

● 浙江省中等职业教育教材配套复习用书

◆ 上海东方激光教育文化有限公司 组编

( 配高教版 )

浙江中职导学与同步训练 ● 第四册

# 英语

( 高二下学期 )

中国三峡出版社

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# 前 言

为了适应中等职业教育教学改革和新形势的发展需要,全面推进素质教育,认真贯彻教育部颁发的中等职业学校课程教学大纲的精神,我们组织了一批具有丰富实践经验和熟悉教学一线实际情况的教研员和骨干教师,编写了这套《导学与同步训练》系列丛书,旨在对教材的学习内容进行系统的梳理、提炼,并通过单元测试、期中测试、期末测试,及时巩固、加强已学的知识,把握教材的知识点,促进学生知识的系统形成,提高学生分析问题和解决问题的能力。

本套丛书旨在为教师的教学和检测提供实用的材料,为学生消化巩固所学内容及时提供实在的依据,特别是为有志参加浙江省高等职业技术教育招生考试(单考单招)的学生提供具有系统性、针对性的学习资料。

《浙江中职导学与同步训练(配高教版)—英语》是根据高等教育出版社最新的英语教材编写,每册编写复习用书一册和测试卷一册。

《浙江中职导学与同步训练(第四册)—英语》按单元编写,分【知识梳理】、【例题解析】、【同步练习】三个版块:

【知识梳理】对教材中出现的重点单词、词组作了详细讲解,分析透彻,易于学生掌握。

本书提供的句型和例句,简明易懂易记,又注重了“典型化”,且配有译文。末书既丰富了学生的理论知识,又能使其实际应用能力得到进一步的提高。

【例题解析】对末单元出现的重点难点做了认真的归纳,强化了知识要点,着力于讲解考试中反复出现的相关语法问题。书中灌注了参编教师多年的教学经验,并将其提炼成明白易懂的公式化形式,力求让学生轻松通过相关语法关。

【同步练习】共包括八类题型,训练内容与当前教材、考纲联系紧密,题型分配合理,题量科学,能让学生在不知不觉中提高英语水平,应试能力也可得到较大幅度提升。同时教师也可把末书作为随堂练习,及对检测学生掌握的程度。

末书后附有参考答案,目的是帮助学生能更好地掌握、理解所做的试题。

末书与《浙江中职导学与同步训练(第四册)—英语阶段综合测试卷》配套使用。测试卷由八套试卷组成,其中每两单元一套以及期中一套、期末两套,目的

在于帮助学生系统复习、巩固和掌握基础知识和基本技能，把握教材的知识点，提高学生分析问题、解决问题的能力。

本书由张锴主编，参加编写的有刘玉玲、冀淑君。由于时间紧迫，书中难免存在一些不足，恳请广大师生批评指正，以便我们不断完善。

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## Unit 9 Schooling

### 【知识梳理】

1. satisfy vt. & vi. 使(某人)满意, 满足; 使人满意

例如: The new dress satisfied her.

那件新衣服令她满意。

The girl satisfied her mother by cleaning up the kitchen.

那女孩清洗厨房以使她母亲满意。

常见的短语有: be satisfied with... 对...感到满意

be satisfied to do sth. 对做...感到满意

例如: I was not satisfied with the result.

我对那个结果感到不满意。

He was satisfied to win the race.

他对赢得赛跑感到满意。

注意词性变化:

satisfaction n.

satisfactory adj.

satisfying satisfied adj

satisfyingly adv.

例如: He found a satisfying job in a company.

他在一家公司找到了一份满意的工作。

2. lead to 通向; 导致

例如: This bridge leads to the island.

这座桥通往那个岛。

All roads lead to Rome.

(谚) 条条道路通罗马; 殊途同归。

His interview led to a good job.

他的这次面试给他带来一份好工作。

Hard work leads to success.

努力工作会使人成功。

3. give away 失去; 与“give”搭配的短语还有:

give up 戒掉, 放弃;

give off 放出(光, 烟, 气味);

give out 分配, 分发, 发表;

give in 屈服于, 投降于;

give back 归还, 恢复

4. The reason why she can't come is that she is ill. 她不能来的原因是她生病了。

此句中含有两个从句, 一个是由 why 引导的定语从句, 修饰先行词 the reason; 另一个是 that 引导的表语从句。

5. All this was over twenty years ago, but it's as if it were only yesterday.

所有这一切都是二十多年前的事, 但是就好像是昨天刚发生的事。

在此句中 but 引导的是并列句, as if 引导的是表语从句。在此句中, as if 引导的从句用的是虚拟语气, 表示一种假设。

又如: He acted as if he were an Englishman.

## 【题例解析】

【例1】我的家乡已不再像过去那个样子了。

误: My hometown is no longer the same like before.

正: My hometown is no longer what it used to be.

【分析】what it used to be 是一个句型结构, 表示“过去那个样子”的意思。

又如: She is no longer what she used to be.

【例2】问题是你爸妈是否会接收我们的邀请。

误: The question is if your parents will receive our invitation.

正: The question is whether your parents will accept our invitation.

【分析】if 和 whether 都可以用作连词, 表示“是否”, 在引导宾语从句时, 常可以互换。

但在下列情况下通常用“whether”, 不可用“if”:

(1) 在动词 discuss 后面通常用“whether”;

(2) 在介词之后引导宾语从句, 或带 to 的动词不定式之前通常用“whether”;

(3) 引导表语从句时通常用“whether”。

【例3】I \_\_\_\_\_ that he had gone to school so early this morning.

A. didn't hope      B. didn't expect      C. didn't wish      D. didn't want

我没想到他今天早上那么早就上学去了。

【分析】动词“hope、expect、wish”都有“希望”之意, 动词“want”想要”。在用于过去时态否定时, expect 表示“没想到、没料到”之意。故正确答案是 B。

【例4】咖啡能使我在晚上看书时保持头脑清醒。

误: The coffee can make me to keep awake during my reading in the evening.

正: The coffee enables me to keep awake during my reading in the evening.

【分析】“make sb. do sth.”意思是“使某人做某事”。make 后面应该是不带“to”的不定式做宾语补足语。动词短语“enable sb. to do sth.”表示“能使某人做某事”的意思。

## 【同步练习】

### I. 听力 (1'×20=20')

A. 根据你所听到的句子, 从所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个正确答案, 将句子补全 (听一遍)。

( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ more people will be laid off.

A. In some traditional competitions      B. In some national factories

C. In some traditional industries      D. In some great challenges

( ) 2. My father's company will lay off \_\_\_\_\_.

A. seven people      B. seventeen people

C. seventy people      D. some people



- ( ) 3. At present many people are taking the courses \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. so as to look for other opportunities for jobs  
 B. in order to meet the challenges of entry to the WTO  
 C. so as to find a satisfying vocation  
 D. in order to receive more education
- ( ) 4. Mark never felt \_\_\_\_\_ when cheating at exams.  
 A. ashamed and nervous  
 B. ashamed and amused  
 C. satisfied and worried  
 D. nervous and anxious
- ( ) 5. Greater use of computer technology and classroom assistants will help students \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. improve their own ability of learning  
 B. form their own way of doing things  
 C. develop their own rules of studying  
 D. develop their own way of learning

**B. 根据你所听到的句子或问题，从所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个正确答案（听一遍）。**

- ( ) 6. A. I am studying in Middle School.  
 B. I finished an ordinary high school.  
 C. I'll go to a vocational school.  
 D. I will graduate from the Medical School.
- ( ) 7. A. Quite well.  
 B. That's a good idea.  
 C. I am all right.  
 D. That's right.
- ( ) 8. A. I'm glad to hear that.  
 B. I'm sure she passed the English test.  
 C. I'm sorry to hear that.  
 D. I'm going to see her.
- ( ) 9. A. I don't like computer.  
 B. I can't operate computer.  
 C. It's easy for me to learn computer.  
 D. I am very fond of computer, too.
- ( ) 10. A. Lin Tong didn't feel well and didn't attend the maths class yesterday.  
 B. Lin Tong doesn't like maths at all.  
 C. Lin Tong is doing maths exercises now.  
 D. Lin Tong is very ill but he is still having a maths class.

**C. 根据你所听到的对话及问题，从所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个正确答案（听两遍）。**

- ( ) 11. A. Bill.  
 B. Lin Tao.  
 C. Jim.  
 D. Jane.

- ( ) 12. A. She is an artist. B. She is a teacher.  
C. She is a scientist. D. She is a writer.
- ( ) 13. A. She'll come to the party. B. She'll go over her lessons.  
C. She'll have an exam. D. She'll go to the concert.
- ( ) 14. A. In 1985. B. In 1987.  
C. In 1982. D. In 1986.
- ( ) 15. A. She teaches us Chinese. B. It's Kate's mother.  
C. Five times a week. D. Eight times a week.

D. 根据你所听到的短文, 判断所给的句子是否与短文内容相符, 相符的用“T”表示, 不相符的用“F”表示 (听两遍)。

- ( ) 16. It was the beginning of the term.
- ( ) 17. The children gave their school reports to their father after they reached home.
- ( ) 18. Sandy's report is better than Sue's.
- ( ) 19. Sandy's report says he doesn't work very hard, but this year he has been good.
- ( ) 20. Their holiday will last eight weeks.

## II. 选择填空 (1' × 15 = 15')

- ( ) 1. It \_\_\_\_\_ that he graduated from an ordinary high school.  
A. says B. looks C. seems D. knows
- ( ) 2. I \_\_\_\_\_ that he had gone to school so early this morning.  
A. didn't hope B. didn't expect  
C. didn't wish D. didn't want
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ you've grown up, you must stop this childish behavior (幼稚的行为).  
A. Because of B. That C. For D. Now that
- ( ) 4. He is sure to \_\_\_\_\_ your secret.  
A. give away B. give up C. give in D. give out
- ( ) 5. Some students \_\_\_\_\_ in the exams and \_\_\_\_\_ by the teacher.  
A. cheated; is caught B. was cheated; gets caught  
C. cheated; got caught D. was cheated; was caught
- ( ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ you had one million dollars, what would you do?  
A. Suppose B. Guess C. Think D. Consider
- ( ) 7. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ his mother by cleaning the windows of the house.  
A. pleased B. was satisfied C. was worried D. will be cheated
- ( ) 8. Cheating is unfair to \_\_\_\_\_ do not cheat.  
A. who B. whatever C. these who D. those who
- ( ) 9. \_\_\_\_\_ I have to sell my house, I'll keep my business going.  
A. If B. Even if C. Since D. As
- ( ) 10. The question is \_\_\_\_\_ they will come here on time tomorrow.  
A. how B. when C. whether D. if

- ( ) 11. The reason why she can't come is \_\_\_\_\_ she is ill.  
A. that                      B. because                      C. how                      D. why
- ( ) 12. My hometown is no longer \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that it used to                      B. as it used to be  
C. what used to be                      D. what it used to be
- ( ) 13. \_\_\_\_\_ can change the fact that today's students need to be taught by a qualified, skilled and enthusiastic teaching force, \_\_\_\_\_ they need that now.  
A. Everything, and                      B. Something, but  
C. Nothing, and                      D. Nothing, but
- ( ) 14. What they expect is the high scores \_\_\_\_\_ by hard work.  
A. earned                      B. earning                      C. to be earned                      D. to earn
- ( ) 15. We \_\_\_\_\_ having such a good soldier.  
A. are expected                      B. are looking forward for  
C. are proud of                      D. are wishing

### III. 完形填空 (1'×10=10')

Do you know about the higher education 1 the young people in America receive in colleges and universities? Here is something about it.

There are thousands of colleges and universities in 2 United States. Nearly half of the high school graduates in America go 3 to college. Most, like Bob and Jenny, go to large universities, 4 are state universities. Some of these universities have forty thousand or more students. There are also many small universities with only 5 hundred students.

Large universities have many buildings, each building for a particular subject. The buildings are in a large area. It is the university campus (校园). Students often must go 6 one class in one building to the next class in another building across the campus. They may have just a few minutes 7 classes to go from one to another.

When students begin the university, they must 8 classes in many subjects. There are the required courses. English and maths are usually 9 courses and often history and science courses are too. Bob and Jenny will study mostly required courses during their first year. 10, they will specialize and take courses in one subject.

- ( ) 1. A. what                      B. that                      C. how                      D. as
- ( ) 2. A. the                      B. an                      C. a                      D. there
- ( ) 3. A. for                      B. in                      C. on                      D. there
- ( ) 4. A. There                      B. That                      C. These                      D. Which
- ( ) 5. A. a few                      B. few                      C. little                      D. a little
- ( ) 6. A. from                      B. to                      C. for                      D. with
- ( ) 7. A. in                      B. before                      C. between                      D. after
- ( ) 8. A. accept                      B. take                      C. give                      D. make
- ( ) 9. A. necessary                      B. need                      C. demand                      D. required

- ( ) 10. A. After                      B. Late                      C. Later                      D. And so

IV. 阅读理解 ( 2' × 10 = 20' )

( A )

A good way to pass an examination is to work hard every day in the year. You may fail in the examination if you are lazy for most of the year and then work hard only a few days before the examination. A few days before the examination you should start going to bed early. Do not stay up late at night learning things. Before you start the examination, read carefully over the question paper. Try to understand the exact meaning of each question before you pick up your pen to write. When you have at last finished your examination, read over your answers. Correct any mistake which you see and make sure that you have not missed anything out.

- ( ) 1. If you work hard only a few days before an examination you may \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. pass it                                      B. get sick  
 C. fail    D. be allowed to take the examination
- ( ) 2. "Stay up late at night" here means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. sleeping in bed                              B. just sitting up without doing anything  
 C. walking about in the room                      D. working far into the night
- ( ) 3. The first thing to do after you get the question paper is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. start to answer questions                      B. work the difficult problems  
 C. have a look at the titles                      D. read it very carefully
- ( ) 4. Before writing you should \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. pick up your pen  
 B. check the paper  
 C. understand the exact meaning of each question  
 D. not do anything but wait
- ( ) 5. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?  
 A. You must not hand in the examination paper before you check your answer.  
 B. You must wait till others point out mistakes in your paper.  
 C. You must first hand in your paper then correct the mistakes.  
 D. You must be the last to hand in your paper.

( B )

Nearly all American students in colleges and universities pay for their education. There are many costs. First of all, there is tuition(学费). At some schools, the tuition is very high, ten thousand dollars a year or more. At other schools it may be only a few thousand dollars a year. There are also other costs. Many students leave their homes to go to school on other cities. They may live in an apartment(公寓) and they must pay for it. Finally, students must buy textbooks for their courses. Going to college or university can be a big expense. Some families start saving money for their children's education when the children are small. Many students work to save

- ( ) 6. Among the costs for college education in America, tuition probably is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the biggest part                      B. the smallest part  
C. not too much                          D. free
- ( ) 7. If a student wants to go to school in other cities, he pays \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. no money for his education  
B. more money than he does in his home city  
C. less money than he does in his home city  
D. as much as he does in his home city
- ( ) 8. Some parents have to begin saving money very early for their children's education because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. their children are too young  
B. their children have no work  
C. their government takes no care of them  
D. the costs are so big
- ( ) 9. After graduation, some students have to pay some money to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. their colleges or universities        B. their classmates  
C. the government                          D. their teachers
- ( ) 10. The article mainly tells us about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the education in America  
B. the colleges and universities in America  
C. the students in America  
D. some education costs in America

unfair	honesty	seem	lay off	be based on
enable	similar	according to	as well as	stick to

1. He received an \_\_\_\_\_ treatment.
2. I cannot, in \_\_\_\_\_, believe his story.
3. The coffee \_\_\_\_\_ me to keep awake during the dull concert.
4. I'll do it \_\_\_\_\_ your instructions.
5. His children \_\_\_\_\_ his wife were invited to the party.
6. This story \_\_\_\_\_ facts.
7. Mr. Black \_\_\_\_\_ because of his not working hard.
8. Your views on education are \_\_\_\_\_ to mine.
9. Miss Ruth \_\_\_\_\_ her plans at the meeting yesterday.
10. There \_\_\_\_\_ to be no need to help that country.

## VI. 单词拼写 (1' × 5 = 5')

1. Could you tell her I have to buy some tapes for this e\_\_\_\_\_ (晚上的) party and can't attend her class this afternoon?
2. His failure in business brought u\_\_\_\_\_ (不快乐) to his parents.
3. I know c\_\_\_\_\_ (清楚地) that I can't finish the work in time by myself.
4. The teacher f\_\_\_\_\_ (跟随) some students into the classroom.
5. That girl felt ashamed and nervous when a \_\_\_\_\_ (回答) the teacher's question.

## VII. 根据所给的汉语句子意思完成下列英语句子 (2' × 5 = 10')

1. 与此同时, 教师将从传授各种知识来源的角色中解脱出来。  
\_\_\_\_\_ the same time, teachers will \_\_\_\_\_ their traditional role as the source of all knowledge.
2. 能力不同的孩子将可根据各自的需要安排课程。  
Children of all \_\_\_\_\_ will \_\_\_\_\_ the curriculum \_\_\_\_\_ their \_\_\_\_\_ needs.
3. 我想知道的是我们什么时候能够买得起电脑。  
\_\_\_\_\_ I want to know is \_\_\_\_\_ we can \_\_\_\_\_ to buy a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. 我昨天晚上没能完成作业是因为我感觉很不舒服。  
I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework last night \_\_\_\_\_ I didn't feel \_\_\_\_\_.
5. 我想知道你是否能告诉我有关教育改革的情况。  
I \_\_\_\_\_ you could tell me \_\_\_\_\_ about the educational \_\_\_\_\_.

## VIII. 短文改错 (0.5' × 10 = 5')

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上画一个 (✓); 如有错误 (每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正:

该行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线 (/) 划掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 并也用斜线划掉。

该行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (Λ), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词: 在错的词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意: 原行没有错不要改。

Dear Peter,

We haven't met each other half a year ago. I miss you very much. Now I'm in Xi'an. I was going to spend three more years here. I am in No.16 Middle School. It's a good school. The student here are very friendly for us. My best friend is Li Lei. And my favorite food is Dong Po Pork.

We have a new home here in China. Now I'm write to you in my bedroom. It isn't as larger as the one in Australia but it's as good as this in Australia. Now it's very cold and it often

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

根据提示内容, 请你以杨平的名义用英语给刘老师写一份 60—80 词的假条。

杨平的母亲患病无法自理，他父亲去天津出差，医生要杨平在家照料母亲。杨平只好请假三天，时间是3-5日。并表示如果准假，将十分感谢。并保证回来后定将课程补上。

[illegible]

# Unit 10 Famous people

## 【知识梳理】

1. orphan n. 孤儿 vt. 使成为孤儿 (通常用被动语态)

orphan 用作名词时, 它的读音是以元音发音开头, 所以要表达“一个孤儿”时, 必须用冠词“an”修饰。

例如: Teachers take good care of June because she is an orphan.

因为琼是孤儿, 老师们都悉心照顾她。

orphan 用作动词时, 通常用被动语态。

例如: Ned was orphaned at four by the war.

由于战争, 内德四岁时成为了孤儿。

2. penniless adj. 身无分文的

这是一个加了后缀“-less”的派生词。

例如: I don't buy anything today because I am penniless.

因为今天我身无分文, 所以我什么也买不成。

类似这样的形容词还有:

careless	粗心的	homeless	无家可归的
fearless	无畏的	motherless	无母亲的
useless	无用的	helpless	无助的

3. figure n. 数字, 计算, 图形, 人物

例如: The price of the house was in seven figures. 那所房子的价格是7位数。

Ellen does exercise every morning to improve her figure.

埃伦每天早晨做运动以改善体型。

figure v. 认为, 判断

例如: I figured that he would come back before six o'clock.

我认为他会在六点钟前回来。

常见由“figure”构成的动词短语还有:

figure in	把……列入计算	figure on	依赖, 指望
figure out	理解, 计算出, 合计起来		

例如: Have you figured in the cost of meals? 你已把伙食费算进去了吗?

He figured on your help. 他指望你的帮助了。

We must figure out how to do it. 我们必须好好思考怎样做这事。

4. spread vt. & vi. 伸展, 延伸, 张开, 传布

spread 作为动词使用时, 它的过去式和过去分词形式同原形。

例如: The fire spread quickly through the forest. 大火迅速在森林中蔓延。



The news spread through the factory very quickly.

消息很快传遍了全厂。

5. thanks to 多亏, 由于

这是一个介词短语, 使用时要与“thank”作为动词相区别, 不能当作动词使用。

例如: It was thanks to his help that I succeeded.

多亏他的帮助, 我才得到成功。

Joe was late for school thanks to the heavy traffic.

由于交通拥挤, 乔上学迟到了。

6. make oneself understood 意为“让人了解自己的意见”。

例如: Can you make yourself understood at the meeting?

在会上你能让别人理解你的意思吗?

类似的词组还有“make oneself heard”, 意为“高声说话使别人听到”。

例如: Please speak louder so that you can make yourself heard at the back.

请你说话声音大一些, 以便让后面的人能听到。

7. How she wanted to go to college!

她多么想上大学啊!

这是一个感叹句。感叹句通常用“what, how”引导。“what”用来修饰名词或名词短语。

“how”用来修饰形容词, 副词或动词。

例如: What a beautiful voice she has!

她嗓子真好!

What good news it is!

多好的消息啊!

What a silly question you've asked!

你问的问题真傻!

How hard they are working!

他们干得真带劲!

How clever the boy is!

这孩子真聪明!

How time flies!

时间过得真快!

8. Marie Curie, whose maiden name was Maria Skłodowska, was born in Warsaw on November 7, 1867.

玛丽居里, 她真正的名字叫玛丽斯科罗多夫斯卡, 1867年11月7日出生于华沙。

Her mother, who once taught in a primary school, died of an illness when Marie was 11 years old.

她的妈妈曾经是一名小学教师, 在玛丽11岁的时候病死了。

这两句中的划线部分都是非限制性定语从句, 非限制性定语从句与它所修饰的部分关系不很紧密, 它只对所修饰的部分作进一步说明, 拿掉这个从句之后, 句子其它部分仍然可以成立。注意三点:

(1) 非限制性定语从句与主句之间要用逗号隔开;

(2) 非限制性定语从句通常不能用that引导;

(3) 关系代词在非限制性定语从句中作宾语时不能省略。

例如: This is Mr Smith, who writes the book.

这位是史密斯先生, 他写了那本书。

I know Mr West, whose son is my classmate.

我认识韦斯特先生, 他的儿子是我的同学。