

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

牙之利，筋骨之

精讲精练

总主编◎李朝东



学生用书



YZLI0890162672

必修2

高中英语

人J国标

黄河出版传媒集团
宁夏人民出版社

总主编◎李朝东



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；

积水成渊，蛟龙生焉；

积善成德，而圣心备焉。故君子居则博学而日参省乎己，行则千里而致千里；

积善成德，而圣心备焉。故君子居则博学而日参省乎己，行则千里而致千里；

积善成德，而圣心备焉。故君子居则博学而日参省乎己，行则千里而致千里；



本册主编：郭秀华

学生用书



YZLI0890152672

必修2

高中英语

人 J 国标

黄河出版传媒集团
宁夏人民出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

精讲精练:人J 国标. 高中英语. 2:必修/ 李朝东主编;郭秀华
编写. —银川:宁夏人民教育出版社, 2009. 8(2011. 2 重印)

ISBN 978 - 7 - 80764 - 179 - 7

I. 精… II. ①李…②郭… III. 英语课—高中—教学参考资料
IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 155625 号

**经纶学典·精讲精练
英 语 必修 2
(人J 国标)**

出版发行: 宁夏人民教育出版社
出版人: 杨宏峰

总 主 编: 李朝东
责任编辑: 朱晓灵

封面设计: 杭永鸿
责任印务: 师传岩

地 址: 银川市北京东路 139 号
电 话: 0951 - 5045708

邮政编码: 750001
传 真: 0951 - 5045708

E-mail: nxcbmail@126.com

印刷: 马鞍山新华印务有限公司

经销: 新华书店

开本: 880×1230 1/16

印张: 9.25

本次印数: 10000 册

2011 年 2 月第 1 版第 2 次印刷

ISBN 978 - 7 - 80764 - 179 - 7/G·1117

定价: 25.50 元

图书若有印装问题,请随时向承印厂退换。
版权所有,侵权必究。

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。

我们的联系方式：www.jing-lun.cn，jinglun@yahoo.cn

读者反馈表

尊敬的读者：

您好！感谢您使用《经纶学典·精讲精练》！

为了不断提高图书质量，恳请您写下使用本书的体会与感受，我们将真诚地吸纳。在修订时将刊登您的意见，并予以一定的奖励，以表达我们诚挚的谢意。

读者简介	姓名		性别		出生年月	
	所在学校			通讯地址		
	联系方式	(H): 手机:		(O): E-mail:		
本书情况	学科		版本		年级	
您对本书栏目的评价： 1. 知识梳理： 不够详细 <input type="checkbox"/> 正好 <input type="checkbox"/> 过于详细 <input type="checkbox"/> 2. 知识精讲： 不够详细 <input type="checkbox"/> 正好 <input type="checkbox"/> 过于详细 <input type="checkbox"/> 3. 真题再现： 需要 <input type="checkbox"/> 不需要 <input type="checkbox"/> 4. 知识精练： 难 <input type="checkbox"/> 合理 <input type="checkbox"/> 易 <input type="checkbox"/> 5. 用法详解： 不够详细 <input type="checkbox"/> 正好 <input type="checkbox"/> 过于详细 <input type="checkbox"/> 6. 专题训练： 难 <input type="checkbox"/> 合理 <input type="checkbox"/> 易 <input type="checkbox"/>		您对本书体例形式的评价： 1. 栏目设置： 过多 <input type="checkbox"/> 适中 <input type="checkbox"/> 过少 <input type="checkbox"/> 2. 题空： 过大 <input type="checkbox"/> 正好 <input type="checkbox"/> 过小 <input type="checkbox"/> 3. 版式： 美观 <input type="checkbox"/> 一般 <input type="checkbox"/> 不美观 <input type="checkbox"/> 4. 封面： 美观 <input type="checkbox"/> 一般 <input type="checkbox"/> 不美观 <input type="checkbox"/>		您的购买行为： 1. 您购买本书的途径： 广告 <input type="checkbox"/> 教师推荐 <input type="checkbox"/> 家长购买 <input type="checkbox"/> 学校统一购买 <input type="checkbox"/> 自己购买 <input type="checkbox"/> 同学推荐 <input type="checkbox"/> 2. 您购买本书的主要原因(可多选)： 广告宣传 <input type="checkbox"/> 包装形式 <input type="checkbox"/> 内 容 <input type="checkbox"/> 图书价格 <input type="checkbox"/> 封面设计 <input type="checkbox"/> 书 名 <input type="checkbox"/>		
您对本书的其他意见： 						

欢迎登录：www.jing-lun.cn

通信地址：南京红狐教育传播研究所(南京市租用 16-02*信箱)

邮编：210016

目录

CONTENTS

■ Unit 1 Cultural relics

Section I Warming Up, Reading & Comprehending/002

Section II Learning about Language/009

Section III Using Language/012

语法专题 定语从句/017

■ Unit 2 The Olympic Games

Section I Warming Up, Reading & Comprehending/024

Section II Learning about Language/030

Section III Using Language/032

语法专题 一般将来时的被动语态/034

■ Unit 3 Computers

Section I Warming Up, Reading & Comprehending/039

Section II Learning about Language/043

Section III Using Language/045

语法专题 现在完成时的被动语态/050

■ Unit 4 Wildlife protection

Section I Warming Up, Reading & Comprehending/055

Section II Learning about Language/060

Section III Using Language/062

语法专题 现在进行时的被动语态/065



Unit 5 Music

Section I Warming Up, Reading & Comprehending/069

Section II Learning about Language/073

Section III Using Language/075

语法专题 “介词 + 关系代词”引导的定语从句/079

Unit 1 Cultural relics

知识梳理

Summary

重点单词

1. _____ *adj.* 稀罕的;稀有的;珍贵的
2. _____ *adj.* 贵重的;有价值的
3. _____ *vi.* 幸免;幸存;生还
4. _____ *n.* 花瓶;瓶
5. _____ *n.* 朝代;王朝
6. _____ *vt.* 使吃惊;惊讶
7. _____ *vt.* 挑选;选择
8. _____ *n.* 蜜;蜂蜜
9. _____ *n.* 设计;图案;构思
_____ *vt.* 设计;计划;构思
10. _____ *adj.* 奇特的;异样的
_____ *vt.* 想象;设想;爱好
11. _____ *n.* 风格;风度;类型
12. _____ *v.* 装饰;装修
13. _____ *n.* 珠宝;宝石
14. _____ *n.* 艺术家
15. _____ *vi.* 属于;为……的一员
16. _____ *n.* 群;组;军队
17. _____ *n.* 接待;招待会;接收
18. _____ *vt.* 移动;搬开
19. _____ *adj.* 木制的
20. _____ *n.* 怀疑;疑惑
_____ *vt.* 怀疑;不信
21. _____ *adj.* 以前的;从前的
22. _____ *prep.* 值得的;相当于……的价值
_____ *n.* 价值;作用
_____ *adj.* [古]值钱的
23. _____ *adj.* 本地的;当地的
24. _____ *adv.* 分离地;分别地
25. _____ *n.* 绘画;画
26. _____ *n.* 城堡
27. _____ *n.* 审判;审讯;试验
28. _____ *n.* 根据;证据
29. _____ *vi.* 爆炸
30. _____ *n.* 人口
31. _____ *n.* 水手;海员;船员
32. _____ *vi.* 下沉;沉下
_____ (过去式)
_____ (过去分词)
33. _____ *n.* 少女;女仆
34. _____ *adj.* 非正式的

35. _____ *n. & vi.* 争论;辩论

重点短语

1. in search of _____
2. belong to _____
3. in return _____
4. add...to... _____
5. at war _____
6. less than _____
7. take apart _____
8. ...remain as good as before _____
9. agree with _____
10. What do you think of...? _____
11. think highly of _____

重点句子

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民的厚礼会有这样一段令人惊讶的历史。
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。
3. Later, Catherine II **had the Amber Room moved** to a palace outside St Petersburg **where she spent her summers.**
后来,叶卡捷琳娜二世派人把琥珀屋搬到圣彼得堡郊外她避暑的宫殿中。
4. In 1770 the room was **completed the way she wanted.**
在1770年,这间琥珀屋按照她的要求完成了。
5. He recognized that it was a rare cultural relic, but **at a price he could afford**, so he bought it at once.
他认出那是一件珍贵的文化遗产,而价格他也能负担得起,因此他立刻买下了它。
6. The people there were very happy and without doubt **considered** it one of the treasures of their collection.
那儿的人很高兴,并毫无疑问地认为那是他们收藏的珍品之一。
7. For example, **it can be proved that** China has **more** people **than any other** country in the world.
举例来说,中国人口比世界上任何其他国家的人口都多,这是可以得到证实的。
8. In a **trial**, a judge must decide **which eyewitnesses to believe and which not to believe.**

在审判中,法官必须断定哪些证人可以相信,哪些证人不能相信。

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

他/她只关心目击者是否提供了真实的信息,这些信息必须是事实,而不是个人观点或看法。

10. **Nor** do I think they should give it to any government.
我认为他们也不该把它交给任何政府部门。

Section I Warming Up, Reading & Comprehending

知识精讲

Language In Use

重点单词

1. rare adj.

- (1) 稀罕的;稀有的;珍贵的,珍奇的

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

The young man likes collecting rare stamps.

那个年轻人喜欢收集珍贵的邮票。

- (2) 稀薄的,稀疏的

The air on the top of the mountain is rare.

山顶上空气稀薄。

[拓展] rare 的副词形式是 rarely, 意为“很少地;不常”。它是一个否定副词,放在句首时,句子必须用部分倒装。

We have rarely seen such big melons.

我们很少见过这么大的西瓜。

Rarely do I eat in restaurants.

我很少在饭馆里吃饭。

2. valuable

- (1) adj. 贵重的,值钱的;有价值的,宝贵的

This is a rare coin, so it is very valuable.

这是一枚稀有硬币,所以它很值钱。

She gave me some valuable advice.

她给我提了一些宝贵建议。

- (2) n. (常用复数)贵重物品,财宝

The lady has kept her valuables in the safe.

女士把她的贵重物品保存在保险柜里。

[拓展] value v. 评估;给……估价;重视

n. 价值;重要性;估价

The specialist valued the machine at 10,000 yuan.

专家估计这台机器价值一万元。

I really value him as a friend.

我真的把他视为朋友。

The arrival of canals was of great value to many industries.

运河的出现对于许多行业具有重要意义。

3. survive

- (1) vt. & vi. 幸免于……,从……中逃生;幸存,生还

Is it enough to have survived for a long time?

存留很长时间就足够了吗?

Fortunately, he survived the traffic accident.

幸运地是,他从交通事故中幸存了下来。

Camels can survive for many days without water.

没有水骆驼可以生存许多天。

- (2) vt. 比……活得长

She survived her husband for ten years.

她比她的丈夫多活了十年。

[拓展] survivor n. 幸存者

survival n. 幸存

The helicopter picked up all the survivors.

直升飞机接走了所有的幸存者。

They prayed for the survival of the sailors.

他们为船员们的幸存而祈祷。

4. select

- (1) vt. 挑选;选拔;选择

The amber which was selected had a beautiful yellow-brown colour like honey.

选出来的琥珀色彩艳丽,呈现蜂蜜一样的黄褐色。

He hasn't been selected for the team.

他未能入选进队。

[常用搭配] select sb to do sth 挑选某人去干某事

We are going to select six students to take part.

我们打算选拔6名学生参加。

[辨析] select, choose 与 elect

select, “挑选,精选”。指从同类的许多东西中仔细辨别而选择。

choose, “挑选,选择”。是最普通的用语。

elect 主要表示通过正式手续或在正式场合中进行的“选举”。

You can choose a book from these.

你可以从这些书中选一本。

We selected some for seeds.

我们选了一些做种子。

Obama was elected president of America.

奥巴马被选为美国总统。

- (2) adj. 精选的,优等的

They all are select athletes.

他们都是精选的运动员。

He joined a select club.

他加入了一个名流俱乐部。

5. design

- (1) n. 设计;图案,花样

The design of the room was in the fancy style popular in

those days.

屋子的设计是当时流行的别致的建筑式样。

The basic design of the car is very similar to that of earlier models.

这种车的基本设计与早期的样式非常相似。

I like the bowl with a flower design.

我喜欢这只带有花卉图案的碗。

(2) *n.* 构思;意图,计划,目的

The design was to build a new library.

计划是建造一座新的图书馆。

(3) *vt.* 设计;制作;计划;构思

He asked me to design a poster for the film.

他请我为这部电影设计一张海报。

It is a short film designed as an introduction to road safety.

这是为介绍道路安全而制作的电影短片。

6. fancy

(1) *adj.* 奇特的,异样的;别致的,花哨的

I like that fancy cake in the show window.

我喜欢橱窗里那个奇特的蛋糕。

These clothes are too fancy for me; I prefer plainer ones.

这些衣服对我来说过于花哨,我喜欢简单些的。

(2) *vt.* 想要,爱好;想象,设想(语气比较随意)

[常用搭配] fancy sth 喜欢某物,想要某物

fancy oneself (as) ... 自以为是……,自命为……

fancy (sb/sb's) doing sth 想象(某人)做某事

Young people fancy sports.

年轻人喜欢运动。

She fancies herself as a serious actress.

她自以为是严肃的演员。

Fancy John/John's reading such difficult books!

真想不到约翰看这么难的书!

7. remove *vt.*

(1) 移动,搬开;从……机构开除

The Russians were able to remove some furniture and small art objects from the Amber Room.

俄罗斯人只能把琥珀屋里的一些家具和小件艺术品搬走。

He removed his hand from her shoulder.

他将手从她的肩膀上拿开。

Three children were removed from the school for bad behaviors.

三个孩子因恶劣行为被学校开除。

(2) 脱去(衣服等)

She removed her glasses and rubbed her eyes.

她摘下眼镜,揉了揉眼睛。

(3) 去除;排除(污渍、不愉快的事情等);使消失

The news removed any doubts about the company's future.

这个消息消除了一切有关公司未来的疑虑。

8. doubt

(1) *n.* 怀疑;疑惑;不确定;不相信

There is no doubt that the boxes were then put on a train for Königsberg.

毫无疑问,这些箱子后来被装上火车运往了哥尼斯堡。

The article raised doubts about how effective the new drug really was.

这篇文章对这种新药的疗效有多大提出了疑问。

[常用搭配] There is no doubt that... 是毫无疑问的

beyond/without doubt 无疑

in doubt 不肯定,拿不准

The meeting has been, without doubt, one of the most useful we have had so far.

这无疑是我们迄今为止最有用的一次会议。

The success of the system is not in doubt.

这种制度的成功确定无疑。

(2) *vt.* 怀疑;不信;对……无把握;认为……未必可能

I had no reason to doubt him.

我没有理由怀疑他。

—Do you think England will win?

你认为英格兰会取胜吗?

—I doubt it.

不一定。

I doubt whether/if he will come back.

我不敢肯定他是否回来。

[注意] doubt 用在肯定句中后面常接 whether/if 引导的从句;用在否定句或疑问句中后面常接 that 引导的从句。

Do you doubt that he will succeed?

你怀疑他会成功吗?

9. worth *prep.* 值得的;相当于……的价值

Is it worth rebuilding lost cultural relics such as the Amber Room?

重建像琥珀屋一样丢失的文化遗产值得吗?

The book is worth 50 yuan.

这本书值 50 元。

The book is well worth reading.

这本书很值得一读。

[注意] (1) worth 后跟表示钱或价值的名词。

(2) worth 后跟 *v.* -ing 形式,是主动形式表示被动意义。表示“很值得……”,要用副词 well。

[拓展] It is worthwhile doing/to do sth 值得干某事

be worthy of sth/being done sth; be worthy to be done sth
值得某事;值得干某事(注意每个短语中动词的形式)

It is worthwhile visiting/to visit the museum.

这家博物馆值得参观。

The article is worthy of careful study.

这篇文章值得研读。

The question is worthy of being discussed.

= The question is worthy to be discussed.

这个问题值得讨论。

重点短语

1. in search of 寻找

in search of the Amber Room 寻找琥珀屋

He went into the kitchen in search of a drink.

他进了厨房,找点喝的。

[拓展] search for 寻找

当要表示“寻找某人/某物”时用 search for sb/sth;而表示“搜寻/搜查某个地方”时,则用 search sb/a place.

The rescue workers were searching for survivors.

救援工人正在寻找幸存者。

The rescue workers were searching the fallen buildings for survivors.

救援工人正在倒塌的建筑物中寻找幸存者。

2. belong to 属于;是……的一员

Do you belong to the UN peace-keeping force?

你是联合国维和部队中的一员吗?

The computer belongs to Tom.

这台电脑是汤姆的。

[注意] belong to 不能用于被动语态和进行时态。

The coat belonging to Tom is blue.

汤姆的外套是蓝色的。

上面的例句中, belonging to Tom 并不是进行时态,而是现在分词短语作定语,相当于 which/that belongs to Tom,所以是正确的。

[拓展] 下列词组中的 to 为介词:

pay attention to 注意

look forward to 期待;盼望

be/get used to 习惯于

devote oneself to 献身于;致力于

make contributions to 为……作贡献

add to 增加;增添

lead to 导致

object to 反对

stick to 坚持

turn to 转向

3. in return 作为报答;回报

In return, the Czar sent him a troop of his best soldiers.

作为回赠,沙皇则送给他一队自己最好的士兵。

[常用搭配] in return for... 作为对……的报答;回报

He bought her a gold watch in return for her help.

他给她买了一块金表以报答她的帮助。

[拓展] in turn 依次;轮流;相应地

by turns 轮流;交替

Theory is based on practice and in turn serves practice.
理论的基础是实践,又反过来为实践服务。

He went hot and cold by turns.

他一阵发热一阵发冷。

常见含 in 的词组:

in trouble 处于麻烦中

in danger 处于危险中

in doubt 有疑问

in silence 沉默地

in secret 秘密地

in general 大体上

in particular 特别是,尤其是

in short 总之,简言之

4. add...to... 把……加到……上

She told her artists to add more details to it.

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。

Shall I add your name to the list?

我可以把你的名字写进名单吗?

[拓展] add to 增加;增添

add up 把……加起来

add up to 总共是;总计为

The bad weather added to our trouble.

恶劣的天气增加了我们的麻烦。

Add up all the money I owe you.

把我欠你的钱全部加起来。

The numbers added up to exactly 100.

这些数字加起来恰好是 100。

5. at war 处于交战或战争状态

This was a time when the two countries were at war.

这是在两国交战的时期。

The country has been at war with his neighbor for two years.

这个国家与邻国交战已经两年了。

[注意] 介词 at 表明一种状态或持续的活动,与名词连用,名词前一般不加冠词。

at rest 在休息

at work 在工作

at home 在家

at table 在吃饭

at school 在上学

at peace 处于和平状态

at play 在玩耍

[拓展] on, under 也可以与名词连用表示状态。

on show 在展出

on duty 在值班

on sale 在销售

on holiday 在度假

on fire 起火

on watch 在值班

under repair 在修理

under discussion 在讨论

under construction 在建设

重点句子

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民的厚礼会有这样一段令人惊讶的历史。

(1) could have done 在句子中表示对过去可能发生的事情的推测。

I could have helped him, but I was too busy.

我本可以帮助他,但是我太忙了。

[拓展] “情态动词 + have done”表示对过去所发生的动作或状态的推测或估计;或表示对过去所发生的动作的遗憾或责备。

must have done, “肯定做过……”,表示对过去事情的肯定推测,只用于肯定句中。

can't/couldn't have done, “不可能做过……”,表示对过去事情的否定推测。

may/might have done, “也许做过……”,表示对过去事情不太肯定的推测,常用于肯定句和否定句中。might have done 还可表示“本可以做,但没有做”。

need have done, “有必要做而没做”。

needn't have done, “没必要做而做了”。

should/ought to have done, “应该做而没做”。

shouldn't/oughtn't to have done, “不应该做而做了”。

(2) amazing adj. 令人惊讶的

[拓展] amaze vt. 使吃惊,使惊讶

amazed adj. 吃惊的

amazement n. 吃惊,惊讶

His coming amazed us.

他的到来使我们惊讶。

英语中表示人的心情的词总结如下:

v.	-ing	-ed	n.
surprise	surprising	surprised	surprise
amaze	amazing	amazed	amazement
shock	shocking	shocked	shock
disappoint	disappointing	disappointed	disappointment
frighten	frightening	frightened	fright
excite	exciting	excited	excitement
please	pleasing	pleased	pleasure

[注意] ①此类词的动词形式均为及物动词,其后必须接宾语。

②-ing 形容词一般修饰物,-ed 形容词一般修饰人。

③其名词形式虽为抽象名词,但可以具体到某一个人或某一件事。

The film greatly excited us.

这部电影使我们激动万分。

The film was exciting.

这部电影令人激动。

We were very excited.

我们很兴奋。

The film was an excitement to us.

这部电影对我们来说太刺激了。

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。

(1) decorate, “装饰,装潢,装点”, decorate... with sth, “用某物装饰……”。jewel, “珠宝,宝石”,是可数名词。

[拓展] jewellery 是珠宝首饰的总称,是不可数名词,一件珠宝可以说 a jewellery,而要说 a piece of jewellery。

(2) decorated with gold and jewels 是过去分词短语作后置定语,修饰 a treasure,表示被动,功能相当于 which was decorated with gold and jewels。

He wrote a book called *Qimin Yaoshu*.

他写了一本名为《齐民要术》的书。

Much of the wisdom discovered by early Chinese scientists is still useful for farmers today.

早期中国科学家发现的许多真知现在对农民依然有用。

(3) which took the country's best artists about ten years to make 为非限制性定语从句。非限制性定语从句和它的先行词之间只是松散的关系,往往是对先行词作补充说明,缺少也不会影响对全句的理解,一般用逗号与主句隔开。

The chairman, who spoke first, sat on my right.

最先发言的主席坐在我的右边。

The speech, which bored everyone, went on and on.

那个使大家厌烦的演讲一直在继续着。

有时,由 which 引导的非限制性定语从句修饰整个句子,或句子的一部分。

They have invited us to visit their company, which is very kind of them.

他们非常友好地邀请我们去参观他们的公司。

Usually they take a walk after supper, which does them a lot of good.

通常他们晚饭后去散步,这么做对他们很有好处。

(4) 在这个定语从句中使用了 take sb some time to do sth 结构,此结构的主语一般为 it 或物。

The work took us a week to finish.

= It took us a week to finish the work.

完成这项工作花了我们一星期的时间。

[拓展] sb spends time/money on sth/(in) doing sth 某人花费时间/金钱(干)某事

sb pays money for sth 某人花钱买某物

sth costs sb time/money 某物花费某人时间/金钱

She spent 30 yuan on this book/(in) buying this book.

= She paid 30 yuan for this book.

= The book cost her 30 yuan.

这本书花费了她 30 元。

3. Later, Catherine II had the Amber Room moved to a palace outside St Petersburg where she spent her summers.

后来,叶卡捷琳娜二世派人把琥珀屋搬到圣彼得堡郊外她避暑的宫殿中。

(1) have sth done 在此处意为“让别人做某事,让某事被做”。

I'll have my radio repaired tomorrow.

我明天要让人把我的收音机修一下。

另外,该句型还可指“主语遭遇某事”,主语是不情愿的。

He had his leg injured in the football match.

他的腿在足球比赛中受了伤。

Tom had his car badly damaged in the accident yesterday.

汤姆的车在昨天的事故中严重损坏。

[拓展] have/let/make sb/sth do sth 让某人/某物干某事

have sb/sth doing sth 让某人/某物一直干某事

Please have the car wait outside the gate.

请让车在大门外等着。

It's dangerous to have the fire burning while sleeping.

睡觉时让火一直燃烧是很危险的。

(2) where she spent her summers 为 where 引导的定语从句,修饰前面的 a palace, where 为关系副词,在从句中作地点状语。

What's the name of the place where you spent your holiday?

你度假的那个地方叫什么名字?

4. In 1770 the room was completed the way she wanted.

在 1770 年,这间琥珀屋按照她的要求完成了。

(1) complete 在本句中是及物动词,意为“完成;使完整”。

I need one more stamp to complete my collection.

我所收集的邮票还差一张才成整套。

She has just completed an 18-month jail sentence.

她刚服完 18 个月的刑期。

[拓展] complete 也可用作形容词,意为“完整的,全部的;彻底的”。

John's birthday didn't seem complete without his father.

没有他父亲在场,约翰的生日似乎不够完美。

His resignation came as a complete surprise to his staff.

他的辞职对他手下的工作人员来说是十分意外的。

(2) the way she wanted 前的介词 in 被省略了,同时定语从句 she wanted 的引导词 that/in which 也被省略了。

I don't like the way (that/in which) he talks.

我不喜欢他谈话的方式。

In English, words are not always spelled the way they sound.

英语中,单词并不总是按照它们的发音来拼写。

真题再现

Examples

1. What a pity! Considering his ability and experience, he _____ better.

A. need have done

B. must have done

C. can have done

D. might have done

(江西)

[答案] D

[解析] 句意:多可惜!鉴于他的能力和经验,他本可能会做得更好的。might have done 表示过去本可能做某事,can have done 多用于疑问句和否定句中。

2. —I can't find my purse anywhere.

—You _____ have lost it while shopping.

A. may

B. can

C. should

D. would

(重庆)

[答案] A

[解析] 句意:“我到处都找不到我的钱包。”“你可能在购物的时候弄丢了。”can 表“实际”的可能性时,只用于否定句和疑问句中。

3. The road conditions there turned out to be very good,

_____ was more than we could expected.

A. it

B. what

C. which

D. that

(全国 II)

[答案] C

[解析] 句意:结果那儿的路况很好,出乎我们的意料。which 用来引导非限制性定语从句,指代前面的情况。

4. It is one of the funniest things _____ on the Internet so far this year.

A. finding

B. being found

C. to find

D. found

(浙江)

[答案] D

[解析] 句意:这是今年到目前为止在因特网上找到的最滑稽可笑的事情之一。found 为过去分词作后置定语,being found 是现在分词的被动形式,意为“正在被寻找”,不符合语境,故排除。

5. The Science Museum, _____ we visited during a recent trip to Britain, is one of London's tourist attractions.

A. which

B. what

C. that

D. where

(江苏)

[答案] A

[解析] 句意:最近一次去英国的旅游中,我们参观了科技博物馆,它是伦敦的旅游景点之一。which 引导非限制性定语从句,在定语从句中作 visited 的宾语,指代先行词 The Science Museum。

6. People try to avoid public transportation delays by using their cars, and this _____ created further problems.

A. in short

B. in case

C. in doubt

D. in turn

(湖北)

[答案] D

[解析] 句意:人们试图通过开私家车的办法来避免公交延误,这反过来又产生了更多的问题。本题考查固定短语 in turn,意为“轮流;反过来”。

7. The Town Hall, _____ in the 1800's, was the most distinguished building at that time.

- A. to be completed B. having been completed
C. completed D. being completed

(上海)

[答案] C

[解析] 过去分词作后置定语。to be completed 表示“将要被完成”,being completed 表示“正在被完成”,均不符合语境,故排除。

8. —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

(福建)

[答案] B

[解析] 句意:“你需要帮忙吗,露茜?”“需要。这项工作我自己做不了。”考查形容词比较级的用法。more than 意为“多于,超过”。

9. —Did Peter fix the computer himself?

—He _____, because he doesn't know much about computers.

- A. has it fixed B. had fixed it
C. had it fixed D. fixed it

(安徽)

[答案] C

[解析] 考查对时态及 have sth done 结构的掌握和运用。have sth done 表示动作由别人去完成。

10. The construction of the two new railway lines _____ by now.

- A. has completed
B. have completed
C. have been completed
D. has been completed

(陕西)

[答案] D

[解析] 句意:两条新铁路线的建设目前已全部完工。考查主谓一致与被动语态。

知识精练

Practice

I. 用方框中所给单词或短语的正确形式填空

less than design value belong to search
decorate be worth survive remove doubt
add...to... select wood rare

1. He is the only one of the soldiers who _____ the war.
2. The clothes sold in this store are specially _____ for the fat people.

3. What he said _____ fuel _____ the fire.
4. There is no _____ that he has done great harm to us.
5. Bad habits are difficult to _____; it needs your determination.
6. This is a rare painting, so it's very _____.
7. He has designed a computer program that _____ text for errors.
8. The group had been carefully _____ for the study because of their lifestyle.
9. The man who has the computer insists that it _____ his family.
10. _____ has a debate attracted so much media attention.
11. We _____ the Christmas tree with glass balls.
12. The little girl put her Christmas presents into a lovely _____ box.
13. It _____ well _____ making effort to learn to drive.
14. He eats _____ he used to.

II. 短文填空

As is known to us all, a cultural _____ 15 _____ is something _____ 16 _____ that has _____ 17 _____ from a period of time that no longer exists. Cultural relics are _____ 18 _____ and hard to find. Besides, they _____ 19 _____ to the countries not individuals. The Amber Room is one of such cultural relics. Several _____ 20 _____ of amber were used as well as gold and _____ 21 _____ to make it. It was first made for the palace of Frederick William I, but later it was given to Peter the Great as a _____ 22 _____. It _____ 23 _____ as a small _____ 24 _____ hall for important visitors.

Later, Catherine II reconstructed it according to her taste, _____ 25 _____ more details to its design, and making it one of the _____ 26 _____ of the world. During the Second World War, only a small amount of _____ 27 _____ and works of art were _____ 28 _____ by the Russians. A large number of valuable things and the Amber Room itself was stolen by the German Nazis. What really happened to the Amber Room _____ 29 _____ a mystery.

15. _____ 16. _____ 17. _____
18. _____ 19. _____ 20. _____
21. _____ 22. _____ 23. _____
24. _____ 25. _____ 26. _____
27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____

III. 单项选择

- () 30. —She looks so cheerful!
—I guess she _____ well in the college entrance examination.
A. might do B. must have done
C. should do D. can have done
() 31. What he had said about the incident and done with it _____ our trouble.
A. added up to B. added to
C. added up D. were added to

- () 32. Do you think you'll have the work _____ on time?
A. finished B. finishing
C. to finish D. finish
- () 33. This room _____ to my sister.
A. is belonged B. is belonging
C. belong D. belongs
- () 34. The police are _____ the lost boy in the forest.
A. searching B. hunting for
C. finding D. looking up
- () 35. 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
- () 36. The athlete showed his thanks to many people, to his parents _____ after winning the match.
A. in turn B. by turns
C. in return D. in general
- () 37. We tried to _____ his doubts and let him tell the truth.
A. replace B. review
C. remove D. rebuild
- () 38. This decision was due to (由于) _____ you wouldn't get everything ready on time.
A. that
B. the doubt that
C. the doubt which
D. the doubt of
- () 39. —Is this the computer you _____ last week?
—That's it.
A. had it repaired
B. repaired it
C. had repaired
D. have repaired
- () 40. _____ than a century ago _____ of the things we're doing now were thought of impossible.
A. Less; many B. More; much
C. Fewer; few D. Longer; more
- () 41. Some researchers believe that there is no doubt _____ a cure for AIDS will be found.
A. which B. that
C. what D. whether
- () 42. We come here specially to _____ you on your winning the race.
A. congratulate B. celebrate
C. treat D. respect
- () 43. I'm sorry to have you _____ so long.
A. waited B. to wait
C. waiting D. to be waiting
- () 44. The wounded soldier _____ the operation and is recovering his health now.

- A. did B. survived
C. succeeded D. failed
- () 45. We found your advice _____ in solving the problem.
A. great value B. greatly value
C. great valuable D. of great value
- () 46. I just want a basic sports coat—nothing _____.
A. ordinary B. fancy
C. imaginary D. common
- () 47. The _____ look on her face suggested that she _____ it before.
A. amazing; wouldn't know
B. amazed; hadn't known
C. amazing; hadn't known
D. amazed; shouldn't know
- () 48. —What do you think of the book?
—Oh, excellent. It's worth _____ a second time.
A. to read B. to be read
C. reading D. being read
- () 49. I don't like _____ you speak to her.
A. the way B. the way in that
C. the way which D. the way of which

IV. 翻译句子

50. 他帮了我很多,我不知道做什么来报答他。(in return)
51. 毫无疑问他是这份工作的最佳人选。(There is no doubt that)
52. 你昨天就应该让人把自行车修好。(should have done; have sth done)
53. 这两个国家打起来了。(at war)
54. 这间房子是给孩子们用的。(design)
55. 李涛在比赛中得了第一名,这使他的父母很高兴。(非限制性定语从句)
56. 他一天花去的钱总计约 100 美元。(add up to)
57. 他们到山里去寻找金矿。(in search of)
58. 令我惊讶的是,这个城市发生了这么大的变化。(amaze)
59. 修理那台洗衣机花了他三个小时的时间。(It takes sb some time to do sth)

Section II Learning about Language

知识精讲

Language In Use

重点单词

1. local *adj.* 本地的;当地的

Later he gave it to his local museum.

后来他把它交给了地方博物馆。

local customs 当地风俗

a local government 地方政府

[拓展] locals *n.* 本地人,当地人

The locals are very friendly.

当地人很友好。

2. painting *n.* 绘画;画

The painting was very valuable.

那幅画很有价值。

Her hobbies include music and painting.

她的爱好包括音乐和绘画。

[辨析] picture, painting, drawing with portrait

picture, “图画,照片”,用途最广。

painting, “图画”,指着色画。

drawing, “图画”,指线条画、素描、工程图等。

portrait, “肖像画”。

[拓展] paint *vt.* 绘画;油漆;着色于

He painted a portrait of an old woman.

他画了一幅老妇人的肖像画。

We're going to paint the gate red tomorrow.

我们打算明天把大门漆成红色。

重点短语

1. take apart 拆开

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

这位老人看见一些德国人把琥珀屋拆开并搬走了。

Take the watch apart and see what's wrong with it.

把手表拆开看看有什么毛病。

[拓展] tell apart 区分;辨别

apart from 除……之外

Can you tell the twin sisters apart?

你能分得清这对孪生姐妹吗?

The article is good apart from a couple of spelling mistakes.

除了几处拼写错误,这篇文章写得不错。

[常用搭配] take away 拿走;使离去

take back 送回;收回;退(货)

take down 拿下来;记下来

take it easy 别紧张;别着急

take off 脱下;起飞

take up 占去,占据;开始从事

2. ... remain as good as before和原来一样好

remain 此处是一个连系动词,意为“仍然是,仍然保持”,其后可接形容词、名词、现在分词、过去分词、动词不定式、介词短语等作表语。

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

从那以后,琥珀屋的去处便成了一个谜。

He remained single after many years.

许多年过去了,他还是单身一人。

Tom remained standing under the tree.

汤姆依然站在树底下。

They worked hard last night but much work remained unfinished.

尽管昨晚他们工作很努力,但还有许多工作未完成。

It remains to be seen whether you're right.

你说的对不对还有待证实。

He had to remain in hospital until he was better.

他不得不继续住院,直到身体好转。

[拓展] remain 还可用作不及物动词,表示“剩下,还有;留下,停留”。

Only a few leaves remained on the tree.

树上只剩下几片叶子。

How many days will you remain there?

你要在那儿待几天?

remaining *adj.* 剩余的(作前置定语)

left *adj.* 剩余的(作后置定语)

the remaining money/the money left 剩余的钱

重点句子

1. He recognized that it was a rare cultural relic, but at a price he could afford, so he bought it at once.

他认出那是一件珍贵的文化遗产,而价格他也能负担得起,因此他立刻买下了它。

(1) he could afford 为省略了关系代词的定语从句修饰 price。在限制性定语从句中,当关系代词在定语从句中作宾语时,可以省略。

This is the school (that/which) I visited 10 years ago.

这是我十年前参观的那所学校。

Do you know the man (that/who/whom) Tom is talking to?

你认识正在跟汤姆谈话的那个人吗?

(2) price, “价格,价钱”,常与介词 at 搭配使用,表示“以……的价格/代价”。

at a low/high price 以低/高价

at a fair price 以公平的价格

at a price 以很高的价钱/代价

at the price of... 以……为代价;牺牲……

at any price 不惜任何代价/价钱

You can get cars in Europe at a very low price.

在欧洲你可以以很低的价格买到汽车。

She was determined to save the boy at any price.

她下定决心,不惜一切代价挽救那个男孩。

- (3) afford 作及物动词,常跟在 can, could, be able to 后面,表示“担负得起(……的费用、损失、后果等);抽得出(时间)”。

At last, we can afford (to buy) a house.

我们终于买得起房子了。

We can't afford to waste time and money.

我们不能浪费时间和金钱。

2. The people there were very happy and without doubt considered it one of the treasures of their collection.

那儿的人很高兴,并毫无疑问地认为那是他们收藏的珍品之一。

句中 consider 是“认为;把……看作”的意思,常用于以下结构:

- (1) consider sb/sth (to be)/(as) + adj. /n. 认为某人/某物……;把某人/某物看作……

This reward is considered (to be) a great honour.

这项奖被视为极大的荣誉。

These workers are considered as a high-risk group.

这些工人被视为高风险人群。

- (2) consider it + adj. /n. + to do sth 认为做某事是……的

I consider it a great honour to be invited.

承蒙邀请倍感荣幸。

- (3) consider sb to have done sth 认为某人已经做了某事

He is considered to have stolen the painting.

他被认为是偷走了那幅画。

- (4) consider + that 从句

They considered that the crisis was not over.

他们认为危机还没有过去。

[拓展] consider... as... = regard... as... = look on... as... = think of... as... 把……看作……

consider 作为及物动词,还可以表示“考虑”,常用于以下结构:

- ① consider + n. /pron. /doing 考虑(干)某事

We're considering buying a new car.

我们在考虑买一辆新车。

I'm considering your design.

我正在考虑你的设计方案。

② consider 后跟由特殊疑问词(what, how 等)构成的不定式短语或引导的句子。

He was considering what to do next.

他在考虑下一步怎么办。

We need to consider how the law might be reformed.

我们需要考虑法律应如何修订。

真题再现

Examples

1. He _____ as a national hero for winning the first gold medal for his country in the Olympics.
- A. regarded B. was regarded
- C. has regarded D. had been regarded

(重庆)

[答案] B

[解析] 句意:因为为国家获得了有史以来的第一块奥运金牌,他被看作民族英雄。根据句意,因获得金牌而被看作是民族英雄应该是过去的事情,故排除 C 项;同时是被认为,故选 B。

2. Please remain _____ until the plane has come to a complete stop.
- A. to seat B. to be seated
- C. seating D. seated

(山东)

[答案] D

[解析] 句意:请坐好直到飞机完全停下来。remain 在此为系动词,其后可以跟名词、形容词、动词不定式、现在分词、过去分词及介词短语等作表语。seat 是及物动词,但空格后没有 seat 的宾语,而 seated 表示“坐着,坐好”的状态,故选 D。

3. All the staff in our company are considering _____ to the city centre for the fashion show.
- A. to go B. going
- C. to have gone D. having gone

(上海春招)

[答案] B

[解析] 句意:我们公司所有的职员都在考虑到市中心观看时装表演。考查 consider 作“考虑”讲时,后接动名词作宾语的用法。

4. Why don't you just _____ your own business and leave me alone?
- A. make B. open C. consider D. mind

(全国 II)

[答案] D

[解析] 句意:你去忙你自己的事,让我独自呆会儿不行吗? mind one's own business 是一习语,意为“不要多管闲事,关注自己的事情”。

知识精练

Practice

I. 用方框中所给单词或短语的正确形式填空

remove worth local dynasty castle design painting
doubt take apart former style fancy rare

1. The _____ government is improving public services.
2. Visitors to the _____, either from home or abroad, are not allowed to take any pictures.
3. When he graduated, he finally mastered the skill of _____.