

10 读思悟

Do you think the school which includes good readership, high expectation, and a focus on teaching and learning is a good school?

记忆锦

measure *v.* 检验; 衡量
quality *n.* 质量
despite *prep.* 尽管
in relation to 考虑到
recognition *n.* 承认; 认可



飞天杖

What makes a good school? Many people would agree that a good school is one that gets the best out of its pupils. Yet not every pupil can get straight as in his or her exams. What is most important is the personal development of the child and not the general success of the school education. Yet how can this be *measured* and improvements made? This question has been at the heart of the research work for years. All the facts shows that the *quality* of a school can make a great difference to its pupils' future life. A good school is one in which students progress further than might be expected considering their social background. Inner-city school, for example, *despite* receiving many socially poor pupils, can still be successful in encouraging their students to progress.

People should recognize that the effectiveness of a school can only be considered *in relation to* its typical intake. Researchers have discovered a number of factors commonly connected with good schools. There are few surprises among a collection which includes good leadership, high expectations, and a focus on teaching and learning. *Recognition* of the importance of pupils' rights and responsibilities and parental involvement is also important.



精华地

重点单词

1. attend *v.* 出席, 参加; 照料, 侍候; 用心, 注意

Mr Wang *attended* an international conference on environmental protection in Egypt in the autumn of 2004.

The speech given by Mr Green was well *attended*.

记忆锦

attendant *n.* 服务员
attendance *n.* 到场
check the attendance 点名

since it was mostly about learning English as a second language in China.

The nurse who *attended* me during my operation was so kind that I will never forget her.

2. earn v. 赚取, 挣得, 谋生

Generally speaking, the more education you receive at school, the more money you will *earn* in the future.

The old man *earns* a living by taking care of the building in front of the railway station.

A teacher can *earn* his students' respect with his wide knowledge and love for his work.

For some reason, New York has *earned* herself a nickname "Big apple".

3. achieve v. 完成, 达到, 成就

We can't *achieve* success without hard work.

A lazy person will never *achieve* anything.

Never will Bin Laden be allowed to *achieve* his purpose of destroying world peace.

4. experience v. 经历

n. 经验; 经历

The people who *experienced* 9/11 will never take the side of terrorism.

Most of us might *experience* unhappy times in life.

After ten years of hard work in this school, our English teacher has got a great deal of *experience* in language teaching.

After an unusual *experience* in Africa, knows more about the poor life in the third world.

It is quite an *experience* to travel in space.

记忆棒

earning n. 收入

earn bread 养家糊口

bread-earner 支撑家庭的人

记忆棒

achievement n. 成就

make achievement 取得成就

记忆棒

experienced adj. 经验丰富的

从集合

表示“经验”时, experience 为不可数名词; 表示“经历”时, 是可数名词。

记忆棒

introduce... to 把...介绍给...;把...引进到...
introduction *n.* 介绍
an introduction to our school 学校简介

记忆棒

developing countries 发展中国家
developed countries 发达国家
with the development of 随着...的发展

提示:句中 *as* 为定语从句关系代词,放在句首时不可用 *which* 来取代。

记忆棒

have a gift for 对...有天赋

记忆棒

uncover *v.* 揭开...的盖子
discover *v.* 发现
discovery *n.* 发现
discoverer *n.* 发现者

5. introduce *v.* 介绍,引进;采用,纳入

On the first day of each new school term, all the teachers *introduce* themselves to the students.

Could you please *introduce* me to your friend Jim?

We'd better *introduce* to the doorman our new guest.

Potato was *introduced* to China from Europe.

It is time the teachers *introduced* new ideas into their teaching.

After a silence of ten seconds, the speaker *introduced* the topic of pop music and excited everybody.

6. develop *v.* 发展,发育;开发;冲洗(胶卷)

In order to *develop* our country, we are setting up more and more new factories and companies.

It is said that this area will be *developed* into a new school.

Don't you think it strange that girls generally *develop* earlier than boys?

As we all know, man *developed* from apes.

Plants *develop* well in proper conditions.

We can have the film *developed* nearby.

7. gift *n.* 礼品;天赋,天才

The picture was given to the library of Alexandria as a *gift* from Shanghai.

We all like the girl student of many *gifts*.

He *has* a special *gift* for art.

8. cover *n.* 封面;盖子

v. 盖;走(一段路程);包括;(钱)够用;掩盖

I read the novel from *cover* to *cover* last week.

Remove the *cover* of the pot when the water inside boils.

Please *cover* the bottle when it is not used.

The poor dog is *covered with* dirty black hair.
 We can *cover* 10 km in no more than 20 minutes.
 I have *covered* half of the new book on the weekend.
 The report has *covered* all that happened on the campus last year.
 When something happens, many reporters are sent to *cover* it as soon as possible.
 We are sure that 5,000 yuan will *cover* all the cost of your journey to Indonesia.
 People usually *cover* their nervousness with unnatural laughter.

9. inform v. 通知,告知

We are always *informed of* the new progress in the development of our country.

If you don't like to work here any longer, you should *inform* them of your leaving one month ahead of time.

A good class teacher is usually well *informed of* all the things happening in his class without having to stay in.

We find it a hard task to *inform* Tom that he is to be fired from the company soon.

④ 短语或句型

1. The world we live in is full of mysteries unsolved even by today's advanced science and technology.

1) unsolved 此处是动词的过去分词作后置定语,可以补全为 which/that are unsolved。再如:

The problem *discussed* at yesterday's meeting should be kept secret.

句中 *discussed* 即为 which was discussed 的省略。

2) advanced science and technology 先进的科学技术

advanced *adj.* 先进的,高级的

记忆棒

be informed of 得知

inform sb. of sth. 通知,告知

be informed 知道

information *n.* 信息(不可数名词)

IT (information technology) 信息技术

记忆棒

solve a problem 解决一个问题

leave the problem unsolved 留有问题来解决

It is not an easy thing to carry out *advanced* studies in English literature.

Advanced level, known as A level, is a necessary examination for those who want to attend British universities.

advance vt. 前进, 推进; 提出; 提高(价格)

The American army *advanced* towards Iraqi capital at a great speed.

A shy person often finds it difficult to *advance* his own opinion in public, though he might have a clear idea inside.

Inflation is a kind of situation in which prices are *advancing* all the time.

advance n. 前进; 进步

Great *advances* have been made in genetic studies in the past few decades.

Many college students have formed the habit of spending all their living cost *in advance*, which certainly is not a wise practice.

2. This means I could get up an hour later than usual as schools in China begin before 8 a. m.

1) *mean* (meant, meant) v. 意思; 意味着; 有意(做)

In many countries nodding one's head *means* saying "yes".

— What do you *mean* by saying this sentence?

— Sorry, but I didn't *mean* to hurt you.

2) *means* n. 方式(单复数同形)

Every *means* has been tried to settle the controversy between the two neighboring countries, but no good luck.

There is no *means* to tell what is to happen in the future.

We have no *means* to solve so difficult a problem.

记忆棒

inflation n. 通货膨胀
genetic study 基因研究

记忆棒

in advance 事先 (before-hand)

言简意赅

mean to do sth. 打算做某事
mean doing sth. 意味做某事

记忆棒

controversy n. 争议
mean adj. 小气的, 吝啬的
by no means 绝不; 一点也不
by all means 可以; 没问题的

3) means 常见用法还有:

By this means you can finish your work in half of the fixed time.

By no means can we allow the children to be hurt by the terrorists,

— Can I use your dictionary for a while?

— *By all means*.

3. He also told us that the best way to earn respect from the school was to work hard and achieve high grades.

way *n.* 路途; 方式

He was *on his way* to school when he was run over by a running car.

When the film is over, everybody tries to *make his way* out.

When I arrived home, the electricity went out in a sudden. So I had to *feel my way* upstairs.

Whenever I want to make some progress, he is always *in the way*.

— Can I play football before finishing my homework, Mum?

— *No way*.

The policeman asked me to return since that was a *one-way* street.

4. I found the homework was not as heavy as what I used to get in my old school, but it was a bit challenging for me at first because all the homework was in English.

1) *used to* 过去常常做某事(言下之意, 现在不做了)

When I was in my teens, I *used to* get up and read *New Concept English* at half past 5 in the morning, but now I *am used to* getting up early for some running as exercise.

 **注意**

by no means 放在句首整个句子须倒装。

 **记忆链**

on one's way to 在去……的路上

run over 撞倒

make one's way 向前

feel one's way 摸索前进

in the way 妨碍

no way 不可能

one-way *adj.* 单行线的

 **记忆链**

challenge *n.* 挑战

challenge *vt.* 挑战

challenger *n.* 挑战者

challenge attention 值得(需要)注意

challenge cup 奖杯

百变经

be used to (doing) sth.

习惯做某事

he used to do sth.

被用来做某事

记忆法

free adj. 空闲的

in my free time (in my spare time) 在空闲时间

free of pollution 不受污染
影响

freedom n. 自由

fight for freedom 为自由
而战

百变经

for example 例如 (=

for instance 或 say)

Some students, say Tom,
don't work hard enough.

set an example to 为……

树立榜样

follow one's example 以
……为榜样

take ... for example 以
……为例

During my short stay in London, I *used to* visit Oxford Street, which is the busiest street there.

注意一下 *used to do sth.* 和 *be used to (doing) sth.* 及 *be used to do sth.* 的区别:

2) he *used to* (doing) sth. 习惯于

Many visiting scholars (访问学者) *are used to drinking* English tea, a tea with milk in it.

If you *are used to the climate* in the south, you will dream of your holiday here every year.

3) be *used to* do sth. 被用来做某事

In China grass *is used to make* paper.

The Chinese language *is also used to communicate* with each other in Singapore.

5. I usually went to the Computer Club at lunch time, so

I could email my family and friends back home for free.
for free 免费 (= free of charge)

People in China often help each other with their difficulties *for free*.

— How much do you want for the book?

— *Free of charge*.

6. Students at that school have to study maths, English and Science, but can drop some subjects if they don't like them, *for example*, history, French and Art.

drop some subjects 放弃一些课程

drop 的相关用法还有:

The temperature in the valley usually *drops* dramatically after a thunderstorm. (下降)

After the 3-hour speech, the speaker *dropped* into his chair, unable to say anything. (使落下)

The kind bus driver promised to *drop* me at the right bus stop, since I did not know the way in Cairo. (让某人下车)

After a long stay in Scotland for further education, he *dropped* most of his old friends back in China.
(不再与某人往来)

If you don't *drop the bad habit of* smoking as soon as possible, you might have lung cancer.

If I don't work harder, I will *drop behind* in my Physics study. (落后)

On his way home after work, he *dropped in on* me at my pub. (顺便访问)

7. After graduating from university, he went to China to study Chinese at Beijing Language and Culture University.

graduate from 毕业于

Much to my surprise, he *graduated from* the same university as mine.

Upon *graduating from* the medical university, he was sent to the west, where he was most needed.

If you don't pass all the examinations, we will not *graduate* you.

graduate 也可以用作名词,表示“毕业生”。如:

I did not recognize that he was a *graduate* from our school at the first sight.

8. Upon finishing his studies, he started traveling in China.

upon 表示“一……就……”。类似的用法还有 on。

The poor child felt excited *upon* the arrival of his mother.

People all over the world immediately offered help *upon* the happenig of December 26 tsunami in South-east Asia.

The poor lady got mad *upon* the sight of the dead body of his son, who died of a car accident just a few

百变词

drop the habit of 意为“改掉……习惯”。也可以讲: get out of the habit 或 kick the habit.

记忆库

under-graduate 本科生
post-graduate 研究生
graduation n. 毕业
after graduation 毕业以后

记忆库

finish one's work 完成作业
finish doing sth. 完成某事
finish line 终点线
The couple finished (分手)
after a short marriage.
tsunami n. 海啸

记忆棒

donate blood 献血
donator n. 捐赠者
donation n. 捐赠

百变译

not a little 非常
not a bit 一点也不

记忆棒

ceremony n. 庆典, 典礼

百变译

wish 和 hope 的区别: wish 可用作及物动词, 而 hope 则用作不及物动词。可讲 wish sb. to do sth., 但却只能说 hope to do sth.。

days before Christmas.

9. The paintings that David donated to the school are being displayed in the assembly hall.

1) being displayed 此处是现在进行时的被动语态, 表示某个动作正在进行。如:

The young man is being trained at Cambridge University to be a teacher of English in our school.

I am afraid I know little about the topic being discussed at present.

In recent weeks a group of thieves are being chased (追捕) throughout China.

The building being built over there will be our new dormitory, so we feel quite happy though it is not a little (非常) noisy.

2) 假如表述某个动作已经完成, 则用过去分词。如:

The student punished for having broken the school rules was told to go home.

The school opening ceremony held a few days ago was believed to be a great success.

3) 若表达还没有进行的动作, 则可以使用动词不定式。如:

The topic to be discussed tomorrow is about drug-taking in the USA.

I am going downtown to the post office tomorrow morning. Do you happen to have any letters to be posted there?

10. Teachers and students at our school wish to thank David for his kindness.

wish v. & n. 希望, 愿望

I *wish* to go to one of the top universities in China, say Beijing University.

Let's *wish for* the best.

All of us *wish* people in Indonesia *to return* to nora! as soon as possible.

Before he went to the examination hall, his parents *wished* him good luck.

We *wish* you every success in your study and work.

We *wish* we could fly to the moon one day.

I *wish* I were you, enjoying your time lying on the beach of the Red Sea.

How I *wish* I had worked harder when I sat for the exam last time.

As well-educated people, we should not do anything *against others' wish* (违背……的意思).

11. If you are interested in knowing more about China, you *mustn't* miss the chance to meet David at the open day.

mustn't 意为“千万不要, 绝对不能”。也可以用 *can't* 取代。如:

Your hotel is just three blocks away. Just walk ahead and you *can't* miss it.

情态动词 *must* 的用法很多。常见的有:

① 表示“必须”。如:

We *must* work hard so as to do well in our study.

— Must I finish my homework before I leave school, sir?

— Yes, definitely.

② 表示对现在发生的事肯定性的猜测或判断。如:

It *must be* Tom who cleans the windows of the office every week.

— Who is the man over there?

— Oh, it *must be* Jimmy. Nobody in our school is

火药会

wish 后接从句, 如果愿望与现在事实相反, 从句谓语动词用过去式 (be 动词用 *were*)。如果愿望与过去事实相反, 从句谓语动词用过去完成式。如果愿望与将来事实相反, 从句谓语动词用 “*should/would/could/might* + 动词原形”。

记忆链

interesting *adj.* 有趣的 (an interesting story)

interested *adj.* 对……感兴趣 (be interested in)

a place of interest 名胜 have (show) interest in 对……感兴趣

interest *v.* 吸引 The beautiful scenery there interested me greatly.

百变通

must 也可以用作名词, 表示必须做、看、听的事。如:

Mastering a foreign language is a *must* for international businessmen.

that heavy.

③ 值得注意的是,对现在发生的事否定性的猜测或判断用 *can't*。如:

— Is that Mr Zhang standing by the school gate?

— No, it *can't be* him. He went to the USA just two days ago.

④ 若表示对过去发生的事肯定性的猜测或判断时,则用 *must have done* 结构。反之,表示否定的意义时则用 *can't have done* 或 *couldn't have done* 的结构。如:

Tom is in deep sorrow at the corner of the class-room. He *must have heard* the bad news already.

John *can't have worked* hard at his lessons, for he performed so poorly in the mid-term exam.

⑤ 更值一提的是 *must have done* 结构的反义疑问句的形式。

He *must have finished* his supper, _____?

Jane *must have passed* her driving test the day before yesterday, _____?

前一句应该用 *hasn't he*, 而后一句则用 *didn't she*, 因为句中出现了具体的过去时间状语。

⑥ 定语结构

(A)

Staying at a British high school is quite an enjoyable 1 for any foreign student. The schools there start around 9 a. m., which 2 the students don't have to get up early.

On the first day of every term, all the students attend 3, on which occasion the headmaster usually tells the students not only about the 4 of the school, but also the best way to earn 5 from the school: to work hard and 6 high grades.

In Britain the 7 size of a class is about 30. At school the students have to 8 to different

答案:

1. experience
2. means
3. assembly
4. rules
5. respect
6. achieve
7. average
8. move
9. heavy
10. challenging
11. improve
12. free
13. drop
14. main
15. relax

classrooms for different classes. The homework in British schools is not as 9, but it might be a bit 10 for students new to this educational system.

The students can 11 their English much faster. During the lunch time the students can go to the Computer Clubs to email home or their friends for 12. The students have to study many subjects, but they can 13 some subjects if they find themselves not so interested in them.

British food is also different for foreign students. The British people eat lots of desserts after their 14 meal. After lunch the students at school either play football or 15 under trees or on the grass.

(B)

Radio Club in Our School

The Radio Club in our school is great because it is 1 by the students for the school. At first CD players were not 2 at school, so one student began to think about 3 for the students. He suggested to the headmaster playing music during break time and got 4. As a matter of fact the club is much more music. It tells the students about the weather as well as the 5 news. Some special 6 from the teachers are also broadcast. During exam time the Radio Club also advises the students what to do for 7. The students who are 8 also use the club to express their feelings to their close friends and teachers. During the parents' visit, the radio is used to play songs 9 by the students or give special messages to 10 the parents of important events.

答案:

1. run
2. allowed
3. music
4. approved
5. latest/recent
6. messages
7. preparation
8. graduating
9. sung
10. inform



一、定语从句的定义

所谓定语从句,就是用来修饰名词、代词或句子的从句。

定语从句中的先行词是被定语从句所修饰的名词、代词或句子。

定语从句中的关系词是引导定语从句的词。它又分为关系代词(that, which, who, whom, whose, as)和关系副词(when, where, why)。在定语从句中,关系副词用来作状语,表示时间、地点或原因。

定语从句分为限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句两种。从逻辑意义上考虑,限制性定语从句跟被修饰的先行词关系甚为密切,缺少了它,主句就会显得不完整或含糊不清;从结构上考虑,限制性定语从句跟主句之间无逗号隔开。非限制性定语从句则不然。它是先行词的一个附加修饰语,用来对先行词进行进一步的解释或说明。从逻辑上考虑,它是可有可无的。没有它的话,句子的意义仍然完整无缺;从结构上考虑,它与主句之间则用一个逗号隔开。如:

A plane is a machine that/which can fly. (句中 machine 为先行词,被定语从句 that can fly 修饰。其中 that/which 是关系代词,代指先行词 machine。)

Tim, who was my next-door neighbor, is coming to give the lecture next week. (句中 Tim 是先行词,被定语从句 who is my next-door neighbor 修饰。其中, who 是关系代词,代指先行词 Tim。值得一提的是定语从句与主句之间被逗号隔开了。)

定语从句中的关系代词和关系副词是用来引导定语从句,代表先行词在从句中做成分。具体的作用可见下表:

	关系词	先行词所指	关系词在从句中的成分
关系代词	that	人/物	主语, 宾语, 表语
	which	物	主语, 宾语, 表语
	who	人	主语, 宾语
	whom	人	宾语
	whose	人/物	定语
	as	人/事/物	主语, 宾语, 表语
关系副词	when	时间	时间状语
	where	地点	地点状语
	why	原因	原因状语

二、关系代词在定语从句中的用法

一般来说, 在定语从句中代指人通常用 *who* 或 *that*, 代指物通常用 *which* 或 *that*, 代指形容词性物主代词通常用 *whose*。

1. 在下列几种情况下, 代指人通常用 *who* 而不用 *that*:

(1) 当先行词为 *those*, *anyone*, *one* 或 *ones* 时:

Those who have failed in the exam should work harder than ever.

— *Who is that man over there?*

— *Do you mean the one who has a magazine in his hand?*

Anyone who wants to have a tour around the campus should sign up in advance.

提示: *sign up* 签约, 登记

(2) 当它出现在 *there be* 开头的句子中时:

There is a Mr Li who wants to meet you at the school gate.

(3) 当先行词后面出现的定语从句较长时:

I came across an African on the street who was quite good at speaking the dialect of Nanjing.

提示: *dialect n.* 方言

2. 在下列几种情况下, 通常只用关系代词 *that*:

(1) 当先行词既指人又指物时:

I was well impressed by the kind people and beautiful scenery *that* I saw in Egypt last year.

(2) 当它出现在由 *which* 或 *who* 引导的特殊疑问句中时:

Who is the girl *that* is reading English aloud over there?

Which of the following subjects *that* are provided in the private school do you like best?

(3) 当先行词为不定代词 *all*, *everything*, *anything*, *something*, *nothing*, *more*, *few*, *much*, *little* 等时:

All that can be done has been done.

Anything *that* is being discussed here should be kept secret.

(4) 当先行词被 *only*, *just*, *very*, *right*, *any*, *little*, *few*, *no*, *one of* 等词修饰时:

This is the only gift *that* I bought for Mother during my study in Edinburgh.

He is the very person *that* I want to turn to whenever I am in trouble.

(5) 当先行词被序数词修饰时:

This is the first flight *that* I have ever experienced.

It is the last thing *that* I want to do.

(6) 当先行词被最高级修饰时:

Don't you think it is the most demanding job *that* has ever been offered to me?

3. 在下列两种情况下只用 *which*:

(1) 先行词出现在定语从句中作介词宾语时:

This is the school in *which* I was educated ten years ago.

(2) 引导非限制性定语从句来修饰某物或整个句子时:
Cathy didn't come back last night, *which* worried her mother a lot.

Have you been to Nanjing Normal University, *which* is considered to be a most beautiful campus in Jiangsu?

4. 关系代词 *as* 的用法主要有两种:

提示: *be in trouble* 碰到麻烦

提示: *demanding* *adj.* 困难的, 要求高的

(1) 引导非限制性定语从句, 修饰整个句子, 表示说话者对事情的态度、解释、评论或依据。如:

As is known to us all, Birmingham University is famous for its research in language study.

The September 26 tsunami in Southeast Asia, as is reported often lately, has killed some 300,000 people.

(2) 引导限制性定语从句, 和 such, the same 等词连用。如:

Much to our delight, he is no longer the same lazy boy as he used to be.

Such little bottled mineral water as you have bought will not last us another 2 days.

I prefer to buy the same car as my father's.



魔法石

② 语法专练

- (2005 北京春招) Do you still remember the chicken farm _____ we visited three months ago?
A. where B. when C. that D. what
- (2005 湖南) Frank's dream was to have his own shop _____ to produce the workings of his own hands.
A. that B. in which
C. by which D. how
- (2005 江西) The way he did it was different _____ we were used to.
A. in which B. in what
C. from what D. from which
- (2005 重庆) Mark was a student at the university from 1999 to 2003, _____ he studied very hard and was made Chairman of the Students' Union.
A. during which time B. for which time

提示: the way he did it 还可讲成: the way in which he did it 或 the way that he did it

提示:refer to 提及

提示:transplant 或移植
heart transplant 心脏移植提示:be equipped with
用……来装备
well-equipped adj. 装备精良的

- C. during whose time D. by that time
5. (2005 辽宁) I was walking in our garden, _____ Tom and Jim were tying a big sign onto one of the trees.
A. which B. when C. where D. that
6. (2005 福建) —Is this the small town you often refer to?
—Right, just the one _____ you know I used to work for years.
A. that B. which C. where D. what
7. (2005 上海) He transplanted the little tree to the garden _____ it was the best time for it.
A. where B. when C. that D. until
8. (2005 浙江) Jim passed the driving test, _____ surprised everybody in the office.
A. which B. that C. this D. it
9. (2005 安徽) Great changes have taken place in that school. It is no longer _____ it was 20 years ago, _____ it was so poorly equipped.
A. what; when B. that; which
C. what; which D. which; that
10. (2005 江苏) The place _____ the bridge is supposed to be built should be _____ the cross-river traffic is the heaviest.
A. which; where B. at which; which
C. at which; where D. which; in which

④ 单元测试 A

I. 单项选择

1. I am sure *Harry Potter* is the best novel I _____ for ages.
A. have read B. read
C. shall read D. did read
2. There are many places of interest in China that Da Shan _____.

答案:

1~5 CBACB

6~10 CBAAC