

新 英 语

通
THE WAY TO HARVARD
哈 向 佛

CLASSROOM

OK 课 堂

主编 / 苏均塘 本册主编 / 孟凡民 薛 峰

高三 (上)

紧扣最新教材

紧贴名师脉搏

紧跟名校潮流

紧靠高考实战



NEW ENGLISH

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掌握重点 / 突破难点 / 分解考点 / 消灭易错点

通向哈佛

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OK 课堂
高三（上）

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前言

千里之行，始于足下；通向哈佛，始于课堂。怎样使每一节课更富效率，让同学们在相同的时间内收获更多，是我们策划、编撰 OK 课堂丛书的初衷，为此我们着力从以下三个方面对其进行了精心打磨。

全面：OK 课堂丛书综合性强，覆盖面广，包罗了“单元学习目标与考纲要求”、“重点难点精析”“考点易错点例析”“课文译注”“习题解答”“基础过关”“综合挑战”“视野拓展”等栏目。全书紧扣最新初、高中教材与教学大纲，遵循“面向每一个同学”的原则，构造学科内知识体系，深入浅出地搭建讲练一体化素质平台，真正为同学们奉献贯穿课前课中课后的全方位学习方案。

实用：本丛书的实用性主要体现在两点。一是“从实践中来”，栏目设置、内容编制，完全从同学们的实际需求出发朴实无华。比如所有知识点的讲解均借助于各地最新名题、好题和历届中、高考真题，以例代讲鲜活有效，方便学以致用。再如“课文译注”“习题解答”有助于同学清除学习障碍，促进对知识的消化与吸收。二是“到实践中去”，学习的最终目的在于培养思维，提高能力，这点在本书的“重点难点精析”和“考点易错点例析”中得到了很好地体现，解析或侧重于思路，或侧重于步骤，或侧重于方法，或侧重于技巧，立意实，信息大，浓缩了相当一批特高级教师多年的教学经验。

轻松：全书秉承“通向哈佛”系列一贯对莘莘学子的深切关爱，用纸精选淡蓝色特种环保纸，以缓解学习压力，全面提升视觉效果。同时栏目的设置编排强调了情境设计，融科学性，知识性，趣味性、可操作性于一身，力求使每一位同学的学习变得“赏心悦目”起来。

因编者水平有限，书中疏漏在所难免，恳请广大读者不吝赐教，以使之更上一层楼。

编者

2002 年 7 月

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Unit 1 Madame Curie

Big success does not usually occur early.

大器晚成。



学习目标与考纲要求

	学习目标	考纲要求
重点单词和短语	devote to, succeed in, have ... to do with, have effect on, in honor of, believe in, above all, go over, set off, pay off, give off, from then on, heart and soul, graduation, industrial, motherland, disadvantage, admire, determination, courage, extremely, disappoint, material, mineral, uranium, radioactive	掌握上述单词和短语的发音、拼写及用法; 能在上下文中掌握这些词汇的兼类词、多义词、派生词和合成词的用法; 掌握上述固定搭配; 能运用上述词汇进行听、说、读、写。
重点句型	1. Perhaps I'll go to that one. 2. Maybe it was useful for some people. 3. I'm not sure if/whether ... 4. I'm sure that ... 5. I doubt if he'll be asked to speak again next year. 6. I don't doubt that ...	1. 重点掌握此类“表示不确定, 怀疑”的交际用语。 2. 能运用它们解决单项选择中相关话题的题目。 3. 能听懂有关此类话题的交际用语。 4. 能运用此类表达法完成涉及讨论、提建议等题材的书面表达。

	学习目标	考纲要求
语法	复习定语从句的用法 (The Attributive Clause)。	掌握定语从句的构成以及关系代词、关系副词在从句中的用法, 能运用定语从句进行交际。



课文热身

阅读课文, 从所给 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案:

- Marie became interested in physics _____.
A. before she went to university B. after she graduated from university
C. before she went to France D. after she graduated from middle school
- When did the Curies start to make research work together?
A. After Mrs. Curie got her degree in mathematics.
B. After they got married.
C. After Mrs. Curie found Polonium.
D. After Mr. Curie lost his job.
- The second paragraph shows Marie's _____.
A. decision to succeed B. belief in her own ability
C. devotion to her research work D. understanding of the value of science
- The verb phrase "set off" in the text means to cause the bomb to _____.
A. start B. burst C. balance D. split
- Which characteristic belonged to Mrs. Curie?
A. Impatience. B. Devotion. C. Unselfishness. D. B and C.



重点难点精析

◆◆◆【典例精选 1】I'm not sure _____ to go to see the film this evening.

A. if B. whether C. that D. which

【思路解析】正确答案为 B。be sure 后加 if 或 whether 皆可，但由于紧跟动词不定式，所以只能选 B。

【知识拓展】be sure 表示对某事“有把握”或对某事“肯定”。例如：

(1) Don't worry. I'm sure to come this evening. 别着急，今晚我一定来。

(2) He isn't sure whether to leave Beijing. 他不肯定是否要离开北京。

(3) I am sure that there will be a speech on cancer tomorrow evening.

我确信明天上午有一个关于癌症的报告。

(4) We are sure of/about his success. 我们相信他会成功。

(5) I'm not sure if/whether I should go to study abroad. = I'm not sure whether to go to study abroad. 我不知道是否到国外去学习。

◆ 【典例精选 2】_____ did you think of the film?

A. What B. How C. How much D. How well

【思路解析】正确答案为 A。与 think of 连用只能用 what。

【知识拓展】在征求意见，表达“你觉得……怎么样？”时，常用句型：

How did you find/like...? What did you think of/about...? 例如：

— How do you like the novel you read yesterday? 你觉得你昨天读的小说怎么样？

— I find it very interesting. 我觉得非常有趣。

◆ 【典例精选 3】Abraham Lincoln devoted all his life _____ for freedom for black people.

A. to fight B. to fighting C. for fighting D. in fighting

【思路解析】正确答案为 B。devote ... to doing 为固定搭配。to 是介词，后加 doing。

【知识拓展】devote oneself/one's life/one's time/one's energy ... to sth. /doing sth. 意思是把自己、生命、时间、精力……献给某事/做某事。另外一种常见形式是 be devoted to ...。例如：

He devoted all his life to serving the people heart and soul.

他把他的一生致力于全心全意为人民服务。

※ 另外，常见的 to 为介词的词组还有：refer to 查阅，参考；look forward to 盼望；be/get used to 习惯于；stick to 坚持；object to 反对；oppose to 反对；pay attention to 注意，重视；on the way to 即将成为。例如：

(1) He looks forward to hearing from his brother who is in America.

他盼望收到在美国的弟弟的来信。

(2) She has been used to getting up early since she went to college.

自从上大学以来，她已习惯早起。

◆◆◆【典例精选 4】What _____ it is to have a cool drink in hot summer.

A. a fun B. funny C. fun D. funniest things

【思路解析】正确答案为 C。fun 为不可数名词。

【知识拓展】英语中常见的不可数名词还有：weather, news, work, information, bread, knowledge 等。例如：

(1) What fine weather it is today! 今天天气真好!

(2) What important news he gave us! 他给我们的消息多么重要啊!

◆◆◆【典例精选 5】I doubt _____ he'll be asked to speak again next year.

A. that B. when C. if/whether D. how

【思路解析】正确答案为 C。

【知识拓展】doubt 的肯定形式后常接 if/whether 等引导的宾语从句；doubtful 后亦如此；其否定和疑问式后应接 that 从句，doubt 后也可接 of 或 about。例如：

(1) There is a lot of doubt where I should park my car. 我真不知道该把车停在哪儿。

(2) It is doubtful whether he will keep his word. 他守不守信用值得怀疑。

(3) There is no doubt that he has broken the law. 毫无疑问他犯了法。

(4) Do you doubt that he will help you? 你怀疑他会帮助你?

(5) I've no doubt of his ability. 我不怀疑他的能力。

◆◆◆【典例精选 6】Let's _____ the whole article and see if there is any special mistakes.

A. go with B. go on C. go out D. go over

【思路解析】正确答案为 D。

【知识拓展】这里涉及与 go 搭配的常见短语：go with, 陪……一起去，与……相匹配；go on 继续，发生；go out 熄灭；go over 走到另一边，仔细检查。例如：

(1) I want a pair of shoes to go with the blue trousers. 我需要一双鞋与蓝裤子匹配。

(2) Then he went on to say that he really wanted Tom to stay.

然后他接着说他真的想要汤姆留下来。

(3) The light went out when he got to the house. 当他到达房子时，灯灭了。

◆◆◆【典例精选 7】This room is comfortable to live. (改正句子里的错误)

【思路解析】应将 to live 改为 to live in.

【知识拓展】句中的不定式跟在形容词后作状语，与主语构成逻辑上的动宾关

系, 故用主动表被动。live 是不及物动词, 后须加介词。又如文中另一例句 She had very little money to live on. to live on 作后置定语, 修饰 money。live on sth. 意为“靠……为生”。如:

(1) Radioactive matter is dangerous to work with. 从事放射性工作很危险。

(2) He gave me some paper to write on. 他给我一些纸用来写字。

◆◆◆ **【典例精选 8】** She read _____ (尽可能多的书) on the subject.

【思路解析】 答案为 as many books as she could.

【知识拓展】 as ... as one could 相当于 as ... as possible, 意为“尽可能地……”。另外 as many as 意为“多达”, 后常接数字。例如:

(1) Lincoln's mother was so kind that she got as many books as she could for him to read. 林肯的妈妈非常善良, 她找了许多书让他阅读。

(2) As many as 20, 000 people gathered in the square to celebrate the return of Macao. 多达两万人聚集在广场上庆祝澳门回归。

◆◆◆ **【典例精选 9】** Finally he succeeded _____ the driving test.
A. in passing B. to pass C. to passing D. into passing

【思路解析】 正确答案为 A。

【知识拓展】 succeed in sth. /doing sth. 表示“在……方面取得成功”。succeed 的名词形式是 success, 其形容词是 successful, 和它们搭配的短语常与介词 in 连用。如: get/gain success in sth. /doing sth.; be successful in sth. /doing sth. 例如:

(1) He gained great success in designing a new computer.

他成功地设计了一种新型计算机。

(2) Mary is always successful in everything. 玛丽干什么事都顺利。

◆◆◆ **【典例精选 10】** _____ (这和……有关系) your present research?

【思路解析】 答案为 Has it got anything to do with.

【知识拓展】 类似的词组有: have a lot /much to do with ... 和……有很大关系; have little to do with ... 和……关系甚微; have nothing to do with ... 和……毫无关系。注意 have sth. to do with ... 在肯定句、否定句、疑问句中的使用。例如:

(1) I have something to do with the accident 我与这次事故有关。

(2) She hasn't anything to do with the accident. 她与这次事故无关。

(3) Have you had anything to do with the accident? 你和这次事故有关吗?

◆◆◆ **【典例精选 11】** The pile of rubbish _____ an unpleasant smell.

A. gave out B. sent off C. made out D. gave off

【思路解析】正确答案为 D。give off 为“发出气味”之意。

【知识拓展】give off, give out 都有“发出”之意，但 give off 多指发出气体、液体、烟、雾、光线等。give out 多指发出声、光、电、热、信号等。除此之外还有“分发，精疲力竭”之意。send out 为“寄出，送行”之意。make out 为“辨认”之意。如：

- (1) The sun gives out light and heat. 太阳发出光和热。
- (2) Don't worry. I'll see you off at the station. 不要着急，我到车站送你。
- (3) Can you make out who is Tom in the crowd?
你能在人群中认出谁是汤姆吗？

◆◆◆ 【典例精选 12】We shouldn't waste anything, but _____, we shouldn't waste any time.

A. after all B. in all C. above all D. at all

【思路解析】正确答案为 C。

【知识拓展】above all 意为“首先，最重要的是”，可放在连词 and, but 之后，一般后面要加逗号。in all 意为“总共，总计”。after all 意为“毕竟，终究”。at all 常与 not 连用，意为“根本不，全然不”。例如：

- (1) Above all, Hong Kong's future depends on its own effort.
最重要的是，香港的繁荣依赖于港人自己的努力。
- (2) Let him go alone. After all, he is no longer a small boy.
让他独自去吧，毕竟他不是小孩子了。
- (3) Many people were killed in the fire. The number is 152 in all.
许多人在大火中丧生，数目总共是 152。
- (4) I don't agree with you at all. 我根本不同意你。

◆◆◆ 【典例精选 13】I _____ him, but I don't _____ him.

**A. believe, believe in B. believe in, believe
C. believe, believe D. believe in, believe in**

【思路解析】正确答案为 A。题意为“我相信他的话，但我不信任他。”

【知识拓展】believe 意为“相信”，后跟宾语，that 从句或复合宾语。believe in 为“信赖，信仰”，只能跟名词或代词做宾语。例如：

- (1) I believe him (to be) honest. 我相信他是诚实的。
- (2) In America, most people believe in God. 在美国，大部分人信仰上帝。

◆◆◆ 【典例精选 14】The old couple treats the little girl _____ she were their own child.

A. as if B. as although C. even if D. even though

【思路解析】正确答案为 A。

【知识拓展】as if 等于 as though, 但不能等于 as although, 意为“好像”, 引导方式状语从句, 有时应用虚拟语气。even if 等于 even though, 意为“即使”, 引导让步状语从句。例如:

(1) I remember my school life clearly as though it were only yesterday.

我清晰地记得我的学校生活就像发生在昨天一样。

(2) It looks as if it is going to rain this evening. 今天晚上看起来要下雨。

(3) I won't attend her birthday party even if I am invited.

即使邀请我, 我也不参加她的生日聚会。

◆◆◆【典例精选 15】In fact, radium _____ (不仅) damaged their health, _____ (而且) made the laboratory equipment with which they were working radioactive.

【思路解析】正确答案为 not only ..., but also, ...。

【知识拓展】not only ... but also 连接两个并列的成分, 可连接并列谓语、宾语、表语、主语、状语。连接两个主语时, 应注意谓语的数遵循就近原则, 即应和 but also 后的名词或代词保持一致。类似的连词词组还有 either ... or ...; neither ... nor ...。例如:

(1) Not only Mary's parents but also she herself is going to Japan next week.

不仅玛丽的父母, 还有她本人下周要去日本。

(2) Mark learned not only English but also French. 迈克不仅学了英语, 还学了法语。

(3) He went to see his grandfather not only on Mondays but also on Sundays.

他每周一、周日都要去看望他的祖父。

◆◆◆【典例精选 16】Madame Curie won two Nobel Prizes _____ her research work.

A. for honor of

B. in honor for

C. in honor of

D. for the honor of

【思路解析】正确答案为 C。

【知识拓展】in honor of 意为“为纪念, 为向……表示敬意”, 其结构为: in + n. + of。类似的短语有 in place of 代替, in time of 当……时候, in search of 搜寻, in need of 需要, in praise of 赞扬, in charge of 负责。例如:

(1) We are planning a big Christmas party in honour of your arrival.

为欢迎你的到来, 我们正筹划一次盛大的圣诞聚会。

(2) In time of great danger, one's mind works fast. 急中生智。

(3) They were sent out in search of the lost boy. 他们被派出寻找那个丢失的男孩。

◆【典例精选 17】He is such a kind-hearted man _____ we all like very much.

A. that B. which C. as D. whom

【思路解析】正确答案为 C。as 引导的是定语从句，而不是结果状语从句，所以不能选 A。

【知识拓展】学生的一个思维定势就是 such... that 引导结果状语从句，而本题所缺项不仅起连词作用，还需要在从句中作宾语，由于先行词被 such 修饰，所以只能选 as。另外，还需区别含有 so... 的句子是结果状语从句还是定语从句。例如：

(1) It is such a big stone that no one can lift it. 这块石头如此大，没有人能举动它。

(2) He is so clever a student as I have never seen before.

他是很聪明的学生，我以前从未见过这样的学生。

◆【典例精选 18】I don't skate now, but I _____ when I was a child.

A. used to B. am used to
C. used to do D. get used to it

【思路解析】正确答案为 A，和 now 相对，意为“过去常常……”。

【知识拓展】used to do sth. 意思是“过去常常做某事”。其否定式为 didn't use to do 或 usedn't to do；疑问式是把 used 提前或加助动词 did。含有 used 的相近短语还有 get/be used to sth. /doing sth. 习惯于某事/做某事；be used to do sth. 被用来作某事。例如：

(1) He used to come late for school, but now he gets used to getting up early in the morning. 他过去上课常迟到，但现在他已习惯每天早起。（两个 used 均读作 [ju:st]）

(2) Bamboo can be used to make fine paper. 竹子可以用来制造优质纸。（used 读作 [ju:zd]）

◆【典例精选 19】They also _____ _____ _____
_____（为……提供衣食）the villagers.

【思路解析】正确答案为：provided food and clothes for

【知识拓展】provide 是一个及物动词，意为“提供”，构成的短语有：provide sb. with sth. = supply sb. with sth.；provide sth. for sb. = supply sth. to/for sb. 例如：

(1) Lunch is provided for the students in that school. 那所学校为学生提供午饭。

(2) The library provides readers with food and drinks.

那家图书馆为读者提供食品和饮料。

◆【典例精选 20】Polonium is used to _____ _____（引爆）

a nuclear bomb.

【思路解析】正确答案为: set off

【知识拓展】set off 当“使爆发”的意思时,是一个及物动词短语,后面跟宾语。当“出发”讲时,是不及物动词短语。常与 set 搭配的短语还有: set out 出发,着手干; set up 搭起,建造。例如:

(1) His speech on TV set off a wave of anger. 他在电视上的讲话引起了人们的愤怒。

(2) The moment they got to the factory, they set out to repair the machine.
他们一到工厂,就开始维修那台机器。

(3) The new workshop was set up in June. 新车间是在六月份建起来的。

◆◆◆【典例精选 21】_____ (不久以前) another scientist had found that uranium gave off rays.

【思路解析】正确答案为: Not long before

【知识拓展】not long before 不久以前,可与完成时连用。常见的类似短语还有: long before 很久以前,与完成时连用; before long 不久以后、很快,与将来时和一般过去时连用; long ago 相当于 a long time ago,与一般过去时连用。例如:

(1) Before long, Marx and his family had to move on.

不久以后,马克思和他的家人被迫迁徙。

(2) We had known each other long before he came here.

早在他来这里之前,我们就已认识了。

(3) Long, long ago, there lived an emperor who cared for new clothes more than anything else. 很久,很久以前,有一个国王喜欢新衣服胜过其他任何东西。

◆◆◆【典例精选 22】This question is difficult _____.

A. to be answered

B. to answer

C. to answer with

D. answering for

【思路解析】正确答案为 B。意思是:“这问题很难回答”。不定式主动形式表被动含义。

【知识拓展】本句句型为:主语 + be + 形容词 + 不定式。须注意尽管不定式与主语存在着逻辑上的被动关系,但只能用主动形式表达被动含义。例如:

(1) He is hard to get along with. 他很难相处。

(2) The problem is very important to pay attention to. 这个问题很重要,得注意。

(3) I found the man hard to deal with. 我发现这人很难对付。

◆◆◆【典例精选 23】Lei Feng was a good example of serving the people _____.

A. with heart and soul

B. in heart and soul

C. heart and soul

D. by heart and soul

【思路解析】正确答案为 C。heart and soul 意思是“全心全意地”，作方式状语，修饰 serving。

【知识拓展】heart and soul 在句中不仅作状语，还可用作主语。此时谓语动词应用单数。使用此类名词词组作状语时，注意不要用介词。类似的词组还有：hand and foot 手脚并用地，辛勤地；safe and sound 安然无恙地；this way and that 这边那边。例如：

(1) When Mr. Green plays the piano, his heart and soul is in it.

当格林先生弹奏钢琴时，他全身心地投入。

(2) At last, the lost boy returned to the village safe and sound.

最后，那个失踪的男孩安然无恙地回到了村里。

(3) The little girl waited on her sick mother hand and foot.

这个小姑娘辛勤地服侍她生病的妈妈。

(4) He snatched the old clothes this way and that. 他把旧衣服翻过来，掉过去。

◆◆◆【典例精选 24】_____ time went on, the boy grew up tall and strong.

A. With

B. As

C. During

D. If

【思路解析】正确答案为 B。开头部分意思是：“随着时间的流逝”，后面是主句，所以选 B。

【知识拓展】with 也有“随着”的意思，但它是介词，后面不能跟句子。若改为 _____ time going on, 则只能用 A，不能用 B。

◆◆◆【典例精选 25】He insisted that the work _____ at once.

A. should start

B. was started

C. start

D. be started

【思路解析】正确答案为 D。insist 作“坚决主张”时，谓语动词应用虚拟语气，即 should 加动词原形，其中 should 可省。

【知识拓展】insist vi. /vt. 坚决主张。与介词 on/upon 构成短语 insist on sth. / doing sth.；也可以接从句 insist that。从句的语气须视情况而定，如果作“坚持说，硬说”讲，用陈述语气；如果作“坚决主张”讲，则用虚拟语气。像这种视情况而定语气的动词还有 suggest。suggest 作“暗示，表明”讲时，用陈述语气；如果作“建议”时，则用虚拟语气，should 可省。例如：

(1) She insisted on doing the work herself. 她坚持要自己做这项工作。

(2) Madame Curie insisted that there was something in nature that gave out radiation. 居

里夫人坚信自然界存在着能发出射线的某种物质。

(3) The expedition leader insisted that he (should) stay behind. 探险队长坚决主张他留下来。

(4) Her pale face suggests that she is ill. 她苍白的脸色表明她生病了。

(5) He suggested that we (should) start out at once. 他建议我们立刻出发。

(6) The boy insisted that the cup had been broken by his little sister. 男孩硬说杯子是他小妹妹打碎的。



考点易错点例析

●【高考真题 1】The weather turned out to be very good, _____ was more than we could expect. (NMET 1993)

A. what

B. which

C. that

D. it

【秘招解析】逗号后面是一个非限制性定语从句，只能用 which 来引导，因此选 B。

【知识拓展】当先行词为物，引导定语从句只能用 which 而不用 that 的情况主要有以下两种：引导非限制性定语从句时，只能用 which，不能用 that；在介词之后，关系代词只能用 which，不能用 that。例如：

(1) Bamboo is empty inside, which makes it light to carry. 竹子中间是空的，这使得它拿起来很轻。

(2) I still remember the day on which we worked together in the same workshop. 我依然记得我们在同一个车间工作的那一天。

●【高考真题 2】He paid the boy 10 dollars for washing ten windows, most of _____ hadn't been cleaned for at least a year.

(NMET 1990)

A. these

B. those

C. that

D. which

【秘招解析】这是“不定代词 + of which”引导的非限制性定语从句，因此答案为 D。

【知识拓展】本题的干扰项是 B。受汉语思维影响，B 项指代主句中的 ten windows。若选 B，则无主从句之分。如果 most 前是句号并且 most 中 m 改为大写，或有连词 and 等等，则可选 B。类似的非限制性定语从句还有：数词 + of which 等。例如：

(1) The old man has five daughters, four of whom are college students. / The old man has

five daughters, and four of them are college students.

那老人有五个女儿，其中四个是大学生。

(2) We often climb the mountain. At the foot of it lies a small river.

我们常爬那座山，山脚下有一条小河。

比较: We often climb the mountain, at the foot of which lies a small river.

【高考真题 3】I live in Beijing, where is the capital of China.

(NMET 1997)

【秘招解析】答案为把 where 改为 which。尽管先行词是表地点的，但由于它在从句中做主语，故把 where 改为 which。

【知识拓展】一般来讲，先行词是表地点的，关系词应用 where；先行词是表时间的，则用 when；先行词是 reason，则用 why，但不能一概而论。如关系词在从句中作主语，宾语时，则应用 that/which。例如：

(1) We called at the bridge that/which we built ten years ago again.

我们再次拜访了我们十年前建的桥。

(2) They talked about the time happily that/which they spent together in the country.

他们在一起愉快地谈论着他们在乡下度过的那段时光。

(3) The reason that/which he gave us is that he was ill. 他给我们的理由是他生病了。

【高考真题 4】The film brought the hours back to me _____ I was taken good care of in that far-away village. (NMET 2001)

A. until

B. that

C. when

D. where

【秘招解析】正确答案为 C。本题涉及 when 引导的定语从句，由于先行词是 hours，故选 C。

【知识拓展】定语从句一般跟在它所修饰的先行词之后，但有时先行词后还带有其他成分（如介词短语、分词短语、形容词短语等），使得定语从句和先行词分离。另外，当先行词用作主语，定语从句比较复杂，而谓语又比较简短时，为了醒目并使整个句子结构匀称，可以把谓语紧靠句子的主语，而把修饰主语的定语从句置于谓语之后。例如：

(1) In 1898 they declared that they believed there was something in nature which gave out radioactivity. 1898 年，他们宣布他们相信自然界中存在着某种能发出射线的物质。

(2) I was the only person in my office who was invited to the palace ball.

我是办公室里惟一个被邀请参加宫廷舞会的人。

(3) A new teacher will come tomorrow who will teach you Germany.

一个教你们德语的新老师明天要来。

(4) A story is told about a Swede who wanted to join Napoleon's Grand Army.