

21 世纪实用教材

中等专业学校英语系列教程

新  
编

Grammar & Exercises II

# 语法与练习



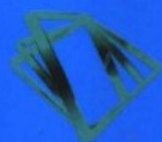
主编 李秀琴

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## 中等专业学校英语系列教程

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English Courses Series of  
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# 语法与练习(下)

*Grammar & Exercises II*

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# 前言

1992年我们编写出版了《中等专业学校英语系列教程》，这套教程至今在全国中等学校已使用12年，印刷12次，颇受广大师生欢迎。

为了适应新时代的要求，使我国中等职业学校英语教学能有所提高，我们集思广益，在原教程基础上，重新编写出版了《中等专业学校英语系列教程》。

本系列教程从我国中等职业学校英语教学实际出发，力求对各类中等职业学校具通用性，适用于各类中专学生、职业高中学生、高等专科学校学生以及各类相应水平的业余英语班学生和具有中等英语水平的广大自学者。


本系列教程包含精读(上下册)、泛读(上下册)、听力(上下册)、语法与练习(上下册)四种教程。《精读教程》和《听力教程》均配有清晰的录音磁带。《精读教程》配有教师用书(上下册)，以供教师备课时使用。

本系列的四种教程均有各自的课型特点，自成体系，既可单独使用，又可相互配合，形成一个整体。这样既有利于教学，又有助于学生打好英语基础，提高听、说、读、写、译和自学能力。

本系列教程强调语言的功能意念，强调语言的共核。注意基础、重点词汇和语法结构教学。

本系列教程选材力求做到思想内容健康，语言规范，题材广泛，体裁多样，具有趣味性、知识性和科学性。

使用本系列教程时，应以精读为主，兼顾其他。教学时要从课文内容出发，充分利用课文所提供的语境，着重培养学生的理解能力和运用语言的能力，要着重语意教学，切不可离开上下文孤立地去讲语言点，否则就违背本系列教程的编





写原则,达不到预期的教学效果。

由于我们水平有限,书中缺点和错误在所难免,希望使用本系列教程的同志们批评指正。

编者

2003.2.10



# 使用说明

本书是《中等专业学校英语系列教程》的《语法与练习教程》下册,共有 17 章,供中等学校二年级学生使用。

本书与《精读教程》同步,每一单元的重点与相应的精读课的重点语法项目基本一致。

本书注重实践,突出练习,理论部分简明扼要,重点突出,每个项目后附一定量的练习。练习力求形式多样,试题尽量紧扣精读教程,以便起到与精读教程相配合的作用。每章后附有练习参考答案,供学生自测使用。

本书旨在配合精读教程,巩固所学重点语法项目。因此,教师应根据学生的具体情况,指导学生在课下练习,也可有选择地结合精读课重点语法项目在课上进行练习。





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## 第一章 形容词从句(二)

定语从句分两种:限制性定语从句(Restrictive Attributive Clauses)和非限制性定语从句(Non-restrictive Attributive Clauses)。

### 1. 限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句的区别

非限制性定语从句	限制性定语从句
(1)只是对先行词词义的进一步解释和说明 (2)省略掉不影响主句意思 (3)用逗号与主句分开 (4)不能用 <b>that</b> , 只能用 <b>who</b> ( <b>whose</b> , <b>whom</b> )或 <b>which</b> 引入 (5)常译为并列句或从句	(1)与其先行词关系密切 (2)不可随便省略掉,否则先行词的含义不明确,导致主句的意思不完整 (3)无逗号与主句分开 (4)由 <b>who</b> ( <b>whose</b> , <b>whom</b> ), <b>which</b> 或 <b>that</b> 引入 (5)多译作定语

试比较下列限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句,例如:

1)① **He is a man that people like at first sight.**

他是一个人们一见就喜欢的人。

② **He is a very able man, whose son is an engineer.**

他是个能力很强的人,他的儿子是个工程师。

分析:例①中, **that people like at first sight** 是限制性定语从句,倘若去掉它,主句的意思就是“他是一个人”,等于什么也没表达出来。例②中有非限制性定语从句 **whose son is an engineer** 补充说明主句,去掉后,主句的意思仍比较完整“他是个能力很强的人”。

2)① **The lady who is wearing jacket is his wife.**



那位穿着夹克的女士是他妻子。(不是别的女士)

- ② His wife, who is wearing the jacket, is talking with our boss.

她妻子正和我们老板交谈,她穿着夹克。(进一步说明她的特点)

- 3) ① The fruit which was in the cellar was ruined.

放在地窖里的水果坏了。(可能还有放在别处的水果。)

- ② The fruit, which was in the cellar, was ruined.

水果坏了,它们放在地窖里。(只有这些水果。)

## Exercise 1

Fill in each blank with an appropriate relative word and mark each clause with RE (restrictive) or NR (non-restrictive); then put the sentences into Chinese:

1. I will wear no clothes \_\_\_\_\_ will distinguish (使显特色) me from anybody else.
2. My father, \_\_\_\_\_ you met in Hangzhou, is now back in Shanghai.
3. The tool with \_\_\_\_\_ he is working is called a pump.
4. She is a girl \_\_\_\_\_ fears no difficulties.
5. Johnson is one of those old men \_\_\_\_\_ always seem in good health.
6. The bed on \_\_\_\_\_ I sleep has no mattress.
7. He is the boy \_\_\_\_\_ I spoke of.
8. She is a good man, \_\_\_\_\_ is known to us all.
9. This is the reason \_\_\_\_\_ I did it.
10. The days \_\_\_\_\_ he is at home are happy.



## 2. 限制性定语从句应注意的问题

正确判断先行词	由词充当	Can I have the records (that) I lent you?
	由短语充当	When deeply absorbed in work, which he often was, he would forget all about eating and sleeping.
	由句子充当	He tore up my photo, which upset me. 比较: He tore up the photo that upset me.
正确选用关系词	作状语时选用关系副词	She works in a factory where TV sets are made. 比较: She works in a factory that makes TV sets. This is the reason why I refused the invitation. At the time when I saw her, she was chatting with another girl.
	作其他成分时应选用关系代词	The car that I lent broke down after three kilometers. (that 在从句中作主语) The boys, whose examination had just been finished, went home for their holidays. (whose 在从句中作定语)
介词加关系代词结构	介词不能省	This is the room in which Churchill was born.
	介词后置时关系词可省	The man (whom) I worked with is very smart. This is the flat (which) I wrote to you about.
	在非限制性定语从句中介词不可后置, 关系词亦不可省	The sun has a family, one member of which is the earth. There stand some chairs, two of which are well shaped. September 10 is Teachers' Day, on which teachers usually have a meeting for celebration. The book, about which we are talking, was written by Helen.
	whose	指人 I saw a girl just now, whose beauty took my breath away. 指物 It was a meeting whose importance wasn't realized then.



of which	代替 whose 只能指物	He's written a book the name of which (whose name) I've completely forgotten.
----------	---------------	---

注:当先行词为 all, anything, everything, nothing, something 等不定代词,或者先行词被形容词的最高级修饰或被 first, last, any, only, few, no, very, much, some 等词修饰时,用 that 而不用 which。例如:

All that glitters is not gold. 闪光的未必都是金子。

This is the most interesting novel that I have ever seen. 这是我所看过的最有趣的小说。

Mr. Smith is the very person that we are seeking.

史密斯先生正是我们要找的人。

He is the first student that come to the classroom.

他是第一个来到教室的学生。

## Exercise 2

A. Choose the best answer:

- The old traditions, will undoubtedly die out, \_\_\_\_\_ is a law of nature.  
A. which                  B. that                  C. what                  D. whose
- I was amazed at the way \_\_\_\_\_ he behaved.  
A. that                  B. what                  C. as                  D. which
- She didn't like the hotel \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. where she stayed                  B. at that she stayed  
C. which she stayed                  D. at where she stayed
- It was in this wood \_\_\_\_\_ the wolf was killed.  
A. where                  B. that                  C. which                  D. in which
- All the crops have been developed from plants \_\_\_\_\_ wild.  
A. they grow once                  B. once they grew  
C. that once grew                  D. grew once





6. The reason \_\_\_\_\_ he was against our plan is that he didn't trust us.  
A. why                      B. that                      C. because                      D. which
7. Do you think this is the reason \_\_\_\_\_ he failed to come?  
A. why                      B. which                      C. to which                      D. for which
8. We saw a film at the Capital Cinema last night, \_\_\_\_\_ we had dinner at a nearby restaurant.  
A. when                      B. which                      C. after which                      D. after
9. Charles Dickens thoroughly understood the society \_\_\_\_\_ he had grown up.  
A. that                      B. which                      C. in that                      D. in which
10. Liquids take on the shape of the container(容器) \_\_\_\_\_ they are put.  
A. in which                      B. which                      C. that                      D. of which
11. Last night I met Tom \_\_\_\_\_ seemed to be very busy.  
A. who                      B. who                      C. that                      D. which
12. The newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ editor(编辑) was fired was not good in quality.  
A. whose                      B. that                      C. which                      D. of which
13. The science \_\_\_\_\_ deals with the law of nature is called natural science.  
A. where                      B. which                      C. that                      D. of which
14. The student, \_\_\_\_\_ father is a driver, studies very hard.  
A. whose                      B. of which                      C. who                      D. that
15. A waiting room is a place \_\_\_\_\_ passengers wait for trains.  
A. where                      B. which                      C. that                      D. of which
16. The instrument \_\_\_\_\_ we find out the air pressure is called a barometer (气压计).  
A. with which                      B. which                      C. of which                      D. that
17. You are the man \_\_\_\_\_ car was stolen, aren't you?