

普通高中课程标准实验教材

PUTONGGAOZHONG KECHENGBIAOZHUN SHIYANJIAOCAI

# 随堂纠错

SUITANGJIUCUO

CHAOJILIAN

JIAOSHI YONGSHU

## 超级练

教师用书



## 英语 2 必修

浙江教育出版社

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### 教师用书

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## 栏目设置及使用说明

### 教材解读

归纳学习要点,梳理知识脉络,方便理解与记忆。

### 名师引路

揭示重点,剖析难点,点拨学法,提供学习心理辅导。

### 解题方略

分类题型,总结问题解决的一般规律,并揭示解题技巧。

### 纠错在线

列举学生易犯的错误,并指明出错原因,帮助教师进行针对性教学。

### 学习DIY

由学生自己总结本阶段的成功与不足,并明确今后努力方向。

### 拓展阅读

提供与课文有关的阅读资料,让学生通过阅读拓展视野,发散思维,形成开放的学习平台。

### 典例剖析

选择“基题”,分析解题思路与方法,提供表达示范。

### 理解巩固

提供理解、巩固基本知识和技能的基础题。覆盖教材要点,强化重点,题量适宜,注重实效。

### 发展提高

提供提升知识层次、发展学生解决问题能力的优秀试题。

### 高考链接

列举历年高考中与本节有关的真题,让学生同步了解高考命题的要求与特点。

### 参考答案

提供全书所有习题的标准答案。部分习题还附有简要的解题分析。

Unit 1 Cultural relics

教材解读

词义	cultural survival remain state rare dynasty view belong gift tai stone
词组	look into belong to in search of in return as was take apart think highly of
句型	It is... to do... when faced... the way...
语法	限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句

Unit 1 Cultural relics

Section 1

1. 句子

1. It is your job to look into any reports of cultural relics that have been found in China.  
调查在中国所发现的文化遗址的报告是你的工作。

典例剖析

例2 This valuable sword (剑) \_\_\_\_\_ my family. (D)  
A. belonging to B. is belonged to C. is belonging to D. belongs to  
解析 本题考查动词belong to的用法。

同步训练

1. 根据汉语解释写出相应的单词  
1. \_\_\_\_\_ to remain alive or in existence

2. The airline company insisted passengers \_\_\_\_\_ their mobile telephones during the flight. (D)  
A. turned off B. turning off C. on turning off D. turn off  
提示 句意为“航空公司坚持要求乘客在飞行途中将手机关闭”。

拓展阅读

Pre-reading:  
What's the advantage and disadvantage of preserving the historic sites are mentioned in

## 出版前言

作为深入贯彻新课程标准精神、全面体现最新教学理念的一个新的尝试,我社精心编辑出版了这套“随堂纠错超级练”丛书,以满足当前高中各科教学的急需。

这是一套涵盖高中各主要学科,包括课堂教学和阶段复习各环节的同步实战型丛书。丛书名即反映了其主要特点:随堂,就是基本知识随堂通;纠错,就是出现错误当堂纠;超级练,就是巩固提高分层练。

在设计模块时,我们根据方便、实用的原则,花大力气进行了创新优化:

**提炼教材精华,涵盖知识考点** “教材解读”板块,本着“双基”的要求和高考命题的导向,用简练的文字,从识记知识、能力目标与发展提高三个维度归纳整理教材内容,分析学习重点与难点,回顾往年高考的考点与热点,辨疑解惑,为学生指点迷津。

**荟萃典例基题,剖析解题方略** “典例剖析”板块,科学选择各类范例“基题”,先通过多角度的详细剖析,给学生示范解题过程,再在分类题型的基础上,总结各类习题的一般解法与规律,以举一反三,提高解题能力。

**精选名题范例,循序梯级设置** “同步训练”板块,本着循序渐进、层级提高的原则,遵照《浙江省普通高中新课程实验学科教学指导意见》的要求,将配套练习按照教学的内在规律分成三个训练梯次:理解巩固、发展提高和高考链接。其中,“理解巩固”强调基础性,重在模块基本内容的理解与记忆,同时也为学生的发展奠定良好的基础;“发展提高”强调选择性,结合学科特点以及学生实际,旨在提高学生的综合能力;“高考链接”则是根据知识点选择历年有代表性的高考真题,让学生试做,以同步了解往年高考命题的基本特点。所有这些练习题目,除了荟萃历年来各级各类试卷的名题范例以外,更有许多体现近年高考走向、凝聚名师心得的创新题目。

**警示易入歧途,督促随堂自纠** 根据心理学关于认知就是反馈纠错过程的原理和高考状元们都注重自我纠错的成功实践,本书在同步训练板块的附栏,安排了纠错在线的内容,归纳常见的错误类型,提示误区,以助于教师的针对性教学。

为了更好地与当前的实际教学模式接轨,实践“自我学习”的精神,除上述板块外,我们在每一单元后增加了“拓展阅读”,提供与课文有关的阅读材料,让学生通过阅读拓展视野,形成开放的学习平台。

此外,本书最后部分附有三份测试卷,供教师选用。

在编排上,为了使各模块条理清晰、方便实用,我们采用了左右分栏、上下切块的版面设计,大致做到了知识体系一目了然,复习翻检信手拈来。

限于水平和时间,本丛书必定存在疏漏和不足,恳切希望得到批评指正,以便我们进一步修订和提高。



### Unit 1 Cultural relics

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## Unit 1 Cultural relics

### 教材解读

#### 知识预览

词汇	cultural survive remain state rare dynasty vase belong gift ton stone heat design fancy style jewel king reception light mirror wonder remove furniture secretly wooden doubt apart trial consider opinion evidence prove pretend maid castle sailor treasure besides
	look into belong to in search of in return at war take apart think highly of
句型	It is ... to do ...      ... when heated ...      ... the way ... There is no doubt that ...      It can be proved that ...      I (don't) believe ... because ... Give a reason why ...      Nor do I think ...      The truth is (not) easy to know.
	语法 限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句

#### 知识点拨

#### I. 句子

#### 1. It is your job to look into any reports of cultural relics that have been found in China.

你的工作就是研究在中国已发现的文化遗址的报告。

look into 向……的里面看; 调查

He looked into the room and found a nice picture hanging on the wall.

他向房间里面看了一下, 发现墙上挂着一幅漂亮的画。

The police are looking into the cause of the accident.

警察正在调查事故的原因。

拓展 look after 照料

look for 寻找

look forward to 盼望

look on 旁观; 认为, 看作(as)

look out 往外看; 小心

look over 翻阅, 浏览

look through 检查; 复习

look up 向上看; 查阅

注意 look 与不同介词和副词的搭配经常会在试题中出现, 要注意掌握。

#### 试一试

#### 中译英

①我盼望收到你的来信。

*I'm looking forward to hearing from you.*

②我总是把她看成是我最好的朋友。

*I'm always looking on her as my best friend.*

③他在考试前复习了一下他的笔记。

*He looked through his notes before the examination.*

#### 2. The man who has it insists that it belongs to his family.

拥有它的人坚持说这是他家的。

#### 名师引路

本单元的主题是文化遗产。在学习中, 应通过听和读的练习, 了解有关俄罗斯遗失琥珀屋的轶闻, 思考文化遗产的归属问题, 并激发自身对文化遗产保护意识。通过听说读写四项训练, 将所学内容与实际结合起来, 培养区别判断能力。





名师引路

MINGSHIYINTU

**注意** insist 作主句谓语并表示“坚持说”时,从句要用陈述语气。判断小窍门:从句的谓语动作常发生在主句谓语动作之前。insist 作主句谓语并意为“坚决要求”时,从句要用虚拟语气,即 should + 动词原形,其中 should 可以省略。判断小窍门:从句的谓语动作尚未发生。

**注意** belong to 这个短语使用时需要注意:①没有被动语态;②没有进行时。

**注意** 当状语从句同时符合以下两个条件时,可以将状语从句中的主语与 be 动词省略,从而使句子更加简洁、明了:

①主从句主语一致,或从句的主语为 it;②从句的谓语含有 be 动词的某种形式(即 am / is / are / was / were)。

**注意** once 作连词时,引导的是时间状语从句,从句中应用一般现在时代替将来时。

**注意** once 作副词时,在句中的位置不同所表示的意思也不同。可比较下面两个句子:

(1) insist v. 坚持说;坚决要求

①insist on sth. / doing sth. 坚持说……;坚决要求……

He insisted on his correctness. 他坚持说他是正确的。

The soldiers insisted on going to the front line. 战士们坚决要求去前线。

②insist on sb.'s / sh. doing 坚持/一定要某人……

The Smiths insisted on my/me staying for supper.

史密斯夫妇一定要留我在那儿吃晚饭。

③insist + that 引导的从句(陈述语气) 坚持说……

insist + that 引导的从句(虚拟语气 should + do) 坚决要求……

He insisted that he didn't lie. 他坚持说他没有说谎。

His parents insisted that he (should) go to school.

他的父母坚持要他去上学。

试一试

中译英

①他坚持说他亲眼看到了不明飞行物(UFO)。

He insisted that he saw a UFO with his own eyes.

②他坚决要求他们出示身份证(ID card)。

He insisted that they (should) show their ID cards.

③这辆新自行车是你姐姐的吗?

Does this new bike belong to your sister?

(2) belong to 属于,是……的一员

This exercise book belongs to me. 这本练习册是我的。

Does China belong to WTO? 中国是世界贸易组织的一员吗?

3. Although it feels as hard as stone, it easily melts when heated.

虽然它摸起来像石头一样硬,可是加热后很容易熔化。

It easily melts when heated = it easily melts when it is heated. when heated 是一个省略句,由于其状语从句中的主语 it 和主句中的主语 it 一致,并且从句中还含有 be 动词 is,因此可以省略从句中的主语 it 与 be 动词 is。

When (he was) very young, Yao Ming began to learn to play basketball.

在很小的时候,姚明就开始学习打篮球了。

You could use Google to look for any useful information if (it is) possible.

如果可能的话,你可以使用 Google 去寻找任何有用的信息。

试一试

将状语从句中缺少的成分补充完整

①He often kept silent unless he was spoken to.

②Though she was told to stop, she kept on talking.

③When it is necessary, we will do all that we can to help you.

4. Once it is heated, the amber can be made into any shape.

一旦加热后,琥珀可以被制作成各种形状。

(1) once conj. 一旦

Once the water is polluted, it will be hard to make it clean again.

水一旦被污染,就很难使它再度洁净起来。

(2) once adv. 曾经;一次

There once lived a famous writer called Lu Xun.



那儿曾经住着一位叫做鲁迅的著名作家。

Take this medicine once a day. 这药每天吃一次。

(3) once n. [U] 一次

Once will be enough. 一次就足够了。

拓展 all at once 突然(= suddenly)

(for) this once / (just) for once 就这一次

once and again 一再,再三

once in a while 偶尔,有时

at once 立刻,马上;同时

once again / more 再一次

once for all 一劳永逸地,永久地

试一试

中译英

① 一旦你清楚了规则,英语就容易学了。

Once you understand the rules, English is easy to learn.

② 她的小说(fiction)曾经在年轻人中很流行。

Her fictions were once very popular among the young people.

③ 他每周去一次英语角(English corner)。

He goes to the English corner once a week.

(4) be made into 被制成,被做成

The cloth is made into a dress. 这块布被制成了一件衣服。

拓展 be made of 由……原料制成(原材料性质并未改变)

This house is made of bamboo. 这房子是由竹子建成的。

be made from 由……原料制成(原材料性质已经改变)

Cheese is made from milk. 奶酪是由牛奶制成的。

be made up of 由……组成

Our team is made up of three girls and five boys.

我们队是由3名女生和5位男生组成的。

be made in 在……(地方)制造

This watch is made in Switzerland. 这块手表是瑞士制造的。

5. The Amber Room was also made with gold and jewels. 琥珀屋同时也嵌装着金银珠宝。

jewel n. [C] 宝石;贵重的人/物

She appeared at the party wearing her finest jewels. 她戴着她最好的首饰出现在派对上。

Her child is a jewel to her. 她的孩子是她所珍爱的人。

拓展 jewellery / jewelry n. [U] 珠宝(总称)

a piece of jewellery 一件珠宝

some jewellery 一些珠宝

试一试

用 jewel 的适当形式填空

① This gold ring is her only valuable piece of jewellery.

② She locked all her jewels / jewellery in the safe (保险箱).

③ The child found a jewel on the ground, shining in the sunlight.

6. In return, the Czar gave the king of Prussia 55 of his best soldiers.

作为回赠,沙皇把他的55名最好的士兵送给了普鲁士国王。

in return (for) 作为(……的)回报

Before graduation, Lily gave me her photo, and I gave her mine in return.

毕业前,莉莉送给我一张她的照片;作为回报,我也送了一张我的照片给她。

Lei Feng didn't expect anything in return for his help.

名师引路

MINGSHIYINLU

I once went to Hong Kong.  
我曾经去过香港。(once: 曾经)

I went to Hong Kong once.  
我去过香港一次。(once: 一次)

当 once 作为时间副词时,其位置一般在行为动词之前,系动词之后。

注意 一次是 once; 两次是 twice; 三次及以上是基数词 + times, 如 three times, four times 等。

注意 同类常见的不可数的集体名词还有 clothing (衣物), machinery (机器), furniture (家具) 等。



名师引路

MINGSHIYINLU

**注意** 当关系词指代 the way 并在定语从句中充当方式状语时,才用 that/in which/(省略)这三种形式来引导定语从句,如“试一试”中的①③。而当它充当其他成分时,还得具体问题具体分析。如“试一试”中的②,关系词指代 the way 并在定语从句中充当宾语,可用 that/which/(省略)引导。

雷锋帮助别人,却并不期待任何回报。

拓展 in turn 依次,轮流

The students read the text in turn. 学生们轮流读课文。

试一试

中译英

①我给了侍应生一些小费(tip),以酬谢他的帮助。

I gave the waiter a tip in return for his help.

②作为报答,他请我喝了一杯咖啡。

In return, he bought me a cup of coffee.

③让我们轮流造句吧。

Let's make sentences in turn.

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

1770年,这间琥珀屋按照她的要求完成了。

当先行词 the way 在限制性定语从句里面充当方式状语时,定语从句常以 that, in which 来引导(有时候先行词可以省略)。即:

the way +  $\begin{cases} \text{that} \\ \text{in which} \\ \text{(省略)} \end{cases}$

The way (that/in which) he solved the problem is totally different from mine.  
他解决问题的方式与我完全不同。

试一试

单项填空

①The students did the experiment in the way \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher asked them to. (B)

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

②The way \_\_\_\_\_ he explained at the meeting is simple. (A)

A. which B. in which C. what D. whose

③I couldn't understand the way \_\_\_\_\_ he treats his mother. (D)

A. what B. how C. which D. in which

8. This was a time when the two countries were at war. 这是在两国交战的时期。

(1) ①time n. [U] 时间

Many students watch TV to kill time during the holidays.

一些学生在假期里用看电视来消磨时间。

②time n. [C] 一段时间;时代,时期(常用复数);次,回;倍数

They have learned English for a long time.

他们学习英语已经有很长一段时间了。

Even in hard times, he still kept the habit of listening to English programmes every day.

即使是在艰难岁月里,他仍然保持着每天听英语节目的习惯。

How many times did you see the movie "Brave Heart"?

《勇敢的心》这部电影你看了几遍?

Your room is three times bigger than mine. 你的房间有我的房间的三倍大。



### 试一试

#### 用 time 的正确形式填空

- ① How do you spend your time during the Spring Festival?
- ② In ancient times, people knew little about how to make a fire.
- ③ Take this medicine three times a day.

#### (2) be at war (with) (和……)处于交战状态

During the time of 1894 and 1895, our country was at war with Japan.  
在 1894 和 1895 那段时间里,我国正和日本在交战。

**拓展** at peace (with) (和……)处于和平状态

This country is at peace with most countries in the world.  
这个国家和世界上大多数国家和平相处。

9. **There is no doubt that the boxes were then put on a train for Königsberg, at that time a German city on the Baltic Sea.** 毫无疑问,这些箱子后来被装上火车运往哥尼斯堡,当时它是波罗的海边上的一个德国城市。

#### (1) ①doubt n. [C] [U] 怀疑

doubt + about/as/to/of 关于……的怀疑

I have some doubt about his reason. 对于他的理由是否真实我有些怀疑。

doubt 作名词时,后面可以接同位语从句。

肯定句:doubt + whether

否定句/疑问句:doubt + that

I have some doubt whether he can finish the task.

我怀疑他是否能完成这项任务。

I have no doubt that he can finish the task.

我对他能完成这项任务毫不怀疑。

Do you have any doubt that he can finish the task?

你是否怀疑他能完成这项任务?

**拓展** there is no doubt that ... 毫无疑问……

There is no doubt that he will manage the company.

毫无疑问,他将管理这家公司。

#### ②doubt vt. 怀疑

doubt + sb. /sth. 怀疑某人/某事

You can not doubt your own ability. 你不能怀疑自己的能力。

doubt 作及物动词时,后面可以接宾语从句。

肯定句:doubt + whether/if

否定句/疑问句:doubt + that

I doubt whether / if he is fit for the job. 我怀疑他是否能胜任这项工作。

I don't doubt that he is fit for the job. 我对他能胜任这项工作毫不怀疑。

Do you doubt that he is fit for the job? 你怀疑他是否能胜任这项工作吗?

**拓展** beyond / no / without doubt 无疑地;肯定地

in doubt 可疑的/地

### 试一试

#### 单项填空

- ① I have some doubt \_\_\_\_\_ they will agree with you on this plan. (C)  
A. /            B. if            C. whether            D. that

### 名师引路

MINGSHIYINLU

**注意** at 表示“在某一状态或状况下”时,后面跟的名词经常没有冠词,如 at war, at peace, at work, at play, at dinner 等。

**注意** 用作同位语的从句叫做同位语从句。它一般跟在抽象名词 belief, fact, idea, news, thought, truth, doubt, suggestion, reason, information, question 等之后,对这些名词进行解释说明。

The fact we are short of workers needs to be considered. 需要考虑到我们缺少足够的工人这一情况。

**注意** doubt 作为名词时,若后面所跟的同位语从句中要表示“是否”的意思,则只能用 whether,不能用 if。

**注意** 不要将 German 和 Germany 这两个单词的词性和意思混淆起来。另外,German 表示“德国人”时,其复数形式应为 Germans。

注意 “many a + 单数名词”与“more than one + 单数名词”有相同的用法,即尽管从意义上看是复数内容,但谓动词要用单数形式。

Many a girl joins the dancing team of the school.

许多女生参加了校舞蹈队。

② Bob is very clever. In fact I doubt \_\_\_\_\_ anyone in the class has a higher IQ. (D)

A. that B. if C. whether D. B and C

③ There is no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he will get the first prize. (B)

A. whether B. that C. / D. if

(2) German *adj.* 德国的,德国人的,德语的

*n.* 德国人,德语

Our German teacher comes from Germany, that is, she is a German.

我们的德语老师来自德国,也就是说,她是个德国人。

拓展 Germany *n.* 德国

10. Is it something that more than one person believes? Or is it something that more than one person has seen or done? 是不是一个以上的人相信的事就是事实呢? 或者一个以上的人见过或做过的事就是事实呢?

more than one + 单数名词指“不止一个……”。这个短语从意思上看是复数,但谓动词要用单数形式。

More than one student has got full marks in the examination.

不止一个学生在这次考试中获得了满分。

拓展 more than one + 单数名词 + 单数谓语

More than one writer was invited to give speeches to us.

不止一位作家被邀请来给我们作演讲。

more + 复数名词 + than one + 复数谓语

More members than one are for your plan. 不止一个成员赞成你的计划。

more than two/three + 复数名词 + 复数谓语

More than two ships have been damaged in the storm.

在这次暴风雨中,被毁坏的船不止两艘。

### 试一试

用括号内所给动词的正确形式填空

① More than one student has been sent (send) abroad for further study recently.

② Many a passenger was injured (injure) in the accident yesterday.

③ More students than one are (be) in the garden planting the trees now.

11. For example, it can be proved that China has more people than any other country in the world.

比方说,中国的人口比世界上任何其他国家的人口都多,这是可以得到证实的。

(1) ① prove *vt.* 证明,证实

prove + sth.

How did he prove his theory to you? 他怎样向你们证实他的理论?

prove + that-clause (that 引导的从句)

The facts have proved that he is an innocent person. 事实证明他是个无辜的人。

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

The experiments proved his theory (to be) correct. 实验证明他的理论是正确的。

② prove *v.* 证明是……,结果是……

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

This teaching method proved (to be) effective. 这种教学方法被证明是有效的。

He proved (to be) a successful speechmaker. 他证明了自己是一名成功的演讲者。





- (2) more people than any other country 比其他任何国家的人口都多  
说明的是中国是世界上人口最多的国家。该句运用了比较级形式表示最高级含义。

①同一范围内的人或物进行比较。

比较级+than+any other+单数名词

比较级+than+(all) the other+复数名词

比较级+than+any of the other+复数名词

比较级+than+anyone else (仅用于人)

He works harder than any other student in his class.

He works harder than (all) the other students in his class.

He works harder than any of the other students in his class.

He works harder than anyone else in his class.

他比班上其他任何学生都认真。(他在班级这个范围内)

②不同范围的人或物进行比较,这时 than 引导的从句中不用 other(其他的)。

China has more people than any country in Europe.

China has more people than (all) the countries in Europe.

China has more people than any of the countries in Europe.

中国的人口比欧洲任何国家的人口都多。(中国不在欧洲范围内)

试一试

用三种形式来翻译句子

这朵花比花园里其他任何花都美丽。

① This flower is more beautiful than any other flower in the garden.

② This flower is more beautiful than (all) the other flowers in the garden.

③ This flower is more beautiful than any of the other flowers in the garden.

12. Besides, my father once told me that any person who finds something can keep it.

而且,我父亲曾经告诉我,任何找到东西的人就可以持有它。

(1) besides adv. 而且

I am too tired to walk any further; (and) besides, it is very late.

我太累了,不能再走下去了;而且天也晚了。

(2) besides prep. 除……之外,还有

There are three roommates besides me in the dormitory.

除了我之外,我们宿舍还有三个室友。

拓展 ①besides 除……之外,还有(相当于“+”号)

I have three other magazines besides the one. 除了这本杂志之外,我还有三本其他的杂志。(我共有“3+1”本杂志)

②except, except for, except that/when/where... 除……之外(相当于“-”号)

except 除……之外(从整体中除去部分;除去的与保留的是“同类项”)

We go to school every day except Sunday. 除了星期天,我们每天都去上学。

(every day 与 Sunday 都是指“天”,为同类项)

except for 除……之外(先进行整体评价,再就细节提出看法;除去的与保留的是非同类项)

The night is still except for a few barks from the alleyway once in a while. 夜晚是寂静的,只有偶尔几声狗叫从小巷传来。(the night 与 barks 指的不是同一类事物,为非同类项)

except+连词(若从句意思和结构完整,只需用引导词 that,并且不能够省略;其他的则要具体问题具体分析)

名师引路

MINGSHIYINLU

注意 做比较时,应先判断是属于同一范围内的比较还是不同范围的比较,确定句中是否要加 other 来表示“其他的”,然后再根据所学句型进行翻译。

名师引路

**注意** 做这类关于 besides 和 except, except for, except that/when/where... 等的练习时,可以根据句子意思先进行判断,是用“除……之外,还有”的 besides,还是“除……之外”的 except。如表示“除……之外”,可再根据拓展中所列的区别进行辨析。

另外,有时选择项中会出现 beside 这个迷惑项,它的意思是“在……旁边”。

The skirt fitted her well except that the colour was a little brighter.  
这条裙子很适合她,就是颜色太艳了一点。

He can speak well except when he is nervous.  
他话讲得很好,除了紧张的时候。

试一试

单项填空

- ① All of them went to see the film \_\_\_\_\_ Bob and Brown. (B)  
A. besides B. except C. beside D. except that
- ② — Can you tell me all about the accident?  
— Sorry, I know nothing about it \_\_\_\_\_. I heard over the radio. (C)  
A. except B. except for C. except what D. except that
- ③ The film is perfect \_\_\_\_\_ a few shots (镜头). (D)  
A. except that B. except C. besides D. except for

II. 语法:限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句

1. 定义

定语从句分为限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句两种。限制性定语从句是句中不可缺少的组成部分,主句和从句之间一般不用逗号隔开,而从句中的关系代词有时可以省略。非限制性定语从句是对先行词的补充说明,没有从句并不影响主句意思的完整,主句和从句之间一般要用逗号隔开,从句中的关系代词不能省略。

- ① This is not the information that they need. 这并不是他们所需要的信息。  
限制性定语从句

- ② I have two brothers, who are both students. 我有两个哥哥,他们都是学生。  
非限制性定语从句

2. 限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句的区别

(1) 形式上不同

限制性定语从句:不用逗号与主句分开。  
非限制性定语从句:往往用逗号与主句分开。

- ① This is not the information that they need.  
② I have two brothers, who are both students.

(2) 关系密切程度不同

限制性定语从句:与主句关系十分密切,是句中不可缺少的一个成分,少了这个成分,句子意思就不完整。

非限制性定语从句:与主句关系不十分密切,只是对先行词的附加说明,即使去掉,主句的意思仍然完整。

- ① This is not the information that they need.

句中如果省略了限制性定语从句 that they need,原句就无法达意,变成 This is not the information(这不是信息)。

- ② I have two brothers, who are both students.

句中如果省略了非限制性定语从句 who are both students,原句的中心意思 I have two brothers(我有两个哥哥)仍然存在且表述正确。

(3) 翻译方法不同

限制性定语从句:往往翻译在先行词前,译为“……的”。  
非限制性定语从句:主从句翻译成两个并列的句子。

**注意** 要区分限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句,最简单的方法就是看主、从句之间有没有逗号。

**注意** 先行词就是在全句中被定语从句所修饰的名词或代词。



- ① This is not the information that they need. 这不是他们所需要的信息。  
 ② I have two brothers, who are both students. 我有两个哥哥, 他们都是学生。  
 (4) 关系代词不同

限制性定语从句: 有关系代词 that; 作宾语的关系代词常可省略。

非限制性定语从句: 无关系代词 that; 无关系代词的省略。

- ① This is not the information (that) they need.

限制性定语从句的关系代词 that 在定语从句中充当 they need 的宾语, 所以这个关系代词 that 可以省略。

- ② I have two brothers, who are both students.

非限制性定语从句中不能用 that 代替 who。

### 试一试

#### 单项填空

- ① She heard a terrible noise, \_\_\_\_\_ made her hair stand on end. (B)  
 A. it                      B. which                      C. this                      D. that
- ② John was always listening to rock music at midnight, \_\_\_\_\_ of course, made his neighbours unhappy. (B)  
 A. who                      B. which                      C. this                      D. what
- ③ \_\_\_\_\_ we all know, the launch (发射) of Shenzhou VI is a great success. (C)  
 A. That                      B. This                      C. As                      D. Which
- ④ Can you tell me the people and places \_\_\_\_\_ you visited last week? (A)  
 A. that                      B. which                      C. who                      D. where
- ⑤ The students climbed up the hill, \_\_\_\_\_ they can see the whole village. (C)  
 A. from the top of it                      B. from its top  
 C. from whose top                      D. from the top of that
- ⑥ She never reads anything \_\_\_\_\_ is not worth reading. (A)  
 A. that                      B. which                      C. it                      D. what
- ⑦ He dreams of coming back to the prairie (大草原) \_\_\_\_\_ he was born. (D)  
 A. which                      B. it                      C. on that                      D. on which
- ⑧ Mr Yao, \_\_\_\_\_ was my former teacher, retired last year. (C)  
 A. which                      B. that                      C. who                      D. whom
- ⑨ The house, \_\_\_\_\_ we bought last year, is very nice. (D)  
 A. that                      B. /                      C. it                      D. which
- ⑩ The Spring Festival is coming, \_\_\_\_\_ families will get together and celebrate the new year. (B)  
 A. whose                      B. when                      C. where                      D. how

### 典例剖析

例1 The lady insisted that the young man \_\_\_\_\_ a thief and should \_\_\_\_\_ to the prison. (A)

- A. was; be sent                      B. was; would he sent  
 C. should be; should he sent                      D. was; was sent

**解析** insist 在句子中含有两个意思。前一个意思表示“坚持说”那个年轻人是贼, 宾语从句的动作发生在 insist 动作前, 从句用陈述语气, 根据上文, 用过去时; 后一个意思表

### 名师引路

**注意** 关系代词 that 和 which 都可以指物, 都可以在定语从句中作主语或宾语, 因此很多时候两者能够互换, 但有时却只能选择其一。简捷的判断办法就是牢记只用 which 不用 that 的两种情况:

- ① 引导非限制性定语从句

Last night I saw a very good film, which is about the antelope in Tibet. 昨天晚上我看了一部很好的电影, 它是关于藏羚羊的。

- ② 在介词后作宾语

Mr Smith always wears his thick glasses without which he is like a blind. 史密斯先生总是戴着他那厚厚的眼镜, 没有眼镜他就像盲人一样。

### 解題方略

解题方略

例2 遇到此类考查动词或动词短语的题目时,可采用排除法来帮助解题。先分析句子的结构,观察句子时态,以及动词或动词短语本身固有的特点,对各个错误选项进行一一排除。

例4 当题目涉及定语从句时,首先要辨别出先行词和定语从句;然后确定先行词在定语从句中所充当的成分,做这一步时可通过将完整的定语从句写出来的方法来帮助判断。

纠错在线

3. 易错拼写成 fansy.

9. 易错拼写成 pretend.

示“坚决要求”那个年轻人被送进监狱,宾语从句的动作发生在 insist 动作后,从句用虚拟语气,即 should+动词原形,should 可省略。因此本题的正确选项为 A。

例2 This valuable sword (剑) \_\_\_\_\_ my family. (D)

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

解析 本题考查动词短语 belong to 的用法。分析句子成分,发现原句缺少了谓语动词,而选项 belonging to 属于非谓语动词,不能作谓语,因此可以排除 A。再根据短语 belong to 的特点,它既没有被动语态也没有进行时态,所以又可以通过排除法排除 B、C 两项。因此本题的正确选项为 D。

例3 She gave me much help with my study, and \_\_\_\_\_, I gave her some candies. (C)

A. in turn B. in vain C. in return D. in advance

解析 本题考查介词短语的辨析。句意为“她在学习上给了我许多帮助,作为报答,我给了她一些糖果”。in return 表示“作为回报”,为正确选项。in turn 意为“轮流”,in vain 意为“徒然”,in advance 意为“预先”。因此本题的正确选项为 C。

例4 The way \_\_\_\_\_ he looked at the photo is quite strange. (D)

A. in which B. that C. / D. all the above

解析 本题考查定语从句关系词的用法。当先行词为 the way,并在从句中充当状语时,定语从句的关系词应该用 that, in which 或不填。因此本题的正确选项为 D。

例5 There is no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ the report is true. (B)

A. whether B. that C. if D. 不填

解析 本题考查同位语从句的用法。doubt 作名词时,后面可接同位语从句。由于 doubt 所在的主句为否定句,所以它的同位语从句应由 that 来引导。虽然 that 不充当句子成分,但不能被省略。因此本题的正确选项为 B。

同步训练



I. 根据英语解释写出相应的单词

1. survive to remain alive or in existence
2. ton a unit of weight equal to 1,000 kilograms
3. fancy not ordinary, strange
4. style the way in which something is said, done, expressed, or performed
5. king the male ruler of a country
6. wonder something which causes a feeling of strangeness and surprise
7. doubt to be uncertain (about), disbelieve or distrust
8. opinion what a person thinks about something
9. pretend to give an appearance of something that is not true, with the purpose of cheating
10. treasure wealth in the form of money, jewels, or other valuables

II. 翻译

1. 调查 look into
2. 属于 belong to
3. 作为回报 in return
4. 毫无疑问 There is no doubt that ...
5. 处于交战状态 at war
6. in search of 寻找
7. be made into 被制成……
8. take apart 拆开
9. tell the truth 说实话
10. think highly of 看重,器重