一、招聘对象

1. 各省、市(州)、县(区)高中、初中、小学骨干教师,高中、初三、六年级教师优先。
2. 各省、市(州)、县(区)教研室教研员,考试中心研究员。

### 二、工作内容

1. 向研究院提供全国各省、市(州)高三质量调研、统考、联考与一、二、三模考试卷(全科,含答案),若被采用,可获得100—500元报酬。
2. 高考结束3天内向研究院提供高考全真试卷(全科,含答案),若被采用,可获得100—500元报酬。
3. 提供原创“自命题”和“改编题”(含解析及答案),一经采用,每道题可获20—100元报酬。
4. 中考结束5天内向研究院提供各地市(或省)中考试卷(全科,含答案),若被采用,可获得200—500元报酬;各地市命题的省份,能在中考结束15天内将本省各地市开考各学科中考试卷(含答案)收集齐全,并促成该省各学科《中考试卷汇编》及时出版的,一次性奖励4000元。
5. 学期末将本校各年级语、数、英三科单元测试、月考、期中、期末卷收集齐全并在下学期开学前寄至研究院,一经采用,可获得2000—5000元报酬。

## 春雨教育科学研究院诚聘 作者

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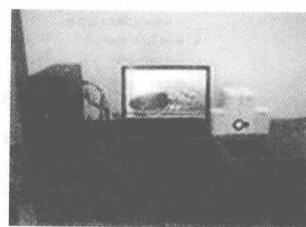
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参考答案与提示(活页)

## Unit 1

## Cultural relics

## 名言睿语

一句话可以改变一生。

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,但是没有艺术生活是多么乏味呀!

——罗伯特·马赦韦尔

Art is a lie that tells the truth.

—Picasso

美术是揭露真理的谎言。

——毕加索

A picture is a poem without words.

—Horace

一幅画是一首没有文字的诗歌。

——贺拉斯

A great poem is a fountain forever overflowing with the waters of wisdom and delight.

—P. B. Shelley

伟大的诗篇即是永远喷出智慧和欢欣之水的喷泉。

——雪莱

## 话题情境

探究新知的乐趣从这里开始。

## 原文

Cultural relics can be visible objects, and also can be traditional handicraft (工艺) or customs, which can be passed down by words or to be felt. They are a kind of common properties that were produced in the past and survived a long history. They are witnesses to the human history. Cultural relics do not belong to the people of this time. We should try our best to protect them so that the future generation can enjoy the wonders of them.

## 译文

文化遗产可以有形的文物,也可以是无形的但是可以通过口传心授、参与感受等方式传承的工艺、民俗等。它们是古人产生、经过历史汰洗留存到现在的一种共同财产。它们是人类历史的见证。文化遗产不属于我们这一代人。我们应尽力保护它们以使子孙后代也能欣赏到这些奇观。

## 自主梳理

把书读薄,决胜考场!

交 际 用 语	1. 征求意见: Do/Don't you think that...? What do you think of...? How do you feel about...?
	2. 发表看法: I think/I don't think that... In my opinion... Sorry, I agree/I don't agree with you.
主 要 语 法	1. 限制性定语从句 The amber which was selected had a beautiful yellow-brown colour like honey.
	2. 非限制性定语从句 This gift was the Amber Room, which was given this name because several tons of amber were used to make it.

常 用 句 型	1. ... could never have imagined... (情态动词 + have done)
	2. There is no doubt that... (同位语从句)
重 点 词 汇	1. _____ <i>vi.</i> & <i>vt.</i> 幸免; 幸存; 生还
	2. _____ <i>vt.</i> 挑选; 选择
	3. _____ <i>n.</i> 设计; 图案; 构思 <i>vt.</i> 设计; 计划; 构思
	4. _____ <i>adj.</i> 奇特的; 异样的 <i>vt.</i> 想象; 设想; 爱好
	5. _____ <i>v.</i> 装饰; 装修
	6. _____ <i>vt.</i> 移动; 搬开
	7. _____ <i>n.</i> 怀疑; 疑惑 <i>vt.</i> 怀疑; 不信
	8. _____ <i>prep.</i> 值得的; 相当于……的价值
	9. _____ <i>vi.</i> 爆炸
	10. _____ <i>adj.</i> 非正式的

## 词汇延伸

1. We Chinese people is a people with a long history and (cultural, culture).
2. Usually after a serious earthquake the (survive, survivor) are very few in number.
3. Deng Xiaoping is the general (design, designer) of our country's reform.
4. Many of them will serve as the (reception, receptionist, receive) after graduation.  
The foreign guests were warmly (reception, receptionist, receive) at the airport.
5. There still exist many (mystery, mysterious) areas on the earth and they attract the attention of many scientists.

## 重点短语

1. He went \_\_\_\_\_ (寻找) a doctor for his sick wife.
2. I don't know which team he \_\_\_\_\_ (属于).
3. I wish I could do something for you \_\_\_\_\_ (作为报答).
4. The country used to be \_\_\_\_\_ (处于交战状态) with its neighbouring countries, but now it is at peace with them.
5. She paid \_\_\_\_\_ (少于) 60 yuan for the dress. It was a bargain.
6. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ the watch \_\_\_\_\_ (拆开) to see how it ran.
7. The leaders \_\_\_\_\_ (高度评价, 看重) what he had done for the company.

## 自我评估

## 【重点词汇】

1. survive 2. select 3. design 4. fancy 5. decorate
6. remove 7. doubt 8. worth 9. explode 10. informal

## 【词汇延伸】

1. culture 名词。 2. survivors 名词复数。 3. designer 意为“设计师”。 4. receptionists 意为“接待人员”; received 意为“接待, 受到……款待”。 5. mysterious 意为“神秘的”。

## 【重点短语】

1. in search of 2. belongs to 3. in return 4. at war
5. less than 6. took apart 7. thought highly of

## 【写作任务】

## 图表式作文

假设你是李华, 在一次活动中, 看到一件事(见下表)。请你用英语给某英文报社写一封信, 把所见之事及你的看法或建议告诉他们。(词数 120 ~ 150)

时间	上周日	
活动	第一次游览长城	
见闻	一对年轻的中国夫妇和一对外国夫妇在吃午饭	
不同的行为和反映	中国夫妇将剩饭及塑料袋满不在乎地扔到长城外	外国夫妇惊奇地问:“乱扔垃圾不是有损环境么?”
你的看法	从外宾的惊呼中, 你感到了增强公众环保意识的紧迫性	

## 自我评估

Dear Editor,

When I first visited the Great Wall last Sunday, I saw a foreign couple and a Chinese couple who had just finished their lunch. Without any hesitation, the Chinese couple threw their left-over food and their plastic bags off the Great Wall.

Astonished and shocked, the foreigners watched the waste rolling down the hill, they couldn't help crying, "Why? Isn't it a bad habit to damage environment by littering carelessly?"

The astonishment and shock of our foreign friends struck my mind. Shouldn't we strengthen our awareness of environment protection? The unacceptable phenomenon of spitting, littering and picking beautiful flowers in public places must completely disappear as soon as possible. A good environment calls for action and participation by everyone. We must make every effort to make our world better.

## Warming Up &amp; Reading

## 教材语篇

英汉对照, 知晓不难。

## 原文

## 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

## 译文

## 寻找琥珀屋

普鲁士国王腓特烈·威廉一世绝不可能想到他赠送给俄国人民的厚礼竟会有这样一段令人惊异的历史。这件礼物就是琥珀屋, 它之所以有这样一个名字, 是因为建造这间房子用了好几吨琥珀。选出来的琥珀很漂亮, 呈现蜂蜜一样的黄褐色。琥珀屋的设计采用了当时流行的别致的建筑式样。它也是一件用金银珠宝装饰起来的珍品。这个国家最优秀的艺术家们用了大约 10 年的时间才把它完成。

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的。然而, 下一位普鲁士国王, 也就是这个琥珀屋的主人腓特烈·威廉一世却决

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 Russians 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.

定不要它了。在1716年,他把琥珀屋送给了彼得大帝。作为回赠,沙皇则送给他一队自己最好的士兵。这样,琥珀屋就成了沙皇在圣彼得堡冬宫的一部分。这间琥珀屋长约4米,被用作接待重要来宾的小型会客室。

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。她叫她的工匠在原来设计的基础上增添了更多精细的装饰。1770年,这间琥珀屋按照她的要求完成了。将近600根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一大奇迹,可是现在它却消失了。

1941年9月,纳粹的军队逼近圣彼得堡。这是在两国交战的时期。在纳粹分子到达夏宫之前,俄国人只能把琥珀屋里的一些家具和小件艺术品搬走。可是琥珀屋却被一些纳粹分子偷偷地运走了。在不到两天的时间里,10万个部件被装进了27个木箱。毫无疑问,这些箱子后来被装上火车运往哥尼斯堡,那是当时德国在波罗的海边的一个城市。从那以后,琥珀屋的去处便成了一个谜。

最近,俄国人和德国人已经在夏宫建起了一个新的琥珀屋,通过研究先前的那个琥珀屋原来的照片,他们建造的新琥珀屋的样子和旧的看起来非常像。2003年圣·彼得堡人民就用它来庆祝该市建成300周年。

## 语言要点

锁定重难点,实现各个击破。

1. Does a cultural relic always have to be rare and valuable? 文物总是稀缺和有价值的吗?

(1) rare *adj.* 稀有的;罕见的;珍贵的;稀薄的

We should protect the rare animals.

我们应该保护珍稀动物。

These flowers are very rare in this country.

这些花在该国很少见。

It is rare to see a man over 160 years old.

很少见到一个人能活到160岁。

We have a rare old time at the party.

我们在聚会中尽情欢乐。

The higher you climb up the mountain, the rarer the air is.

越往山上爬,空气越稀薄。

### [链接]

rarely *adv.* 罕有地,不常见地,极少有地(具有否定意义,用于句首,句子需用倒装);异乎寻常地,极度

I rarely eat in restaurants. = Rarely do I eat in restaurants.

我很少在饭馆吃饭。

She rarely visits her aunt. 她难得去看望姨妈。

We were all struck by the rarely beautiful mountain scene.

我们都被这极其秀丽的山景所吸引。

### [辨异]

rarely 很少地,难得地,少见地,相当于 not often.

seldom 表示频率,很少,不常,反义词 often.

hardly 几乎不,简直不 = almost not, 往往强调能力上有困难。

scarcely = hardly 几乎不,简直没有,仅仅,刚刚。常同 enough, sufficient, any 等表示程度的词连用,强调数量和程度的不足。

barely 与 hardly 和 scarcely 意思相近,意为“几乎,勉强,仅能做到”。但如果后面跟有 ever, any, at all 等词,只能用 hardly 或 scarcely,不能用 barely。强调勉强够数。

### [易错警醒]

rarely/hardly/barely/scarcely/seldom 等否定意义开始的句子要用倒装结构。

Hardly could I make out what he meant.

Hardly/Scarcely had I reached the station when the train started.

Hardly had he escaped when he was captured.

Hardly/Scarcely had the game begun when it started raining.

Seldom have we felt as comfortable as here.

(2) valuable *adj.* 贵重的;有价值的;重要的;有益的;常与介词 for 或 to 连用

He bought me a valuable diamond ring as a birthday present. 他给我买了一只贵重的钻戒作生日礼物。

This experience is valuable to me.

这一经历对我很有用。

I don't think that is a valuable discovery.

我并不认为那是一个有价值的发现。

### [辨异]

valuable; priceless; invaluable; precious



valuable 指任何值钱的或可以带来巨额利润的、非常有用的或受人珍视的东西。

priceless 意为“无价的,贵重的”,用于加强语气、加深度等情况。

invaluable 意为“无法估价的”,不用于谈金钱,而指品质。

precious 指任何昂贵的、贵重的、珍贵的东西,尤其适用于失掉后无法补偿的东西。

This ancient gold coin isn't just valuable, it's priceless.

这枚古金币不只是珍品,而且是无价之宝。

His advice has been invaluable to the success of the project.

他的意见对于这项工程的成功是无可估量的。

To me, our friendship is a very precious thing.

对我来说,我们之间的友谊是非常珍贵的。

#### [易错警醒]

1. be of (great) value = be (very) valuable (很)有价值的

We all think your support is of great value. = We all think your support is very valuable. 我们认为你的支持很重要。

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

It looked like gold, but in fact it was worthless/valueless.

这看起来像是金子,其实毫无价值。

#### 活学巧用

(1) —How was the televised debate last night?

—Super! Rarely \_\_\_\_\_ so much media attention.

(2007·上海)

- A. a debate attracted      B. did a debate attract  
C. a debate did attract      D. attracted a debate

(2) Normally it would be forbidden to let these poisonous snakes guard exhibitions of \_\_\_\_\_ objects.

- A. worth      B. valuable  
C. necessary      D. useful

(3) We thought of selling this old furniture, but we've decided to hold on to it. It might be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. worthless      B. useless  
C. valueless      D. valuable

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

存留很长时间就足够了吗?

(1) survive

vi. 幸存,生还,保存下来

He survived in the desert for a week on water.

他在沙漠中靠水支撑了一个星期,活了下来。

We cannot survive without water.

没有水我们就不能活。

These plants cannot survive in very cold conditions.

这些植物在严寒中不能存活。

vt. 比……活得长;幸免于,从……中逃生,经历……后继续存在

The old lady has survived all her children.

老太太比她所有的孩子都活得长。

Most parents expect that their children will survive them.

大多数父母都希望子女能够比他们自己长寿。

Two-thirds of the people survived the earthquake.

经过这次地震,三分之二的人活了下来。

The house survived the storm.

经过暴风雨袭击,这所房屋并未倒塌。

#### [链接]

survive sth. 经过……还活着

survive sb. 比某人活得长

survive on 靠(很少的钱)继续维持生活

fight for survival 为了生存而奋斗

survival of the fittest 适者生存

They are still fighting for survival.

他们还在为生存而斗争。

They can survive on very little money.

他们用很少的钱就可以生存。

#### [单词U盘]

survival *n.* 幸存,残存,生存残存的人[物];遗物;遗风

survivor *n.* 幸存者,残存物

surviving *adj.* 活着的,残存的

The doctor told my wife I had a fifty-fifty chance of survival.

医生告诉我的妻子,说我活下去的可能性只有50%。

The old man was a survival of a past age.

这位老人是上一代的遗老。

Most of these ceremonies are survivals from earlier times.

这些礼仪活动大部分是从古代沿袭下来的。

There was only one survivor of the plane crash.

这次飞机失事中只有一名幸存者。

David is the only surviving nephew of his uncle John and so has expectations from him. 戴维是他约翰叔叔的惟一活着的侄儿,所以有继承他叔叔的遗产的希望。

#### [易错警醒]

survive 本身已表示“幸存,幸免于”,因而不要再加多余的 in 或 from, 如: survive the accident/war/earthquake 经过事故/战争/地震后还活着。

#### 活学巧用

(4) Of the over 200 miners trapped by water in a coal mine in Shanxi, how many people \_\_\_\_\_ the accident?

- A. starved      B. survived  
C. exist      D. lived

(5) As has been reported in the newspaper, few buildings \_\_\_\_\_ the earthquake of Wenchuan.

- A. damaged      B. destroyed  
C. survived      D. stood

(6) The \_\_\_\_\_ of the climbers is still uncertain, they have been badly hurt and may die.

- A. life      B. survival  
C. living      D. existence

(7) After the traffic accident, no one \_\_\_\_\_ except a few people who were badly injured.

- A. survive      B. survived  
C. was survived      D. was surviving

(8) With great efforts of the peace-loving people all over the world, the small country \_\_\_\_\_ the war.

- A. survived      B. survived from  
C. survival      D. survived to

(2) to have survived 为动词不定式的完成式,它表示不定式的动作发生在谓语动词之前。

He is said to have learned by heart 2,000 words up to now.

据说他到目前为止已经学会了2000个单词。

#### 活学巧用

(9) Leonardo da Vinci (1452 ~ 1519) \_\_\_\_\_ birds kept in cages in order to have the pleasure of setting them free.

(2007 · 重庆)

- A. is said to be buying      B. is said to have bought  
C. had said to buy          D. has said to have bought

(10) The crowd cheered wildly at the sight of Liu Xiang, who was reported \_\_\_\_\_ the world record in the 110-meter hurdle race. (2007 · 辽宁)

- A. breaking                  B. having broken  
C. to have broken          D. to break

(11) I don't know whether you happen \_\_\_\_\_, but I'm going to study in the U. S. A. this September. (2004 · 辽宁)

- A. to be heard              B. to be bearing  
C. to hear                  D. to have heard

(12) —Is Bob still performing?

—I'm afraid not. He is said \_\_\_\_\_ the stage already as he has become an official. (2005 · 江苏)

- A. to have left              B. to leave  
C. to have been left        D. to be left

3. Look at the pictures below and discuss what they are and whether they are cultural relics or not. 看下面图画并讨论它们是什么以及它们是否是文物。

look at 看……, 注视……; 评判; 审视; 接受

He looked at me and smiled. 他望着我笑了。

The pupils are all looking at the chart on the wall.

学生都瞧着墙上的挂图。

My work hasn't been looked at for a week.

我干了一个星期的工作也没人看。

The difficulty can now be looked at in a different light.

现在可以用不同的角度来看这个困难。

I wouldn't look at a job like that.

我不愿接受那样的工作。

#### 链接

look into 调查, 研究; 往里看

look into one's eyes/face 注视着某人的眼睛/脸

look through 浏览

look forward to 盼望

look up to 尊敬 look down upon/on 轻视, 瞧不起

look up 查阅, 查找; 抬头看, 仰视

look on 旁观

look out 往外看; 注意, 当心

look back 回顾

look on... as 把……看作

look ahead 向前看; 作未来的打算

look about/around/round 环顾四周; 随便看, 到处看

look after 照看; 照顾

look for 寻找; 期待, 指望

look over 审阅, 翻阅, 打量, 检查

The man kept looking about. 这个人不停地环顾四周。

Who is looking after the luggage? 谁在照看行李?

She likes tennis, but looks down on football.

她喜欢网球, 但轻视足球。

We shall be looking for an improvement in your work this term. 我们期待你这学期学习进步。

We're looking forward to hearing from you.

我们盼望收到你的来信。

If you don't look out, you'll hurt yourself.

你若不当心, 你会受伤的。

Before the meeting he looked through the reports.

开会前他把报告看了一遍。

#### 活学巧用

(13) "Goodbye, then," she said, without even \_\_\_\_\_ from her book. (2007 · 全国 I)

- A. looking away          B. looking up  
C. looking down          D. looking on

(14) It is reported that the police will soon \_\_\_\_\_ the case of the two missing children. (2009 · 江西卷)

- A. look upon              B. look after  
C. look into               D. look out

(15) We are advised, while reading, not necessarily to \_\_\_\_\_ every new word in a dictionary but try to guess their meaning in the sentences. (2009 · 金华十校联考)

- A. look up                  B. refer to  
C. look for                D. pick up

(16) If you had \_\_\_\_\_ your test paper carefully before handing it in, you would have made fewer mistakes.

- A. looked up              B. thought about  
C. gone over              D. gone round

(17) Scientists will continue to \_\_\_\_\_ living things on the moon.

- A. look for                B. look after  
C. look upon              D. look at

(18) —What are you doing?

—I'm \_\_\_\_\_ the children. They should be back for lunch now.

- A. looking after          B. looking at  
C. looking for            D. looking up

(19) She \_\_\_\_\_ his number in the phone book to make sure that she had got it right.

- A. looked up              B. looked for  
C. picked out              D. picked up

(20) Would you please \_\_\_\_\_ the paper for me and see if there are any obvious mistakes? (2009 · 湖北卷)

- A. look around            B. look into  
C. look up                D. look through

4. in search of the Amber Room 寻找琥珀屋

n. 搜索, 寻找, 探查

The lost book came to light after a long search.

经过一段长时间的寻找, 那本遗失的书被找到了。

The search for the missing men was conducted in poor weather conditions.

对失踪者的搜寻是在恶劣的天气条件下进行的。

*vt. & vi.* 找寻;搜查;搜索;探查

I searched among the rocks, but there was nothing.

我在岩石间寻找,但什么也没找到。

We searched here and there, but could not find her.

我们到处找她,但还是找不到。

The experts from the zoo are searching for a puma.

动物园的专家正在搜寻一只美洲狮。

He went in search of a doctor for his sick wife.

他去为他生病的妻子找医生。

#### 链接

search sb./sp. 搜寻某个地方或人

search for 寻找 search out 搜查出来

search sb./a place for sth.

指的是为什么搜查某人或某地。

in search of... 寻找……,在句中作目的状语或表语。

He was in search of an old school friend.

他在寻找一位老同学。

The boys went in search of something to eat.

男孩子们寻找吃的东西去了。

He searched his pockets, but found nothing.

他翻遍了自己的口袋,什么也没找到。

He searched his pockets for his keys.

他翻遍了自己的口袋找钥匙。

We are on the way searching for truth.

我们在探求真理的路上。

#### 易错警醒

若 search 前有修饰词则用 in one's/the search for.

Many people joined them in the search for gold.

许多人加入到他们之中寻找金子。

#### 辨异

search, hunt for, find, find out 的区别

search 通常指对某处、某地进行搜查或搜索;对人时为“搜身”。常接 for 构成短语 search for, 作“寻找;搜寻”解,其对象多为一个或一批人或物,如找矿,找资料,找文件,找工作等。它强调寻找的行为,不注重结果。如:

The police searched him but nothing was found on him.

警方搜了他的身,但什么也没找到。

They are searching for the missing child.

他们在寻找失踪的孩子。

hunt for 指竭力搜寻,其搜寻对象往往是某种迫切需要的东西或人。如:

This is just the thing I am hunting for.

这正是我在找的东西。

They've been hunting for you everywhere.

他们一直在到处找你。

find 通常强调找的结果。其后可跟名词、复合结构或 that 从句。如:

Use your head, then you'll find a way.

开动脑筋,就会有办法的。

He found his home village unchanged.

他发现家乡还是老样子。

find out 通过观察、调查、询问等方式找出(原因等),或发现(秘密、错误)情况等,其后一般跟名词、代词或从句。如:

Have you found out his address? 你查到他的住址了吗?

Please find out when the train leaves.

请打听一下火车什么时候开。

find“找到”强调找到这个结果;look for“寻找”强调动作,与 search 意思一样。如:

If you find any mistake, please correct it.

如发现有错,请你改正。

He is looking for his gloves. 他正在找他的手套。

#### 活学巧用

(21) The police \_\_\_\_\_ him to see if he had a gun.

They went to Shenzhen \_\_\_\_\_ better jobs.

The enemies \_\_\_\_\_ the whole village \_\_\_\_\_ the Red Army man.

The policeman searched him and \_\_\_\_\_ a gun.

5. 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赠送给俄国人民的厚礼竟会有这样一段令人惊异的历史。

(1) imagine *vt.* 想象,设想;认为,以为

Can you imagine life without electricity?

你能设想没有电的生活吗?

Imagine yourself to be in a desert island.

想象你自己在一个荒岛上的情景。

You can well imagine how delighted he will be to have the chance to come to Beijing.

你不难想象他有机会到北京会有多么高兴。

You can't imagine why people speak against her.

你不能想象人们为什么跟她顶嘴。

Don't imagine that I can lend you money every time you need it. 不要以为你每次缺钱的时候,我都会借给你。

#### 归纳

①imagine sth. 后接名词作宾语,意思是“想象”。

Can you imagine life without electricity?

你能想象没有电的生活会是什么样子吗?

I can imagine all the things I would do if I had the time.

如有时间,我完全能够想象出我要做的一切事情。

We can't imagine life on a desert island.

我们无法想象荒岛上是如何生活的。

②imagine doing /sb.'s doing sth., 想象做/某人做某事,后接动名词或动名词的复合结构。如:

I can't imagine walking all the way to the North Pole.

我无法想象怎样一路走到北极去。

I didn't imagine becoming a teacher in my childhood.

在童年时期,我并未想象成为一名教师。

I can't imagine my marrying a girl of that sort.

我难以想象我与那种女子结婚后的情形。



Can you imagine Tom cooking dinner for twenty people?

你能想象出汤姆为20个人做饭的样子吗?

③imagine 后可接宾语从句。如:

I imagine that you are tired from the journey.

我料想你是由于旅行而疲劳了。

I can't imagine why they speak against you.

我想不出来为什么他们都不向着你说话。

I can't imagine what he means. 我想不出他的用意。

④可接“*n./pron. + (to be) n./adj.*”作复合宾语,其中 *n./pron.* 作宾语, *(to be) n./adj.* 作宾语补足语, *to be* 可以省略。如:

Imagine yourself (to be) a teacher.

想象一下你是一位老师。

I imagined the ship (to be) very large. 我想象那船很大。

⑤可接“*n./pron. + as + n.*”作复合宾语,其中 *n./pron.* 作宾语, *as + n.* 作宾语补足语。如:

I imagined you as a big tall man. 我以为你是个高大的人。

⑥表示“认为”,后面接复合宾语,或 *that*-clause 作宾语。若 *that*-clause 是否定意义,可用主句的否定形式表示从句的否定意义, *that* 可省略。如:

He imagined himself very rich. 他认为自己很富有。

I don't imagine (that) they will come tomorrow.

我认为他们明天不会来。

#### [单词 U 盘]

imagination *n.* 想象,想象力

imaginary *adj.* 假想的,虚构的

imaginative *adj.* 富有想象力的

imaginable *adj.* 可想象得到的

These pictures come from the children's imagination.

这些图画源自孩子们的想象力。

Imagination is sometimes more important than knowledge.

—Einstein

想象力有时比知识更重要。

——爱因斯坦

The imaginative girl made up some interesting fairy stories.

那个有想象力的女孩编了一些有趣的童话故事。

This article is interesting and imaginative.

这篇文章很有趣,而且富有想象力。

All the characters in the book are imaginary.

这本书中所有的人物都是虚构的。

The ghosts in a haunted house are just imaginary.

所谓闹鬼房子的鬼怪,纯属想象。

We have tried every imaginable method.

可以想到的方法我们都试过了。

This is the best solution imaginable.

这是唯一想得出的解决办法。

#### 活学巧用

(22) I can't imagine \_\_\_\_\_ that with them.

A. do

B. to do

C. being done

D. doing

(23) I can hardly imagine Peter \_\_\_\_\_ across the Atlantic Ocean in five days.

A. sail

B. to sail

C. sailing

D. to have sailed

(24) —There is a story here in the paper about a 110-year-old man.

—My goodness! I can't \_\_\_\_\_ being that old.

A. imagine

B. think

C. dream

D. understand

(25) He could be counted on to explain his ideas in an \_\_\_\_\_ way.

A. imagination

B. imaginative

C. imaginary

D. imaginable

(2) amaze *vt.* 使大为惊异;使愕然

I was amazed at his conduct. 我对他的行为感到惊讶。

Your letter amazed me. 你的信令我惊讶。

I was amazed by the news of George's sudden death.

听到乔治突然去世的消息,我感到惊愕。

My family was amazed at how well I could speak foreign languages. 我的家人对我怎么能把外语说得那么好感到惊讶。

#### [辨析]

amaze, astonish, surprise 都含有“使……惊异”的意思,而且它们都是一般以事物或他人作主语,以本人作宾语;以本人作主语时用被动形式。

amaze 强调“使惊异,困惑”间或还有“惊叹,佩服”的意思,是意义很强的词,如:

We were amazed at the ingenuity with which they solved their difficulties.

他们在解决困难中所表现的智慧使我们惊叹(佩服)。

astonish 表示“使人大吃一惊”、“几乎无法使人相信”,但没有“惊叹”的意思,如:

I was astonished at his rudeness. 他的粗野使我大吃一惊。

surprise 语气较上述两词弱,只表示“出乎意外地惊异”,如:

We were surprised at finding the house empty.

我们惊讶地发现房子是空的。

#### [链接]

amaze sb. by sth. ... 使人感到吃惊

be amazed + that 从句

be amazed at (by) 对……大为惊奇

be amazed to see 看到……感到吃惊

be amazed to hear 听到……感到吃惊

be amazed to find 发现……感到吃惊

in amazement 惊奇地;惊异地

to one's amazement 让某人惊异的是

#### [单词 U 盘]

amazing *adj.* 使人惊异的

amazed *adj.* 感到惊异的

amazement *n.* 惊异;愕然

#### [易错警醒]

amazing 常用来修饰物, amazed 常用来指人。

#### 活学巧用

(26) —What do you think of the sudden news?

—Well, it's quite \_\_\_\_\_ and I am quite \_\_\_\_\_ at it.

A. amazed; amazed

B. amazed; amazing

C. amazing; amazing

D. amazing; amazed

(3) can/could not/never have done “不可能做过……”,是



对过去所发生事情的否定推测和判断。

He couldn't/can't have been at home last night, for the lights were out all night. 他昨天晚上肯定没在家,因为灯一直没亮。

[归纳]

①在虚拟条件句中,如果表示与过去事实相反的情况,从句中用过去完成时,而主句中则用“情态动词+现在完成时”,即:would/could/should/might have done。如:

If they had finished the work on time, they would have been praised by the manager.

如果他们按时完成了任务,就能受到经理的表扬了。

②must have done 表示对过去已经发生过的情况的肯定推测判断,语气较强,意思是“一定……、肯定……”。其否定形式分别用 can't/couldn't 和 can/could。如:

It must have rained last night, for the ground is wet this morning. 昨天晚上一定下雨了,因为今早地面是潮湿的。

③may/might have done 也用于对已经发生过的情况的肯定推测判断,但语气稍弱,意思是“可能,或许……”。如:

She didn't get there in time. She may have missed the bus. 她没能及时到达那儿。她可能没赶上汽车。

He didn't come to school today. He might have been ill. 他今天没来上课,他可能病了。

④如果对过去情况推测判断的句子是疑问句和否定句,只能用 can/could 和 can't/couldn't。如:

He can't have gone abroad; I saw him an hour ago.

他不可能去国外,我一个小时还见到他呢。

—Can he have passed the exam?

—No, he can't have. He didn't work hard.

——他通过考试了吗?

——不,他不可能通过考试。他学习不努力。

⑤含有 must/may/might 表示对过去情况推测判断的句子,如果变成反意疑问句,反意疑问句中动词应与情态动词 must 等后的动词形式保持一致,用一般过去时或现在完成时。如:

He must have been living here for years, hasn't he?

他一定是在这儿住了好几年了,是吗?

You can't have slept well last night, did you?

你昨天晚上没睡好,是不是?

⑥should/ought to have done 表示“本来应该做的,而实际上没有做的事情”,其否定形式则表示“已经做了不该做的事情”,含有责备的意思。如:

The flowers have died. I should have watered them often.

这些花儿都死了。我本来应该常给他们浇水的。(其实没浇水)

You ought not to have told them the truth.

你本不应该告诉他们真相的。(其实你告诉他们了)

⑦needn't have done 表示“做了本来不必做的事情”,通常不用于肯定句。如:

It's only five minutes' walk. We needn't have taken a taxi.

只有五分钟的步行路程,我们本不必乘出租车的。

It is warm today. You needn't have worn your coat.

今天天气暖和,你本来不必穿大衣的。

⑧could have done 表示“本来能够做而实际上没有做的

事情”。如:

You could have come here a little earlier.

你本来可以早点来到这儿的。

She could have earned a lot of money.

她本来可以挣一大笔钱的。

**活学巧用**

(27)—Mum, I am feeling tired and sleepy now.

—You \_\_\_\_\_ so late last night.

(2009·陕西省宝鸡市教学质量检测(一))

A. couldn't have stayed up B. mustn't have stayed up

C. shouldn't have stayed up D. needn't have stayed up

(28)—I'm sorry. I \_\_\_\_\_ at you the other day.

—Forget it. I was a bit out of control myself. (2008·江苏)

A. shouldn't shout B. shouldn't have shouted

C. mustn't shout D. mustn't have shouted

(29) Thank you for all your hard work last week. I don't think we

\_\_\_\_\_ it without you. (2008·山东)

A. can manage B. could have managed

C. could manage D. can have managed

(30) What a pity. Considering his ability and experience, he

\_\_\_\_\_ better. (2008·江西)

A. need have done B. must have done

C. can have done D. might have done

(31) The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ have thought Johnson was worth it or she wouldn't have wasted time on him, I suppose.

(2007·安徽)

A. should

B. can

C. would

D. must

(32)—Where is my dictionary? I remember I put it here yesterday.

—You \_\_\_\_\_ it in the wrong place. (2007·江西)

A. must put

B. should have put

C. might put

D. might have put

(33) I told your friend how to get to the hotel, but perhaps I

\_\_\_\_\_ have driven her there. (2007·陕西)

A. could

B. must

C. might

D. should

(34)—My cat's really fat.

—You \_\_\_\_\_ have given her so much food. (2007·浙江)

A. wouldn't

B. couldn't

C. shouldn't

D. mustn't

(35)—She looks very happy. She \_\_\_\_\_ have passed the exam.

—I guess so, it's not difficult after all. (2007·江苏)

A. should

B. could

C. must

D. might

(4) gift *n.* [C] 礼物; 天赋; 才华

gifted *adj.* 有天赋的, 有才华的

Children will receive Christmas gifts.

孩子们将收到圣诞礼物。

The Christmas tree was decked with gifts.

圣诞树上挂满了各种礼物

He has the gift to draw painting. 他有绘画的天分。