

非凡英语

艺术生高考文化课专用教材

非凡英语

如果你贪图安逸，如果你甘于平庸，如果你蹉跎时光，那么你不要买！除非你做好了为梦想日夜鏖战的准备！我们可以教你知识！我们可以让你文化过关！但你必须先有理想！



17所高中艺术班订购，非凡艺考冲刺营唯一指定教材！

主编 赵立凡 梁经纬 徐永杰

专业课阶段的**自学神器！**

文化课阶段的**提分秘籍！**



最艺术！

浙江省第一套针对艺术生“时间少、基础弱”等特点量身打造的文化课教材

最精华！

由非凡教育资深老师，结合8年教学实践经验倾力打造，实战提分效果显著

最效率！

狠抓艺术生需要掌握的重点，解决普通高考教辅“太多、太繁、太难”的问题

最友好！

用艺术生喜欢的生动幽默口吻编写，为枯燥的复习注入活力，让你爱上文化课

 中国人民大学出版社

最新修订

非凡英语

主 编 赵立凡 梁经纬 徐永杰

副主编 徐 伟 沈琳青 高拓坤

中国人民大学出版社
· 北京 ·

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

非凡英语 / 赵立凡等主编. —北京: 中国人民大学出版社, 2014. 2

ISBN 978-7-300-18798-3

I. ①非… II. ①赵… III. ①英语课-高中-教学参考资料 IV. ①G634.413

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2014)第014875号

非凡英语

主 编 赵立凡 梁经纬 徐永杰

副主编 徐 伟 沈琳青 高拓坤

Feifan Yingyu

出版发行 中国人民大学出版社

社 址 北京中关村大街31号

邮政编码 100080

电 话 010-62511242 (总编室)

010-62511398 (质管部)

010-82501766 (邮购部)

010-62514148 (门市部)

010-62515195 (发行公司)

010-62515275 (盗版举报)

网 址 <http://www.crup.com.cn>

<http://www.lkao.com.cn> (中国1考网)

经 销 新华书店

印 刷 涿州市星河印刷有限公司

规 格 185mm×260mm 16开本

版 次 2014年2月第1版

印 张 10.00

印 次 2014年2月第1次印刷

字 数 301 000

定 价 48.00元

编委会

主 编	赵立凡	梁经纬	徐永杰	
副 主 编	徐 伟	沈琳青	高拓坤	
编委会成员	赵立凡	梁经纬	徐永杰	胡子文
	吕建胜	徐 伟	胡平安	郭 辉
	刘疆辉	朱婷婷	邵佳维	沈琳青
	高拓坤	蔡碧波	黄焕才	邱胜荣
	胡卫兵	孙红超	陈东艳	张腊英

使用说明

《非凡英语》是专门针对艺术生高考文化课冲刺而编写的辅导教材。本书共分为4个专题模块：词汇语法专题、完形填空专题、阅读专题和写作专题。每个模块由若干个关卡组成，需要学生不断地冲关挑战，以此不断地夯实基础知识，培养基本技能，最终提升自己的英语综合运用能力，在高考中取得优异的成绩。因此，就如何了解并用好这本教材，编者有必要在这里向大家阐述清楚。

一、词汇语法专题

建议时间：4~6周

词汇和语法是语言学习的基础，因此本模块特此作为初始阶段的基础知识。本模块共有30关。其中每一关的前半部分为高中核心词汇复习，与之配套的是《高中必备核心词汇30关手册》。首先编者将人教新课标版的高中英语课本必修一到选修八的词汇做了筛选，共选出960个核心重点单词和词组，分成30关，每关30个词或词组（第25~30关为每关40个），将这些词汇编写成词汇手册。学生应结合自己的实际，按照每关的进度，背诵并掌握以上词汇，然后通过每一关“词汇训练”部分的“必备词汇15练”进行复习巩固。这15道题会不断重复出现每关所学的词汇，让学生在循环重复中加深对所学词汇的记忆。同时通过这些简易的单选练习，逐步培养学生理解句子的能力，为后续的完形填空和阅读能力的提高奠定基础。每一关的后半部分则为“语法充电”。考虑到艺术生的基础情况及高考关于语法的考查重点，本书在第1~14关中将语法部分做了优化精简，共选出10大核心语法考点，编入教材。同时，在“牛刀小试”部分配备了近两年为主的高考单选真题作为课堂练习，以加深学生的理解和巩固。第15~28关中，本书则将语法考试的题型——短文改错进行分解练习，一方面，继续复习巩固语法，并做一些补充；另一方面，将知识点和考点及考试题型相结合，使学生在学中用、在用中找到不足，真正提高高考实战能力。第29~30关则将短文改错完整呈现出来，相信通过之前的分解练习，学生做短文改错的能力会比以前有较大的提高，因此，这两关的4篇完整的短文改错对于学生而言也将是水到渠成。此外，通过短文改错练习，本书试图将学生从词汇、语法的学习中逐渐迁移到简单的语篇学习中来，为提高学生的阅读能力做好铺垫。

二、完形填空专题

建议时间：1周

本模块是帮助学生从词汇、语法学习转向语篇学习的一个衔接和发展，又是对之前词汇学习的复习巩固。在本模块中共有5关，其中第1关着重强调完形填空的解题思路和方法：编者首先将完形填空的考点进行归纳，然后结合考点类型进行分项强化训练，重点培养学生在阅读中寻找上下文线索的意识和能力。在“牛刀小试”部分，本书提供完整的真题让学生巩固训练，加深对所学技能的理解。在接下来的4关里，每关有2篇真题练习，可要求学生在课前预习时间里先做，然后利用课堂时间讲解；也可以利用课堂时间讲解一篇，另一篇作为课堂练习。

三、阅读专题

建议时间：5~7周

本模块是阅读部分的进一步深化。通过词汇、语法和完形填空的练习，学生对于语篇的处理能力已经日趋成熟。此时，通过本模块的训练，应培养学生在语篇中获取信息的能力及理解能力。本模块共有33关，其中第1关提出的“三步法”是本模块的核心。在接下来的第2~33关中设计编排了由刚开始的强化培养单一的解析思路和方法到后来的综合能力训练，无不体现了“三步法”这一核心。其实，这个“三步法”旨在指导艺术生在处理阅读理解时该如何应对，尤其是对于那些一遇到阅读理解便无从下手的同

学来说,“三步法”更是帮助他们培养了一种积极的答题规范和策略,让他们学习该如何用较少的时间获取较多的信息,要知道,在考试中时间就是成绩,而很多艺术考生往往因时间不够用而错失了许多本可以得到的分数。也有很多考生苦于无法分辨干扰项和正确选项而与分数失之交臂,这都是很令人痛心的。因此,针对这些问题,阅读专题中提供了阅读理解的多种答题技能,希望通过这样的训练,考生们能练就真正的火眼金睛,在阅读中定位准,选择准,快速甄别干扰信息。在本模块中,对于同一个解题技能会有若干个关卡的强化训练,这些关卡的编排依然遵循从分解到综合的原则。

四、写作专题

建议时间:2~3周

书面表达是艺术生英语考试的一大难点,很多艺术考生对于英语写作一筹莫展,简单地说就是不会写,不知道该写什么,或者虽有话说,但是无法用英语表达出来。因此,要么让学生学会用英语造句子,要么让他们背句子,而且是背有用的句子,能用得上的句子。写作专题这一模块首先将高考书面表达内容进行分类,通过真题回放,培养学生的审题能力和语言组织能力。然后在每一关中都编写了与主题相关的背诵佳句。在写作专题的最后四关,编者还特意配备了非凡写作模板。将背诵佳句和写作模板组合起来,能组合出任意一篇质量不错的文章,这对于从来不会写英语作文或者英语作文一直较弱的同学来说是一个很大的提分机会。因此,对于背诵佳句和模板部分,要让学生提前背,尽早背。所以,写作专题虽然排在最后一个模块,但是应该穿插在前面各个模块中进行。此模块都是要求背诵的,应该放在平时的早读课等时间进行。使用者可以根据实际情况安排背诵的进度,但是最好在教材的前8~10周完成,最后可以腾出更多的时间进行综合练习。

目录

第1章 词汇语法专题 /1

第1关 /2

第2关 /3

第3关 /5

第4关 /7

第5关 /9

第6关 /10

第7关 /12

第8关 /14

第9关 /16

第10关 /17

第11关 /19

第12关 /21

第13关 /23

第14关 /25

第15关 /27

第16关 /28

第17关 /30

第18关 /31

第19关 /33

第20关 /34

第21关 /36

第22关 /37

第23关 /39

第24关 /40

第25关 /42

第26关 /43

第27关 /45

第28关 /47

第29关 /48

第30关 /49

第2章 完形填空专题 /51

第1关 /52

第2关 /54

第3关 /56

第4关 /58

第5关 /60

第3章 阅读专题 /63

第1关 /64

第2关 /65

第3关 /67

第4关 /68

第5关 /69

第6关 /71

第7关 /73

第8关 /74

第9关 /76

第10关 /77

第11关 /79

第12关 /80

第13关 /82

第14关 /83

第15关 /85

第16关 /86

第17关 /88

第18关 /89

第19关 /91

第20关 /93

第21关 /94

第22关 /96

第23关 /98

第24关 /99

第25关 /101

第26关 /103

第27关 /104

第28关 /106

第29关 /108

第30关 /109

第31关 /111

第32关 /112

第33关 /114

第4章 写作专题 /117

第1关 /118

第2关 /120

第3关 /122

第4关 /123

第5关 /126

第6关 /128

第7关 /130

第8关 /131

第9关 /132

第10关 /133

第11关 /133

第12关 /134

第5章 参考答案 /135

第 1 章

词汇语法专题

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

语法知识列表

谓语动词——句子的核心（第 1 关）

句子成分（第 2 关）

定语从句——形容词性从句（第 3 关、第 4 关）

名词性从句——从句当名词用（第 5 关、第 6 关）

状语从句——副词性从句（第 7 关、第 8 关）

非谓语动词——充当形容词、副词和名词（第 9 关、第 10 关）

情态动词（第 11 关）

虚拟语气（第 12 关）

倒装和强调——都是为了强调（第 13 关）

时态和语态（第 14 关）

词汇辨析（第 15 关）

动词（第 16 关、第 17 关）

形容词、副词（第 18 关、第 19 关）

名词（第 20 关）

连词（第 21 关）

非谓语动词（第 22 关、第 23 关）

代词（第 24 关、第 25 关）

介词（第 26 关）

平行一致、冠词（第 27 关）

主谓一致、固定表达（第 28 关）

短文改错（第 29 关、第 30 关）

第 1 关

【词汇训练】 必备词汇 15 练

- My ex-boyfriend met me in the street by accident and he just ____ me on purpose and went on.
A. disliked B. neglected C. ignored D. settled
- Every time before big exams, I will ____ insomnia (失眠).
A. vary from B. suffer from C. protect from D. recover from
- She ____ the job offer because she wanted more money.
A. turned down B. calmed down C. set down D. broke down
- You never know how much your parents are ____ about you until you become a parent yourself.
A. curious B. concerned C. upset D. particular
- After ____ various kinds of difficulties, the climber finally reached the top.
A. going out B. going through C. packing up D. joining in
- The police officers in our city work hard ____ guarantee a safe life for the citizens.
A. as if B. on purpose C. in order to D. because of
- Hi, Bob, how are you ____ your report?
A. setting down B. going through C. getting along with D. teaming up with
- It is not easy for a Japanese to speak English as fluently as a/an ____ English speaker.
A. entire B. native C. exact D. straight
- Do you think it's a good idea to make friends with your students?
—____, I do. I think it's a great idea. (2009 安徽)
A. Gradually B. Frequently C. Actually D. Officially
- The film *Harry Potter* is ____ a novel written by J.K. Rowling.
A. occupied with B. set down C. made use of D. based on
- If you compare Nokia with iPhone, the ____ is more fashionable in appearance.
A. late B. later C. latest D. latter
- Some people may wear jewels to show status, wealth and ____.
A. identity B. remark C. accent D. voyage
- Jet Li is an action movie star, who has a good ____ of Chinese Kung Fu.
A. request B. command C. ability D. usage
- I will dress myself in red in the blind date so that he can ____ me easily.
A. organize B. realize C. surprise D. recognize
- Have you ____ some new ideas?
—Yeah, I'll tell you later. (2007 江苏)
A. come up with B. put up with C. kept up with D. caught up with

【语法充电】 谓语动词——句子的核心

1. 行为动词：表示动作、行为。分为不及物动词 (vi.) 和及物动词 (vt.) 两种。

① 不及物动词 (vi.) 不能直接跟宾语，但可以跟介词宾语。如：Vampires never die but they can die of sunlight.

② 及物动词 (vt.) 后面必须跟宾语。如：The cross can kill vampires.

注意：及物动词和不及物动词通常是改错和从句中常考查的知识点。

2. 连系动词：表示感觉、变化、状态等；后面必须跟表语，构成系表结构，无被动形式。常见的系动词有：

① be 动词：是，成为

② 表示感觉：look, seem, sound, smell, taste, feel 等

③ 表示变化: become, get, turn, go, come, grow

④ 表示保持: keep, stay, remain

⑤ 表示结果: prove (证明是), turn out (结果是)

系动词构成的句子, 如: Most vampires look handsome or beautiful.

注意: 系动词后跟表语, 所以没有被动语态, 切记。

如: 你的想法证明是对的。

错误表达: Your idea was proved right.

正确表达: Your idea proved right./Your idea proved to be right.

3. 助动词: 助动词只起到辅助作用, 且本身无意义, 因而不能独立作谓语, 必须和主要动词搭配。助动词的作用:

① 构成否定、疑问和答语

② 构成时态和语态

如: If you don't marry me, I will die.

注意: 助动词是谓语的一部分, 非谓语动词一般不用助动词, 所以非谓语动词的否定形式直接加 not。

4. 情态动词: 也叫情态助动词。相对一般的助动词来说, 情态动词是有意义的, 可以表示说话人的语气和情态等, 如可以表示请求、猜测、责任等。因其本质上仍是助动词, 所以不能独立作谓语, 必须和主要动词搭配。

如: Can you can a can? (试着翻译看看)

注意: 情态动词 + do 表示现在和将来; 情态动词 + have done 表示过去。

* 行为动词构成的句子:

① 主 + 谓 (不及物): Vampires never die.

② 主 + 谓 + 宾: Sunlight can kill vampires.

③ 主 + 谓 + 双宾语: The vervain will bring the vampires great pain.

④ 主 + 谓 + 宾 + 宾补: The vervain will make the vampires painful.

* 连系动词构成的句子:

⑤ 主 + 系 + 表: Mr Hu is heavy.

5. 句子结构

① 简单句——最简因式型: 只含有一个主谓结构, 如: I like soccer. I never play it.

② 并列句——平等对立型: 由并列连词连接的两个或多个简单句, 如: I like soccer but never play it.

③ 复合句——从属关系型: 由从属连词连接, 其中一个句子在另一个句子中作成分, 如: I think you like soccer.

第2关

【词汇训练】必备词汇 15 练

- I know nothing about these beggars, but it's my impression that they simply ____ begging to working.
A. prefer B. bend C. transport D. like
- Shengjun was injured in a car accident and was told that it would be at least three more months he could ____ and return to work.
A. graduate B. flow C. recover D. suffer
- When you go to the tourist attractions, you will find that children at the age of 4 to 11 only have to pay half of the adult ____.
A. fare B. voyage C. base D. transport
- Mr Wang is so stubborn that no one can ____ him to find a proper girl friend.
A. recognize B. persuade C. prefer D. schedule

5. There are also some ____ with raising pets, which may bring about some inconvenience.
A. benefits B. tips C. expressions D. shortcomings
6. He is a ____ boss; he never listens to employees' opinions.
A. fluent B. reliable C. stubborn D. grateful
7. I don't ____ the ending, as long as the process is sweet.
A. come about B. care about C. add up D. get into
8. After all these ups and downs, she ____ found her prince charming.
A. entirely B. possibly C. fluently D. finally
9. It's not his work that bothers me; it's his ____.
A. concern B. altitude C. attitude D. appearance
10. He is a ____ person, if he promises anything, he will do it.
A. reliable B. official C. stubborn D. concerned
11. The Titanic finally sank ____ the waves, burying Jack and the endless love story.
A. over B. down C. on D. beneath
12. When I asked him whether he had been well prepared for the test, he gave me a ____ look, which made me totally relieved.
A. frequent B. straight C. adequate D. determined
13. The heavy traffic has been a serious problem for Hang Zhou. Bad weather or small accidents will ____ traffic jam easily.
A. result in B. give in C. fit in D. take in
14. She dresses her Barbie doll carefully ____ it were her own baby.
A. even if B. as if C. as usual D. as well
15. She ____ to sell the house in order to support his husband's new company.
A. made up for B. set down C. made up her mind D. gave in

【语法充电】 句子成分

1. 主语：句子所要说明的人或事物，是句子的主体。主语的位置通常在句首，一般不省略。

- ① Walls have ears.
- ② To see is to believe.
- ③ Smoking is not allowed in public places.
- ④ Whether or not they will come depends on the weather.

2. 谓语：说明主语的动作或状态，一般在主语之后，由行为动词或系动词担任；助动词或情态动词是谓语动词的一部分。

- ① Action speaks louder than words.
- ② The chance may never come again.
- ③ Tom was very sick at heart.
- ④ Mary has been working at the dress shop since 1994.

3. 表语：说明主语的身份、特征和状态，它的位置在系动词之后。

- ① My father is a professor.
- ② The match became very exciting.
- ③ The story of my life may be of help to others.
- ④ His plan is to seek work in the city.
- ⑤ My first idea was that you should hide your feelings.

4. 宾语：表示动作的对象，是动作的承受者。宾语一般放在及物动词之后。英语介词后也会跟宾语。

- ① She covered her face with her hands.

- ② Do you mind opening the window?
 ③ We need to know what others are doing.
 ④ I lived in Japan in 1986.
5. 定语: 修饰名词或代词的词、短语或句子。
 ① China is a developing country.
 ② Hang Zhou is a beautiful city.
 ③ Hang Zhou is a city which is very beautiful.
6. 状语: 修饰动词、形容词、副词等的句子成分。
 ① These products are selling quickly.
 ② The best fish swim near the bottom.
 ③ She sat there doing nothing.
 ④ Strike while the iron is hot.
7. 宾语补足语: 有些及物动词后面除了要有宾语之外, 还要加上宾语补足语才能使句子的意义完整。宾语和宾语补足语一起构成复合宾语。
 ① He made me ashamed of myself.
 ② We found everything there in good order.
 ③ I should advise you not to miss the chance.
 ④ I could feel my heart beating fast.
8. 同位语: 跟在名词后面, 对该名词起解释说明作用的词、短语或句子。
 ① I met my new teacher Miss Green this morning.
 ② Beijing, the capital of China, held the 2008 Olympics.
 ③ He told us the fact that he had stolen the bike.

第3关

【词汇训练】必备词汇 15 练

- The audience ____ into laughter during Guo Degang's crosstalk show.
 A. shocked B. trapped C. buried D. burst
- “What great ____ happened in 1949?”
 —“New China was founded.”
 A. accident B. event C. affair D. suffering
- You may ____ his heart by refusing him with such an unconcerned expression.
 A. ruin B. injure C. destroy D. hurt
- The world financial crisis in 2009 indicated that America could not ____ the world economy alone.
 A. burst B. shock C. rescue D. trap
- A number of people were ____ on the roof of the building when the fire spread out.
 A. shocked B. trapped C. buried D. scheduled
- Live each day ____ there were no tomorrow.
 A. as far as B. as long as C. as usual D. as if
- The patient's situation becomes worse. He needs to be operated on ____.
 A. as usual B. at an end C. right away D. ever since
- You know what? The ____ supply was completely cut off due to the terrible earthquake.
 —Yes, so was the water supply.
 A. electricity B. schedule C. journey D. request

9. A great number of animal-lovers got together and argued for a ____ for those homeless dogs.
A. shelter B. title C. nation D. quality
10. As is known to all, smoking ____ our health.
A. does damage to B. does good to C. cares about D. gets along with
11. Seeing the ____ snake, the little girl was extremely ____.
A. frightened; frightened B. frightening; frightening
C. frightening; frightened D. frightened; frightening
12. You can't ____ a man by his appearance, but you can know about him by his company.
A. express B. judge C. frighten D. damage
13. The rescue workers ____ the trapped persons; the wounded were promptly taken to a nearby hospital.
A. figured out B. tested out C. carried out D. dug out
14. Do you believe that Ma Yun was once ____ because of his appearance?
A. out of work B. out of control C. out of breath D. out of order
15. The earthquake that hit Wenchuan was one of the strongest ____ in South China. Never before in history has a city been so completely destroyed.
A. events B. sufferings C. disasters D. rewards

【语法充电】定语从句——形容词性从句

1. 关系代词: who, whom, which, that, whose, as

① 作用: 连词 + 代词

连词作用: 连接主、从句

代词作用: 代指先行词, 在从句中作主语、宾语等

Home is a place which we go to every day. = Home is a place and we go to it every day.

注意: 关系代词在从句中作宾语时可以省略, 但是介词后不能省略。

② 不用关系代词 that 的情况: 逗号后; 介词后

③ 关系代词 whose = of which/whom

They live in a house, _____ windows face south.

They live in a house, the windows _____ face south.

2. 关系副词: when, where, why

① 作用: 连词 + 副词

连词作用: 连接主、从句

副词作用: 在从句中作状语

② 关系副词 = 介词 + 关系代词

After graduation she reached a point in her career ____ she needed to decide what to do.

A. that B. what C. which D. where

3. 关系代词与关系副词的判断

① 从句不完整→关系代词

② 从句完整→关系副词或介词 + 关系代词

Ben always remembers the night ____ he spent on the playground.

Ben always remembers the night ____ he burned the grass on the playground.

【牛刀小试】

1. Many countries are now setting up national parks ____ animals and plants can be protected. (2013 北京)
A. when B. which C. whose D. where
2. Mo Yan was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 2012, ____ made one of the Chinese people's long-held dreams come true. (2013 安徽)
A. it B. that C. what D. which

3. The book tells stories of the earthquake through the eyes of those ____ lives were affected. (2013 福建)
A. whose B. that C. who D. which
4. Happiness and success often come to those ____ are good at recognizing their own strengths. (2013 湖南)
A. whom B. who C. what D. which
5. The president of the World Bank says he has a passion for China, ____ he remembers starting as early as his childhood. (2013 江苏)
A. where B. which C. what D. when
6. He wrote a letter ____ he explains what had happened in the accident. (2013 江西)
A. what B. which C. where D. how
7. When I arrived, Bryan took me to see the house ____ I would be staying. (2013 全国大纲)
A. what B. when C. where D. which
8. There is no simple answer, ____ is often the case in science. (2013 山东)
A. as B. that C. when D. where
9. Finally he reached a lonely island ____ was completely cut off from the outside world. (2013 山东)
A. when B. where C. which D. whom
10. ____ is often the case with children, Amy was better by the time the doctor arrived. (2013 陕西)
A. It B. That C. What D. As

第4关

【词汇训练】必备词汇 15 练

1. All mothers in the world ____ themselves ____ bringing up their children, wishing their children to have bright futures.
A. devote; to B. adjust; to C. adapt; to D. accustom; to
2. The year 1949 has seen the ____ of the People's Republic of China.
A. finding B. founding C. voting D. suffering
3. New Zealand was the first country in the world to give the ____ to women.
A. principle B. guidance C. stage D. vote
4. Under the teacher's ____, I passed the test smoothly.
A. attack B. fee C. guidance D. insurance
5. Typhoon ____ Wenzhou several days ago, leaving millions of people homeless.
A. bent B. enriched C. voted D. attacked
6. The island is ____ attractive in spring and autumn because of the pleasant weather in both seasons. (2010 全国)
A. partly B. legally C. nearly D. equally
7. Anyway, I can't cheat him—it's against all my ____. (2011 浙江)
A. fees B. principles C. regulations D. opinions
8. I couldn't have gone through that bitter period without your ____ help. (2011 陕西)
A. annual B. equal C. generous D. selfish
9. In those days, soldiers were ____ sacrifice their lives for our country.
A. willing to B. used to C. eager to D. wishing to
10. It seems ____ not to give money to beggars. (2005 江西)
A. unfair B. cruel C. adequate D. willing
11. Sometimes I just want to ____ from this complex life and live a simpler one.
A. beg B. suffer C. escape D. graduate
12. Madajie showed such concern that neighbors took her as their ____.
A. terror B. president C. lawyer D. relative

13. Always helping others without asking for ____ is one of great qualities.
A. awards B. rewards C. principles D. opinions
14. The Communist Party of China ____ in 1949, marking the new beginning of China.
A. came to power B. came across C. came over D. came up
15. He was ____ to death for murder no matter what he explained.
A. sentenced B. educated C. voted D. persuaded

【语法充电】定语从句——形容词性从句

1. 限制性与非限制性定语从句

- ① The old man has a son who is a lawyer.
② The old man has a son, who is a lawyer.
③ Tom was often late for school, which made his teacher very angry.
④ Diaoyu Islands belong to China, which is undoubted.
⑤ As is known to all, China is a country with a long history.

2. 定语从句 VS 同位语从句

- ① 定语从句中 that 是连词 + 代词，作主语和宾语，有时可以替换成 which/who，作宾语时可以省略。
② 同位语从句中 that 只作连词，不作成分，不能省略，也不能替换成 which/who。

The news that you told me yesterday is exciting.

The news that Walter found a girlfriend is exciting.

3. 易混搭配

- ① As we all know, ... = As is known to us, ... = It is known to us that... (名词性从句)
② As is often the case, ... = It is often the case that... (名词性从句)

【牛刀小试】

1. An ecosystem consists of the living and nonliving things in an area ____ interact with one another.
A. that B. where C. who D. what
2. Nowadays people are more concerned about the environment ____ they live. (2013 四川)
A. what B. which C. when D. where
3. We have launched another man-made satellite, ____ is announced in today's newspaper. (2013 天津)
A. that B. which C. who D. what
4. The museum will open in the spring with an exhibition and a viewing platform ____ visitors can watch the big glasshouses being built. (2013 浙江)
A. what B. where C. when D. why
5. John invited about 40 people to his wedding, most of ____ are family members. (2013 重庆)
A. them B. that C. which D. whom
6. ____ is often the case that Mike was late again and made up an excuse to fool the boss.
A. Which B. It C. This D. As
7. Ellen was a painter of birds and nature, ____, for some reason, had withdrawn from all human society.
A. which B. who C. where D. whom
8. We may be trapped in a situation ____ we have no one to turn to.
A. which B. where C. 不填 D. when
9. A bank is the place ____ they lend you an umbrella in fair weather and ask for it back when it begins to rain.
A. when B. that C. where D. there
10. Tell me the reason ____ he left.
A. that B. which C. why D. in which

第5关

【词汇训练】必备词汇 15 练

- In many parts of the world, ___ differences may cause serious problems.
A. cultural B. valuable C. former D. local
- The most ___ article in our office is the printer, which costs more than 10,000 yuan.
A. fancy B. valuable C. mysterious D. informal
- When buying those luxuries, those new rich always ___ the most expensive ones, not the most suitable ones.
A. amaze B. survive C. select D. design
- While I can't afford that Gucci coat, I really like the _____.
A. castle B. mystery C. vase D. design
- A Christmas tree is always ___ with shiny stars and small gifts.
A. decorated B. determined C. bent D. removed
- In Extra Education, there will be a ___ party for every new member when they just get here.
A. cultural B. reception C. graduation D. former
- Nowadays, many people from West China rush into eastern cities ___ a better life.
A. in search of B. in favor of C. in terms of D. in need of
- In the *Gossip Girl*, girls are always ___ because of men and fashion.
A. at ease B. at dusk C. at present D. at war
- As an old saying goes, "An hour in the morning is ___ two in the evening."
A. rare B. beneath C. worth D. valuable
- The man who hurts me most is my ___ boyfriend. After all those ups and downs, I'd rather we ended up as strangers.
A. former B. local C. fancy D. informal
- There wasn't enough ___ to prove that he is a criminal.
A. debate B. doubt C. trial D. evidence
- An atomic bomb ___ in Hiroshima (广岛), leaving people there in great destruction and desperation.
A. explained B. exploded C. expected D. explored
- Only when you have passed the ___ examination, will you be admitted to the university.
A. entrance B. informal C. style D. rescue
- I do not really need those ___ rings like Tiffany or Cartier. Your love is the best present.
A. local B. cultural C. fancy D. former
- She is a lucky woman because she successfully ___ the earthquake on May 12th, 2008.
A. survived B. removed C. sank D. exploded

【语法充电】名词性从句——从句当名词用

基本知识

① 含义：名词性从句 = 名词。

② 名词在句子中可以作：主语、宾语、表语和同位语。

The news is exciting. (名词作主语) I heard the news on the radio. (名词作宾语)

This is the news. (名词作表语) My brother Tom likes art. (名词作同位语)

因此，名词性从句分为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

③ 特征：

主语从句	句子作主语	That Walter found a girlfriend is exciting.
	it 开头 (作形式主语)	It is exciting that Walter found a girlfriend.
宾语从句	及物动词后	I hear that Walter found a girlfriend.
	介词后	I am worried about whether Walter found a girlfriend.