



高中课标教材同步导学丛书

名校 学案

英

语

主 编：吴永源
执行主编：邱玉芬

人教版·必修2

共享名校资源 齐奏高考凯歌

《名校学案》编委会 编
福建教育出版社



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出版说明

名校就是品牌，名校就是旗帜，名校富有成功的教学策略和优良的训练方法。《名校学案——高中课标教材同步导学》丛书就是名校名师优秀的教学策略和训练方法的总结、汇集。

在高中新课程教学实施中，考试内容和模式将逐渐发生变化，新的学习策略正在生成。新陈代谢之际，各大名校的教学优势、学习策略将成为学好新课程的有力手段。应广大一线师生的需求来编写这套教辅读物，就是为了使这种学习策略能够成为众多学生容易共享的资源。

该丛书既是一批名校名师认真钻研思考课标教材的心得，又是他们多年的教学、质检、命题的经验总结，权威度高。丛书充分贯彻高中新课程理念，以培养学生能力为导向，既着力于基础知识和基本技能的全面掌握，也注重学生分析问题和解决问题能力的培养。从栏目的设置到内容的编写，力求做到简明、实用、返璞归真，突出高中新课程所要求的基础性、时代性、开放性、应用性、探索性等特点。

丛书以章或单元、节、课为单位编写；结构上分为“认知·探索”（含问题导思、知识拓展和例题演示），“演练·评估”（注重全面复习基础知识、训练基本技能，其中注★号题供学有余力的学生练习），“单元梳理”，“知识链接”，“单元评估”，“模块评估”以及详细的“参考答案”。

本书由邱玉芬、吕文谦执笔编写，由邱玉芬统稿。

该版吸收了来自课改一线使用情况的反馈意见，在密切跟踪教改动态、了解高考新情况的基础上对初版进行了修订完善。欢迎读者及时指出书中的疏误，以便于我们为广大师生提供更有针对性、更为优质的服务。

福建教育出版社

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Unit 1 Cultural relics

认知·探索

单元知识

单词	rare valuable survive vase dynasty amaze amazing select honey design fancy style decorate jewel artist belong troop reception remove wooden doubt former worth local apart painting castle trial evidence explode entrance sailor sink maid informal debate
词组	in search of belong to in return at war less than take apart think highly of
句型	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The design of the room was in the fancy style popular in those days. It was also a treasure decorated with gold and jewels, which took the country's best artists about ten years to make. However, the next King of Prussia, Frederick William I, to whom the amber room belonged, decided not to keep it. In return, the Czar sent him a troop of his best soldiers. Later, Catherine II had the Amber Room moved to the palace outside St-Petersburg where she spent her summers. She told her artists to add more details to it. Sadly, although the Amber Room was considered one of the wonders of the world, it is now missing. There is no doubt that the boxes were then put on a train for Königsberg, which was at that time a German city on the Baltic Sea. For example, it can be proved that China has more people than any other country in the world. In a trial, a judge must decide which eyewitnesses to believe and which not to believe. He/She only cares about whether the eyewitness has given true information, which must be facts rather than opinions. I think highly of those who are searching for the Amber Room.
语法	<p>Restrictive and Non-Restrictive Attributive Clause (限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Restrictive Attributive Clause (限制性定语从句) The amber which was selected had a beautiful yellow-brown colour like honey. Is it something that people believe? The Non-Restrictive Attributive Clause (非限制性定语从句) This gift was the Amber Room, which was given this name because several tons of amber were used to make it.





学习笔记

交际用语

1. Asking for opinions (征求意见)

Do/Don't you think that...? Would you consider...? Why/Why not...?

Do you have any idea about...? How do you know that?

Are you sure that he/she was telling the truth?

What do you think? What do you think of...? What's your idea/opinion of...?

What would you say...? How do you feel about...? Who do you think was...?

What are your reasons for saying that?

2. Giving opinions (发表意见)

I think/I don't think that... Sorry, I agree/don't agree with you. In my opinion...

It can be proved. That can't be true. I don't believe ... because...

I think ... is telling the truth because...



疑难解析

1. The design of the room was in the fancy style popular in those days. (p. 1 Reading) 屋子里的设计是当时流行的极富艺术表现力的建筑式样。

1) design *n. & v.* 图案; 设计

① The building seats 2,000 people, but is of poor design. 这座大楼能容纳 2000 人, 但设计很差。

② The wallpaper has very beautiful designs. 这墙纸的图案很漂亮。

③ They've designed us a comfortable living-room. 他们为我们设计了一个很舒适的客厅。

2) (be) in the fancy style

in 此处意为“形式; 形状”。例如:

① She prefers her hair in a pony-tail/in the fancy style. 她喜欢把头发梳成马尾状/弄成很时尚的发型。

② curtains hanging in folds 挂着打着褶儿的窗帘

3) fancy *adj.* 精选的; 时尚的

① fancy dress 时尚的服饰

② fancy vegetables 精选的蔬菜

4) popular in those days 是形容词短语作后置

定语, 修饰 style, 其功能相当于一个定语从句 (... style which was popular in those days).

popular 意为“通俗的; 流行的; 受欢迎的”。

例如:

① be popular with sb 为某人所喜爱

② Jay Chou is popular with teenagers. 周杰伦很受青少年的喜爱。

2. It was also a treasure decorated with gold and jewels, which took the country's best artists about ten years to make. (p. 1 Reading) 它(琥珀屋)也是一件用金子和宝石装饰的珍宝, 一批国家最优秀的艺术家用了大约 10 年的时间才把它完成。

1) decorated with gold and jewels

decorated 此处为过去分词作定语, 修饰 treasure. 过去分词作定语的情形在英语中较为常见。例如:

① Do you know the boy called Harry? 你认识叫哈里的那个男孩吗?

② The coal miners trapped in the tunnel were rescued. 被困在井下的矿工得救了。

2) jewel *n.* [C] 宝石 (如钻石或红宝石)

jewellery *n.* [U] 珠宝, 首饰

① She wears a ring with a rare jewel set in, which is the gift from her grandma. 她戴着一枚镶有罕见宝石的戒指, 这是她外婆送给



她的礼物。

② Four gunmen robbed the shop of £ 1 million worth of jewellery. 四个持枪歹徒抢劫了一家珠宝店, 盗走了价值 100 万英镑的珠宝。

3) ..., which took the country's best artists about ten years to make. which 此处引导一个非限制性定语从句。有关非限制性定语从句的详细内容请参见本单元“语法点拨”。

3. However, the next King of Prussia, Frederick William I, to whom the amber room belonged, decided not to keep it. (p. 1 Reading) 然而, 下一位普鲁士国王, 腓特烈·威廉一世, 这个琥珀屋的主人却决定不要它了。belong to 意为“属于”, 这个词组不用于被动语态和进行时态。例如:

- ① These books belong to me. 这些书是我的。
② Hawaii belongs to the United States. 夏威夷属于美国的领土。

另外, belong 与 with 等介词连用, 含“应该在某处, 通常在某处”之意。例如:

- ① A child belongs with its mother. 孩子应该和母亲生活在一起 (以便得到照顾)。
② The vase belongs on the shelf. 花瓶应放在这架子上。

4. In return, the Czar sent him a troop of his best soldiers. (p. 2 Reading) 作为回赠, 沙皇则送给他一队自己最好的士兵。

1) in return 意为“回报”, 常与 for 连用。例如:

- ① I bought him a drink in return for his help. 我请他喝酒以酬谢他的帮助。
② He gave Susan a rose and Susan gave him a bar of chocolate in return. 他送了一朵玫瑰给苏珊, 作为回赠, 苏珊给了他一块巧克力。

比较: in turn 依次, 逐个; 反过来

- ① The girls called out their names in turn. 姑娘们逐一报出自己的姓名。
② The down-to-earth effort in turn makes her popular with common people. 脚踏实地的

努力反过来使她深受老百姓的欢迎。

2) troop. n. (人或动物的) 大群

- ① a troop of schoolchildren 一群小学生
② troops of deer 成群的鹿

此外, troops 用作复数时意为“军队, 部队”。troop 还可用作不及物动词, 意为“成群结伴而行”。例如:

- ① The Iraqi demand the withdraw of the foreign troops. 伊拉克人要求撤出外国军队。
② The children troop out of school when classes are over. 下课后, 孩子们成群结队地离开学校。

5. Later, Catherine II had the Amber Room moved to the palace outside St Petersburg where she spent her summers. (p. 2 Reading) 后来, 叶卡捷琳娜二世派人把琥珀屋搬到了圣彼得堡郊外她避暑的宫殿中。

had the Amber Room moved 为“have + sth + done”的结构。have sth done 主要有以下意思:

1) 请某人做某事

They are going to have their house painted. 他们准备请人把房子粉刷一下。

2) 承受不幸

① He had his cellphone stolen. 他的手机被偷了。

② He had his house broken into while he was away on holiday. 他外出度假时家中被盗了。

3) 做完某事

The boy had his homework finished before going home. 这男孩回家之前就把作业做完了。

6. She told her artists to add more details to it. (p. 2 Reading) 她叫她的工匠增添了更多精细的装饰。

1) add sth to sth 添加

If the tea is too strong, add some more water to it. 若茶太浓, 就再加些水。

2) add to sth 增加某事物; 扩建

① The bad weather only added to our difficulties.



学习笔记

这种恶劣的天气只是增加了我们的困难。

② The school has been added to from time to time. 学校不时进行扩建。

3) add up to 总计共达

These numbers add up to 100. 这些数目合计为 100。

7. Sadly, although the Amber Room was considered one of the wonders of the world, it is now missing. (p.2 Reading) 可悲的是, 虽然琥珀屋是世界上一件伟大而令人赞叹的奇品, 但是现在却找不到了。

1) sadly, 副词位于句首修饰全句。类似用法还有 fortunately, generally, strangely 等。例如:

① Fortunately, they survived the tsunami. 幸运的是, 他们在那次的海啸中幸免于难。

② Generally, health is more important than wealth. 一般说来, 健康比财富更为重要。

③ Strangely (enough), I have never seen that TV programme. 说也奇怪, 我从未看过那个电视节目。

2) wonder *n.* 奇观; 惊奇

① The Great Wall is one of the seven wonders of the world. 长城是世界七大奇观之一。

② The children watched the monster in silent wonder. 孩子们都一声不响惊奇地注视着那个怪物。

③ No wonder he is not hungry; he has been eating sweets all day. 怪不得他不饿, 他整天都在吃糖果。

此外, wonder 也可用作及物或不及物动词。例如:

① I wonder at his rudeness. 我对他的粗鲁感到奇怪。

② I wonder if you can do me a favor. 不知您是否能帮我一个忙。

③ I wonder why James is always late for school. 我纳闷为什么詹姆斯上学总是迟到。

3) be missing 与 be lost, be gone 意思相同, 都

表示“不见了, 丢了, 失踪了”的意思。例如: Have you seen my pen? I put it here just now. But I can find it nowhere. It's missing/lost/gone. 你看见我的钢笔了吗? 刚才我放在这儿的。可我现在没处找, 丢了。

8. There is no doubt that the boxes were then put on a train for Königsberg, which was at that time a German city on the Baltic Sea. (p.2 Reading) 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。

There is no doubt that... 是一种常见句型, 用以引导一个同位语从句。doubt 可用作名词或动词, 使用时, 应注意以下两点:

1) doubt 用于肯定句时, 后面常跟 whether/if 引导的从句。例如:

① There's some doubt whether/if he will come. 有点怀疑他是否能来。

② I doubt if/whether that's what he wanted. 不知那是不是他想要的。

2) 用于否定句中, 后跟 that。例如:

① There's no doubt that success lies in hard work. 毫无疑问, 成功在于勤奋。

② I don't doubt that he'll win. 我确信他会赢。

9. For example, it can be proved that China has more people than any other country in the world. (p.5 Using Language) 例如, 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) prove *v.* 证实; 证明; 被发现是某事物
prove sth to sb 向某人证实某事物

① I shall prove to you that the witness is not speaking the truth. 我将向你证明, 证人说的不是真话。

② The task proved (to be) more difficult than we'd expected. 这项任务比我们原先预计的要难得多。

注意: 在“prove + to be + adj./n.”结构中, to be 可省略, prove 在此不用被动语态。

10.

11.

2) “比较级 + than any other + 名词单数”这一结构的含义相当于“最高级”，适用于在同一范围或同一类别中比较。例如：

China has a larger population than any other country in Asia. 中国的人口比亚洲任何一个国家的人口都多。

注意：如果比较的主语不属于同一范围或同一类别，any 后不必用 other。例如：

① China has a large population than any country in Africa. 中国的人口比非洲任何一个国家的人口都多。

② She was very beautiful and could run faster than any man in Greece. 她长得非常美丽并且比希腊任何男子跑得都快。

10. In a trial, a judge must decide which eyewitnesses to believe and which not to believe. (p. 5 Using Language) 在审判中，法官必须断定哪些证人可以相信，哪些证人不能相信。decide *v.* 意为“断定，决定”，后跟带疑问词的不定式作宾语，这种句式在英语中较为常见。例如：

① I can't decide whom to invite. 我不能决定邀请谁。

② Please explain to me where to begin and how to do it. 请给我解释该从哪里开始以及该怎么做。

③ How can I tell which button to press? 我怎么知道该按哪个电钮？

11. He/She only cares about whether the eyewitness has given true information, which must be facts rather than opinions. (p. 5 Using Language) 他/她(法官)所考虑的只是目击者是否提供了真实的信息，它必须是事实，而不是看法。

短语 care about 后跟 whether 引导的宾语从句，宾语从句后跟含 which 引导的非限制性定语从句，which 在从句中作主语，指代先行词 information。

1) care about *v.* 意为“忧虑，关心，惦念”，

about 有时可省略。例如：

① I don't think she cares (about) what happened to her family. 我认为她不关心她家里的事。

② Don't you care about your own future? 你难道不为自己的前途担忧吗？

2) rather than 意为“不愿；不要；不是”，后跟名词或不带 to 的动词原形。例如：

① I'll have a cold drink rather than coffee. 我想喝冷饮，不想喝咖啡。

② Rather than cause trouble, he left. 不愿惹麻烦，他离开了。

③ These shoes are comfortable rather than pretty. 这些鞋不漂亮，但穿着舒适。

12. I think highly of those who are searching for the Amber Room. (p. 7 Reading and writing) 我赞赏那些寻找琥珀屋的人。

1) think highly of sb/sth (不用于进行时态) 意为“看重，器重，对某人/某事物评价高”，highly 此处为副词，意为“高度地，非常”，表抽象的意义。例如：

① The visitors think highly of the natural sights of the valley. 游客们对峡谷的自然景观赞不绝口。

② His report is highly thought of by the public. 他的报告深受公众的好评。

注意：high 也可充当副词，意为“高，高高地”，主要用于表示具体的高度。

An eagle is flying high in the sky. 一只老鹰在空中展翅高飞。

2) search *v. & n.* 搜索，搜寻（常与 for 连用）

search 作及物动词时，表“搜身或搜查某处”；search 用作不及物动词时，与 for 连用，表“寻找某人或某物”。例如：

① The police searched her for drugs. 警察搜查她，看她身上是否藏有毒品。

② The rescue team searched the whole cave for the missing workers. 救援队搜索了整个

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个山洞以寻找失踪的工人。

③ The police are searching for the escaped prisoners. 警察正在搜捕逃犯。

in search of 为固定短语, 意为“寻找某人/某物”。例如:

Scientists are in search of a cure for the disease. 科学家们在(研究)寻找治疗这种疾病的方法。



词语用法

1. survive *vi.* & *vt.* 幸免于, 幸存, 生还

① Of the six people in the plane that crashed, only one survived. 在失事飞机上的6个人, 仅1人生还。

② Many strange customs have survived from earlier times. 有许多古怪的习俗源远流长。

③ survive an earthquake/shipwreck 经历地震/沉船而死里逃生

2. select *v.* 挑选、选拔(最好的或最合适的)

① Who has been selected to take part in the project? 谁被选去参与这个项目?

② In 1860, Abraham Lincoln was selected president of the United States. 1860年亚伯拉罕·林肯当选美国总统。

辨析: select, choose

select 表示所作出的决定比 choose 考虑得更为周到; choose 通常指自由作出的决定, 仅指两者之间; 不只两项时通常用 select 或 pick。例如:

① Our shops select only the produce of the best quality. 我们商店都是精选质量最好的产品。

② She chose the red sweater rather than the pink one. 她选中那件红毛衣而不要那件粉红的。

3. decorate *v.* 装饰、装修

① Bright posters decorate the streets. 鲜艳的广告招贴画把街道装饰得色彩斑斓。

② The building was decorated with colored

lights. 这座大楼有彩灯作装饰。

③ They're decorating (the hotel) again this month. 这个月他们又要装修(旅馆)了。

4. remove *vt.* & *vi.* 移动; 搬开; 迁移; 开除

① Remove the desk to make room for the piano. 把书桌移开, 腾出空间摆放钢琴。

② They are removing from London to the country. 他们正从伦敦迁往乡下。

5. worth *adj.* 有某种价值; 值得(做某事)

通常用作表语, 有时后接名词或动词的-ing形式。例如:

① Our house is worth about US \$ 600,000. 我们的房子约值6万美元。

② It's an idea that's worth considering. 这个意见值得考虑。

③ It's such a small point that it's hardly worth the effort/the trouble. 这是一件小事, 不值得费神。

worth 还可用作名词; 用于表示数量、持续时间等的名词之后。例如:

① The thieves stole £ 1 million worth of jewelry. 窃贼偷走了价值100万英镑的珠宝。

② We have only a day's worth of fuel left. 我们只剩下仅够用一天的燃料。

6. explode *vi.* 爆炸; (感情) 冲动

① The firework exploded in his hand. 那爆竹在他的手里响了。

② When the bomb exploded, many people were injured. 当炸弹爆炸时, 许多人受了伤。

③ At last his anger exploded. 他终于大发雷霆。

7. sink (sank, sunk) *vi.* 下沉, 沉没

① Wood does not sink in water; it floats. 木头在水中不沉, 而是漂在水面。

② The ship sank (to the bottom of the ocean). 船沉(到海底)了。

③ The earthquake made the wall sink. 这次地震把这堵墙震得下陷。

8. at war 处于交战状态

① At that time, the two countries were at war

and the people suffered a lot. 当时两国处于交战状态, 人民饱受其害。

② This country has been at war with its neighbour for years. 这个国家与邻国打了多年的战了。

9. less than 少于

① In less than two years, the price of the houses has doubled. 不到两年的时间, 房价翻了一番。

② She admitted that she reads much less than she did at university. 她承认她现在看书比在上大学时少。

③ It rains less in London than in Manchester. 伦敦的降雨量比曼彻斯特少。

10. take apart 拆开; 严厉批评某人或某事物

① John enjoys taking apart things such as an old clock or an old radio. 约翰喜欢拆卸诸如旧钟或旧收音机一类的东西。

② He took my composition apart but I found his criticism helpful. 他把我的作文狠批了一顿! 但我认为他的批评对我有帮助。



语法点拨

限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句

1. 主要区别:

1) 限制性定语从句对所修饰的词加以限制, 表示“……的人(事物)”。例如:

He is the man whose car was stolen last night. 他就是那个昨晚汽车被盗的人。

2) 非限制性定语从句对所修饰的词没有限制意义的作用, 只作补充说明, 与主句的关系不紧密, 且与主句所修饰的名词间用逗号隔开; 从句拿掉, 主句照样成立; 译成汉语时, 从句可独立成句。例如:

I know the man, whose car was stolen last night. 我认识那个人, 他的汽车昨晚被盗。(从句只对那个人的情况作些补充说明, 去掉从句, 主句照样成立)

3) 限制性定语从句修饰指人的先行词可用 who(m), whose 或 that; 修饰指物的先行词用 that, whose 或 which 等关系代词。例如:

① Is he the man who/that sells the dogs? 他就是卖狗的那个人吗?

② Do you know the girl whom I spoke to/whose father is a businessman? 你认识和我说话/她父亲是生意人的那个女孩吗?

③ He lives in the house which/that/whose window is opposite ours. 他住在我们对面/窗户对着我们的那栋房子里。

4) 非限制性定语从句只能用 which, who(m) 或 whose, 不能用 that。例如:

① The Liverpool team, which played so well last season, has done badly this season. 利物浦队上个赛季打得非常好, 这个赛季却打得很差。

② I've invited Diana, who lives in the next flat. 我邀请了戴安娜, 她就住在隔壁。

③ Tom, whom everyone trusted, turned out to be a thief. 人人都信任汤姆, 结果他却是个贼。

2. 特殊用法

1) 介词后面只能用 which 或 whom, 不能用 that。例如:

① Luckily, we'd brought a road map without _____ we would have lost our way. (2004年北京春季高考题)

A. it B. that C. this D. which

答案: D。句意为“幸好我们带了一张路线图, 要是没有它, 我们就迷路了”。

② I have many friends, _____ some are businessmen. (2005年全国高考题)

A. of them B. from which

C. who of D. of whom

答案: D。句意为“我有很多朋友, 他们中一些是商人”。

2) which 有时用来指代前面句子的全部或部分意思。which 引导的从句修饰整个主句, 置于



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所修饰的主句之后。例如：

① Jim passed the driving test, _____ surprised everybody in the office. (2005年浙江高考题)

A. which B. that C. this D. it

答案：A。句意为“吉姆通过了驾驶测试，这使得他办公室的每个人都惊讶”。

② The owner of the cinema needed to make a lot of improvements and employ more people to keep it running, _____ meant spending tens of thousands of pounds. (2006年江苏高考题)

A. who B. that C. as D. which

答案：D。句意为“电影院的老板需要对影院进行改善并且需要雇佣更多的员工使它运转，这也就意味着要花费好几万英镑”。

③ His movie won several awards at the film festival, _____ was beyond his wildest dream. (2007年上海高考题)

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

答案：A。句意为“他拍摄的影片在电影节上获了好几项大奖，这是他万万没有想到的”。

3) as也可用来引导非限制性定语从句，as引导的从句可以置于主句前，也可以置于主句后。例如：

① _____ I explained on the phone, your request will be considered at the next meeting. (2005年浙江高考题)

A. When B. After
C. As D. Since

答案：C。句意为“正如我在电话中解释的那样，你的要求会在下次会议上予以考虑”。

② He is absent, as is often the case. 他缺席了，他经常这样。

4) 关系副词 when, where 也可引导非限制性定语从句。例如：

① I walked in our garden, _____ Tom and Jim were tying a big sign onto one of the trees. (2005年辽宁高考题)

A. which B. when

C. where D. that

答案：C。句意为“我在花园中散步，汤姆和吉姆正把一个大标示牌绑在一棵树上”。

② Some pre-school children go to a day-care center, _____ they learn simple games and songs. (2007年海南、宁夏高考题)

A. then B. there
C. while D. where

答案：D。句意为“一些学龄前儿童上托管中心，在那里他们学会了一些简单的游戏和歌曲”。

5) 只用 that 的限制性定语从句：在限制性定语从句中，若表示物的先行词为不定代词或有 only, very, few, no, all, any, much 等词以及最高级、序数词修饰时，关系代词只用 that。例如：


① Have you got everything that you need? 你需要的东西都有了么？

② It's the first time (that) they have been invited. 这是他们第一次受到邀请。(that 常省略)

③ That's the most funny story I have ever read. 那是我所看过的最好笑的故事。

注意：当先行词为人和物时，只能用 that。例如：

Later they discussed about the flowers and the persons that they needed for the ceremony. 后来他们商议了仪式上所需要的鲜花和人员。

 演练·评估

I. 短语英汉互译。

1. 文物 _____
2. 琥珀屋 _____
3. 明代花瓶 _____
4. 在审判中 _____
5. 属于 _____
6. 世界奇观之一 _____
7. 作为回报 _____
8. 木箱 _____

9. 拆开 _____
 10. add more details to... _____
 11. in the fancy style _____
 12. celebrate the 300th birthday of the city

 13. a troop of best soldiers _____
 14. a small reception hall _____
 15. at war _____
 16. think highly of _____

II. 单项选择。

1. Christmas is around the corner; all the shops are _____ with Christmas trees and other things for the festival.
 A. filled B. packed
 C. decorated D. crowded
2. I _____ how she dared say that to the president.
 A. wonder B. feel
 C. prove D. imagine
3. Nowadays girls like wearing dresses _____ the fancy style.
 A. for B. in C. with D. of
4. The divorced couple (离婚夫妻) failed to reach agreement who their only child _____.
 A. belongs B. belongs on
 C. belongs with D. belongs to
5. Because it's a very important interview, it took Mike quite some time to _____ a tie to match his suit.
 A. choose B. select C. make D. get
6. Do you know who works harder than _____ in our class?
 A. any students B. any other students
 C. any student D. any other student
7. Take the computer _____ and see if you can find what's wrong with it.
 A. away B. up C. apart D. off
8. Sometimes it's hard for us to decide who _____ helping in the street because so many homeless

children begged for money.

- A. is worth B. cares about
 C. belongs to D. searches for

9. _____ telephone his parents, Tony sent a text message, saying that everything is OK.
 A. Without B. Instead of
 C. In return for D. Rather than
10. We'll put off the picnic until next week, _____ the weather may be better.
 A. when B. then
 C. which D. while

III. 词汇填空：根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母或汉语注释，写出各单词正确的完全形式。(每空限填一词)

1. Can they p_____ themselves to be real heroes at last?
2. The d_____ of the reception hall is well worth considering again.
3. He enjoys tasting l_____ food when he is travelling.
4. There's no d_____ that someone is telling a white lie.
5. Tony Blair was the f_____ Prime Minister of the UK.
6. The ship sank in the tsunami, no one s_____.
7. In a trial, the judge cares about e_____ rather than opinions.

IV. 单句改错：下列每句各有一处错，请改正。

1. All the viewers think high of Liu Xiang's performance in the hurdle race. _____
2. With 17 jewel set in, the watch is very valuable. _____
3. The family looked everywhere in search of their missed dog. _____
4. He's become a lawyer, that has been his dream ever since he was a child. _____
5. No one then could tell to which dynasty is the vase belonged. _____



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V. 完成句子。(每空限填一词)

- 令人难过的是, 不到两小时, 泰坦尼克号就沉入海底。
_____, in _____ two hours, the Titanic _____ to the bottom of the sea.
- 1944 年是日本与中国两国交战的时期。
1944 was a time _____ Japan and China were _____.
- 在审判中, 法官必须判断哪些证人的话可以相信, 哪些证人不可以相信。
In _____, judges must decide which _____ to believe and which _____.
- 毫无疑问, 这款新车的设计是今年时尚的式样。
_____ is no doubt _____ the _____ of the new car is _____ the _____ style this year.
- 没有人证实在宇宙间地球是否拥有比其他任何行星都多的水。
No one proved whether the earth has _____ water than _____ in the universe (宇宙).
- 晚清时, 中国的许多稀世珍宝被盗。
During the _____ Qing _____, China _____ lots of rare _____.



单元评估

I. 听力理解。(共三节, 满分 15 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。每段对话仅读一遍。

- Who does the man want to talk to?
A. Mr Johnson.
B. Nick's boss.
C. Nick.
- Where does the conversation likely take place?
A. In a bookshop.
B. In a supermarket.
C. In a library.

- Why did the man and woman decide to take the subway?
A. It was faster than the bus.
B. It was slower than the bus.
C. It was not as direct as the bus.
- What's the relationship between the man and the woman?
A. Teacher and student.
B. Friends.
C. Husband and wife.
- What are the man and woman discussing about?
A. Communicating with each other.
B. Summer vacation plans.
C. How to spend their money.

第二节 (共 7 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 7 分)

听下面 3 段对话。每段对话后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。每段对话读两遍。

听第 6 段对话, 回答第 6、7 题。

- What are the English people famous for?
A. Politeness. B. Pride. C. Fashion.
- What would the English people not like to do?
A. Make any offers willingly.
B. Make an apology.
C. Put others to the trouble of doing something.

听第 7 段对话, 回答第 8、9 题。

- What does the man plan to do tonight?
A. To go to the movies.
B. To go to the woman's place for a drink.
C. To invite the woman to a concert.
- What doesn't the woman want the man to do?
A. She doesn't want the man to come alone.
B. She doesn't want the man to come at 9:00.
C. She doesn't want to see the man that evening.

听第 8 段对话, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

- What is the probable relationship between

the two speakers?

- A. Close friends.
- B. Teacher and student.
- C. Doctor and patient.

11. Why did Nancy call Bob?

- A. To get in touch with him.
- B. To invite him to a party.
- C. To tell him the good news.

12. What were Nancy and Bob going to do that evening?

- A. To go to a restaurant for dinner.
- B. To see each other and discuss about something.
- C. To go to a movie together.

第三节 (共3小题; 每小题1分, 满分3分)

听第9段材料, 填空完成表格。本段材料读两遍。

Suggestion for Your Travel

Time	Place	Activity
On the afternoon of May 1st	Tian'anmen Square	Visit
May 2nd	13	Tour
May 14	The Summer Palace and some other places	To visit and do some shopping
May 5th	Tai'an City	To climb the Mount Tai and 15 early next morning if lucky
On the afternoon of May 6th	Tai'an City	To return to Nanjing by train

- 13. _____
- 14. _____
- 15. _____

II. 单项选择。(共15小题; 每小题1分, 满分15分)

1. John said he'd been working in the office for an hour, _____ was true.
- A. that
 - B. this

C. which D. who

2. He is only a child; believe it or not, he eats more than _____ in the family.

- A. any adult
- B. any child
- C. any other adult
- D. any children

3. As a new comer here, Maria can't decide what _____ and what _____.

- A. to do; not to do
- B. does; not does
- C. should do; should not do
- D. must do; mustn't do

4. The Spanish fans gave their team a loud cheer as they _____ the field.

- A. trooped off
- B. trooped away
- C. trooped out
- D. trooped down

5. The Jiuzhai Valley is becoming increasingly _____ Chinese tourists.

- A. valuable for
- B. popular with
- C. fancy for
- D. highly thought of

6. He was born with a heart problem and only _____ ten days.

- A. remained
- B. survived
- C. stayed
- D. continued

7. An operation was needed to _____ the bullets (子弹) from his chest.

- A. select
- B. choose
- C. pick
- D. remove

8. They _____ the bed and found the evidence hidden that proves him guilty (有罪).

- A. took apart
- B. threw away
- C. searched for
- D. made up

9. _____ is reported in the newspapers, talks between the two countries are making progress (取得进展).

- A. It
- B. As
- C. That
- D. What

10. The judge can't tell to _____ the house belongs.

- A. who
- B. whom
- C. which
- D. what

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