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金牌学子

高中新课标导学策略

新课程「自主学习·合作探究」课题研究成果 © 丛书主编 魏丕忠

敞开心扉，
吸吮久违的清新……



英语

必修2 人教版



黄河出版社



我的青春我做主

青春的笑脸
让我们绽放吧
迎接新的一年
新的春天
风吹拂着脸庞
满怀憧憬
期待着事情的圆满

青春的歌喉
让我们唱响吧
迎接新的一年
新的挑战
唤醒自信
坚定信念
一路和信心为伴

青春的双臂
让我们张起吧
迎接新的一年
新的伙伴
牵手向前
齐首并肩
拥抱金色的梦想

青春的腰杆
让我们挺起吧
迎接新的一年
新的航线
永不弯曲
一生不变
扬起蓝色的风帆

青春的步伐
让我们迈起吧
迎接新的一年
新的开始
越过重峦
跨过艰险
抵达成功的彼岸

金

牌

学子

高中新课标导学策略



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英语

金牌学子



境由心造

一个人的处境是苦是乐常是主观的。

有人安于某种生活，有人不能。因此，能安于自己目前处境的，不妨就如此生活下去；不能的只好努力另找出路。你无法断言哪里才是成功的，也无法肯定当自己到达了某一点之后，会不会快乐。有些人永远不会感到满足，他的快乐只建立在不断地追求与争取的过程之中，因此他的目标不断地向远处推移。这种人的快乐可能少，但成就可能大。

苦乐全凭自己判断，这和客观环境并不一定有直接关系。正如一个不爱珠宝的女人，即使置身在极其重视虚荣的环境下，也无伤她的自尊；拥有万卷书的穷书生，并不想去和百万富翁交换钻石或股票；满足于田园生活的人，也并不艳羡任何学者的荣誉头衔，或高官厚禄。

你的爱好就是你的方向，你的兴趣就是你的资本，你的性情就是你的命运。各人有各人理想的乐园，有自己所乐于安享的花花世界。

励志·照亮人生

目

Contents

录

必修 2

人教版·英语

Unit 1 Cultural relics	1
美文在线·话题导读	1
晨读早练·自主梳理	1
归纳例释·聚焦要点	2
真题领航·语法专递	13
专题指导·写作攻略	16
Unit 2 The Olympic Games	17
美文在线·话题导读	17
晨读早练·自主梳理	17
归纳例释·聚焦要点	18
真题领航·语法专递	28
专题指导·写作攻略	29
Unit 3 Computers	30
美文在线·话题导读	30
晨读早练·自主梳理	30
归纳例释·聚焦要点	31
真题领航·语法专递	41
专题指导·写作攻略	42
Unit 4 Wildlife protection	43
美文在线·话题导读	43
晨读早练·自主梳理	43
归纳例释·聚焦要点	44
真题领航·语法专递	55
专题指导·写作攻略	56
Unit 5 Music	57
美文在线·话题导读	57
晨读早练·自主梳理	57
归纳例释·聚焦要点	58
真题领航·语法专递	67
专题指导·写作攻略	68
答案详解	69
附:活页卷	

向着梦想的高度飞翔

Unit 1 Cultural relics

美文
在线

话题导读

情景导入 抛砖引玉

俗话说：“入乡随俗”，然而总有些疯狂之人，离经叛道。他们竟然赤身裸体站在世界屋脊上，可谓出尽了风头。请别忘记，喜马拉雅在尼泊尔人们的心目中可是他们的宗教圣地。

助读资料 开拓视野

Ever thought of taking off your clothes at the top of the world? I don't know about you, but a lot of crazy people would like nothing better. And they've become a major headache for the government of Nepal.

Officials in Nepal say they are fed up with nudity on Mount Everest, and are taking measures to put an end to “disrespectful” activities on the world's highest peak.

“We're trying to stop people from taking their clothes off and so on,” said Ang Tsering Sherpa, the head of Nepal's official mountaineering body, which gives climbing permits. “A law is in need,” he adds. “Fines have to be included.”

Last year a local climber took off all his clothes and stood naked for several minutes on the 8,848-metre peak. He called it the world's highest display of nudity. It caused anger, and started a big discussion.

Earlier this year, a Dutchman wanted to set a special record by being the first to climb the mountain wearing only shorts.

Nepali mountaineers joke that the only thing left to do on the mountain would be to give birth on the peak.

“It's disrespectful—the mountains are sacred, and they're a part of our religion,” the Nepal Mountaineering Association president said. “So if people want to set a world record, they have to inform us first.”

The problem is not only the nudity. People should remember that when they visit another country they should respect the customs and tradition of that country. Nudity may be fine in western countries, but not in Nepal. Moreover, the Himalayas are of great religious importance in Nepal.

Notes: nudity *n.* 裸体, 赤裸 naked *adj.* 裸体的
sacred *adj.* 神圣的

Question:

What's the purpose of the passage?

晨读
早练

自主梳理

课文理解 回扣教材

1. The king of Prussia who gave the Amber Room as a gift to Russia was _____.
A. Frederick I
B. Frederick William I
C. Peter the Great
D. Catherine II
2. The king of Prussia gave the Amber Room to Russia because _____.
A. he wanted to marry Catherine II
B. he was kind
C. he needed better soldiers
D. he wanted to make friends
3. The Amber Room was stolen by _____.
A. Russian soldiers
B. German soldiers
C. People in Königsberg
D. People in St Petersburg
4. The main idea of the passage is _____.
A. the history of the Amber room
B. the war between Russia and Prussia
C. Nazi German army should be responsible for the missing Amber Room
D. The old Amber Room has not been found
5. The Russians didn't hide the Amber Room because _____.
A. they were at war
B. they couldn't find a place
C. the German soldiers arrived too soon
D. no train could take it away

课标概览 把握精华

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.* 朝代; 王朝
5. _____ *vt.* 使吃惊; 惊讶
6. _____ *vt.* 挑选; 选择
7. _____ *n.* 设计; 图案; 构思 *vt.* 设计; 计划; 构思
8. _____ *adj.* 奇特的; 异样的 *vt.* 想象; 设想; 爱好
9. _____ *n.* 风格; 风度; 类型



10. _____ *v.* 装饰; 装修
11. _____ *n.* 珠宝; 宝石
12. _____ *vi.* 属于; 为……的一员
13. _____ *n.* 群; 组; 军队
14. _____ *n.* 接待; 招待会; 接收
15. _____ *vt.* 移动; 搬开
16. _____ *n.* 怀疑, 疑惑 *vt.* 怀疑; 不信
17. _____ *adj.* 以前的, 从前的
18. _____ *prep.* 值得的; 相当于……的价值 *n.* 价值; 作用
19. _____ *adj.* 本地的; 当地的
20. _____ *adv.* 分离地; 分别地
21. _____ *n.* 证据; 根据
22. _____ *vi.* 爆炸
23. _____ *n.* 入口
24. _____ *n.* 水手; 海员; 船员
25. _____ *vi.* 下沉; 沉下
26. _____ *n.* 争论; 辩论 *vi.* 争论; 辩论

词汇拓展

1. valuable *adj.* → _____ *n.* 价值; *v.* 重视 → _____ *adj.* 无价的 → _____ *adj.* 没有价值的
2. survive *vt. & vi.* → _____ *n.* 存活 → _____ *n.* 幸存者
3. amazing *adj.* → _____ *adj.* 惊奇的 → _____ *vt.* 使吃惊 → _____ *n.* 惊奇
4. select *v.* → _____ *n.* 选择 → _____ *n.* 选择器; 挑选者 → _____ *adj.* 有选择的
5. design *n. & vi.* → _____ *n.* 设计者; 构思者
6. decorate *v.* → _____ *n.* 装饰 → _____ *adj.* 有装饰性的 → _____ *n.* 装饰工
7. remove *v.* → _____ *adj.* 可移动的
8. remain *vi.* → _____ *adj.* 剩下的
9. explode *v.* → _____ *n.* 爆炸(声); 激增 → _____ *adj.* 易爆炸的

重点短语

1. _____ 寻找
2. _____ 属于
3. _____ 作为报答; 回报
4. _____ 处于交战状态
5. _____ 少于
6. _____ 拆开
7. _____ 看重; 器重
8. _____ 毫无疑问
9. _____ (很)值得做……
10. _____ 区别
11. _____ 在受审; 在试验中
12. _____ ……的入口

重点句式

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.
2. 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.

3. In a trial, a judge must decide which eyewitnesses to believe and which not to believe.

语法感知

限制性和非限制性定语从句

自我诊断

重点单词

1. rare 2. valuable 3. survive 4. dynasty 5. amaze
6. select 7. design 8. fancy 9. style 10. decorate
11. jewel 12. belong 13. troop 14. reception 15. remove
16. doubt 17. former 18. worth 19. local
20. apart 21. evidence 22. explode 23. entrance
24. sailor 25. sink 26. debate

词汇拓展

1. value; invaluable; valueless 2. survival; survivor
3. amazed; amaze; amazement 4. selection; selector; selective
5. designer 6. decoration; decorative; decorator
7. removable 8. remaining 9. explosion; explosive

重点短语

1. in search of 2. belong to 3. in return 4. at war
5. less than 6. take apart 7. think highly of 8. without doubt
9. be (well) worth doing 10. tell... apart
11. be on trial 12. the entrance to

归纳
例释

聚焦要点

Warming Up and Reading

要点导悟 解疑释惑

1. Does a cultural relic always have to be rare and valuable?
文化遗迹总是很罕见, 并且很值钱吗?

valuable *adj.* 贵重的; 有价值的; 重要的
value *n.* 价值; *vt.* 重视, 珍视

① The winner will receive a prize to the value of £ 1,000.
获胜者将得到价值为 1,000 英镑的奖项。

② Sports cars tend to hold their value well. 跑车往往很能保值。

invaluable *adj.* 无价的, 非常宝贵的 (= priceless)

valueless *adj.* 没有价值的 (= worthless)

① Your help is invaluable to us.

您的帮助对于我们是非常宝贵的。

② It looked like silver, but in fact it was valueless.

这看起来像银子, 其实毫无价值。

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

- A. valuable B. value
- C. valued D. valueless

④ 灵犀一点 “be of + 抽象名词” 相当于形容词。如: be of great importance = be very important.



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

它(文物)存留很长时间就足够了吗?

survive

(1) *vt. & vi.* 幸免于难, 幸存; 生还; 挺过, 艰难度过

① Few ancient buildings still survive because of fire and battles. 因为火灾和战争, 很少有古代建筑保存下来。

② There are concerns that the people may not survive the severe winter. 人们担心这些人熬不过严冬。

(2) *vt.* 比……长寿, 比……活得长

Most wives survived their husbands.

妻子大都比她们的丈夫长寿。

survival *n.* [U] 存活; [C] 存留下来的人或东西

survivor *n.* [C] 幸存者, 生还者

survive on 仅靠(尤指少量的钱、食物、水等)维持生计

特别提示: survive 既可作及物动词又可以作不及物动词, 作不及物动词时, 常根据语境使用不同的介词; 作为及物动词, 作“幸存, 存活”讲时, 后跟战争、火灾、疾病、灾难等, 很少用于被动语态。

(完成句子)

① Of the wounded, _____.

伤员中只有 3 个人活了下来。

② Few of the houses _____.

没有几幢房子保留到战后。

3. In search of the amber room. 寻找琥珀屋。

in search of 搜寻; 寻找

① They are in search of something to drink.

他们正在找喝的东西。

② These birds fly south in search of winter sun every year.

这些鸟每年都飞往南方去寻找冬日的阳光。

③ He joined us in our search for the missing child.

他和我一起寻找那个失踪的孩子。

search for sb./sth. 搜寻某人或某物 (= look for)

in one's search for 寻找

search someplace for sth. 为找到某物而搜寻某处

辨析 search 与 search for

search 的宾语一般为地点, 常用于短语 search someplace for sth. (或 sb.); search sb. 意为“搜身”; 而 search for “寻找”的宾语是人或物。试比较:

① They searched him. 他们搜查他(搜身)。

② They searched for him. 他们寻找他。

特别提示: search (*n.*) 前若有 the 或 one's, 介词常用 for。

The villagers went out _____ the lost child in the mountain.

A. in case of

B. in need of

C. in place of

D. in search of

4. 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.

普鲁士皇帝腓特烈·威廉一世绝不可能想到他送给俄罗斯人民的大礼竟会有这样一般令人吃惊的历史。

(1) could never have imagined 意为“永远不可能想到”

① My sister met him at the Grand Theatre yesterday afternoon, so he couldn't have attended your lecture.

我妹妹昨天在大剧院碰见他了, 所以他不可能去听过你的演讲。

② You couldn't have left it on the bus, did you?

你不可能把它落在公共汽车上了吧?

(1) “can/could + have + 过去分词”的疑问或否定形式表示对过去发生的行为怀疑或不肯定。语气较强。其否定式意为“不可能”。

(2) “may/might + have + 过去分词”表示对过去发生的行为的推测, 其否定式意为“可能不”, 语气较弱。

(3) “must + have + 过去分词”的结构常用在肯定句中, 不用于否定句或疑问句中。其肯定式意为“一定……”, 语气较强。

(4) “could + have + 过去分词”意为“(过去) 本能做某事而没做”, 其中 could 不能用 can 代替, 本句式只能用于肯定句。类似的结构还有 “needn't + have + 过去分词” 只能用于否定句, 意为“本不必做某事而做了某事”; “should/shouldn't + have + 过去分词” 本应该/不应该做某事而做了某事”。

特别提示: must 用于推测语气时, 只用于肯定句, 不可用于否定句中, must not 意为“禁止, 不允许”; 对过去的事情、行为表推测时必须用“情态动词 + have done”结构。

① —Did you visit the memorial?

—No. We _____ it, but we spent too much time shopping.

A. needn't have visited

B. can't have visited

C. could have visited

D. must have visited

(2) amazing *adj.* 令人惊异的; 了不起的

① That's amazing, isn't it?

真是令人惊叹, 是不是?

② He was envied for his amazing achievement.

他因惊人的成就而被人羡慕。

amazed *adj.* 惊奇的

amaze *vt.* 使吃惊, 惊讶

be amazed at/by sb./sth. 对……大为惊讶

amazement *n.* 惊奇

to one's amazement 使某人大为惊奇的是

in amazement 惊愕地, 惊奇地

amazingly *adv.* 令人惊奇的是

① What amazes me is how long she managed to hide it from us. 使我惊诧的是, 她竟然能把这件事瞒了我们这么久。

② It's amazing how quickly people adapt.

人适应环境的速度之快真是惊人。

特别提示: amazing 作为形容词, 意为“令人惊异的”, 其主语常为一件事情或事物; amazed 作为形容词, 意为“(感到)惊奇的”, 其主语多为人。



②—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

④**灵犀一点** 动词的-ing(现在分词)往往用来描述一件事的性质,而-ed(过去分词)常用来描述人的心理状态。

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

挑选使用的琥珀色彩艳丽,像蜂蜜一样呈黄褐色。

select

(1)*vt.* 挑选;选择;选拔

①I selected four postcards and handed them to the cashier.
我挑选了4张明信片,把它们递给收银员。

②Who has been selected to take part in the project?
谁被选中来参与这项计划了?

(2)*adj.* 精选的;专用的,高级的

The information was only given to a select group of reporter. 这条消息只提供给一组经过挑选的记者。

selection *n.* 选择;可选,精选之人或物

selector *n.* 选择器;挑选者

selective *adj.* 有选择的;选择性的,择优的

辨析 choose, select, pick 与 elect

(1)choose 用法最广,表示“选择,挑选”,侧重于通过意志或判断进行选择,是最普通的用语。

①You can choose a book from these.
你可以从这些书中选一本。

②Finally he chose the job that we offered.
最后他选择了我们提供的工作。

(2)select“精选,挑选”,是指从同类的许多东西中仔细辨别后选择,标准较严格,即挑选出最适合的,淘汰不适合的一部分,它更强调客观优劣。

①We selected some for seeds. 我们选了一些做种子。

②The boy selected the best things from the shop.
男孩选了店里最好的东西。

(3)pick“挑选,挑拣”,指仔细挑选、苛刻地选择,多指挑选有形的东西。

Will you help me pick strawberries?

你帮我挑选一下草莓好吗?

(4)elect 表示“(通过正式手续)选举,推选”,接人或职位。

All the people agreed to elect him our chairman.

所有的人都同意推举他为主席。



(完成句子)

①He hasn't _____ the team.

他未能入选进队。

②She _____ our chairman of the students union.

她被选为我们的学生会主席。

③_____ have been invited to the wedding.

婚礼只邀请了几个至亲好友参加。

6. 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极富艺术表现力的建筑式样。

(1)design

1) *n.* 设计;图案;构思;意图,企图

①One or two changes have been made to the computer's basic design. 电脑的基本设计已经做了一两处改动。

②We don't know if it was done by accident or by design.
我们不知道那是偶然的还是故意的。

2) *vt. & vi.* 设计,构思;计划;谋划

①This course is designed as an introduction to the subject.
这门课程是作为该科目的入门课而开设的。

②He designs for our dress department.
他为我们服装部门做设计工作。

designer *n.* 设计者,构思者

be designed to do sth. 目的是(做……)

be designed for 打算给……用,为……编制

by design 故意地

The program is designed to help people who have been out of work for a long time.

这项计划的目的是为长期失业者提供帮助。



(完成句子)

①The experiment _____ test the new drug. 这项实验的目的是检验这种新药。

②This book was _____ mainly _____ parents.
这本书主要是给父母看的。

(2)fancy

1) *adj.* 奇特的;异样的

①What you found is very fancy, isn't it?
你找到的东西很奇特,不是吗?

②When he saw me, he stared at me with a fancy sight.
他看到我时,用一种异样的目光盯着我。

2) *adj.* 昂贵的,奢华的;精致的;绚丽的,花哨的

①We stayed in a really fancy hotel in the city.
我们住在这个城市一个非常豪华的宾馆里。

②He sells poor goods but charges fancy prices.
他卖的货物质量不好,价格却很高。

3) *vt.* 想象,设想;爱好

①He fancied he heard footsteps behind him.
他好像听到身后有脚步声。

②I fancy that it's going to rain today.
我猜今天要下雨。

③I fancy a cup of tea in the morning while I'm at work.
我喜欢上午工作时喝点茶。

4) *n.* 想象力;设想,幻想;爱好;鉴赏力,审美观点

①The poet Emily Dickinson is known for her brilliant fancies.
诗人埃米莉·狄金森以其丰富的想象力而闻名。

②Wanting to go to Mexico was just a passing fancy.
想去墨西哥只不过是一时的冲动而已。



走得再远也别忘了
回家的方向

Unit 1 Cultural relics

金牌学子, 素质教育先锋



have a fancy for 爱好;爱上;入迷

fancy oneself (as) 自以为是……;自命是……

fancy sb. (to be)... 认为某人……

fancy+从句 以为……

fancy sb. doing 想象某人做某事

Fancy (that)! 真想不到! 真奇怪!

① Fancy meeting you here!

想不到在这儿见到你了!

② What do you fancy for dinner? 你晚饭想吃什么?

③ I'm free today. I _____ calling on Mr. Green, for we haven't seen each other for ten years.

A. fancy

B. beg

C. expect

D. attempt

7. It was also a treasure decorated with gold and jewels, which took the country's best artists about ten years to make. 琥珀屋里还镶嵌着金银珠宝, 这花费了国家最优秀的艺术家十年时间才完成。

decorate

(1) *vt. & vi.* 装饰, 修饰; 装修

① The great hall was decorated with fresh flowers. 大厅被鲜花装饰着。

② I am going to decorate the bathroom next. 接下来我要装修浴室。

(2) *vt.* 授予奖章、勋章等

The scientist was decorated for his contribution to the country. 由于为国家做出了贡献, 这个科学家被授予奖章。

decoration *n.* 装饰, 装饰品; 奖章, 勋章; (书籍) 装帧

decorative *adj.* 有装饰性的, 作装饰用的

decorator *n.* 装饰工

特别提示: decorate 不接双宾语, 而用 decorate... with sth. 的结构。

The wall was decorated with some pictures.

墙上装饰着几幅画。

My sitting room needs _____ some flowers and toys for my son's birthday.

A. decorate with

B. decorating with

C. decorating

D. to decorate by

8. However, the next king of Prussia, Frederick William I, to whom the amber room belonged, decided not to keep it. 然而, 下一位普鲁士国王腓特烈·威廉一世, 这个琥珀屋的主人却决定不要它了。

belong to 属于; 是……的成员

① The house belongs to my grandfather.

这座房子是我祖父的。

② Taiwan belongs to China, as is known to all of us.

众所周知, 台湾是中国的领土。

③ What political party does he belong to?

他是哪个政党的成员?

特别提示: (1) belong to 没有被动形式, 完成式或进行式。他开的车是我的。

[正] The car that he is driving belongs to me.

[误] The car that he is driving is belonging to me.

(2) belong to 后面要接代词的宾格或名词作宾语, 在表达习惯上不要受汉语的影响。

This tree belongs to our family.

这棵树是我们家的。



(2009 重庆, 30) Professor Williams keeps telling his students that the future _____ to the well-educated.

A. belongs

B. is belonged

C. is belonging

D. will be belonged

9. 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。

in return 作为报答, 回报

① She gave us food and clothing but asked for nothing in return. 她给我们食品和衣服, 却不求任何回报。

② I'd like to buy you a meal in return for all your hospitality. 我想请你吃饭以回报你的热情好客。

in return for 作为……的回报

return ticket 往返票

return trip 回程

without return 无利润

in turn 依次, 轮流, 转而, 相应地



Stressful environments lead to unhealthy behaviors such as poor eating habits, which _____ increase the risk of heart disease.

A. in turn

B. in return

C. by chance

D. by turns

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

这是两国交战的时期。

at war 处于战争或交战状态。这是一个固定词组, 名词 war 前不加冠词, 该词组在句中常作表语。

① The US and Iraq were at war several years ago.

几年前美国和伊拉克处于交战状态。

② The two sisters are constantly at war with each other.

这两姐妹不时发生争执。

at work 在工作

at peace 处于和平状态

at table 在吃饭

at school 在上学

at church 正在做礼拜

at sea 在航海



Ted couldn't remember the exact date of the storm, but he knew it was _____ Sunday because everybody was at _____ church.

A. /; the

B. a; /

C. /; a

D. the; /

11. Before the Nazis could get to the summer palace, the Rus-



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

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型艺术饰品搬走。

remove *vt.* 移动; 搬开; 脱掉; 清除; 使……免职

① She removed the painting to another wall.

她把画移到另一面墙上。

② The manager's office has been removed to another building.

经理的办公室已搬到另外一幢大楼里。

③ The corrupt official was removed from office.

这个贪官被罢了职。

remove sth. from sth. 将某物从……移到别处

remove sb. from sth. 免去某人的职务

remove from/to 移居; 迁移

removable *adj.* 可移动的; 可除去的

remove the dishes from the table 收拾碗碟

remove fears from one's mind 消除头脑中的恐惧

辨析 remove 与 move

(1) move 强调位置和姿态的改变。

Who moved my cheese? 谁动了我的奶酪?

(2) remove 强调完全放弃原来的地方而到达新的位置。

The chair is in the way. Please remove it.

这把椅子挡道了, 请把它搬开。

(3) 表示“迁居”时, move 和 remove 可互换。

We are moving/removing from London to the country.

我们要从伦敦搬到乡下去住。



—The cars give off a great deal of waste gas into the air.

—Yes. But I'm sure something will be done by the government to _____ air pollution.

A. reduce

B. remove

C. collect

D. warn

12. In less than two days 100,000 pieces were put inside twenty-seven wooden boxes.

在不到两天的时间里, 10 万件零件被放入 27 个木箱里。
less than 少于

① Less than twenty people attended the ceremony.

不到 20 人参加了典礼。

② The money left in his pocket is less than \$ 100.

他口袋里剩的钱不到 100 美元。

no less than 不少于, 多达

not less than 不少于

no more than 仅仅, 只不过

more than 多于, 超过

not more than 不多于



I used to earn _____ than a pound a week when I first started to work.

A. a little

B. a few

C. fewer

D. less

13. 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.

毫无疑问, 这些箱子后来被装上火车运往哥尼斯堡, 当时德国在波罗的海边的一个城市。

句中含有一个由 which 引导的非限制性定语从句; doubt 作“怀疑, 疑惑”讲, 既可用于可数名词, 又可用于不可数名词, 还可用作及物动词, 意为“怀疑……”

① The judge doubted him. 法官怀疑他。

② I do not doubt that he will succeed.

我肯定他会成功。

③ If there is any doubt, you'd better make certain.

如果你有什么不能肯定的, 最好要弄清楚。

beyond doubt 毫无疑问

no doubt 无疑地; 很可能

in doubt 感到怀疑的; 不确定的

without doubt 无疑

have one's doubt 有疑虑; 怀疑

There is no doubt { that 毫无疑问
about sth.

There is some doubt whether... 有点吃不准

sb. doesn't doubt that 某人肯定

sb. doubts whether/if... 某人怀疑

特别提示: (1) doubt 用作动词时, 肯定形式后多用 whether 或 if 引导宾语从句, 有时用 that; 否定形式后只能用 that。

(2) doubt 用作名词时, 肯定形式后用 whether 引导同位语从句, 但不能用 if; 否定形式后只能用 that。



① _____ he means to help, but in fact he just gets in the way.

A. No wonder

B. No way

C. No doubt

D. No chance

② There is no doubt _____ Chinese rap singer Wilber Pan will become more popular.

A. whether

B. that

C. what

D. which

14. Is it worth rebuilding lost cultural relics such as the Amber Room or Yuan Ming Yuan in Beijing?

重建那些已遗失的文化遗迹, 比如说琥珀屋或者北京的圆明园值得吗?

worth *adj.* 值得的; 相当于……的价值 *n.* [U] 价值; 作用

① The research project is of great worth.

这一研究项目很有价值。

② This article is well worth reading.

这篇文章很值得一读。

worth 一般用作表语, 常用于下面三种句型:

sth. be worth + money (the price) 价值……

sth. be (well) worth doing (很) 值得做……(无被动式)

it + be worth (one's) while + 动名词/不定式

做某事值得



辨析 worth, worthwhile 与 worthy

(1) worth *adj.* “值得的”,表语形容词,后跟表钱的数词或动名词的主动形式表被动意义。

(2) worthwhile 既可作前置定语,也可作表语,有时可写成 it is worth sb. 's while (to do/doing)。

(3) worthy “值得”“应……的”“足以……”,表示对某事有资格或合适的意思,可以作表语也可作定语,如(a worthy winner 当之无愧的获胜者),作表语时后接 of 短语或不定式。常用于下面三种句型:

- { sth. be worthy + of sth.
- { sth. be worthy + of being done
- { sth. be worthy + to be done

这本书很值得一读。

The book is well worth reading.


= The book is very worthy of being read.

= The book is very worthy to be read.

= It is worth our while to read the book.

= It is worthwhile to read/reading the book.

= It is worthwhile for us to read the book.

 This kind of cloth _____ well. I think it is worthy _____.

- A. washes; buying
- B. is washed; buying
- C. washes; to be bought
- D. is washed; to be bought

要点精编 即时突破

I. 课文填空

The Amber Room, one of the great wonders of the world, was a great work that 1 ten years to make. In 1716, the Amber Room was given to the Russian people 2 a gift of friendship by Frederick William I, who loved best soldiers 3 than the Amber Room itself. In Russia, the room first 4 as a small reception hall for important visitors and 5 was moved and 6 by Catherine II. 7, the Amber Room disappeared when the Nazi Germany and Russia were at war and now nobody knows 8 happened to it. In the spring of 2003, however, a new Amber Room, built by the Russians and Germans on the 9 (base) of old photos, was ready for the people of St Petersburg 10 the 300th birthday of their city.

II. 单词拼写

- Although he ate a lot, he still _____ (保持) skinny.
- Some animals are hunted illegally (违法的), so they become _____ (稀有的).
- The _____ (图案) of Chinese knot is so wonderful that it sells well.
- The necklace made of _____ (珠宝) was made in Japan.
- The room looks empty because there's no _____ (家具) in it.
- It was one of the most serious accidents this year. Very

few passengers s _____ it.

- I like the way she offered. What's your o _____?
- If you want to book a room in a hotel, you should first go to the r _____ desk.
- He proved himself innocent (无罪的) by providing a lot of e _____.
- Suppose you don't use the mobile phone for a long time, you should r _____ the battery (电池) from it.

III. 单项选择

- A group of farmers went into the woods _____ the missing children.
 - A. search for
 - B. searched for
 - C. in search of
 - D. searched of
- The old man adopted some orphans when he was young. _____, they all honor him thankfully now.
 - A. In return
 - B. On the contrary
 - C. In contrast
 - D. In turn
- No. 4 runner runs quite fast.
—Yes, but there is no doubt _____ Liu Xiang will win in the end.
 - A. that
 - B. whether
 - C. if
 - D. when
- He talked about the teachers and schools _____ he had visited.
 - A. that
 - B. which
 - C. who
 - D. where
- Having a mix of male and female nurses also helps create a fun atmosphere, _____ helps patients recover faster.
 - A. this
 - B. that
 - C. which
 - D. where
- Put everything _____ to you in your bag, not others.
 - A. belongs
 - B. belonged
 - C. belonging
 - D. to belong
- The careless man received a ticket for speeding. He _____ have driven so fast.
 - A. shouldn't
 - B. wouldn't
 - C. can't
 - D. mustn't
- Children above 12 are able to take part in skiing (滑雪) or other activities _____ for them.
 - A. designed
 - B. designing
 - C. to design
 - D. having designed
- Why should you have the boy _____ in the corner the whole morning?
 - A. stood
 - B. stand
 - C. to stand
 - D. standing
- The man insisted _____ a taxi for me even though I told him I lived nearby.
 - A. find
 - B. to find
 - C. on finding
 - D. in finding

IV. 阅读理解

Perhaps the most extraordinary (奇特的) building put



up in the 19th century was the Crystal Palace(水晶宫) which was built in Hyde Park for the Great Exhibition of 1851. The Crystal Palace was different from all the other buildings in the world, for it was made of iron and glass. It was one of the biggest buildings of all the time and a lot of people from many countries came to see it. Plenty of goods were sent to the exhibition from all parts of the world. There was also a great deal of machinery on show. Though in those days, traveling was not as easy as it is today, steamboats carried thousands of visitors across the Channel from Europe. On arriving in England, they were taken to the Crystal Palace by train. There were six million visitors in all, and the money from the exhibition was used to build museums and colleges. Later, the Crystal Palace was moved to the South London. It remained one of the most famous buildings in the world until it was burnt down in 1936.

- The Crystal Palace was built up _____.
A. in the 1950s B. in the 1900s
C. shortly before 1851 D. before 1951
- People from many countries came to the Crystal Palace mainly to _____.
A. buy goods
B. visit an exhibition
C. travel
D. enjoy the Crystal Palace itself
- What happened to the Crystal Palace in 1936?
A. It caught a terrible fire.
B. It disappeared suddenly.
C. It was moved away to the south of London.
D. It was rebuilt.
- The Crystal Palace was famous to all because _____.
A. it was the biggest building in the world then
B. so many visitors had been there
C. it was made of iron and glass
D. it was burnt down at last

Learning about Language

要点导悟 解疑释惑

- It was a mirror designed in the Song Dynasty and decorated in the fancy style of that time.

那是一面宋朝时期的镜子,设计和装饰具有当时极富艺术表现力的风格。

designed in the Song Dynasty and decorated in the... time 为两个过去分词短语作定语修饰 mirror, 相当于两个被动语态的定语从句, 即 Which was designed... and decorated in... time.

- Is there anything planned for tonight?
今晚有什么安排吗?
- The book, written in 1975, is still popular now.
这本书是 1975 年写的, 至今仍受欢迎。

(1) 过去分词作定语与被修饰的名词之间存在逻辑动宾关系, 即被修饰的名词一般是过去分词的逻辑宾语; 现在分词作定语与被修饰的名词之间存在逻辑主谓关系, 即被修饰的名词一般是现在分词的逻辑主语。

(2) 现在分词常表示“动作正在进行”, 此时或当时的状态等; 过去分词则常表示“动作发生在谓语动词的动作前。”

(3) 单个分词作定语, 常置于被修饰名词的前面; 分词短语作定语, 须置于被修饰词的后面。

(4) 分词短语作定语可作非限制性定语, 通常用逗号把它和句子其他部分隔开。

① Where is my book bought yesterday?

我昨天买的书到哪儿去了?

② Do you know the girl standing there?

认识站在那儿的女孩吗?



(2009 全国 I, 35) Now that we've discussed our problem,

are people happy with the decisions _____?

- A. taking B. take
C. taken D. to take

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

老人看到很多德国人拆除并移走了琥珀屋。

take apart 意为“拆开”, apart 表示“分离, 分开”。

① It's much easier to take a clock apart than to put it together again. 把钟拆开比重新装上更容易些。

② We had to take the engine apart.

我们不得不卸下引擎。

apart from 除……外(别无/尚有)

tell... apart 区别; 分别; 认出其间的差异

fall apart 土崩瓦解

joking apart [口] 不说实话, 言归正传

① I can't tell these two things apart.

我无法区别这两样东西。

② Apart from the cost, the hat doesn't suit me.

除了价格, 这顶帽子不适合我戴。

特别提示: 注意 apart from 的双重意义:

apart from { 除……以外(别无)(=except for)
除……之外(尚有)(=besides)



(完成句子)

① The sewing machine has already _____.

这台缝纫机已被拆开。

② The naughty boy _____ the clock, but couldn't put it together again.

这个淘气的孩子把钟表拆开了, 可怎么也安装不到一块儿了。

- Its walls remain as good as before.

城墙还和原来一样完好。

remain vi. 剩下; 遗留; 留; 待

link v. 依然; 继续存在; 保持不变

① After the fire, very few remained in my house.

火灾后,家中所剩无几。

②How many weeks will you remain here?

你将在此待几个星期?

③This remains a serious problem.

这仍然是个严重问题。

remain 作连系动词,意为“一直保持,仍然处于某种状态”,后可接多种成分作表语。

(1)接名词作表语。

Peter became a manager but John remained a worker.

彼得当上了经理,但约翰仍然是一个工人。

(2)接形容词作表语。

We should remain modest.

我们应当保持谦虚。

(3)接过去分词作表语,表示主语所处的状态或已经发生的被动动作。

They never remained satisfied with their successes.

他们从不满足于自己取得的成就。

(4)接现在分词作表语,表示正在进行的主动动作。

The guests came in, but she remained sitting at the desk reading. 客人进来了,但她仍然坐在桌旁看书。

(5)接不定式作表语,表示将来的动作。

It sounds a good idea, but it remains to be seen whether it will succeed. 听起来这是个好主意,可是它是否能成功,要等以后才能知晓。

特别提示: remaining *adj.* 剩下的,在句中只作前置定语; left 作“剩下的”讲时,在句中作后置定语。

(2009 四川, 4) Ladies and gentlemen, please remain _____ until the plane has come to a complete stop.

- A. seated B. seating
C. to seat D. seat

④灵犀一点 remain 后加不定式表将来,加现在分词表进行。

要点精编 即时突破

I. 单词拼写

- The football player _____ (保持) modest even though he was praised and respected by his fans.
- The _____ (当地的) government has decided to take action to protect the environment.
- Let's take a _____ the radio and see what's wrong with it.
- The theme park is _____ of being visited.
- The coal industry is now barely half its former size.

II. 单项选择

- We all think her dress is out of _____ but she likes the way _____ she dresses.
A. style; which B. fancy; /
C. design; that D. style; in which
- It remains _____ whether Jim will be fit enough to play in the finals.
A. seen B. to be seen
C. seeing D. to see

3. The books _____ in that factory are _____, so they don't sell well.

- A. printing; of good quality
B. being printed; of poor quality
C. to be printed; in poor quality
D. printed; of poor quality

4. Are you considering _____ a new kind of computer?

- A. to buy B. buying
C. bought D. buy

5. When _____, the museum will be open to the public next year.

- A. completed
B. completing
C. being completed
D. to be completed

III. 完形填空

A woman in her sixties lived alone in her little cottage with a pear tree at her door. She spent all her time taking care of the tree. But the children nearby drove her 1 by making fun of her. They would climb her tree and then run away with pears, 2 "Aunty Misery" at her.

One evening, a passer-by asked to 3 for the night. Seeing that he had an 4 face, she let him in and gave him a nice 5. The next morning the stranger, actually a sorcerer (巫师), thanked her by granting (允准) her 6 that anyone who climbed up her tree 7 not be able to come back down until she 8 it.

When the children came back to steal her 9, she had them stuck on the tree. They had to beg her long 10 she gave the tree permission to let 11 go. Aunty Misery was free from the 12 at last.

One day another man 13 her door. This one did not look trustworthy to her, 14 she asked who he was. "I am Death. I've come to take you 15 me," said he.

Thinking fast Aunty Misery said, "Fine, but I'd like to 16 some pears from my dear tree to remember the 17 it brought to me in this life. But I am too 18 to climb high to get the best fruit. Will you be so 19 as to do it for me?" With a deep sigh, Mr. Death climbed up the tree 20 and was immediately stuck to it. No matter how much he warned or begged, Aunty Misery would not allow the tree to let Death go.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. hopeless | B. painful |
| C. dull | D. crazy |
| 2. A. calling | B. shouting |
| C. announcing | D. whispering |
| 3. A. stay | B. live |
| C. hide | D. lie |
| 4. A. interesting | B. honest |
| C. anxious | D. angry |
| 5. A. gift | B. kiss |
| C. treat | D. smile |



6. A. suggestion B. demand
C. permission D. wish
7. A. could B. should
C. might D. must
8. A. permitted B. promised
C. answered D. declared
9. A. branch B. food
C. tree D. fruit
10. A. after B. while
C. since D. before
11. A. it B. them
C. him D. her
12. A. trick B. question
C. trouble D. difficulty
13. A. stepped into B. left for
C. stopped at D. walked around
14. A. so B. but
C. although D. because
15. A. with B. off
C. upon D. for
16. A. choose B. pick
C. shake D. hit
17. A. honor B. pleasure
C. hope D. excitement
18. A. light B. short
C. old D. thin
19. A. proud B. kind
C. fine D. smart
20. A. disappointedly B. cheerfully
C. unwillingly D. eagerly

Using Language

要点导悟 解疑释惑

1. So an opinion is not good evidence in a trial.

因此看法不是审判中的好证据。

trial *n.* 审判; 审讯; 试验; 考验

①The trial lasted four days. 审判持续了四天。

②He had a fair trial. 他受到了公正的审判。

③He gave the bicycle a trial before he bought it.
他买这辆自行车之前试骑过。

be on trial 在受审; 在试验中

bring a person to trial 审判某人

by trial and error 反复试验, 不断摸索

stand trial 受审

trial and error 尝试错误(的做事方法)

come to trial 开庭审理



(完成句子)

①Brady _____ for assault.

布雷迪因袭击他人而受到审判。

②By the time the case _____ he will have
spent a year behind bars.

到这个案子提交法庭审判时,他已经在监狱里待了一年。

2. It may be true, but it is difficult to prove.

它可能正确,但很难得到证实。

prove *vt.* 证明,证实 *vi.* 证明(是),原来是

①He has proved his courage in battle.

他在战斗中证实了他的勇敢。

②He proved himself (to be) a capable general.

他证明了自己是一个有能力的将军。

③He proved (to be) a very good friend.

他证明是一个非常好的朋友。

(1)prove 作为及物动词的常见用法:

prove + *n.* 证明……

prove + *that*... 证明……

prove + *n.* (+to be) + *n.* / *adj.* 证明……是……

(2)prove 作为系动词的常见用法:

prove (+to be) + *n.* / *adj.*

The new typist proved (to be) useless.

新来的打字员最终被发现是无能的。

特别提示:prove 作为连系动词时不用于被动语态,在强调动作时也不用被动语态。



In all kinds of competitions, Jackie _____ a
most excellent athlete. He has won so many gold
medals.

A. practises

B. conducts

C. behaves

D. proves

3. Some people may not agree with this opinion but they also cannot prove that they are right. 有些人可能不同意这种看法,但他们也很难证明他们是正确的。

agree with 表示同意赞成某人说的话,后接 *sb.* 或 *wh-*从句或意见、看法等。

①Nobody but me agree with him.

除了我没有人同意他的观点。

②I don't quite agree with what you have said.

我不完全同意你所说的。

agree with 还可意为“与……保持一致”。

agree with 有“适合……”之意,多用于“气候/食品适合……”。

①What he says doesn't agree with what he does.

他的言行不一致。

②Bananas do not agree with everybody.

香蕉并非适合每个人(吃)。

辨析 agree with, agree on 与 agree to

(1)agree with 表示同意某人或某人的话。

(2)agree on (主语为复数)表示在某一点上达成协议或取得一致意见。

(3)agree to 后接计划、安排、建议、条件等词。

①I quite agree with you.

我完全同意你的意见。

②They agreed on the date of the meeting.

他们就会会议日期达成了共识。



③Most of the people presented at the meeting agreed to his plan. 大多数出席会议的人同意他的计划。

特别提示:agree on 的主语必须是复数概念的名词或代词。



The climate in Wuhan doesn't _____ me.

- A. agree to B. agree with
C. agree on D. agree

4. 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。

句中的 which eyewitnesses to believe and which not to believe 含两个“which+不定式”结构,并列作 decide 的宾语。另外,不定式还可以与 what, who, how, when, where 等疑问词连用,多用在 ask, decide, know, tell, explain, find out, consider, wonder 等后作宾语。

① We have to start somewhere if we want to learn how to write plays.

我们要学习如何写剧本,总得有个开头。

② The question is how to use the machine.

问题是如何使用这台机器。

“疑问词+不定式”结构还有以下用法:

(1) 这种结构在句中当“名词”用,可以转换成相应的从句。

I am not sure how to behave at the dinner table.

= I am not sure how I should behave at the dinner table.

对餐桌礼仪,我心中没底儿。

(2) 这种结构中,疑问代词须接及物动词或相当于及物动词的短语(who, which 除外)。

我不知道该讲什么。

[误] I don't know what to talk.

[正] I don't know what to talk about.

但可以说: We haven't decided who (which) to go. 我们还没定谁(哪个)去。

(3) 这种结构中的疑问副词后要接不及物动词;若接及物动词,其后要有宾语。

① I don't know how to talk. 我不知如何谈。

② I wonder if you could tell me how to do it. 不知您能否告诉我如何做这件事。(不能说: ... how to do.)



① There're so many kinds of tape recorders on sale that I can't make up my mind _____ to buy.

- A. what B. which
C. how D. where

② Last summer I took a course on _____.

- A. how to make dresses
B. how dresses be made
C. how to be made dresses
D. how dresses to be made

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

法官所考虑的只是目击者是否提供了真实的信息,它必须是事实,而不是看法。

rather than 在句中意为“而非(= and not)”;除此之外, rather than 还可意为“与其说……,不如说……”

① I think I'll have a cold drink rather than coffee.

我想要冷饮,不要咖啡。

② He is an artist rather than a photographer.

与其说他是摄影师,不如说他是艺术家。

③ These shoes are pretty rather than comfortable.

这鞋好看却不舒服。

(1) would (do)... rather than (do)...

= would rather (do)... than (do)

= prefer to (do)... rather than (do)

= prefer doing... to doing

宁愿做……而不愿做……

(2) other than “除……之外;不是,除了”常用于否定词之后。



— Why didn't Mike attend the evening party?

— He is a quiet boy. He loves reading at home _____ to parties.

- A. than go B. rather than going
C. than going D. more than goes

6. This kind of information is called evidence.

这种信息就叫做证据。

evidence *n.* [U] 根据, 证词, 证据

① Do you have enough evidence of his guilt to arrest him?
你有逮捕他的足够证据吗?

② We found further scientific evidence for this theory.

我们找到了进一步证实这种理论的科学依据。

③ I was asked to give evidence at the trial.

我被要求审讯时出庭作证。

(be) in evidence 显眼, 显而易见

call sb. in evidence 传某人作证

on (good) evidence 依据(充分的)证据

give evidence 出庭作证

evident *adj.* 明显的, 明白的

特别提示: evidence 作“人证, 物证, 证词”讲时为不可数名词。



There was _____ that thirteen people in all had taken part in planning the murder.

- A. account B. motto
C. evidence D. concept

7. In April 1945 I heard something explode at midnight.

在 1945 年的 4 月, 我半夜突然听到爆炸声。

explode

(1) *vi.* 爆炸; 炸开; (指感情) 迸发, 勃然大怒, 大发(雷霆); 突然爆发

① The firework exploded in his hand and he was injured.
那个爆竹在他手里爆炸了, 他受了伤。

② At last his anger exploded, which made us frightened.
最后, 他大发雷霆, 这使我们很害怕。

(2) *vi.* (人口等) 突增, 激增

The population exploded in the early 1970s for some reasons.



因为某些原因, 20 世纪 70 年代初期, 人口急剧增加。

explosion *n.* 爆炸(声); 爆裂(声); 激增

explosive *adj.* 易爆炸的; (有) 爆炸性的



The goal of this plan is to _____ and develop a new health care model for China.

A. explode

B. employ

C. explore

D. exploit

8. To my surprise the entrance to the mine was closed.

奇怪的是, 煤矿入口封闭了。

entrance *n.* [C] 入口; 进入; 参加

① The entrance of the cave was hidden by trees.

洞穴的入口被树丛遮掩。

② He supported that country's entrance into the European Community. 他支持那个国家加入欧洲共同体。

the entrance to 的入口处

entrance free 免费入场

make one's entrance 入场

entry *n.* 入口处; 进入; 条目, 加入

enter *vt.* 进入(某场所)



We can't go along that road because the sign says "No _____".

A. Entrance

B. Entry

C. Enter

D. Enterable

④ 灵犀一点 enter 为动词; entrance 为名词“入口”; enterable 为形容词“可进入的”。

9. On the voyage, the ship _____ and sank.

在航海中, 船 _____ 沉了。

sink

(1) *vt. & vi.* 下沉; (使) 沉没; 变低, 缓慢下陷

① If you put it in water, will it float or sink?

如果你把它放到水中, 它会浮起来还是沉下去?

② Three ships were sunk that night by enemy planes.

那天夜里三艘船被敌人的飞机击沉了。

③ The sun was sinking behind the hill. 太阳正在落山。

(2) *vt. & vi.* 下降; 降低; 减小; 减弱

① It was several days before the flood sank and life returned to normal. 几天之后洪水退去, 生活又恢复了正常。

② The population here has sunk to a few dozen families. 这里的人口已经减少到几十户了。

③ His voice sank as he told us the truth about the murder. 他在告诉我们谋杀的真相时声音放得很低。



It was too dark when we arrived, for the moon _____ behind the mountain.

A. sank

B. rose

C. failed

D. attacked

10. I think highly of those who are searching for the Amber Room. 我非常崇拜那些寻求琥珀屋的人。

think highly/well/much of 看重, 器重; 对……高度评价

① People thought highly of Liu Xiang's performance in the match. 人们对刘翔在比赛中的表现很满意。

② The book was thought well of when it came out last year. 这本书去年出版后受到很高的评价。

think badly/nothing/little/lowly of... 认为不好; 不赞成; 觉得……不怎么样

speak highly/well of 称赞; 高度赞扬

speak ill of sb. 说某人的坏话



Although he was disabled when he was only ten years of age, yet he aimed _____, for which his

classmates spoke _____ of him.

A. high; high

B. highly; highly

C. highly; high

D. high; highly

11. Nor do I think they should give it to any government.

我也不认为他们应把它交给任何政府部门。

nor 放在句首, 表示“也不”, 后面用倒装语序。

① I can't swim. Nor can she.

我不会游泳, 她也不会。

② I don't know about it. Nor do I care.

我不知道这件事, 我也不关心。

具有否定意义的词语位于句首时用倒装, 常见这类词有: not, never, seldom, rarely, hardly, not until, not only... but also, neither... nor..., no sooner... than, hardly... when, by no means, in no time 等。

Never shall I forget the day.

我决不会忘记这一天。

特别提示: not only... but also..., neither... nor, 连接主语时, 虽位于句首也不用倒装语序。



After that we never saw her again, nor _____ from her.

A. did we hear

B. we heard

C. had we heard

D. we have heard

要点精编 即时突破

I. 单词拼写

1. The robber who killed a shop-owner will be on t _____ next week.

2. Can you show me any e _____ for your statement?

3. A fierce _____ (辩论) on the tax cut was going on.

4. We had an _____ (非正式) agreement to ride to school together.

5. Wood doesn't s _____ in water, it floats.

II. 单项选择

1. —Dad, how about going to the seaside for the summer? — _____. I'm going to have a one-week holiday in August.

A. It's your opinion

B. I don't care

C. Sounds great

D. It doesn't matter

2. _____ evidence is necessary in a trial which is _____ useful information given by eye witnesses.

A. An; the

B. /; the

C. The; a

D. An; /

3. There are so many books that I find it really hard to choose one _____.