

Practical English

实用英语

(Third Edition)

(第三版)

同步辅导与自测

《实用英语·同步辅导与自测》编写组 编

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哈尔滨工业大学出版社

内容提要

《实用英语·同步辅导与自测》是同高等教育出版社的《实用英语》(第三版)配套的同步辅导材料,它紧扣《实用英语》的教学内容,全面体现原教材的编写意图,帮助学生扩大知识面,提高学习兴趣。本书在讲解上力求与教材内容贴近、准确;在编写上打破常规,锐意创新,具有针对性强、实践性强、趣味性强、仿真性强和覆盖面广等特点;在练习体例安排上贴近“高等学校英语应用能力考试”的练习形式,力求扩大和巩固教材中语言技能的训练和词汇、语法等语言知识。根据历年考试的特点并结合每一单元的知识点,本书每个单元都附有一套模拟试题,并在书后附有两套综合模拟试题,以供学生了解题型、检测学习效果。

该书适用于非英语专业的学生作为同步辅导材料、自学及备考使用。

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《实用英语》第三版是高等教育出版社在总结《实用英语》第二版的基础上进一步更新观念、更新体系、更新内容、更新方法、更新要求编写而成的一套适合高职高专院校公共英语教学的教材。其突出特点是从语言“输入”到语言“输出”全方位地开展实用英语教学,不仅教学理念和思路先进、特色突出,而且内容新颖、题材丰富、语言真实规范,具有较强的针对性和实用性,编排设计符合语言学习的客观规律。

《实用英语·同步辅导与自测》是同《实用英语》第三版配套的学生学习用书。全书共三册,每册分为两大部分:课文结构和测试部分。

❖ 课文结构由以下部分组成:

1. 词汇(*words*) 包括课文中出现的重点词汇,每个词包含词性、词义等,且每个词后配有记忆和考题两个项目。
2. 短语(*phrases*) 包括词义和例句,并配有记忆和考点。
3. 句型(*patterns*) 覆盖课文中出现的句型,并配有相应的例句。
4. 写作(*writing*) 讲解实用写作的要点,指明写作的思路,并且给出供参考的词语和句型以及参考范文。
5. 口语训练(*oral practice*) 科学地设计日常生活中经常出现的场景,提供相关的模拟句型及段落。

❖ 测试部分涉及三个方面:

1. 词汇(*words*) 有多种形式可供选择,如多项选择、词义替换、词形变换。
2. 语法(*grammar*) 包括辨错、改错、多项选择、用动词的适当形式填空等形式。
3. 阅读理解及翻译(*reading comprehension and translation*) 根据高等学校英语应用能力考试的要求设计,编排相应的测试训练题型。

为了便于巩固学习效果,每册附有两套综合测试题。

本书是在进行了大量的理论研究的基础上,由多所高职高专院校多年从事一线教学的优秀教师编写而成。本书在编写上打破常规,锐意创新,具有针对性强、实践性强、趣味性强、仿真性强和覆盖面广等特点,便于学生自学及备考。本书的讲解力求准确,与教材内容贴近,测试范围除了紧扣课文内容以外,还考虑到 A、B 级测试的要求,所设计的测试题难易适中、覆盖面广,信度和效度把握得当。

本书的疏漏和不当之处恳请广大读者及同行专家赐教指正,以期进一步修改完善。

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Unit 1

I. Oral practice

Meetings

Sample dialogue

(1)

Zhao Bing : Aren't you Miss Ann White?

Ann White : Yes, that's right.

Zhao Bing : I'm Zhao Bing from the company. My boss asked me to come to meet you.

Ann White : Oh, thank you.

Zhao Bing : The car is waiting for you at the gate.

Ann White : You are so considerate.

(2)

Li Ming : Hello. I'm Li Ming from The Office Supplies Company.

Mary : Nice to meet you. Mr. Li, I'm Mary.

Li Ming : Hello, Mary. I've come for the interview.

Mary : Yes. I know. I've been waiting for you here.

Li Ming : Thank you, Mary.

Mary : My pleasure. It will be your turn soon.

(3)

Li Hua : Hello, my name is Li Hua. I have an appointment with Mrs. Smith.

Receptionalist: Oh, Miss Li. Take a seat please. I'll tell Mrs. Smith you are here.

Li Hua : OK.

Receptionalist: Miss Li, Mrs. Smith is expecting you. Come with me, please.

Li Hua : Thank you very much.

(4)

Wang Gang : Excuse me, are you Professor Carter?

Professor Carter: Yes. May I know your name?

Wang Gang : I'm Wang Gang from the English Department. Glad to meet you.

Professor Carter: I'm glad to meet you, too.

Wang Gang : Welcome to China.

Professor Carter: Thank you for coming to meet me.

II. New words and expressions

1. prefer *v.* 宁可,更喜爱,觉得还是……更可取



【典型例句】 I prefer his plan to yours in that it is more practical.

与你的计划相比,我更喜欢他的,因为他的更实际点。

【联想词汇】 [同根词] *n.* preference 喜爱,偏爱

【短语搭配】 prefer sth. to sth. 比起……更喜欢; prefer to do sth. 更宁愿做某事
e. g. I prefer to be alone. 我宁愿独自一个人。

2. ignore *v.* 忽视,不顾

【典型例句】 She saw him coming but she ignored him. 她看见他走过来,但装作没看到他。

He completely ignored all these facts as though they never existed.

他完全无视这一切,好像它们根本不存在似的。

【联想词汇】 [同根词] *n.* ignorance 无知; *adj.* ignorant 无知的,愚昧的,粗野的,没礼貌的

3. seek *v.* 寻找,探求

【典型例句】 We should seek every opportunity to practice English. 我们应当寻找一切练习英语的机会。 They are seeking the most reasonable diet which will do good to their health. 他们在寻找有益于他们健康的最合理的饮食。

【短语搭配】 seek after (for) 寻求,探索; 追求; 寻找; seek out 找出,搜出; 挑出; seek through 找遍

4. plunge *v.* 使陷入

【典型例句】 Her car swerved and plunged off the cliff. 她的车突然转向跌下悬崖。

【短语搭配】 plunge into sth. (不考虑可能的后果而)突然开始做某事 *e. g.* Tom was always plunging into risky ventures. 汤姆总是贸然地做一些冒险的投资项目。
be plunged into sth. 突然陷入……之中 *e. g.* The whole regiment was plunged into despair by the news. 这个消息使全团陷入绝望之中。

5. clash *v.* 互撞,冲突;(颜色、利益、意见等)抵触,不和谐 *n.* 冲突,矛盾,分歧,争论,不和谐

【典型例句】 I failed to go to her wedding because it clashed with my examination. 我没时间去参加她的婚礼,因为和我的考试日期冲突了。 His shirt clashed with his coat. 他的衬衫和他的外套不协调。

6. represent *v.* 代表(某人/某团体);表现

【典型例句】 Mr. Black was chosen to represent the company at the conference. 布莱克先生被选为该公司出席会议的代表。 The protesters represented only a small section of public opinion. 抗议者仅代表一小部分民意。

【联想词汇】 [同根词] *n.* representation 代表,代理,表现,描绘; *n.* representative 代表,代理人 *e. g.* sales representative 销售代表

7. vivid *adj.* (色彩、光线等)鲜艳的,清晰的;生动的,有生气的;逼真的,栩栩如生的

【典型例句】 It is still vivid in my memory. 这事我还记得很清楚。 She gave the police a vivid description of the accident. 她对警察生动地描述了这次事故。 The trees were vivid in their autumn colors. 在秋色中树木显得耀眼。

【联想词汇】 [同根词] *adv.* vividly 生动地,鲜明地; *n.* vividness 活泼,明亮

8. innocent *adj.* 天真的,单纯的;无辜的,清白的

【典型例句】 she is as innocent as a new-born baby. 她像初生婴儿般天真纯洁。 Can you



provide any evidence that he was innocent of the crime? 你能提供证据证明他没有犯罪吗?

【联想词汇】 [同根词] innocence *n.* 天真,纯洁;无辜,清白

9. cut down 砍倒,击倒;减少,缩减

【典型例句】 It took a team man a whole day to cut down a giant tree in the past.

过去砍倒一棵大树需要一群人花一整天时间。You smoke too much, you should try to cut down. 你抽烟太凶了,该少抽点了。

【联想词汇】 cut in 插嘴,打断别人说话; cut off 中断,割断,隔绝;
cut up 切碎,割碎; cut back(由于资金不足而)削减,缩减

10. fall into 属于,分成,陷入

【典型例句】 The problems we face fall into two categories. 我们所面临的问题可以分为两类。She is liable to fall into the sudden fits of rage. 她很容易突然间勃然大怒。

【联想词汇】 fall apart 崩溃,瓦解; fall behind 落后; fall away 消失; fall off 脱落,掉下;
fall in/out of love with sb. 爱上某人/失恋

11. think up 想出,编造,虚构

【典型例句】 I could not think up a better excuse. 我想不出更好的借口。

【联想词汇】 think of 想起,记得,想出,想到; think out (通过深思)设计出,想出;
think over 仔细考虑,全面考虑

12. clear up 澄清,解决,解除,解释;整理,收拾,打扫

【典型例句】 The police have been trying to clear up the mystery of the man's death. 警方一直在设法弄清楚那个男人的死亡之谜。The teacher cleared up the harder parts of the story. 老师解释了故事中比较难以理解的部分。Let me clear up the broken glass before someone walks on it. 让我把碎玻璃清除掉,以免有人踩上。

13. take one's time 不着急,慢慢来

【典型例句】 He likes to take his time over lunch. 他吃午饭时喜欢细嚼慢咽。

Take your time — there is no hurry. 慢慢来,别着急。

【联想词汇】 take one's place 接替,代替某人; take one's seat 就座

14. reserve *v.* 预订,保留

【典型例句】 I have reserved a room for you at the hotel. 我已在旅馆为你预订了一个房间。A great future is reserved for you. 远大的前程等待着你。All rights (are) reserved. 保留所有权利(版权所有,不许翻印)。

【联想词汇】 [同根词] reserved *adj.* 矜持的,内向的,含蓄的; reservation *n.* 预订,保留,居留地,保护区

【辨析】 reserve 保留(意见、权力、款项等)、预订(房间、座位等)。e. g. Some delegates didn't object to the proposal but stated that they would reserve the right to comment on it at a later time. 有些代表对该项建议并没有表示反对,但声明要保留以后发表意见的权力。conserve 表示保持、保存,强调珍惜、节约。后面一般连用 energy, health, resources 等,不能连用钱财。

e. g. He is conserving his energy for the last twenty-meter dash. 他正在保存精力,为最后二十米冲刺做好准备。*preserve* 表示收藏或保存,强调使之完好无损或质量不变。Many invaluable documents relating to the early period of the revolution are preserved in the museum. 博物馆里收藏着许多有关革命初期的珍贵文献。

15. *crave v.* 恳求,请求;渴望,热望

【典型例句】 She is an insecure child who craves attention.

她是一个没有安全感的孩子,渴望受到关注。

【联想词汇】 [同义词] *covet v.* 垂涎,觊觎; *desire v.* 想望,期望,请求; *yearn for* 渴望; *long for* 渴望

【短语搭配】 *crave for* 渴望 *e. g.* I was craving for a drink. 我非常想喝一点。

16. *critical adj.* 爱挑剔的,紧要的,关键性的

【典型例句】 I don't mean to be over critical, but isn't all of this completely unnecessary? 我不是想过多地挑剔,但这些不都是完全多余的吗? We are at a critical time in our history. 我们处在历史的关键时刻。At that critical moment, he didn't show any sign of fluster. 在那危急时刻,他毫无慌张的表现。

【联想词汇】 [近义词] *crucial adj.* 至关重要的; *decisive adj.* 决定性的; *fault-finding n.* 吹毛求疵,找茬

[同根词] *critically adv.* 批评地; *critic n.* 评论家,批评家; *criticism n.* 评论,意见,批评,谴责; *criticize v.* 批评,指责,评论

【短语搭配】 *be critical of sth.* 对……挑剔 *e. g.* Mary is always critical of her son's appearance. 玛丽对儿子的外表很挑剔。

17. *resign v.* 辞职,放弃;听从,顺从

【典型例句】 I decided to resign from the committee. 我决定辞掉委员会的职务。

He is resigned to his fate. 他听天由命。

【联想词汇】 [近义词] *abandon vt.* 放弃,遗弃; *abdicate v.* 退位,放弃(职位,权力等); *give up* 放弃(念头、希望等); *yield vi. (~ to)* 屈服,屈从

[同根词] *resignation n.* 听任,顺从;屈从;辞职,辞职信; *resigned adj.* 听任的,顺从的,逆来顺受的

【短语搭配】 *resign from (one's position/job etc.)* 放弃或辞去(职位/工作等), *resign oneself to sth./doing sth.* 听任,顺从 *e. g.* The team refused to resign themselves to defeat. 该队不甘失败。be/get/seem resigned oneself to sth./doing sth. 准备容忍或忍受某事物;甘心情愿 *e. g.* She seems resigned to not having a holiday this year. 她对今年不休假似乎并无怨言。

18. *affectionate adj.* 挚爱的,深情的

【典型例句】 She is very affectionate to him. 她非常爱他。

They were an affectionate couple. 他们是一对情深意长的伴侣。

【联想词汇】 [同根词] *affection n.* 深情,挚爱; *affecting* 感人至深的,使人感动的

[同义词] *warm adj.* 暖的,温暖的,激烈的,多情的,兴奋的; *devoted adj.* 投入的,深爱的



19. *yearn v.* 想念, 思慕, 向往; 渴望, 极想做

【典型例句】 He yearned for freedom. 他向往自由。

He yearned to see his family again. 他渴望看到家里的人。

【联想词汇】 [同根词] *yearning* 渴望, 热望

[同义词] *crave v.* 恳求, 渴望; *hope for* 希望; *long for* 渴望; *desire vt.* 想望, 期望, 希望, 请求

20. *on one's (own) terms* 按照某人的主张或条件

【典型例句】 If I agree to do this, it will be on my own terms.

如果我同意做这件事, 就要按照我的条件来办。

【短语搭配】 *be on good/bad terms with sb.* 和某人关系好/关系不好; *be on speaking terms* (尤指吵架后) 关系好, 能友好地交谈 *e. g.* They were barely on speaking terms after quarreling with each other. 吵架后他们彼此之间几乎不说话。

III. Text analysis

1. I got to know people by the flowers I had to remember not to cut down, by the things stuck in the ground on purpose or by the things lost in the grass.

[译文] 通过那些我得记住不能砍掉的花, 通过那些有意插在地里的东西, 或丢失在地里的东西, 我开始了解各种各样的人。

[解析] *get to do sth.* 开始, 渐渐地; *on purpose* 故意地, 有意地 *e. g.* You sometimes hurt yourself by accident, but you never hurt yourself on purpose. 你有时会无意中弄伤自己, 但你绝不会故意伤害自己。

2. Grass was grass, and the little that was Mr. Ballou's didn't take long to trim.

[译文] 无非是除草, 而且巴卢先生园子里的草就那么一点, 也花不了多少时间去修整。

[解析] *the little that was Mr. Ballou's* 在句中作主语, 相当于 *since Mr. Ballou's grass was not so much*.

3. I sensed mother communicating with this gift, a communication I'd craved for 50 years.

[译文] 我感受到母亲在用这件礼物跟我交流, 而这种交流我已盼了 50 年。

[解析] *sense sb. doing sth.* 这是感官动词的用法, 我们已经学过 *see, watch, hear, listen to, notice etc.* 的用法, 其后可接省 *to* 的不定式亦可接动词的现在分词形式表示正在进行。

4. My sister stored the desk until we could pick it up.

[译文] 我姐姐一直保存着这张书桌直到我们能够把它弄过来。

[解析] *pick up* 在这儿不能说“捡起, 拾起”而是相当于 *fetch* 或 *bring it home* “取回, 拿回”。

5. Send me a reply, my letter asks, in any way you choose. Mother, you always chose the act that speaks louder than words.

[译文] 我在信中请求, 以您选择的任何方式, 给我回信。母亲, 您总是选择比言辞更响亮的行动来表达您的心意。

[解析] 本句活用了一个谚语“*Action speaks louder than words*”行动胜于言辞; 事实胜于雄辩。



IV. Test of vocabulary and structure

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank of the following sentences.

1. The old man felt that he owed _____ the boy some money, so he gave him some books to read instead.
A. to B. for C. of D. /
2. The police are trying their best to clear _____ this case.
A. off B. away C. up D. put
3. It was two years ago _____ she went to teach in the mountains, and we have never seen her since then.
A. when B. before C. that D. after
4. They feel very satisfied for they have just arrived at an agreement on their _____.
A. way B. terms C. term D. thoughts
5. The whole village has been _____ the missing boy.
A. looking B. finding C. searching D. seeking
6. Nobody would believe his words though he said he was _____ of the crime.
A. pure B. clear C. innocent D. guilty
7. The universities are having to _____ the government for more money.
A. call at B. call on C. appeal for D. appeal to
8. Thanks for your invitation—I'd be _____ to come.
A. delight B. delightful C. delighted D. delightful
9. Thirty years later, when she got her own family to _____, she came to understand her mother.
A. rise B. raise C. arise D. arouse
10. He didn't know that _____ ten years to complete this special task.
A. it will take him B. he would take C. he would spend D. it would take him

V. Grammar

Contributive clause

(定语从句)

1. 关系代词引导的定语从句

关系代词所代替的先行词是人或物的名词或代词,并在句中充当主语、宾语、定语等成分。关系代词在定语从句中作主语时,从句谓语动词的人称和数要和先行词保持一致。

1) who, whom, that。这些词代替的先行词是人的名词或代词,在从句中所起作用如下。

e.g.

Is he the man who/that wants to see you?

他就是想见你的人吗?(who/that 在从句中作主语)

He is the man whom/ that I saw yesterday.



他就是我昨天见的那个人。(whom/that 在从句中作宾语)

2) whose。用来指人或物,只用作定语,若指物,它还可以同 of which 互换。e.g.

They rushed over to help the man whose car had broken down.

那人车坏了,大家都跑过去帮忙。

Please pass me the book whose (of which) cover is green. 请递给我那本绿皮的书。

3) which, that。它们所代替的先行词是事物的名词或代词,在从句中可作主语、宾语等。

e.g.

A prosperity which / that had never been seen before appears in the countryside.

农村出现了前所未有的繁荣。(which / that 在句中作宾语)

The package (which / that) you are carrying is about to come unwrapped.

你拿的包快散了。(which / that 在句中作宾语)

2. 关系副词引导的定语从句

关系副词可代替的先行词是时间、地点或理由的名词,在从句中作状语。

1) when, where, why。关系副词 when, where, why 的含义相当于“介词 + which”结构,因此常常和“介词 + which”结构交替使用。e.g.

There are occasions when (on which) one must yield. 任何人都有不得不屈服的时候。

Beijing is the place where (in which) I was born. 北京是我的出生地。

Is this the reason why (for which) he refused our offer? 这就是他拒绝我们帮助他的理由吗?

2) that 代替关系副词。that 可以用于表示时间、地点、方式、理由的名词后取代 when, where, why 和“介词 + which”引导的定语从句,在口语中 that 常被省略。e.g.

His father died the year (that / when / in which) he was born. 他父亲在他出生那年去世了。

He is unlikely to find the place (that / where / in which) he lived forty years ago.

他不大可能找到他四十年前居住过的地方。

3. 判断关系代词与关系副词

方法一:用关系代词还是关系副词完全取决于从句中的谓语动词。及物动词后面无宾语,就必须要求用关系代词;而不及物动词则要求用关系副词。e.g.

This is the mountain village where I stayed last year.

I'll never forget the days when I worked together with you.

判断改错

(错) This is the mountain village where I visited last year.

(错) I will never forget the days when I spent in the countryside.

(对) This is the mountain village (which) I visited last year.

这就是去年我访问过的山村。

(对) I will never forget the days (which) I spent in the countryside.

我永远都无法忘记在农村度过的岁月。

习惯上总把表示地点或时间的名词与关系副词 where, when 联系在一起。此两题错在关系词的误用上。

方法二:准确判断先行词在定语从句中的成分(主、谓、宾、定、状),也能正确选择出关系代词/关系副词。

例 1 Is this museum _____ you visited a few days ago?



这是你几天前参观过的博物馆吗?

A. where B. that C. on which D. the one

例2 Is this the museum _____ the exhibition was held? 这是进行展览的博物馆吗?

A. where B. that C. on which D. the one

答案:例1 D, 例2 A。

例1 变为肯定句: This museum is _____ you visited a few days ago.

例2 变为肯定句: This is the museum _____ the exhibition was held.

在例1中, 所缺部分为宾语, 而 where, that, on which 都不能起到宾语的作用, 只有 the one 既做了主句的表语, 又可做从句的宾语, 可以省略关系代词, 所以应选 D。

而例2中, 主、谓、宾俱全, 从句部分为句子的状语表示地点, 既可用副词 where, 又因 in the museum 词组, 可用介词 in + which 引导地点状语。而此题中, 介词 on 用的不对, 所以选 A。

关系词的选择依据在从句中所做的成分, 先行词在从句中做主、定、宾语时, 选择关系代词 (who, whom, that, which, whose); 先行词在从句中做状语时, 应选择关系副词 (where 地点状语, when 时间状语, why 原因状语)。

4. 限制性和非限制性定语从句

1) 定语从句有限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句两种。限制性定语从句是先行词不可缺少的部分, 去掉它主句意思往往不明确; 非限制性定语从句是先行词的附加说明, 去掉了也不会影响主句的意思, 它与主句之间通常用逗号分开。e.g.

This is the house which we bought last month.

这是我们上个月买的那幢房子。(限制性定语从句)

The house, which we bought last month, is very nice.

这幢房子很漂亮, 是我们上个月买的。(非限制性定语从句)

2) 当先行词是被专有名词或物主代词、指示代词所修饰时, 其后的定语从句通常是非限制性的。e.g.

Charles Smith, who was my former teacher, retired last year.

查理·史密斯去年退休了, 他曾经是我的老师。

My house, which I bought last year, has got a lovely garden.

我去年买的的那幢房子带着个漂亮的花园。

This novel, which I have read three times, is very touching.

这本小说很动人, 我已经读了三遍。

3) 非限制性定语从句还能将整个主句作为先行词, 对其进行修饰, 这时从句谓语动词要用第三人称单数。e.g.

He seems not to have grasped what I meant, which greatly upsets me.

他似乎没抓住我的意思, 这使我心烦。

Liquid water changes to vapor, which is called evaporation.

液态水变为蒸汽, 这就叫作蒸发。

说明: 关系代词 that 和关系副词 why 不能引导非限制性定语从句。

5. 介词 + 关系词

1) 介词后面的关系词不能省略。



2) *that* 前面不能有介词。

3) 某些在从句中充当时间、地点或原因状语的“介词 + 关系词”结构, 可以同关系副词 *when* 和 *where* 互换。 *e.g.*

这就是我两年前住过的房子。

This is the house in which I lived two years ago.

This is the house where I lived two years ago.

你还记得加入我们俱乐部的日子吗?

Do you remember the day on which you joined our club?

Do you remember the day when you joined our club?

6. *as*, *which* 非限定性定语从句

as 和 *which* 在引导非限制性定语从句时, 这两个关系代词都指主句所表达的整个意思, 且在定语从句中都可以作主语和宾语。但不同之处主要有两点:

1) *as* 引导的定语从句可置于句首, 而 *which* 不可。

2) *as* 代表前面的整个主句并在从句中作主语时, 从句中的谓语必须是系动词; 若为行为动词, 则从句中的关系代词只能用 *which*。 *e.g.*

As we know, smoking is harmful to one's health.

大家都知道, 吸烟有害健康。

The sun heats the earth, which is very important to us.

太阳给地球热量, 这对我们很重要。

注意: *as* 可用于固定结构 *the same... as*; *such... as*。 *e.g.*

I have got into the same trouble as he (has). 我陷入了和他一样的麻烦中。

7. 先行词和关系词二合一

e.g. Whoever spits in public will be punished here. (*Whoever* 可以用 *anyone who* 代替)

在这里随地吐痰会受到处罚。

The parents will use what they have to send their son to technical school. (*what* 可以用 *all that* 代替) 父母会用他们的一切送儿子们去技校学习。

8. 关系代词 *that* 的用法

1) 不用 *that* 的情况。

a. 在引导非限定性定语从句时。 *e.g.*

(错) The tree, that is four hundred years old, is very famous here.

b. 介词后不能用。 *e.g.*

We depend on the land from which we get our food.

We depend on the land that/which we get our food from.

2) 只能用 *that* 作为定语从句的关系代词的情况。

a. 在 *there be* 句型中, 只用 *that*, 不用 *which*。

b. 在不定代词, 如: *anything*, *nothing*, *the one*, *all*, *much*, *few*, *any*, *little* 等作先行词时, 只用 *that*, 不用 *which*。

c. 先行词有 *the only*, *the very* 修饰时, 只用 *that*。

d. 先行词为序数词、数词、形容词最高级时, 只用 *that*。

e. 先行词既有人, 又有物时。 *e.g.*



All that is needed is a supply of oil. 所需的只是供油问题。

Finally, the thief handed everything that he had stolen to the police.

那贼最终把偷的全部东西交给了警察。

Grammar exercises

1. This is the house _____ chairman Mao once lived.
A. that B. which C. in which D. whom
2. Plants grow well _____ there is enough water and sunshine.
A. where B. that C. in which D. which
3. The reason _____ he came very late is _____ he missed the plane.
A. why, that B. why, because C. that, why D. that, because
4. The TV play brought the hours back to him _____ he was taken good care of in the far-away village.
A. when B. that C. where D. until
5. Recently I received a very old book, _____ is worth a lot of money.
A. which B. that C. in which D. the price of which
6. The French TV play _____ his students acted on the CCTV was quite popular with young people.
A. for which B. at which C. on which D. in which
7. It is the best magazine _____ I have read till today.
A. as B. / C. which D. in which
8. He is the second student _____ the headmaster has seen in the classroom this morning.
A. which B. that C. when D. where
9. Look at the man and his horse _____ are running down the street.
A. which B. that C. on which D. where
10. The only thing _____ matters is to find the dormitory for the new comer to study, as our school campus is too large.
A. that B. who C. which D. whom
11. His mother can do everything _____ she can to help him to become a scientist.
A. that B. who C. in which D. for whom
12. The company _____ your father used to work in is the largest in China.
A. when B. which C. where D. that
13. I bought the same bike _____ you have.
A. as B. that C. which D. of which
14. In an open boat, the three men, _____ an engineer, met with a storm on the sea.
A. one of them were B. one of whom was
C. one of them was D. one of whom were
15. _____ often tell lies are not worth being trusted.
A. Those B. Who C. Such as D. As
16. Alice received an invitation from her boss, _____ came as a surprise.



- A. it B. that C. which D. he
17. The weather turned out to be very good, _____ was more than we could expect.
A. what B. which C. that D. it
18. It rained hard yesterday, _____ prevented me from going to the park.
A. that B. which C. as D. it
19. He missed the train, _____ annoyed him very much.
A. that B. which C. why D. what
20. The reason _____ I am writing to you is to tell you about the party on Sunday.
A. because B. for C. as D. why

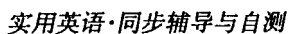
VI. Test yourself

Part 1 Vocabulary and structure

Section A

Directions: In this section, there are 15 incomplete sentences numbered 1 through 15. You are required to complete each one by deciding on the most appropriate word or words from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. I think this is true for a great many of the questions _____ scientists still argue.
A. which B. with which C. that D. on which
2. _____ I arrived in South Africa; I was struck by the very great difference in the atmosphere of the country.
A. From the moment B. By that time C. Since the moment D. During the time
3. The basic rule in doing this is _____ every procedure in great detail.
A. describing B. being described C. describe D. to describe
4. Many Americans agree to adopt a stricter policy on weapon control _____ others believe they need weapons to protect themselves.
A. otherwise B. while C. on the contrary D. in contrast
5. The better your self-image when you arrive for an interview, the more positive your attitude _____.
A. is B. does C. will do D. will be
6. You _____ most of the questions on the blackboard now if you had reviewed the lessons last night.
A. could answer B. should answer
C. could have answered D. would have answered
7. Ten scientists were reported _____ for their outstanding contributions at the conference.
A. to reward B. to be rewarded
C. to have rewarded D. to have been rewarded
8. He must have seen the film yesterday, _____ he?
A. mustn't B. needn't C. didn't D. hasn't



- ## Section B

16. It was quite a long while before the man _____ (come) to.
17. As soon as I saw it decided I was going to spend the rest of my life _____ (study) the animal.
18. Nobody objected to _____ (go) out on a picnic at the weekend.
19. The students in the hall were listening to an _____ (excite) speech.
20. We will go to a lecture tomorrow _____ (give) by a computer expert
21. _____ (judge) from his accent, he must come from the south.
22. I can't bear _____ (see) people litter around like that.
23. The director won't have his colleagues _____ (criticize) his work.
24. Just at this moment he passed us on the stairs, _____ (make) such a graceful bow.
25. While Stevenson _____ (prepare) date for a conference, his secretary looked for more information for him.

Task 1

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