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学生用书

选修8

高中英语



宁夏出版传媒集团
宁夏人民出版社



君子曰：学不可以已。青，取之于蓝而青于蓝；冰，水为之而寒于水。木直中绳，揉以为轮，其曲中规；虽有槁暴，不复挺者，鞣使之然也。故木受绳则直，金就砺则利，君子博学而日参省乎己，则知明而行无过矣。

吾尝终日而思矣，不如须臾之所学也；吾尝跂而望矣，不如登高之博见也。登高而招，臂非加长也，而见者远；顺风而呼，声非加疾也，而闻者彰。假舆马者，非利足也，而致千里；假舟楫者，非能水也，而绝江河。君子生非异也，善假于物也。

积土成山，风雨兴焉；
积水成渊，蛟龙生焉；
积善成德，而圣心备焉。

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积土成山，风雨兴焉；

小流，无以致江海。

牙之利，筋骨之

精讲精练

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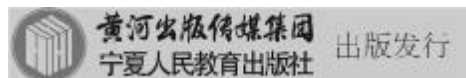
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Unit 1 A land of diversity

知识梳理

Summary

重点单词

1. _____ *adj.* 清晰的,明显的,明确的
2. _____ *n.* 差别,区分,卓著
3. _____ *n.* 海峡
4. _____ *adj.* 北极的,北极区的
5. _____ *n.* 手段,方法
6. _____ *n.* 大多数,大半
7. _____ *n.* (政府的)部;(全体)牧师;牧师的职责
8. _____ *adj.* 天主教的
_____ *n.* 天主教徒
9. _____ *n.* 苦难,困苦
10. _____ *vt.* 选择;决定做某事;选举某人
11. _____ *adj.* 联邦制的,联邦政府的
12. _____ *n.* 铁路;扶手;(护栏的)横条
13. _____ *n.* 百分比,百分率
14. _____ *n.* 意大利
15. _____ *adj.* 意大利人的;意大利语的
_____ *n.* 意大利人/语
16. _____ *n.* 丹麦(北欧国家)
17. _____ *n.* (人口、贸易的)繁荣
_____ *vi.* 处于经济迅速发展时期
18. _____ *n.* 飞行器,航空器,飞机
19. _____ *n.* 韩国;朝鲜
20. _____ *n.* 韩国/朝鲜人;韩/朝鲜语
_____ *adj.* 韩国(人/语)的;朝鲜(人/语)的
21. _____ *n.* 巴基斯坦
22. _____ *adj.* 巴基斯坦(人)的
_____ *n.* 巴基斯坦人
23. _____ *n.* 移民,移居入境
24. _____ *adj.* 人种的,种族的
25. _____ *n.* 横渡,横越;十字路口;人行横道
26. _____ *n. & adj.* 代理;副职
27. _____ *n.* 侄子;外甥
28. _____ *n.* 地极;电极;磁极
29. _____ *n.* 申请人
30. _____ *n.* 海关;关税;进口税
31. _____ *n.* 社会主义者;社会党人
_____ *adj.* 社会主义者的
32. _____ *n.* 社会主义
33. _____ *vi.* 发生;出现
34. _____ *n.* 牛(总称)
35. _____ *vt.* 指出,标示,表明,暗示

36. _____ *n.* 行李
37. _____ *n.* (有轨)电车
38. _____ *adj.* 显而易见的,显然的,表面上的
39. _____ *adv.* 显然地,显而易见地
40. _____ *n.* 闸,刹车,制动器
_____ *vi. & vt.* 刹(车),用制动器减速
41. _____ *n.* (公车)售票员;列车员;(乐队)指挥
42. _____ *vi.* 滑动,滑行;滑跤
_____ *n.* 滑动;滑倒
43. _____ *n.* 面包房,面包厂
44. _____ *n.* 渡船;渡口
_____ *vt.* 摆渡,渡运
45. _____ *vt. & n.* 租用;雇用
46. _____ *n.* 海鸥
47. _____ *n.* 角;角度
48. _____ *adv.* 无处,到处都无
49. _____ *n.* 处罚,惩罚
50. _____ *n.* 正义;公平
51. _____ *vt. & vi.* 哀悼,悼念,表示悲痛
52. _____ *adj.* 公民的,国内的,民间的
53. _____ *n.* 权威,权力;(pl)当局,官方
54. _____ *vt. & vi.* 改革,革新
_____ *n.* 改革,改造,改良
55. _____ *vt. & n.* 抓住,抓紧;掌握,领会
56. _____ *adj.* 感激的,感谢的
57. _____ *vt.* 插入,嵌入

重点短语

1. live on _____
2. by means of _____
3. make a life _____
4. keep up _____
5. back to back _____
6. team up with _____
7. mark out _____
8. take in _____
9. a great/good many _____
10. apply for _____
11. home to... _____

重点句子

1. Exactly **when the first** people arrived in **what** we now know as California, no one really knows.
最早一批人具体是在什么时候来到我们现在所知道的加利福尼亚的,谁也说不清。
2. **Of the first Spanish to go to California**, the majority were

religious men, whose ministry was to teach the Catholic religion to the natives.

在首批移居加州的西班牙人中,大部分是宗教人士,他们的职责是向土著人传授天主教。

3. That is **why** today over 40% of Californians speak Spanish as a first or second language.

这就是今天超过 40% 的加州人仍把西班牙语作为第一或第二语言的原因。

4. **By the time** California elected to become the thirty-first federal state of the USA in 1850, it was already a multicultural society.

加利福尼亚在 1850 年成为美国第 31 个州的时候,它已经是一个多元文化的社会了。

5. ... **it was** the building of the rail network from the west to the east coast **that** brought even larger numbers to California in the 1860s.

……但是更大批量的移民却是在 19 世纪 60 年代为了修建贯穿东西海岸的铁路而来的。

6. **It is believed that** before long the mix of nationalities will be

so great that there will be no distinct major racial or cultural groups, but simply a mixture of many races and cultures.

人们认为,过不了多久,多国籍混合的程度如此之大,以至于不可能存在一种主要的种族或文化团体,而只是一个多种族、多文化的混合体。

7. There **must be** a room somewhere.

某个地方肯定有房间。

8. I **suggest** you try another travel agency.

我建议你到另外一家旅行社试试。

9. **Not everyone** is rich and not everyone lives near the beach.

并非所有的人都富有,也并非所有的人都住在海边。

10. **Built in 1873**, the cable car system was invented by Andrew Hallidie, ...

缆车系统建于 1873 年,是由安德鲁·海利迪发明的,……

11. It has blue and white signs **with seagulls on them** to show the way to go.

路上有蓝白两色相间的标记,上面有海鸥以表明要走的路线。

Section I Warming Up, Reading & Comprehending

知识精讲

Language In Use

重点单词

1. distinct *adj.* 清晰的,明显的,明确的

There is a distinct improvement in your study.

你的学习有显著进步。

The shadow of the earth on the moon is quite distinct.

地球在月球上的阴影很清晰。

[拓展] (1) distinct *adj.* 不同的,独特的(= quite different)

be distinct from(= be different from) 与……不同

The two views are quite distinct from each other.

这两种观点截然不同。

The bridge has a very distinct design.

这座桥的设计与众不同/很独特。

(2) distinction *n.* 差别,区分;优秀,卓越

make a distinction (between... and...) 区分……

of (great) distinction 优秀的,卓越的,杰出的

get/gain a distinction 考试取得优异成绩

with distinction 成绩优秀地

2. means *n.* 手段,方法,方式

Every means has been tried.

每种方法都试过了。

All possible means have been tried.

所有可能的方法都试过了。

[提示] means 单复数同形,作主语时,谓动词用单数还是复数要依具体情况而定,类似的还有 species “种类”,series “系列”,works “工厂”。

[拓展] by means of... 用……方法,借助……

A lot of things come into notice by means of the media.

很多东西都是借由传播媒体引起注意的。

We expressed our feelings by means of words.

我们用语言来表达感情。

[提示] 表达“用这/那种方法”,不同的词有不同的介词搭配。如: by this/that means, in this/that way, with this/that method.

3. majority *n.* 多数,大多数人或物 (反义词 minority 少数,少数人或物)

[搭配] the majority (of...) 大多数

be in the majority 占大多数

by a thin/great majority 以微弱多数/以绝大多数

by a majority of... 以……的多数票

The majority were/was in favor of his decision.

大多数人赞成他的决定。

The majority of the workers are against his plan.

大多数工人反对他的计划。

The majority of the damage is easy to repair.

大部分的损害容易补救。

At the meeting, young people were in the majority.

会议上,年轻人占大多数。

He won by a majority of 1,000 votes/by a thin majority.

他以1,000票的多数获胜/以微弱多数获胜。

[提示] “the majority of + n.”作主语时,谓语动词的单复数根据of后面的名词确定,the majority单独作主语时,谓语动词用单复数均可。

4. elect v. 选择; 决定做某事; 选举某人, 推选

They elected Mr Wang chairman of the committee.

他们选举王先生为委员会主席。

[搭配] elect sb sth 选举某人归某一职位(sth为宾补)

elect sb to do sth 推选某人做某事

be elected to sth 入选……

elect to do 选择做某事(= choose to do/decide to do)

They were elected to solve the problem.

他们被推选出来解决这一问题。

My father was elected to the committee by a large majority.

我父亲以多数票入选委员会。

They elected to remain at home.

他们选择留在家里。

[拓展] election n. 选举

I'll vote for her in the next election.

下届选举我选她。

[搭配] hold an election 举行选举

win/lose an election 选举获胜/失败

5. percentage n. 百分比, 百分率

The percentage of school leavers that go to university is about five percent.

离校学生中上大学的百分比大约是5%。

What percentage/percent of the earth is covered by ocean?

地球上百分之多少被海水覆盖着?

A large percentage of married women have part-time jobs.

大部分的已婚妇女做兼职工作。

[提示] (1) “a percentage of + n.”(一部分……)作主语时,谓语动词与of后面的名词保持数上的一致;(2) percentage不和具体数字连用,使用数字时用percent;(3) 口语中,percentage可被percent代替。

6. boom

(1) n. (人口、贸易的) 繁荣

The oil market is experiencing a boom.

石油市场欣欣向荣/蓬勃发展。

There was a baby boom last year.

去年出现了生育高峰。

(2) vi. (国家、地区或行业) 迅速发展, 繁荣

If there's no good management, the housing market won't boom.

没有良好的经营管理,房地产行业就不会兴旺发达。

The computer industry is booming.

计算机业在蓬勃发展。

重点短语

1. live on 继续生活, 继续存在, 继续活着(on为副词)

My friend's grandmother lived on until 2007, when she died at

the age of 104.

我朋友的外祖母一直活到2007年才去世,享年104岁。

The artist died but his paintings live on.

那位艺术家已去世,但他的画却万世流传。

[拓展] live on sth(on为介词) 以……为主食/食物; 靠(某收入)生活

They lived on a small income.

他们靠微薄的收入维持生活。

[辨析] (1) live by doing, live on sth与live on/in/at sth

live by doing 靠某种方式为生

live on sth 靠吃……为生; 靠(某收入)为生

live on/in/at sth 住在……地方, 生活在……

They lived by fishing.

他们靠捕鱼为生。

George has lived in China for 5 years.

乔治在中国生活了5年了。

My aunt lives at Green Street.

我姑姑住在格林大街。

We live on the third floor/on a farm.

我们住在三楼/农场。

(2) live on与feed on

live on... (人) 以……为食

feed on... (除人之外的动物) 以……为食

Sheep feed on grass.

羊以草为食。

2. make a life 谋生, 维持生计; 习惯于新的生活方式、工作等

Many young people go to big cities to make a new life.

许多年轻人去大城市开始新的生活。

It's difficult to make a life with a low/poor salary.

靠一份微薄的工资很难维持生活。

[拓展] earn/make a/one's living (as sth/by doing sth) 以某手段谋生

Joan made her living as a dancer by dancing in a nightclub.

琼在夜总会当舞女,以此谋生。

3. keep up

(1) 坚持, 维持

I hope the fine weather will keep up.

我希望好天气继续下去。

You're doing a good job. Keep it up.

你做得很好,再接再厉。

(2) 跟上, 不落后

keep up with sb/sth 跟上……, 不落后于……

He walked so fast that I couldn't keep up with him.

他走得太快了,我跟不上他。

It's hard to keep up with the changes in computer technology.

要跟上电脑技术的发展不容易。

(3) 使不低落, 使居高不下

The high cost of raw materials is keeping the prices up.

原料费用昂贵使得价格居高不下。

They sang songs to keep their spirits up.

他们唱歌以保持情绪高涨。

[拓展] keep back 隐瞒; 扣除

keep... down 镇压; 使……处于低水平

keep off 不接近

keep out of 使不进入

keep on doing sth 继续做某事

4. home to... 的所在地、发祥地、发源地,(动植物的) 栖息地,……的家

Beijing is home to many key universities.

北京是许多重点大学所在地。

India is home to elephants and tigers.

印度是大象和老虎的栖息地。

[提示] be home to 与 be the home of 意思相同,但要注意 be home to 短语中 home 前无冠词,后面跟介词 to,而 be the home of 短语中,home 前有 the,并且后面介词为 of。

America is the home of baseball.

美国是棒球的发源地。

重点句子

1. Exactly when the first people arrived in what we now know as California, no one really knows.

最早一批人具体是在什么时候来到我们现在所知道的加利福尼亚的,谁也说不清。

(1) 这是宾语前置的复合句,when 引导的宾语从句放在主句的前面是为了强调宾语,此句可还原为: No one really knows exactly when... California.

Who will laugh last, let's wait and see.

= Let's wait and see who will laugh last.

谁将笑到最后,咱们等着瞧吧。

(2) what we now know as California 是介词 in 的宾语从句, what 在此从句中作 know 的宾语, what 可以转化为 a place that, 即:

in what we now know as California = in a place that we now know as California

(3) "the first + 复数名词"意为“第一批,头几个”; "the first + 单数名词"意为“第一个”。

He is the first to come to school.

他是第一个到校的人。

They are the first to use computers.

他们是第一批使用电脑的人。

2. Of the first Spanish to go to California, the majority were religious men, whose ministry was to teach the Catholic religion to the natives.

在首批移居加州的西班牙人中,大部分是宗教人士,他们的职责是向土著人传授天主教。

(1) 定语前置: of the first Spanish to go to California 是 the majority 的定语。

Of the seven days in a week, Saturday is said to be the most popular choice for a wedding in some countries.

在一周的七天中,据说周六在一些国家是举行婚礼的首选。

(2) to go to California 为不定式短语作定语修饰 the first Spanish, 当名词被 first, second, next, last 以及 only 等词修饰时,其后常用不定式(短语)作定语。

I arrived first. The next (one) to come was Tom.

我第一个来的,第二个来的是 Tom。

Mary is the only person to know the whole truth.

玛丽是唯一知道全部真相的人。

3. That is why today over 40% of Californians speak Spanish as a first or second language.

这就是今天超过 40% 的加州人仍把西班牙语作为第一或第二语言的原因。

why 在此引导表语从句,这里 why 相当于 the reason why...。

[拓展] It/This/That is + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{why 表结果从句 这/那就是……} \\ \text{的原因} \\ \text{because 表原因从句 这/那是因} \\ \text{为……} \end{array} \right.$

The reason (why...) is that... 的原因是……

That was because he didn't catch the bus.

那是因为他没赶上公共汽车。

The reason why he was late for school is that he didn't catch the first bus. (reason 后的表语从句只用 that)

他迟到的原因是他没赶上头班车。

4. By the time California elected to become the thirty-first federal state of the USA in 1850, it was already a multicultural society.

加利福尼亚在 1850 年成为美国第 31 个州的时候,它已经是一个多元文化的社会了。

此句为“by + 时间 + 主句”的句型。主句动词时态有两种:

(1) 主句动词表状态时多用一般时,如该句。

(2) 主句动词动作性强时 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{by + 过去时间,主句用过去完} \\ \text{成时} \\ \text{by + 现在时间,主句用现在完} \\ \text{成时} \\ \text{by + 将来时间,主句用将来完} \\ \text{成时} \end{array} \right.$

By the time they returned, it was dark. (主句动词表状态,用一般时)

他们回来的时候,天已经黑了。

By the end of last month, he had learned 1,000 words.

到上个月末,他已经学会了 1,000 个单词了。

I have written three articles by now.

我到现在已经写了三篇文章了。

I shall have finished it by the time you come back.

你回来以前,我就能把它做完了。(注: the time + 句子,句子中用一般现在时表将来)

5. ... it was the building of the rail network from the west to the

east coast that brought even larger numbers to California in the 1860s.

……但是更大批量的移民却是在 19 世纪 60 年代为了修建贯穿东西海岸的铁路而来的。

本句为强调句,强调主语 the building of... east coast. 强调句结构为: It + be + 被强调部分 + that/who...。强调人时可用 who 和 that,强调其他成分时都用 that。

It is I who am right.

正确的是我。

It was her that we met on the street.

昨天我们在街上碰到的正是她。

It was because her mother was ill that she didn't come to school yesterday.

正是因为她母亲病了,所以她昨天没来上学。

I really don't know where it was that the old man had his pocket picked.

我的确不知道那位老人是在什么地方被人掏包的。

It was not until she took off her dark glasses that I recognized she was a famous film star.

直到她把墨镜摘下来时,我才认出她是一位著名的电影明星。

6. It is believed that before long the mix of nationalities will be so great that there will be no distinct major racial or cultural groups, but simply a mixture of many races and cultures.

人们认为,过不了多久,多国籍混合的程度如此之大,以至于不可能存在一种主要的种族或文化团体,而只是一个多民族、多文化的混合体。

该句用的句型是: It is said/thought/believed/supposed/reported + that 从句。此句型可转化为:

(1) People say/think/believe/suppose/report + that 从句

(2) 原句 that 从句的主语 + is said/thought/believed/supposed/reported + to do...

其中 to do 有三种形式,即: to do, to be doing, to have done。

It is often said that we are living in an age of information explosion.

= People often say that we are living in an age of information explosion.

= We are said to be living in an age of information explosion.

人们常说,我们是生活在信息爆炸的时代。

真题再现

Examples

1. It was in New Zealand _____ Elizabeth first met Mr. Smith.
A. that B. how
C. which D. when

(全国)

[答案] A

[解析] 考查强调句型。本题中强调的是地点,去掉 it was

和空格,还原后仍是完整的句子 Elizabeth first met Mr. Smith in New Zealand,所以本题的答案是 that。

2. It was not until midnight _____ they reached the campsite.
A. that B. when
C. while D. as

(重庆)

[答案] A

[解析] 考查强调句。这个句子被强调部分为主句中的 not until 部分,是 not...until... 的强调句式。因为去掉 it was 和空格后句子仍然完整,判定该句为强调句,所以选 A。

3. Of the two coats, I'd choose the _____ one to spare some money for a book.
A. cheapest
B. cheaper
C. more expensive
D. most expensive

(四川)

[答案] B

[解析] of the two coats 是前置定语修饰 one,由此可知在二者中选择,排除 A、D,再根据语境可知要买便宜的以便省下钱买本书,故选 B。

4. In many places in China, _____ bicycle is still _____ popular means of transportation.
A. a; the B. /; a
C. the; a D. the; the

(重庆)

[答案] C

[解析] 考查冠词及 means 的用法。第一个空为类指,表自行车类,用“the + 单数可数名词”;第二个空为泛指,表示一种交通工具,又因为 means 单复数同形,故用不定冠词 a。

5. By the time he realizes he _____ into a trap, it will be too late for him to do anything about it.
A. walks B. walked
C. has walked D. had walked

(山东)

[答案] C

[解析] 考查动词的时态。由语境及 realize 的时态可知,用现在完成时态表“意识到已经……了”。句意:当他意识到已经走进陷阱的时候,对他来说做什么事情都为时已晚。

6. The crowd cheered wildly at the sight of Liu Xiang, who was reported _____ the world record in the 110-metre hurdle race.
A. breaking B. having broken
C. to have broken D. to break

(辽宁)

[答案] C

[解析] 句意:人们看到刘翔就欢呼起来,曾报道他打破了 110 米跨栏世界纪录。此句是“主语 + is said/reported/thought + to do”句式,所以排除 A、B;打破纪录是发生过的事情,所以用不定式的完成时来表达。

7. It is often _____ that human beings are naturally equipped to speak.
A. said B. to say
C. saying D. being said

(全国II)

[答案] A

[解析] 句意为:人们常说人类生来具有说话的技能。It's said that...意为“据说……”,也可写作:People say...。

8. The trees _____ in the storm have been moved off the road.
A. being blown down
B. blown down
C. blowing done
D. to blow down

(湖南)

[答案] B

[解析] 考查分词作定语。根据 the trees 与 blow down 的关系为被动关系,排除 C、D 项;而 A 项表示一种正在进行或经常发生的、习惯性的行为;B 项表示被动和完成的动作。根据句子语境可知,此处表被动完成,故选择 B。

9. It is one of the funniest things _____ on the Internet so far this year.
A. finding B. being found
C. to find D. found

(浙江)

[答案] D

[解析] found on the Internet so far this year 是后置定语,修饰 things, things 与 find 之间是被动关系。B 项表示正在被发现;A、C 项表主动关系。

知识精练

Practice

I. 单项选择

- () 1. A large percentage of the cattle _____ killed.
A. have B. has
C. have been D. has been
- () 2. I don't know _____ the couple got caught in the rain.
A. when was it B. when it was that
C. when it was D. when was
- () 3. It was _____ she was injured in the accident _____ she didn't come to the party yesterday.
A. as; which B. because; that
C. since; why D. for; how
- () 4. The poor woman _____ collecting waste paper and selling it.
A. lead a living by
B. lives a living on
C. earns a living by
D. made a living on

- () 5. By the time he gets home, her aunt _____ for London to attend a meeting.
A. will leave B. leaves
C. will have left D. left
- () 6. — _____ that he managed to get the information? — Oh, a friend of his helped him.
A. Where was it B. What was it
C. How was it D. Why was it
- () 7. Robert is said _____ abroad, but I don't know what country he studied in.
A. to have studied
B. to study
C. to be studying
D. to have been studying
- () 8. A few people were killed in the fire, but _____ were saved.
A. the most
B. most of whom
C. the majority of whom
D. the majority
- () 9. He won first prize in the game by _____ of cleverness and hard work.
A. no means B. all means
C. this means D. means
- () 10. This treatment is not available in _____ of hospitals.
A. most B. majority
C. the most D. the majority
- () 11. Since her childhood, she has tried her best to _____ her ideals.
A. live with B. live up to
C. live through D. live on
- () 12. Only if you ask _____ as possible _____ you acquire all the information you need to know.
A. questions as many; do
B. as many questions; will
C. so many questions; does
D. questions as much; did

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空

applicant aircraft percent major immigrate

13. The _____ of the first Spanish who came to teach the Catholic religion to the natives were religious men.
14. It's difficult for you to move to America, because the rules of _____ is rather strict for the foreigners.
15. Most _____ know that they have very little chance of getting a visa to California.
16. The airline has ordered 25 new _____.
17. A high _____ of the female staff are part-time workers.

Section II Learning about Language

知识精讲

Language In Use

重点单词

occur *vi.* 发生, 出现(occurred, occurred, occurring)

When did the accident occur/happen?

事故是什么时候发生的?

[拓展] sth occur to sb 主意/想法等产生于某人头脑中, 某人想到……

It occurs to sb to do sth/that 从句 某人想到……

Did it ever occur to you that...?

= Did you ever think that...? 你可曾想到……?

A good idea occurred to him all at once.

他突然想起了一个好主意。

Didn't it occur to you to ask him?

你没有想到问他吗?

It had never occurred to him that she might be against him.

他(在那之前)从未想到过她可能会反对他。

重点句子

1. There must be a room somewhere.

某个地方肯定有房间。

must 表推测, “肯定, 准是, 一定”, 用于肯定句。表示推测的情态动词还有: can, could, may, might。这些情态动词后接动词原形(do)表对现在或将来的情况的推测; 后接动词现在进行式(be doing)表对正在进行的情况进行推测; 后接动词现在完成式(have done)表对过去情况的推测。表推测时, must 只用于肯定句, can 不用于肯定句, may 不用于疑问句。can, could 和 may, might 不表时态, 只表示可能性大小。

At this moment, Miss Wang must be correcting our exam papers.

这时, 王老师想必在批改我们的试卷。

He didn't hear the doorbell. He must have been asleep.

他没有听到门铃响, 他肯定是已经睡着了。

He can't have finished the work so soon.

这项工作他不可能完成得这样快。

If Tom didn't leave here until five o'clock, he can't get home now.

如果汤姆五点才离开这儿, 他此时一定还未到家。

[提示] can 表主观推测时不能用于肯定句, 但可用于肯定句表客观可能性。

Everyone can make mistakes.

人人都会犯错误。

2. I suggest you try another travel agency.

我建议你到另外一家旅行社试试。

句中 you try another travel agency 的完整形式为: you

should try another travel agency, 从句用了虚拟语气。当 suggest 表示“建议”时, 其后的从句的谓语动词用“should + 动词原形”, should 可省略。并且其名词形式后的同位语从句、表语从句中, 谓语动词仍要用“should + 动词原形”。但当 suggest 表“暗示, 表明”时, 其后的从句用陈述语气。

The suggestion that shops (should) open on Sundays led to a heated discussion.

关于商店星期天也应该营业的提议, 引起了激烈的讨论。

What he said suggested that he was a cheat.

他说的话表明他是个骗子。

真题再现

Examples

1. Liza _____ well not want to go on the trip—she hates travelling.

A. will

B. can

C. must

D. may

(全国II)

[答案] D

[解析] 考查情态动词。后面提到她痛恨旅游, 所以可以推断出前面她可能不太想去。may well do sth. “很可能……”。

2. She _____ have left school, for her bike is still here.

A. can't

B. wouldn't

C. shouldn't

D. needn't

(天津)

[答案] A

[解析] 考查情态动词表推测。句意: 她不可能已经离开学校, 因为她的自行车还在这儿。can't have done 表示对过去情况的否定推测; shouldn't have done 表示过去本来不该干某事而事实上干了; needn't have done 表示过去本不必干某事而事实上干了。

3. Although this _____ sound like a simple task, great care is needed.

A. must

B. may

C. shall

D. should

(四川)

[答案] B

[解析] 考查情态动词表推测。句意: 虽然这也许听起来是一项很简单的任务, 但是需要非常小心。选项中 A、B 都可表推测, 根据语义可判断 B 项正确。

4. What a pity! Considering his ability and experience, he _____ better.

A. need have done

B. must have done

C. can have done

D. might have done

(江西)

[答案] D

[解析] 考查情态动词表推测。句意:太遗憾了!如果考虑到他的能力和经验,他本来可能做得更好。might have done 有两层意义:①过去可能做了某事;②过去本来可能做某事,而事实上没做。此题为第二个意思。must have done 表对过去的肯定的推测,“过去一定是干过某事”,与句意不符;need have done 表过去本有必要做某事,而事实上未做;can 表示主观推测时不用于肯定句。

5. —I can't find my purse anywhere.

—You have lost it while shopping.

- A. may B. can
C. should D. would

(重 庆)

〔答案〕 A

【解析】考查情态动词表推测。may, “可能”, 语气较弱; can 表主观推测时不用于肯定句, 只用于否定句和疑问句; should, “按理说应该/可能”; must 语气最强, “肯定”, 根据语境, 选 may。

6. You _____ be hungry already—you had lunch only two hours ago.

- A. wouldn't B. can't
C. mustn't D. needn't

(浙江)

〔答案〕 B

【解析】 wouldn't 表过去不将发生某事; can't 表推测, “不可能”; mustn't 表禁止, 不表推测; needn't, “不必”。根据语境, 选 can't。

7. It is usually warm in my hometown in March, but it _____
be rather cold sometimes.

- A. must B. can
C. should D. would

(福建)

[答案] B

【解析】考查情态动词表可能性。must, “一定”, 与语境不符; can 表主观推测不用于肯定句, can 用于肯定句时可以表示客观可能性, “有时会”; should, “照理说应该/可能”。因该句表客观可能性, 故选 B。

8. Peter _____ be really difficult at times even though he is a nice person in general.

- A. shall B. should
C. can D. must

(辽宁)

[答案] C

【解析】 shall 用于第一、三人称的疑问句中,表示征求对方的意见;用于第二、三人称的陈述句,表承诺、命令、威胁、警告等。should 表“应当,竟然,按理说应该”; must 表“必须,肯定”; can 常表能力,也可表推测,多用于否定句、疑问句,用于肯定句中表客观可能性,“有时会”。

9. —I'm sorry. I _____ at you the other day.

—Forget it. I was a bit out of control myself.

- A. shouldn't shout

- B. shouldn't have shouted
C. mustn't shout
D. mustn't have shouted

(江苏)

〔答案〕 B

【解析】 shouldn't have shouted at you 表示“本来不该对你大声嚷,而事实上已经大声嚷了”。

10. Thank you for all your hard work last week. I don't think we
it without you.

- A. can manage
B. could have managed
C. could manage
D. can have managed

(山 东)

[答案] B

【解析】由语境可知这里要表达的意思是:如果没有你们上周辛勤的工作,我们不可能处理好这件事。很显然,这是表示与过去事实相反的假设。can have done 只表对过去的推测,不表虚拟;A、C 两项表示对现在情况的推测,因此只能选 B。

11. Does this meal cost \$ 50? I _____ something far better than this!

- A. prefer B. expect
C. suggest D. suppose

(全国 I)

答案 B

【解析】考查词义辨析。根据句意“我预料 50 元能吃到比这好得多的东西”，可知选 expect。

知识精练

I. 单项选择题

- () 1. Police are now searching for a woman who is reported to _____ since the flood hit the area last Friday.
A. have been missing B. have got lost
C. be missing D. get lost
- () 2. I suggested the thief _____ into prison.
A. referred to being put
B. referred be put
C. referred to be put
D. referred should be put
- () 3. —Could I have a word with you, mum?
—Oh, dear, if you _____.
A. can B. must
C. may D. should
- () 4. It suddenly _____ to me that we could use the computer to do the job.
A. stroke B. occurred
C. happened D. saw
- () 5. His failure in the experiment suggested that he _____ his teacher's proper instructions.
A. should not have followed

- B. should not follow
C. mustn't have followed
D. hadn't followed
- () 6. The meeting _____ a few weeks after he had arrived from Australia.
A. occurred B. was happened
C. was taken place D. was occurred
- () 7. The sound doesn't _____ in Chinese so it's difficult for the students to pronounce.
A. happen B. take place
C. find D. occur
- () 8. It _____ to me that I should get up early to see my uncle off tomorrow morning.
A. supposed B. happened
C. occurred D. expected
- () 9. I _____ to the spot for the scoop, but I was held up by the traffic jam.
A. could get B. should get
C. could have got D. must have got
- () 10. —How do you _____ we go to Beijing for our holidays?
—I think we'd better fly there. It's much more comfortable.
A. insist B. want
C. suppose D. suggest
- () 11. _____ be sent to work there?
A. Who do you suggest that should
B. Who do you suggest
C. Whom do you suggest should

- D. Do you suggest who should
- () 12. His breakfast _____ dry bread and a cup of tea.
A. makes up B. made up of
C. consists of D. consists in
- () 13. Mr White was elected _____ of the airline.
A. the chairman B. chairman
C. a chairman D. chairmen
- () 14. The movie was good _____ the ending.
A. except for B. except
C. besides D. but
- () 15. Mary, I have _____ to tell you.
A. anything important
B. important something
C. important anything
D. something important

II. 汉译英

16. 20% 的森林被毁。(percent)

17. 他没地方住,所以我们收留了他。(take in)

18. 我没想到他移民到美国了。(It occurs to sb that...)

19. 显而易见,英语很重要。(主语从句)

20. 事实是我从未到过那儿。(表语从句)

Section III Using Language

知识精讲

Language In Use

重点单词

1. indicate
- vt.*
- 表明,象征,暗示;示意,指示

Research indicates that men find it easier to give up smoking than women.

研究表明男子比女子更容易戒烟。

A sky with no cloud indicates fine weather the next day.

万里无云预兆第二天天气晴朗。

The government has indicated that it tends to cut tax.

政府指示要减税。

She took out a map and indicated the quickest route to us.

她拿出地图向我们示意最快捷的路线。

Don't forget to indicate a signal before turning.

拐弯时不要忘了打信号。

[拓展] indicator *n.* 指示物,指示者

indication *n.* 表明,象征

They gave no indication of how the work should be done.

他们根本没说明这项工作应该怎样做。

2. apparent
- adj.*
- 显而易见的,显然的,表面上的

Suddenly, for no apparent reason, he walked away.

他突然莫名其妙地就走了。

Their apparent grief turned to crazy laughter in a minute.

他们那假意的哀伤很快变成了一阵狂笑。

[拓展] (1) It is apparent that... 很明显……

It soon became apparent that... 很快就看出……

It was apparent that he knew nothing about how to repair cars.

很明显,他一点儿也不知道怎样修理小汽车。

It soon became apparent to everyone that he couldn't sing at all.

很快大家都明白他根本就不会唱歌。

(2) apparently *adv.* 显然, 显而易见, 从表面上看, 据我所知

I wasn't there, but apparently, it was a good party.

我那时不在场, 但据我所知, 那次聚会搞得不错。

She managed to climb out of the car, apparently unhurt.

她设法爬出了车外, 看上去并未受伤。

3. reform

(1) *vt.* 改革, 革新 *vi.* 改过自新, 改邪归正

The education system must be reformed.

教育制度必须要改革。

The government will give you a chance to reform.

政府将给你一次改过自新的机会。

(2) *n.* 改革, 革新

Reform is badly needed.

改革刻不容缓。

China is now carrying out a reform.

目前中国正在进行改革。

[搭配] reform sth 对……进行改革

reform of sth ……的改革

4. grasp

(1) *vt.* 抓住, 抓紧; 掌握, 领会

Grasp your left wrist by using your other hand.

用你的另一只手抓住左手腕。

(2) *n.* 紧握, 紧抱; 理解力, 领悟力, 掌握

She suddenly broke away from his grasp.

她突然挣脱, 不让他拥抱。

[拓展] (1) grasp sb by the + 身体部位 抓住某人某个部位

grasp the meaning/point of... 理解/领会……

grasp the opportunity/chance 抓住机会

grasp at sth 试图抓住某物

Her mother grasped her firmly by the hand.

她妈妈紧紧地抓住她的手。

I didn't grasp the meaning of what he said.

我没明白他说的话。

We should grasp any chance to practise our spoken English.

我们应该抓住一切机会练习英语口语。

He grasped at the branch but failed.

他想抓住树枝但没抓到。

(2) have/get a (good/poor) grasp of sth 对……的掌握、

理解(好/差)

beyond/out of sb's grasp 超出某人的理解力, 并非某人力所能及

within/in sb's grasp 在某人掌握之中

The work is beyond my grasp.

这工作非我力所能及。

He has a good grasp of English.

他精通英语。

The question was completely beyond my grasp.

这个问题让我完全摸不着头脑。

[辨析] grasp 与 master

两者都可表示“掌握”, grasp 的英文释义为“understand with the mind”, 而 master 的英文释义为“have a good command of; be expert in”。由此反映出, grasp 只是一种领会的掌握, 而 master 却是精通的掌握。

It's not easy to master a foreign language.

精通一门外语并不容易。

重点短语

1. team up with 与……合作或一起工作

I teamed up with Jane to do the work.

我和简合作做这项工作。

They are eager to team up with Chinese companies that want to expand abroad.

他们渴望与有意扩展海外业务的中国公司进行合作。

[拓展] come up with 提出, 想出

keep up with 跟上, 不落伍

catch up with 追上, 赶上

put up with 忍受, 容忍

be fed up with 厌倦

end up with 以……结束, 以……告终

2. mark out 划线, 标出某物的形状或位置

A volleyball court has been marked out on the grass.

排球场已经在草坪上标出来了。

The shape of the pond is marked out first with a spade.

先用铲子画出池塘的形状。

[拓展] call out 喊出

check out 结账后离开(旅店)

find out 发现, 查明

break out 爆发

turn out 结果是

eat out 下馆子, 出去吃饭

look out 向外看

stick out 突出, 伸出

point out 指出

3. take in

(1) 吸收, 吸入, 吸纳

Fish take in oxygen through their gills.

鱼通过鳃摄取氧气。

Our club took in a new member yesterday.

我们俱乐部昨天吸纳了一名新成员。

(2) (价格或费用里) 包括

The price takes in the cost of all the accommodation and food.

这个价格包括了全部食宿的费用。

(3) 将(衣服)改瘦

The dress needs to be taken in.

这件衣服需要改小。

(4) 欺骗

Don't be taken in by her tricks.

不要让她花招蒙骗了你。

4. a great/good many 许多, 很多

A good many graduates have found jobs.

许多毕业生已经找到了工作。

She has read a good many of the books in this room.

这个房间的书她好多都读过了。

[提示] (1) "a great/good many + 复数名词"作主语时, 谓动词用复数。

(2) a great/good many 后面直接加名词, 但是如果名词前面有 the, his, these, those 等限定词所修饰时, 或者后面接代词时, 要加 of, 如: a great/good many of these books/them.

5. apply for 申请, 请示得到

I'm going to apply for the job.

我打算申请这份工作。

Can I apply for a credit card?

我可以申请一张信用卡吗?

[拓展] apply to sb 向某人申请

apply to sb for sth 向某人申请某事物

apply to do sth 申请做某事

apply (...) to sb/sth (将……) 适用于/应用于……

Why don't you apply to join the army?

为什么不申请参军呢?

I want to apply to your company for a job.

我想申请你们公司的一份工作。

After graduation, he hoped to apply his knowledge to work.

毕业后, 他希望能把知识应用到工作中去。

重点句子

1. Not everyone is rich and not everyone lives near the beach.

并非所有的人都富有, 也并非所有的人都住在海边。

此句为部分否定句型。在英语中, all, both, every, everyone, everything 等与否定词 not 连用时, 表示的是部分否定。not 的位置前后均可。如 all... not 或 not... all 均可。

I don't know all of them.

我并非全认识他们。

Not everyone in our class likes football.

在我们班并非每个人都喜欢足球。

Both the windows are not open.

两扇窗户并非都开着。

[拓展] 若要表示全部否定, 则要用相应的表示全部否定的否定词。如: all→none(一个人也没有; 没有任何东西), both→neither(两个都不), every→no, everyone→no one/nobody, everything→nothing。上述例句要表示全部否定应分别为:

I know none of them.

他们我都不认识。

No one/Nobody in our class likes football.

我们班没有人喜欢足球。

Neither window/Neither of the windows is open.

两扇窗户哪一个都没开。

2. Built in 1873, the cable car system was invented by Andrew Hallidie, ...

缆车系统建于1873年, 是由安德鲁·海利迪发明的, ...

built in 1873 是过去分词短语作状语。作状语的过去分词通常与其逻辑主语即句子的主语存在着动宾关系。

Seen from the hill, the city looks more beautiful.

从山上看去, 这座城市更加美丽。

但是如果动词的逻辑主语和句子主语不一致, 就不能用过去分词作状语。

[误] Seen from the hill, I feel the city more beautiful.

[正] Seeing from the hill, I feel the city more beautiful.

[提示] 有时为了强调先发生的动作, 可用 having been done 即现在分词的完成被动式作状语, 与其逻辑主语存在着动宾关系。

3. It has blue and white signs with seagulls on them to show the way to go.

路上有蓝白两色相间的标记, 上面有海鸥以表明要走的路线。

with seagulls on them 为 with 复合结构, 在此作定语, 修饰 signs。with 复合结构的构成: with/without + 名词/代词 + 形容词/副词/介词短语/现在分词/过去分词/动词不定式。此结构在句中可作状语和定语。

He likes to sleep with the window open.

他喜欢开着窗户睡觉。

With her son away from home, she was worried.

由于她的儿子离家出走, 所以她很担心。

She came in with a baby in her arms.

她抱着孩子进来了。

With the problem settled, we went on smoothly.

由于问题得到了解决, 我们进展顺利。

With the boy leading the way, we found the house easily.

由小男孩领路, 我们很容易地找到了那座房子。

With the boy to lead the way, we'll find the house easily tomorrow.

由小男孩带路, 明天我们将很容易找到那座房子。

[提示] to do 表示将来的动作, 并且用主动形式; doing 表示与前面名词或代词为主谓关系; done 表示与前面名词或代词为动宾关系。

真题再现

Examples

1. —Which of the two computer games did you prefer?

—Actually I didn't like _____.

A. both of them

B. either of them

C. none of them

D. neither of them

(全国 I)

[答案] B

[解析] 考查全部否定和部分否定。C 项和 D 项本身为全部否定, 不能再和 not 连用; not 与 both 连用表部分否定。根据语境“两者都不”选 B。not... either = neither, 此句也可说

成: Actually I liked neither of them.

2. _____ that she was going off to sleep, I asked if she'd like that little doll on her bed.

A. Seeing B. To see
C. See D. Seen

(北京)

[答案] A

[解析] 考查分词作状语。see 与其逻辑主语即句子的主语“I”是主谓关系,因此用现在分词作状语。

3. _____ their hats into the air, the fans of the winning team let out loud shouts of victory.

A. To throw B. Thrown
C. Throwing D. Being thrown

(天津)

[答案] C

[解析] 考查非谓语动词。主语 the fans 与 throw 之间是逻辑上的主谓关系,并与 let out 同时发生,故用 v. -ing 形式。

4. _____ in the fields on a March afternoon, he could feel the warmth of spring.

A. To walk B. Walking
C. Walked D. Having walked

(安徽)

[答案] B

[解析] 考查分词作状语。walk 与其逻辑主语之间为主谓关系。

5. —Have you got any particular plans for the coming holiday?
—Yes. _____, I'm going to visit some homes for the old in the city.

A. If ever B. If busy
C. If anything D. If possible

(安徽)

[答案] D

[解析] 考查状语从句的省略。if ever, “如果曾经有的话”; if busy, “如果忙的话”; if possible, “如果可能的话”。C 项不是固定结构。

6. I hear they have promoted Tom, but he didn't mention _____ when we talked on the phone.

A. to promote
B. having been promoted
C. having promoted
D. to be promoted

(江西)

[答案] B

[解析] 考查动名词作宾语。mention 后跟名词或动名词作宾语,此处要用动名词的完成被动式表示“被提拔”的动作在 mention 前发生。

7. The teacher stressed again that the students should not _____ any important details while retelling the story.

A. bring out B. let out
C. leave out D. make out

(湖北)

[答案] C

[解析] 考查动词短语辨析。leave out, “遗漏,省略”; bring out, “使……显现”; let out, “发出(喊叫),放出(气味、光等)”; make out, “辨别出”。

8. _____ the project as planned, we'll have to work two more hours a day.

A. Completing B. Complete
C. Completed D. To complete

(湖南)

[答案] D

[解析] 考查非谓语动词的应用。此处用动词不定式作状语,表示目的。

9. _____ around the Water Cube, we were then taken to see the Bird's Nest for the 2008 Olympic Games.

A. Having shown B. To be shown
C. Having been shown D. To show

(陕西)

[答案] C

[解析] 考查现在分词作状语。此处 show 的逻辑主语是 we,它们之间是动宾关系。

10. _____ to reach them on the phone, we sent an email instead.

A. Fail B. Failed
C. To fail D. Having failed

(重庆)

[答案] D

[解析] 考查现在分词作状语。fail 先于 sent 发生,所以用现在分词的完成式。

11. _____ that he was in great danger, Eric walked deeper into the forest.

A. Not realized
B. Not to realize
C. Not realizing
D. Not to have realized

(浙江)

[答案] C

[解析] 句意:由于没有意识到自己身处险境,埃里克朝森林深处走去。

12. —Who should be responsible for the accident?
—The boss, not the workers. They just carried out the order _____.

A. as told B. as are told
C. as telling D. as they told

(福建)

[答案] A

[解析] as 引导方式状语从句,省略了从句主语和谓语 be。其完整形式:as they were told。

I. 单项选择

- () 1. I couldn't do my homework with all that noise _____.
- A. going on B. goes on
C. went on D. to go on
- () 2. With a lot of difficult problems _____, the newly elected president is having a hard time.
- A. settled B. settling
C. to settle D. being settled
- () 3. —Are there any English story books for us students in the library?
—There are only a few, _____.
- A. if any B. if have
C. if some D. if has
- () 4. Not knowing much of the world yet, simple-minded teenagers are easily _____.
- A. taken up B. taken in
C. taken on D. taken off
- () 5. The findings of the scientific research may _____ that there is a connection between drinking coffee and health.
- A. analyze B. support
C. judge D. indicate
- () 6. It took _____ effort and time to accomplish such an excellent work of art.
- A. scores of
B. a great deal of
C. a great number of
D. a great many
- () 7. What was his reaction _____ you when you told him you were leaving him?
- A. against B. on
C. towards D. with
- () 8. He left the room, _____, and all the money was stolen when he came back.
- A. leaving the door be opened
B. with the door opened

- C. with the door open
D. left the door open
- () 9. _____ to live for only half a year, the boy was still _____ about his life.
- A. Told; optimistic
B. Being told; enthusiastic
C. Telling; worried
D. Having told; concerned
- () 10. The bell _____ the end of the period rang, _____ our heated discussion.
- A. indicating; interrupting
B. indicated; interrupting
C. indicating; interrupted
D. indicated; interrupted
- () 11. We should _____ their group to do the job well.
- A. team up
B. make up with
C. team up with
D. put up with

II. 完成句子

12. Research _____ (显示) that eating habits are changing quickly.
13. Our computer teacher was teaching us how to _____ (插入) a word in the sentence.
14. _____ (有许多工作要做), I can't go to the cinema with you.
15. The fish _____ (从我手中滑落).
16. As the wages were low, there were few _____ (申请者) for the job.
17. To avoid/escape _____ (受罚), Tom left home after breaking the window.
18. I _____ (而不是) he am to blame.
19. What do you _____ (想要) eating?
20. We were _____ (感谢) for his help.
21. Many _____ (改革) must be made to the education system.

语法专题 名词性从句

用法详解

Usage

在句子中起名词作用的从句叫名词性从句。根据它在句中不同的语法功能,又可分为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

引导名词性从句的连词主要有三类:

(1) 从属连词: that, if, whether(在从句中不充当句子

成分)。

(2) 连接代词: who, whom, whose, what, which, whoever, whatever, whichever, whomever(在从句中充当主语、宾语、表语或定语)。

(3) 连接副词: when, where, how, why(在从句中充当状语)。

1. 主语从句考查热点

(1) 主语从句通常情况下可使用 it 作形式主语,而将主