



学新课标教材  
用新理念教辅

高中新课标

与冀教版普通高中课程标准实验教科书同步

# 教材精析精练

## 英语必修1



延边教育出版社

高中新课标

学新课标教材  
用新理念教辅

与冀教版普通高中课程标准实验教科书同步

# 教材精析精练

## 英语 必修①



延边教育出版社

- ☐ 策 划：鼎尖教育研究中心  
韩明雄 黄俊葵
- ☐ 执行策划：鲁艳芳
- ☐ 丛书主编：周益新
- ☐ 本册主编：刘彩华
- ☐ 编 著：吴爱枝 吴双明 夏红英 张孝松 胡光明 孙楚值  
方志刚 贺志雄 李海锋 易小琴 刘永先 胡建平  
万德铭 杨 帆 管学军 柳小莉 白学揆 舒秋林  
朱艳生 周记根 汪永忠 易 琳 成春建 张 林  
熊如良 魏志敏 孙黄喜 周柏林 张 艳 彭惠娟  
刘剑光 余 涛
- ☐ 责任编辑：秦 超
- ☐ 法律顾问：北京陈鹰律师事务所 (010-64970501)

与冀教版普通高中课程标准实验教科书同步  
《教材精析精练》高中英语必修 1

出版发行：延边教育出版社

地 址：吉林省延吉市友谊路 363 号 (133000)

北京市海淀区苏州街 18 号院长远天地 4 号楼 A1 座 1003 (100080)

网 址：<http://www.topedu.net.cn>

电 话：0433-2913975 010-82608550

传 真：0433-2913971 010-82608856

排 版：北京鼎尖雷射图文设计有限公司

印 刷：保定市印刷厂

开 本：787×1092 16 开本

印 张：9.75

字 数：260 千字

版 次：2005 年 6 月第 1 版

印 次：2005 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

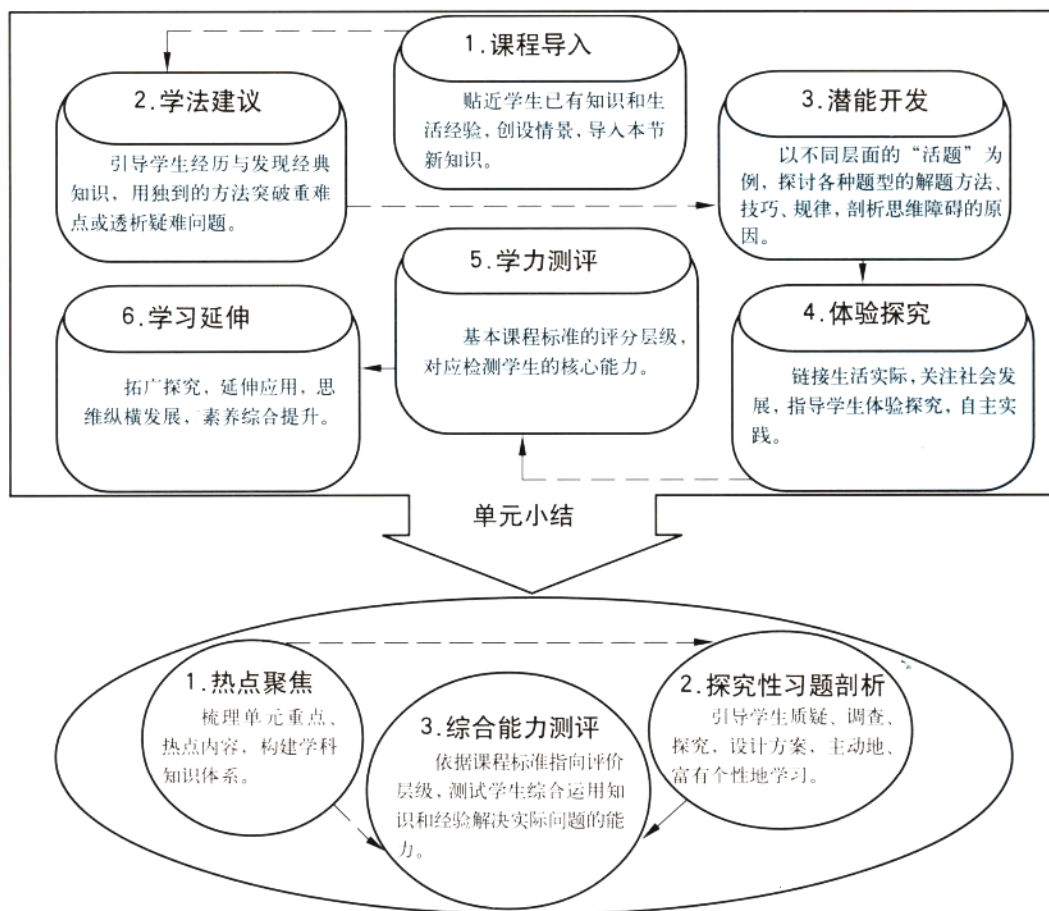
书 号：ISBN 7-5437-5924-1/G · 5400

定 价：12.00 元

如印装质量有问题，本社负责调换

# 内容结构与能力培养过程示意图

## (高中新课标)



### 丛书主编

**周益新** 中国科协教育专家委员会学术委员、全国优秀地理教师、《中国教育报》特聘高考研究专家、湖北省黄冈中学文科综合课题组组长、湖北省黄冈市地理教学研究会理事长。自1982年起,一直在黄冈中学任教,所带班级的高考成绩特别优异。近几年来,潜心研究素质教育、创新教育、学生潜能开发的方法、途径,并归纳总结“3+X”高考改革模式下的文科综合教学方法,在《光明日报》《中国教育报》等国家级报刊上发表教研论文数十篇,其中在《中国教育报》发表的专论《走出“3+X”误区》和《近三年来文科综合能力测试命题思路的探讨》被数百家媒体转载。受各级教育行政部门的邀请,作过多场文科综合专题研究报告。为全国部分省市教育行政部门组织的大型考试命题,负责的文科综合试题的各项指标均达到理想水平。从1984年起,长期坚持组织学生开展地理野外综合考察等研究性学习活动,指导学生撰写的研究性学习小论文多次获湖北省科协、湖北省教研室一等奖。在2002年国家教育部基础教育司和《中国教育报》联合举办的“素质教育案例”评选活动中获奖。策划并主编《教材精析精练》《课时详解·随堂通》等多部优秀系列图书。



三年前,由人民教育出版社、延边教育出版社联合出版的《教材精析精练》一跃成为全国优秀的教辅精品图书。该丛书率先与新课程、新理念接轨,融入自主、合作、探究学习的全新学习理念,栏目新颖、版式活泼、讲解透彻、科学性强、题目灵活、准确率高、题量适中,能使学生在高效的学习中能力与成绩得到迅猛提升!

三年后,丛书策划组兢兢业业,与时俱进,获得了国家课程标准研究专家和人民教育出版社各编辑室的指导,多次赴山东、广东、海南等高中新课标实验区,与特级教师共同探索高中新课标“自主性”“实践性”“探究性”“趣味性”的教学模式和最贴近新课标理念的评价模式,潜心研究,精心设计编写了高中新课标《教材精析精练》丛书。在浩瀚的教辅市场中,这套丛书具有以下显著的特点:

**标准制造**——丛书编写以国家教育部颁布的各学科课程标准为纲,以国家教育部教材审定委员会审查通过的各种教材最新版本为依据。国内著名的高中新课程研究专家和人民教育出版社各学科编辑室对高中新课标实验区特级教师的编写工作进行指导并最终审定书稿。

**引领潮流**——丛书最贴近高中新课标理念,设置多样栏目拓展学生的知识和眼界,为学生构建开放的学习体系,语言表述清新自然,版式流畅活泼,充分尊重学生学习的主体地位。

**与时俱进**——丛书讲解和练习部分都充分体现当代社会和科技发展,反映各学科的发展趋势,引导学生关注社会、经济、科技和生活中的现实问题。

**科学实用**——丛书体例设置科学,在“精析”和“精练”上狠下功夫。既充分考虑目前全国高考考试的现状,又真实反映高中课标实验区的教学模式和评价模式。用独到的方法突破教材中的重难点,强调讲解透彻、分析精辟和指导到位。

编写高中新课标学生用书是新时期新的研究课题,本丛书尽管经过国家及实验区特级教师编写和国内著名的教材专家课程标准研究专家、高中新课标考试研究专家审定,仍需不断完善,恳请专家、读者指正。

丛书主编:周益新

2005年4月

# 目 录



## CONTENTS

Unit 1	Being a Teenager .....	1
Unit 2	Friendship .....	18
Unit 3	Men and Women: Different Roles in Society? .....	34
Unit 4	Movies from the East, Views from the West .....	51
Unit 5	Literature: The Dream Keeper .....	67
Unit 6	Learning through Travel .....	84
Unit 7	To Your Good Health .....	100
Unit 8	New Ideas and Inventions .....	114
参考答案与点拨 .....		131



## Unit 1 Being a Teenager



## 话题点击·目标概述

## 话题点击

Read the following passage and then answer the questions.

青春是美好而短暂的,青春的天空多姿多彩,青春的日子有苦有乐。

(1) Growth is a dream;

Growth is a desire;

Growth is the desire that overpass oneself.

—Ad speech from CCTV

(2) The way of life is long, but the key places are only a few steps, especially when one is young.

—Jun Qing (A famous Chinese writer)

Teenager, as we all know, is often regarded as the season of flowers and rains. In this season, We'll get rid of puerility and go to maturity little by little. We often have dreams and rich ideals in our minds. We have great hope for the future. Meanwhile, we'll be also faced with new worries and puzzles. We may have different ideas from our parents'. How to spend this period and how to be a teenager has become our common problem.

(1) Do you want to be a teenager? Why or why not?

(2) How are you going to spend your teenage?

## 目标概述

topics	Talking about "Being a teenager"
words and expressions	teenager, face, tough, decision, affect, lonely, popular, kid, confident, timetable, friendly, forgetful, wallet, wonder, trip, embarrassed, impress, clumsy, adult, period, disappointed, imperfect, experience, annoying, repeatedly, encouraging, satisfy, pressure, physical, get used to
functions	1. 表介绍(Introduction)      It's nice to meet you. 2. 表肯定(Certainty)          No problem. 3. 表猜测(Conjecture) I think she got a 98 or something. I guess she studied more than you did.
structures	1. 定语从句(Attributive Clauses) The one thing <u>she didn't forget</u> was my name. I saw a girl in the hallway <u>who looked very cool</u> . 2. 系表结构      系动词+形容词/名词/副词 become nervous, get lost, be big / easy / forgetful / friendly, feel lonely / confident / happy, be classmates / a teenager, be upstairs



## 教材精析·重点解读

## 词汇解读

1. face *vt. & vi.* 面对, 面临

[举例] ① Turn around and face me. 转过身来对着我。

② The house faces south. = The house faces to the south. 这间房子面朝南。

[注意] face sth. = be faced with sth. 面临

[举例] ① face danger / difficulties / the enemy / the facts 面对危险 / 困难 / 敌人 / 事实

② I was faced a new problem then. 我当时面临着一个新的问题。

[拓展] face 可作名词, 表示“脸, 面部; 表情”。

[举例] face to face 面对面                      make a face / faces 扮鬼脸

## 2. get lost 弄丢; 迷路

[用法] 有两种含义: 一是构成被动语态, 意为“被弄丢”, 类似用法如: get changed (改变), get paid (被付工资), get burnt (被烧焦), get fired (被解雇)。二是构成系表结构, 表状态, 意为“迷路”, 类似用法如: get used (习惯), get married (结婚)。

[举例] ① His watch got lost. 他的表丢了。

② He got lost in the woods. 他在树林里迷路了。

[拓展] get sth. lost 构成复合宾语, 意为“把……丢失”。

[举例] He got his watch lost. 他把表弄丢了。

3. lonely *adj.* 孤单的; 荒凉的, 偏僻的, 人迹罕至的

[举例] ① He has been very lonely since his wife left him. 妻子走后, 他十分孤独。

② a lonely village 一个荒凉的村子

[辨析] alone 与 lonely

(1) alone *adj.* 单独的(只作表语和补语); *adv.* 仅仅, 只有, 单独, 独自

(2) lonely *adj.* 孤独的, 寂寞的(带有感情色彩)

[举例] ① He was alone in the house. 他独自一人 在家。

② Man alone has the gift of speech. 只有人类有语言天赋。

[搭配] leave / let sb. alone 不理睬, 顺其自然; let alone 更不用说

4. popular *adj.* 流行的, 受欢迎的, 有名望的

[举例] ① He is a popular writer. 他是个受欢迎的作家。

② These easy English readings are popular with middle school students.

这些简易英语读物很受中学生欢迎。

5. confident *adj.* 有自信的, 确信的

[用法] be confident of / that 对……有信心

[举例] He is confident of success. = He is confident that he will succeed. 他自信会成功。

[比较] 近义词有 sure, certain, 用法大致相同; 但 sure, confident 在句中作表语时, 主语为 sb., certain 可用在句型 “It is certain that...” 中。

[举例] He is sure / certain of success. = He is sure / certain that he will succeed.

他定会成功。

[拓展] 名词为 confidence, “自信, 信心”。构成短语有: have confidence in (对……有信心), be full of confidence (充满信心); lose one's confidence (失去信心)。



6. forgetful *adj.* 健忘的, 易忘的

[举例] He has become forgetful these days. 最近他有点健忘。

[注意] 其反义词为 *unforgettable adj.* “难忘的, 长久记住的”, 区别在于: *forgetful* 多用来说明人的特点, 而 *unforgettable* 多用来说明事物的特征。

[举例] Tom is very forgetful, but he still remember that unforgettable experience through North America. 汤姆很健忘, 但他仍然记得那次穿越北美的难忘经历。

7. wonder *n.* 奇迹, 奇才

[用法] 构成短语 *wonders of nature* 自然奇观, *the Seven Wonders in the World* 世界七大奇迹

No wonder / It is no wonder (that)... 难怪, 一点也不奇怪。

[举例] No wonder (that) he passed the examination. 难怪他考试及格了。

[拓展] 作动词, *wonder vt.* “惊奇, 想知道”。表“惊奇”时, 后接 *at / that*; 表“想知道”时, 后接 *wh-从句* 或 *if / whether* 从句。

[举例] ① I wonder at your ignorance. 你的无知令我惊讶。

② I wonder that you weren't injured. 你没受伤, 真叫我不敢相信。

③ I wonder who he is. 我想知道他是谁。

④ I wonder if / whether you could help me. 我想知道你能否帮个忙。

8. trip *vt.* 绊, 绊倒

[用法] *trip* 指绊倒常与 *over* 连用; *fall* 指突然地“摔倒”。

[举例] ① He slipped and fell down. 他滑倒了。

② The fisherman tripped over a root and fell into the river. 渔夫被树根绊倒, 掉进了河里。

[拓展] *trip* 还可作名词“旅游”, *go on a trip* 去旅游      a business trip 出差

9. period *n.* (学校) 一节课

[举例] the second period 第二节课

[拓展] *period n.* 时期, 期间; 时代 (the period)

[举例] ① a period of five months 5个月间      for a long period of time 长期

② the period of the Renaissance 文艺复兴时期

10. instead of *prep.* 代替; 而不是

[用法] 作“代替”可与 *in place of* 互换; 作“而不是”可用 *not* 代替, 这种用法常连接平行结构。

[举例] ① He is ill in bed, so let me give your classes instead of / in place of him.

他生病了, 所以让我来代他上课吧。

② I'd rather stay at home watching TV instead of going to the cinema.

我宁愿呆在家看电视, 也不愿去看电影。

③ It is possible that the readers will remember the advertisement not (instead of) the name of the product. 有可能读者只记住了广告内容而不记得产品的名称。

[拓展] *instead adv.* “代替地”, 常用在句末。

[举例] She invited Tom to the party, but his friend Peter came instead.

她邀请了汤姆来参加晚会, 但来的是他的朋友彼得。

11. experience *n.* [U] 经验; *n.* [C] 经历; *vt.* 经历

[举例] ① He has much experience in teaching. 他教书方面很有经验。

② Please tell us of your experiences while in Africa. 快点告诉我们你在非洲的经历吧。

③ He experienced great hardships for the first time in his life.

他有生以来初次体验了巨大的艰苦。

### 难句解读

1. We are faced with tough and critical decisions each and every day — decisions that will affect our lives. 我们每天都面临着一些困难而重要的决定,一些影响到我们生活的决定。

[用法] tough *adj.* (工作等)费力的,棘手的,困难的,它是非正式用语;difficult 强调用特别的机智、勇气和能力去克服的困难;而 hard 是一般用语,与 easy 相对。

[举例] ① a tough task / decision 困难的任务 / 决定

② The problem is difficult to solve. 这个问题很难解决。

③ a hard text 一篇难的文章

[用法] decision *n.* 决定,常见的搭配有: make / take a decision 作决定, change one's decision 改变决定, reach / arrive at / come to a decision 决定下来, a man of decision 果断的人

[举例] I'm afraid you've made the wrong decision. 恐怕你做出了错误的决定。

[用法] affect *vt.* 对……影响

[举例] The noises from the street affected our work. 街上的噪音影响了我们的工作。

[拓展] 名词为 effect, 常构成短语 have a good / bad effect on 对……有好/坏的作用。

[举例] What you said had a bad effect on Tom. 你的话对汤姆产生了坏的影响。

2. It was so big that I was afraid I might get lost. 学校这么大,我担心我会迷路了。

[用法] so... that... “如此的……以至于”引导结果状语从句,so 后带形容词和副词。

[举例] ① He was so angry that he couldn't speak. 他如此生气以至于无法说话。

② He walked so quickly that I couldn't follow him. 他走得这么快,我都跟不上。

[比较] so that 可引导结果状语从句,可与 so... that 互换;也可引导目的状语从句,相当于 in order that,常与 can, could 等连用。

[举例] ① He got up very late so that he didn't catch the early bus. 他起晚了,结果没搭上早班车。

② He walked quickly so that he could follow his father. 他走得很快,以便跟上他父亲。

[拓展] so... that 中间接形容词和副词,若接名词,则换用 such... that;若 such 所饰名词前有数量的 many, much, little, few 来修饰时,则把 such 改为 so。

[举例] ① He is so good a teacher that we all like him.

= He is such a good teacher that we all like him. 他是非常好的老师,我们都很喜欢他。

② He had so many good friends that he made rapid progress. 他有这么多好友,所以进步大。

③ We had such bad weather that none of us wanted to go fishing.

天气这么坏,没有一个人想去钓鱼。

3. She was wearing the same jeans as mine. 她穿着和我一样的牛仔裤。

[用法] the same... as... 与……相同的

[举例] ① My bag is the same as yours. 我的包和你的一样。

② The student has made the same mistake as last time. 那个学生犯了和上次一样的错误。

[比较] the same... as... 有时可用 as... as... 来代替

[举例] He is the same age as Tom. = He is as old as Tom. 他和汤姆一样大。

[用法] wear *vt.* “穿,戴”,表示穿着的状态,可用于进行时。

[举例] ① He seldom wears suit. 他很少穿西装。

② She is wearing a white dress. 她今天穿了一套白装。

[拓展] wear 除表示“穿(衣服、鞋子、裤子、袜子),戴(帽子、手套、领带、围巾、眼镜、饰品、手表、勋章)”之外,还可表示蓄头发、胡子,以及面带(表情、态度)等。

[举例] ① I'll wear some earrings to the party. 我要戴耳环去晚会。

② He wears his hair short. 他留着短发。

③The girl always wears a happy smile. 这个女孩总是面带笑容。

[辨析]英语中表“穿戴”的动词有很多,具体划分为:

表状态:wear, have...on, be in, be dressed in;表动作:put on, pull on, try on, dress

4. I was so embarrassed. 我非常尴尬。

[用法]embarrassed *adj.* 感到尴尬的,用来修饰人;embarrassing *adj.* 令人尴尬的,常修饰物。

[举例]I felt embarrassed for I made an embarrassing mistake.

我感到很难堪,因为我犯了一个令人尴尬的错误。

[拓展]英语中类似用法的有:surprising / surprised, moving / moved, disappointing / disappointed, tiring / tired, annoying / annoyed, encouraging / encouraged, interesting / interested...

[举例]We are all tired of the tiring speech. 我们都厌烦于那枯燥的演说。

5. I must get used to my new school, new teachers, and new classmates. 我必须习惯于我的新学校,新老师和新同学。

[用法]get / be used to “习惯于”, to 是介词,后接名词、代词或 *v.-ing* 形式。

[举例]He is used to the country life now. = He is used to living in the country now.

[比较]used to do “过去常常”(暗指现在不这样), be used to do “被用来做”

[举例]①He used to get up very late. 他过去常睡懒觉。

②The medicine is used to cure cold. 这种药被用来治疗感冒。

6. As I opened the door, I found my mom where I usually find her, over the sink preparing dinner and washing the dishes. 打开门,我发现妈妈正在水池边准备晚餐,清洗碗筷——我回家时通常都能在那儿看到她。

[用法]as *conj.* “当……时候”,引导时间状语从句,表动作同时发生。

[举例]He sang songs as he was taking a bath. 他一边洗澡一边唱歌。

[用法]where 引导的从句在句中作地点状语从句,强调妈妈经常在水池边。

[举例]Please put the books where they belong. 请把这些书放回原处。

[用法]over the sink 和 preparing dinner and washing the dishes 都作宾语补足语。

[举例]I saw the old man crossing the road at that time. 当时我看见这位老人在穿马路。

7. “Let me see it.” she said, drying her hands on the dishtowel and taking the test paper. “让我看看”妈妈一边说一边擦干她的手接过了试卷。

[用法]drying / taking 是现在分词短语,是伴随着谓语动词 said 发生的,在句中作伴随状语。

[举例]①The secretary worked late into the night, preparing a long speech for the president.

②European football is played in 80 countries, making it most popular sport in the world.

8. Oh, I think she got a 98 or something. 噢,我觉得她好像考了 98 什么的。

[用法]or something 属于非正式的英语口语体形式,意思是“或者如此类的事物”。

[举例]He is writing a story book or something. 他大概在写小说什么的。

[拓展]something 还可指那些被视为有意义的事。

[举例]①It's something to have a job at all these days. 这年头有份工作就不错了。

②He believes he himself is quite something. 他相信自己是了个了不起的人物。

9. I walked out of the kitchen with very heavy steps. 我拖着沉重的步伐走出了厨房。

[用法]with heavy steps 是 with 短语,相当于方式状语。

[举例]He came here to tell me the news with heavy breath. 他气喘吁吁地跑来告诉我这个消息。

[拓展]with 可构成复合结构,即“with+宾语+宾补”在句中作状语,宾补可用 *adj.*, *adv.*, *v.-ing*, *v.-ed*, 介词短语以及 to do。

[举例]①I like sleeping with windows open. 我喜欢开着窗睡觉。

②We left the workshop with the machine running. 我们离开工作间,机器还在运转着。

③With a lot of work to do, I can't go to the party. 手头上有很多事要做,我无法参加晚会。

10. The only answer I can think of is that maybe she pushes me hard to do well in school because she never got the education she wanted. 我能想到的惟一答案是,妈妈没能受到她曾经期望的教育,所以才督促我努力学好功课。

[用法]此处句子结构为:主语(The only answer)+宾语从句(I can think of)+系动词(is)+表语从句(that she pushed... she wanted),表语从句中又包含一个原因状语从句(because she... wanted),原因状语从句中又包含有一个定语从句(she wanted)。

[举例]The only thing I want to do now is that I can have a talk with him about the matter which happened between us. 我现在惟一想做的事情就是能和他谈谈我们之间所发生的问题。

[用法]think of 想到,考虑到;回忆起,think about 考虑,think out 想出,think over 再三考虑

[举例]①What were you thinking of? 你当时在想什么?

②What do you think of the play? 你认为这个剧本怎么样?

11. She always congratulated me on my grades. 她总是祝贺我取得好成绩。

[用法]congratulate vt. 庆祝,祝贺,常用于 congratulate sb. on sth.

[举例]①I congratulate you on your rapid progress. 我祝贺你取得进步。

②He congratulated us on getting married. 他祝贺我们新婚大喜。

[拓展]congratulation n. 祝贺

[举例]I offer my hearty congratulations. 我衷心地祝贺你们。

12. ①When I do bring home an excellent grade, like a 100, she sounds like she doesn't care. 当我真的带回家非常好的成绩,如 100 分时,她听上去也并不太关心。

②I do study. 我真的努力学习了!

③But I do take my work and my grade seriously — for me, not for Mum. 但我的确认真对待我的学习与成绩——为我自己,而不是为妈妈。

[用法]三句中谓语前均用了 do,来加强语气,强调谓语动作,意为“的确,确定,真的”,根据不同人称与时态,可换用 does, did。

[举例]I did miss seeing her. 我真地想见到她。

Li Ming does speak good English. 李明的英语确实讲得好。

13. So what if I miss a few questions! 即使我漏掉几个题又怎么样呢?

[用法]what if “倘使……将会怎样,即使……又有什么要紧”,习惯用法,表感叹或疑问。

[举例]①What if he gets angry? 即使他生气又有什么关系?

②What if the enemy invade us? 如果敌人来犯,该怎么办?

14. Although what Mom repeatedly says about my schoolwork drives me crazy, in a way, I know she's right. 尽管妈妈对我的成绩不厌其烦的说教使我快要发疯,但在某种程度上,我知道她是对的。

[用法]crazy adj. “疯狂的,为……狂热的”,作表语和定语,构成一些固定用法:

It is crazy of sb. to do sth. = to be crazy to do sth. (对……狂热)

[举例]It is crazy of you to buy the expensive car. 买这么贵的车子,你真是疯了。

[用法]in a way 某种程度上,by the way 顺便说一下,in the way 妨碍某人,in this way 以这种方式。

15. When I think about it, I'm very satisfied with my life right now. 仔细想想,我对目前的生活非常满意。

[用法]satisfy vt. 使……满意/满足,后接人物。

[举例]Her new dress satisfied her. 这套新礼服她很满意。

[拓展]satisfied *adj.* 感到满意/满足的, 后接 with 或 to do, satisfying *adj.* 令人满意的, 常作定语, satisfactory *adj.* 令人满意的, 常作表语, satisfaction *n.* 满意

[举例]①We are satisfied with your grades. 我们对你的成绩很满意。

②He was satisfied to win the race. 他对赢得赛跑感到满意。

③The story has a satisfying ending. = The ending of the story is satisfactory.

这个故事有个令人满意的结局。

④We expressed our satisfaction with the service. 我们对其服务非常满意。

16. Everyone goes through the teenage years. 每个人都会经历青少年这个时段。

[用法]go through 可作“经历, 遭受”讲。

[举例]①He has gone through a lot. 他受过很多苦。

②The old man went through the sufferings during the war.

这位老人在战争期间经历过很多苦难。

[拓展]go through 还可作“用光, 用完; 穿过, 通过; 仔细查看, 详细讨论”

[举例]①He went through his salary in 3 days. 他三天内把工资花光了。

②She dared not go through the woods alone. 她不敢单独穿越树林。

③The police went through the pockets of the thief. 警察们仔细搜查了小偷的口袋。

17. As people get older, they seem to lose touch with their teenage experiences. 当人们逐渐年龄增大时, 他们看起来已失了青少年时期的经历。

[用法]lose touch with 失去联系, 其反义词为 get in touch with 与……取得联系; 表状态的动词短语有 be in touch with 和 be out of touch with.

[举例]①He lost touch with his family after war. 战后他与家人失去了联系。

②He is still in touch with his old friends. 他仍与老朋友们保持联系。



## 自主学习·语法归纳

如何学习关系代词引导的定语从句

●了解关系代词 who, whom, whose, which, that 引导定语从句的基本用法。

[观察](1)He is a good teacher who/that is loved by all. 他是一位受所有人喜爱的好老师。

(2)Here is the man (whom) you are looking for. 你在找的人在这里。

[思考]例句(1)中 who 或 that 在定语从句中作何成分, 指代的又是什么?

例句(2)中的 whom 在从句中又作何成分, 指代的又是什么?

[发现]例句(1)中 who 或 that 在从句中作主语, 指代先行词 teacher; 例句(2)中 whom 在句中作 look for 的宾语, 指代先行词 the man.

[归纳]例句(1)中 who 或 that 不能省去(缺主语); 例句(2)中 whom 可省去, 且能用 who 来代换。

[归纳]who/whom/that 都可指代人; who 作主语, whom 作宾语, that 既可以作主语, 又可作宾语。

[注意]①口语中, who 可代替 whom 作宾语。②关系代词在从句中作宾语时, 一般可省略。

[观察]I saw some trees whose leaves were black with diseases.

= I saw some trees, the leaves of which were black with diseases.

我看见有些树的叶子因疾病而变黑。

[发现]whose 可修饰人, 也可修饰物(修饰物时可用 of which), whose 在定语从句中作定语。

[观察](1)Emei is a wonderful place which/that is worth visiting. 峨眉山是一个好去处, 值得一游。

(2)The film (which/that) we saw last night is wonderful. 我们昨晚看的电影很精彩。

[发现]that/which 指代物, 在定语从句中可作主语或宾语。

[归纳]一般说来,由下列关系代词来引导定语从句:who, which, that, whom, whose等。指人时可用 who, that, whom, whose;指物时可用 which, that, whose等;指人或物时可用 that 和 whose。在从句中作主语的有 who, that, which;在从句中作宾语可用 whom, that, which, who(口语中或非正式文体中取代 whom);whose 在从句中表所属关系,相当于定语,修饰其后的名词。从句中作宾语的关系代词可省略。

[记忆]1. 在定语从句中 which 和 that 在指代事物时,一般可互换,但下列情况宜用 that。

①被修饰的先行词是不定代词 all, much, none, the one, everything, anything, nothing 等。

[举例]Is there anything (that) I can do for you? 我能帮你忙吗?

②先行词被 only, any, few, little, no, all, one of 或 the same 修饰时。

[举例]The only thing (that) we can do is (to) wait. 我们惟一能做的是等待。

③先行词是序数词或被序数词修饰时,或先行词被形容词的最高级修饰时。

[举例]This is the best film (that) I have ever seen. 是我看过的最好的电影。

④先行词指人又指物时。

[举例]He talked about the teachers and school that he had visited.

他谈到了他采访过的老师和学校。

⑤在 who 或 which 引导的疑问句中。

[举例]Who is the man that is talking to Mr Wang? 与王老师谈话的那个人是谁?

⑥在 way 后的定语从句中;也可用 in which, 或省略引导词。

[举例]I don't know the way (that/in which) he worked out the problem.

我不知道他解决这个问题所用的方法。

⑦在某些特殊句子里。

[举例]He's no longer the man that he used to be. 他不再是过去的那个样子了。

[记忆]2. 在下列情况中,宜用 which 来引导。

①先行词在从句中作介词宾语,而介词提前时。

[举例]This is the house in which he once lived. = This is the house (that/which) he once lived in.

这就是他曾经住过的房子。

②非限定性定语从句中。

[举例]Tom failed in the exam, which made us surprised. 汤姆考试不及格,我们感到意外。

[记忆]3. 指人时只能用 who 的情况。

①当先行词是 one, ones, anyone 或 those 时。

[举例]Anyone who wants to go please sign your name in the Students' Union.

任何想去的人就到学生会签名。

②在 there be 开头的句子中。

[举例]There is an old lady who wants to see you. 有位老太太想见你。

③先行词有一较长的定语,此时采用分隔性定语从句。

[举例]I was the only person in my office who was invited. 是我办公室惟一被邀请的人。

[记忆]4. whose 用作关系代词的情况。

定语从句中 whose 作关系代词,作定语修饰人、动物及无生命的东西,意为“那个(些)人的,他(她)的,他们的”以及“它的,它们的”。

[举例]①Is there anyone here whose name is Tom? 这儿有叫汤姆的人吗?

②The building whose roof we can see is a hotel. 我们望得见屋顶的那座房子是一个旅馆。

注意:whose 指无生命以及动物时,也可用 the + n. + of + which 结构。如上句可改为:

[举例]The building the roof of which we can see is a hotel.



## 综合运用·技巧点拨

### ●定语从句常见错误例析

[实例 1] (1) This is the village where I lived in two years ago. (错误)

(2) This is the village which I lived in two years ago. (正确)

(3) This is the village where I lived two years ago. (正确)

[分析] live 为不及物动词, 与介词 in 搭配时后须跟宾语, 应用关系代词 which。

[实例 2] (1) He is one of the boys who is often late for school. (错误)

(2) He is one of the boys who are often late for school. (正确)

(3) He is the only one of the boys who are often late for school. (错误)

(4) He is the only one of the boys who is often late for school. (正确)

[分析] 当先行词为“one of the + 复数名词”时, 从句谓语动词用复数形式。当先行词为“the (only/very) one of the + 复数名词”时, 从句谓语动词用单数形式。

[实例 3] (1) Which is known to all, Taiwan is part of China. (错误)

(2) As is known to all, Taiwan is part of China. (正确)

(3) She didn't come yesterday, as made me very angry. (错误)

(4) She didn't come yesterday, which made me very angry. (正确)

[分析] as 引导的非限制性定语从句可放在主句的前面也可放在后边, 意为“正如”。而 which 引导的定语从句只能放在主句后, 意指前边的一整句话或整个情况。

[实例 4] (1) I will go to work at the factory where I visited ten years ago. (错误)

(2) I will go to work at the factory (which) I visited ten years ago. (正确)

(3) I will never forget the days when we spent together. (错误)

(4) I will never forget the days which we spent together. (正确)

[分析] 当从句中的谓语动词为及物动词时, 如 visit, spend 等, 应用关系代词 which 或 that 而不能用 when 或 where。

[实例 5] (1) Is this pen that I bought yesterday? (错误)

(2) Is this pen the one I bought yesterday? (正确)

[分析] 如果将以上两句改为陈述句, 则不难发现 this pen 为主句的主语。所以(1)中缺少先行词(作表语), (2)中的 the one 指“昨天买的钢笔”, 后边的定语从句中省略了关系代词 that。

### ●如何提高英语听力能力

如何提高英语听力能力, 是很多学生都想了解并解决的问题。听力技巧因人而异, 但以下问题应是关键所在:

#### 一、要有良好的心理状态

实践证明, 心理因素对听力影响至关重要。首先要充满信心, 心态平稳不带任何心理包袱, 有助于发挥自己的最大潜能。在任何情况下都要心态平和, 急躁是听力的大忌。特别是对于中下水平的学生, 容易陷入一种恶性循环: 未听之前先担心, 然后注意力分散听不懂, 听不懂就急躁, 急躁就会漏掉听力的关键内容, 最后导致听力考试失败。实际上, 有些内容与答题无关, 听不懂也不影响答题。关键是不是因为个别词语而放弃全篇。

#### 二、了解常见的提问方式

听力试题常在以下几个方面设问:

1. 询问谈话地点或其他地点, 例如:

(1) Where are the two speakers?

(2) Where does this conversation take place?



- (3) Where is the woman going?  
 (4) Where is the cinema?  
 (5) Where did this conversation most probably take place?

2. 询问事件发生的时间, 例如:

- (1) What time does the train leave?  
 (2) When should Susan go to meet Professor Brown?  
 (3) On which day will the Japanese Music Concert be held?  
 (4) At what time does the train to Leeds leave?

3. 询问发生的事件, 例如:

- (1) What are the two speakers doing?  
 (2) What has John promised to do?  
 (3) What happened in the west?  
 (4) What did Paul do this morning?  
 (5) What has Nancy agreed to do with Bob next Saturday?

4. 询问数字号码, 有时需要计算, 例如:

- (1) What is Tom's telephone number?  
 (2) What is the woman's house number?

5. 推理判断, 例如:

- (1) Why is the man unhappy about their weekends?  
 (2) Why are many roads closed in the north?  
 (3) What can we learn about the man from the conversation?  
 (4) Why does Tom ask Sally and John to call him?  
 (5) Why can't the man turn left?  
 (6) What is the relationship between the two speakers?  
 (7) Which of the following words best describes the day the speaker had?

三、在听之前预测内容

听之前快速浏览题干和选项, 能够大致预测要听的内容, 比如谈话双方的身份、地点等等。要善于利用各段落之间的停顿时间, 最大限度地捕捉信息, 带着问题去听, 有助于听时抓住重点。

四、抓住重点和关键词、句

浏览题干和选项内容, 想一想重点要听哪些内容, 比如姓名、地点、数字、日期和事件等。例如: Where did this conversation most probably take place? A. At a concert. B. At a flower shop. C. At a restaurant. 听力原文是: M: The music and flowers are lovely. W: Yes. I hope the food is good, too. 若能抓住关键词 food, 便能准确选择 C 项。

有时需要注意重读、连续、弱读及失去爆破等现象。请看下题: How many people are there in the man's family? A. Four. B. Five. C. At least six. 听力原文是: W: How many people are there in your family? M: Besides my parents and me, there's my brother and my sisters. 考生需要听出 parents 和 sisters 的 s, 才能选对 C 项。

五、边听边记录

由于听的内容较多, 即使当时听得很清楚, 听完整个独白也可能就忘掉了。考生可以边听边在草纸上记下重点内容, 比如数字、人名、地名等, 尤其是数字更容易记错, 需要格外注意。



## 分属训练·能力升级

## 知能达标训练

## I. 短语翻译

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. 迷路 / 丢失   | 2. 与……一样     |
| 3. 在数学上取得好成绩 | 4. 在……尽头/结束时 |
| 5. 与……玩得很高兴  | 6. 习惯于/惯常于   |
| 7. 作决定       | 8. 高中生活的第一天  |
| 9. 做……有困难    | 10. 因……祝贺某人  |
| 11. 反反复复     | 12. 使某人感到满意  |
| 13. 保证进入重点大学 | 14. 让……失望    |
| 15. 与……失去联系  |              |

## II. 选择方框中词的适当形式填空

excite, face, affect, friend, wonder, impress, congratulate, repeat, outweigh, strength

16. He is \_\_\_\_\_ enough to carry the box upstairs himself.  
 17. Most people think that trying \_\_\_\_\_ success in doing many thing.  
 18. Mom said \_\_\_\_\_, "Do be careful when crossing the road."  
 19. Many countries showed their \_\_\_\_\_ on our succeeding in sending up the Shenzhou V with man.  
 20. What \_\_\_\_\_ me most was the warmth and kindness from the local (当地的) villagers.  
 21. The Great Wall is one of the eight \_\_\_\_\_ that can be seen on the moon.  
 22. Chinese people are always \_\_\_\_\_ to foreign guests.  
 23. Too much drinking and smoking \_\_\_\_\_ his health greatly.  
 24. We're \_\_\_\_\_ with many new things we don't understand.  
 25. The Asian Football Games were so \_\_\_\_\_ that all the audience (观众) were \_\_\_\_\_ when watching them.

## III. 句型转换

26. She forgot her wallet, so I lent her money to buy a drink.  
 She \_\_\_\_\_ some money \_\_\_\_\_ to buy a drink \_\_\_\_\_ she forgot her wallet.  
 27. Pat is interested in science. So am I.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Pat \_\_\_\_\_ I'm interested in science.  
 28. The girl is Jenny. She is talking to a group of kids.  
 The girl \_\_\_\_\_ to a group of kids is Jenny.  
 29. If you try harder next time, you'll succeed.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ next time, \_\_\_\_\_ you'll succeed.  
 30. What if I don't pass the examination?  
 What \_\_\_\_\_ if I \_\_\_\_\_ the examination?

## 综合能力训练

## I. 听力

听下面5段对话,选出最佳选项。

1. What are the two speakers talking about?

A. Clothes.

B. Tool.

C. Food.