

高中英语 新课程 学习指导

2
必修

人教版

与人教版普通高中课程标准
实验教科书配套

河南省基础教育教学研究室 编

大象出版社

阶段评价测试
习题详解点拨

单元综合测试

高考同步链接

知识要点归纳

Using Language

Learning about Language

Reading

Warming Up

Unit 5 Music

单元综合测试

高考同步链接

知识要点归纳

Using Language

Learning about Language

Reading

Warming Up

Unit 4 Wildlife protection

单元综合测试

高考同步链接

知识要点归纳

Using Language

Learning about Language

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Unit 1 Cultural relics

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知识要点归纳

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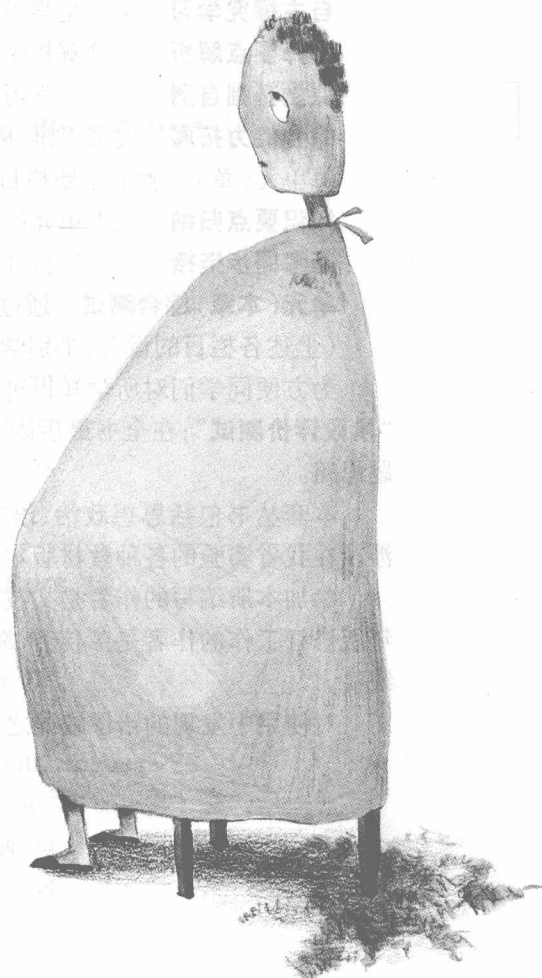
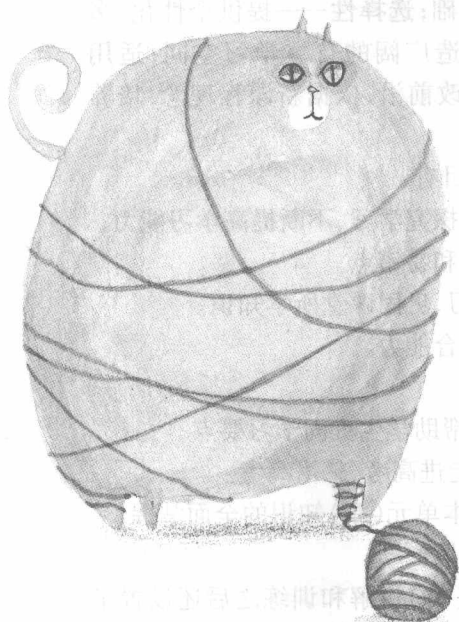
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大象出版社是我省唯一一家专业教育出版机构，也是我省唯一一家全国优秀出版社。大象教育资源网是大象出版社为全省师生提供的数字化时代产品服务平台。旨在为教师、学生、家长提供便捷、互动、多层次的立体服务。

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2. 便捷的电子化服务

为节省学生的学习成本，大象版教学辅导类图书的参考答案将逐步上网公布。同时，为实现教学辅导的多层次、全方位，网站还会加大网络产品开发力度，满足读者的不同需求。

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网站将陆续邀请一批省内外特高级教师进站，加强网站内容建设，为教师、学生提供高质量、高品位的服务。

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编写说明

从2008年秋季开始,河南省全面进入普通高中新课程改革。为了新课程实验在我省的顺利实施,为了更好地服务于高中教学,河南省基础教育教学研究室和大象出版社在深入调研、充分论证的基础上,对传统品牌教辅“高中学习指导”进行重新定位,重新组织开发了“高中新课程学习指导”丛书。这套丛书已于2008年秋季开始在全省推广使用。

遵循推进课改、利于教学的原则,树立以学生发展为本的教育理念,由省内外教研专家和高中一线名师倾力打造的“高中新课程学习指导”具有以下特色:**基础性**——体现基础教育教学改革的精神,为学生的终身发展奠定基础;**选择性**——提供个性化、多样化的学习资源,为促进学生全面而有个性的发展创造广阔的自主学习空间;**适用性**——为河南省高中学生量身定做;**创新性**——站在课改前沿,依据新课程理念,培养学生创新精神。

“高中新课程学习指导”按课时编写,设置的主要栏目有:

自主探究学习 学生是学习的主体,通过自主学习、探究学习,不断提高学习能力。

名师要点解析 名师解析学习中的重点、难点、盲点和易错点。

课堂基础自测 课堂是学习的主战场,通过基础练习,巩固课堂所学知识。

综合能力拓展 发散思维、凝聚要点,培养学生的综合能力。

每单元(章)设置的主要栏目有:

知识要点归纳 对本单元(章)知识的整合和提炼,帮助学生巩固学习要点。

高考同步链接 为学生打开高考的一面窗,让他们走进高考、感悟高考。

单元(本章)综合测试 通过综合性的训练,促进对本单元(章)知识的全面掌握。

(上述各栏目的设置,个别学科因为教材特点略有不同)

为方便同学们对所学知识进行自我检验,在各单元(章)讲解和训练之后还设置了“**阶段评价测试**”;在全书最后附有“**习题详解点拨**”,对所有习题提供详尽的答案和解题思路。

本套丛书包括思想政治、语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、历史、地理、生物九个学科,涉及在我省实验的各种教材版本。

参加本册编写的作者是文波、于海洋、张莹、黄利军、彭怀贵、谢香玲同志,参加2009年版修订工作的作者是彭传芳、陈绵云、王桂云和李坚同志,最后由禹海军、崔秀玲同志统稿。

对使用中发现的错谬缺漏之处,恳请广大师生批评指正。

河南省基础教育教学研究室

大象出版社出版的高中《实验报告册》紧扣配套教材，包括物理、化学、生物三个学科，各册内容主要由三大部分构成：实验规则、各个具体实验内容、实验习题参考答案。

这套书有以下特色：

一、高效。打破了以往教师先讲解，学生再模拟操作的低效实验模式，在探究式的实验中，可以培养学生主动实验的兴趣，提高其实践能力，并加强交流与合作。

二、合理。真正做到了引导学习，让学生知道在实验中应该做什么、怎样做，并积极、主动地参与进去。同时，注重培养学生的实验探究意识。

三、科学。在实验的环节设置上，除了基本的探究过程以外，还增设了“实验指导”、“实验预习”、“问题思考”等环节，帮助学生更好地准备实验和巩固实验。可以说这套《实验报告册》能够引导学生自主完成相关实验，并很好地掌握实验。

四、新颖。在实验环节中，设计了很多新的亮点，比如：选择实验器材时，给学生一个表格，表格中列有与实验有关和无关的器材，要求学生自己选择合适的器材，这样，在做实验的同时也对学生能力进行了考查。

五、贴心。实验之后的“问题思考”，选取的都是高考的热点问题，是参考新课改地区的高考题精心编制的，为学生掌握实验的重点提供切实的服务。

全书内容丰富、全面，贴近高考，美观实用。

序号	书 名	配套教材	估价（元）
1	高中物理实验报告册（新课标必修1）	人教 版	6.00
2	高中物理实验报告册（新课标必修2）	人教 版	6.00
3	高中化学实验报告册（新课标必修1）	人教 版	6.50
4	高中化学实验报告册（新课标必修2）	人教 版	8.00
5	高中生物实验报告册（新课标必修1）	人教 版	6.00
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7	高中生物实验报告册（新课标必修3）	人教 版	7.50

Unit 1 Cultural relics

Unit 4 Wildlife protection

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Unit 1 Cultural relics

Warming Up

自主探究学习

The Taj Mahal

The lovers in this story are the 17th century Indian emperor Shah Jehan (Shah Juh-han) and his wife Mumtaz Mahal (Moo-mtaz May-hal). "This is something unique, I should say, for an emperor in this case, he really loved her." She took a leading role in advising him, which is something unique for a woman to do for a husband who's an emperor. Over the course of their nineteen-year marriage she gave birth to 14 children, but in 1631 while trying to deliver their fifteenth—she tragically died. He was heartbroken when she died, and after her death, he decided to build the world's greatest monument ever built, for love. He ordered the royal architects to design the most beautiful building the world has known and decided to name it after his beloved, Mumtaz Mahal. He summoned twenty-thousand laborers and sent caravans to all corners of his empire in search of precious metals and gems. Imagine the amount of time these people had taken to make these things. You know, I mean, by hand. And after seventeen years of construction, Shah Jehan's monument was completed and his beloved empress was moved to her final resting place. Everything had gone according to the plan, but Shah Jehan's luck was about to change. In 1658, just four years after the completion of the Taj Mahal, he was thrown out of power. Unfortunately, his son, Aran Azibe imprisoned him, his own father. And the last seven years of his life he spent in prison. And he was allowed to look at Taj Mahal through a window. I am sure he was thinking about his wife and the

romance they had. And, he was heartbroken. His life was in ruins, but when he died his ultimate wish was granted—he was buried beside his beloved wife in the Taj Mahal.

Answer the following questions.

1. Try to think of some adjectives to describe the feelings of a visitor if he paid a visit to Taj Mahal.

2. Do you think Taj Mahal is a cultural relic? Why?

3. How many famous cultural relics can you list in Henan Province? What are they? Try to find as much information as you can about them and share with your classmates.

Reading

名师要点解析

1. Frederick William I, the king of Prussia, could never have imagined that his greatest gift to the Russian people...

译文:普鲁士皇帝腓特烈·威廉一世绝不可能想到他送给俄罗斯人民的大礼……

句子解析:

本句是主从复合句。that 引导宾语从句,作 imagined 的宾语。

短语解析:

could + have + p. p. 用于否定陈述句或疑问句中,表示对过去情况的推测,意为“过去不可能做某事”或“可能已经做某事了吗?”用于肯定陈述句中则表示过去未曾实现的情况,意为“本来可以做某事而没有做”。

I saw Lucy just now. She couldn't have gone to Paris. 刚才我见到露茜了,她不可能去巴黎了。

You could have succeeded, if you hadn't given up. 如果你不放弃的话,你本来有可能成功的。

You could have stayed with Barbara while in New York. 在纽约时你本可以和芭芭拉在一起的。

短语拓展:

could not/never have done 不可能……; must have done 一定……; might have done 也许……; should have done 本该……; needn't have done 本来不需要……; would have done 本来会……; shouldn't have done 本不应该……; ought to have done 本应该……; oughtn't to have done 本不应该……

即讲即练:

单项选择

(1) Thank you for all your hard work last week. I don't think we _____ it without you.

- A. can manage B. could have managed
C. could manage D. can have managed

(2) My MP4 player isn't in my bag. Where _____ I have put it?

- A. can B. must
C. should D. would

答案:(1)B (2)A

2. The amber which was selected had a beautiful yellow-brown colour like honey.

译文:那些认真挑选出来的琥珀呈现出像蜂蜜一样漂亮的黄褐色。

词语解析:

select *vt.* 意为“挑选;选择;选拔”。常用结构是 select sb. to do sth., 意为“推选某人做某事”。

She selected a diamond ring from the collection. 她从藏品中挑选了一枚钻石戒指。

They selected him to make a speech at the opening ceremony. 他们推选他在开幕式上致词。

词语辨析:

choose, select, pick 和 elect 的区别:

①choose 意为“挑选;选择”。指根据个人的意志与判断进行挑选,选择的对象可以是有形的或无形的,也可以是不同类的。

②select 意为“挑选;精选”。指根据一定的标准进行仔细地、审慎地精选,选择的对象可以是有形的或无形的,但一定是同一类的。

③pick 意为“挑选;选择”。指仔细地、精心地选择,含有挑剔的意思,一般指挑选有形的东西,比 select 通俗,有时可与之互换。

④elect 意为“选举”。

In the new department store there's a lot to choose from. 在新百货商店,可选择的商品真不少。

He selected a birthday present for his dear daughter. 他为亲爱的女儿精心挑选了一件生日礼物。

Who are you going to pick for the team? 你打算挑选谁参加这个队?

Who is to be elected mayor of the city? 谁将当选为该市的市长。

即讲即练:

单项选择

Farmers used to _____ the best headseeds—the ones with the best colour, which would be used as seeds the next spring.

- A. select B. elect C. take D. get

答案:A

3. The design of the room was in the fancy style popular in those days.

译文:屋子的设计是当时流行的极富艺术表现力的建筑式样。

词语解析:

(1)fancy *adj.* 意为“别致的;奇特的”。还可用作动词,作“想象;设想;爱好”解。

They are too fancy for me. I prefer the plain ones. 对我来说它们太花哨了,我要素净些的。

I can't fancy him as/to be an English teacher. 我无法想象他教英语会是什么样子。

Fancy her saying a thing like this! 想不到她竟然说出这样的话来!

词语拓展:

fancy sb. as/to be 想象某人是……; fancy sb. doing sth. 想象某人做某事; fancy that-clause 认为……; 猜想……

即讲即练:

单项选择

She tried to _____ what the flame of a candle looks like after the candle is blown out.

- A. think B. make C. fancy D. pick

答案:C

(2) style *n.*

①[C;U](生活、行动等)作风;方式;风格

②[C;U](衣服等)款式;型

③[C](商品等)种类;式样

④[U](外表、动作等)风度;优雅

He is making a study of different learning styles.
他在研究不同的学习方法。

Have you thought about having your hair in a shorter style? 你有没有想过剪个短发型?

His writing style is like that of Lu Xun. 他的写作风格与鲁迅的很相似。

This type of dress is in style now. 这种类型的衣服现在很流行。

词语拓展:

in style 流行的; out of style 过时的, 不再流行的

即讲即练:

单项选择

Everyone has his or her own _____ of life.
Though her dress is out of _____, you can't laugh at her.

A. way; style B. style; way

C. kind; style D. kind; way

答案: A

4. In return, the Czar sent him a troop of his best soldiers.

作为回赠, 沙皇则送给他一队自己最好的士兵。

短语解析:

in return 作为报答; 作为回报

Tom, in return, told her his history. 作为报答, 汤姆向她讲述了自己的过去。

He has given me so much help that I really want to do something for him in return. 他给了我许多帮助, 我真的想做些什么来报答他。

短语拓展:

in return for... 为了答谢……, 作为……的交换;
without returns 无利润; return tickets 来回车票; a return trip 一次往返旅行; Many happy returns! 祝你长寿!

短语辨析:

in turn 和 in return 的区别:

in turn 有两种含义, 一是“依次, 轮流”; 二是“反而, 转而, 反过来”。in return 的意思是“作为回报, 作为报酬”, 常用于 in return for sb./sth. 结构中。

I bought him a drink in return for his help. 作为

回报, 我给他买了一瓶饮料。

即讲即练:

单项选择

A clean environment can help the city gain bid for the Olympics, which _____ will promote its economic development.

A. in nature B. in return

C. in turn D. in fact

答案: C

5. This was a time when the two countries were at war.

译文: 这是在两国交战时期。

短语解析:

at war 是固定词组, 意为“处于交战状态”。介词 at 意为“在……之中”, 表示状态。

At that time our country was at war with Japan. 那时我国正与日本作战。

The country has been at war with its neighbour for two years. 这个国家与邻国已打两年仗了。

短语拓展:

at peace 处于和平状态; at play 在玩耍; at rest 在休息; at school 在上学; at table 在就餐; at work 在工作

即讲即练:

单项选择

Be _____ with your vices, _____ with your neighbours, and let every new year find you a better man.

A. peace; war

B. at peace; at war

C. war; peace

D. at war; at peace

答案: D

6. There is no doubt that the boxes were then put on a train for Königsberg...

译文: 毫无疑问, 这些箱子后来被装上火车运往哥尼斯堡了……

句子解析:

There is no doubt that... 这是一个常用结构, 意为“毫无疑问……”, 其中 that 引导同位语从句。

词语解析:

doubt

①用作动词, 在肯定句中, 其后通常接 whether 或 if 引导的宾语从句, 在否定句或疑问句中通常接 that-clause。

I doubt whether he'll come. 我拿不准他是否会来。

Do you doubt that he will win? 你不相信他会赢吗?

②用作名词,与用作动词类似,在肯定句中后接 whether 引导的从句,在否定句或疑问句中后接 that-clause。

I have no doubt that it is true. 我敢肯定这是真的。

There is some doubt whether he will come to help us. 他是否会来帮助我们,还有些疑虑。

词语拓展:

in doubt 怀疑,拿不定主意;no/without/beyond doubt 无疑地,必定,当然

即讲即练:

翻译

(1) 我们毫不怀疑他能够做好这件事。

(2) 毫无疑问我们会成功的。

答案:(1) We don't doubt that he can do it well.

(2) There is no doubt that we will be successful.

7. Is it worth rebuilding lost cultural relics such as the Amber Room or Yuan Ming Yuan in Beijing?

译文:像琥珀屋或北京圆明园这样的文化古迹值得重建吗?

词语解析:

worth prep. (一说作形容词),意为“值得的;相当于……的价值”。常用结构是 be (well) worth doing sth.,意为“(很)值得做某事”。worth 还可用作名词,意为“价值;作用”。

The book is worth reading a second time. 那本书值得再读一遍。

That painting is an art object of great worth. 那是一幅价格昂贵的画。

The professor's ideas have great worth. 教授的意见很有价值。

词语辨析:

worth, worthwhile 和 worthy 的区别:

①worth 意为“值……的;值得……的”。不能单独作表语,作表语时后面须跟表示金钱、时间、精力的名词。也不能用作定语。

②worthwhile 意为“值得的;……是值得的”。

一般指值得花费时间和精力;常用结构是 It is worthwhile doing/to do sth.,意为“值得做某事”。还可以用作定语。

③worthy 意为“值得的;配得上的;相称的”。不能单独作表语,作表语时后面须接动词不定式或 of 短语;常用结构有:be worthy to be done/to do,意为“某事值得(被)做”;be worthy of sth.,意为“值得……”;be worthy of being done/doing,意为“某事值得(被)做”。但可用作定语,表示“有价值的;可尊敬的”。

It's well worth making the effort to learn how to do it. 很值得花一番工夫去学会怎么做这件事。

It is worthwhile seeing/to see the film. = Seeing/To see the film is worthwhile. 那部电影值得看。

I am not worthy of being praised/to be praised. 我不值得被表扬。

即讲即练:

根据汉语意思完成下列句子,每空一词
那个地方值得一去。

(1) The place is _____ a visit.

(2) The place is _____ a visit.

(3) The place is _____ visiting.

(4) It is _____ visit the place.

(5) It is _____ visiting the place.

答案:(1) worth (2) worthy of (3) worth
(4) worthwhile to (5) worthwhile

课堂基础自测

一、单词拼写

根据下列句子意思及所给汉语注释或单词首字母,写出空白处所缺单词的正确形式。(每空一词)

1. Only four hundred passengers _____ (幸存) the ship accident in February, 2006.

2. After the fire, nothing in the big building _____ (剩下).

3. I don't know to whom this computer _____ (属于).

4. What a _____ (奇妙的) animal!

5. There is no doubt _____ he will come soon.

6. The news r_____ any doubts about the company's future.

7. Thank you for your v_____ advice. I'm changing my mind.

8. It is rare to see her come late for work. She is always on time.

9. My father is considering buying a new car, for he is going to work very far from our home.

10. The house is decorated with modern paintings. It looks so beautiful!

二、完成句子

根据所给的汉语提示,完成下列各句的翻译。

1. Beijing, the capital of China (中国的首都), succeeded in hosting the 29th Olympic Games.

2. This is a song popular in the 1950s (20世纪50年代流行的).

3. Over 10,000 miles long (一万多里长), the Great Wall is considered one of the world wonders.

4. The museum is said to have survived two world wars (幸存于两次世界大战).

5. Almost all the cultural relics have a long and amazing history (有着令人惊叹的历史).

三、用从课文中学到的单词或短语完成短文

Spartacus, a small city state in history, had once been 1. at war with its neighbouring state, Plymouth, for more than thirty years. How the war started 2. was a mystery. People suffered a lot from the war. Tired of the war, the king of Spartacus 3. decided developing a friendship with its neighbour. He ordered his 4. army to withdraw (撤退) and proposed (提议) marrying his daughter to the prince of Plymouth. Moved by his kindness, the king of Plymouth had the 5. king that 6. he to Spartacus sent back to their owners 7. and. There was no war ever since.

综合能力拓展

四、阅读理解

The Three Gorges Dam (三峡大坝), the largest dam in the world, is also the largest engineering project on the face of the earth. It aims to make the mother of all floods, the Changjiang River, into a tame river, and to produce electricity needed by much of Eastern and Central China. It will create a huge, deep water lake, and make it possible for 10,000-ton-ocean-going ships to sail 1,500 miles inland from the Pacific to the city of Chongqing with its 15 million people, making it the world's largest seaport.

Construction has already started. The dam will be about 6,860 feet wide and 611 feet high at a spot called Sandouping near Yichang. It is obvious that such a grand project will do a great deal of good. The most important use of the dam is flood control. By building a dam instead of new coal plants to meet its growing demand for electricity, China will give off much less poisonous gases into air.

However, some scientists don't agree to the project. They say that Chongqing and dozens of other cities along the river will put much waste into the reservoir (水库), which can do harm to people, fish and other living things that depend on the river. Sedimentation (沉积) and the damage of a breach (决口) are problems, too. The Three Gorges Dam could be considered, when it is finished in 2009, a new wonder of the world as to size alone.

() 1. Which is not the purpose to build such a huge dam?

- A. To make electricity.
- B. To prevent floods.
- C. To improve navigation (航运).
- D. To make it a wonder.

() 2. Where does the dam lie?

- A. Near Chongqing.
- B. Near Yichang.
- C. In Chongqing.
- D. In Wuhan.

() 3. What's the population of Chongqing?

- A. 1,500,000.
- B. 150,000,000.
- C. 15,000,000.
- D. 1,500.

() 4. Some scientists fear that when the dam is built, the balance of nature may be destroyed.

- A. the balance of nature may be destroyed
- B. large ships will destroy the dam
- C. the Changjiang River may be too crowded
- D. the river might be polluted

() 5. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- A. China will depend on the Changjiang River for electricity.
- B. Some scientists have considered the effect on the environment before the dam is set up.

C. It'll take many years to build this dam because people want to see whether it will be safe and strong enough.

D. Chongqing will become the largest seaport in the world when the dam is finished.

Learning about Language

名师要点解析

One day he was looking in a second-hand furniture shop when he saw...

译文:一天他正在旧家具店淘宝,这时(突然)他看见……

句子解析:

when 在本句中用作并列连词,译为“这时;突然”,相当于 at the moment,表示 when 分句里的动作的突然性。因此,when 分句里的谓语动词必须是瞬间动词,而不可能是持续性动词,如 rain。

重要句型有: was/were about to do sth. when-clause,意为“即将做某事,这时……”; was/were on the point of doing sth. when-clause,意为“正要做某事,这时……”; was/were doing sth. when-clause,意为“正在做某事,这时……”; had just/not done sth. when-clause,意为“刚刚/还没做完某事,这时……”。

I was about to go out when the telephone rang. 我正要出去,这时电话铃响了。

We were on the point of giving up when the captain came. 我们正要放弃,这时船长来了。

They were getting in wheat in the field when it rained. 他们正在田地里收小麦,突然天下雨了。

I had just finished the work when the clock struck twelve. 我刚完成工作,这时钟敲响了12点。

单元语法点拨

限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句

1. 限制性定语从句。

限制性定语从句是对先行词从本质或特征上进行限制的一种定语从句,它所修饰的词代表一个(些)或一类特定的人或事物。限制性定语从句是不能去掉的,否则主句的句意便不完整。

A man who doesn't want to learn from others can't achieve much. 一个不想向别人学习的人是不

能指望有多大成就的。(a man 被限定后,指一类特定的人。若把定语从句去掉,则句意不完整)

2. 非限制性定语从句。

非限制性定语从句只对所修饰的词作进一步地说明,去掉之后并不影响句子的含意。在形式上,非限制性定语从句与先行词之间通常必须用逗号隔开。

After graduation, he decided to stay in Chongqing, where he spent his childhood. 毕业后他决定留在重庆,在那里他度过了他的童年。(去掉非限制性定语从句后,主句部分的意义仍然完整)

3. 两种定语从句的区别(见下表)。

种类	意义	形式	功能	译法	关系代词/副词
限制性定语从句	起限制作用,若省去,原句意思不完整	紧接先行词,无逗号	修饰先行词	常译为先行词的定语	关系词有时可由 that 代替,有时也可省略
非限制性定语从句	起补充说明的作用,若省去,原句意思不受影响	主从句之间往往用逗号分开	对先行词做附加说明或修饰整个主句	常译为另一个并列的分句	不可用 that 代替,也不可省略

提示:①that 不能引导非限制性定语从句。

②在非限制性定语从句中,作宾语用的关系代词不可省略。

③which 引导非限制性定语从句,可以指代前面的先行词,也可以指代前面整个句子。

She heard a terrible noise, which brought her heart into mouth. 她听到一声巨响,这把她的心提到了嗓子眼儿上。(which 指代先行词)

Betty was always speaking highly of her role in the play, which, of course, made the others unhappy. 贝蒂总是夸她在剧中演得好,这当然使别人不高兴。(which 指代前面整个句子)

④定语从句的命题角度。

- 正确区分关系代词。
- 正确区分关系代词(that 或 which)与关系副词 when(表时间), where(表地点), why(表原因)。
- 当关系代词在定语从句中作主语时,应注意

主谓一致及被动语态问题。

d. 定语从句中不能再重复与先行词有关的代词或副词。

e. “介词 + whom/which”的考查。

f. 关系代词 as 的考查。

课堂基础自测

一、单项选择

- () 1. He considered _____ medicine and _____ up the pen.
A. to drop; took
B. dropping; taking
C. dropping; to take
D. to drop; take
- () 2. Recently I bought a house, _____ was very reasonable.
A. which price
B. the price of which
C. its price
D. the price of that
- () 3. The school _____ Mr Smith teaches is a world-famous one, _____ was set up 100 years ago.
A. where; which
B. which; in which
C. /; where
D. which; that
- () 4. He has three brothers, _____ is a doctor.
A. all of them
B. all of whom
C. both of them
D. none of whom
- () 5. The Oscar is one of the film prizes _____ offered to any Chinese actor or actress so far.
A. which is not
B. that have not been
C. that has not
D. that has not been
- () 6. He made another wonderful discovery, _____ of great importance to science.
A. which I think is
B. which I think it is

C. which I think it

D. I think which is

() 7. Mr Jackson gave me some valuable advice on

how _____ English.

A. studying

B. study

C. should I study

D. to study

() 8. The very thing _____ I want him to do

for me is the last thing _____ he will do.

A. that; that

B. which; which

C. that; which

D. which; that

() 9. The most favorite room is the tidy study with

fireplace, _____ we can watch TV and enjoy that nice scenery outside.

A. when

B. that

C. which

D. where

() 10. I'll take you to a newly-opened market

_____ you may get all _____ you need.

A. which; that

B. where; that

C. in which; which

D. where; what

二、单句改错

请找出下列各句中的错误并加以改正。

1. This is the village where we visited last week.

2. This is the book for which Tom is looking.

3. The person to who you spoke is a student of Class Eight.

4. The house in that we live is very small.

5. The sun gives off light and warmth, that makes it possible for plants to grow.

6. I've read all the books which I borrowed from the library.

7. This is the best film which I have ever seen.

8. My father and Mr Smith talked about things and persons who they remembered in the country.

9. Everything which we saw was of great interest.

10. His dog, that was now very old, became ill and died.

综合能力拓展

三、短文改错

The day before the speech contest (比赛) English teacher talked to me. She said that she and my school-mate all wished me success, but it didn't matter that I would win or not. When I was on the stage next day, I felt so nervous as I shook like a leaf. There were so many people present! Suddenly, I caught a sight of my English teacher in the crowd. She was smiling, but nodding at me. I remembered her words and calm down. I did a good job and won the first prize. Now my picture and the prize is hanging in the library. Whenever I see them I will often think of my English teacher.

Using Language

名师要点解析

1. He/She only cares about whether the eyewitness has given true information, which must be facts rather than opinions.

译文:他/她所考虑的只是目击者是否提供了真实的信息,它必须是事实,而不是看法。

短语解析:

rather than 意为“而不是”。连接两个并列成分,这两个并列成分的形式应该一致。rather than 连接两个主语时,其后面谓语动词的单复数形式应遵循就前原则。同类词语、短语还有:as well as, together with, except, but, like, with, besides, including 等。

I think Tom, rather than you, is to blame. 我认为该受责备的是汤姆,而不是你。

Professor Smith, together with his assistants, is do-

ing the research day and night. 史密斯教授和他的助手们正在日以继夜地进行研究。

短语拓展:

or rather 更确切地说; other than 除了……之外

即讲即练:

选词填空 (rather than/other than/or rather)

(1) I met him very late on Friday night, _____, early on Saturday morning.

(2) Does anybody _____ yourself know this?

(3) I decided to send an e-mail _____ telephone.

答案:(1) or rather (2) other than (3) rather than

2. To my surprise the entrance to the mine was closed.

译文:让我惊讶的是,通往矿井的入口被封了。

短语解析:

to one's surprise 是固定词组,意为“使某人惊讶的是”。

To my surprise, she was the mother of two children. 令我惊讶的是,她是两个孩子的妈妈。

Much to my surprise, they offered me the job. 使我甚为惊奇的是,他们居然给了我这份工作。

短语拓展:

与 to one's surprise 相似的常见词组还有:

to one's astonishment 使某人震惊的是; to one's disappointment 使某人失望的是; to one's joy 使某人高兴的是; to one's sorrow 使某人难过的是; to one's satisfaction 令人满意的是; to one's regret 令人遗憾的是; to one's relief 令人欣慰的是

即讲即练:

单项选择

Much _____, he kept silent about some of the things that happened at school.

- A. to be annoyed B. to annoy
C. to my annoyance D. to me annoyance

3. I think highly of those who are searching for the Amber Room.

译文:我非常崇拜那些寻找琥珀屋下落的人。

短语解析:

think highly/well of 是固定词组,意为“看重;对……评价高”。其反义词组是 think little/poorly of 意为“不看重;对……评价不高”。

His new novel is thought highly of by the readers.
他的新小说深受读者的推崇。

I think little/poorly of him because he is not honest. 我对他评价不高,因为他不诚实。

短语拓展:

think much/highly of 认为……不错; think well of 对……印象好/赞赏; think ill/poorly/badly of 认为……不好; speak highly of 高度赞扬……; speak well/ill of 说……好/坏

即讲即练:

单项选择

Yang Liwei is regarded as our national hero, who is _____.

- A. thinking high of B. thought high of
C. highly thought of D. thinking highly of

答案:C

4. Nor do I think they should give it to any government.

译文:我认为他们也不应把它分给任何政府。

句子解析:

这是一个倒装句。当否定词 nor 位于句首时常引起主谓部分倒装。

The day was cold, nor was there any heating in the office. 那天天气很冷,办公室又没有暖气。

He can't afford to buy a house, nor can I. 他买不起房子,我也买不起。

Nor am I aware that anyone else knows the secret. 我也不知道还有谁知道这个秘密。

提示:英语中含有否定意义的副词及短语置于句首时,句中需用部分倒装语序。这类副词及短语有: never, seldom, neither, nor, little, not, hardly, scarcely, at no time, in no way 等。

Never before have I seen such a film. 以前我从来没有看过这样的影片。

Seldom is she late for school. 她上学很少迟到。

即讲即练:

单项选择

Bill wasn't happy about the delay of the report by Jason, and _____.

- A. I was neither B. neither was I
C. I was either D. either was I

答案:B

课堂基础自测

一、单词释义

根据下列的英语解释写出单词。

1. _____ is anything that you see, experience or are told that cause you to believe that something is true or has really happened.
2. An _____ is a person who is present at an event and can therefore describe it in a law court.
3. A _____ is a discussion about a subject on which people have different opinions.
4. A _____ is a useful piece of advice.
5. When a solid substance _____, it changes to a liquid, usually because it has been heated.

二、翻译句子

1. 他们的观点最后证明是正确的。

2. 全镇的人都到森林里去寻找那个失踪的孩子。

3. 我买不起这么大一栋房子。

4. 毫无疑问,法官相信的是证人提供的事实。

5. 我不太适应这儿的气候。

综合能力拓展

三、完形填空

In a police station an officer bought some fresh mushrooms(蘑菇) from the market. He was so 1 with what he had bought that he agreed to 2 the mushrooms with his brother officers. When their breakfast arrived the next morning, each officer 3 some mushrooms on the plate.

"4 the dog with a piece first," one 5 officer suggested. He was afraid that the mushrooms 6 be poisonous. The dog seemed to 7 his mushroom, and the officers then 8 to eat their meal, saying that the mushrooms had an unusual but

pleasant 9.

An hour later, however, there was confusion (混乱) 10 the gardener rushed in and told them that the dog was 11. At once, the officers jumped into cars and rushed to the nearest 12. Stomach pumps were used to 13 the remains of the mushrooms. The officers had a very unpleasant time.

When they returned to the station, they sat down and began to discuss the 14. Each man explained the pains that he had felt and they all agreed that the pains had grown 15 on their way to the hospital. Then the gardener was 16 to give a detailed description (详细描述) of the 17 in which the poor dog had died. "Did it 18 much before death?" asked one of the officers, feeling very pleased that he had escaped a painful death himself. The gardener looked rather 19. "No!" he said. "It was killed 20 when a car hit it."

() 1. A. careful B. pleased

C. angry D. familiar

() 2. A. share B. check

C. deal D. settle

() 3. A. turned B. put

C. added D. found

() 4. A. Do B. Test

C. Examine D. Try

() 5. A. serious B. foolish

C. careful D. brave

() 6. A. might B. should

C. must D. can't

() 7. A. dislike B. suck

C. enjoy D. refuse

() 8. A. hesitated B. started

C. wanted D. delayed

() 9. A. taste B. smell

C. shape D. colour

() 10. A. while B. since

C. until D. when

() 11. A. hungry B. dead

C. missing D. feverish

() 12. A. station B. hospital

C. cinema D. market

() 13. A. get hold of B. make use of

C. drive off D. get rid of

() 14. A. problem B. material

C. matter D. situation

() 15. A. worse B. bigger

C. slighter D. up

() 16. A. forced B. sent away

C. ready D. called in

() 17. A. means B. way

C. time D. place

() 18. A. cry B. eat

C. suffer D. fear

() 19. A. interested B. surprised

C. excited D. disappointed

() 20. A. easily B. quietly

C. nervously D. instantly