

ZHONGXUEYINGYUJIANGLIANXI

中学

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# 英语 讲练析

最新修订版 高二 上

● 基础知识细说

● 重点难点突破

● 高考热点透析

● 练习答案探秘



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## 编者的话

《中学英语讲练析》这套书以中英合编新英语教材学生课本中的单元顺序为编排线索,每个单元均有四个方面的内容:“重点难点精讲”部分有基础知识细说、重点难点突破、易混词语辨析和高考热点透析四个方面的内容,意欲使学生更加牢固地掌握基础语言、语法知识,并逐步养成敏捷的发散思维能力和运用所学知识解决实际问题的能力;“同步测试与训练”部分为读者精心设计了若干紧扣教材内容、难易适度的基础知识考查和创新能力养成方面的同步测试练习题;“同步测试与训练参考答案及解析”部分不仅给出了前一部分试题的全部参考答案,而且对试题所涉及的重点、难点和易混点进行了详尽的解释,并结合试题对各类试题的做题方法、步骤和技巧一一进行点拨。

根据国家教育部最新教改方案,我们对本书内容作了全面调整,以适应新教材和新的教学大纲的要求。

在本套书编写过程中,编者学习和参考了海内外一些语言学者的论著和文章,在此特向他们一并致谢。

本套书主要是为我国广大中学生朋友编写的学习、复习和巩固中英合编新英语教材的辅助教材,亦不失为中学英语教师、中学生家长及辅导中学生英语学习及其他朋友不可多得的参考资料。

本套书倘有疏漏欠妥之处,诚望广大读者及英语界同仁不吝指正。

编者  
二〇〇六年孟春

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## Unit 1 第一单元

### Making a difference

#### Part 1 Key points 重点难点精讲

##### A. 基础知识细说

1. Nothing in life is to be feared. It is only to be understood.

生活中没有什么可怕的,只是需要我们去搞明白。

●本句中的 to be feared 和 to be understood 都是不定式的被动形式,都在句中作表语。不定式作表语时,常用来表示计划、安排、要求或指示等。例如:

①The boy's wish is to be a biologist.

这个男孩希望成为一个生物学家。

②You and Mary are to clean the windows.

你和玛丽去擦玻璃。

2. Imagine this: you are twenty-one years old and a promising graduate student at one of the top universities in the world.

想像一下:你已 21 岁,是世界顶尖大学里很有前途的毕业生。

●promising 是由动词 promise(有希望,答应)的 V-ing 形式演变而来的形容词,意为“有希望的,有前途的,前途光明的”。例如:

Everybody believes the girl is a promising actress.

大家都认为这个女孩是一个有前途的女演员。

3. Most of us would probably feel very sad and give up our dreams and hopes for the future.

我们大多数人很有可能会感到非常伤心,并放弃对未来的梦想和希望。

●would 在此处作情态动词,表示较为肯定的推测,意为“大概,也许”。例如:

It would seem that something is wrong with this car.

看来这部汽车出毛病了。

4. In fact, things were going rather well for me and I had got engaged to a very nice girl, Jane Wilde.

事实上,对我来说事情进行得很顺利,我已经和一个非常漂亮的女孩简·怀尔德订了婚。

●go 在此处为不及物动词,意为“(事情)进行,进展”。例如:

- ①How did things go at the meeting today?

今天的会议进行得怎么样?

- ②Miss Wang's lecture went very well last Friday.

上周五王老师的演讲进行得很顺利。

●be engaged to ... 表示“和……订婚”;be engaged in doing sth 表示“从事……”或“忙于……”。比较:

- ①His daughter is engaged to a young worker.

他女儿和一个青年工人订了婚。

- ②She was engaged in protecting wild birds.

她从事保护野生鸟类的工作。

- ③Right now I'm engaged.

我这会儿正忙着。

- ④The line is engaged.

线路正忙。

5. Nor did he let the disease stop him from living the kind of life he had always dreamt of.

他也没让病魔阻止他过上他一直梦想的生活。

●以 nor, neither, never, seldom, in no way, hardly, little, not only, not until, rarely, scarcely, no more 等否定含义的状语或表语开头的句子要用部分倒装语序,其句式为“nor/neither/no more ... + 系动词 be/have/助动词/情态动词 + 主语 + 其他”。例如:

- ①—I haven't been to the USA.

—Nor/Neither have I.

——我没去过美国。

——我也没去过。

- ②Mr Hall doesn't know much about Zhengzhou, China, no more does Mr Martin.

霍尔先生对中国郑州不甚了解,马丁先生也不行(也不比霍尔更了解郑州)。

- ③He hasn't gone to do the work, neither is he able to do it.

他没有去做那件工作,他也没能力做(那件工作)。

④If Mary doesn't go there tomorrow, nor will I.

明天玛丽如果不去那儿,我也不去。

●“stop + 名词 + (from) doing”表示“阻止……做某事”。例如:

I stopped her (from) telling it to her friends.

我阻止了她把那件事告诉她的朋友们。

●动词 live, die, sleep 和 dream 等,常可作带同源宾语的及物动词。例如:

①They all lived a hard life before 1977.

1977 年以前,他们过着艰难的生活。

②Mr Wood's son died a heroic death in WW II.

伍德先生的儿子在二战中英勇牺牲了。

③Did you sleep a sound sleep last night?

昨晚你睡得好吗?

④She dreamed a happy dream.

她做了一个好梦。

●he had always dreamt of 是省略了关系代词 that 或 which 的定语从句,在句中修饰先行词 the kind of life; dream of/about 意为“梦想……”。例如:

①I often dream of becoming a statesman.

我时常梦想成为一个政治家。

②I wouldn't dream of cheating you.

我做梦也不会想要骗你。

6. Hawking became famous in the early 1970s, when he and American Roger Penrose made new discoveries about the Big Bang and black holes.

霍金在 20 世纪 70 年代初成名,那时他和美国的罗杰·彭罗斯做出了有关大爆炸与黑洞的新发现。

●本句中由 when 引导的从句为非限制性定语从句,它用来对先行词 the early 1970s 的内容进行补充说明。make a discovery 意为“发现”;make a mistake 意为“出错”;make preparations 意为“做准备”。

7. Readers were pleased and surprised to find that a scientist could write about his work in a way that ordinary people could understand. 读者们感到惊喜的是,科学家居然能够以普通人也能理解的方式来阐述自己的工作。

●本句中的不定式短语 to find ... understand 在句中作状语,表示谓语 were pleased and surprised 的原因。本句中的第一个 that

作连接词,引导宾语从句 a scientist ... understand;第二个 that 作关系代词,引导定语从句 ordinary people could understand,修饰先行词 a way。

●pleased 表示某人感到“高兴,满意”;pleasant 表示某事“令人高兴”或某人“讨人喜欢”;pleasing 表示“令人愉悦的”;pleasure 是名词,意为“快乐,愉快”。

●be pleased with sb/sth 表示“对……满意”;

be pleased at/over sth 表示“因……高兴”。

8. In the book, Hawking explains both what it means to be a scientist and how science works.

在这本书里,霍金解释了做科学家意味着什么,以及科学是如何运作的等问题。

●本句是一个复合句,主句中的谓语动词 explains 带有由 both ... and 连接的两个分别由连接代词 what 和连接副词 how 引导的宾语从句。

●动词 work 在此处表示“起作用,产生影响”;此外,它还常可表示“(机器、器官等)运转,活动”或“经营,操作”等。例如:

①The clock isn't working.

时钟不走了。

②The salesman works the northern part of the city.

这个推销员负责本市北区的销售工作。

9. Scientists, on the other hand, Hawking writes, know that their job is never finished and that even the best theory can turn out to be wrong.

霍金写道,从另一方面讲,科学家知道,他们的工作是永无止境的,即便是最好的理论,都可能被证明是错误的。

●本句是复合句,主句的谓语动词 know 带有两个由 and 连接的宾语从句;Hawking writes 在句中作插入语。

●on the other hand 意为“另一方面”;on (the) one hand ... on the other hand 常可连用,表示“一方面……另一方面……”。例如:

On one hand, he is an able man; on the other hand, he demands too much of people.

一方面,他是一个能干的人;但另一方面,他对人要求得太多了。

●turn out 在此处表示“产生……结果”或“……结果(是)……”,后面常接不定式或 that 从句,不定式为 to be 时常可省



略。例如:

- ①The rumor turned out (to be) true.

那传言后来被证实是真的。

- ②It turned out (that) two travelers had been killed.

后来证实有两位旅客丧生。

10. To explain what they have seen, they build a theory about the way in which things happen and the causes and effects.

为了解释看到的東西,他们创立理论,来阐述事物如何发生及其前因后果。

- 本句句首的 To explain ... seen 为不定式短语,在句中作主句谓语 build a theory 的目的状语,它相当于 In order to ... seen。连接代词 what 引导的从句在句中作不定式 to explain 的宾语;in which 引导的从句在句中作定语,修饰先行词 the way。

11. People who listen to Hawking's lectures sometimes find it difficult to understand him, because his thoughts and ideas often seems as large as the universe he is trying to describe.

人们听霍金的讲座有时觉得深奥难懂,因为他的思想观念常常显得和他试图描述的宇宙一样博大。

- 本句是一个复合句,关系代词 who 引导修饰主语 people 的定语从句;because 引导原因状语从句;句子后半部分的第二个 as 引导一个省略了的比较状语从句,该比较状语从句中的主语 the universe 带有一个省略了关系代词 that 或 which 的定语从句。

- 本句中主句的谓语动词 find 的宾语 it difficult 为复合宾语,其中的 it 作形式宾语,代替真正宾语 to understand him。当句子的宾语由不定式短语、V-ing 短语或从句担任,且带有宾语补足语时,须用 it 作形式宾语,放在宾语的位置,而将真正的宾语放在宾语补足语之后。注意此时的 it 绝不可换成 that 或 this。例如:

- ①We all think it necessary for us young people to learn English well.

我们都认为我们青年人学好英语是必要的。

- ②Mr Mott considers it no good reading without understanding.  
莫特先生认为读书不求甚解是没有好处的。

- ③He believes it wrong that we Chinese students learn English without comparing it with our own language.

他认为我们中国学生学习英语时,不和我们自己的语言比

较是不对的。

### B. 重点难点突破

动词不定式能起名词、形容词和副词的作用,在句中可以担任除谓语动词以外的各种句子成分。

动词不定式有时可带自己的逻辑主语“for + 名词或代词宾格”;除一般式(to + 动词原形)外,根据句意表达的需要,它还有进行式(to + be + V-ing 形式)、被动式(to + be + 过去分词)、完成式(to + have + 过去分词)、完成进行式(to + have + been + V-ing 形式)等形式。

#### 1. 不定式作主语

不定式(短语)作主语时,常用 it 作形式主语,而将真正的主语后置,但如果作主语的不定式后面又有一个作表语的不定式,则不能用形式主语 it,注意此时这两个不定式均不可单独改为 V-ing 形式。例如:

① To learn English is a great pleasure.

学英语是一件很大的乐事。

② It took him quite some time to find the elephant at all.

他费了好长时间才找到那头大象。

③ To see is to believe.

眼见为实。(不可改为:To see is believing.)

④ To go to the palace with just a flower is to say, "I'm poor, I haven't got any jewelry."

只戴一朵花到宫里去就是说“我很穷,我没有珠宝”。

#### 2. 不定式作表语

① My work is to teach English.

我的工作是教英语。

② What surprised me most was to see some of the village people seated on the benches at the end of the room.

最使我感到惊奇的是看到村上的一些人坐在教室后面的长凳上。

③ To do that would be to cut the feet to fit the shoes.

这样做无异于削足适履。

#### 3. 不定式作宾语

在及物动词 afford, agree, aim, arrange, ask, choose, claim, decide, demand, determine, expect, hope, learn, manage, offer,

pretend, promise, refuse, seek, want, wish 等后只能用不定式作宾语(不能用 V-ing 形式作宾语)。

如果作宾语的不定式带有自己的补足语,则要用 it 作形式宾语,而把不定式后置。

不定式通常不作介词宾语,但带疑问词的不定式除外。例如:

① They pretended not to see us.

他们假装没看见我们。

② Einstein once refused to speak on the radio for \$1,000 a minute.

爱因斯坦曾拒绝在电台上做每分钟 1 000 美元酬劳的演讲。

③ You will find it very important to learn English grammar.

你会发现学习英语语法是很重要的。

④ In one of his books, Marx gave some advice on how to learn a foreign language.

马克思在他的一本书中对如何学习外语提出了一些建议。

#### 4. 不定式作定语

不定式作定语时,通常只能放在它所修饰的名词或代词之后。

不定式作定语时,既可与所修饰的名词或代词有逻辑上的主谓关系,也可有动宾关系。例如:

① Mr Wang made a plan to write a book.

王先生计划写一本书。

② The cave was very dark inside, so he made some candles to give light.

山洞里面很暗,于是他做了一些照明用的蜡烛。

(不定式短语 to give light 与其所修饰的名词 candles 之间有逻辑上的主谓关系。)

③ Our English teacher has a lot of papers to go over tonight.

我们英语老师今晚有很多试卷要批改。

(不定式短语 to go over tonight 与其所修饰的名词 papers 之间有逻辑上的动宾关系。)

#### 5. 不定式作状语

不定式作状语时,常可表示目的、结果、原因、方式等。例如:

① To get there on time he got up early and caught the first bus.

为了准时到那儿,他一大早就起了床,搭首班公共汽车。(目的)

②His father went to Japan never to return.

他的父亲去了日本,再没回来。(结果)

③The old man smiled to think of his grandson's success.

想到孙孙的成功,老人笑了。(原因)

④He raised his hand as if to take off his hat.

他举起手,像是要把帽子摘掉。(方式)

在下面的几种句式里,不定式作结果状语或程度状语。

1) so + adj. /adv. + as + 不定式

(如此……以至于……)

2) such( + adj. ) + n. + as + 不定式

(如此……以至于……)

3) enough + n. + 不定式

(足够……)

4) n. + adj. /adv. + enough + 不定式

(足够……)

5) too + adj. /adv. + 不定式

(太……而不能……)

#### 6. 不定式作宾语补足语

1) 在 see, hear, feel, watch, notice 或 observe 等感官动词后作宾补(不带 to)。例如:

①He felt something crawl up his leg.

他觉得什么东西爬上了他的腿。

②Did you watch anybody go in?

你看到有人进去了吗?

2) 在 have, let, make, advise, allow, ask, beg, encourage, expect, forbid, force, get, intend, invite, permit, persuade, remind, teach, tell, trust, urge, want, warn 等表示“使役”的动词中,除 have, let 和 make 外,都要用带 to 的不定式作宾补。例如:

①His uncle told him not to play in the street.

他叔叔不让他街上玩。

②Mrs Liu made her son brush the walls.

刘太太让她儿子刷墙。

3) 在 consider, find, believe, think, know, prove, discover, feel ( = think ), imagine, judge, suppose, understand 等表示心理活动的动词后,由不定式短语 to be ... 作宾补;在 consider, find, prove, think 等动词后的 to be 常可省略,但 to be 的完成式 to have been 除外。例如:

① We all consider her (to be) a very good doctor.

我们都认为她是个很好的医生。

② They believed me to be honest.

他们相信我是诚实的。

③ She found the man to have been foolish.

她发觉那个人很愚蠢。

4) 在 love, hate, like, prefer, want 等表示情感状态的动词后作宾补。例如:

① I'd love him to go there tomorrow.

我很想让他明天去那儿。

② Would you like them to give me the map?

你想让他们把那张地图给我吗?

③ I want them to enjoy themselves while they're here.

他们来这儿时,我要让他们痛痛快快地玩。

④ I'd hate you to do that sort of things.

我讨厌你去做那种事情。

### C. 易混词语辨析

1. **undertake sth** 表示“着手做某事,进行某事或承担某项工作”;  
**undertake to do sth** 或“**undertake + that** 从句”表示“保证做某事”。试比较:

① He undertook a new experiment.

他承担了一项新的实验。

② They undertook to finish the work by Friday. = They undertook that they would finish the work by Friday.

他们保证到周五完成那项工作。

2. **debate** 表示以说服对方为目的进行辩论;**argue** 表示条理清楚地提出赞成或反对某事的理由;**discuss** 表示从不同的观点出发,对某事进行讨论;**quarrel** 表示“争吵”。试比较:

① We must debate the question with the rest of the members.

我们必须和其他会员辩论那个问题。

② We'll argue these points once again next time.

下一次我们再讨论这些论点。

③ She often quarrels with her little brother about/over little things.

她常常为小事和小弟争吵。

④ I'll discuss the problem with them later.

我打算稍后和他们一起讨论这个问题。

3. **be on fire** 表示某物着火的状态或某人非常激动, 充满热情;  
**catch fire** 表示某物着火的动作; **make fire** 意为“生火”; **light a fire** 表示“点一把火”; **play with fire** 意为“玩火”; **set ... on fire** 表示“放火烧……”。试比较:

① Look! The small log cabin is on fire.

瞧, 那座小木屋着火了。

② I think it caught fire last night.

我想它是昨天夜里起火的。

③ It is very dangerous to play with fire, my child.

孩子, 玩火是很危险的。

④ The boy has been punished for setting fire to the old toys.

那个男孩已经因放火烧旧玩具而受到惩罚。

4. **be similar to** 表示“与……相似”; **be the same as** 表示“与……相同(同类)”; **The same to you.** 用于对别人的祝福给予答谢, 意为“也祝你……”; **the same ... that/where/who/when/which** 表示“……也是这样”。试比较:

① Your views on education are similar to mine.

你的教育观点和我的相似。

② Mike has made the same mistake as last time.

迈克犯了和上次相同的错误。(表同类)

③ —Happy New Year, Mr Wang.

王先生新年好!

—The same to you.

也祝你新年好!

④ Put the book back to the same place where it was.

把那本书放回它原来的地方。(表同一)

5. **need** 作实义动词时, 可用于各种句式, 但用做情态动词时, 通常只用于疑问句和否定句; **sth needs to be done = sth needs doing**, 表示“某物需要……”; **sb needs to do (sth)** 表示“某人需要做某事”。试比较:

① Do I need to go at once?

我需要马上去吗?

② You needn't go there now.

现在你不必去那儿了。

③ Mr Wood's car needs to be repaired. = Mr Wood's car needs repairing.

伍德先生的汽车需要修。

6. **engage** 是及物动词,意为“使订婚,约定,雇用;(使)从事”;  
**engage sb to sb** 表示“使某人与某人订婚”;**be engaged to sb** 表示与某人订婚的状态;**get engaged to sb** 表示与某人订婚的动作;**engage oneself to do (sth)** 表示“自愿做某事”;**be engaged in (doing) sth** 表示“忙于做某事”。试比较:

① He engaged my sister as his secretary.

他聘请我妹妹做秘书。

② She is engaged to a young engineer.

她和一个青年工程师订了婚。

③ She was engaged in protecting wild birds.

她正忙于保护野生鸟类。

7. **seek** 意为“探索,寻找,追求,请求”,既可作及物动词,也可作不及物动词。**seek sb's advice** 表示“征求某人意见”;**seek to do (sth)** 表示“企图做某事”;**seek for sth** 表示“试图得到某物”;**hide and seek** 是习惯说法,指“捉迷藏”游戏。例如:

① I made up my mind to seek a favourite aunt of mine.

我决定寻求一个我自己喜欢的阿姨。

② You should seek advice from your lawyer on this matter.

关于这件事你应该咨询你的律师。

③ She had understood nothing, nor had she sought to understand.

她什么也不理解,她也不想理解。

④ I'm seeking for information.

我正在找一些信息。

8. **observe** 是及物动词,意为“观察,察觉到,遵守,庆祝”。**observe sb do (sth)** 表示“察觉到某人做了某事(的全过程)”;**observe sb doing (sth)** 表示“察觉到某人在做某事”。**observe** 表示实验或研究过程中的“观察”,而 **watch** 则表示日常生活中的“观看,照料”,不可混淆。例如:

① She observed a man walking on the opposite side of the way.

她注意到一个人正在路对面走着。

② They did not observe John come in.

他们没有看到约翰进来。

③ They are watching the football game.

他们正在看足球比赛。

④ Can you watch the baby for an hour?

你能照看这小孩一小时吗?

9. **match** 多指尺寸、色调、形状、性质、风格等方面的“搭配”; **suit** 多指合乎需要、条件、地位、性格等方面的“合适”; **fit** 多指大小、形状的“合适”。例如:

① I want a tie that will match with this suit.

我想要能与这套衣服搭配的领带。

② It does not suit you to have your hair cut short.

你不适合把头发剪短。

③ This pair of shoes fits me very well.

这双鞋子我穿着非常合适。

10. **work on** 是常用短语动词,意为“继续工作,从事,起作用,有影响”。表示“从事”时,与 **work at** 同义,不过 **work at** 仅用于英国英语。例如:

① He sat up far into the night working at/on the documents.

他一直熬到深夜写文件。

② Can you work on the director?

你能给导演做做工作吗?

#### D. 高考热点透析

1. After living in Paris for fifty years, he returned to the small town \_\_\_\_\_ he grew up as a child. (NMET'96)

A. which

B. where

C. that

D. when

解析: 答案为 B。定语从句的先行词是表示地点的名词 the small town, 且不作从句谓语动词 grew up 的宾语, 因此定语从句须用 where 或 in which 引导。

2. The weather turned out to be very good, \_\_\_\_\_ was more than we could expect. (NMET'94)

A. what

B. which

C. that

D. it

解析: 答案为 B。定语从句前有逗号与主句分开, 且其内容又是对先行词 weather 的补充说明, 故应视其为非限制性定语从句。选项 A、C、D 均不能引导非限制性定语从句。

3. All \_\_\_\_\_ is needed is a supply of oil. (MET'89)

A. the thing

B. that

C. what

D. which

解析: 答案为 B。不定代词 everything, nothing, something, anything 和 all 等所带的定语从句只能用关系代词 that 引导; that 在从句中作宾语时, 亦可省略。注意: what 和 whatever 不能引导定语从句。



4. In the dark street, there wasn't a single person \_\_\_\_\_ she could turn for help. (MET'92)

A. that                      B. who                      C. from whom                      D. to whom

解析: 答案为 D。定语从句中谓语动词所构成的句式是 turn to sb. for help, 因此, 关系代词前或从句谓语动词后必须有介词 to。本题亦可写成 In the dark street, there wasn't a single person who (whom) she could turn to for help。介词位于后面时, 常可用 who 来代替 whom。

## Part 2 Synchronous test 同步测试与训练

### I. 单项填空

- ( ) 1. Old people often can't understand why so many young kids \_\_\_\_\_ for pop songs.  
A. play with fire                      B. set fire  
C. are on fire                      D. make fire
- ( ) 2. —Merry Christmas!  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Similar to you                      B. You are the same  
C. The same with you                      D. The same to you
- ( ) 3. These test papers will \_\_\_\_\_ our English teacher some sleepless nights.  
A. spend                      B. cost                      C. take                      D. pay
- ( ) 4. Is there any doubt \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Liu will come and give us a talk on computer tomorrow?  
A. that                      B. whether                      C. about                      D. which
- ( ) 5. They need \_\_\_\_\_ still until help comes.  
A. stay                      B. to stay                      C. staying                      D. stayed
- ( ) 6. Does my car need \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. to repair                      B. be repaired  
C. repairing                      D. to be repairing
- ( ) 7. The boys were told that they \_\_\_\_\_ all the exercises before school was over.  
A. would finish                      B. finish  
C. were                      D. were to finish
- ( ) 8. Mr Smith \_\_\_\_\_ Alice for three months.  
A. is engaged with                      B. gets engaged to  
C. has engaged with                      D. has been engaged to