

● 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 ● 第三册

英语

(高二上学期)

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。

《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。

《导学与同步训练(第三册)——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。本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】对本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。同时教师也可把本书作为随堂练习,及时检测学生掌握的程度。

本书后附有参考答案,目的是帮助学生能更好地掌握、理解所做的试题。

本书与《导学与同步训练(第三册)——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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2005年8月

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Unit 1 Natural Environment

【知识梳理】

1. relate (vt. & vi.) 常见短语: relate sth. to/with sth. 将(两事物)联系起来
be related to sb./sth. 与……有关

e.g. It is difficult to relate cause and effect in this case.

很难将此案件中的动机与结果联系起来。

Wealth is little related to happiness.

财富与幸福没有关系。

One's income is to some extent related to his ability.

一个人的收入与他的能力有一定的关系。

注意相关词形与词义的变化: relation 关系 relative 亲戚

2. enable (vt.) 使能够; 使可能 常用短语: enable sb./sth. to do sth.

e.g. A bird's wings enable it to fly. 鸟的翅膀使鸟能飞。

The dictionary will enable you to understand and use English words.

这本词典使你能理解、运用英语词汇。

3. alone (adj. & adv.) 单独地; 独自地 不可用 very 修饰, 但可以用 very much 修饰。

e.g. She lived alone. 她独居。

He did it all alone. 这事是他一个人干的。

He was alone in the house. 他独自一人在家里。

注意和 lonely 的区别: lonely 常带有感情色彩, 意为“孤单的; 寂寞的”, 指地点时则表示“荒凉; 偏僻”的意思, 可做定语和表语。

e.g. the loneliest night of the week. 这周最孤独的一个晚上。

When his wife and two little children left him, he was very lonely.

妻子和两个孩子离他而去后, 他很孤独。

The man wanted to fly to Rockall, a lonely island in the Atlantic Ocean.

这个人要飞往洛卡尔——大西洋上的一个孤岛。

4. search vi. & n. 常用短语: search for 寻找; 搜寻 in search of 寻找; 搜寻

e.g. I searched everywhere for the book. 我到处找这本书。

After a long search, they found the lost child.

经过很长时间的寻找, 他们发现了这个走失的小孩。

We started off at once in search of the missing boy.

我们马上出发去找那个丢失的小男孩。

5. seldom (adv.) 很少; 不经常 用于句首时句子要实行部分倒装。

e.g. He is seldom ill. 他很少生病。

It is seldom that a man lives to be a hundred years old. 人生百岁古来稀。

Seldom does he ask for help of others. 他很少向他人求助。

6. obtain (vt. & vi.) 得到; 获得

e.g. I haven't been able to obtain that book. 我还没能得到那本书。

The facts had been obtained from thousands of students in their first year of university study by asking such questions as these.

这些情况是通过向数千名大学生在一年级时学习情况的调查而获得的, 所提出的问题如下。

7. The Koala spends most of its life in trees, coming to the ground only to travel from one tree to another. 考拉一生中的大部分时间是在树上度过的, 只有在从一棵树换到另一棵树时它才下到地面上。

此句中的后半句为分词做状语的用法。分词可以在句中充当原因状语、时间状语、条件状语、伴随状语等。

e.g. Climbing to the top of the building, we obtained a full view of the school.

= When we climbed to the top of the building, we obtained a full view of the school.

当我们爬到大楼顶端时, 我们就看到了学校的全貌。

She walked as fast as she could, hoping to catch the first bus.

= She walked as fast as she could and hoped to catch the first bus.

她走得很快, 希望能够赶上头班车。

Being excited, I couldn't fall asleep. = As I was excited, I couldn't fall asleep.

我因为激动而无法入睡。

8. When fully grown it measures about 600 mm in length.

完全长大后, 它的身长约 600 毫米。

When fully grown... = When it is fully grown...

强调时间概念时, 做状语的分词之前可以用连词 when, while。

e.g. When heated, the metal expands. 这种金属加热后就会膨胀。

When asked why he was late again, the boy could say nothing.

问他为什么迟到时, 那小孩无话可说。

When visiting Beijing, many tourists make a side trip to the Great Wall.

许多人在游览北京时都要顺便去游览长城。

注意过去分词与现在分词的区别: 过去分词表示句子的主语与分词表示动作间为被动关系; 现在分词表示句子的主语与分词表示动作间为主动关系。

9. ...its sharp claws enabling it to climb trees easily...

尖利的爪子使它能轻而易举地爬上树。

这是现在分词的独立结构。分词做状语时, 逻辑主语 (即动作的发出者) 一般必须与主句的主语一致。但有时它也可以有自己的逻辑主语, 这时将分词的逻辑主语放在分词之前, 够成分词独立结构。

e.g. Mother being ill, I had to look after her yesterday. 昨天妈妈生病了, 我必须要照顾她。

It being Sunday, all the shops are closed. 因为是星期天, 所有的商店都关着门。

Their room was on the third floor, its window overlooking the sports ground.
他们的房间在三楼，窗户俯视着操场。

【例题解析】

【例1】 Look around when _____ the street.

- A. crossing B. crossed C. to cross D. across

【答案】 A

【分析】 When crossing the road 为分词做时间状语，相当于 when you cross the road.

【例2】 _____ a teacher, I should set a good example to the students.

- A. Being B. Having been C. To be D. As being

【答案】 D

【分析】 因为是老师，所以我应该为学生树立榜样。这里是分词短语做原因状语。

相当于 Because I am a teacher, I should set a good example to the student.

比较下句：To be a teacher, you must work harder. 要想成为老师，你必须加倍努力。

【例3】 Returning to the moon, _____.

- A. the book was lost B. I found the book missing
C. the book was missing D. I found the book missed

【答案】 D

【分析】 分词做状语时，逻辑主语（即动作的发出者）一般必须与主句的主语一致。

Returning to the moon 的动作是人发出的。所以 A 和 C 都不能选。

【例4】 _____ from the hill, I find our school very beautiful.

- A. Seeing B. to see C. Seen D. Saw

【答案】 A

【分析】 分词做状语时，逻辑主语（即动作的发出者）一般必须与主句的主语一致。

这句话中主句的主语与分词表示的动作之间为主动关系，因此选用现在分词。

比较下句：

Seen from the hill, the city looks beautiful.

【同步练习】

1. 语音知识 (1' × 10 = 10')

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出其划线部分与其他三个单词的划线部分读音不同的一项。

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| () 1. A. <u>ans</u> wer | B. <u>a</u> ctive | C. <u>h</u> ave | D. <u>pa</u> ckage |
| () 2. A. <u>pea</u> ceful | B. <u>mea</u> sure | C. <u>br</u> ead | D. <u>wea</u> ther |
| () 3. A. <u>ea</u> rlly | B. <u>sear</u> ch | C. <u>ea</u> rth | D. <u>bea</u> r |
| () 4. A. <u>cl</u> imber | B. <u>co</u> mputer | C. <u>re</u> cord | D. <u>ra</u> ce |
| () 5. A. <u>thi</u> ck | B. <u>the</u> re | C. <u>thi</u> cker | D. <u>wor</u> th |
| () 6. A. <u>Ko</u> ala | B. <u>ba</u> nk | C. <u>Ca</u> nada | D. <u>a</u> ctivity |
| () 7. A. <u>ena</u> bled | B. <u>obtai</u> ned | C. <u>reco</u> rded | D. <u>sta</u> yed |
| () 8. A. <u>re</u> late | B. <u>re</u> lative | C. <u>re</u> place | D. <u>re</u> peat |

- () 9. A. climber B. tomb C. probably D. comb
 () 10. A. brownish B. yellowish C. window D. meadow

II. 单词拼写 (1' × 10 = 10')

- Great achievements won in the field of science have been r_____.
- Panda has a p_____ character and never attacks human beings.
- Today people who are different in language and r_____ can understand each other in the world.
- The Koala bear is always a _____ at night.
- As a journalist, he always wants to o_____ the first-hand information.
- Language is closely r_____ to culture.
- He prefers to live a _____ so that he can stay up as late as likes.
- She s_____ reads newspaper, so she knows little about what happens in the world.
- Don't play with that knife, it is quite s_____.
- People in the west often use knives and f_____ instead of chopsticks.

III. 选择填空 (1' × 15 = 15')

- () 1. Mary spent a peaceful evening in the garden.
 A. interesting B. exciting C. quiet D. happy
- () 2. She felt proud, for she completed the difficult job alone.
 A. lonely B. by herself C. along D. of herself
- () 3. He went to Canada in search of a better life.
 A. to look for B. to take away
 C. to send a message to D. to look carefully for
- () 4. He is well-known all over the world.
 A. interesting B. know C. knew D. famous
- () 5. Today many wild lives are in danger and one day they may die out.
 A. die from B. die of C. disappear D. dead out
- () 6. The she-wolf was caught _____ one day.
 A. lively B. living C. live D. alive
- () 7. _____ from the hill, our school looks very beautiful.
 A. Seeing B. to see C. Seen D. Saw
- () 8. He played card every day, _____ his parents very disappointed.
 A. which making B. making C. that makes D. to make
- () 9. _____, he suddenly found the shop he was looking for.
 A. When he turns round B. To turn the left
 C. Turned backward D. Turning to the left
- () 10. _____ anything about the accident, he went to work as usual.
 A. Not know B. Knowing not C. Not knowing D. Know not
- () 11. I found the man _____ the street when I turned round.

A. to cross B. crosses C. crossing D. crossed

() 12. He worked late into the night, _____ a long speech for the president.

A. to prepare B. preparing C. prepared D. was preparing

() 13. The bridge _____ now is very long.

A. is built B. building C. to be built D. being built

() 14. You'd better make _____ a habit to read English half an hour every morning.

A. it B. them C. it's D. its

() 15. When _____, the book will probably have 400 pages.

A. to finish B. finished C. are finished D. finishing

IV. 完形填空 (1' × 10 = 10')

Bamboo is a plant. It grows up straight and thin, with branches and leaves at the 1. Although it grows like a tree, the 2 stem (茎) bamboo is not like a tree wood. It is the tallest kind of grass.

Bamboo grows not only on hills and mountains, but also in gardens, parks. In cold places bamboo is usually thin. In warm districts it may grow thicker than a man's waist.

Bamboo is very 3. The hollow stem is so 4 that it is a good building 5. The bamboo shoots are good to eat. Even the soft pulp 6 the hard stems good material for 7 paper. People make not only vases, baskets, waterpipes, but also tables, chairs, beds and many other things from bamboo. They even use 8 to build houses and bridges.

People grow bamboo near their houses. They 9 the sound of the leaves in the wind and the coolness under its shade in summer.

People love bamboo dearly. Poets often write poems 10 it and artists paint it in pictures.

() 1. A. top B. bottom C. middle D. foot

() 2. A. short B. old C. long D. young

() 3. A. use B. useless C. useful D. using

() 4. A. strong B. long C. thin D. thick

() 5. A. tree B. grass C. thing D. material

() 6. A. outside B. beside C. out of D. inside

() 7. A. make B. to make C. making D. made

() 8. A. it B. this C. those D. that

() 9. A. hate B. enjoy C. observe D. listen

() 10. A. with B. against C. by D. about

V. 阅读理解 (2' × 15 = 30')

(A)

From a plane we can see the fields, cities, mountains or seas below. If we go into space, we see more and more of the earth. People and man-made satellites have been sent out into space to look at the earth carefully and people have learnt more about the earth in the past few years.

The sea looks very beautiful when the sun is shining on it. But it can be very terrible when

there is a strong wind.

The sea is very big. It nearly covers three quarters of the earth. The sea is also very deep in some places. There is one place and at that place the sea is about 11 kilometers deep. The highest mountain in the world is about 9 kilometers of water above it!

In most parts of the sea, there are many kinds of fishes and plants. Some live near the top of the sea. Others live deep down. There are also a lot of small living things, and lots fishes live by eating them.

The sea can be very cold. When people go down, the sea becomes colder and colder. Only some men can go down into the deep sea. But, in 1970, five women scientists lived in the deep sea for fourteen days.

- () 1. This passage tells us _____.
A. a short knowledge about the sea
B. some knowledge about the sea
C. a piece of news
D. a report
- () 2. The sea covers about _____ of the earth.
A. 1/3 B. 1/4 C. 2/4 D. 3/4
- () 3. _____ are not mentioned (提及) in this passage.
A. Fishes B. Plants
C. Islands D. Living things
- () 4. Which of the following is Not true?
A. The sea is usually beautiful when the sun is shining.
B. The sea is always very terrible when the wind blows hard.
C. The highest mountain is in the deepest place of the sea.
D. The deeper the people go into the sea, the colder they will feel.
- () 5. The last sentence in this passage "But, in 1970, five women scientists lived in the deep sea for fourteen days." means that "_____".
A. Women wanted to live in the deep sea for a long time.
B. Women could go deeper into the sea than men.
C. Women liked living in the deep sea better than men.
D. Women could do the same work as men.

(B)

On September 9, 1960, people along the coast of Texas were told to leave there, because a hurricane was likely to move in. Most of them put everything they had into their cars and left hurriedly. And within two days half a million people moves away from the Texas coast.

On September 11, Carla reached the coast. She hit hardest at Port O'Conneor, a little fishing town. Its people were not afraid of wind and water. But the news about Carla had been so bad that most of them had left.

Chris Clarich, an old fisherman, lived in the small town five hundred meters back from the coast. He and his wife were taking care of Mrs. Alma's six children. Mrs. Alma had gone to see her doctor in another town not far away. "I don't think the hurricane will come here," Chris said. "But as soon as Mrs. Alma returns, we'll leave with them." But Mrs. Alma didn't return because she had become very ill. She had to be in hospital.

Twenty meters away from the old fisherman's house lived three brothers, Edward, Whip and Will Munsb. For fifty years they had undergone hurricanes many times, and had never left their home because of a hurricane. They were not going to leave now!

- () 6. Most of the people left Port O'Connor because _____.
A. they were afraid of wind and water
B. it was not safe for them to stay there
C. Carla didn't get there until September 11
D. Half a million people along the coast moved away
- () 7. Mr. And Mrs. Clarich still stayed there because _____.
A. they wished to look after Mrs. Alma, who was very ill in hospital
B. they didn't want to leave their house and their friends
C. they thought the hurricane wasn't going to hit their town
D. they wanted to leave together with Mrs. Alma and her children
- () 8. The three brothers never left their home, which showed that _____.
A. hurricanes were very common there
B. hurricanes never hit their hometown
C. people there were all very young to the hurricane
D. they hardly heard the news about the hurricane
- () 9. How many people were still in the little fishing town on September 11?
A. 12. B. 11. C. 10. D. 9.
- () 10. According to the passage, choose a true statement from the following:
A. Carla was a bad woman who hit hardest at Port O'Connor.
B. Most of the people left hurriedly and would never come back again.
C. If the old couple hadn't had to look after the children, they would have left, too.
D. Because the three brothers enjoyed the hurricane, they decided to remain there.

(C)

The fiddler crab (蟹) is a living clock. It indicates (=shows) the time of day by the colour of its skin, which is dark by day and pale by night. The crab's changing colour follows a regular twenty-four hour plan that exactly matches the daily rhythm (节奏) of the sun.

Does the crab actually keep time, or does its skin simply answer to the sun's rays, changing colour according to the amount of light strikes it? To find out, biologists kept crabs in a dark room for two months. Even without daylight the crab's skin colour continued to change exactly on time.

This characteristic (特性) probably developed gradually in answer to the daily rising and setting of the sun, to help protect the crab from sunlight and enemies. After millions of years it has become completely regulated (受控制) inside the living body of the crab.

The biologists noticed that once each day the colour of the fiddler crab is especially dark, and that each day this happens fifty minutes later than on the day before. From this they discovered that each crab follows not only the rhythm of the sun but also that of the tides (潮水). The crab's period of greatest darkening is exactly the time of low tide on the beach where it was caught!

() 11. The fiddler crab is like a clock because it changes colour _____.

- A. in a regular 24-hour rhythm
- B. in answer to the sun's rays
- C. at low tide
- D. every fifty minutes

() 12. The crab's changing colour _____.

- A. tells the crab what time it is
- B. protects the crab from the sunlight and enemies
- C. keeps the crab warm
- D. is of no real use

() 13. When the fiddler crabs were kept in the dark, they _____.

- A. did not change colour
- B. changed colour more quickly
- C. changed colour more slowly
- D. changed colour on the same timetable

() 14. The crab's colour-changing ability was probably developed _____.

- A. in the process of evolution (进化)
- B. over millions of years
- C. by the work of biologists
- D. both A and B

() 15. The best title for this selection would be _____.

- A. The Sun and the Tides
- B. Discoveries in Biology
- C. A Scientific Study
- D. A Living Clock

VI. 补全对话 (1' × 5 = 5')

(At a greengrocer's shop)

Mr. Smith: What can I do for you, madam?

Mrs. Ball: I want...

(A small boy named Tom runs into the shop and goes to the counter)

Tom: Please, Mr. Smith...!

Mr. Smith: 1 What were you saying, madam?

Mrs. Ball: Be quiet, boy. I want three pounds of potatoes.

Mr. Smith: 2

Mrs. Ball: Yes, I'll take those.

Mr. Smith: Next, please.

Tom: 3

Mrs. White: Children today have no manners; can't you learn to wait?

Tom: 4 I wanted...

Mrs. White: I want some sweet apples, please.

Mr. Smith: I have some good ones but they are still in my car. 5

(Mr. Smith goes out and runs in again)

Mr. Smith: My apples! Someone has taken a big box of my apples.

Tom: I saw two men open the door of your car and take a box of apples.

Mr. Smith: Why didn't you tell me?

Tom: I wanted to tell you, sir, but no one would let me speak.

A. I'll go and get them.

B. How much do they come to?

C. One moment, young fellow!

D. I'm sorry but...

E. let me speak.

F. Are these all right?

G. No.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

VI. 短文改错 (1' × 10 = 10')

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误, 对标有题号的每一行做出判断; 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上画一个钩 (✓); 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, 并用斜线划掉。

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

该行错一个词: 在错的词下划一条横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

My father speaks very well English, but he knows
little Japanese. He went to Tokyo November 11
for a meeting. The meeting over a week later.
The next morning he went to a park and then do
some shopping. At noon, he was very much hungry.
He went to a nearest restaurant and sat down at

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

a table. A man came up to him and asked that he needed. He said he liked noodles, chicken and some fishes. He spoke to the man in English and the man couldn't understand him. My father had to write the Chinese words for the food and got it.

7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

VII. 书面表达 (10')

有一批外宾明天要到成都动物园游玩。假如你是导游，请根据下表内容，用英语写一篇短文，介绍该动物园的情况。

事项	信 息
概况	中国最大的动物园之一，有数百种动物
鸟类	几十种：黄的、绿的、桔红色的、棕色的，会唱美妙的歌
猴子	大大小小，很活跃，蹦蹦跳跳，像顽童，惹人喜爱
大象	大耳朵，长鼻子，待人温和
大熊猫	四川是其故乡；稀有动物；对参观者彬彬有礼

- 注意：1. 题目自拟
2. 所给信息不能遗漏
3. 词数：60~80

提示：稀有的 rare

Unit 2 Historical Spots

【知识梳理】

1. strike (vt. & vi.) 打; 撞击 (strike-struck-struck)

e.g. She struck the desk with her knee. 她的膝盖撞上了桌子。

The clock struck nine. 钟敲了九下。

A car and a bus struck at the intersection. 在十字路口一辆小轿车和巴士相撞。

2. request (vt.) 请求; 要求 (n.) 请求; 要求; 邀请 on request 应……要求

e.g. The band will play on request. 乐队会按点播节目演奏。

Gentlemen are requested not to smoke. 先生们请勿吸烟。

注意: 在其引导的宾语从句中要用 should + 动词原形表示虚拟语气。在其引导的主语从句, 同位语从句或表语从句中用 should + 动词原形表示虚拟语气。

e.g. Our only request is that this should be settled as soon as possible.

我们唯一的要求是尽快定下来。

Their request that the machine should be oiled is reasonable.

他们对机器应该加油的要求是合理的。

The teacher's request is that all the students should hand in exercises in time.

那位老师的要求是所有的学生要按时交作业。

3. prove (v.) 证明; 证实; 检验; 考验; 原来(是); 证明(是)

e.g. My advice proved to be wrong. 我的意见证实是错的。

The method drug proved (to be) highly effective.

这个方法这种药证明是非常有效的。

The little boy has proved his cleverness in the television quiz.

这个小男孩在这次电视知识测验中证实了他的聪明。

They were proved wrong. 结果证明他们错了。

4. This is the building in London where laws are made.

在伦敦这是法律制定的地方。

此句定语从句的先行词为 the building 引导词 where 相当于 in the building

e.g. I went to Beijing last year, where I visited many places of interest.

我去年去了北京, 在那里我游览了许多名胜古迹。

(此句的先行词为 Beijing, 而不是 last year)

5. It rang out for the first time on July 11, 1859. 它第一次敲响是在 1859 年 7 月 11 日。

ring out (钟铃) 发出响声

for the first time 首次; 第一次 at first 起初=in the beginning

I still remembered meeting him for the first time at the station.

At first I didn't like English, as I thought it hard to learn it well.