

思考

SIKAO TANTAO TIGAO

曹文玲 赵莉 霍薇薇 编
于洪 吕晓兰 吕阳

探讨

提高

- 注重能力培养 变学会为会学
- 体现素质教育精神
- 与全国试验本新教材同步
- 由试点学校老师编写

——高中课程助读

英语

第二册(下)



科技教育出版社

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Unit 13 Albert Einstein



思考

1. 您了解 Albert Einstein 的生平吗?
2. 诺贝尔奖的创始人是谁? 其颁发机构在哪里?
3. 小结主语从句的用法。



探讨

1. Albert Einstein(艾伯特·爱因斯坦, 1879—1955), 德国出生的美籍著名理论物理学家, 被认为是人类历史中最具创造性才智的人物之一。20 世纪初的 15 年中, 他提出一系列的科学理论, 最先断言物质和能量的相对性, 对空间、时间和引力都赋予了完整的新概念。

爱因斯坦 1879 年 3 月 14 日出生于德国的乌尔姆镇(Ulm), 青少年时在慕尼黑(Munich)受教育, 后来到瑞士进入苏黎士理工学院, 1900 年毕业后在瑞士水利局工作, 1905 年取得苏黎士理工学院的哲学博士学位。1914 年到柏林普鲁士科学院任职, 1916 年发表了他的“广义相对论基础”, 这个理论于 1919 年为英国皇家学会所证实, 这使他获得巨大的国际声誉。由于他对光电定律和理论物理方面的贡献, 被授予 1921 年诺贝尔物理学奖。1933 年希特勒执政后, 爱因斯坦放弃了德国国籍, 接受了美国普林斯顿大学的邀请, 离德赴美, 受聘为终身教授。后于 1940 年取得美国国籍。1955 年 4 月 18 日在普林斯顿逝世, 享年 76 岁。爱因斯坦的一生在人类对宇宙认识的贡献上是无与匹敌的, 已被确认为人类历史上的科学巨人。

2. the Nobel Prize 诺贝尔奖金是根据 A. B. Nobel 遗嘱所设基金提供的奖金。每年由四个机构(瑞典 3 个, 挪威 1 个)负责颁发。1901 年 12 月 10 日诺贝尔逝世 5 周年时首次颁发。诺贝尔在其遗嘱中规定, 奖金应每年授予“前一年在物理、化学、文学、生理学或医学与和平事业中为人类作出重大贡献的人”。1969 年起诺贝尔奖金由上述 5 项增加至 6 项, 即增加经济学奖金, 此奖金是由瑞典国家银行提供的。

Alfred Bernard Nobel(A. B. 诺贝尔, 1833—1896)是瑞典化学家, 工程师和实业家。发明黄色炸药及其他威力更大的炸药。他在全世界都有炸药制造业的股份, 加上他在俄国巴库油田的产权, 他拥有的财富是巨大的。他对各种人道主义和科学的慈善事业捐款很慷慨, 是诺贝尔奖金的创立人。

3. 作主语用的名词性从句, 因其在复合句中作主语, 故又称作主语从句。引导主语从句的有连词 that、whether, 连接代词 who、what、which, 连接副词 when、where、how、why 等。

例如:

- (1) What he wanted to see was an end to all the armies of the world.
- (2) Who killed the scientist remains a question.
- (3) Whether we can control the floods is still uncertain.
- (4) When the broadcast station will be ready is unknown.
- (5) How they went to the USA is what I want to know.

【注】主语从句放在句首,有时会显得“头重脚轻”,故常用 *it* 作形式主语,而把主语从句挪到句子的后面。*it* 作形式主语的句型有:

It is + *adj.* / *n.* + that 从句 (that 不能省略)

It is + said / reported + that 从句

It appears / seems (to sb.) + that 从句

- (6) It is certain that fuels like coal and oil cause a lot of pollution.
- (7) It is not yet decided when and where the test will be given.
- (8) It was said that only three people in the world could understand it at that time.
- (9) It is hoped that you'll be able to visit our city in the near future.
- (10) It appeared to me that she enjoyed the food very much.
- (11) It seemed that the manager was very angry.

4. Einstein was content to spend most of his time alone, ...

句中 *content* 作形容词用,意思是“高兴、心满意足”,相当于 *happy*、*satisfied*,通常用于词组 *be content to do sth.* 或 *be content with sth.* 中, *content* 还可用作动词,意思是“使满足”,相当于 *make sb. happy and satisfied*,常用 *content sb. / oneself (with sth.)* 这个词组。例如:

- (1) Don't be content with small success.
- (2) Simple praise is enough to content him.
- (3) My grandparents are well content to live quietly in the country.

【注】我们通常说 *be well content* 而不说 *be very content*。

5. He began the research and studies which led to his new discoveries in physics.

句中 *lead to* 的意思是“引起”、“导致”。其用法小结如下:

{ *lead to* 通向,导致,引起
 lead sb. + 介词短语 带领某人……

- (1) He had locked the door that led to the garden.
- (2) This will lead to high blood pressure.
- (3) I led the blind man across the street.

【注】不说 *lead sb. to do sth.*。

6. *miss* 和 *lose* 的区别

{ *miss* 想念,错过,未赶上,遗漏,迷失。强调错过机会或误车,其形容词为 *missing*。
 lose 遗失;丢失。强调迷路,其形容词为 *lost*。

- (1) The house is at the next corner; you can't miss it.
- (2) The old man lost his way in the forest.
- (3) I found a book with two pages missing.

(4) The lost boy cried in the street.

7. prove 的用法

作行为动词时,是及物动词,意为“证明”、“证实”,*prove + n. / pron. / 从句 / 复合结构*,并可用于被动结构。

作连系动词时,意为“证明”、“结果是”,*prove + adj. / adv. / n. / 介词短语 / to be*。

(1) Who can prove it?

(2) We have proved our courage in the battle.

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

(4) It will prove of little use.

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

提高

I. 听力训练

1. 听长对话,选择最佳答案

听第一段长对话,回答(1)~(4)题

(1) What is the topic of the dialogue?

A. The weather.

B. Life in the country.

C. A weekend.

D. Travelling with friends.

(2) Where did Alice spend the nights in the country?

A. In a farmer's house.

B. In the open.

C. At a friend's home.

D. At a hotel.

(3) What was the weather like in the country?

A. It was fine.

B. It was OK, but rained once.

C. It was terrible.

D. It rained every day except for one day.

(4) How long did it take Alice to come back from the country?

A. Half an hour.

B. Four hours.

C. Nine hours.

D. Twelve hours.

听第二段长对话,回答(5)~(8)题

(5) Where are the two speakers?

A. In the woman speaker's office.

B. In the woman speaker's house.

C. In a classroom.

D. In a hospital.

(6) The man came into the room because he _____.

A. worked there himself

B. wanted to talk to Kate

- C. had to see the woman doctor
- D. wanted Jane to type a letter for him
- (7) What was Jane doing on the day when the dialogue took place?
 - A. She was taking a rest.
 - B. She was taking an exam.
 - C. She was preparing for an exam.
 - D. She was studying in night school.
- (8) What will Kate do next year?
 - A. Go to Japan.
 - B. Change her job.
 - C. Go to night school.
 - D. Buy an expensive car.

听第三段长对话,回答(9)一(12)题

- (9) Why did the woman want to talk to the man?
 - A. She was interested in foreigners.
 - B. She planned to write about the evening school.
 - C. She wanted to be able to teach English better.
 - D. She tried to help newcomers to her country.
- (10) When did the conversation take place?
 - A. In the morning.
 - B. At noon.
 - C. In the afternoon.
 - D. In the evening.
- (11) Talking about his English the man thought that he was poor in _____.
 - A. speaking
 - B. writing
 - C. grammar
 - D. reading
- (12) After the conversation, the man was going to _____.
 - A. see his uncle
 - B. have classes
 - C. work in the shop
 - D. meet his brother

2. 听短文,选择最佳答案

听第一篇短文,回答(1)一(5)题

- (1) When did the speaker get up every day in the past?
 - A. At 5:00.
 - B. At 5:30.
 - C. At 6:00.
 - D. At 6:30.
- (2) Early every morning the speaker had to _____.
 - A. clean the bathroom
 - B. feed the chickens
 - C. help his sister get dressed
 - D. carry water for the family
- (3) The speaker and his sister did not go to school by bus because _____.
 - A. their parents thought walking was good for him
 - B. there was no bus running in the direction
 - C. the school was quite near
 - D. their family was poor
- (4) On Sundays the speaker used to _____.

- A. play in the street
 - B. stay at home all day
 - C. go to church three times
 - D. go shopping with his parents
- (5) We can infer from the speech that the speaker _____.
- A. is a teacher
 - B. lives on a farm
 - C. wishes he were young again
 - D. thinks children were happier in the past

听第二篇短文, 回答(6)—(7)题

- (6) What happened the day before?
- A. Some thieves stole paintings from a museum.
 - B. Some stolen paintings were sold at a very high price.
 - C. The stolen paintings were returned at six in the morning.
 - D. The police found the stolen paintings with the help of the guard.
- (7) How much were the paintings worth?
- A. About a million pounds.
 - B. More than a million pounds.
 - C. About twenty-five thousand pounds.
 - D. More than two hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

II. 单项选择

1. Computers are used to _____ E-mail.
A. send B. be send C. sending D. being sent
2. Plans have been made by the factory to _____ more plastic products to meet the needs of farmers.
A. turn over B. turn to C. turn out D. turn in
3. Do you know _____ he has made?
A. that discovery B. which discovery
C. what discovery D. how discovery
4. We'll visit that middle school _____ an experiment with new teaching methods _____.
A. which, has made B. where, have done
C. in which, has been carried out D. that, has been put
5. _____ his work in physics, he _____ much time working for human rights and progress.
A. Besides, spent B. Except, took
C. Except for, cost D. But, paid
6. It is such a modern machine _____ few of the workers know how to operate.
A. which B. that C. as D. the one
7. _____ is well-known to us all, the earth goes around the sun.
A. That B. As C. It D. Which

8. It proved _____ difficult than she had supposed.
A. very B. to be quite C. a little D. to be much more
9. There is a _____ expression _____ his face.
A. puzzle, on B. puzzling, in C. puzzled, on D. puzzled, in
10. _____ you have done such things before doesn't matter.
A. If B. Whether C. What D. Which
11. _____ is to dance.
A. That interests me really B. Which really interests me
C. What really interests me D. Why really interests me
12. They failed to persuade him to _____ the conditions for he _____ to his decision.
A. receive, came B. accept, stuck
C. accept, insisted D. receive, insisted
13. Students should _____ teachers and teachers love students.
A. respected B. have respect to C. show respect to D. show respect for
14. I hear you've got some foreign stamps. Will you please give me _____?
A. one B. a one C. it D. the one
15. The policemen are keeping _____ watch on the prisoners.
A. close B. a great C. much D. a close
16. I bought a dictionary with three pages _____.
A. lose B. losing C. missing D. missed
17. —You must have been tired out yesterday.
—Oh, _____, I felt as if I were dying.
A. not at all B. not really C. not a little D. not a bit
18. Mary is _____ content to own such a small room.
A. very B. much C. very much D. well
19. —Is it Professor Li sitting by the head of the English Department?
—_____.
A. Yes, it's he B. Yes, it's her C. Yes, she is D. Yes, he is
20. Though Einstein won the Nobel Prize _____ physics, he cared little _____ money.
A. in, to B. for, for C. of, in D. of, about
21. Please say hello to Mr Green _____ me when _____ him tomorrow.
A. for, to see B. for, seeing C. through, see D. by, you'll see
22. —Why did he fail in the driving test?
—_____ because he was a bit careless.
A. Simply B. Really C. Hardly D. Directly
23. —You wouldn't like to go outing with us, would you?
—_____, but I have a lot of work to do.
A. Yes, I would B. No, I wouldn't
C. Yes, I would like to D. No, I wouldn't like

24. —On some cloudy days I am in low spirits, and often do nothing but stay at home.

—_____.

A. So am I

B. So do I

C. The same like me

D. Me too

25. Where is it _____ you picked up the watch?

A. there

B. that

C. the place

D. which

III. 完形填空

(A) Albert Einstein

By the time he was fourteen, Einstein had already taught himself advanced mathematics. He 1 knew what he wanted to be when he grew up. He wanted to study physics and do research. The problem was 2 Einstein's family did not have 3 money to pay for his further education. Finally they 4 to send him to a technical school. Later they 5 send him to an important technical college in Switzerland, 6 he entered in 1896 at the age of seventeen. He studied hard and took his degree at the 7 of his course. He wanted to study for a doctor's degree, but he didn't have enough money. The question was how he could find enough 8 to support himself. First he worked as a teacher. Later he got a job in the government office. This work 9 him with enough money to live on. As he had enough time to study, he went on studying and finally 10 his doctor's degree in 1905.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. still | B. yet | C. hardly | D. already |
| 2. A. if | B. why | C. that | D. when |
| 3. A. enough | B. some | C. lots of | D. any |
| 4. A. tried | B. managed | C. succeeded | D. failed |
| 5. A. could | B. had to | C. ought to | D. were able to |
| 6. A. where | B. which | C. that | D. there |
| 7. A. front | B. beginning | C. back | D. end |
| 8. A. help | B. books | C. work | D. food |
| 9. A. cost | B. took | C. provided | D. offered |
| 10. A. received | B. accepted | C. won | D. reached |

(B) School and Albert Einstein

School and Albert Einstein did not mix well. His teachers thought he was 1. Einstein's thoughts and words were jumbled(混乱). His 2 was poor. Playing the violin was 3 he was good at as a child.

When he was ten years old, he met Dr. Max Talmy. Talmy talked with the boy and tried to help him. They 4 books, and Einstein 5 in maths. He understood 6 maths problems and ideas. Inside this "7" boy was a genius(天才)!

Schoolwork never became 8 for Einstein. He could not learn things by heart. Paying attention was 9 for him. He even did not pass his first test to 10 college. 11 his learning problems, Einstein made 12 friends. He was shy in groups of people. 13 he overcame his short-

coming. Albert Einstein became a 14 scientist in the 15 of physics. He was one of the most important thinkers of the modern age.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. too small | B. clever | C. stupid | D. too shy |
| 2. A. housework | B. school | C. teachers | D. schoolwork |
| 3. A. all | B. which | C. that | D. whether |
| 4. A. bought | B. discussed | C. learned | D. sold |
| 5. A. had trouble | | B. did not do well | |
| | C. showed an interest | D. took pride in | |
| 6. A. easy | B. difficult | C. few | D. no |
| 7. A. poor | B. stupid | C. clever | D. American |
| 8. A. easy | B. difficult | C. enough | D. interesting |
| 9. A. easy | B. hard | C. possible | D. good |
| 10. A. leave | B. return to | C. enter | D. join in |
| 11. A. Because of | | B. Without | |
| | C. With the help of | D. Instead of | |
| 12. A. poor | B. a lot of | C. few | D. rich |
| 13. A. Still | B. Yet | C. Or | D. In time |
| 14. A. well-known | B. maths | C. college | D. poor and shy |
| 15. A. courses | B. classes | C. books | D. field |

IV. 阅读理解

(A)

Between 1909 and 1912 Einstein taught theoretical physics in Switzerland and Germany. He returned to Zurich to teach from 1912 to 1914. Worldwide fame came in 1919 when the Royal Society of London announced that predictions(预测) made in his general theory of relativity had been certain.

This happened when a scientific expedition in the Gulf of Guinea photographed the solar eclipse(日食) of May 29 of that year. Although he was awarded the 1921 Nobel Prize for Physics, the prize did not refer to his relativity theories, which were still considered to be unacceptable.

Einstein was always strongly against war and violence and supported Zionism(犹太民族主义), the movement to establish a Jewish homeland. When the Nazis came to power in 1933, they forced him to give up his ideas, seized his property, and burned his books. That year he moved to the United States. In 1940 he became an American citizen.

In 1939, shortly before the outbreak of World War II in Europe, Einstein learned that two German chemists had split the uranium atom. Enrico Fermi, an Italian physicist who lived in the United States, proposed that a chain reaction(链式反应) splitting of uranium atoms could release large quantities of energy. In 1939, Einstein wrote to President Franklin D. Roosevelt warning him that this scientific knowledge could lead to Germany's developing an atomic bomb. He suggested that the United States prepare for its own atomic bomb research. Out of this effort came the Manhattan Project, in which the first two atomic bombs were developed in 1945.

1. Einstein became world famous _____.
 A. in 1912 B. in 1914 C. in 1919 D. in 1909
2. Which of the following is a true statement?
 A. Einstein won the 1921 Nobel Prize for his Theory of Relativity.
 B. Einstein's theory of relativity was not accepted at that time.
 C. The 1921 Nobel Prize went to his teaching of theoretical physics.
 D. The 1921 Nobel Prize was offered by the Royal Society of London.
3. In 1933, Einstein moved to the United States because _____.
 A. a war broke out in Europe
 B. the Nazis forced him to
 C. he got the American citizen ship
 D. he was tired of living in Europe
4. What caused Einstein to write to President Roosevelt?
 A. The fact that two German chemists had split the uranium atom.
 B. An Italian physicist's discovery about uranium atoms.
 C. Germany was developing an atomic bomb.
 D. Both A and B.
5. The Manhattan Project led to _____.
 A. the development of the first two atomic bombs in America
 B. the outbreak of World War II
 C. a chain reaction atoms
 D. the release of much energy

(B)

In 1943, during the Second World War, the body of an Englishman, William Martin was discovered off the Spanish coast. Papers he had been carrying were returned to London, where they were carefully examined. They had obviously been changed and that was exactly what the British had hoped would happen, for Martin was a trick designed to fool the Germans.

Martin did not exist. The body was of a sailor who looked as though he had died when his boat sank, but the fact was that he had been ill and died, leaving the boat to go down. His parents allowed the dead body to be put into the sea near Spain. It was hoped that the Germans would find it and read the fake(伪造的) papers he carried.

The papers said that the British would attack the island of Sardinia, when in fact they planned to attack the island of Sicily. The trick was successful. When the British landed on Sicily, most of the heavy German guns had been moved to defend Sardinia.

1. Who first put the papers on the dead man?
 A. William Martin. B. Spanish spies. C. German spies. D. The British.
2. Why were the British pleased that the papers had been changed?
 A. It meant that the Germans had read the papers.

- B. It told them where the German guns would be.
 C. They knew William Martin had been a spy.
 D. They found out which island to attack.
3. The man whose body was found _____.
 A. died when his boat went down B. was killed by the Germans
 C. was killed by the British D. died from an illness
4. The British planned to land on _____.
 A. Sardinia B. Germany C. Sicily D. Spain
5. The trick succeeded because the Germans _____.
 A. left Sicily completely B. believed the papers
 C. attacked Sardinia D. kept the papers

V. 短文改错

The famous America writer Mark Twain was
 well-known as his absent-mindedness. One
 day when he was riding in the train, the conductor
 asked him for his ticket. Mark Twain looked for
 the ticket in all his pockets, but couldn't find them.
 At last, the conductor, when recognized the writer,
 said, "It doesn't matter. Showed me your ticket on
 your way back. If you can find it, there is no harm."
 Heard this, Mark Twain quickly shook his head and
 said, "Oh, I must find the ticket, or otherwise how
 will I know where I'm going?"

1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
 6. _____
 7. _____
 8. _____
 9. _____
 10. _____

VI. 书面表达

(A) 完成句子

1. _____ (他会来参加这个会议) is certain.
 2. _____ (老师所说的话) is important to you.
 3. _____ (她是否同意) doesn't matter too much.
 4. It's known to all _____ (2008年奥运会将在中国举行).
 5. _____ (谁会参加运动会) is uncertain.

(B) 每空一词, 猜猜看

1. She is a real wet b _____. She started quarrelling with Li Ling when every one of us was in high spirits.
 她真是令人扫兴的人。正当我们兴致勃勃的时候, 她却跟李玲吵起架来了。
2. As far as I can see, Xiao Zhang is a s _____ mate of your daughter. Why should you object to their marriage?
 依我看, 你女儿和小张性情相投。你干吗要阻拦他们结婚呢?
3. How can you trust him? Don't you know that he always s _____ on the fence and falls on the side of the stronger?

你怎么能相信他呢？他是个墙头草，谁硬就跟谁。

4. That singer was only a f_____ in the pan. He disappeared into the air after having made one or two records.

那个歌星也只是昙花一现,出了几张唱片就销声匿迹了。

5. Stop reasoning with him. Don't know he is one t_____ -minded?

甬跟他较劲了,他是一根筋儿,你还不知道?

(C) 写作

假设你是曹健,下面的材料是你的简历。请根据简历向一个招聘青年大学生的公司写一封求职信,写信时间为2001年9月15日。

Name: Cao Jian

Date of birth: April, 1978

Education: 1996—2000 Department of Chemistry, Beijing University

Foreign Language: English, French

Hobbies : music , sports

Telephone: 5328239

Address: Room 415, No. 9 Apartment, Beijing University, Beijing 100092, P. R. China

注意:1. 求职信必须包括上述要点:

2. 书信格式要正确;

3. 词数:100 左右。

September 15, 2001

Dear Sir,

Sincerely yours,

Cao Jian

Unit 14 Satellites

思考

1. 您对“卫星”知道多少呢?
2. 究竟怎样用英文征求或表达意见?
3. whose 引导的定语从句有什么特别吗?

探讨

1. 第五十四课和第五十五课所讲的卫星(satellites)主要是人造地球卫星,它是人工制造,发射出去并围绕地球运转的装置。当物体在地面附近的发射速度达到每秒 7.9 公里(第一宇宙速度)至每秒 11.2 公里(第二宇宙速度)时,物体就会克服地球引力的作用,在一定的轨道上绕着地球运转,既不落到地球上,也不飞离地球远去,成为人造地球卫星。人造地球卫星的运行速度是由巨大的运载火箭提供的。火箭点火升空,达到预定速度后就在预定地点把卫星送入预定轨道。由于卫星几乎是在真空中运行的,空气阻力很小,所以能够长时间地运行。人造卫星运行的轨道基本上是不变的,而且一昼夜可以绕地球运行好多圈。由于地球也在自转,所以同一颗人造地球卫星可以飞越地球上许多地点的天空。人造地球卫星在广播通讯,气象观测,资源勘探,军事侦察,飞机导航,天文观测和科学研究中都有广泛的用途。

2. 在英语中,以下句式常用来征求或表达意见:

What do you feel like doing? I feel like...

Personally, I'd rather (not) + v. / I'm ready to...

What would you like to do? I'd like to...

What do you plan to do? I'm planning to do... / I want (intend, wish, plan) to do...

Have you decided to do...? I've not decided what/where to do...

What do you think of...? What is your opinion of...? How do you like...?

Tell us what you think about... / We'd like to have your views about...

Any suggestions you have will be most welcome.

It's quite likely that...

It doesn't seem possible that...

3. whose 是英语中唯一能够在定语从句中充当定语的一个关系代词,意为“……的”。它既可引导限定性定语从句,也可引导非限定性定语从句。与 that, whom, which 在定语中充