

配新课标人教版

志鸿导学系列丛书

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加中同步

导学大课堂

新课标版

渗透课标理念 凸现问题立意

实现同步探究 激活创新思维

尊重学生主体 构建互动平台

英语

必修Ⅱ

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美国有个叫摩根的人,据说他不怎么会讲课,但却能把教材内容设计成一个个问题,让学生照着去做,结果学生不仅学得好而且乐意学,后来他竟成为美国著名的教育家。近年来“洋思中学”的名字几乎响彻了中国大地,在这个学校,老师上课从不教给学生现成的东西,而是将课本知识转化成问题,让学生通过解决问题来掌握知识,形成能力。这里,我们不想去探究摩根的教育思想和洋思的课改经验,但却悟出了一个浅显而又深刻的道理:那就是学生自己思索得出的东西,比老师现成说出的东西印象要深刻得多,效果要好得多。

目前围绕新课标教材编写的教辅书,可算的上琳琅满目,但内容方面却大同小异,真正“编”出特色和新意的并不多见。教辅书就如同一个身边的老师,他能告诉你问题的结果、答题的步骤、解题的思路和方法,帮助你理解知识、学会运用、提升能力。但这也和老师上课一样,不同的老师,上课效果是不同的。好老师能使你记忆犹新,轻松乐学,事半功倍;不好的老师则反之。基于这种思考,我们深入研究了最新的课改方向和高考动态,汇集了最先进的教研成果及课标教材使用情况,全力打造出一套完全体现新课标理念,透彻解读高中新课标教材,重在培养学生学科素养和学习能力的全新式助学用书——导学大课堂新课标版。

本丛书按照“教材内容问题化,基本知识能力化”的编写思路,将“导学”与“学案”特点并重凸显,力图体现这样的理念:一是立足于学生自主学习、自主探索,以学案方式将教材内容问题化,通过一系列问题的解决使学生的学习能力得到升华;二是重在方法立说和学法指导,目的是教会学生学习——会读、会记、会想(思)、会练(做),最终达到会考的目的。丛书主体栏目在对教材内容的处理上,采用大量的图表、材料、网络等,设计情景问题,注重形式创新,并采用大单元、小课时(或节)的编写模式,做到与课堂教学同步,起到堂堂达标、单元过关的作用。

本丛书具有以下特点:

【源于基础,构建网络】深入挖掘教材的基础知识和基本能力点,并梳理知识间的内在联系,使零散、孤立的知识交汇,编制成具有系统性、条理性的网络结构,便于学生学习、记忆、检索、提取和应用。

【贴近学生,激活思维】丛书内容及难度贴近学生的实际水平,贴近学生的经验和心理。各科内容以本学科为核心,将触角伸向其他学科和现实社会,联系当前生产和生活实际,拓宽学生的认知领域和思维空间,挖掘知识技能并激活潜在的智力因素。

【循序渐进,逐级提升】本丛书遵循由浅入深、由易到难的原则,例题和练习题设置合理、注重梯度,能够兼顾不同层面和水平的学生,既让一般学力水平的“吃好”,又能使学有余力的“吃饱”。尊重个体,照顾差异,是现代教育理念下人本思想的一个重要体现。

【思想统一,风格各异】各科既遵循统一的设计思想和编写理念,又在突出核心栏目的基础上彰显学科特点,在栏目组合、体例设置、布局谋篇上形成各自独特的风格,使九科分册异彩纷呈、百花争妍,又自然和谐地组成一个有机的整体。

总之,本丛书以超前的理念、创新的品质、高效的策略、实用的价值,引领广大师生进入学习的最佳境界。也许当您用过这本书后才会知道:原来学习竟可以这样轻松、有趣!

诚然,我们还不成熟,我们正在成长;因为成长,我们才具有生命力!因为成长,才更需要大家的呵护!请您使用过程中发现的欠缺和不足记录下来,告诉我们,我们会虚心倾听,努力改进。请记住,您的意见对我们很重要噢。

编者

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Unit 1 Cultural relics

话题导入

中国作为著名的文明古国,自 1985 年加入世界遗产公约,截至到今天为止,共有 29 个项目被联合国教科文组织列入《世界遗产名录》。源远流长的历史使中国继承了一份十分宝贵的世界文化和自然遗产,它们是人类的共同瑰宝。Look at the pictures below. Can you name them? How about the other 23 relics? Try to give us a brief introduction.



China's World Heritage	
遗产名称、种类及批准时间	
Mt. Taishan	泰山(文化和自然遗产—1987 年)
The Great Wall	长城(文化遗产—1987 年)
The Imperial Palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties	明清故宫(文化遗产—1987 年)
The Mogao Caves	莫高窟(文化遗产—1987 年)
The Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor and Terra-cotta Warriors	秦始皇陵(文化遗产—1987 年)
The Peking Man Site	周口店“北京人”遗址(文化遗产—1987 年)
Mt. Huangshan	黄山(文化和自然遗产—1990 年)
Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area	九寨沟风景名胜区(自然遗产—1992 年)
Huanglong Scenic and Historic Interest Area	黄龙风景名胜区(自然遗产—1992 年)
Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area	武陵源风景名胜区(自然遗产—1992 年)
The Mountain Resort and Outlying Temples	承德避暑山庄及周围寺庙(文化遗产—1994 年)

续表

The Potala Palace	拉萨布达拉宫(文化遗产—1994年)
The Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion	曲阜孔庙、孔林、孔府(文化遗产—1994年)
Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains	武当山古建筑群(文化遗产—1994年)
Lushan National Park	庐山风景名胜区(文化遗产—1996年)
Mt. Emei and Leshan Giant Buddha	峨眉山、乐山大佛风景名胜区(文化和自然遗产—1996年)
The Old City of Pingyao	平遥古城(文化遗产—1997年)
The Classical Gardens of Suzhou	苏州古典园林(文化遗产—1997年)
The Old City of Lijiang	丽江古城(文化遗产—1997年)
The Summer Palace	颐和园(文化遗产—1998年)
The Temple of Heaven	天坛(文化遗产—1998年)
Mt. Wuyishan	武夷山(文化和自然遗产—1999年)
Dazu Rock Carvings	大足石刻(文化遗产—1999年)
Mount Qingcheng	青城山(文化遗产—2000年)
Dujiangyan Irrigation System	都江堰(文化遗产—2000年)
Longmen Grottoes	龙门石窟(文化遗产—2000年)
Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties	明清皇家陵寝(文化遗产—2000年)
Yungang Grottoes	云冈石窟(文化遗产—2001年)
The Three Parallel Rivers Area	“三江并流”自然景观(自然遗产—2003年)

“世界遗产”包括文化遗产和自然遗产。自然遗产是指突出的自然、生态和地理结构，濒危动植物品种的生态环境，以及具有科学、保存或美学价值的地区。目前世界共有 631 项文化和自然遗产被列入这一名录，其中文化遗产 481 处，自然遗产 128 处，文化和自然双重遗产 22 处。根据 1972 年通过的《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》，这些具有真实性和惟一性的文化遗产将受到教科文组织所有成员国的保护，即便在战争中也不能成为军事攻击的目标。

目标导读

	预 习 检 测	答 案 提 示
重 要 词 汇	<p>Fill in the blanks with the correct form of each given word or phrase, one for one.</p> <p>cultural survive remain look into rare belong to in search of gift in return light apart consider opinion prove pretend think highly of</p> <p>1. He has a _____ for running. No one can run faster than him. 2. The boy _____ to be studying hard when the teacher came in. 3. I _____ go shopping for I am always busy with my study. 4. When asked about his marks, he _____ silent. 5. Eating dumplings in the Spring Festival is a _____ of China. 6. In my _____, you shouldn't waste your time (in) doing such things.</p>	<p>1. gift 天赋 2. pretended 假装; 装扮 3. rarely 很少, 几乎不 4. remained 保持; 仍是 5. culture 传统; 文化 6. opinion 意见; 看法</p>

	预 习 检 测	答 案 提 示
重 要 词 汇	7. You can only take those _____ you when you leave the room. 8. He risked his life to save the drowning boy, which was _____. 9. I helped him a lot. _____, he dined me to the restaurant. 10. I can't imagine how one can _____ in such terrible condition. 11. Don't be nervous. I'll _____ this matter myself later. 12. Lincoln was _____ to be one of the greatest presidents in the USA. 13. We are close friends, and no one can take us _____. 14. All the villagers set out _____ the lost boy. 15. What you said _____ to be true. I should apologize to you. 16. We _____ the candle and the candle lit the room.	7. belonging to 属于 8. thought highly of 高度评价 9. In return 作为回报 10. survive 生存 11. look into 调查 12. considered 认为; 考虑 13. apart 分开; 分离 14. in search of 寻找 15. proves 证明是 16. lit 点燃; 照亮
重 要 句 型	1. Although it <u>feels as hard as</u> stone, it easily melts <u>when heated</u> . 2. ... which must be facts, <u>rather than</u> opinions. 3. <u>This was a time when</u> the two countries were at war. 4. <u>There is no doubt that</u> the boxes were then put on a train for Königsberg, at that time a German city on the Baltic sea. 5. I <u>don't</u> agree that they should return the treasure to Russia if they find it. <u>Nor do I</u> think they should give it to any government.	1. 感官动词 + <u>adj.</u> 和从句的省略 2. 是……, 而不是…… 3. 正值……时期 4. 毫无疑问…… 5. 部分倒装
语 法 平 台	限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句	
	典 型 例 句 1. 限制性定语从句 I want to take back the book that I lent to you yesterday. 我想要回昨天我借给你的那本书。 2. 非限制性定语从句 He helped me a lot when I was in trouble, which I'll keep in mind for ever. 他在我困难的时候帮了很大的忙, 这我会永远铭记在心。	结 构 特 点 1. 从句起限定作用, 是主句不可缺少的部分, 与先行词间无逗号。 2. 从句起补充说明作用, 省去不影响主句的意思, 常用逗号与主句分开。

课堂导学



基础巩固

一、词汇详解

1. survive

经典范例:

- (1) survive an earthquake 地震后幸存下来
 (2) He survived his wife for many years. 他比妻子多活了好多年。
 (3) I hope I shall always survive my usefulness.
 我希望在我有生之年永远不要变成废物。
 (4) The house survived the storm.
 经过暴风雨袭击, 这所房屋并未倒塌。

相关链接:

(1) survival *n.* 继续生存或存在

Do you believe the survival after death?

你相信死后灵魂的存在吗?

(2) survivor *n.* 生还者; 幸存者

He is the only survivor after the ship crack.

他是沉船事故中惟一的幸存者。



应用探究

1. 填空

(1) The _____ of the majority of the passengers pleased all present.

(2) The _____ of all the passengers were taken good care of.

(3) It is believed that no human can _____ in the situation like that.

(4) These are the _____ from the primitive society.

(5) Only a few houses _____ the earthquake.



2. remain

经典范例:

(1) I went to the city, but my brother remained at home.

我去了城市, 可弟弟留在了家里。

(2) Peter became a judge but John remained a fisherman.

彼得当了法官, 但约翰仍然是个渔民。

(3) He's determined to remain loyal to the team whatever comes his way.

不管发生什么事他都决心忠心于球队。

(4) The death of the innkeeper still remains a mystery.

客栈老板之死仍然是一个谜。

(5) It still remains to be seen.

情形还需拭目以待。

知识归纳:

(1) remain 是一个不及物动词, 所以没有被动语态。

(2) remain 后可接不同的成分来表示某一状态, 如 remain + 介词短语/名词(或短语)/形容词/不定式短语……

3. rare

经典范例:

(1) That bird is very rare in this country.

那种鸟在这个国家很稀有。

(2) Jasper White is one of those rare people who believe in ancient myths.

贾斯珀·怀特是那些少有的相信古代神话的人之一。

(3) We had a rare time/fun.

我们玩得非常开心。

(4) It is rare to find such devoted people in those days.

这样忠心耿耿的人, 在今天非常少见。

相关链接:

rare 的副词形式 rarely 为一个常考知识点, 意为“很少地, 不常”, 使用时要注意它在句中的位置。看下列两个例句:

(1) I am rarely talked with by the teacher. 老师很少找我谈话。

(助动词、情态动词之后, 实义动词之前)

(2) He visits us rarely nowadays. 如今他很少来看望我们。(句末)

(3) Rarely have I seen him since then. 打那之后, 我很少见他。

(如果位于句首, 要用部分倒装。类似的词还有 barely, scarcely, hardly 等)

4. belong to

经典范例:

(1) It has belonged to our family for a long time.

它成为我们的家产已很多年了。

(2) Which club do you belong to? 你是哪个俱乐部的?

(3) Who does this watch belong to? 这块表是谁的?

(4) Lions and tigers belong to the cat family.

狮子和老虎属于猫科。

知识归纳:

(1) 词组中的 to 为介词, 所以只能后接名词或动名词(短语)。

(2) belong to 本身为不及物动词词组, 所以没有被动语态, 也不用于进行时态。

2. 改错

(1) He is still remained after the party.

(2) In the past, the parents remained poorly even if they worked hard.

(3) If you take 3 from 8, 5 remain.

(4) After the fire, very little remained the house.

(5) You may have the remained ones.

(6) Memories of happy days remain to us.

3. 选择

(1) Rarely _____ he _____ caught in such embarrassed situation before.

A. did; /

B. was; /

C. /; had been

D. had; been

(2) It is very _____ for her to arrive late.

A. rare

B. rarely

C. a rare

D. a rarely

(3) _____ we go above the earth, _____ the air is.

A. The more high; the more rare

B. Higher; rarer

C. The higher; the rarer

D. More higher; more rarer

4. 改错

(1) Do you know the person belonged to the National Team?

(2) The boat is belonging to a wealthy man in our hometown.

(3) Which group do you think is he belong to?

(4) He thinks he belongs to teaching.

5. search

经典范例:

(1) Mr Smith searched every room in the house.

史密斯先生搜查了房子里的每一个房间。

(2) I must search for that lost money until I find it.

我一定要寻找丢失的钱直到找到为止。

(3) The policemen searched the house for the stolen articles.

警察搜查那栋房子寻找被偷的物品。

(4) I will make a search for your book, but I don't think I have got it.

我没拿你的书,但我愿意帮你找。

(5) The boys went in search of something to eat.

男孩子都去找吃的东西了。

知识归纳:

(1) 及物动词 search, 后接名词或代词, 表示搜查的对象, 意为“搜查某地”“搜查某人”。

(2) 动词短语 search for 后接名词或代词, 表示“寻找”的目标。

(3) search 可以用作名词, 可以加不定冠词和定冠词, 还可以加形容词性的物主代词, 通常与介词 for 连用, 表示“寻找某物”。

(4) 介词短语 in search of 后接寻找的目标, 在句中作状语, 意为“寻找某物”。

6. fancy

经典范例:

(1) Do you fancy a cup of tea? 你想要喝茶吗?

(2) —What? You're going to Kho Samui?

什么? 你要去苏美岛?

—Yeah! Fancy me walking on the beautiful beach, swimming in the blue ocean, and sitting in the sunshine all day!

对啊, 想像一下, 我可以走在美丽的沙滩上, 在碧蓝的海里游泳, 还可以整天坐在太阳底下!

(3) I often buy things on impulse. Consumer Electronics always tickle my fancy.

我常常会一时冲动而买东西。消费性电子产品一向都很吸引我。

知识归纳:

(1) 及物动词, “爱好, 想要”相当于 like, 后可接名词作宾语。

(2) 及物动词, “想像”相当于 imagine, 后可接动名词作宾语。

(3) 名词, “吸引”, 相当于 liking, 常构成的词组有:

take a fancy to 爱上; tickle one's fancy 吸引

7. in return

经典范例:

(1) He helped me a lot. In return, I treated him to hamburger. 他帮了我很大的忙, 作为回报, 我请他吃汉堡。

(2) The boy carried the bag for me. I tipped him \$1 in return. 这个男孩帮我提包, 我给了他 1 美元的小费作为回报。

(3) You must hand money in return for the receipt. 你必须交钱作为取回收据的交换条件。

知识归纳:

(1) in return 可以单独使用, 置于句首或句中, 也可置于句末。

(2) in return 还可以与介词 for 连用, 构成介词短语表条件。

5 填空

search/search for/in one's search for/in search of/search after

(1) When we met him, they were _____ in his pocket.

(2) All night they _____ the missing boy.

(3) So far, they have been unlucky _____ gold and have no money at all.

(4) He joined us _____ a new way of increasing production.

(5) He said he was _____ truth.

6. 翻译

(1) Can you fancy my being alone in a deserted island?

(2) You know what? Joey secretly takes a fancy to Rachel!

(3) She fancies herself as a serious actress.

(4) He fancied he heard somebody following him.

(5) Fancy seeing you! I am surprised!

(6) She wants to buy a hand-bag, not fancy but strong.

7. 填空

in return/as a return/by return

(1) Give him something valuable _____ of his help.

(2) I saved him while he cheated me _____.

(3) Your mum is in a worry. Please _____ of post.

(4) Please answer my letter _____.



8. light

经典范例:

(1) We lit the candle and the candle lit the room.

我们点着了蜡烛,蜡烛照亮了房间。

(2) Her face was lighted by happiness.

她一副兴高采烈的样子。

(3) Wet wood doesn't light easily.

湿木不易点燃。

(4) A smile lit up her face.

微笑使她容光焕发。

知识归纳:

(1) 作为及物动词,后接名词作宾语,意为“点燃,照亮”或“使……明亮”。

(2) 作为不及物动词,意为“燃烧,点着”,没有被动语态。

(3) 多与 up 构成常用词组,意为“使明亮,开(点)灯;使容光焕发”。

(4) 其过去式、过去分词为 lighted/lighted 或 lit/lit。

9. at war

经典范例:

(1) The two countries were at war for two years.

这两个国家打了两年仗了。

(2) During the World War One, Germany was at war with many countries around the world.

一战期间,德国同世界上好多国家开战。

(3) How long have they been at war? 他们交战有多长时间了?

知识归纳:

at 直接加某种活动地点或场所表示正在从事这种活动,相类似的常用短语还有:

at table 吃饭; at desk 学习; at work 工作; at Church 做礼拜;

at dinner 在吃饭

10. apart

经典范例:

(1) The two buildings are 200 meters apart.

两座建筑相距 200 米。

(2) She tore the chicken apart and began to eat.

她把鸡撕成一块一块的,然后开始吃。

(3) Apart from being too large, the trousers don't suit me.

这条裤子不但太大,而且我穿着也不合适。

(4) Apart from a few words, I do not know any French at all.

除了很少的几句外,我对法语一无所知。

知识归纳:

(1) apart 在此表示“分开;离开;拆开;使成一件一件的”,用作副词,多置于句末。

(2) apart from 为常用词组,意为“除……外”,有时可与 except 换用,有时可代替 besides。

11. consider

经典范例:

(1) We are considering going to Hainan for the Spring Festival.

我们在考虑赴海南过春节。

(2) He has never considered how to solve the problem.

8. 选择

(1) You _____ my life. But for you, I'd be miserable.

A. light up

B. light with

C. light

D. light for

(2) A teacher is usually compared to a _____ candle.

A. lighting

B. lit

C. lighted

D. light

9. 改错

(1) When I came to Tom's home, they were at the table.

(2) He is at Beijing.

(3) The country was at war with its neighbours 3 years ago.

(4) Germany was at war against almost all the countries in the world.

10. 选择

(1) The room was very cold and, _____ Jack, entirely empty.

(2) The hat looks nice _____ being a little large.

(3) It is difficult to tell the two of you _____.

(4) She is too tired to go, _____, it's snowing.

A. apart from

B. except for

C. apart

D. besides

11. 选择

(1) Charles Babbage is generally considered _____ the first computer.

A. inventing

他从未考虑过如何解决那个问题。

(3) All of you should consider the feelings of other people.

你们必须顾及到他人的感情。

(4) We consider that you are not to blame.

我们认为这不是你的错。

(5) They consider Jim (to be) the cleverest boy in their class.

他们认为吉姆是他们班最聪明的学生。

知识归纳:

(1) 作“思考、考虑”(= think about)解,后面可接动名词、由 how, what 等引导的从句或动词不定式作宾语,但要特别注意,consider 后面不能直接跟动词不定式作宾语。

(2) consider v. 还可作“顾虑到、顾及、体谅”(= take into account)解。这时其后用名词或动名词作宾语。

(3) 作“认为、以为、觉得”(= be of the opinion, regard as)解时,后面多接宾语从句,这时一般不接动名词作宾语。

(4) consider 作“认为”解时,后面还可以接一个宾语和一个动词不定式作宾语补足语,构成复合宾语结构,但这种结构的动词不定式主要是“to be + 名词/形容词”;有时也可以是其他不定式,不过这种不定式多用完成时。

(5) 固定结构“consider... as/to be + 名词/形容词”多侧重于表示经过思考“认为……是……”。

12. prove

经典范例:

(1) The lawyer proved the innocence of his client.

律师证实了他的当事人的清白。

(2) I'll prove to the world that he was right.

我将向世人证明他是对的。

(3) The handbook proved the most useful.

这本手册证明很有用。

(4) His efforts, however, proved a failure.

但他的努力结果都失败了。

(5) Perhaps this book will prove of some use to you in your studies.

也许这本书会对你的研究有用处。

(6) She may prove to be the most suitable person for the job.

结果她可能是最适合干这项工作的人。

知识归纳:

(1) prove 用作及物动词,“证明、证实”,可用于以下句型:

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

(2) prove 作“证明是;结果是;事实说明”解时,用作连系动词,可用于以下句型:prove + 形容词 + 名词 + 介词短语或副词 + 动词不定式

13. pretend

经典范例:

(1) He pretended that he was innocent. 他假装无辜。

(2) He pretended to be friendly with me. 他假装对我友善。

(3) Let's pretend we're cats. 让我们假扮成猫。

(4) He pretended to be reading an important paper when the boss entered.

老板进来时他假装在看一份重要的文件。

(5) She pretended to have been told about it.

B. to have invented

C. having invented

D. to invent

(2) The whole matter is

A. considering

B. being considered

C. to consider

D. considered

(3) Although he has made such a stupid mistake, _____ his youth, let him be.

A. considering

B. to consider

C. we consider

D. considered

12. 选择

(1) The extra room _____ very useful when we had visitors.

A. was proved

B. proved

C. has been proved

D. has proved

翻译辨误

(2) 原文: The long exhausting trip proved too much.

译文: 这次旷日持久的疲劳旅行证明了许多东西。

(3) 原文: He will prove the winner.

译文: 他证明了胜者。

(4) 原文: On the long journey he proved himself to be an amusing companion.

译文: 在长途旅行中, 他证实了自己是一位风趣的旅伴。

13. 选择

(1) His daughter refused _____ and his son pretended _____ asleep. Neither of them wanted to go with him.

A. going; to be

B. to go; to be

C. to go; to have been

D. her to go; to be



她假装别人已告知此事。

(6) She wasn't really crying; she was only pretending.

她并非真的在哭;她只是假装而已。

知识归纳:

(1) 用作 *vt.* “假装; 假借;” [+不定式] [+ (that)]

(2) 用作 *vi.* 假装, 可以单独使用。

(3) 后接不定式结构时要特别注意 to be doing 和 to have done 这两种结构的使用, 前者表示“假装正在做某事”, 后者表示“假装已做过某事”。

14. think highly of

经典范例:

(1) He was highly thought of by the manager.

经理对他非常赞赏。

(2) I think highly of your suggestion.

我觉得你的建议很好。

(3) I don't think much of him as a teacher.

我觉得他作为一个老师不怎么样。

知识归纳:

(1) think highly/well/much of 对……评价很高, 赞赏, 对……印象好

(2) think badly/nothing/little/lowly/poorly of... 认为不好, 不在意, 不赞成, 觉得……不怎么样

(3) think... of 之间所插入的, 表示好恶的词多为副词。

二、句型必背

1. 副词性从句的省略

相关链接:

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

尽管摸上去像石头一样硬, 但是当加热时它很容易融化。

经典范例:

(1) We must eat it when (it is) fresh.

我们必须趁它新鲜时吃。

(2) The magazines will be kept till they are called for.

这些杂志(你)可以留着直到需要他们的时候。

(3) You'd better not forget traffic regulations while (you are) cycling.

骑自行车时, 千万别忘了遵守交通规则。

规律总结:

在 when, while, till, whenever, as soon as, though, unless, if, once, wherever 等引导的副词性从句中, 如果从句中的主语和主句中的主语相同, 或者是 it, 从句中谓语动词部分含有助动词 be 的某种形式, 从句中的主语和 be 可以省略。

2. rather than

相关链接:

... which must be facts, rather than opinions.

……这肯定是事实, 而不是观点。

经典范例:

(1) They were screaming rather than singing.

与其说他们是在唱歌, 不如说他们是在嚎叫。

(2) It is better to ask for help at the beginning rather than to wait until a busy period when everyone is rushed off their feet.

(2) He pretended _____ his lunch, because he didn't want to trouble her.

A. to have

B. having

C. having had

D. to have had

14. 选择

(1) In those days, political leaders were not _____.

A. think highly of

B. thought highly

C. thought highly of

D. thinking highly of

(2) I think _____ of him for his speaking loudly in the library.

A. well

B. bad

C. lowly

D. poor

1. 选择

(1) Once _____ imprisoned, they will not be able to escape.

A. they

B. are

C. /

D. being

(2) Unless _____ necessary, we must not speak Chinese at the English evening.

A. we are

B. it is

C. are

D. is

(3) (NMET 2003 年上海卷)
Generally speaking, _____ according to the directions, the drug has no side effect.

A. when taking

B. when taken

C. when to take

D. when to be taken

2. 选择

(1) I came to help you rather than _____.

A. harm

B. harmed

C. harming

D. to harm

(2) We should know what he meant rather than _____.

在一开始就去寻求帮助,要好于在别人都忙得四脚朝天时干等着。

(3) He is an artist rather than a philosopher.

与其说他是哲学家,不如说他是艺术家。

(4) I would die with my head high rather than live with knees bent.

我宁愿站着死,也不愿跪着生。

规律总结:

(1) rather than 相当于 and not, 意为“而不是”, 连接两个相同成分(并列结构)。

(2) 表示两种说法和正确程度, 意为“与其说……, 倒不如说……”。

(3) 表示主观上选优。主句表示喜欢做的事(常含有 would, prefer, like 等), rather than 部分则表示不喜欢做的事。

3. This was a time when...

相关链接:

This was a time when the two countries were at war.

当时正值是两个国家正在交战时期。

经典范例:

(1) Don't be angry any more. That was a time when I was in bad mood because of the failure in the test.

不要再生气了, 当时我正因测试失利的事而情绪不好。

(2) There are times when (on which) one must yield.

任何人都有不得不屈服的时候。

(3) He came at a time when we needed help.

他在我们需要帮助的时候来了。

规律总结:

这个句式事实上就是关系副词 when 引导的定语从句, a time 充当先行词, 表示时间“一个阶段, 某个时期”。

4. There is no doubt that...

相关链接:

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的一个德国城市。

经典范例:

(1) There is no doubt that they will agree with you on this matter.

毫无疑问, 他们在这件事上会同意你的意见的。

(2) There can be little doubt that he will help me out.

毫无疑问, 他会帮我忙的。

(3) There is no doubt about it.

此事无可怀疑。

(4) There is some doubt whether their football team will win the match.

他们的足球队会不会赢得这场比赛还不能肯定。

(5) There is little/not much doubt about what he said.

关于他所说的, 不用怀疑。

(6) There is no doubt as to the truth of the story.

对于故事的真实性毋庸置疑。

A. what he said

B. he said

C. said

D. what said

(3) Jean, rather than her brothers, _____ to meet her parents.

A. are

B. is

C. do

D. does

3. 选择

(1) There was _____ time _____ I hated to go to school.

A. a; that

B. a; when

C. the; that

D. the; when

(2) I often thought of the happy days _____ I stayed in Beijing.

A. that

B. when

C. in that

D. which

4. 选择

A. in doubt (about)

B. no doubt about

C. no doubt of

D. have no doubt that

E. cast doubt on

F. doubts as to

G. some doubt whether

H. any doubt on

I. Beyond doubt

(1) She has her _____ this being true.

(2) I have _____ his ability.

(3) There is _____ the correct thing to do.

(4) There is _____ he is the best man for the job.

(5) I _____ he will succeed.

(6) No one has _____ this point.

(7) We are _____ what to do next.



规律总结:

- (1)doubt 用作名词,常与 about/of/as to/on 等介词连用。
- (2)doubt 用在否定句中,后面常接 that 引导的同位语从句。
- (3)doubt 用在肯定句中,后面常接 whether 引导的同位语从句。
- (4)由 doubt 组成的一些短语
in doubt 怀疑;拿不定主意
no/without/beyond doubt 无疑地;必定;当然
make no doubt of 对……毫不怀疑
throw/cast doubt on 使人对……产生怀疑

5. I don't agree that... Nor do I...

相关链接:

I don't agree that they should return the treasure to Russia if they find it. Nor do I think they should give it to any government.

如果他们发现了这件珍宝,我不认为他们应该将其还给俄国,我也不认为应该交给任何(其他)政府。

经典范例:

- (1)I have neither time nor money for pop festivals.
我既没时间也没钱来参加流行音乐节。
- (2)I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers.
我不喜欢唱歌,也不喜欢电脑。
- (3)I have never spoken nor written to her.
我跟她从没有说过话,也没写过信。
- (4)Wei Fang has no story-books. Nor do I. Nor do you.
魏芳没有故事书。我也没有。你也没有。

规律总结:

- nor conj. 1. (用在 neither 之后)也不
2. (用在 not, no, never 之后)也不
3. (用在句首,句子须倒装)也不

三、典句剖析

1. A cultural relic is something that has survived for a long time, often a part of something old that has remained when the rest of it has been destroyed.

文化遗址指的就是某些存在了好长时间的东西(或地方),这个古老的东西的某些部分存留了下来,而其他的部分都已毁掉。

结构分析:

(1)这是一个包含有两个定语从句和一个状语从句的复合句。其中两个 that 分别修饰它们前面的先行词 something 和 something old; when 引导的状语从句则表示对比,可以翻译成“而……”。

There is always something that you treasure very much when others may laugh at it at the sight.

总会有那么一些东西你非常珍惜,而别人看到后却会嘲笑不已。

(2)这个句子中需要注意的词有三个: survive, remain 和 destroyed, 注意它们的词性和语态用法。

2. Frederick William I, the king of Prussia, could never have imagined that his greatest gift to the Russian people would have such a strange history.

普鲁士国王威廉一世决不可能想到他送给俄罗斯人的大礼物会有这样一段离奇的历史。

结构分析:

这个句子中要特别注意“情态动词+have done”这一句式的使用,它通常用来表示对过去发生的事情的推测、批评、反悔等。

(8)_____ he will give you some advice on your study.

(9)What he had done _____ his honesty.

5. 选择

(1)—Do you know Jim quarreled with his brother?
—I don't know, _____.

- A. nor don't I care
- B. nor do I care
- C. I don't care neither
- D. I don't care also

(2)His hobby is _____ taking photos _____ collecting stamps. It's growing flowers.

- A. either; or
- B. neither; nor
- C. not only; but also
- D. both; and

(3)He can neither read nor _____ English.

- A. writing
- B. writes
- C. to write
- D. write

1. 翻译

(1)It was in the lab which was taken care of by Mr Wang that they did the experiment.

(2)He came to know that book knowledge can be useful only when it is linked with practice.

(3)Only a few houses survived the earthquake.

2. 选择

(1)I was in a hurry that day. Otherwise I _____ to talk to you.

- A. stopped
- B. would stop
- C. had stopped
- D. would have stopped



The box has been moved. Someone must have been here last night. (推测)

这个盒子被人移动了,昨晚一定有人来过。

You should have told me earlier. What shall we do now? (后悔, 批评)

你本该早些告诉我,现在我们怎么办?

3. After that, what really happened to the Amber Room remains a mystery.

从那之后,琥珀屋的最终所归便成了一个谜。

结构分析:

这个句子要特别注意 what 所引导的主语从句这一结构。

(1) what 从句可以用来表示一种问题,具有疑问概念。这种从句结构上仍是一个特殊问句,只是不用倒装语序。

What she wants to say isn't clear to us.

她想说什么我们不清楚。

(2) what 从句可以表示一种东西或事情,不具有疑问概念。一般翻译成“(某人)所……的东西(事情)”。

What we need is here.

我们所需要的都在这儿。

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

在审判中,(一名)法官必须能够明辨哪些目击证人可信,哪些不可信。

结构分析:

这个句子要特别注意疑问词“which+动词不定式”这一结构。

不定式和疑问词 whether, what, which, whom, where, when, how, why 等连用可以在句中起名词的作用,通常跟在 tell, know, show, decide, learn, wonder, explain, advise, teach, discuss, find out 等动词后面作宾语,有时也可以充当主语、表语等。

On hearing the news, he didn't know whether to laugh or to cry.

听到这个消息,他不知道该哭还是该笑。

When to hold the meeting has not been decided.

什么时候开会还没有决定。

The most important problem is how to get so much money.

最重要的事情是如何搞到这么多钱。

介词后一般不直接接不定式,但可以接“疑问词+不定式短语”作宾语。

Mary gave some advice on how to learn English.

玛丽提了一些如何学习英语的建议。

I have no idea of how to do it. 我不知道该怎么做。

四、语法解读

限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句的区别

定语从句分限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句,归纳起来,两者有以下几点不同:

(一)作用不同

限制性定语从句与先行词的关系非常密切,是先行词不可缺少的定语,它所修饰的词代表一个(些)或一类特定的人或物,如果删去,全句的意思就会变得不明确。而非限制性定语从句在意义上是先行词的

(2) He _____ have spoken at the meeting this morning. He was in hospital at the time.

- A. couldn't B. mustn't
C. shouldn't D. needn't

3. 选择

(1) It is pretty well understood _____ controls the flow of carbon dioxide in and out the atmosphere today.

- A. that B. when
C. what D. how

(2) —Are you still thinking about yesterday's game?

—Oh, that's _____.

- A. what makes me feel excited
B. whatever I feel excited about
C. how I feel about it
D. when I feel excited

4. 将所给句子改换成疑问词+动词不定式这一结构

(1) I could not decide which dictionary I should buy.

→ _____

(2) Jack did not know where he could find such a good teacher.

→ _____

(3) The chief technician showed the apprentice how they should repair the machine.

→ _____

(4) Have you told him where he can get the application form?

→ _____

(5) How we should divide labor among the workers is still a question.

→ _____

(6) He has no idea of how he should answer this question.

→ _____

选择

(1) In Britain he had come across a painter _____ nobody else had heard of.

- A. which B. where
C. with whom D. /

(2) I am off to St. James Park, _____ I have to give a lecture on



一个附加修饰语,对先行词只起进一步补充说明的作用;若把它去掉,全句意思仍然清楚。例如:

The girl who stood in the corner just now is my younger sister.

刚才站在角落里的姑娘是我的妹妹。

Mary Smith, who is in the corner, wants to meet you.

玛丽·史密斯在那个角落里,她想见你。

第一个例句中的定语从句指明作为主语的“姑娘”不是任何一个,而是在角落的那个。如果去掉定语从句,表达的意思就不明确。第二个例句已经表明主语是谁,定语从句只不过是补充说明一点情况而已。若去掉从句,句子意思仍然完整。

(二)形式不同

非限制性定语从句与先行词之间通常有逗号,而限制性定语从句与先行词之间则无逗号。例如:

He's the man who lives next door.

他就是住在隔壁的那个人。(从句不可少,从句前无逗号。)

His wife, whom you met at my house, is a teacher.

他的妻子是一位老师,你在我家曾见过她。(从句可有可无,从句前有逗号。)

(三)含义不同

限制性定语从句有涉他性;非限制性定语从句有惟一性。例如:

In the class there are ten students who speak English very well.

这个班上有十名英语说得好的学生。(暗示班上不只是十个学生。)

In the class there are ten students, who speak English very well.

这个班上有十名学生,他们英语说得很好。(非限制性定语从句,表明班上只有十个学生。)

(四)译法不同

在把限制性定语从句译成汉语时,通常在从句的末尾加“的”字,放在它所修饰名词的前边。而在把非限制性定语从句译成汉语时,一般译成一个单独的句子。请看下面例句:

The film that we saw yesterday was very interesting.

我们昨天看的电影非常有趣。

Beijing, which is the capital of China, is a very beautiful city.

北京是中国的首都,它是一座非常美丽的城市。

五、课文浓缩

下面的一段文章为原文的缩写,仔细阅读,根据原文内容将其补充完整,并尽量背过。

In Search of The Amber Room

Amber room was a _____ of friendship from the Prussian to the Russian people, which was made _____ almost seven thousand tons of amber during the time of Frederick William I. Although it _____ as hard _____ stone, it easily melts when _____ and the design for the room was _____ the fancy style popular in those days. It _____ a team of the country's best artists ten years to make it.

It was liked so much by two of the Russian kings _____ they both regarded it as their favourite palace and _____ more details to its design. But unfortunately it was _____ by the Nazis during the Second World War and _____ for ever. No one ever knows what really happened _____ it.

the theatre.

A. when B. there

C. where D. which

(3) I did this at nine o'clock, and _____ I sat sometimes reading the paper.

A. after doing it

B. after which

C. after while

D. when

(4) She had two new cars, _____ was made in Japan.

A. one

B. which

C. and one of which

D. and one of them

(5) My new car, _____ I paid several thousand pounds _____, is not running well.

A. which; for B. that; for

C. which; / D. what; with

(6) He made another wonderful discovery, _____ of great importance to science.

A. which I think is

B. which I think it is

C. which I think it

D. I think which is

(7) The boss _____ department Ms King worked ten years ago looks down upon women.

A. in which B. in that

C. in whose D. whose

单元导练



范例探究

【例 1】Recently I bought an ancient Chinese vase, _____ was very reasonable.

- A. which price B. the price of which
C. its price D. the price of whose

解析:本题是考查“the+名词+of+关系代词”结构的一个典型例子。这里 the price of which 指代 the price of the vase, 答案也可以是 whose price。

答案:B

【例 2】The man in prison insisted that he _____ nothing wrong and _____ set free.

- A. had done; should be B. should do; should be
C. had done; had been D. should do; had been

解析:insist 后的从句谓语是“should+动词原形”这样的虚拟语气,要看该谓语动词所表示的含义。一般说来,若该谓语动词所表示的动作尚未发生,或尚未成为事实,则用虚拟语气;若该谓语动词所表示的动作已经发生,或已经成为事实,则要用虚拟语气。对于上题而言,坐牢的这个人坚持了两点:一是没做错事;二是应该被释放。很显然,在坐牢的这个人看来,“没做错事”应该是事实,故用虚拟语气;“被释放”还不是事实(因为他还在坐牢),故用虚拟语气。

答案:B

【例 3】Having a trip abroad is certainly good for the old couple, but it remains _____ whether they will enjoy it.

- A. to see B. to be seen
C. seeing D. seen

解析:It remains to be seen... 句型,意为“……还要看情况发展”。其中 it 是形式主语,真正的主语是 whether 引导的主语从句,remain 是连系动词;因“事态”尚不明朗,故须用表示将来意味的不定式,而此处的不定式与主语构成被动关系,故须用不定式的被动式。

答案:B

【例 4】Unless _____ to speak, you should remain silent at the conference.

- A. invited B. inviting
C. being invited D. having invited

解析:主句主语与 invite 具有被动关系,故此处应使用表被动关系的过去分词 invited。unless invited to speak 相当于 unless you are invited to speak。

答案:A

【例 5】Mrs Brown was much disappointed to see the washing machine she had _____ went wrong again.

- A. it B. it repaired
C. repaired D. to be repaired

解析:washing machine 之后为定语从句,引导词 that/which 因在从句中作 had 的宾语而被省去,故 A、B 两项不可选;D 项句意不通,亦不可选。该题使用的是 have sth. done 结构,其中从句使用了过去完成



规律点拨

1. 用于此结构的关系代词只有 which。该结构表示所有关系,口语中常用“whose+名词”代替。非正式文体中可以用“of which the+名词”。

2. insist 在表示“建议、要求、命令、决定、坚持、认为”时,其后的 that 从句多用“should+动词原形”的虚拟语气;

如果从句陈述的是事实,则可用不用 should 形式。

3. remain 与 stay 的区别在于:(1)当表示“剩下”(即其余的一切都被拿走、除去、破坏等)时,通常只用 remain,而不用 stay。

(2)当表示在某处或在某处住下时,通常用 stay,而不用 remain。

4. 副词性从句的省略必须遵循两个基本原则:一是主从句为同一动作发出者,即同一主语;二是从句中必须有任何形式的助动词 be,这时我们就可以将从句的主语连同助动词一起省略。

5. 过去分词作宾语补足语时,从逻辑上应抓住宾语与宾语补足语之间的语态关系,即两者之间是被动关系,宾语是分词动作的承受者。