

Book 2 Unit 1 Cultural relics

(主题语境:人与社会——文化遗产)

1 survive vt. 比……活得长; (经过……)活/保存下来 vi. 幸免; 幸存; 生还

◆用 survive 的适当形式或介词填空

The woman was the only ①_____ who ②_____ the earthquake. She survived ③_____ little water under the ruins. Her ④_____ was a real wonder and finally she survived her husband ⑤_____ 5 years.

◆完成句子

人的生命被认为是自然的一部分,我们生存的唯一途径就是与自然和谐相处。

⑥Human life is regarded as part of nature and, the only way _____ is to live in harmony with nature.

1. 答案 ①survivor ②had survived ③on ④survival ⑤by ⑥for us to survive

★
★
★
点拨

(1) survive on 依靠……维持生活

A survive B (by...) A 在 B 死后又活了……时间

(2) survivor n. 幸存者

(3) survival n. [U] 幸存; [C] 残存物

易错

survive 本身已表示“幸存;幸免于”因而不要在其宾语前加多余的 in 或 from。

2 design n.& vt. 设计; 图案; 构思; 计划

◆单句填空

①She arrived just as we were leaving, but I was not sure whether this was _____ accident or by design.

② This course is specially designed _____ beginners like you, focusing on listening and speaking practice.

③ They pump out perfumes _____ (design) to attract different insects who are natural enemies to the attackers.

◆ 句型升级

This project was designed to help landless people but it didn't work out as planned.

→ ④ This project _____ landless people didn't work out as planned. (定语从句)

→ ⑤ This project _____ landless people didn't work out as planned. (非谓语动词作定语)

2. 答案 ① by ② for ③ designed ④ that/which was designed to help ⑤ designed to help



by design 故意地;蓄意地

design sth. to do sth. 设计某物用来做某事

design sth. for sth. 为……设计……

be designed for/to do sth. 被设计用来(做)……

联想

“故意”与“偶然”的词语小结:

(1) 故意地”: by design; on purpose; deliberately

(2) 偶然地”: by chance; by accident; accidentally



3 remove vt. 移动;搬走;脱掉;摘掉;清除;撤职;开除

◆ 单句填空

① _____ (remove) the skin and place them in plastic bags or containers and freeze. (2018 课标全国 II)

◆ 赏句猜义

② If there are four eggs in the nest and you remove one, the bird will not notice. _____

- ③He removed his jacket when he arrived home. _____
- ④He was severely criticized and removed from his post. _____
- ⑤The agreement removes the last serious obstacle to the signing of the treaty. _____
- ⑥Three children wereremoved from the school for bad behavior. _____

3. 答案 ①Remove ②拿走 ③脱掉 ④撤职 ⑤消除 ⑥开除

★
★
★
点拨

remove...from...把……从……移开

remove sb. from one's post 撤某人的职

remove sb. from school 勒令某人退学

remove one's doubt 消除某人的疑虑

4 worth prep. 值得的;相当于……的价值 n. 价值;作用 adj.[古]值钱的

◆ 单句填空

①Is it worth _____ (rebuild) lost cultural relics such as the Amber Room or Yuanmingyuan in Beijing?(教材原句)

◆ 单句改错

②She is an ordinary woman but she is very worth respecting. _____

◆ 一句多译

我认为,这个音乐节的开幕式值得观看。(2019课标全国III书面表达)

③As far as I'm concerned, the opening ceremony of the music festival _____.(worth)

④In my view, the opening ceremony of the music festival _____.(worthy)

⑤In my judgment, _____ the opening ceremony of the music festival. (worthwhile)

4. 答案 ①rebuilding ②very→well ③is worth watching ④is worthy of being watched ⑤it is worthwhile watching/to watch

★
★
★
点拨

| | | |
|--------|--------------------|--------|
| | be worth+n. | 值得……, |
| worth | | 值…… |
| | sth. be worth oing | 某事值得被做 |
| worth | It's worthwhile | 值得做某事 |
| while | doing/to do sth. | |
| worthy | be worthy of sth. | 值得……的 |

易错

worth 一般只作表语,可用 well 修饰;而 worthy 和 worthwhile 既可作表语又可作定语。

1 in search of 寻找;搜寻;寻求

◆ 单句改错

① He went to Paris in search for work as an unskilled labourer. _____

◆ 一句多译

每年许多受过良的年轻人去深圳找工作。

② Every year, many well educated young people go to Shenzhen _____. (search n.)

③ Every year, many well educated young people go to Shenzhen _____. (search v.)

1. 答案 ① for → of ② in search of a job ③ to search for a job

★ 点拨

search sth./sb. 搜查某物/搜身

search for (= look for) 寻找

search...for... 为找……而搜查……

易错

(1) search 前有 the, a 或 one's 等限定词时,后常接 for;

(2) in search of 中 search 前不带任何限定词;

(3)search 作动词时,其宾语是指搜查的范围。

2 belong to 属于

◆单句填空

①However, the next King of Prussia, Frederick William I , _____ whom the amber room belonged, decided not to keep it.(教材原句)

②There is a wide variety of shoes and boots _____ (belong) to everyone from queens and presidents to pop stars and actors.

③In my opinion, you'd better put the book _____ it belongs.

◆单句改错

④The house was belonged to Mr. White last year. _____

◆完成句子

⑤如果你用坚决的双手紧握着希望,成功将会属于你。

If you grasp hope with your firm hands, _____.

2. 答案 ①to ②belonging ③where ④去掉 was ⑤success will belong to you

★**点拨** _____

(1)belong to 表示“属于”不能用于进行时态和被动语态,作后置定语时,常用现在分词,有类似用法的还有:date back to/date from (追溯到),consist of (由……组成)。

(2)belong vi.应在(某处);适应

(3)belongings n.财产;财物;所有物

3 in return 作为报答;回报

◆单句填空

①He wanted to do something in return _____ the kindness that she offered him.

②He spends too much time on maths, and this _____ turn affects the progress of his other subjects.

◆单句改错

③After reading all the books, I returned them back to the library. _____

◆完成句子

我们向学生提供优质教育。作为回报,我们希望学生努力学习。

④We offer an excellent education to our students. _____.

3. 答案 ①for ②in ③去掉 back ④In return, we expect the students to work hard

★**点拨** _____

in return for... 作为对……的回报

联想

“in+n.”结构的短语还有:

(1)in case 以防万一(2)in advance 事先,提前(3)in

danger 处于危险中(4)in order 井井有条(5)in

place 在正确的位置(6)in sight/view 看得见(7)in

reality/fact 事实上

1 There is no doubt that...毫无疑问……

教材原句

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.

◆单句填空

①There is some doubt _____ he will be elected president.

②I never doubt _____ special classes can help the gifted children to graduate earlier and take their place in life sooner.

◆写作升级

③Undoubtedly, these advantages are of great help for me to be a good volunteer. (2019 课标全国 I 书面表达)

→ _____ these advantages are of great help for me to be a good volunteer. (同位语从句)

④Summer in these cities is hot, so it isn't necessary for you to take thick clothes. (2019 北京书面表达)

→Summer in these cities is hot, so _____ for you to take thick clothes. (同位语从句)

1. 答案 ①whether ②that ③There is no doubt that ④there is no need

★**点拨** _____

(1)There is no doubt that...意为“毫无疑问……”；

(2)doubt 后面的从句为同位语从句,说明 doubt 的内容。

联想

no point in doing sth. 做某事没有用

no need to do sth. 没有必要做某事

There is+ a/no possibility that ... 有/没有可能……

a chance that ... 有可能……

some doubt whether ... 有疑问

{ evidence that ... 有证据表明……

2 疑问词+不定式”结构

教材原句

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

◆ 单句填空

①When and where _____(hold) the meeting remains to be discussed further.

②No one could tell me where _____(buy)the interesting book.

◆单句改错

③With its focus divided, the lion bees confused and is unsure what it to do next. _____

◆句型转换

④I didn't know what I could do in return for his selfless help.

→I didn't know _____ in return for his selfless help.(疑问词+不定式)

2. 答案 ①to hold ②to buy ③去掉 it ④what to do

★**点拨**

“疑问词+不定式”结构可在句中作主语、宾语、表语、宾语补足语等句子成分。

(1)在“疑问词+不定式”结构中,不定式必须用主动式而不能用被动式。

(2)why 或 why not 后加不定式时,不定式省略符号 to。

(3)whether 后可接不定式,而 if 不可。

3 情态动词+have done

教材原句

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.

◆用适当的情态动词完成下面的语段

Mary ①_____ (not buy) such an expensive cell phone, for she was very poor. She ② (borrow) the money from her friend. But I think she ③_____ (not do) that to show off wealth.

◆完成句子

如果我充分利用业余时间的话,我就能在学习上取得更大的进步了。

④If I had made good use of my spare time, I _____ in my study.

◆句型升级

Because of your help, I have worked out the tough problem.

→⑤Without your help, _____. (情态动词+have done)

3. 答案 ①couldn't have bought ②must have borrowed ③shouldn't have done ④could have made greater progress ⑤I couldn't have worked out the tough problem

★点拨

must have done 一定做了……

can't/couldn't have done 不可能做了……

may/might have done 可能已经做了……

should/shouldn't have done 本应该/不应该做……

could/couldn't have done 本能/不能做……

needn't have done 本没有必要做……

would/wouldn't have done 本会/不会做……

1 教材与语法填空

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

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

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

_____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

答案

2. was given

2 教材与短文改错

根据课文内容,对下面材料进行修改。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

A fact is anything which can be proved while an opinion is what someone believes is true and has not been proved. So a opinion is not good evidence in a trial. For example, it is an opinion if you say agree to this opinion but they also cannot prove that they are right.

In a trial, a judge must decide which eyewitnesses believe and which not to believe. He/She only cares about if the eyewitness has given true informations, which must be facts rather than opinions. This kind of information is calling evidence.

答案

A fact is anything ①_____ can be proved while an opinion is what someone believes is true ②~~and~~^{but} has not been proved. So ③~~a~~^{an} opinion is not good evidence in a trial. For example, it is an opinion if you say “Cats are ④~~good~~^{better} pets than dogs”. It may be true, but it is difficult to ⑤~~be~~ prove. Some people may not agree ⑥~~to~~^{with} this opinion but they also cannot prove that they are right.

In a trial, a judge must decide which eyewitnesses ⑦~~^~~ to believe and which not to believe. He/She only cares about ⑧~~if~~^{whether} the eyewitness has given true ⑨~~informations~~^{information}, which must be facts rather than opinions. This kind of information is ⑩~~calling~~^{called} evidence.

3 教材与话题写作

I. 写作要点

用本单元所学词汇和句型完成。

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/745323042224011330>