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新课标 · 学习有方系列丛书

把学科知识准确、精炼、科学地传递给年轻学子的同时，着重培养学生良好的学习习惯、科学的思维方法，提升学生高中阶段必备的学习能力和应试能力，给人力量，催人奋发。

# 高效

# 全能

## 英语

### 必修2

(配人教版)

## 学习方案

品质  品位  品牌



一册在手 学习无忧

北方妇女儿童出版社

新课标·学习有方系列丛书

# 高效全能 学习方案

## 英语

必修2

(配人教版)

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英语必修 2(配人教版)

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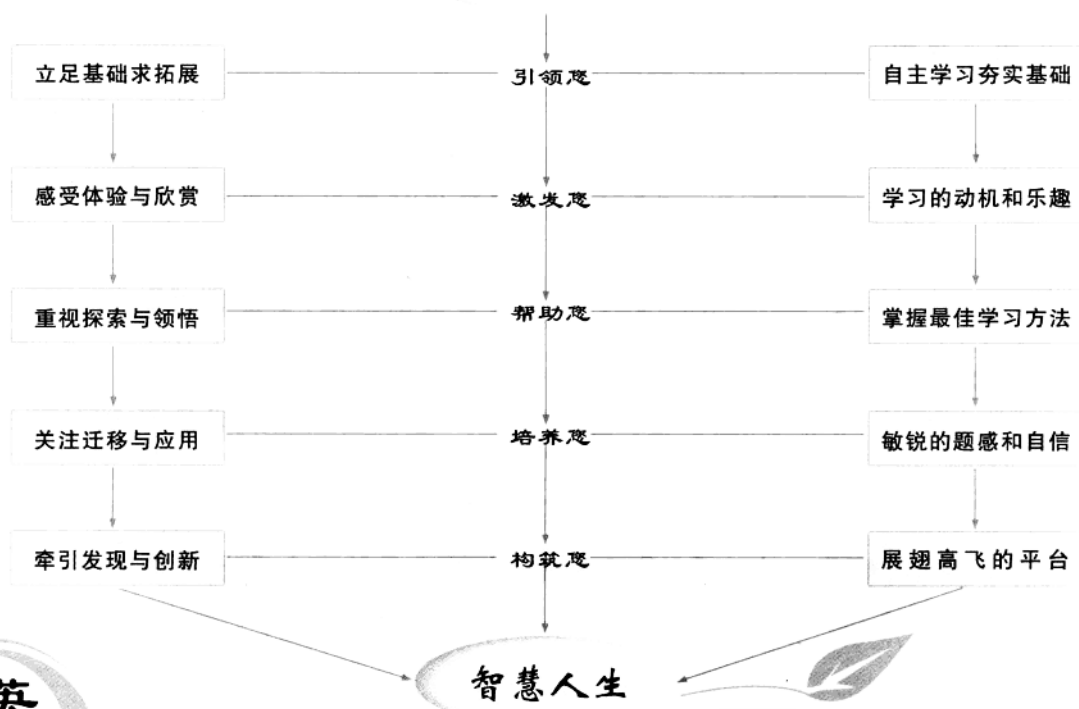
# 前言

## 高效全能学习方案

读者朋友们,经过一线专家老师的精心打造,“学习有方”系列丛书终于与您见面了!

本系列丛书秉承素质教育理念,以系统的知识体系为载体,着重发展学生的各种能力。把学科知识准确、精炼、科学地传递给青年学生的同时,着重培养学生良好的学习习惯、科学的思维方法,提升学生高中阶段必备的学习能力和应试能力,给人力量,催人奋发。

### 丛书特点



英语

# 前言

**她** 以提高学生能力为目标,包含着一种生命的张力和活力,包含着对年轻学子深切的人文关怀。

**她** 在帮学生释疑解惑、提高技能的同时,满怀关爱期望之情,把刻苦钻研、奋发上进的学习动力传递给年轻学子,给他们以精神的鼓励和心灵的慰藉。

**她** 以全程探究的素质教育模式,像一盏指引航向的明灯,播撒着智慧的光芒,为莘莘学子照亮前行的道路。

## 栏目亮点

背景链接

»»»»» 背景材料新颖,丰富知识结构。

重点提示

»»»»» 梳理基础知识,明确课标重点。

名师点评

»»»»» 整合重点难点,知识归纳比较。

课堂反馈

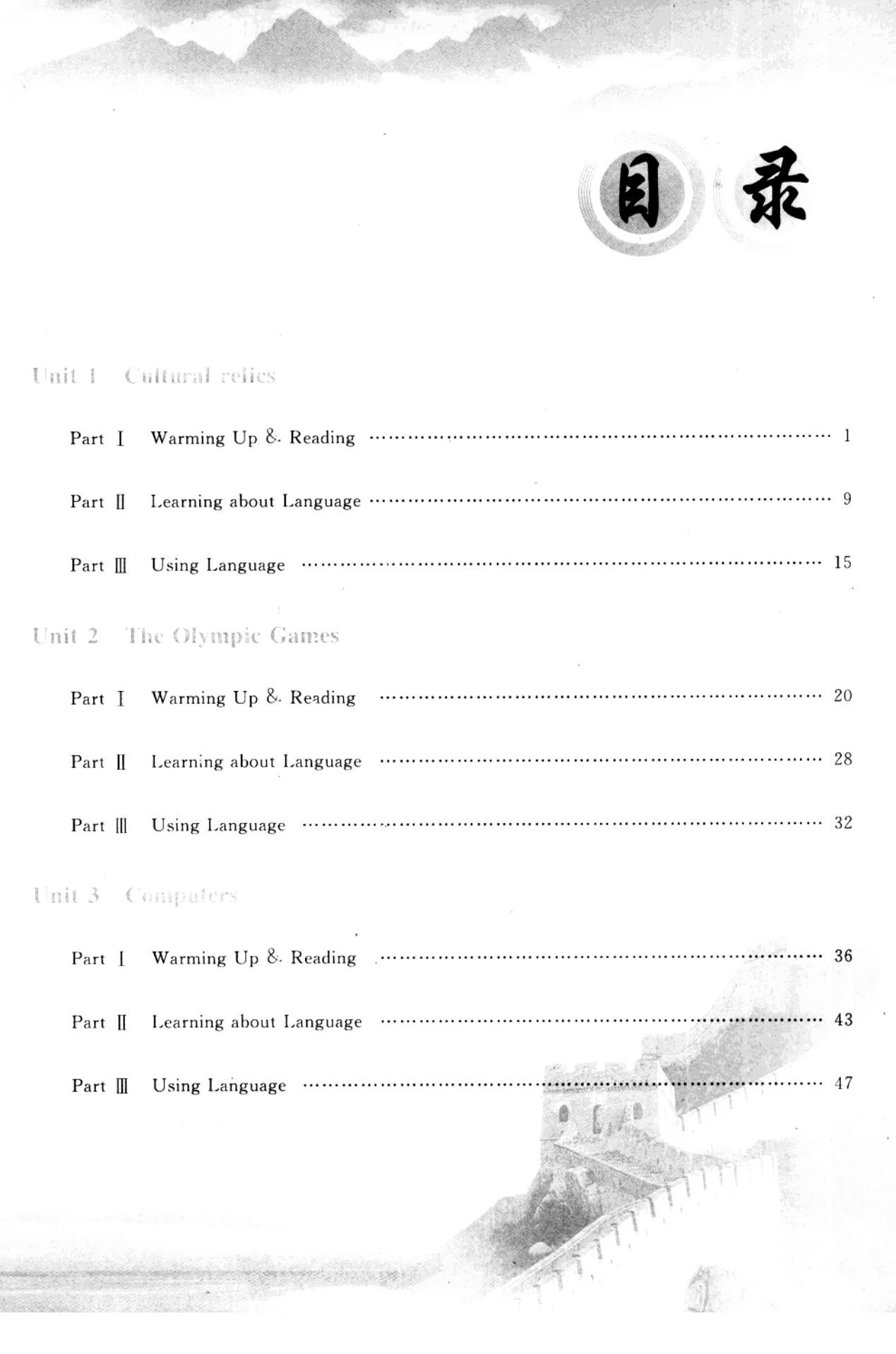
»»»»» 课堂基础检测,完善知识体系。

有效训练

»»»»» 课后强化提升,拓展思维能力。

传递知识,智慧人生。愿“学习有方”系列丛书助广大学子梦想成真,走向成功!

丛书编写组



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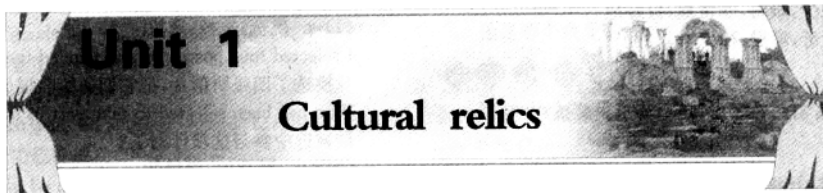
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St Petersburg was founded on May 16, 1703 when a six-bastion (six walls) fortress(要塞, 堡垒)—Peter and Paul Fortress—was laid on Zayachy Island, located(坐落) in the broadest part of the Neva estuary(河口), with a church named Saints Peter and Paul Cathedral in the middle. In 1710 the capital of Russia was transferred(迁移) to St Petersburg from Moscow.

The city was built with 18th and 19th century European pomp(壮观, 华丽) and orderliness by mainly European architects and accumulated(累积) all of the grandeur(壮观) of the Russian Imperial Court. The result is a city that remains one of Europe's most beautiful cities. To honor his patron saint(守护神)—Saint Peter, Tzar Peter the Great named his new capital St Petersburg and the city has been the capital of Russia for nearly 200 years.

St Petersburg is located at the mouth of the Neva River, and eastward across the islands of its delta(三角洲) is the Gulf of Finland reaching the coast of Finland, and onward is the Baltic Sea. Sometimes it is referred to as “the City of 101 islands and 300 bridges”. The present city is a large industrial, transport, scientific and cultural center of Russia with a territory of 620 square kilometers (235 square miles) and a population of 5 million.

Even today St Petersburg is considered the “Northern Capital” and is proclaimed(宣布, 证明) the “Cultural Capital of Russia”. This magnificent cultural city is the second biggest city in Russia, after Moscow.

## Part I Warming Up & Reading

### 重点提示

让主动学习成为一种习惯

#### 重点单词

- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 稀罕的, 稀有的, 珍贵的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 贵重的, 有价值的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vi.* 幸免, 幸存, 生还
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 使吃惊; 惊讶
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 挑选; 选择 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 选择, 挑选
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 设计; 图案; 构思 *vt.* 设计; 计划; 构思
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 奇特的, 异样的 *vt.* 想像; 设想; 爱好
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 装饰, 装修 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 装饰, 装修
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 移动; 搬开
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 怀疑; 疑惑 *n.* 怀疑; 不信

#### 重点短语

- belong \_\_\_\_\_ 属于
- \_\_\_\_\_ return 作为回答; 报答
- \_\_\_\_\_ war 处于交战状态
- \_\_\_\_\_ 少于

#### 重点句型

- Is it enough to have survived for a long time?
- In return, the Czar sent him a troop of his best soldiers.

- This was a time when the two countries were at war.
- 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.
- In 1770, the room was completed the way she wanted it.
- After that, what happened to the Amber Room remains a mystery.

### 名师点评

师生思维共舞, 点燃智慧火花

### 词汇精析

- rare  
(1) *adj.* 珍贵的; 稀有的; 罕见的  
The old man likes collecting rare books.  
那个老人喜欢收集珍贵书籍。  
This is really a rare event. 这真是件稀罕事。  
It's very rare for him to be late. 他很少迟到。  
(2) *adj.* 稀薄的  
The air on the mountain top is rare. 山顶上空气稀薄。  
(3) *adj.* 煮得半熟的, 半熟的  
a rare steak 半生半熟的牛排





**归纳拓展**

rarely *adv.* 很少,难得,非常地;极好地  
rareness *n.* 珍奇,珍贵,稀少

**温馨提示**

rarely 置于句首引导句子时,该句要用倒装语序。

**典例赏析**

( ) (2009·天津) It was a nice house, but \_\_\_\_\_ too small for a family to live.

- A. rarely      B. fairly      C. rather      D. pretty

【解析】考查副词用法辨析。按照句意此处是“让一个家庭去住相当小”,排除 A. rarely 罕见,稀少; D. pretty 和 fairly 意思用法相近,表示褒义,但程度大于后者; rather 表示贬义,尤其能与比较级和 too 连用, B, D 选项不行,故选 C。

【答案】 C

2. survive

(1) *vi.* 幸免于难,幸存,生还

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

There are concerns that the refugees may not survive the severe winter. 人们担心这些难民熬不过严冬。

(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。

Harry survived his wife by three months.

哈里比他妻子多活了三个月。

**归纳拓展**

survival *n.* 存活,幸存

survivor *n.* 幸存者,生还者

survive on 仅靠(尤指少量的钱、食物、水等)维持生计

3. in search of 寻找

Mario went off in search of some matches.

马里奥去找火柴了。

Scientists are in search of a cure for the disease.

科学家在寻找治疗这种疾病的方法。

**归纳拓展**

search *v.* 搜查

search after/for 寻找,探求

search into 调查,研究

search out 搜出,查到,找出

search through 把……仔细搜寻一遍

in one's search for 寻找

**温馨提示**

search sb. /sth. for sb. /sth.

搜查某人/某物或某处以寻找某人或某物

search for sb. /sth. 寻找某人或某物

**典例赏析**

( ) (2009·湖北) You'd sound a lot more polite if you make a request \_\_\_\_\_ a question.

- A. in search of      B. in the form of  
C. in need of      D. in the direction of

【解析】考查介词短语。此处意思是“以问题方式向对方提出请求显得更有礼貌”。in the form of 符合句意。in search of“寻找”, in need of“需要”, in the direction of“朝……方向”。

【答案】 B

4. select

(1) *vt.* 挑选;选择;选拔

I selected four postcards and handed them to the cashier.

我挑选了四张明信片,把它们递给收银员。

Who has been selected to take part in the project?

谁被选中参与这项计划了?

(2) *adj.* 精选的;择优的

The information was only given to a select group of reporter.

这些消息只提供给一组经过挑选的记者。

**归纳拓展**

selection *n.* 选择      selective *adj.* 可选择的

**指点迷津**

**choose/select/pick/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。如:

You can choose a book from these.

你可以从这些书中选一本。

(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,即挑选出最合适的,淘汰不适合的一部分,它更强调客观优劣。如:

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

The boy selected the best thing 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。如:

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”,后接人或职位。如:

All the people agreed to elect him our chairman.

所有的人都同意推举他为主席。

5. design

(1) *n.* 设计;图案;构思;意图,企图

One 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。

We don't know if it was done by accident or 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

This 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。

He designs for our dress department.

他为我们服装部门做设计工作。

**归纳拓展**

by design 故意地,蓄意地

be designed to do/for 目的是,被用做

have designs against/on 对……抱不良企图,图谋加害于;企图盗窃(某物)

6. fancy

(1) *adj.* 奇特的;异样的

What you found is very fancy, isn't it?

你找到的东西很奇特,不是吗?

When 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;精致的;绚丽的

We 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。

He sells poor goods but charges fancy prices.

他卖的货物质量不好,价格却很高。

(3) *vt.* 想像,设想;爱好

Don't fancy that you can succeed without hard work.

别以为你不努力就能成功。

I fancied him to be dead. 我以为他死了。

He fancies himself as a good writer.

他自以为是是个好作家。

Do you fancy a glass of coffee? 你想要杯咖啡吗?

I don't fancy walking in the rain. 我不喜欢在雨中散步。

(4) *n.* 幻想,幻想出的东西;爱好;想像力;鉴赏力

She took a fancy to the boy. 她开始喜欢那个男孩子。

He tried hard to catch her fancy. 他努力想得到她的喜欢。

The poet Emily Dickinson is known for her brilliant fancies.

诗人 Emily Dickinson 以其丰富的想像力而闻名。

### 归纳拓展

have a fancy that... 感到,揣想……

have a fancy for... 喜欢……

take a fancy to... 变得喜欢……

take/catch one's fancy 引起某人的喜欢

### 指点迷津

fancy 作“想像,设想”讲时,用法与 imagine 一样。fancy 后可以跟 that 从句; fancy (one's) doing sth.; fancy sb. (to be) ...; fancy sb. as.

### 典例赏析

( ) 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

【解析】 本题考查 fancy 的用法。句意:我今天有空,想去看看格林先生,因为我们已经十年没有见面了。fancy 后面可以接 doing 作宾语,其余三项都是接不定式作宾语。

【答案】 A

7. decorate

(1) *vt. & vi.* 装饰;装修

The great hall was decorated with fresh flowers.

大厅被鲜花装饰着。

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,这个科学家被授予勋章。

### 归纳拓展

decoration *n.* 装饰,装饰品,奖章,勋章

decorative *adj.* 有装饰性的,作装饰用的

decorator *n.* 装饰工

8. belong to 属于;是……的成员

The house belongs to my grandfather.

这座房子是我祖父的。

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

众所周知,台湾是中国的领土。

What political party does he belong to?

他是哪个政党的成员?

### 归纳拓展

belongings *n.* 财产,所有物,相关事物

### 温馨提示

(1) belong 到没有被动形式,也没有完成式或进行式。如: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 到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。如:

这棵树是我们家的。

This tree belongs to our family.

(3) belong 还用于除 to 以外的其他介词或副词前面,表示“某人/某物处在适当的位置;在这个地方正合适/有用”。

### 典例赏析

( ) The Great Wall is not only a great structure built by the Chinese people, but also a cultural gem that \_\_\_\_\_ peoples of the world.

A. belongs to B. is belonging to  
C. is belonged to D. was belonged

【解析】 考查 belong to 的用法。句意:长城不仅是中国人民建造的伟大建筑,也是世界民族的文化珍品。belong 到没有被动形式,也不用于完成时或进行时,故答案为 A。

【答案】 A

9. in return 作为报答;回报

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。

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。

### 归纳拓展

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,相应的

### 典例赏析

( ) 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

【解析】 考查短语辨析。句意:有压力的环境导致不健康的习性,比如糟糕的饮食习惯,而这反过来又增加患心脏病的几率。in turn 此处表示“相应的,转而”,符合句意。in return 作为报答;by chance 偶然地;by turns 轮流,依次。三者均不合句意。

【答案】 A

10. add... to 把……加到……上

Add a few more names to the list. 再往名单上加几个名字吧。

Would you like to add anything to what I've said?

请对我说的话做点补充,好吗?

归纳拓展

add to (=increase) 增加      add up 加起来  
add up to 加起来等于      add that... 补充说……

温馨提示

单纯考查 add 用法的不是很多,但是要注意此单词变换形式的考查。例如:2006年北京卷第28题就考查了 add 的过去分词作后置定语用法。

典例赏析

( ) We have planted flowers and green trees around the blocks of buildings, which \_\_\_\_\_ the beauty of the whole city.  
A. add to                      B. add up to  
C. is added to                D. add

【解析】 add to 增加,增添; add up to 加起来等于。

【答案】 A

11. at war

处于战争或交战状态,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。

The U. S. and Iraq were at war several years ago.

几年前美国和伊拉克处于交战状态。

The two sisters were constantly at war with each other.

这两姐妹不时发生争执。

归纳拓展

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

温馨提示

on 也可以与名词连用,表示状态。如:

on show 在展出

on duty 在值班

12. remove

(1) vt. & vi. 移动,搬到;迁移;移居

Don't remove the notice, will you? 别取下这个布告,好吗?

Our office has removed from Tangshan to Beijing.

我们的办公室已经从唐山搬到了北京。

(2) vt. 免除,解除(职务等);脱下(衣服等)

He was removed from his position as Chairman.

他被免除主席的职务。

You'd better remove your coat, for it's too hot.

天太热,你最好脱下大衣。

归纳拓展

remove one's hat 脱掉帽子  
remove the cover 打开盖子  
remove into the new building 搬入新居  
remove... from... 把……从……移开  
remove the dishes from the table 收拾碗碟  
remove fears from one's mind 消除头脑中的恐惧

指点迷津

remove/move

(1) move 强调位置和姿态的改变。如:

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。如:

The chair is in the way. Please remove it.

这把椅子挡住了,请把它搬开。

(3) 表示“迁居”时,move 和 remove 可互换。如:

We are moving/removing from London to the country.

我们要从伦敦搬到乡下去住。

典例赏析

( ) — 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

【解析】 句意:“小汽车向空气中排放大量废气。”“是的,但我确信政府将会做些什么来减少空气污染。”remove 移动,免除;collect 收集;warn 警告。三者均不符合语境。reduce“减少”,与上一句的 a great deal of (大量的)相对应,所以选 A。

【答案】 A

13. less than 少于

Less than twenty people attended the ceremony.

不到 20 人参加了典礼。

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

他口袋里剩的钱不到 100 美元。

Doctors have been less than successful in treating this condition. 医生们一直就没有成功治疗过这种病。

The baby ate less than it should.

这婴儿吃得比它该吃的少。

归纳拓展

no more than 仅仅,只不过  
not less than 不少于  
not more than 不多于  
more and more + adj. /adv. 越来越……  
the more... the more... 越……就越……  
more than + 名词 不仅仅是,不只是  
more than + 数词 多于,超过  
more than + adj. /adv. 非常,十分……  
no less than 不少于,多达  
more A than B 与其说 B 倒不如说 A  
no more... than... 不比……更……,与……同样不……  
not more... than... 前者不如后者那么……

温馨提示

less than 是形容词或副词的比较级结构,修饰名词、形容词、副词或动词,用以加强语气。

典例赏析

( ) (2009·浙江) It took \_\_\_\_\_ building supplies to construct these energy-saving houses. It took brains, too.  
A. other than                      B. more than  
C. rather than                      D. less than

【解析】 考查固定短语。本句意为“去建造这些能源房不仅仅需要建筑设施,而且也需要用头脑”;other than“除……之外;不同于,非”;rather than“而不是”;less than“不足,少于”;more than“多于;不仅仅;不限于”。选 B 符合题意。

## 【答案】 B

14. doubt

(1)*n.* 怀疑,疑惑

I have little doubt that he will pass the driving test.

我毫不怀疑他会通过这次驾驶考试。

If you are in any doubt whether you should be doing these exercise, consult your doctor.

如果你拿不准是否进行这种锻炼,咨询一下医生好了。

(2)*v.* 怀疑,不确信;认为(某事)未必可能

I don't doubt that he's a brilliant scientist, but can he teach?

我不怀疑他是个出色的科学家,但他会教书吗?

I doubt if that was what he wanted.

我怀疑那是不是他想要的。

You can complain, but I doubt if it'll make any difference.

你可以抱怨,但是我看抱怨也未必有用。

## 归纳拓展

cast/throw doubt(s) on sth. 使人对……产生怀疑

raise doubts about sth. 对……提出怀疑

in doubt 怀疑,不太有把握

no/without/beyond doubt 确实无疑,必定,当然

open to doubt 有待证明的

make no doubt of 对……毫不怀疑

there is no doubt that... 毫无疑问

doubtful *adj.* 怀疑的

## 温馨提示

doubt 作名词时,用在否定句中,后面接 that 引导的同位语从句,用在肯定句中,后面接 whether 引导的同位语从句,要特别注意此时不可以用 if 替换 whether。doubt 作动词时,在否定句和疑问句中,后面接 that 引导的宾语从句,在肯定句中,后面一般接 whether 或 if 引导的宾语从句。

## 典例赏析

( ) I still doubt \_\_\_\_\_ the price of houses in Beijing will go down, but just wait and see.

- A. that                      B. why  
C. whether                  D. when

【解析】 在肯定句中,doubt 后面一般接 whether 或 if 引导的宾语从句。句意为:我仍然在怀疑北京的房价是否会下降,但还是等等看吧。

## 【答案】 C

## 句式点击

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

能存在很长一段时间就可以算文化遗产吗?

▲句中的 to have survived 是动词不定式的完成式,表示不定式的动作发生在谓语动词所表示的动作或状态之前。

I happened to have driven that kind of car before.

碰巧过去我曾开过那种汽车。

He pretended to have read the book. 他假装读过那本书。

## 归纳拓展

(1)动词不定式的一般式表示其动作有时与谓语动词表示的动作同时发生,有时发生在谓语动词的动作之后。

I hope to see you again. = I hope I'll see you again.

我希望再见到你。

(2)动词不定式的进行式表示动作正在进行,与谓语动词表示的动作同时发生。

He seems to be eating something. 他看上去像是正在吃东西。

## 典例赏析

( ) (2009·上海) David threatened \_\_\_\_\_ his neighbour to the police if the damages were not paid.

- A. to be reported            B. reporting  
C. to report                  D. having reported

【解析】 本题考查非谓语动词的用法。threaten to do sth. 威胁要做某事。因为该句是主动关系,所以答案为 C。

## 【答案】 C

2. Fredrick 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

▲“could have done”意为“本可以做却没有做……”,表示对过去事情的批评、反悔等;“can/could not have done”意为“不可能做过……”,表示否定推测;“must have done”意为“肯定做过……”,表示对过去事情的肯定推测。

Someone must have broken into our house last night.

昨天晚上肯定有人闯进了我们家。

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

我本可以帮助他,但是我太忙了。

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

## 温馨提示

情态动词+ have done 表示对过去发生的事情的推测、批评、反悔等意思。

## 典例赏析

( ) (1) (2008·江西) 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

【解析】 考查情态动词。句意:多么可惜啊!就能力和经验而言,他本可以做得更好。D项表示“本可能做某事(事实上没有做)”。故选 D 项。

## 【答案】 D

( ) (2) (2009·江苏) He did not regret saying what he did but felt that he \_\_\_\_\_ it differently.

- A. could express            B. would express  
C. could have expressed    D. must have expressed

【解析】 could have done 意为“本可以做却没有做……”,表示对过去事情的批评,反悔;he could have expressed it differently, 他要用另一种方式来说该多好啊。

## 【答案】 C

3. It was also a treasure decorated with gold and jewels, which took the country's best artists about ten years to make.

琥珀屋是一座装饰着金银珠宝的宝库,这个国家最优秀的艺

术家花费了将近十年的时间才完成它。

▲句中的 decorated with gold and jewels 为过去分词短语作后置定语,修饰前面的名词 treasure,表示被动关系。

**温馨提示**

单个的过去分词作定语,通常放在被修饰的名词之前,表示被动或完成意义。过去分词短语作定语时,通常放在被修饰的名词之后,它的作用相当于一个定语从句。如:

The injured workers are now being taken good care of in the hospital. 受伤的工人现在正在医院受到良好的照料。

We live in a place called Gum Tree.

我们住在一个叫做 Gum Tree 的地方。

**归纳拓展**

(1)不定式作定语时,常放在被修饰的词语之后,与被修饰的词语形成逻辑上的主谓关系或动宾关系;如果不定式中的动词是不及物动词,其后要加上必要的介词或副词,构成的动词短语相当于及物动词。如:

We need someone to help with the work.

我们需要有人来帮忙干这项工作。

I need a piece of paper to write on. 我需要一张纸写点东西。

(2)单个现在分词作定语一般放在所修饰的名词前面,相当于一个形容词;现在分词短语作定语要放在所修饰的名词后面,相当于一个定语从句,它们之间是主动关系,被修饰的名词是现在分词所表示的动作的发出者。如:

Don't forget to take a shopping basket with you.

别忘了带上购物篮子。

The girl reading over there (The girl who was reading over there) soon fell asleep. 在那边看书的女孩很快就睡着了。

**典例赏析**

( ) For breakfast he only drinks juice from fresh fruit \_\_\_\_\_ on his own farm.

- A. grown
- B. being grown
- C. to be grown
- D. to grow

【解析】考查非谓语的用法。fresh fruit 与 grow 的关系是被动和完成,所以用过去分词做定语。

【答案】A

4. 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她在圣彼得堡郊外避暑的宫殿中。

▲句中的 had the Amber Room moved 为“have sth. done”结构,这里宾语与宾补存在逻辑上的动宾关系。

**归纳拓展**

这种结构通常有以下用法:

(1)“请别人做某事”。强调主语的意志,这里的“别人”虽然没有在 have sth. done 结构中表现出来,但该结构确有此含义。如:

I had my computer repaired yesterday.

昨天我找人把电脑修理了。(请别人修电脑)

I must have the child helped to learn maths.

我必须找人帮助那孩子学习数学。

(2)“经历或遭遇某种(不幸的)事情”。说明宾语的一种无意识的被动行为。如:

She had her house destroyed in an earthquake.

她的房子在地震中被毁坏了。

He had his wallet stolen on the way to work.

上班的途中他的钱包被偷了。

(3)与 can't, won't 连用,且主语为第一人称时,表示“不容许,不允许”。如:

I won't have my house turned into hotel.

我决不容许把我的房子变成旅馆。

(4)表示“把……事做完”,主语自己也可参加。如:

I must have the work finished before Sunday.

我一定要在周日前完成这项工作。

▲where she spent her summers 是由 where 引导的定语从句,修饰 palace。where 是关系副词,在从句中作地点状语。如:

This is the room where Lu Xun was born.

这是鲁迅出生的房间。

I paid a visit to Qinhuangdao, where there are many places of interest. 我去过秦皇岛,那里有很多名胜古迹。

**温馨提示**

(1)若先行词是表示地点的词语,相应的引导词在从句中充当主语、宾语或表语,则引导词须用 which 或 that。如:

This is the room which/that Lu Xun was born in. (关系代词 which/that 作 in 的宾语)

I paid a visit to Qinhuangdao, which is famous at home and abroad. (先行词是 Qinhuangdao, 引导词在从句中作主语,又因为是非限制性定语从句,不用 that 引导,故用 which)

(2)where 引导的定语从句可用“介词+ which”替换,其中的介词由先行词或从句的谓语动词来决定。如:

This is the room where/in which the young man underwent an operation. 这是那个年轻人接受手术的房间。

**典例赏析**

( ) John was given the same suitcase his father and grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ with them to school.

- A. took
- B. had taken
- C. were taking
- D. would take

【解析】the same suitcase 后省略了关系代词 that, that 在定语从句中做 had 的宾语,定语从句中使用了 have sth. done 的结构。该题目难度较大。

【答案】B

5. In 1770, the room was completed the way she wanted it.

1770年,琥珀屋按照她想要的样子完工了

▲这是一个含有定语从句的主从复合句, the way 是名词短语作状语,修饰被动形式的谓语 was completed.

the way she wanted 前的介词 in 被省掉了,同时定语从句 she wanted 的引导词 that/in which 也被省掉。

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。

He doesn't speak the way I do.

他说话的方式与我的不同。

### 温馨提示

- (1) 当 way 前面有形容词作定语时,其前通常不省略 in。  
 (2) 当 way 作先行词,后跟定语从句时,该从句的引导词可用

in which 或 that,在定语从句中作方式状语,引导词也可省略。

### 典例参透

- ( ) The way the guests \_\_\_\_\_ in the hotel influenced their evaluation of the service.  
 A. treated                      B. were treated  
 C. would treat                D. would be treated

【解析】考查时态和语态的用法。The guests 与 treat 之间是被动的关系,并且动作已经发生,所以用一般过去时的被动形式。

【答案】 B

6. 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。

▲ what happened to the Amber Room 为动词 remains 的主语。what 在这个主语从句中做主语。what 引导名词性从句时,除起到引导词的作用外,还在名词性从句中作主语、宾语、表语、定语。

What he meant was clear enough. (宾语)

他是什么意思已经够清楚了。

What surprised me most was that he was late for school again. (主语) 最令我惊讶的是他上学又迟到了。

Our country is no longer what it was before. (表语)

我们的国家不再是以前的样子了。

He asked me what clothes he should wear. (定语)

他问我他该穿什么衣服。

▲ remain 在这里表示“继续保持”,做系动词,后接形容词、分词、名词、介词短语等。

However, his knowledge of French remained very weak

然而,他的法语知识仍然很薄弱。

The Government remained in power for twelve years.

该政府执政长达 12 年。

The old man remained murmuring to himself.

这位老人依旧自言自语地念叨着。

### 归纳拓展

remain *vi.*

(1) 停留,留下

She remained at home to look after the children.

她留在家里照顾孩子。

(2) 保存,留存

Little of the original architecture remains.

原来的建筑保存下来的极少。

(3) 遗留,剩余,尚待,留待;常用于 remain to be done 结构中。

It remains to be seen whether or not the operation was successful. 手术是否成功,还有待观察。

remainder *n.* 剩余物,剩余部分

remaining *adj.* 留下的,剩余的,其余的

remains *n.* 剩下的东西,遗迹,遗体

### 温馨提示

remaining 与 left 都意为“剩下的,留下的”。但 remaining 作定语时要置于名词前,而 left 置于名词之后。

I bought a pair of shoes for my mother with my remaining money. = I bought a pair of shoes for my mother with my money left. 我用剩余的的钱为妈妈买了一双鞋子。

### 指点迷津

#### stay/remain

(1) stay 为最普通用语,或长期或短期,或永远或暂时停留。

(2) remain 强调维持原来的状态,表示“逗留”时比 stay 更正式些。

### 典例参透

- ( ) (1) Many young people in the west are expected to leave \_\_\_\_\_ could be life's most important decision—marriage—almost entirely up to luck.  
 A. as      B. that      C. which      D. what

【解析】句中此处是一个名词性定语从句,leave 是动词,后面要加宾语。其中 that 和 which 引导宾语从句的话,要有先行词在连接词的前面。所以应该选 D。

【答案】 D

- ( ) (2) Ladies and gentlemen, please remain \_\_\_\_\_ until the plane has come to a complete stop.  
 A. seated      B. seating      C. to seat      D. seat

【解析】本题考查分词形容词作表语的应用。remain 为联系动词,后接形容词作表语。表示“一直保持,仍然(处于某种状态……),继续存在”等意思。例如: He remains faithful to the Party. 此题表示一直坐到飞机完全停下来为止。故答案为 A。

【答案】 A

## 课堂反馈

熟练掌握每一个知识点

单词拼写

- Few buildings s\_\_\_\_\_ the earthquake.
- This is a r\_\_\_\_\_ coin, so it is priceless.
- Only a few yellow leaves r\_\_\_\_\_ on the tree.
- The skirt sells well for its excellent d\_\_\_\_\_.
- A lot of f\_\_\_\_\_ will be prepared for their marriage.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (怀疑) whether what he said was true.
- I'll wait for you at \_\_\_\_\_ (接待处).
- He is receiving an operation to \_\_\_\_\_ (去除) the tumor.
- The museum contains some priceless \_\_\_\_\_ (作品) of art.
- He has designed a computer program that \_\_\_\_\_ (引

找) text for errors.



**有效训练**

科学的训练是学习的重要环节

一、单项填空

- ( ) 1. — She joined a football team last fall and was recently made captain.  
— Never \_\_\_\_\_ she would ever have that much energy.  
A. I had thought      B. I would have thought  
C. could I have thought      D. will I have thought
- ( ) 2. We've turned our dreams into realities at last. Thank you. We know we \_\_\_\_\_ it without your help.  
A. couldn't do  
B. couldn't have done  
C. shouldn't have done  
D. hadn't done
- ( ) 3. — I have passed the physics test.  
— \_\_\_\_\_ you have been working so hard these days.  
A. No problem      B. No wonder  
C. No question      D. No doubt
- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ made the school proud was \_\_\_\_\_ more than 90% of the students had been admitted to key universities.  
A. What; because      B. What; that  
C. That; what      D. That; because
- ( ) 5. I \_\_\_\_\_ if I could recognize Philip after so many years.  
A. wonder about      B. wonder  
C. wonder on      D. wonder of
- ( ) 6. Robert is said \_\_\_\_\_ abroad, but I don't know which country he studied in.  
A. to have studied      B. to study  
C. to be studying      D. to have been studying
- ( ) 7. 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
- ( ) 8. There is only one dictionary left in the bookstore. You'd better go and buy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that      B. those      C. it      D. one
- ( ) 9. As we joined the big crowd I got \_\_\_\_\_ from my friends.  
A. separated      B. spared  
C. lost      D. missed
- ( ) 10. The weather turned out to be very good, \_\_\_\_\_ was more than we could expect.  
A. what      B. which      C. that      D. it

二、翻译句子

11. 警方正在调查这起谋杀案。(look into)  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. 彼得当了法官,而汤姆仍旧是个农民。(remain)  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. 我本可以遇见他,可惜我没去参加昨晚的晚会。(could have done)  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. 他们在森林里搜寻那个小男孩。(search)  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. 你如何处理掉这个箱子的?(do with)  
\_\_\_\_\_

三、完成句子

16. I decided to invite him to dinner \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (作为……的报答) his help with my English.  
He helped me with my English and I invited him to dinner \_\_\_\_\_ (作为报答).
17. \_\_\_\_\_ (毫无疑问) that he cheated in the exam.
18. Most of his suggestions are \_\_\_\_\_  
(大有帮助) to our students.  
Most of his suggestions are \_\_\_\_\_ (大有帮助) to our students.
19. He \_\_\_\_\_ (碰巧) be out when I called.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (碰巧) he was out when I called.
20. It is reported that over 1,000 U. S. soldiers \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (被打死) in the Iraqi war.

四、阅读理解

Although most people know there are Seven Wonders in the ancient world, only few people can name them. This is because most of them are no longer there except the Pyramids. However, there is a growing list of wonders of the world today. About nine years ago, UNESCO's World Cultural and Nature Heritage (things that have come down to us from the past) List had 411 places and 136 countries were responsible to protect them, and the list keeps on growing.

Usually it is the task of a group of 21 experts to decide which places go on the list. The experts are chosen to work for six years. Their work is to examine and discuss the suggestions from different countries. They also manage the World Heritage Fund and have the right to decide what help to give to countries for protection work.

Over the past centuries a lot of cultural or historic places have been destroyed by man or nature. Protecting our natural and cultural heritages is a long and difficult task. Earthquakes, floods, pollution, wars, or even tourism are some of the dangers that harm these heritages. When a historic place is in great danger, it is

put on the World Heritage in Danger List and necessary things will be done to protect it. Places which are on the danger list include Historic Bridges of Indiana, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Rosenwald School in Southern U. S., etc.

- ( ) 21. The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World include \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Golden Gate Bridge    B. Sydney Opera House  
C. the Great Wall        D. the Pyramids
- ( ) 22. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_ may provide some money for protecting the cultural relics.  
A. UNESCO  
B. the World Heritage Fund  
C. the 21 experts  
D. some countries
- ( ) 23. Why does the World Cultural and Natural Heritage List keep on growing?  
A. There are more cultural heritages beginning to appear.

- B. More countries begin to build cultural heritages.  
C. A lot of cultural or historic places have disappeared.  
D. More and more cultural heritages are in great danger.

- ( ) 24. Which of the following statements is true?  
A. People can still visit the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World today.  
B. Rosenwald School is a newly built school in Southern U. S.  
C. More places will be added to the UNESCO list.  
D. The list is decided mainly by the governments of different countries.
- ( ) 25. What would be the best title for this passage?  
A. Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.  
B. Experts Play an Important Role.  
C. The Growing List of Wonders of the World.  
D. Some Historic Places in Danger.

## Part II Learning about Language



### 重点提示

让主动学习成为一种习惯

#### 重点单词

- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 本地的, 当地的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 分离地; 分别地
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 绘画, 画
- \_\_\_\_\_ *prep.* 值得的; 相当于……的价值; *n.* 价值; *adj.* 值钱的

#### 重点短语

- \_\_\_\_\_ 拆开
- \_\_\_\_\_ 照顾

#### 重点句型

- The old man saw some Germans taking apart the Amber Room and removing it.
- Its relics are well looked after.



### 名师点评

师生思维共舞, 点燃智慧火花

#### 词汇辨析

##### 1. worth

(1) *prep.* 值得的; 相当于……的价值

I wonder how much the ring is worth.

我想知道这枚戒指值多少钱。

Now that they have found oil, the land must be worth a fortune. 既然他们发现了石油, 那块土地肯定是价值连城。

(2) *n.* 价值; 作用; 意义

His poems are of more lasting worth than his plays.

他的诗比他的剧本更具有持久性的价值。

(3) *adj.* 值……钱; 有……价值; 值得(费周折)

If you answer this question correctly, it's worth five points.

如果你答对了这道题可以得五分。

#### 指点迷津

##### worth / worthwhile / worthy

(1) worth 的用法是:

①表示“价值……”, 后接表示价值的数量词。如:

The picture is worth about two thousand pounds.

这幅画大约值 2,000 英镑。

②表示“值得”, 后接名词、代词或动名词(不接不定式)。表示“很值得”时, 前面用 well 修饰。如:

It is well worth getting there an hour early for a good seat.

为了占一个好座位, 提前一小时到那儿是很值得的。

(2) worthwhile 既可以作表语, 也可以作定语。它表示某事因为重要、有趣或益处大而值得花时间、钱财去努力做好的意思, 一般表示“值得的, 值得做的, 有意义的”。用作表语时, 后面接不定式或动名词。如:

It will be well worthwhile for you to come.

你来说是值得的。

It is worthwhile taking / to take the trouble to explain a job fully to new employees.

给新员工详细解释一下工作, 费点事也是值得的。

(3) worthy 的用法是:

①表示“值得”, 可构成短语 be worthy of (doing) sth. / to do sth., 后接动名词/不定式时用其被动形式。如:

The suggestion is worthy of your praise.

该提议值得你表扬。

She is not worthy to be praised / of being praised, for she is doing her duty. 她不值得表扬, 因为她在做自己的本职工作。

②表示“可敬的; 相宜的; 有价值的”, 作定语时, 通常放在人、思想、品格或习俗之前。如:

The heroes are our worthy people.

英雄们是可敬的人。

The school has graduated many worthy young people.

这所学校有许多优秀的毕业生。





( ) Yao Ming is a most \_\_\_\_\_ man and he proved to be \_\_\_\_\_ to have a place in the team.

- A. worth; worth      B. worthy; worthy  
C. worthy; worth      D. worth; worthy

**【解析】** worthy 可用作表语和定语。作定语时意为“有价值的, 可敬的”。作表语时, 作“值得做某事”讲。

**【答案】** B

2. afford v. 担负得起, 抽得出时间

常与 can, could, be able to 连用。

At last, we could afford 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。

3. local adj. 当地的, 本地的

I go to the local school. 我在本地的学校上学。

Following the national news we have the local news and weather report. 国内新闻之后是本地新闻和天气预报。

4. consider

(1) v. 认为, 把……看作

常用于下列句型:

① consider + n. / pron. + n.

We consider the boy a little hero.

我们都认为这个男孩是个小英雄。

② consider + n. / pron. + adj. / adv.

We consider the article very well written indeed.

我们认为这篇文章确实写得不错。

③ consider + n. / pron. + to do

I considered Li Ming to help me.

我原以为李明会帮助我。

We all considered him to have stolen Tom's wallet.

我们都认为他偷了汤姆的钱包。

④ consider + 宾语从句

They considered that the danger was not over.

他们认为危险还没有过去。

We consider that a friend in need is a friend indeed.

我们认为患难之交才是真正的朋友。

⑤ consider + it (形式宾语) + adj. / n. (宾语补足语) + 不

定式(或从句)

I consider it necessary to take a picture here.

我认为有必要在这儿照张相。

I consider it a great shame that I didn't pass the exam.

我认为我考试不及格是莫大的耻辱。

(2) 考虑; 体谅; 顾及

常构成下列句型:

① consider 作不及物动词, 作谓语。

You must consider carefully before you take the step.

你在采取这一步骤前必须仔细考虑。

② consider 后接名词作宾语。

Please consider my suggestion.

请考虑一下我的建议。

③ consider 后接 v.-ing 形式作宾语。

I first considered writing to him, but then decided to go and see him. 我原打算写信给他, 但后来我决定去看他。

④ consider 后接宾语从句。

We must consider what we shall do next.

我们必须考虑下一步该怎么办。

⑤ consider + how / when / what / where / why + to do

I'm considering what to do next.

我正在考虑下一步该怎么办。

Have you considered where to go camping?

你考虑过去哪里野营了吗?



consideration n. 考虑; 体谅; 报酬

in consideration of 考虑到; 作为对……的回报

out of consideration of 出于对……的考虑; 体谅

under consideration 在考虑中

take sth. into consideration 把……考虑在内



( ) \_\_\_\_\_ his age, he did it quite well, so don't blame him any more.

- A. Consideration      B. Considered  
C. To consider      D. Considering

**【解析】** considering 可作介词, 意为“考虑到; 就……而言”。句意: 考虑到他的年龄, 他做得很好, 因此不要再责备他了。

**【答案】** D

5. take apart 拆卸, 拆开, 拆散(机器等)

The machine has already been taken apart.

机器已被拆开。

The boy took apart the toy car, but couldn't put it together again. 男孩把玩具汽车拆开, 却安不上了。



apart 为副词, 常与动词搭配, 构成动词短语。

break apart 分裂, 裂开

keep apart 与……分开

tear apart 撕碎, 撕毁; 使四分五裂

apart from 除……之外(还有)

fall apart 土崩瓦解