

点击悟性火花
同步现行教材

唤醒无穷智慧
着眼素质能力

高二英语

课堂新思维

点击悟性…… 希扬 主编

(修订版)



恍然大悟即彻头彻尾的理解……

有悟性的头脑远比聪明的脑袋更重要

悟

首都师范大学出版社

课堂新思维点悟

高二英语

修订版

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点燃悟性火花 唤醒无穷智慧

——《课堂新思维点悟》

序 言

新世纪，新奉献。这套《课堂新思维点悟》，是我们奉献给初一至高二中学生的一套与教学同步的素质教育丛书。

何谓“点悟”？认识论告诉我们，人们的认识是一个由已知到未知的发展过程。人的认识，只有沟通新旧知识之间的联系，引发知识的碰撞，才能产生新知。这个新旧知识之间的联系点，或引发知识碰撞的爆发点，就是认识的悟点，即悟性。我们通常所说的悟性，是指觉悟、领悟、领会和理解力。

在教学中运用点悟，就是沟通新旧知识之间的联系，使认识由此及彼、由表及里、由浅入深；就是强调学习中分析、判断、联系、发展的综合认识，培养综合运用能力；就是使知识升华，使思维与灵魂对话。点悟，可使学生“恍然大悟”、“豁然开朗”，达到大彻大悟的境界。这样就可收到举一反三、融会贯通、学以致用之效。“纸上得来终觉浅，心中悟出方知深”，学习方法万千条，只有悟出才是根本。

目前，我们提出的素质教育，对教学提出了更高的要求，如何通过课堂教学，培养和造就无数有慧心、有灵气、会学习、会沟通、能创新的人才，是亟待解决的重大课题。我们认为，把点悟引入课堂教学，是通过课堂教学实践素质教育的最佳途径。这是一种创新，是一个尝试。我们深信，它将取得意想不到的理想效果。

本书特点是：

一、栏目新、实用性强

它紧贴教材，栏目设计新颖实用。除一般的栏目外，根据各科特点分别设有“知识要点点悟”、“状元名题赏析”、“默读·联想·记忆”和“在悟中升华”等栏目。它信息新、信息量大，符合学生实际需要。

二、导学导练

它难度适中并有跨度，适合不同程度学生的需要；它讲解翔实透彻，又把学与练结合起来，把练与升学考试结合起来，用平时的练瞄准升学考试，又用升学考试指导平时的练习。

三、以点悟贯穿全书

它重在点击悟性、打开思路、启迪智慧、授之以法。让学生学会学习、学会思考、学会沟通、学会运用，实实在在地提高学生素质，培养他们的创新能力。

今日放飞希望，明日收获精彩。

我们放飞的是一个希望，希望此书能给中学生读者插上智慧的双翅，在知识的王国里翱翔，成为新世纪的有用之才。我们是探索者，难免有这样那样的缺点、错误，欢迎批评指正。我们希望在读者和有识之士的帮助下，来日共同回收精彩。

“点悟”将改变你的学习，你的学习将因此而精彩！

希扬

2002.6

前言

《课堂新思维点悟·高中英语》是根据现行最新英语教材编写而成。它以帮助学生_{学习}，提高学生素质，培养学生能力为宗旨，以_{适应}新世纪对人才的要求。

本丛书栏目齐全，编排科学，内容新颖，针对性强，特别适合中学生学习时同步使用。

本丛书的主要内容与特点如下：

【学习基本目标】本节列出了各单元应当掌握的重点词汇和交际用语，为学生了解各单元的学习基本目标提供参照。

【考纲重点要求】本节列出了各单元应当掌握的重点句型和语法要点，以便学生对单元考纲重点要求做到心中有数。

【知识要点点悟】通过对课文原句的译注，精析单元要点难点；通过对单元语言现象的梳理，归纳出规律性的东西，从而帮助学生掌握知识要点。

【高考模型题例】通过各种典型试题将知识点，尤其是重点、考点呈现出来，分析试题考查的目的，给出解题思路，从而提高学生的应试能力。

【高考误区警示】通过典型试题，将高考易错点呈现出来，分析命题的思路，找出造成误区的原因，使学生茅塞顿开，并达到触类旁通的效果。

【在悟中升华】为学生提供紧扣单元知识点的练习，以帮助学生掌握单元基础知识，达到学习基本目标的要求。

【综合能力训练】为落实大纲考纲对学生的能力要求而设计，以阅读、写作能力为主。训练紧密结合单元内容，把知识和能力有

机地结合起来,使学生逐步培养起听、说、读、写的能力。

参加本丛书编写的还有:刘富森、康午生、王慧杰、王献甫、陈星、侯学奎、王新房、肖培联、李丽琴、兰社云、柴红森、孟邻、张孝升、刘甲洋、周太红、王希顺、丁改凤、满新民、杜渝、司海举、李玉安、马书叔、薛玲香、刘歌、石同生、向荣、岳如山、晓渝、夏建国、刘依民、张秋生、何一泊、梁雪映、赵言楠、老皮、宋田和、任冬生、李国标、王雪等。

因编者水平有限,疏漏之处在所难免,敬请指正。

作 者

2002年6月



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Unit 1 Disneyland

【学习基本目标】

1. 重点词汇

yard, streetcar, horse-drawn, castle, ahead, garage, well-known, unsuccessful, imagine, operate, sign, film-maker, in this way, lose heart, day after day, in the hope of, take along, bring on, used to do (sth.), be friendly/polite to, be strict with/in

2. 日常交际用语

- (1) Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to...?
- (2) Go straight ahead till you see....
- (3) Excuse me. How can I get to...?
- (4) Go through the gate and you'll....
- (5) Excuse me. Where is...?
- (6) It's about... yards/metres down this street.

【考纲重点要求】

1. 重点句型

- (1) 祈使句 + and + 一般将来时陈述句。
- (2) We don't think....
- (3) ... as far as....

2. 语法

复习宾语从句的用法。

【知识要点点拨】

1. It's about four hundred yards down the street. 沿这条街走大约有 400 码。

◆ down (*prep.*) 意思是“沿/顺着这条街”。英语中表示“沿着/顺着……”时, 常用 along, down 或 up 这 3 个词。up 和 down 有“上下、南北”之分。up 表示“向上、向北”, down 则表示“向下、向南”。另外, 当以说话人作为中心时, 从其他地方向说话人走过来用 up, 从说话人身边走向其他地方用 down, 没有具体方向时, 则可用 along。例如:

- (1) When I was reading in the office, a student came up to me and asked for help. 我正在办公室看书的时候, 一位学生走过来向我求助。
- (2) He took a down train to Guangzhou. 他乘了一列南下的火车去广州。
- (3) She used to take a walk along the river after supper. 她过去常常饭后沿着这条河散步。

✦ yard 长度单位,“码”相当于 90 厘米或 3 英尺或 36 英寸, yard 还可以表示“庭院,天井”。例如:

We play games in the school yard. 我们在校园里做游戏。

2. Go through the gate and you will find the entrance.

穿过大门后,你就会找到入口处。

✦ 该句相当于 If you go through the gate, you'll find the entrance. / Go through the gate or you won't find the entrance. 这是一个“祈使句 + and + 一般将来时陈述句”的句式,这种句式中的祈使句相当于条件状语从句,大多表示建议,提出要求等。例如:

(1) Work hard and you'll do well in your study.

努力学习,你会学好的。

(2) Use your head and you'll find the answer.

动动脑筋,你会找到问题的答案的。

✦ “祈使句 + or/otherwise + 一般将来时陈述句”,相当于 if not,意思是“否则的话,要不然”,这种句式常用来表示建议,警告或威胁。例如:

(1) Take the first bus, or you'll be late for school.

坐头班车吧,要不然你上学就迟到了。

(2) Hurry up, otherwise we'll miss the train.

快点,否则我们就会误了这趟车。

(3) Do it carefully, or you'll be criticized.

认真地去,否则就会受批评。

3. He took along some of his pictures in the hope of getting a job there.

他带去自己的几幅画,希望在那里找到工作。

✦ take along 有“带领,携带”之意。例如:

(1) She took her three children along with her. 她带着她的 3 个孩子一起去。

(2) Why not take along some water for mountain-climbing? 为什么不带些水去登山呢?

✦ in the hope of = in hopes of, 表示“怀着……的希望”。例如:

(1) We walked faster and faster in the hope of getting home before dark.

我们越走越快,希望天黑之前赶到家。

(2) They went to the town in hopes of finding something to eat, but nothing was found.

他们去了那座城镇,指望能找到吃的东西,但是什么也没有找到。

(3) Many villagers went to the city in hopes of making a lot of money.

许多村民进城是为了挣大钱。

[注意] 介词 in 常与“名词 + of”搭配,构成复合介词词组。例如:

in danger of 处于……的危险

in (the) face of 面对……

in fear of 害怕……

in dream of 梦想……

in case of 如果……

4. We don't think there is anything of interest in your pictures.

我们认为你们的照片里没什么有趣的东西。

✦此句为否定前移句。在英语中, think, believe, suppose, feel, expect, guess, imagine 等动词后带有否定意义的宾语从句, 且主语是第一人称时, 常把主句变为否定式, 而宾语从句中的谓语动词用肯定式。例如:

(1) I don't think he'll come back on time. 我想他不会按时回来。

(2) We don't suppose what he said is right. 我们认为他所说的是不对的。

✦anything of interest 的意义相当于 anything interesting, “of + 抽象名词”结构常用来代替相应的形容词。例如:

(1) Although life at school is boring, we still find something of interest in our daily life. 尽管学校生活很乏味, 但我们仍然能找到日常生活中有趣的事情。

(2) This book is of no use to me. 这本书对我一点用都没有。

(3) His suggestion is of great help to us. 他的建议对我们很有帮助。

5. We're sure you'll be well-known as an artist before long.

我们确信不久你将成为有名的艺术家。

✦be sure 表示“确信, 有把握”, 后面可跟 of 短语或 that 引导的宾语从句。

例如:

(1) I'm sure of his success. 我确信他会成功。

(2) I'm sure that we'll win the match.

我有把握我们会取得这次比赛的胜利。

[注意] be sure 后跟不定式时, 表示“一定会, 肯定会”。例如:

(1) He is sure to come. 他一定会来。

(2) We're sure to win. 我们一定会赢。

✦well-known = famous 意为“著名的, 众所周知的”。be well-known as 意思是“作为……而知名”, be well-known for 意思是“因……而出名”, be well-known to sb. 意思是“对……来说是知道的”。例如:

(1) Mr Zhang is well-known as a director. 张先生是一位著名导演。

(2) Canada is well-known for its beautiful flowers.

加拿大因其美丽的花卉而闻名。

(3) It's well-known to all that Chinese people never give in to difficulties.

众所周知, 中国人是从不向困难低头的。

✦before long = soon, after a while 意为“不久”。例如:

(1) They will finish the work before long. 他们不久就会干完工作的。

(2) Before long, the baby stopped crying. 不久, 婴儿停止了哭泣。

Laishan

课堂
在
课
本
上

Guangjian

[辨析] *before long / long before*

before long 作“不久，很快”讲，而 *long before* 则用在过去时中，表示“很久以前”。例如：

(1) I read the book *long before*. 我早就读过这本书。

(2) He told me that he had been to the Great Wall *long before*.

他告诉我他很久以前去过长城。

6. Disney did not lose heart. 迪斯尼并没有灰心。

✦ *lose heart* 意为“灰心，丧失信心”。例如：

(1) Though he failed in the exam, he didn't *lose heart*.

虽然他考试没及格，他并不灰心。

(2) We won't *lose heart* even though we fail.

即使我们失败了，我们也不会灰心。

7. Day after day the mouse came back and was given more bread.

老鼠日复一日地出现，并得到了更多的面包。

✦ *day after day* 意为“日复一日地”。这种结构是：“单数名词 + *after* + (同一) 单数名词”，表示时间的连续或动作的重复。

类似的短语有：*year after year* “年复一年”；*experiment after experiment* “一次又一次的实验”。例如：

(1) They came to plant trees on the hill *year after year*.

他们年复一年地来山上植树。

(2) He failed *experiment after experiment*, but he didn't give up.

尽管他一次又一次的实验失败了，可他并没有放弃。

8. In this way over several days the artist and his mouse became good friends.

就这样过了好些天，艺术家和他的老鼠成了好朋友。

✦ *way* 的意思是“方法，方式”，*in this way* 表示“以这种方式”。例如：

(1) Every morning I go to the English Corner to have a talk with others. *In this way* I can improve my spoken English.

每天早上我都去英语角和他人交谈，这样能提高我的英语口语水平。

(2) We can prevent water from being polluted only *in this way*.

只有这样，我们才能不让水受到污染。

类似的短语的用法还有：

(1) Don't operate the machine *in that way*. 这台机器不能那样操作。

(2) The two girls worked out the problem *in the same way*.

这两个女孩用了同样的方法解出了这道题。

(3) —Can the problem be done *in another way*?

这道题还可另用一种方法来解吗？

—Yes, it can be done *in three different ways*.

是的, 这道题可以用 3 种不同的方法来解。

【注意】 way 在下列短语中的不同含义:

in some ways 在某些方面 in a way 在某一方面
in the way/in one's way 挡路, 阻碍 by the way 顺便提一下
by way of 取道

(1) In a way/In some ways he is a nice man, but I don't want to work with him. 从某一方面来讲, 他是一位好人, 但我不愿与他一起共事。

(2) By the way, when will you visit us next time?

顺便问一下, 你下次什么时候来看我们?

(3) He went to Beijing by way of Zhengzhou. 他途经郑州到北京。

9. He tried to get work as an artist, but still he was unsuccessful.

他试图得到一份从事艺术的工作, 但仍没有成功。

◆ try to do sth. 意为“努力去做某事, 试图去做某事”。例如:

(1) He tried to persuade her, but he failed. 他试图说服她, 但他没能做到。

(2) You must try to finish it tonight. 你今晚必须努力去完成它。

【辨析】 try to do sth. / try doing sth.

try to do sth. 表示“努力地去做某事”, 而 try doing sth. 则表示“试着做某事”。例如:

(1) Why don't you try going there by bus?

为什么你不试试坐公交车去呢?

(2) He tried walking after he stayed in hospital for several days.

在医院住了几天后, 他试着想走一走。

10. The parks are the cleanest parks that you can imagine.

这些公园是你能想象出的最干净的公园。

◆ that you can imagine 在句中作定语从句, 修饰先行词 parks。由于 parks 为形容词最高级 cleanest 所修饰, 定语从句中的关系代词用 that 而不用 which。例如:

(1) This is the best film that I have ever seen. 这是我看过的最好的片子。

(2) This is the best book that I have ever read. 这是我读过的最好的书。

◆ imagine 作“想象, 设想”讲, 是及物动词, 后而接名词, 动名词以及从句作宾语, 不能接不定式。例如:

(1) You can't imagine the life here. 你难以想象这儿的生活。

(2) I can hardly imagine living such a simple life.

我很难想象过这样简朴的生活。

(3) I can't imagine what he is like now. 我想象不出他现在什么样。

(4) Let's imagine that we have all become college students.

让我们想象我们都成为了大学生。

◆ imagine 后不可跟动词不定式，但可跟 to be/as 作宾补。例如：

(1) Imagine yourself to be on a desert island.

设想你处在一个荒岛上的情景。

(2) I imagined him to be honest. 我认为他是诚实的。

(3) I imagined him as a friend. 我认为他是一位朋友。

11. You can see as far as the coast. 你可以一直看到海岸。

◆ as far as 在本句中意思是“远到……，一直到……”。例如：

(1) The newly-built railway extends as far as the distant village.

这条新建的铁道一直延伸到那个遥远的村庄。

(2) The rice fields stretch as far as the eyes can see.

这些稻田一直延伸到眼睛能看到的地方。

◆ as far as 还有“就……而言，在……范围内”之意，用来引起状语从句。

例如：

(1) As far as I know, this is the nearest way to the hospital.

据我所知，这是去医院最近的路。

(2) As far as English study is concerned, practice is the best method.

就英语学习而言，练习是最好的方法。

(3) As far as we can see, such bad weather will go on for several days.

据我们看来，这样的恶劣天气还会持续几天。

12. If you press another, your meal is prepared and heated for you; then it is brought on along a very small railway line to your seat in front of your television so that you don't even have to stand up when you get what you need. 如果你再按一个按钮，你的饭菜就会配做好并热好了；然后饭菜就沿着一条小轨道送到电视机前你的座位上。这样，你甚至不用起身就可以得到你需要的饭菜。

◆ 这是一个并列复合句。在分号前后各有一个分句。前面的一个分句是带有条件状语从句的复合句 If you press another, your meal is prepared and heated for you. 后面的一个分句是带有一个表示结果和一个表示时间的状语从句的复合句。其中的时间状语从句又带有一个宾语从句 (what you need)。

◆ bring... on 意为“把……拿上来，送上来；引起”。例如：

(1) The empty box was taken away, and the full one was brought on.

空盒子被拿走了，满盒子被送了上来。

(2) He was out all day in the rain and this brought on a bad cold.

他一整天在外边淋雨，因此患了重感冒。

(3) Mrs Green brought on my favourite dish—roasted duck.

格林太太端上来我最喜欢的一道菜——烤鸭。

13. There were lots of good rides, though. 不过却有好多愉快的乘坐游戏。

◆句中的 ride 是名词,意思是乘某种交通工具旅行。常和表示交通工具的名词连用,指“乘坐……旅行,搭车”,可以说 take a ride on a train/bus/plane, take a ride in a boat/a car。例如:

(1) Let's go for a ride in a car. 我们开车出去兜风吧。

(2) It's only a fifteen minutes' ride in a car. 开车只需 15 分钟就到那儿。

◆ride 还可作及物动词和不及物动词用。作及物动词时,一般和 bicycle, horse 等搭配,ride 后加 on 时则强调骑的状态。例如:

(1) He used to ride a horse when he lived in the countryside.

他过去在农村住时,常常骑马。

(2) The boy rode on horseback. 那孩子骑在马上。

(3) The little girl was riding on her father's shoulder.

那小女孩骑在她父亲的肩上。

◆though 在此处为副词,意思是“尽管如此,可是”,一般放在句尾,常用逗号与句子分开。例如:

(1) He said he would come; he didn't, though. 他说他会来,可是他没来。

(2) I don't think he tells the truth, though. 尽管如此,我认为他没说实话。

【语法】

名词性从句中的宾语从句

在宾语从句的使用中,要注意以下几个问题:

1. 由陈述句引出的名词从句,由从属连词 that 引导,在宾语从句中,该词可省略。例如:

(1) Everybody knows time is valuable. 人人都知道时间是宝贵的。

(2) Do you know that it is important to learn English well?

你知道学好英语是重要的吗?

2. 由一般疑问句引出的宾语从句,要在宾语从句前加上 if/whether。由带疑问词的特殊疑问句引出的宾语从句,从句可以由 who (whom), what, which, when, whose, how, why 等特殊疑问词引导。注意在宾语从句中,疑问句语序要用陈述句语序。例如:

(1) He seems different from what he used to be. 他似乎跟过去不同了。

(2) I asked him if/whether English is his favourite subject.

我问他英语是否是他最喜欢的科目。

(3) Nobody is sure when people first appeared on the Earth.

没人能肯定人类最早是什么时候在地球上出现的。

3. 在宾语从句的使用中,除要选用适当的词及注意从句要用陈述句语序外,还要注意主句与从句的时态。也就是说,如果主句的谓语动词是现在时态,则宾语从句的时态根据所表达的意思而定;如果主句的谓语动词是过去时态,一般说来从句的动词时态应该是过去时态中的一种。例如:

- (1) I believed that he had been to Florida Disneyland in the USA. 我认为他去过美国佛罗里达迪斯尼乐园。
- (2) I was sure we would not be able to see everything in the park. 我确知我们不可能把公园里的一切都看完。
- (3) Please explain why you did it. 请解释一下你为什么做这件事。

【高考模型题例】

例 1 —Hello, I _____ you _____ in London. How long have you been here?

- A. don't know, were B. hadn't known, are
C. haven't known, were D. didn't know, were

【解析】 该题通过语境来考查主句和宾语从句时态的应用。句意是“我以前不知道你在伦敦”，言外之意是现在才知道。所以问“How long have you been here?” 正确答案为 D。

例 2 It'll depend on _____ it is a fine day.

- A. whether B. if C. that D. which

【解析】 一般来说，whether 和 if 这两个词在宾语从句中可以换用，但是放在介词之后时，就只能用 whether 不能用 if，所以正确答案为 A。

例 3 I can hardly imagine Mary's _____ such a man.

- A. marry B. to marry C. marrying D. to have married

【解析】 此题考核的是 imagine 的用法。Mary's 这种所有格形式明确限定其后所带的成分应为名词性结构。Mary's marrying such a man 组成的是动名词的复合结构。C 为正确答案。

【高考误区警示】

题目 After the war, a new school was put up _____ there had once been a theatre.

- A. that B. where C. which D. in which

【解析】 此题考查的是连接副词的用法。副词 where 在句中引导的是地点状语从句，表示“在……地方”，而不是定语从句，而 A、C、D 项均不引导地点状语从句。因此正确答案为 B。

【在悟中升华】

从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以添入空白处的最佳答案

1. What impressed me most was that they never _____.

- A. lost hearts B. lost their hears
C. lost heart D. lost their heart

2. I can hardly imagine two of them _____ the enemies.

- A. defeat
C. to defeat
- B. defeating
D. to have defeated
3. It's going to rain. Remember to take _____ an umbrella _____ you when you go out.
A. alone; on
B. away; for
C. among; to
D. along; with
4. If you drive from the airport, go on the motorway and follow the _____ to the city.
A. points
B. signs
C. plans
D. ways
5. It is said that cloth is sold by _____ in Canada.
A. yard
B. yards
C. a yard
D. the yard
6. Two hours had passed but the little boy was still _____.
A. been operated
B. being operating
C. operating
D. being operated on
7. The chair is _____, please take it away.
A. in this way
B. in the way
C. on the way
D. by the way
8. He tried a third time, he was unsuccessful, _____.
A. either
B. yet
C. though
D. till
9. —I thought you didn't like coffee.
—Well, I _____ but I _____.
A. didn't; can
B. did; can
C. usedn't to; do
D. usedn't; do
10. I wonder _____ this kind of machine can be used in the paper making industry.
A. where
B. what
C. how
D. that
11. You can't imagine _____.
A. how terrible weather we had
B. what terrible weather we had
C. how terrible weather had we
D. what terrible weather had we
12. Would you go and see _____ outside?
A. what to take place
B. what Tom has happened
C. what is happening
D. what the matter had been
13. The student, _____ whom all the teachers are pleased, is very strict with himself _____.
A. to; in
B. with; in
C. with; with
D. at; at
14. I think the washing machine for which I _____ 4000 yuan is _____ the money.
A. spent; worthy
B. cost; of good value