



全国新课标实验区特级教师及研究专家联袂编写


三练一测 大联盟

★Sanlianyicedalianmeng★

构建新理念◎迈进新课堂
领跑新课标◎共赢新高考

英语 2

必修(人教版)

 江西科学技术出版社

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前言

当前,教育改革如火如荼,教材的多元化、高考的多样化、选拔的能力化是社会发展的必然趋势,科学、经济、文化等各个领域正相互融合、相互借鉴、相互推动。了解新课程教材的特色,把握新教改的方向,是所有教育工作者共同关注的重大课题,也牵动着广大学生和亿万家长的心。

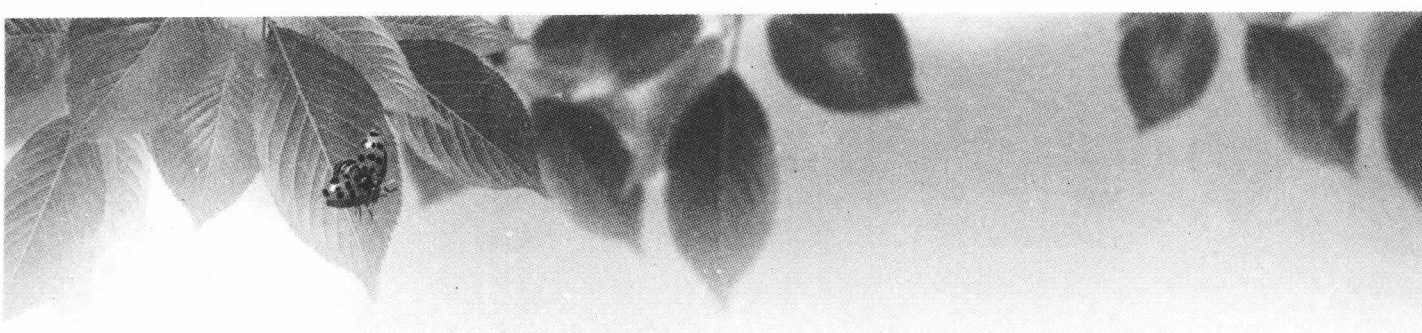
伴随着新课程理念的逐渐深入和新课改试验区的不断扩大,如何应对课改与高考结合的严峻现实?如何将“一切为了学生终身发展”的新课改理念领悟透彻,落到实处,产生实效?如何解决学生学习费时多而收效微的现实状况?……带着这些疑虑与困惑、深思与期待,我们深入研究新课改精神和高考动态,借鉴并吸收了课改一线最新的教研成果,精心策划、用心编写、倾心推出了这套《三练一测大联盟》系列丛书。该丛书着力在以下两个方面推陈出新:一是编写理念新——在策划编排上最大程度地体现新课改的精神,突出基础知识的丰富性和基本技能的创新性,确保编写内容既符合新课标的理念,又符合学生备考的要求;既是对教材内容的巩固与提高,又是对教材外延知识的补充和升华。二是呈现方式新——在编写内容上最大限度地体现素质教育的精神,除确保具体内容和选题范畴源于新教材、符合新课改的精神外,同时确保辅导的要点、选题的解答思路扣准新高考的方向;既体现现代教学灵活新颖的呈现形式,强调学生思维创新,又总结传统教育中合理的应试技能,将两者有机地融为一体。

呈现在您面前的这套新课标丛书《三练一测大联盟》的英语2·必修分册,共分为四大板块:

情景导思——通过图文激活学生已有的知识和生活体验,激发学生的学习兴趣,以最强的求知欲和最佳状态进入本单元的学习。

自主探究——自主探究能力的培养是新课标的理念,本书旨在通过这个环节予以落实,让学生在学前预习时,做到有的放矢。

考点探究——是本书的主体部分,也是本书的精髓。本部分讲解到位,紧扣高考考点。全书知识点讲解详尽、统筹安排,杜绝了众多资料中的通病——知识点重复。



重要知识点后都配有《活学活用》栏目,旨在让学生做到即学即用,以达到巩固之功效。部分知识点还配有《真题回放》栏目,让学生随时品味到高考题的“原汁原味”。

本部分例句新鲜,体现了时代元素,如大量结合 2008 年奥运会、汶川地震、金融危机等最新国内外热点的例句。所选例句多贴近学生生活,让你倍感亲切、实用。例句来源为国内外网站、报纸新闻或英美权威词典(如 The Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English 和 Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary),语言规范地道。

语法专题——精讲本单元语法内容,聚焦语法重点和难点。

本书配有单元分课时活页练、单元水平检测卷以及两套阶段水平检测卷。课时活页练分三大部分设置:活页练一(Period I Warming up & Reading)包括随堂练和基础练,前者旨在帮助师生提升课文教学效果,更好地将新课标的理念落到实处,这也是本书的特色栏目之一,使得本书的练习走进了课堂,进一步提升了本书的实用性和与课堂的紧密性;后者对本课时教学的知识点进行及时的巩固。活页练二(Period II Learning about Language)中设有语法练,配合本部分语法讲解之用。活页练三(Period III Using Language)旨在梳理本单元知识点,并予以拔高提升,尤其是综合能力的提升。

本书活页练同步性和针对性强,原创率高达 80% 以上;单元水平检测卷原创率 95% 以上。题目有一定梯度,由易到难,难易结合,有利于不同类型学校或不同层次学生根据自身情况筛选使用。

此外,相应的教师用书还配有详尽的解析和参考答案,以供教师更好地驾御课堂。

参与本书编写的有王振祥及一批省内外名师,其编写阵容堪称强大。愿本书能切实帮助学生学好英语 2·必修,进一步帮助学生培养英语素养、提高自主探究能力,形成良好的科学文化素养,从而为自己的个性发展和终身学习奠定坚实的基础。

战国时期著名思想家、教育家荀子说:“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。”一个人的成功,不但需要自己的努力,也需要借助他物来帮助自己,才能“致千里”,“绝江河”。我们的目标——教师的助手,学生的益友!服务好每一个教师和学生!

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Unit

1

Cultural relics

情景导思

本单元主要围绕 Cultural relics 话题展开,旨在让同学们对世界文化遗址和遗产有更多的了解和兴趣,尤其是对世界文化遗产的保护担当起年轻一代应有的责任。

Preservation of cultural relics

China has nearly 400,000 known unmovable cultural relics above – and underground. Since 1996, the State Council (国务院) has listed 770 key historical and cultural sites under state protection, more than the total number of the past 40 – odd years.



In the 1990s, China made significant investment toward protecting cultural relics. The Central Government has spent some 700 million *yuan* on about 1,000 projects. As a result, a large number of cultural relics have been saved from destruction.

In recent years, cultural relics have come under increasing legal (法律的) protection. China has already taken part in the four international treaties (条约) of preservation of cultural relics. The Law on Cultural Relics Protection was revised in October 2002.

So far, the Chinese government has listed 101 national famous historical and cultural cities under key protection, and al-

so more than 80 provincial ones. From 2001 to 2005, the government spent some 15 million *yuan* annually on the protection of famous historical and cultural cities. The protection of these cities includes both the protection of the ancient buildings and historical sectors, and the preservation of the layout, features and traditional cultures of the ancient cities as well.

As a large traditional agricultural country, China has a lot of ancient villages. The natural environments, as well as many relics of folk culture, art and handicrafts are well preserved in these villages.

【联想发散】

1. How many historical and cultural sites has the State Council listed under state protection since 1949?
2. How much money has the Central Government spent protecting cultural relics in the 1990s?
3. What did China do in protecting cultural relics in 2002?
4. What measures did China take from 2001 to 2005 in protecting cultural relics?

【答案】

1. Less than 1540.
2. Some 700 million *yuan*.
3. China revised the Law on Cultural Relics Protection in October 2002.
4. During these years China has spent some 15 million *yuan* annually on the protection of famous historical and cultural cities.

* For information 信息快递 *

To Protect Cultural Relics

It is reported that the second Saturday in June every year is China Cultural Heritage Day, which is designed to make people realize the importance of protecting cultural relics.

As we all know, it is important for us to protect cultural relics. The reasons are as follows. First of all, most cultural relics are really valuable because they have seen the history of a city or a country, which allows us to get a better understanding of China's

history and culture. Second, we can learn a lot from our ancestors and feel proud of being a Chinese while enjoying these precious treasures. In addition, we are able to develop tourism and promote economy when the well protected cultural relics are open to the public.

However, some cultural relics are being damaged by people now. For example, rubbish and buildings carved with people's names can be seen here and there. There is no doubt that more precious historical relics are disappearing if people keep destroying them.

Therefore, it is high time that we should take measures to protect cultural relics before it is too late. To begin with, we can make speeches and put up posters to educate people how important it is to protect cultural relics. Besides, money can be collected to have some threatened buildings repaired.

In a word, it's our duty to spare no effort to protect cultural relics.

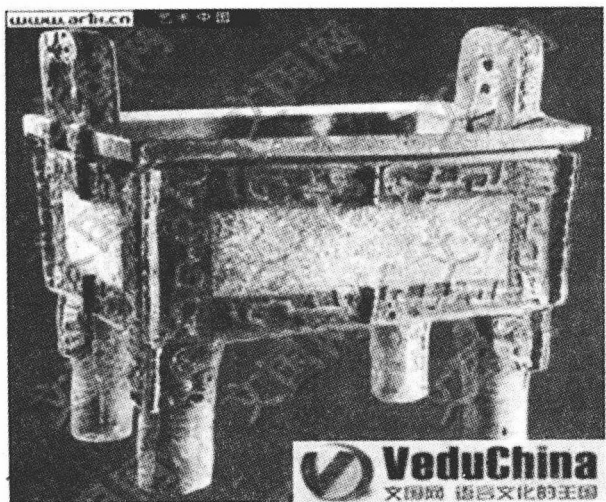
* Picture reappearance 资料再现 *



the Mogao Grottoes



The Yongle Bell



Simuwu Ding



Sanxingdui Culture

Period I Warming Up & Reading

自主探究

I. 重点单词

- _____ *adj.* 稀罕的, 稀有的, 珍贵的 → _____ *adv.* 罕有地, 极少地, 很少
- _____ *adj.* 贵重的, 有价值的 → _____ *adv.* 有价值地
- _____ *vi.* 生还, 幸存, 幸免 → _____ *n.* 幸存者; 生还者
- _____ *vt.* 使吃惊, 惊讶 → _____ *adj.* 吃惊的; 惊讶的
- _____ *vt.* 选择, 挑选 → _____ *n.* 选择者, 挑选者, 选拔者
- _____ *n.* 设计, 图案 → _____ *vt.* 设计, 计划
- _____ *adj.* 奇特的, 异样的 → _____ *vt.* 想象, 设想
- _____ *v.* 装饰, 装修 → _____ *n.* 装饰者, 装潢者
- _____ *v.* 移动, 搬开 → _____ *adj.* 可移动的; 可除去的; 可拆卸的
- _____ *n.* 怀疑, 疑惑 *vt.* 怀疑, 不信 → _____ *adj.* 难以预测的, 怀疑的, 可疑的

II. 重点短语

- in _____ of 寻找
- _____ fact 事实上
- at _____ 处于交战状态
- _____ than 少于
- _____ return 作为报答, 回报

互动探究

◆ 考点 1. Does a cultural relic always have to be rare and valuable? 文化遗产是不是永远都稀罕且有价值?

* 悟出真知 *

(1) *valuable* 是由 *value* + *able* 构成的形容词, *-able* 也是加在名词之后构成形容词的后缀之一。

【记忆卡】 *comfortable*, *knowledgeable*

cultural 是由 *culture* + *al* 演变而来的形容词, *-al* 是形容词的后缀之一, 加在名词后, 构成形容词。

【记忆卡】 *chemical*, *physical*, *industrial*, *agricultural*, *political*
cultural adj. (belonging or relating to a particular society and its way of life) (特定) 文化的; (relating to art, literature, music, etc) 文化的

* 思维拓展 *

cultural activities 文化活动; *cultural background* 文化背景;
cultural heritage 文化遗产

(3) *rare adj.* (not seen or found very often, or not happening very often) [≠ *uncommon*; *unusual*] 罕见的, 少见的。例如:

This kind of plant is rare in the north of China.

这种植物在中国的北部很罕见。

I only saw Helen on the rare occasions when I went into her shop.

每次当我走进她的商店, 很少看到海伦。

* 思维拓展 *

It is rare (for sb./sth.) to do sth. 例如:

It is rare to find such an interesting group of people.

找到如此有趣的一群人真是太稀奇了。

It is very rare for her to miss a day at school.

她很少旷课。

* 细中辨微 *

rare 与 *scarce*

rare 和 *scarce* 都有“稀有, 稀少”的意思, 它们之间的区别在于: 指不多见、不常发生的、少有的、或许又很珍贵、贵重的东西时, 用 *rare*; 指很普通有用, 但眼下弄到手的不多或不够用的东西时, 用 *scarce*; 另外, *rare* 还可以用于表示与时间有关的事物, *scarce* 则不能。例如:

He tried to collect rare books/coins.

他在试图收集珍本书籍(古币)。

It is very rare for her to be late. 她极少迟到。

Potatoes were scarce last winter. 去年冬天土豆短缺。

Good fruit is scarce now, and costs a lot.

好水果现在很少, 而且价格也贵。

rare 和 *scarce* 加后缀 *-ly* 变成副词表示的意思也不一样, *rarely* 表示“不经常”, 与 *seldom* 的意思相近; 而 *scarcely* 表示“几乎不”, 与 *hardly* 的意思一样。例如:

Rarely have I seen such a beautiful sunset.

我很少看见如此美的日落景色。

She spoke scarcely a word of English.

她几乎连一句英语都没讲。

1. 写出下列单词的形容词形式

nature _____; chemistry _____; comfort _____;
 politics _____; industry _____; fashion _____;
 physics _____; agriculture _____

2. 翻译下列词组

文化差异 _____
 文化生活 _____
 文化中心 _____

◆考点2. Is it enough to have survived for a long time? 它的稀罕和价值足以让其长久不衰吗?

研读例句

His wife survived him by two years.

他的妻子比他多活了两年。

She survived on the desert for a week on biscuits and water.

她在沙漠中靠饼干和水存活了一周。

悟出真知

①survive *vi.* & *vt.* 保存下来, 幸存。例如:

Her parents died in the accident, but she survived.

她的父母在那次事故中丧生了,但她得以幸免。

The house survived the storm.

暴风雨后这所房子没有倒塌。

②survive 还可作“比……活得长”解释。例如:

He has been survived by his wife and three children.

他死后留有妻子和三个孩子。

思维拓展

survive from 从……中留存下来

survive on... 靠……维持生活

survive as... 继续担任/充当……

活学活用

◆考点3. Look at the pictures below and discuss what they are and whether they are cultural relics or not. 看下面的图片,

然后讨论他们是什么,他们属不属于文物。

悟出真知

discuss *vt.* (to talk about something with another person or a group in order to exchange ideas or decide something) 讨论。例如:

If you would like to discuss the matter further, please call me. 如果你愿意就这个问题进行更深入的讨论,请打我电话。

思维拓展

discuss sth. with sb. 与某人讨论……

discuss what/who/where, etc.

Pupils should be given time to discuss the book with their classmates. 学生们应该有时间一起讨论这本书。

◆考点4. What do you know about it? 你对其又了解多少呢?

研读例句

I'll let you know about the meeting.

我会让你知道有关会议的情况。

—Do you know Mr. Morrison?

你认识莫里森先生吗?

细中辨微

know of 与 know about

①know about 意为“了解;知道……的情况”,指了解或知道详细情况。例如:

Nothing is known about his early life in Holland.

3. 选用 rare, scarce, rarely 或 scarcely 填空

(1) This was one of my _____ visits to Paris.

(2) Food was often _____ in Iraq.

(3) It is _____ for Alice to ride a horse.

(4) He _____ ever left the village before he was ten.

(5) People _____ ask such questions.

(6) Early March is _____ the time of year for swimming.

4. 选用适当的介词 from, as 或 on 填空

(1) Some strange customs have survived _____ earlier times.

(2) How can we survive _____ \$40 a week?

(3) After the war he survived _____ President.

5. 单项选择

(1) He _____ the shipwreck.

A. survived

B. survived from

C. was survived

D. was survived from

(2) In such dry weather, the flowers will have to be watered if they _____.

A. have survived

B. are to survive

C. would survive

D. will survive

6. 用 survive 翻译下列句子

(1) 靠这么少的钱物,他们如何生存?

(2) 很少有人在那次地震中存活下来。

(3) 她比自己的亲生女儿多活了十年。

Your accountant will discuss with you how to complete these forms.

你的会计师将和你讨论怎样完成这些表格。

7. 翻译下列句子

(1) 法官拒绝公开讨论这个案件。

(2) 我们讨论一下这部电影好吗?

(3) 他们在讨论谁将被派到西藏去。

大家对他早年在荷兰的生活经历一无所知。

②know of 意为“听说过;知道”,指略有耳闻,但未深入了解。

例如:

—No, but I know of him. 不认识,不过我听说过他。

I know of her but have not met her yet.

我听说过她,但未见其面。

温馨提示

know about 是指了解或知道比较详细的情况,而 know of 只是听说过,不涉及详细情况。

例如:

I know of the man but I don't know about him.

我听说过这个人,但我不了解他。

8. 选用 know of 或 know about 填空

(1) Excuse me. Do you by any chance _____ a short cut (近路)

◆ 考点 5. in search of the amber room 寻找琥珀屋

* 悟出真知 *

此处 search 为名词, in search of 意为“寻找, 搜寻”, 相当于 looking for。例如:

Mark went in search of water. 马克去找水了。

若 search 前有修饰语, 则用 for。例如:

They are now in their search for the lost child.

他们正在找那个失踪的孩子。

We started a search for water. 我们开始找水。

search v. (to try to find someone or something by looking very carefully) 搜寻, 探求。例如:

It was too dark to search further.

天太黑以致不能继续向前搜寻。

The area was thoroughly searched.

这片区域被彻底搜查过了。

search 本身是个及物动词, 后面跟 sth. 时, 是指“搜查某处或某物”; 后面跟 sb. 时, 是指搜某人的身。例如:

They searched him, but couldn't find the film.

他们搜了他的身, 但是没有发现胶卷。

They searched every part of the forest.

他们搜查了森林的每个部分。

search for 意为“寻找; 搜寻”。例如:

For over 100 years, men have been searching for gold in the hills.

一百多年来, 人们一直在山里寻找黄金。

The policemen are still searching for survivors.

警察们仍在搜寻幸存者。

* 细中辨微 *

search sb. (sth.) for, search for 与 search

① search for 也为“搜寻”之意, 但其后接搜寻的目标, 而 search

to the village?

(2) I feel I _____ the value of my own work.

(3) I'm sorry I don't _____ much _____ it. You can ask Jim. He can tell you more.

后接搜寻的对象或范围。试比较如下:

They searched the mountain.

They searched for the lost child.

They searched the mountain for the lost child.

② search sb. (sth.) for... 是指“搜查某人或某处以寻找……”。例如:

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

村民们帮着在树林里搜寻丢失的孩子。

The police searched the city for the thief.

警方在全城寻找那个盗贼。

* 思维拓展 *

in search of 寻找, 搜寻

in a/the/one's search for 在……搜寻……中

search sb./a place 搜某人身/搜查某处所

search for sth. 搜寻(后接目标)

search sb./a place for sth. 在某人身上搜寻某物/在某一处所搜寻某物

* 活学活用 *

9. 用 search 或其词组完成下列句子

(1) An RAF plane _____ the missing men.

(2) I've _____ high and low (= everywhere) for my glasses.

(3) They _____ all the rooms in the house.

(4) In their _____, they found a new cave.

(5) They went _____ new evidences (证据).

(6) The team was then _____ a place for shelter.

◆ 考点 6. 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. 腓特列·威廉一世——普鲁士国王绝不可能想到他送给俄罗斯人的大礼会有这样一段离奇的历史。

* 研读例句 *

I can't imagine who on earth would do such a thing.

我想象不出究竟是什么人会做出这样的事来。

You can't imagine how I missed you all.

你们想象不出我有多么想念你们。

* 悟出真知 *

imagine v. 想象; 设想; 料想。是个非常活跃的动词。具体用法如下:

① imagine 意为“料想; 想象”, 后接宾语从句。例如:

We never imagine that John would become a doctor.

我们从未料想到约翰会成为医生。

② imagine 也可接名词或代词。例如:

We can hardly imagine life without electricity.

我们很难设想没有电的生活会是什么样子。

③ 后接非谓语动词时, 只能接动词 - ing 形式, 而不能接动词不定式。例如:

He just couldn't imagine living an idle life like that.

他根本不能设想自己过那样一种懒散的生活。

Can you imagine the old lady riding a bicycle?

你能想象这老太太骑自行车吗?

④ 可以后接 to be 作宾语补足语的复合结构。例如:

Imagine yourself to be in their place, what would you act?

设想你处于他们的地位, 你会怎么办?

* 思维拓展 *

imagine + 名词/代词

imagine + 动名词

imagine + 从句

imagine + sb./sth. + (to be) + 名词

imagine + sb./sth. + as

⑤could never have imagined 是对过去事情的推测,意为“不可能想到过”。“情态动词+完成时”可表示对过去的推测。例如:

Where could Brutus have gone in the night?

在夜里布鲁特斯能到哪里去呢?

The article must have been written by a woman.

这篇文章一定是一个女子写的。

A lot of men died who might have been saved.

很多本来可能获救的人都死了。

细中辨微

gift 与 present

①gift 此处意为“礼物”,是比较正式的用语,其同义词是 present,但 present 多用于非正式场合。例如:

At the end of the meeting, the headmaster presented an expensive gift to the teacher who was retired.

会议结束时,校长向那位退休教师赠送了一件贵重礼物。

He often gave her little presents.

他常给她一些小礼物。

②gift 常指贵重礼品,可以是具体的,也可以是抽象的;present 则指一般的、具体的礼品,价值可高可低。例如:

◆考点7. ... which was given this name because several tons of amber were used to make it. ...叫这个名字,是因为用了数吨的琥珀建造这个房间。.....

悟出真知

(1)本句为 which 引导的非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 the Amber Room.

思维拓展

which 引导的非限制性定语从句

①在非限制性定语从句中,通常用逗号与主句隔开,且不用 that 引导。例如:

The house, which we bought last month, is very nice. 这幢房子很漂亮,是我们上个月买的。

②which 引导非限制性定语从句时,其先行词既可以表示主句中的部分,也可以表示整个主句的内容。例如:

He seems not to have grasped what I meant, which greatly upsets me.

他似乎没有领会我的意思,这使我很心烦。

③which 引导非限制性定语从句时,只能放在主句之后,说明主句所带来的影响或出乎人们的预料。例如:

The weather was very terrible, which we hadn't expected. 天气非常糟糕,这点我们没有料到。

(2)本句使用了 be used to do sth. 结构,意为“用于做某事”。例如:

A knife can be used to cut bread. 刀可用来切面包。

A hammer is used to drive nails. 锤是用来敲钉子的。

也可使用 be used for doing sth 结构替代。

如上述两句也可说成:

A knife can be used for cutting bread.

A hammer is used for driving nails.

He offered his discovery as a free gift to the world.

他把自己的发现无偿地送给世人。

He kindly gave me a present of some fruits.

他好心地送给我一些水果。

③gift 还有“天赋,才能”之意。例如:

She has a gift for languages. 她有学习语言的天赋。

She is a woman of many gifts.

她是一个多才多艺的女子。

My uncle is gifted with rare talents.

我叔叔有罕见的天赋。

活学活用

10. 用所给动词的正确形式填空

(1)Can you imagine her _____ (become) a pilot?

(2)We had not imagined it _____ (be) so difficult.

(3)I just can't imagine why they _____ (think) like that.

(4)It must _____ (rain) last night, for the ground is quite wet.

(5)They might not _____ (consider) me as their friend.

11. 选用 gift 或 present 填空

(1)What shall I give you as a _____?

(2)The house came to me by _____ from an aunt.

(3)He has a special _____ for sports.

细中辨微

be used to 与 used to

①be used to 还有“习惯于”的意思,表示状态。used 为形容词, to 为介词,后跟名词、代词或动名词。相当于 get used to 或 become used to。例如:

He is quite used to hard work. 他颇习惯于辛苦工作。

He is not used to being spoken to that way.

他不习惯别人对他那样讲话。

You will soon get/become used to living like that.

不久你就会习惯于那样的生活。

②used to 是情态动词词组,表示过去存在但现在已不存在的情况或习惯。这里的 to 是不定式符号,后面接动词原形。例如:

We used to work in the same workshop.

我们曾在同一个车间工作。

There used to be many people smoking in the office, but now nobody is allowed to. 过去在办公室里常常有许多人抽烟,而现在不让人抽了。

温馨提示

①used to 只有过去式,没有其他时态。如不可说:He uses to work late into the night. 应该说:He often works late into the night. 他经常工作到深夜。同样,英语中也没有 I have used to 和 I shall use to 的说法。

②be used to do sth. 用于做某事/用于某一用途 (= be used for doing sth. 用于做某事/用于某一用途) be/get/become used to (doing) sth. 习惯于(做)某事

used to do sth. 过去常做某事

活学活用

12. 单项选择

- (1) Jim passed the driving test, _____ surprised everybody in the office.
A. which B. that C. this D. it
- (2) He remarried soon after his wife died, _____ we found strange.
A. who B. that C. which D. what
- (3) _____ is reported in the newspaper, talks between the two countries are making progress.
A. It B. As C. That D. What
- (4) The owner of the cinema needed to make a lot of improvements and employ more people to keep it running, _____ meant spending tens of thousands of pounds.

A. who B. that C. as D. which

13. 用 be/get used to, be used for 或 used to 等结构的适当形式填空

- (1) The doctor _____ be a teacher.
(2) He _____ hard work.
(3) He soon _____ living in the mountain village after he got there.
(4) He _____ the cold weather.
(5) I _____ have breakfast at half past seven. But now I have it at seven.
(6) They _____ swimming in the river in winter last year.
(7) Mary has lived in China for five years, so she _____ the life here.
(8) This kind of bamboo can _____ water pipes.
(9) I've quite _____ working in the pit.

◆ **考点 8. The amber which was selected had a beautiful yellow - brown colour like honey.** 经过精心挑选的琥珀都有蜂蜜那样的美丽的黄色。.....

悟出真知

which was selected 为定语从句修饰 amber, 是限制性定语从句, 可简化为 the amber selected.

select v. (to choose something or someone by thinking carefully about which is the best, most suitable) 精心挑选。例如:

He had hopes of being selected for the national team.

他有希望入选国家队。

New York was selected as the site for the research centre. 纽约被选为这个研究中心的所在地。

细中辨微

select, choose, pick, pick out 与 elect

① select 指有目的地、仔细地、认真地选择, 有“精选”的含义; 名词为 selection。例如:

Please select a few nice apples for my mother.

请给我母亲挑几个好苹果。

② choose 通常指在所提供的对象中, 经过考虑, 凭个人的判断力进行选择; 名词为 choice。例如:

Let me see what you've chosen.

让我看看你选了什么。

③ elect 着重指遵照一定的规章或法则来“挑选”, 尤其指用投票或举手等表决方式“选举”。例如:

They elected her to represent them on the committee.

他们选她在委员会作他们的代表。

④ pick 相当于 choose, 但比 choose 更通俗。例如:

Please pick a good book for me. 请给我挑选一本好书。

⑤ pick out 比较通俗, 指按个人喜爱或希望进行挑选, 多用于有形的东西(人或物)。例如:

I want to pick out a tie to wear with my coat.

我想选一条与大衣匹配的领带。

pick out 还有“(从众多事物中)辨认出”。例如:

He picked out his sister in the crowd.

他在人群中认出了他妹妹。

活学活用

14. 选用 choose, elect, pick, pick out 或 select 的适当形式填空

- (1) He looked through the suits and _____ the cheapest one for me.
(2) It was such a big menu that I didn't know what to _____.
(3) You can _____ your new bicycle.
(4) We _____ her to represent us.
(5) Will you help me _____ strawberries?

◆ **考点 9. The design for the room was in the fancy style popular in those days.** 琥珀屋的设计采取了当时流行的奇异风格。.....

悟出真知

fancy adj. & v.

① fancy adj. (expensive and fashionable) 昂贵且时髦的; (having a lot of decoration or bright colours or made in a complicated way) 装饰华丽的, 制作考究的。例如:

Harry took me to a fancy restaurant for our anniversary.

哈里带我到一家高档的餐馆吃饭, 以庆祝我们结婚一周年。

② fancy v. 想象, 设想, 爱好。其后可接名词、动名词、宾语从句等。例如:

Fancy a quick drink, Emma? 想要杯快饮吗, 埃玛?

Sorry, but I don't fancy going out tonight.

对不起, 我今晚不想外出。

③ fancy v. 还可后接“宾语 + to be/as”的结构。例如:

He fancies himself (to be) an artist.

他自认为是个艺术家。

She fancies herself as another Madonna.

她自认为自己是“圣母”第二。

④ fancy 常用于感叹句, 表示惊叹, 意为“没想到, 竟然”。例如:

Fancy your talking like that!

(没想到)你竟然那样说话!

⑤ fancy 用作名词, 意为“幻想, 幻想出的东西”。例如:

Children usually have a lively fancy.

儿童们往往有丰富的幻想力。

思维拓展

have a fancy that... 感到,揣测

have a fancy for... 喜欢(上)

take a fancy to... 变得喜欢

take/catch one's fancy 讨某人的喜欢

活学活用

15. 用 fancy 翻译下列句子

(1) 你想要杯咖啡吗?

(2) 她喜欢在雨中漫步。

(3) (没法)想象你一个人坐在黑暗中!

(4) 露西很讨我们男孩子的喜欢。

◆考点 10. It was also a treasure decorated with gold and jewels, which took the country's best artists about ten years to make. 它也是一样用金子和珠宝装饰的珍宝,这耗费了全国最优秀的艺术家 10 年的时间才完成。.....

悟出真知

(1) decorate vt. (to make something look more attractive by putting something pretty on it) 装饰,装修;(to paint the inside of a room, put special paper on the walls) 粉刷。例如:

Children's pictures decorated the walls of the classroom. 学生的画点缀着教室的四周。

The bathroom is decorated in green and yellow.

洗澡间被粉刷成绿色和黄色。

decorate A with B(= A is decorated with B.) 用 B 装饰 A。

(2) which took the country's best artists about ten years to make 为非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 a treasure。

It takes sb. some time to do sth. 做某事花费了某人多少时间。这是个常用句型,也可换成:Sth. take(s) sb. some time to do. 或 Sb. spend some time on sth./in doing sth. 等。

细中辨微

take, spend, cost, pay 与 pay for

①take 表示“花费”时,其主语一般是“一件事”,有时主语也可以是人,它说明完成某事“花费了……”。例如:

The journey took me three hours.

这次旅行用了我三个小时。

Painting the picture took me all week.

画这幅画用了我整整一周时间。

The producer took two years to make the film.

制片商用了两年时间拍这部新影片。

②spend 的主语必须是“人”,宾语可以是钱、精力、时间等,其后用 on (for) + 名词或用 in (可省略) + 动名词形式,不接不定式。例如:

He spends much money on/for books.

他平时将很多钱用在买书上。

He spent a lot of money (in) buying a new car.

他花了很多钱买了一辆新车。

③cost 的主语必须是“物”或“事”,表示“费用,耗费”,后接 life, money, health, time 等,侧重于“花费”的代价。例如:

The book cost him one dollar. 这本书用了他一美元。

It costs you 12 pounds to go London by ship.

乘船到伦敦要花费你 12 英镑。

④pay 的基本意思是“支付”,作为及物动词,宾语可以是“人/钱”。例如:

They had to pay two hundred francs. 他得付二百法郎。

We'll pay you in a few days. 几天后我们付给你钱。

⑤pay for 的宾语为“物,事”,for 表示支付的原因。例如:

Have you paid for the shirt? 你付衬衫的钱了吗?

活学活用

16. 用 spend, cost, take, pay 或 pay for 的适当形式填空

(1) I _____ three years in writing the book.

(2) The book _____ me \$10 in all.

(3) It _____ me three years to write the book.

(4) I _____ three dollars _____ the book.

(5) Have you _____ the book?

(6) It _____ me ten minutes to go to the post office.

(7) It _____ a lot of money to buy a house as big as that.

(8) Every morning he _____ half an hour on English.

17. 译文填空

(1) 每到圣诞节,家家都被圣诞树装饰得漂亮极了。

By Christmas, every family looks most beautiful, _____
_____ Christmas trees.

(2) 学生开始用彩旗和彩色气球布置教室。

The students started to _____ their classroom _____ colorful
flags and balloons.

◆考点 11. It was designed for the palace of Frederick. 它是为腓特烈一世的宫殿而设计(制作)的。.....

悟出真知

design n. & v. 设计;图案;设计;构思。例如:

the design process 设计过程;

the design team 设计小组;

computer-aided design 平板设计

The car's design has been greatly improved.

汽车的设计图纸得到了很大的改进。

The electric windows are an important design feature of this model.
电窗是这个模型的一个重要设计特征。

思维拓展

in design 在设计上

by design 故意地(对应:by accident/chance 意外地)

make designs for 为……设计

a badly designed office 设计糟糕的办公室

pecially designed software 专门设计的软件

design A for B 为 B 而设计了 A

be designed to do sth. 目的是……

be designed for sb./sth. 打算用作, 为……而设计

be designed as 打算用作

design doing sth./to do sth. 打算做某事

The tower was designed by Gilbert Scott.

这个塔是吉博·斯科特设计的。

She designed a new logo for the company.

她为公司设计了一个新图标。

These exercises are designed to strengthen muscles.

这些训练是为了增强肌肉的。

The course is designed for beginners.

这个课程是为初学者设计的。

The book is designed as a reference manual.

这本书定位为了一本参考手册。

活学活用

18. 单项选择

◆考点 12. ... to whom the amber room belonged... 琥珀屋属于谁……

悟出真知

belong (to) 属于……

① (if something belongs to someone, they own it) 属于。例如:

The book belongs to Dan. 这本书属于丹。

② (to be a member of a group or organization) 是某一组织或群体的成员。例如:

He belongs to the golf club.

他属于高尔夫球俱乐部的成员。

③ (if something belongs somewhere, that is the right place or situation for it) 位置正确, 情形适合。例如:

Put the chair back where it belongs.

把椅子放回到它应归属的地方去。

④ (if you feel you belong in a place or situation, you feel happy and comfortable in it, because you have the same interests and ideas as other people) 归属某一群体。例如:

I worked there for five years but never really felt I belonged. 我在那儿工作了 5 年, 但从来都没有过归属感。

思维拓展

belong to 不能用于进行时, 也不能用于被动语态。例如:

Who is this house belonging to? (误)

Who does this house belong to? (正)

◆考点 13. In return, the Czar gave the King of Prussia 55 of his best soldiers. 沙皇从他最好的战士中挑了五十五个送给普鲁士国王作为回报。……

悟出真知

in return 意为“作为回报(报答)”。例如:

I wish I could do something for you in return.

我希望我能做些什么来报答你。

He didn't expect anything in return for his help.

他帮助别人从不期待任何回报。

活学活用

(1) This kind of shoes is especially designed _____ small children.

A. for B. of C. on D. by

(2) He designs _____ whoever needs help.

A. help B. helping C. to help D. B and C

19. 译文填空

(1) the _____ the new building

新大楼的设计方案

(2) the _____ the new sports centre

新运动中心的设计方案

(3) Some changes have been _____ to the computer's _____

在计算机的基础方案上作了一些改动。

(4) He has some grand _____ the company.

他对公司有宏伟蓝图。

(5) We shall never know whether this happened by accident or _____

我们将无从知道这件事是意外事件还是蓄意预谋的。

The car is belonged to his brother. (误)

The car belongs to his brother. (正)

活学活用

20. 译文填空

(1) 这家工厂属于我们村。

The factory _____ our village.

(2) 记住永远将东西放在他们应放的地方。

Always put things _____ they _____.

(3) 这条围巾是谁的?

Who _____ this scarf _____?

(4) 中国是个发展中国家, 属于第三世界。

China is a _____ country _____ the Third World.

21. 单项选择

(1) —Put these books away.

—Can you tell me where they _____?

A. belong B. belong to
C. are belonged D. are belonged to

(2) China has been developing rapidly since its foundation, but as is known to us, she is still a country _____ the Third World.

A. belongs to B. belonged to
C. belonging to D. to belong to

22. 译文填空

(1) 她给我们食物和衣服却不要任何回报。

She gave us food and clothing and asked for nothing _____

(2) 我要寄给他一份礼物, 以报答他对我们的好意。

I'm sending him a present _____ all his kindness to us.

(3) 把自行车借给我,作为交换条件,我可以把我的收音机借给你。

Lend me your bicycle, _____ you can borrow my radio _____.

(4) 我真的不知道该做什么来报答你的帮助。

I really don't know what I can do _____ your help.

23. 单项选择

◆考点 14. About four metres long, the room serves as a small reception hall for important visitors. 琥珀屋约四米长,被作为会见重要来访者的接见厅。.....

悟出真知

此处 serve 是动词,它是个具有多重含义的词。

①serve 是一个常用的动词,作“服务;服役”解释。例如:

Weather forecasts serve farmers, ships and airplanes.

天气预报为农民、船只和飞机服务。

He has served his time in the army.

他在军队服役期满。

②serve 有“招待(客人);供应(水、电等);侍候(吃饭);端菜”等之意。例如:

There was no one in the shop to serve me.

店里没有一个人接待我。

We are well served with gas in this city.

在这个城市里有很好的煤气供应。

Shall I serve the meat?

要我把肉端上来吗?

③serve 还可作“符合;适合”之意解。例如:

This dictionary will serve your purpose.

这本词典符合你的需要。

That excuse will not serve you.

(1) A clean environment can help the city bid for the Olympics, which _____ will promote its economic development.

A. in nature

B. in return

C. in turn

D. in fact

(2) Mary has given me so much help that I really want to do something for her _____.

A. in turn

B. by turns

C. in return

D. in answer

你的那个借口不成立。

serve as 此处意为“充当;担任;作……之用”,也可以用 for。

例如:

Sometimes he served as a waiter at a restaurant.

有时候他在餐厅当服务员。

The frozen river serves as a road throughout the bitter winters.

这条结冰的河在严冬时被当作道路使用。

活学活用

24. 翻译下列句子

(1) 计算机也开始为农业服务了。

(2) 为每人端上一瓶啤酒。

(3) 它不是很好,但对我有用。

(4) 一只大木箱成了我们的桌子。

(5) 我父亲在这家公司工作了四十年。

◆考点 15. Later, Catherine II had the Amber Room moved to the Palace outside St Petersburg where she spent her summers. 后来,叶卡捷琳娜二世让人将琥珀屋搬到圣彼得堡郊外她避暑的宫殿中。.....

悟出真知

had the Amber Room moved 为 have sth. done 句型,意为“叫别人做某事”,sth. 与 done 之间构成被动关系,done 作宾语补足语。例如:

I must have my homework finished first before going out to play. 在出去玩之前,我必须先把作业做完。

You'd better have that desk moved.

你最好把那张桌子搬走。

思维拓展

have sb. do sth. 使某人做某事

have sb. doing sth. 使某人一直做某事

have sth. to do 有某事要做

have sb. doing sth. 允许(容忍)某人做某事(多用于否定句和疑问句)

例如:

He had me help him with English. 他让我帮他学习英语。

They had the light burning all night long.

他们让灯通宵亮着。

During the summer holiday, we have a lot of wonderful things to

do. 暑假期间,我们有很多好玩的事情要做。

I won't have you saying that. 我不允许你这么说。

温馨提示

have sth. done 还有“遭遇,经历”之意,此时表示的是非主语的主观意愿。例如:

He had his money stolen. 他的钱被偷了。

Tom had his legs broken when playing football.

在踢足球时,汤姆的腿摔断了。

活学活用

25. 译文填空

(1) 我的自行车坏了,我准备找人修一修。

My bike is _____. I'll _____ it _____.

(2) 老师让这个男孩打扫教室。

The teacher _____ the boy _____ the classroom.

26. 单项选择

(1) —Excuse me, sir, where is Room 301?

—Just a minute. I'll have Bob _____ you to your room.

A. show

B. shows

C. to show

D. showing