

主编: 洪鸣远

# THE FINANCE OF THE PARTY OF THE

精选好题+方法内化+灵活运用=成功 走进课堂,讲练互动

> 高中新目标英语·必修2 配人教版

图新蕾出版社



中等經過

高中新目标英语·必修2

配人教版

本册主编:朱树印

图 新蕾出版社 488

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中华题王:人教版. 英语.2:必修/张伟主编. —天津: 新蕾出版社,2007 ISBN 978-7-5307-4005-7

I.中... Ⅱ.张... 英语课—高中—习题 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 098827 号

### 中华题王・高中英语必修 2(配人教版)

出版发行 新蕾出版社

E-mail: newbuds@ public. tpt. tj. cn

http://www.newbuds.com

地 . 址 天津市和平区西康路 35 号(300051)

出版人 纪秀荣

电 话 总编办:(022)23332422 发行部:(022)27221133,27221150

传 真 (022)23332422

经 销 全国新华书店

印 刷 北京密云红光印刷厂

开 本 880×1230 1/16

字 数 199 千字

印 张 8.75

版 次 2007年7月第1版第1次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978 -7 -5307 -4005 -7

总定价 190.00元



# ★★★ 为课堂添效益

学生课业负担重,学习压力大,学习效率是决定成绩好坏的关键因素。 建筑有动概区,摒弃题海战术,为课堂添效益,向练习要成绩,是您走向成功的最佳选择。

E. Pany Tlas Niso Vi

## 《中华题王》---讲与练双向激活,教与学师生互动。

# 一、丛书特点和功能——同步助学辅导用书

★以例題带动讲解,以思路分析和解后反思串连讲解过程,以对应巩固训练提高思维的概念。 正确性。

★左右双栏, 讲练对照, 左讲右练的互动形式, 巩固基础, 解决难点问题, 提升课**业**教学教案

★走进课堂, 师生共用, 全程模拟教学过程, 有例题有练习, 教师选例题, 学生**微**练习。

**★互联高中学段知识网络,帮助学生自我构建完整的知识体系**...

★依据课改精神,展示考点并选择最近三年的高考样题,使学生在同步学习中零距离体验高考频图。

# 二、使用特点提炼---星级指数

★★★☆☆ 难度中上,适合全体学生,

★★★★☆ 題目新颖, 題型全面经典

★★★★★ 讲: 练=3.7.讲与练的比例适当

★★★★★ 配套新课标各版本必、选修教材、人教大纲版高二教材、

三、热卖理由一帧讲题。及时巩固、适用面广,针对性理

★即讲即练,指导解题,及时巩固和提升课堂教学效果。 激活学生的思维的 和想律

大荟萃专家智慧、编写组念与新调练一致,体例新雕、如生使用方便。

★果前预习、课堂讲解、随堂练习、课后复习、举元总组、台籍并来。 考准表

大重教材,根基础,重准点、预力接、施资富品质思维方式。;;;

water to the man

# 科导读图示 ★★★

明确学习内容和目标,梳理教材知识点、重点 和难点、并解答简单问题。

# 即讲即练

讲练互动,边学边练,及时巩固课堂效果

### 典题例释》,"我们是一个

基础和深挖掘为手段,以思路分析。解题步骤、解记》以 后反思为串连,揭示解题方法和技巧,反思解题思。

### 随堂练习

右栏练习,选择与左栏知识点、解题方法对题"!懂 的练习题,巩固基础,解决难点问题。以理清解题 思路,沙教师为法洛国东。《左右栏讲练互动》,教籍可由 选择适当例题和对应的习题,在课堂之上,边讲边 练,及触巩固和检测数学效果。学生也可当堂检测:如应口则要示证为一类文类和 34.500



超越课堂 从根据学生的认知差异。设计不 出致大**称层类的课度缘习度**: 四"思维撒话训练" 重在巩 2 · 国基础区区"能力力性训练》侧面李朝童难点:

知识互联网 捷旗每章的知识网络结构。 经推租差知识并张成许系,展示知识间的内在联 系、体验所学知识在整个高中学段的地位和价值。

山西北之一董 土中到款 CARKE. 高考零距离 **一种成**在对应,互动讲练, **注题象更多也能重要原则和各地**的模拟题。以思路分 新湘湖后原思串连,剖析解題过程。 右栏 "体验成 **医多对阿克里的** 点设置内层性则基础 IT,深化 整方法的理解和掌握,同步演练应考技能。

東京的原籍、推予程度、《時和越越影響性》

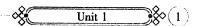
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期末综合检测	
	参考答案及解题指导(后附单册)



15. He always wants to get \_\_\_\_\_(少于) to give.

# Unit 1 Cultural relics

# Period 1 Warming Up & Pre-reading & Reading & Comprehending

# 课前感知。

、单词拼写

1. This vase is(珍贵的).	三、同义句转换		
2. This is a rcoin, so it's very valuable.	16. What the teacher advised us to do was of great value.		
3. Few buildings(幸存) the fire.	What the teacher advised us to do was		
4. So the Italians really(设计) better than we do.	17. The two living-rooms are equal in size.		
5. I'll wait for you at the(接待处).	The two living-rooms are the same		
6. He is receiving an operation to r the tumour(肿瘤). 7. I don't like this s	18. I planned to ask my assistant to write the report for the conference.		
8. This news is a	I planned to the report by my		
9. Children d the Christmas tree with coloured	assistant for the conference.		
lights.	19. The student spent many hours working out the maths problem.		
10(蜂蜜) is sweet.	took the students many hours work		
二、完成句子	out the maths problem.		
11. They went into the forest (搜寻)the lost child.	20. We don't have any doubt that our table tennis team wil		
12. The beautiful vase we saw in the picture last night	win the first place.		
(属于)Ming Dynasty.	is no that our table tennis team wil		
13. Give some vegetables to her(作为回报).	win the first place.		
14. At that time, the two countries were(处于交战状态).	,		
	NI make		
	讲即练		
	I		
A			
典题例释	我行我秀		
【例 1】 It is a wonder that the old house the	【题 1】(1)完成句子		
earthquake.	Then PLA men helped the villagers(从洪水中逃生).		
A. was survived B. survived	(2) After the traffic accident, no one except a few people		
C. was surviving D. has been survived	who were badly injured.		
【解析】此题考查 survive 的用法。survive 作及物动词时意	A. survive B. survived		
为"幸免于,从中逃生",后直接接灾难或事故等名词。本	C. was survived D. was surviving		
题句意为:这所老房子在地震中幸存下来是一个奇迹。句中	(3) In such dry weather the flowers will have to be watered i		
earthquake 作 survive 的宾语,故不用其被动形式;且本句表示	they		
过去的事,故 B 正确。	A. have survived B. are to survive		
【答案】B	C. would survive D. will survive		
【例 2】She was to hear that he had died.	【题 2】(1) I(吃惊的发现) that he had got 100 meters.		
A. amazing B. amazed	(2) He looked at me(吃惊的) when he heard the bac		
C. amazement D. amaze	news.		
【解析】此题考查 amaze 的用法。amaze 意为"使吃惊,使	(3) To, he found several babies in a pool with		
愕然",是及物动词,宾语为人;两分词形式:amazing 为"令人	the help of their mothers.		
吃惊的",指主语给别人的感觉;amazed 为"感到吃惊的",表主	A. his amazement; to swim		
语的感受。名词为 amazement。本句所选项表 she 的感受,故	B. the amazement; swimming		
用 amazed。	C. his amazing; swim		
【答案】B	D. his amazement; swimming		

2 ※ 高中英语必修 2・配人教版 ※	
【例 3】(2007 年,福建) My MP4 player isn't in my bag.	【 颞 3】(1)用适当的情态动词填空
Where I have put it?	①The streets are wet. It have rained.
A. can B. must C. should D. would	②You have succeeded if you had tried.
【解析】本句考查情态动词 + have done 结构的用法。情态	③He have gone to bed.
动词 + have done 可用于表示对过去所发生事情的推测,也可	④You have come here 10 minutes earlier.
以表示对过去(不)应该/必要/可能/会发生的事情而事实上	⑤The money not have been lost there.
(没)发生后所表达的责备/惊讶等语气。本句既是对过去自	⑥You not have gone there, it's no use.
己把东西放于某处的可能性的猜测,意为"可能放在"。	(2)(2007年,江苏)—She looks very happy. She have
【答案】A	passed the exam.
F H VI	—I guess so. It's not difficult after all.
	A. should B. could C. must D. might
【例 4】It took year to build this new factory in the	【题 4】(1)单句改错
city.	She eats food less than I do.
A. less than B. less than a	(2)This book is(不如······有趣)that one.
C. less than one D. less one than	(3) In(不到) one month, he got everything ready.
【解析】本题考查 less than 的用法。less than 意为"不到,	(4) She is her sister.
少于",也可构成 less + 形容词/副词 + than,在句中表示事物间	A. so active as B. less active than
的比较。本句既是 less than 的应用,因 year 是可数名词故前需	C. as active than D. less than active
用冠词或数词;且此处强调数字"不到一年",故用 one。	(5) The you speak, the time you'll have to
【答案】C	observe.
F 11 1 5	A. less, more B. little, more
	C. less, much D. more, more
【例 5】 It was reported that eight policemen were sent to the	【题5](1)The police the prisoner to see if he had a gun
forest the missing girl.	after he caught him.
A. in need of B. in search of	A. searched for B. searched
C. in charge of D. in time of	C. was in search of D. was in their search for
【解析】本题考查 search 的用法。作名词时意为"搜查,寻	(2)用正确的介词填空
找",常构成 in search of 或 in one's/the search of 意为"寻找",	①Many farmers go into towns and cities in search
作状语或表语,在此句中表示"为了寻找"。search 还可以	good jobs and higher pay.
作动词,与 for 构成 search for(搜查)或 search sb./sth. for	②Many people joined them in searchgold.
sb./sth. (为搜查)。	3)They searched the whole house the map which
【答案】B	marks the mountains they would go to travel.
【例 6】The book, mainly use in college, is a best	【题 6】完成句子
seller this summer.	(1)The building is poor(在设计上).
A. designed for B. designed to	(2)The experiment(目的是测试这种新药)which the
C. designing for D. designing to	doctor invented.
【解析】design 在此被用作动词,意为"计划;构思",构成	(3)A new bridge (正在被设计) in the south of
be designed to do(目的是)。本句意为:这本书主要设计在大	the city.
学里使用,今年夏天很畅销。design 作动词还可构成 be	(4) The road which was built last year (并没打算让重
designed for(打算给);还可以作名词"涉及计划图案",可构成	型卡车在上面行驶).
by design(故意的)。	(5)I don't think the building was burnt down (有意的).
【答案】B	
【例7】He helps me with English, and I help him with Chinese	【题7](1) I saved your life by keeping you near my heart, but you
	want to kill me It's unfair.
A. for return B. as return	A. in return B. in turn
C. in return  D. to return	C. by turns D. by return
【解析】return 在此意为"回报,报答",常与 in 搭配,意为	(2)完成句子
"作为的回报"。此句意思是:他帮助我学习英语,我则帮	①Last night I invited him to dinner (为了报答他
他学习汉语作为回报。	的好意).
【答案】C	②I wish I could do something for you(作为报答).
[	【题 8】(1)—Excuse me, sir. Would you do me a favor?
—Oh, I why they look so alike.  A. was wondering B. wonder	—Of course. What is it?
A. was wondering D. wonder	—I if you could tell me how to fill in the form.

	Unit 1 (3)
C. have wondered D. will wonder	A. had wondered B. was wondering
【解析】此处考查 wonder 的用法。wonder 在此为动词,"想	C. would wonder D. did wonder .
知道;感到好奇;感到疑惑",后可跟从句;也可作不及物动词、	(2)完成句子
与at或about搭配,意为"对感到好奇"。wonder还可作名	①Mr. Smith and his workmates(创造了奇迹) by
调,意为"奇迹;景气;奇人/事"。还需记住这些短语或句式:do/	managing to build the bridge in one month.
work wonder(创造奇迹); It's a wonder(that)(奇怪的是);	②Everyone says that the boy is(奇才).
in wonder(惊奇的)。	③The high dam is publicly considered as (世界一
【答案】A	大奇迹)
【例9】The two countries war with his neighbour	
two years.	—I am angry you for saying so.
A. were at; for B. have been; in	A. at; with B. with; at
C. have been at; in D. have been at; for	C. for; for D. about; of
【解析】be at war 是固定短语,指"处于交战状态",be at 用	②Had you been the meeting, you would have seen
于表示"处于状态",如:be at school(在上学);be at work	Professor Li.
(在工作);be at peace(处于和平状态)。此结构用于句中时与	A. for B. at C. in D. to
时间段连用,不和时间点搭配。本句意为:这个国家与邻国打	(2)用 at 短语填空
仗已两年了。所以与 for 引起的时间段搭配,且时态为现在完	The country used to be, but now it's and
成时以表示事件是从过去某时发生持续至今为两年。	many people have been killed.
【答案】D	
【例 10】 They were taught to learn the spirit of the Foolish Old	【题 10】用 remove 或 move 的适当形式填空
Man the mountains.	(1) We must do our best to their doubts.
A. removed B. moved	(2) Will you please the stone on the road for me?
C. who removed D. moving	(3) We his name from the list.
【解析】本题考查 remove 一词的使用。句意为:他们被教	(4) We are our house next week.
导学习愚公移山精神。remove 侧重于"移走,搬开",而 move	(5) The child refused to his trousers when the doctor
仅指"移动,搬动"。另外,此句中缺少定语,所以可借助于定	wanted to give him an injection.
语从句理解。remove 还有"去掉,消除,脱掉"之意。	(6) They will into the new house next week.
【答案】C	(7) Will you please help me the desk to the window?
【例11】(2005年,广东) Some researchers believe that there	【题 11】(1) Do you doubt he will win in the football match?
is no doubt a cure for AIDS will be found.	A. whether B. if C. that D. about
A. which B. what C. that D. whether 【解析】本题考查 doubt 的用法。doubt 可作名词或动词,	(2)—Lily is sure to win the oral English contest to be held in the
意为"怀疑,疑问"。若 doubt 用于否定句和疑问句中,后接 that	next week.
引导的同位语从句;在肯定句中后接 whether/if 引导的同位语	—But I doubt she will make it.  A. that B. whether
从句。There is no doubt that为固定句式,"毫无疑问"。	C. how D. why
doubt 后也可接 about sth. 短语。题干中 doubt 前有否定词 no,	(3) We all have no doubt Taiwan will come back to
故选 that。	China one day.
【答案】C	A. whether B. of C. about D. that
	Lit town size
	越课堂
一、单词拼写	7. I enjoyed the (fancy) cake at the party very much.
1. A (文化) relic is often something old that	8. They (can't imagine) that they would win in the
reminds us of the past.	game, because the other team was much stronger.
2. That dictionary b to the library is of great use for	9. I am (select) a gift for my mother.
the English beginners.	10. Though they have tried every way, the boy still
3. W bridges are not stronger than stone ones.	(miss).
4. The watch made of(宝石) is very expensive.	三、完成句子
5. If you want to book a room in a hotel, you should first go to	11. The two armies were(交战). People lived a
the r desk.	hard life.
二、用所给单词的适当形式填空	12. A team of 400 experts were sent to the desert,
6. We were (amaze) by the change in his	(寻找)the buried ancient city.
appearance.	13. The old man saw some Germans(拆开) the

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15. He \_\_ 四、单项选择

16.

Amber Room and moving it away.

14. \_\_\_\_(毫无疑问) that he is right.

him in an expensive restaurant.

A. In return for

17. Many strange customs have

C. Because of

(看起来像)his father.

his immediate help with my sick son, I treated

B. Thanks to

D. In case of

from earlier times.

A. survive	B. survived	
C. surviving	D. survives	
18. Which car woul	d you rather	in that car
repair factory?		
A. repaired	B. have repai	red
C. to be repaired	D. repair	
19. The box has been	n moved, some one	here last
night.		
A. must be	B. must have	be
C. must have been	D. must have	
20. The poor boy wen	t home with the	money.
A. remained	B. staying	-
C. keeping	D. remaining	
21. The factory	he visited last week	is quite different
from what it used		-
A. where B. i	n which C. which	D. in that
22. Everybody knows	s that coal	electricity for
agriculture and in		_
A. is used to proc	duce B. used to pr	oduce
C. is used to proc	lucing D. used for p	roducing
23. The guards caught	t the spy(间谍) and	him very
carefully.		
A. searched for	B. searched	
C. look for	D. asked for	
24. The king was go	ing to have new clothes	this
wonderful cloth fo	or the great procession(海	存行).
A. be made of	B. made into	
C. made from	D. made of	
25. Can you imagine	the car?	
A. me to drive	B. I driving	
C. I drove	D. me driving	g
五、完形填空		
Many people wh	o work in London prefe	r to live outside
it, and to go into their	offices, factories or scho	ools every day by
train, car or bus, ever	n though this means they	y have to get up
in the morning	g and reach <u>27</u> later	in the evening.
One benefit of l	iving outside London is	28 houses
are 29 . Even a	small flat in London _	30 a garden
costs quite a lot 31	With the same mone	ey, one can get a
	ıntry with a garden of _	
Then, in the cou	intry one can be 33	from the noise
and hurry of the town	. Although one has to	arlier and
= :	rains or buses, one can	
night, and, during we	ekends and <u>36</u> su	mmer evenings,

one can enjoy the		ir of the country	. If one <u>38</u>
gardens, one can	spend one's $\_$	39 time dig	ging, planting,
watering and doin	g a hundred and	d one other jobs	which40
in the garden. The	en, when the flow	vers and vegetab	les <u>41</u> , one
has the reward of	a person 42	has the secret	s of <u>43</u> .
Some people	, however, take	44 in cou	ntry things; for
them, <u>45</u> lie	s in the town,	with its cinema	and theatres
because of shops	and busy street	s, dance-halls a	nd restaurants.
Such people would	d <u>46</u> that t	heir life was not	worth <u>47</u> i
they had to live	48 outside	London. A walk	in one of the
parks and a visit	49 the sea	every summer is	all the country
50			
26. A. at 8 o'cloc	k	B. early	
C. earlier		D. earliest	
27. A. home	B. family	C. flat	D. house
28. A. because	B. that	C. the	D. all
29. A. cleaner	B. nicer	C. bigger	D. cheaper
30. A. with	B. without	C. near	D. opposite
31. A. money	B. to lend	C. to borrow	D. to rent
32. A. it's	B. its	C. one's	D. their
33. A. free	B. far	C. out	D. absent
34. A. return hon	ne	B. get up	
C. go to bed		D. go to sleep	
35. A. little	B. less	C. longer	D. better
36. A. on	B. for	C. at	D. by
37. A. cold	B. warm	C. fresh	D. pleasant
38. A. pleases	B. likes	C. wants	D. interests
39. A. day	B. rest	C. spare	D. whole
40. A. need		B. needed	
C. are needin	g	D. are needed	
41. A. come on		B. come to	
C. come up		D. come over	
42. A. who	B. whom	C. whose	D. which
43. A. mankind	B. society	C. science	D. nature
44. A. no interest	t	B. an interest	
C. much inter	rest	D. great intere	st
45. A. health	B. happiness	C. wealth	D. future
46. A. know	B. feel	C. understand	D. hope
47. A. to live	B. to spend	C. living	D. spending
48. A. it	B. life	C. this	D. that
49. A. for	B. to	C. of	D. at
50. A. hope	B. wish	C. ask	D. want

### 六、阅读理解

A

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 heritage is a long and difficult task. Earthquakes, floods, pollution, wars, or even tourism are some of the dangers that harm this heritage. 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.

- 51. The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World include
  - A. Golden Gate Bridge
- B. Sydney Opera House
- C. the Great Wall
- D. the pyramids
- may provide some According to the passage, \_\_\_\_ money for protecting the cultural relies.
  - A. UNESCO
- B. the World Heritage Fund
- C. the 21 experts
- D. some countries
- 53. 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.
- 54. 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.
- 55. 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

Almost everyone has read about the Taj Mahal in India. It is one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. It is said that the Taj Mahal, like the Great Wall in China, is one of the seven wonders in the world. Over three hundred years ago,

Shah Jehan built Taj Mahal as a tomb for his wife.

Shah Jehan wanted his wife's tomb to be perfect. He did not care about time or money. He brought together workmen from all Asia. Altogether, over 20 000 men worked on the building, and it took them over seventeen years to finish it.

The building rests on a platform of red sandstone. Four thin white towers rise from the corners of the terrace(平台), a large dome(圆屋顶) rises from the center of the buildings. Around this large dome there are four smaller domes.

The building is made of fine white marbles. It has eight sides. There is an open corridor just inside the walls. From the corridor, the visitor looks through marble screen to a center room. The bodies of Shah Jehan and his wife lie in a tomb below this room.

A beautiful garden surrounds the Taj Mahal. The green trees make the marble look even whiter. In front of the main entrance to the building there is a long narrow pool. If you look in this pool, you can see all the beautiful look of the Taj Mahal in the reflection from the water.

Some people think the Taj Mahal is most beautiful at sunset. Then the marble picks up the color of sunset, and the building and its reflection in the pool shines like jewels. Others like it best at noon when the bright sun makes it clear and clean.

Still others think it should be seen by moonlight. On nights when the moon is full, hundreds of people visit the Taj Mahal and spend the night beside the pool. When morning in full again.

56. Shah Jehan buil	t the Taj Ma	hal	
A. for people to	visit		
B. for pleasure			
C. to show off th	iis treasure		
D. to place the	bodies of his	wife and himse	H
57. The Taj Mahal	in India is al	most at	<u>_</u> .
A. well-known		B. long	
C. large		D. perfect	
58. How many dom	es are there o	on the building	?
A. One B	. Four	C. Five	D. Eight
59. The pool and th	e garden mal	ke the building	
A. colorful			
B. even more be	autiful		
C. long and nar	row		
D. clear and cle	an		•
60. The underlined	word"reflectio	n"probably mea	ıns

C. beauty

D. image

A. surface

B. bottom

### Period 2 Learning about Language

# 课前感知

一、单词拼写	13. A: This is Tom. He once saved a drowning boy.			
1. He still r silent over the matter at present.	B: This is Tom once saved a drowning boy.			
2. That's a famous p	14. A: This is Tom. His brother is a policeman.			
3. She dwhether he would arrive on time.	B:This is Tom brother is a policeman.			
4. In many places, breaking a m is a sign of the	15. A: Carol said he had been working all day. It was true.			
coming of the bad luck even disasters.	B: Carol said he had been working all day, was			
5. I promise I shall buy you a g for your coming	true.			
birthday.	三、单项选择			
6. There are four(石制的) figures on both side of	16. Having a trip abroad is certainly good for the couple, but it			
the gate of the temple.	remains whether they will enjoy it.			
7. There is a beautiful c	A. to see B. to be seen C. seeing D. seen			
8. The(图案) of Chinses knot(中国节) is so pretty	17. The medical team were kept busy the cause of			
that it sells well.	the unknown disease.			
9. This(花瓶) which can date back to Tang Dynasty	A. in search of B. in search			
costs 300,000 dollars.	C. searched for D. looked for			
10. He is her f boyfriend.	18. Is this the house Shakespeare was born?			
二、同义句转换	A. at where B. where C. there D. which			
11. A: All the books on the desk are mine.	19. Have you seen the film "Titanic" leading actor			
B: All the books on the desk	is world-famous?			
12. A: They divided the machines into pieces and then moved	A. its B. whose C. of which D. that			
them away.	20. Alice received an invitation from her boss, came			
B:They the machine into pieces and	as a surprise.			
then moved them away.	A. it B. that C. which D. he			
	<b>讲即练</b>			
典题例释	我行我秀			
【例 1】The couple the Christmas tree	【题1](1)The street(挂满了)lanterns(灯笼)during			
lights and paper flowers with their children.	the festival.			
A. decorates; for B. decorated; with	(2)(装饰) inside the palace is very delightful.			
C. decorate; at D. decorate; on	(3)单句改错			
【解析】本题考查 decorate 的应用。decorate 为"装修,装	If you have time, please help me decorate your room by yellow			
饰",其后接宾语;当表示"用装饰"时,与介词 with 搭配。	and green paper.			
本題既是此结构的应用。名词为 decoration。	(4) They are(装饰) the car which the girl will take to			
【答案】B	get married(介词)flowers.			
[69] 2] The guest spoke highly of the children and their	【题 2】(1) He talked about the teachers and schools he			
performances they saw in the Children's Palace.	had visited.			
A. what B. that C. which D. when	A. that B. which C. who D. where			
【解析】此处主要是考查用 that 不用 which 的情况。句中	(2)单句改错			
先行词是"the children and their performances",是人和物的复	She did all which she could to help me.			
合名词,故用 that 不用 which。因为关系代词 that 既可指人也	(3)同义句转换			
可指物,而 which 只能指物。用 that 不用 which 的其他情况有:	A: He did what he could to help me when I was in trouble.			
(注意先行词,都是先行词"惹的祸")(1)先行词为不定代词,	B; He did he could to help me when I was			
如 all, little, few, everything, anything, something nothing, none 等	in trouble.			

(4)翻译句子

这是迄今为止我所看过的最好的一部电影。

时;(2)当先行词被不定代词,如 all,any,no,much,little,few 等

				\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Unit 1	<b></b> 80(7
修饰时;(3)先行词被序数词或最高级修饰时;(4)	先行词被	(5) This is the on	ly picture	he dr	rew during his	s traveling
the only, the very, the first, the last 修饰时; (5) which	开头的特	Beijing.				_
殊疑问句中为避免重复常用 that 不用 which。 【答案】B		A. which	B. that	C. what	D. whe	n
[例3] I'll never forget the days we spe	nt together	【题3】(1) Is th	is the factors	,	vour father	worked to
in the country.	in together	years ago?	is the factory	· ———	, your lauter	worked te
A. when B. that C. what D. as		A. where	B. that	C. which	D. the	one
【解析】先行词是 days,一看是时间,很多同学就	:用 when。	(2) Is this the fac				
实际上用关系代词还是关系副词关键要看先行词在	·	A. where	B. that	C. what	D. the	
的成分,一般考题中不缺少主语,这就要看缺不缺多	字语。最终	(3) We will be sl				
归纳到看动词是否及物,及物就用关系代词反之就用	关系副词	places,				,
(也可根据语境翻译一下)。spend 是及物动词,spen	d the days	A. what	B. which	C. where	-	n
"度过时光",区别于下例: I'll never forget the days	when we	(4)单句改错				
worked together in the country.		Yesterday we	went to visit	the house w	vhere he was	born in.
【答案】B		· 				
【例 4】Tom is the only one of my classmates who		【题 4】(1)单句词	收错			
the scholarship for three times a year.		Mike is on	e of the st	udents who	has been	praised b
A. have received B. has received		the headmas				
C. received D. receives		(2) ①Is this the	boy	_ taken good	care of by y	ou when h
【解析】此题涉及定语从句中的主谓一致问题,	做题的关	parents we	re away?	_		
键在于找到真正的先行词, 句中是 the only one	还是 my	A. which w	rere	B. who	are	
classmates? 我们可以翻译一下"汤姆是我同学中唯		C. who was	i	D. who	m was	
年三次获得奖学金的学生。"显然获得奖学金的只有	了一个,先	2)Those who	to go p	lease sign _	in t	he hall afte
行词是单数 the only one,谓语动词也用单数。但要留	胃心下例:	the meeting.				
Tom is one of my classmates who $\underline{\text{have received}}$ the scho	larship for	A. want; his na	me	B. wan	ts;their name	es
three times a year.		C. wants; his na	ames	D. wan	t;their name	s
【答案】B						
【例 5】(2006 年,福建)Look out! Don't get cl	ose to the	【题 5】(1)单句改	<b></b>			
house roof is under repair.		The room wh	ose the wind	ow faces sou	th belongs to	me.
A. whose B. which C. of which D. who		(2) ①My aunt _	pho	to I showed	you yesterda	y will come
【解析】考查所有关系的使用。当先行词与后面		to see us this	evening.			
成所有关系时用 whose;不过,在英文中 of 也可以表所		A. whose	B. who	C. which	D. th	at
所以通常此类题有三种答案(以此题为例):whose roo	of/the roof	②Recently I boug	ht a Chinese	vase,	_ was very r	reasonable.
of which/of which the roof(注意其中的冠词)。		A. which price		•	rice of which	
【答案】A	_	C. its price		<del>-</del>	rice of whose	
【例 6】In the dark street there was no one	she	【題6](1)(2006				
could turn for help.			will be succes	ssful in the j	obs,	they are
A. whom B. who C. to whom D. for	1	being trained	l.			•
【解析】定语从句中"介词+关系代词"的用法高		A. in that		B. for the		
及,这种题关键是介词的选择,要看定语从句的习惯,	· 1	C. in which	ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	D. for wh		
都是介词提前的,所以主要是看后面的动词搭配。如		(2)(2006年,北				or help?
women usually identify their best friend as someone	they	—There is no				
can talk frequently.  A. who  B. as		A. who to turn			an turn to	
		C. for whom		D. ior ne	r to turn	
C. about which D. with whom 【答案】C	1	•				
【例7】(2006 年,江苏)The owner of the cinema	needed to	【题7】(1)翻译句	nZ.			
make a lot of improvements and employ more people t	1	①众所周知		加杜		
running, meant spending tens of thousands of	- 1	②汤姆又迟			- 与	
A. who B. that C. as D. which		(2)单项选择	というな区間	心沙州区定生	- <b>4</b> 0	
【解析】关系代词 as, which 都可以引导非限制。	1		is reported i	n the newer	naner talka k	naturaan +L.
句,他们的区别在于:①从位置上看:as 在主句前后者	1		ies are makin		mper, miks D	CINCEL INC
首时后用逗号与主句隔开,而 which 不用于句首,它		A. It		C. That	D. Wh	nich
	I				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	<del></del>

# 8 ◇ 高中英语必修2・配人教版 ※

个分句后且前有逗号隔开。②从意义上看: as 的含义为"正如,正像"; which 指代前面主句的整年情况,译为"这,这一点" ③习惯用法上: the same as, such as 是固定搭配,还有 as we know, as is known to all, as is often the case, as is mentioned above, as is reported。

### 【答案】D

【例8](2006	年,浙江)I was given three books on cooking,
the first	I really enjoyed.
A. of that	B. of which
C. of them	D. which

【解析】非限制性定语从句与并列句也是高考题的重要考查点。其主要区别在于:看在后一分句前有没有并列连词,如: and,but,so等,如果有就用并列,反之则用非限制性定语从句。还需记住:在非限制性定语从句中,关系代词的使用要严格得多,指代物时只用 which 不用 that,而指人时,主格用 who,实格用 whom。如:

The factory produces half a million pairs of shoes every year, 80% of which are sold abroad.

### 【答案】B

②(2005年,浙江)Jo	ohn passed	he driving	test,
surprised everybody	in the office	· <b>.</b>	
A. which B. tha	t C. a	s	D. it
3 is often th	e case, we ha	we worked	out the production
plan.			
A. Which B. Wh	ien C. V	Vhat	D. As
(3)单句改错			
Which is known to us	, he was a gr	eat artist.	
【題 8】(1)同义句转换			
A: Mr Smith has two	daughters,	but either	of them is not a
nurse.			
B: Mr Smith has two d	laughters,	<del></del>	
is a nurse.			
(2)单句改错			
I bought many books,			
(3)①(2006年,辽宁)I:			
studentsChi	inese in the	school, mos	st were
from Germany.			
A. study; of which	В. я	tudy; of the	em
C. studying; of them			
②(2005 年,山东) He w	as educated	at a local	grammar school,
he went on to	Cambridge.		
A. from which	В. а	after that	
C. after which	<b>D.</b> 1	from this	

# 超越课堂

一、用词的正确形式填空
fancy; culture; pretend; light; wood
1. We should pay attention to differences so that we
can communicate with foreigners without misunderstanding.
2. To make the hall bright enough, they many
candles all around.
3. I liked the verypair of shoes.
4. The furniture in this room is very expensive.
5. Peter not to see me when he passed me in the street.
二、单句改错
6. I must get the possessions which are belonged to me.
7. In order to send me to college, my parents were suffered
a lot.
8. It is no doubt whether she will come.
9. The news that you told it to me was true.
10. York, that I visited last year, is a nice old city.
11. I found my wallet in which I had lost it.
12. It was in 1949 when the People's Republic of China was
founded.
13. That is all what she told me.
14. It is the last chance which I will give you.
15. It is such a heavy stone that no one can lift.
三、单项选择
16 (2006 年 湖南) We saw several natives advancing towards

our party, and one of them came to us,

bells and glasses.

堂			
A. to which	A. to which B. to whom		
C. with whom	D. with which		
17. (2006 年,陕西) She was e	ducated at Beij	ing University,	
she went on to have her advanced study abroad.			
A. after which	B. from which		
C. from that	C. from that D. after that		
18. (2006年,四川)—Mom, what did your doctor say?			
—He advised me to live the air is fresher.			
C. the place where	D. where		
19. He arrived in New York, _	some	e time later, he	
became a writer.			
A. when B. where	C. that	D. which	
20. It was a newspaper of a new type, had never			
before existed in the history.			
A. which B. such		D. it	
21. There is no such placeworld.	you drea	um of in all this	
A. That B. what	C. which	D. as	
22. (2006 年, 江苏) The place the bridg		the bridge is	
supposed to be built should	be	the cross-river	
traffic is the heaviest.			
A. which; where	B. at which; w	hich	
C. at which; where D. which; In which		which	

23. (2006 年, 福建)—Is that the small town you often

refer to?

### A. which 四、阅读理解

C. which

30. I hope that the little

good to them all.

B. what

Where the Galapagos Islands lie today, there was once an unbroken expanse of Pacific. Then the sea began to seethe and simmer, the earth's crust was pierced, and matter gushed forth continuously. Lava and scoriae (loose, cinder like lava) pile up until one day spewing volcanoes raised peaks above the brawling sea.

D. from which

C. that

I have been able to do does

D. when

Many thousands of years passed before life could settle upon the cooled land. Then wind and waves brought the first hardy seed of primitive plants. After these came others, then insects, lizards, and birds. The chance that any animal would survive the trip from the South American continent more than six hundred miles away was slight; only a few hardy species came through alive. This is why there are many gaps in the animal life of the islands.

Those that did reach the out-of-the-way islands developed over the ages into a number of quite peculiar forms. Because conditions in the Galapagos differed from those in their original homes, the animals had to change or perish. Only in the Galapagos are there seaweed-eating marine lizards, giant tortoises, and flightless cormorants. In fact, most of the species found in the Galapagos Islands are endemics: they exist only in the archipelago.

- 31. What is the passage mainly about?
  - A. The history of the archipelago.
  - B. The birth of the Galapagos.

下面是一篇应用文及其应用场合的信息,请阅读下列 应用文和相关信息,并按照要求匹配信息。

The following people are all choosing a car, After the description of these people, there is information about six kinds of car A - F. Decide which car could be most suitable for the on mentioned in questions 35 - 39. There is one extra paragraph about one car that you do not need to use.

- 35. Arthur has been working in China for about two years. Now he needs a car. He wants to buy a car which is popular with people throughout the world and is made in China.
- 36. Cindy has just passed her driving test. She wants to buy a car of less than 60,000 yuan. She likes that kind of car especially suitable for women.
- 37. Dennis is successful in his business in China, but he doesn't like to show off. He likes a popular car of less than 200,000 yuan and it should be made in China.
- 38. Betty wants to buy a very famous car. She likes that kind of car which is comfortable in driving and suitable for women.
- 39. Gary is a very successful businessman who is now working in China. He wants to buy a rather expensive car made in China. The car should be safe in quality and luxurious in appearance.
- A. QQ is such a good car. It is becoming more and more popular. It has a lot of advantages such as a very low price, especially suitable for females, smart in its appearance, small outside but spacious inside. It is worth no more than 51,000 Yuan.
- B. When it comes to Ford car, almost everyone will think of Ford brothers. These two brothers has an era in making the car popular. The company still produces lots of cars for people all over the world. Now it has many branches in the world, for

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example, Ford Mondeo, which is made in China, enjoys a very good market throughout China. The car is also liked by Americans working in China.

C. Santana 3 000 enjoys a very reasonable price. It dates from Santana 2 000. The factory is located in Shanghai. The top speed can reach 178 km/h. The present price is falling to 152,000 Yuan

D. Many people rank Benz first and BMW second. In actual fact, every coin has two sides, so do cars. Benz is very comfortable to sit in while BMW is comfortable in driving. Benz is suitable for males while BMW is suitable for females.

E. Honda Accord is made in Japan. It stands for statue of society. One accident in Xiao Shah last year brings about amounts of doubts on its quality. Then the car was going at a

slow speed when it hit the edge of the road. It was torn into two halves. Two young men died.

F. Bora 1. 8T, luxury in its appearance, which is made in Germany, can also be made in China. The car is especially liked by some businessmen. It is much more expensive than Santana 3 000. It is very safe because of its fine steel.

F. Bora 1.8T

Characters
Types of Cars
35. Arthur
A. QQ
36. Cindy
B. Ford car
37. Dennis
C. Santana 3000
38. Betty
D. Benz and BMW
39. Gary
E. Honda Accord

### Period 3 Using Language

# 课前感知

一、单词拼写	12(不止一个) student went to see the film.	
1. The robber who killed a shop owner will be on t	13. We haven't decided what to(处理)it yet.	
next week.	14. Don't believe what he said! He(没说实话).	
2. Can you show me any(证据) for your statement?	15. The government(高度评价) the result of	
3. This little boy is only one(目击者).	our research.	
4. Please look at the sign of(人口).	四、单项选择	
5. After much (讨论), we decided to move to	16. What he had reasoned about the theory to be	
Shanghai.	true.	
二、同义句转换	A. proved B. was proved	
6. There was no difficulty for me with this problem.	C. remained D. was remained	
I hadtroublethis problem.	17. Never in my lifethe lesson he gave me.	
7. To master a foreign language is not an easy job.	A. I will forget B. will I forget	
is not an easy jobmaster a foreign	C. had I forget D. did I forget	
language.	18. Everybody canhis opinion about this.	
8. He has been in the army for ten years.	A. give B. take C. bring D. feel	
He the army ten years	19. You'd better not leave now, because it's too late,	
9. The theory proved to be true.	it's snowing hard.	
can be that the theory was true.	A. for B. except C. besides D. more	
10. I don't ask about it and I don't care about it.	20. He showed me the entrancethe cinema.	
I don't ask about itdo Iabout it.	A. to B. at C. an D. in	
三、完成句子		
11. The little hero would die(而不愿) give in to		
the enemy.		
	1	



<b>♣</b>	题例释		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
7 April 3	1 w/ r	T !	

【例 1】Wang Hong is considered \_\_\_\_\_\_ one of the best students in our grade. Which of the following is WRONG?

A. being B. to be C. as D. 不填
【解析】本题考查动词 consider 的用法。consider 可作"认

我行	我秀

C. considered

<u> </u>		
题 1](1) Now that she is o	out of job. Lucy	going back
to school, but she hasn't	decided yet.	
A. had considered	B. has been consider	ing

D. is going t consider

	- X.	Unit 1	<b>(11)</b>
(2) Charles Babbage is ge computer.	enerally o	considered	the
A. to invent	B. i	nventing	
C. to have invented		aving inven	ted
(3) We all the ci			
service.	-,,		puro or public
A. consider B. regard	l C. I	ook upon	D. think of
【题 2】(1) The machine bou	ght from a	broad	satisfactory
after being tested.			
A. has proved	В. І	nas been tur	ned out
C. has been proved	D. i	s proved	
(2)完成句子			
①Can you ( [	句我们证	明你的理论	:)?
②Time would			
③He(证明是			:).
4)The dictionary			
【题 3】(1) He doesn't min			
pleased.			•
(2)单句改错			
As matter of fact, I don't	think you	are right.	
(3) He collected the facts	-		earth and all the
other planets move aroun			
A. which		n which	
C. that		with which	
【题 4】(1) What's your			
A. thought B. opini			D. thinking
(2)完成句子			
①Everyone in our class		(对他评化	介很高).
②What's(你		-	
(3)单句改错	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	113 84 9 14 /	•
①He is very sad at the l	ow opinio	n she made	of him.
②In our opinions, we sho			
3According to his opin	_		
activity.	, 0.	us silvara	iamo part in uno
【题 5】(1)①Rather than		n a crowde	d bus he always
prefers a bicy			,,,-
	B. ri	ding : ride	
C. ride; to ride		ride;riding	
2)The youngest brother			
for the wro			cider brouncis,
A. was to answer		ere to answe	ar
C. was answered	_	ere to be an	_
(2)完成句子	D. W	ere to be an	BWCICU
	hika	( <del>**********</del> **************************	从从十分大
I prefer to go to school by	DIKE	(川/)大	至公共八千八
【题 6】(1) The captain,	b	y his coach	, always created
wonders on the playgrou			
A. thought highly of	B. sı	eaking high	ıly of
C. thought nothing of		onsidered hi	•
(2)完成句子			

(对他的发明评价很高)。

well (受到很高的评价) by

表示"对……的评价/看法"时,可与副词连用构成 think much/well/highly of(器重;看重;赞赏);think ill/poorly/badly of (认

【解析】此处考查 think of (评价;看法)的使用。当 think of

by the workers.

为,看作",常构成:consider + n. /pron. + (to be/as) + n. /adj. , 也可跟宾语从句或复合宾语 (consider + it + adj. /n. + 不定式)。consider 另有"考虑"之意,后跟名词、v. -ing 形式、宾语从句、"疑问词 + 不定式"作宾语。此处 consider 意为"认为",其

[例2] The theory he put forward in the book to be

【解析】prove 作"证明,证实"时,为及物动词,后跟名词或 代词作宾语;作"证明是,原来是"时为连系动词,后可跟 "(to be)+名词/代词"作表语。此处 prove 用作系动词,无被

B. was proved

D. was remained

you are married surprised him.

D. that

C. when

\_\_\_\_\_, you have misunderstood the girl who

D. On the whole

rather than pretty.

B. more comfortable

D. most comfortable

B. In case

【解析】opinion 为"意见,见解",常与介词 of, on, about 连用; the opinion of/on/about sth. (对某事的见解).常见搭配有; in one's opinion/in the opinion of... 依某人看来; have a good/high/low/poor opinion of...对……评价很好/很高/很低/很差/

【解析】本题考查 rather than 的使用。rather than 意为"而不是",常用于连接名词、代词、副词、动词等,连接两个主语时,谓语动词的形式应根据第一个主语确定。rather than 还可译为"与其说……,不如说……"。其搭配有: would... rather than.../would rather...than.../prefer...rather than...(宁愿做……而不愿做……)。此处句意为:这鞋子很舒服而

【解析】本题考查 fact 的常见用法。fact 为"事实,真相",可数名词,常构成 in fact (事实上) = as a matter of fact = in actual fact。本题中 fact 后跟同位语从句, that 只起连接作用,

后跟(to be/as) + n.。 【答案】D

A. proved

【答案】A

A. which

不做句子成分。 【答案】D

loves you.

[何]3] The fact

A. In my opinion
C. Generally speaking

【答案】A

A. comfortable

C. comfortably

不是漂亮。

【答案】A 【例 6】He

A. was thought highly of B. thought highly of C. was high thought of D. was highly thought of

【例 5 The shoes are

B. what

此句意为:在我看来,你误解了爱你的那个女孩。

C. remained

true.

动语态。

①We all

Mector Rose.

2 She \_\_\_\_