

普通高中课程标准实验教材

优质 课堂 1+1

高中英语
必修 2

浙江教育出版社

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1 + 1

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出版前言

根据浙江省的教学实际,依据《浙江省普通高中新课程实验学科教学指导意见》以及各学科现行选用教科书的要求,我社组织全省一线的部分优秀教师,精心编写了《优质课堂 1+1》丛书。

这是一套涵盖高中各主要学科、包括课堂教学和阶段复习各环节的同步实战型丛书。丛书的设计以帮助学生掌握基本理论、基础知识,并提高学生的解题能力为目标,各栏目的设置注重对学生学习思路的拓展和学习方法的培养,适合师生的课堂教学和课后的习题训练之用。

《优质课堂 1+1》充分遵循学生的认知规律,按章节编写。每节包括“课本解读”、“典例剖析”和“同步训练”等三个板块。其中,“课本解读”板块用简练的文字,从知识和能力的角度归纳整理了教科书的主要知识点,揭示重、难点,为学生指点迷津。“典例剖析”选取每节典型例题,讲明分析思路,同时点拨解答此类习题的基本策略和方法。“同步训练”按课时编写,从理解巩固、发展提高和高考链接三个梯度,让学生在课堂学习之后,在对所学的知识进行复习巩固的基础上,适当地拓展提升,同时对高考的能力要求有一个感性的认识。

本丛书的作者均为我省各学科的骨干教师和优秀教研员。他们不仅教学经验丰富,而且对新的课程改革,特别是在习题的编制与选择方面有着深入的研究。在编写本丛书时,他们以浙江省新课改的《浙江省普通高中新课程实验学科教学指导意见》为指导,根据各学科的内容特点,为学生们提供了科学合理的训练素材,希望学生通过本丛书的学习,能在透彻理解教科书内容的基础上,循序渐进地提高自己的学习能力,掌握良好的学习方法,在高考中立于不败之地。

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Unit 1 Cultural relics

课本解读



名师点拨

本单元的主题是文化遗产。在学习中,应通过听和读的练习,了解有关俄罗斯遗失琥珀屋的轶闻,思考文化遗产的归属问题,并激发自身对文化遗产的保护意识。通过听说读写四项训练,将所学内容与实际结合起来,培养区别判断能力。

知识预览

词汇	rare valuable survive vase dynasty amaze amazing select honey design fancy style decorate jewel artist belong troop reception remove wooden doubt former worth local apart painting castle trial evidence explode entrance sailor sink maid informal debate
	in search of belong to in return at war less than take apart think highly of
句型	It is ... to do when heated the way ... There is no doubt that ... It can be proved that ... I (don't) believe ..., because ... Give a reason why ... Nor do I think ... The truth is (not) easy to know.
语法	限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句



知识点拨

I. 句子

1. **Is it enough to have survived for a long time?** 存在很长一段时间是不是足够了昵?

(1) enough 足够,可作名词、形容词和副词

① *n.* 足够,在句中作主语或宾语。

I have enough to eat. 我有足够多可吃的东西。

Enough has been said. 已经说得够多的了。

② *adj.* 足够的,在句中作定语,可放在名词前,也可放在名词后。

I have enough books. 或 I have books enough. 我有足够多的书。

③ *adv.* 足够地,用来修饰形容词和副词,一般放在所修饰词语的后面。

He ran fast enough to catch the mailman. 他跑得足够快,能赶上邮递员。

(2) survive 的用法

① *vi.* 活下来

Some animals can survive in the desert on very little water. 有些动物在沙漠中几乎没有水就能生存下来。

② *vt.* (经过……)活下来,幸存

Did anyone manage to survive the earthquake? 有谁在地震中幸存下来了吗?

③ *vt.* 比……活得长

The man survived his sister by three years. 这人比他姐姐多活了3年。

He is survived by his wife and two sons. 他死后,留下了他的妻子和两个儿子。

试一试 完成下列句子

① He is _____ stay home alone. 他非常勇敢,能独自一人待在家里。

② I have _____ to read. 我有足够多的书可以看。

③ Is there anyone who _____? 有人在车祸中幸免吗?

2. **Frederick William I, the King of Prussia, could never have imagined that his greatest gift to Russian people would have such an amazing history.** 普鲁士国王威廉一世绝不可能想到,他送给俄罗斯人民的厚礼会有这样一段令人惊讶的历史。

(1) could have done 可用在虚拟语气中,表示“本

该做……而没有做”，如：

I could have done better. 我本该做得更好。

I could have met him at the airport. 我本该在机场见到他。

- (2) could have done 也可表示推测，意为“过去也许会发生……”，如：

I didn't see John yesterday; he could have gone to Shanghai. 我昨天没有见到约翰；他也许去了上海。

拓展

情态动词+动词的完成时态可以表示：

- (1) 虚拟，过去本该发生的一个动作的情况，如：

① should have done 过去本应该做而未做的

You didn't pass the exam. You should have studied hard last year. 你没有通过考试，你去年应该努力学习的。

② might have done 过去本可能做而未做的

I might have come to meet you yesterday, but I have an unexpected guest. 昨天我本打算过去看你的，但我有一个不速之客。

③ needn't have done 过去不必做而做了的

I forgot today is Sunday and went to school in the morning. In fact, I needn't have done that. 我忘记了今天是星期天，早上去了学校。而事实上我不需要去的。

- (2) 推测，推测过去发生的一个动作或存在的一种状况，如：

① may / might have done 过去也许做了

I haven't seen Tom for days. He may / might have gone to Paris. 我好几天没有看到汤姆了，他也许去了巴黎。

② must have done 过去肯定做了(会发生)

It is wet outside. It must have rained last night. 外面是湿的，昨天晚上肯定下雨了。

③ can't have done 过去肯定没有做(不会发生)

I saw Tom last night. He can't have gone to Japan. 昨晚我看到了汤姆，他不可能去了日本。

语法

单项填空

- ① He was caught in the heavy rain last night, which _____ his cold. ()

- A. can bring about
B. ought to bring about

C. may have brought about

D. shall have brought about

- ② — I didn't tell my parents that I would leave home.

— You _____ when you left home since you are living with them. ()

- A. ought to have B. might have
C. should D. must

- ③ I _____ with my friend John in London but I didn't want to disturb him. ()

- A. could stay B. might stay
C. could have stayed D. must have stayed

3. This gift was the Amber Room, which was given this name because several tons of amber were used to make it. 这件礼物就是琥珀屋，之所以有此美名，是因为它是由好几吨琥珀做成的。

(1) be used to do sth. 被用来做……，如：

Knives are used to cut. 刀是用来削东西的。

(2) be used to 还可跟动词的-ing 形式，意为“习惯于……”，如：

He is used to getting up early. 他习惯于早起。

注意

be used to 和 used to 的意思有区别。used to 表示“过去常常做……”，如：I used to get up early. 我过去常常早起；而 be used to 则要看 to 是介词还是不定式符号，如是不定式符号，则是“被用来……”。如是介词，则意为“习惯于……”。

试一试 中译英

① 木头是用来造房子的。

② 他过去常常上课迟到。

③ 我习惯于每天跑步。

4. It was also a treasure decorated with gold and jewels.

它(琥珀屋)也是一件用金银珠宝装饰起来的珍品。

jewel n. [C] 宝石；贵重的人/物

She appeared at the party wearing her finest jewels. 她戴着她最好的首饰出现在派对上。

Her child is a jewel to her. 她的孩子是她掌上明珠。

拓展 jewellery / jewelry n. [U] 珠宝(总称)

a piece of jewellery 一件珠宝

some jewellery 一些珠宝

注意

同类常见的不可数的集体名词还有 clothing(衣物), machinery(机器), furniture(家具)等。

试一试 用 jewel 的适当形式填空

- This gold ring is her only valuable piece of _____.
- She locked all her _____ / _____ in the safe(保险箱).
- The child found a _____ on the ground, shining in the sunlight.

5. **However the next King of Prussia, Frederick William I, to whom the amber room belonged, decided not to keep it.** 然而,下一任普鲁士国王腓特烈·威廉一世——这个琥珀屋的主人却决定不要它了。

to whom the amber room belonged 是一个非限制性定语从句,修饰 the next King of Prussia, 其中 belong to 意为“属于”。

This book belongs to me. 这本书是我的。

注意

belong to 只能用在主动语态中,它没有被动形式;同时,它不出现在进行时态中。

6. **In return, the Czar sent him a troop of his best soldiers.** 作为回赠,沙皇送给他一队最好的士兵。

in return (for) 作为(……的)回报

Before graduation, Lily gave me her photo, and I gave her mine in return. 毕业前,莉莉送给我一张她的照片;作为回报,我也送了一张我的照片给她。Lei Feng didn't expect anything in return for his help. 雷锋帮助别人,却并不期待任何回报。

拓展 in turn 依次,轮流

The students read the text in turn. 学生们轮流读课文。

试一试 中译英

- 我给了侍应生一些小费(tip),以酬谢他的帮助。

- 作为报答,他请我喝了一杯咖啡。

- 让我们轮流造句吧。

7. **In 1770 the room was completed the way she wanted.**

1770年,这间琥珀屋按照她的要求完成了。

当先行词 the way 在限制性定语从句里面充当方式状语时,定语从句常以 that, in which 来引导(有时候先行词可以省略)。即:

the way + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{that} \\ \text{in which} \\ \text{(省略)} \end{array} \right.$

The way (that / in which / (省略)) he solved the problem is totally different from mine. 他解决问题的方式与我完全不同。

注意

当关系词指代 the way 并在定语从句中充当方式状语时,才用 that / in which / (省略)这三种形式来引导定语从句。

试一试 单项填空

- The students did the experiment in the way _____ the teacher asked them to. ()
A. which B. that
C. where D. what
 - The way _____ he explained at the meeting is simple. ()
A. which B. in which
C. what D. whose
 - I couldn't understand the way _____ he treats his mother. ()
A. what B. how
C. which D. in which
8. **This was a time when the two countries were at war.** 这是在两国交战的时期。

- (1) ① time n. [U] 时间

Many students watch TV to kill time during the holidays. 一些学生在假期里用看电视来消磨时间。

- ② time n. [C] 一段时间;时代,时期(常用复数);次,回;倍数

They have learned English for a long time. 他们学习英语已经有很长一段时间了。

Even in hard times, he still kept the habit of listening to English programmes every day.

即使是在艰难岁月里,他仍然保持着每天听英语节目的习惯。

How many times did you see the movie "Brave Heart"? 《勇敢的心》这部电影你看

了几遍?

Your room is three times bigger than mine.

你的房间有我的房间的三倍大。

注意

at 表示“在某一状态或状况下”时,后面跟的名词经常没有冠词,如 at war, at peace, at work, at play, at dinner 等。

试一试 用 time 的正确形式填空

- ① How do you spend your _____ during the Spring Festival?
- ② In ancient _____, people knew little about how to make a fire.
- ③ Take this medicine three _____ a day.

(2) be at war (with) (和……)处于交战状态

During the time of 1894 and 1895, our country was at war with Japan. 在 1894 年到 1895 年那段时间里,我国正和日本在交战。

拓展 at peace (with) (和……)处于和平状态

This country is at peace with most countries in the world. 这个国家和世界上大多数国家和平相处。

9. In less than two days 100,000 pieces were put inside twenty-seven wooden boxes. 在不到 2 天时间里,10 万个部件被装进了 27 个木箱。

(1) less 是 little 的比较级, two days 是指一段时间,我们把它当成是一个不可数名词短语,所以用 little 的比较级 less 来修饰。

In less than two months, he has mastered a foreign language.

在不到 2 个月的时间里,他掌握了一门外语。

(2) wooden 是 wood 的形容词形式,类似的构词有: gold — golden, 但要注意: a wooden chair 一张木头椅子; a golden chair 是指一张金色的椅子。

10. There is no doubt that the boxes were then put on a train for Königsberg, which was at that time a German city on the Baltic Sea. 毫无疑问,这些箱子后来被装上火车运往哥尼斯堡,当时德国在波罗的海边的一个城市。

(1) ① doubt n. [C] [U] 怀疑

doubt + about / as / to / of 关于……的怀疑

I have some doubt about his reason. 对于他的理由是否真实我有些怀疑。

doubt 作名词时,后面可以接同位语从句。

肯定句: doubt + whether

否定句/疑问句: doubt + that

I have some doubt whether he can finish the task. 我怀疑他是否能完成这项任务。

I have no doubt that he can finish the task.

我对他能完成这项任务毫不怀疑。

Do you have any doubt that he can finish the task? 你是否怀疑他能否完成这项任务?

拓展 there is no doubt that ... 毫无疑问……

There is no doubt that he will manage the company.

毫无疑问,他将管理这家公司。

注意

用作同位语的从句叫做同位语从句。它一般跟在抽象名词 belief, fact, idea, news, thought, truth, doubt, suggestion, reason, information, question 等之后,对这些名词进行解释说明。

The fact we are short of workers needs to be considered. 需要考虑到我们缺少足够的工人这一情况。

② doubt vt. 怀疑

doubt + sb. / sth. 怀疑某人/某事

You can not doubt your own ability. 你不能怀疑自己的能力。

doubt 作及物动词时,后面可以接宾语从句。

肯定句: doubt + whether/if

否定句/疑问句: doubt + that

I doubt whether / if he is fit for the job. 我怀疑他是否能胜任这项工作。

I don't doubt that he is fit for the job. 我对他能胜任这项工作毫不怀疑。

Do you doubt that he is fit for the job? 你怀疑他是否能胜任这项工作吗?

拓展 beyond / no / without doubt 无疑地;肯定地

in doubt 可疑的/地

试一试 单项填空

① I have some doubt _____ they will agree with you on this plan. ()

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

② Bob is very clever. In fact I doubt _____ anyone in the class has a higher IQ. ()

A. that B. if

C. whether D. B and C

③ There is no doubt _____ he will get the first prize. ()

- A. whether B. that
C. / D. if

(2) German *adj.* 德国的, 德国人的, 德语的
n. 德国人, 德语

Our German teacher comes from Germany, that is, she is a German. 我们的德语老师来自德国, 也就是说, 她是个德国人。

拓展 Germany *n.* 德国

注意

不要将 German 和 Germany 这两个单词的词性和意思混淆起来。另外, German 表示“德国人”时, 其复数形式应为 Germans。

11. For example, it can be proved that China has more people than any other country in the world. 比方说, 中国的人口比世界上任何其他国家的人口都多, 这是可以得到证实的。

(1) ① prove *vt.* 证明, 证实

prove + sth.

How did he prove his theory to you? 他怎样向你们证实他的理论?

prove + that-clause (that 引导的从句)

The facts have proved that he is an innocent person. 事实证明他是个无辜的人。

prove + sb. / sth. + (to be) *adj.* / *n.*

The experiments proved his theory (to be) correct. 实验证明他的理论是正确的。

② prove *vi.* 证明是……, 结果是……

prove + (to be) + *adj.* / *n.*

This teaching method proved (to be) effective. 这种教学方法被证明是有效的。

He proved (to be) a successful speechmaker. 他证明了自己是一名成功的演讲者。

(2) more people than any other country 比其他任何国家的人口都多

说明的是中国是世界上人口最多的国家。该句运用了比较级形式表示最高级含义。

①同一范围内的人或物进行比较。

比较级 + than + any other + 单数名词

比较级 + than + (all) the other + 复数名词

比较级 + than + any of the other + 复数名词

比较级 + than + anyone else (仅用于人)

He works harder than any other student in his class.

He works harder than (all) the other students in his class.

He works harder than any of the other students in his class.

He works harder than anyone else in his class. 他比班上其他任何学生都认真。(他在班级这个范围内)

②不同范围的人或物进行比较, 这时 than 引导的从句中不用 other (其他的)。

China has more people than any country in Europe.

China has more people than (all) the countries in Europe.

China has more people than any of the countries in Europe.

中国的人口比欧洲任何国家的人口都多。(中国不在欧洲范围内)

注意

做比较时, 应先判断是属于同一范围内的比较还是不同范围的比较, 确定句中是否要加 other 来表示“其他的”, 然后再根据所学句型进行翻译。

试一试 用三种形式来翻译句子

这朵花比花园里其他任何花都美丽。

- ① _____
② _____
③ _____

12. He / She only cares about whether the eyewitness has given true information, which must be facts rather than opinions. 他/她只是关心目击者是否给出了正确的信息, 这些信息必须是事实而不是(个人观点)。

rather than 可作连词短语使用, 连接两个并列成分, 表示在两者中间进行选择, 意为“是 A 而不是 B”、“要 A 不要 B”、“宁愿 A 而不愿 B”等, 后面可以接名词、代词、形容词、副词、动词、动词不定式和句子等。

(1) 名词

He is a writer rather than a teacher. 与其说他是名教师, 不如说他是位作家。

(2) 代词

You, rather than she, are my guest. 你是我的客人,而她不是。

(3) 形容词

The colour seems green rather than blue. 这颜色更像是绿的,而不像蓝的。

(4) 副词

The ship sank quickly rather than slowly. 船沉得很快,而不是很慢。

(5) 动词

She left rather than stayed at home. 她没有留在家中,而是走了。

Rather than have the radio repaired, he'd like to buy a new one. 与其修理那部收音机,他宁可买一部新的。

(6) 介词短语

I'd prefer to read in the library rather than at home. 我宁愿在图书馆里看书,而不是在家里。

(7) 动词的-ing 形式

She likes dancing rather than singing. 她喜欢跳舞,而不喜欢唱歌。

(8) 过去分词

He had the house rebuilt rather than repaired. 他宁愿重建房子,而不愿修缮。

(9) 句子

We should help him rather than he should help us. 是我们应该帮助他,而不是他应该帮助我们。

拓展

rather than, more... than, other than 的区别

(1) rather than 用来表示“是……而不是……”,通常连接两个并列成分。

He is an artist rather than a philosopher. 他是位艺术家而不是位哲学家。

(2) sb./sth. is more A than B 用来表示“与其说 sb./sth. 是 B,不如说是 A”。

He is more an artist than a philosopher. 与其说他是位哲学家,不如说他是位艺术家。

注意

sb./sth. is not more A than B 表示“与其说 sb./sth. 是 A,不如说是 B”,如:He is not more an artist than a philosopher. 与其说他是位艺术家,不如说他是位哲学家。

(3) other than 不同于,除了,与……不同;与……不同方式。

There's nobody here other than me. 除了我,这里没别人。

You can't get there other than by swimming. 你只能靠游泳游到那边去。

There are several communication means other than fax. 除了传真,还有别的几种通讯手段。(句子强调的是除 fax 以外的方式)

试一试 中译英

①与其说他是我的朋友,倒不如说他是我的教师。

②我宁可待在家里而不去上海。

③除了 Jack,你还有许多人可以求助。

II. 语法:限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句

1. 定义

定语从句分为限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句两种。限制性定语从句是句中不可缺少的组成部分,主句和从句之间一般不用逗号隔开,而从句中的关系代词有时可以省略。非限制性定语从句是对先行词的补充说明,没有从句并不影响主句意思的完整,主句和从句之间一般要用逗号隔开,从句中的关系代词不能省略。

① This is not the information that they need. 这并不是他们所需要的信息。 限制性定语从句

② I have two brothers, who are both students. 我有两个哥哥,他们都是学生。 非限制性定语从句

2. 限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句的区别

(1) 形式上不同

限制性定语从句:不用逗号与主句分开。

非限制性定语从句:往往用逗号与主句分开。

① This is not the information that they need.

② I have two brothers, who are both students.

(2) 关系密切程度不同

限制性定语从句:与主句关系十分密切,是句中不可缺少的一个成分,少了这个成分,句子意思就不完整。

非限制性定语从句:与主句关系不十分密切,只是对先行词的附加说明,即使去掉,主句的意思仍然完整。

① This is not the information that they need.

句中如果省略了限制性定语从句 that they need, 原句就无法达意, 变成 This is not the information (这不是信息)。

② I have two brothers, who are both students.

句中如果省略了非限制性定语从句 who are both students, 原句的中心意思 I have two brothers (我有两个哥哥) 仍然存在且表述正确。

(3) 翻译方法不同

限制性定语从句: 往往翻译在先行词前, 译为“……的”。

非限制性定语从句: 主从句翻译成两个并列的句子。

① This is not the information that they need. 这不是他们所需要的信息。

② I have two brothers, who are both students. 我有两个哥哥, 他们都是学生。

(4) 关系代词不同

限制性定语从句: 有关系代词 that; 作宾语的关系代词常可省略。

非限制性定语从句: 无关系代词 that; 无关系代词的省略。

① This is not the information (that) they need.

限制性定语从句的关系代词 that 在定语从句中充当 they need 的宾语, 所以这个关系代词 that 可以省略。

② I have two brothers, who are both students.

非限制性定语从句中不能用 that 代替 who。

试一试 单项填空

- ① She heard a terrible noise, _____ made her hair stand on end. ()
A. it B. which C. this D. that
- ② John was always listening to rock music at midnight, _____ of course, made his neighbours unhappy. ()
A. who B. which C. this D. what
- ③ _____ we all know, the launch (发射) of Shenzhou VI is a great success. ()
A. That B. This C. As D. Which
- ④ Can you tell me the people and places _____ you visited last week? ()
A. that B. which C. who D. where
- ⑤ The students climbed up the hill, _____ they can see the whole village. ()

- A. from the top of it B. from its top
C. from whose top D. from the top of that

⑥ She never reads anything _____ is not worth reading. ()

- A. that B. which C. it D. what

⑦ He dreams of coming back to the prairie (大草原) _____ he was born. ()

- A. which B. it
C. on that D. on which

⑧ Mr Yao, _____ was my former teacher, retired last year. ()

- A. which B. that C. who D. whom

⑨ The house, _____ we bought last year, is very nice. ()

- A. that B. / C. it D. which

⑩ The Spring Festival is coming, _____ families will get together and celebrate the new year. ()

- A. whose B. when C. where D. how

典例剖析

例 1 The lady insisted that the young man _____ a thief and should _____ to the prison. ()

- A. was; be sent
B. was; would be sent
C. should be; should be sent
D. was; was sent

解析 insist 在句子中含有两个意思。前一个意思表示“坚持说”那个年轻人是贼, 宾语从句的动作发生在 insist 动作前, 从句用陈述语气, 根据上文, 用过去时; 后一个意思表示“坚决要求”那个年轻人被送进监狱, 宾语从句的动作发生在 insist 动作后, 从句用虚拟语气, 即 should + 动词原形, should 可省略。

答案 A

例 2 This valuable sword (剑) _____ my family. ()

- A. belonging to B. is belonged to
C. is belonging to D. belongs to

解析 本题考查动词短语 belong to 的用法。分析句子成分, 发现原句缺少了谓语动词, 而选项 belonging to 属于非谓语动词, 不能作谓语, 因此可以排除 A。再根据短语 belong to 的特点, 它既没有被动语态也没有

进行时态,所以又可以通过排除法排除 B、C 两项。

解法提炼

遇到此类考查动词或动词短语的题目时,可采用排除法来帮助解题。先分析句子的结构,观察句子时态,以及动词或动词短语本身固有的特点,对各个错误选项进行一一排除。

答案 D

例 3 She gave me much help with my study, and _____, I gave her some candies. ()

- A. in turn B. in vain
C. in return D. in advance

解析 本题考查介词短语的辨析。句意为“她在学习上给了我许多帮助,作为报答,我给了她一些糖果”。in return 表示“作为回报”,为正确选项。in turn 意为“轮流”,in vain 意为“徒然”,in advance 意为“预先”。

答案 C

例 4 The way _____ he looked at the photo is quite strange. ()

- A. in which B. that
C. / D. all the above

解析 本题考查定语从句关系词的用法。当先行词为 the way,并在从句中充当状语时,定语从句的关系词应该用 that, in which 或不填。

解法提炼

当题目涉及定语从句时,首先要辨别出先行词和定语从句;然后确定先行词在定语从句中所充当的成分,做这一步时可通过将完整的定语从句写出来的方法来帮助判断。

答案 D

例 5 There is no doubt _____ the report is true. ()

- A. whether B. that
C. if D. /

解析 本题考查同位语从句的用法。doubt 作名词时,后面可接同位语从句。由于 doubt 所在的主句为否定句,所以它的同位语从句应由 that 来引导。虽然 that 不充当句子成分,但不能被省略。

答案 B

同步训练

理解巩固

I. 根据英语解释写出相应的单词

- _____ to remain alive or in existence
- _____ worth a lot of money; of great importance, use, or service
- _____ not ordinary, strange
- _____ the way in which something is said, done, expressed, or performed
- _____ the male ruler of a country
- _____ surprise; astonish
- _____ to be uncertain (about), disbelieve or distrust
- _____ a group of ancient buildings with thick walls
- _____ to give an appearance of something that is not true, with the purpose of cheating
- _____ to discuss or argue (a question, for example) formally

II. 翻译

- 值得做…… _____
- 属于 _____
- 作为回报 _____
- 毫无疑问 _____
- 处于交战状态 _____
- in search of _____
- be made into _____
- take apart _____
- be decorated with ... _____
- think highly of _____

III. 根据首字母提示写出符合句意的单词

- Pandas are a kind of r _____ animals.
- That dictionary isn't mine; it b _____ to the library.
- Most children like Christmas because they can receive a lot of g _____ during this festival.
- The electricity has been cut off. Can you l _____ a candle for us?
- The snow on the playground m _____ away

under the sun.

- When you get to a hotel, first you should go to the r _____ desk.
- I have no d _____ about his love of music.
- He p _____ that he was ill so that he could ask for leave.
- I c _____ it a great honour to stand here and accept this prize.
- She is an able girl and she d _____ all her dresses.

IV. 用括号中所给词的正确形式填空

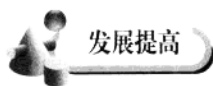
- The school carried out some _____ (culture) activities to celebrate the coming of the new year.
- He is the only _____ (survive) in the earthquake.
- She has a _____ (gifted) for music.
- What is the _____ (hot) of the water in the cup?
- The police searched the room for those lost _____ (jewellery).
- A candle was _____ (light) and the _____ (light) candle gave _____ (light) to the whole room.
- He rent a flat with a lot of _____ (furnish) in it.
- There is nothing _____ (secretly) about the matter.
- In ancient times, a good _____ (wood) bed would take a carpenter(木匠) at least one year to make it.
- Every day the old man would sit on the bank to watch the ships _____ (sailor) by.

V. 在不改变原句意思的情况下改写下列句子

- Scientists are working hard to look for a cure to the disease SARS.
Scientists are working hard _____ a cure to the disease SARS.
- The newly-built bridge is about ten metres in width.
The newly-built bridge is about _____.
- During the last two years the country has been fighting against another one.
During the last two years the country has been _____ another one.
- How the city disappeared within one day is still a secret.

How the city disappeared within one day _____.

- He is the tallest boy in his class.
He is _____ than _____ in his class.



I. 单项填空

- The rest of the money _____ to him. ()
A. is belonged B. are belonged
C. belongs D. belong
- This unknown food tastes _____ chocolate. ()
A. as sweet B. as sweet as
C. sweet as D. as a sweet
- He doesn't doubt _____ they will give him another chance to have a try. ()
A. whether B. if
C. that D. A and B
- Gradually the examination score will not _____ the only criterion (衡量标准) for a student. ()
A. serve as B. serve like
C. use for D. used as
- He is clever and hard-working _____. ()
A. except B. except for
C. except that D. besides
- The airline company insisted passengers _____ their mobile telephones during the flight. ()
A. turned off B. turning off
C. on turning off D. turn off
- All _____ we need is another two days. ()
A. the things B. that
C. what D. which
- Go and see the doctor _____. ()
A. if necessary B. when you are necessary
C. if it necessary D. when is necessary
- The answer _____ the question proved _____ correct. ()
A. of; / B. of; is
C. to; is D. to; to be
- We were _____ when they called on us. ()
A. at a dinner B. at some dinners
C. at dinner D. at the dinner

II. 完形填空

The Great Wall of China is one of the greatest 1 of the world. It is 2 in the list of the World Heritage (遗产) by UNESCO(联合国教科文组织) in 1987. It lies across North China like a huge dragon, 3 up and down across deserts, grasslands, mountains and plateaus(高原). It is said that it is one of the few 4 projects on earth that have rich cultural value and are worth visiting.

The Great Wall was built more than 2,000 years 5. It was built to 6 China from being attacked by the enemies. With such a long 7, some of the parts of the Great Wall are now 8 or even entirely disappeared. 9, it is still more than 6,000 kilometres long from east to west, 6-7 metres high, and 4-5 metres 10. In most places, it is wide 11 for five horses or ten people to walk side 12 side along the top.

Today the Great Wall has become one of the greatest places of 13 all around the world 14 its architectural grandeur(建筑上的壮观) and historical importance. It interests tens of thousands of people from different parts of the world every day. So more and more people have come to know the famous Chinese saying, "He 15 does not reach the Great Wall is not a true man."

1. A. shocks B. wonders
C. worries D. pleasures ()
2. A. included B. including
C. excluded D. excluding ()
3. A. lying B. sitting
C. existing D. winding ()
4. A. natural B. nature
C. man-made D. by hand ()
5. A. before B. after
C. ago D. ever ()
6. A. separate B. prevent
C. protect D. rescue ()
7. A. history B. language
C. future D. literature ()
8. A. in ruins B. rebuilt
C. moved D. removed ()
9. A. Though B. However
C. Therefore D. Besides ()

10. A. long B. wide
C. big D. high ()
11. A. very B. quite
C. rather D. enough ()
12. A. by B. to
C. in D. of ()
13. A. interesting B. interested
C. interest D. interests ()
14. A. since B. as
C. because D. because of ()
15. A. which B. who
C. whom D. whose ()

III. 阅读理解

A

The Eiffel Tower lies on the southern bank of the Seine River in Paris. It was built for the 1889 International Exhibition in memory of the centenary(百年纪念日) of the French Revolution(法国大革命). The French engineer—Gustave Eiffel, designed the Eiffel Tower at first. The building of the tower proved the abilities of modern engineering. It was a daring(大胆的) engineer's dream, the Eiffel Tower weighs 7,000 tons, but the pressure(压力) it gives to the ground is equal to that of a chair with a man sitting on it!

The Eiffel Tower is 300 metres tall (320.75 m including antenna(天线)), and weighs 7,000 tons, it was the world's tallest building until 1930. Other statistics include:

- 2.5 million rivets(铆钉).
- 300 steel workers, and 2 years (1887—1889) to build it.
- Sway(摇摆) of at most 12 cm in high winds.
- Height changes up to 15 cm depending on temperature.
- 15,000 iron pieces (excluding rivets).
- 40 tons of paint.
- 1,652 steps to the top.

Today, the tower has become a must-see for every visitor to France. People cannot help admiring(钦佩) the wonder when they stand on top of the tower and look at the scene of Paris below.

1. The Eiffel Tower is located _____. ()
A. in the largest city in Lyons
B. along the bank of the river Thames

- C. on the southern riverside of the Seine River
D. on a beautiful island in the Pacific Ocean
2. Gustave Eiffel was _____. ()
A. an excellent worker who built the Eiffel Tower
B. a French engineer specialized in modern steel buildings
C. the king at that time
D. a painter who drew the picture of the Eiffel Tower
3. From the passage we can infer that Gustave Eiffel is a (an) _____ person. ()
A. daring but not clever
B. daring and unpractical
C. able and creative
D. bold and adventurous
4. The underlined word "statistics" in the second paragraph means _____. ()
A. 事例 B. 时间地点
C. 原因 D. 统计数字
5. According to the passage, which statement is NOT true? ()
A. There are altogether 15,000 pieces of iron.
B. 300 steel workers spent two years to build it.
C. People used 40 tons of paint.
D. Even though the tower is 7,000 tons, its pressure is very light.

B

Surrounded by water on three sides, at what is known as Bennelong Point, stands one of the most great buildings on one of the most beautiful harbours(海港) in the world. The Sydney Opera House, designed by the Danish Architect(建筑师) Joern Utzon at first, is meant to look like a huge sailing ship.

Since its opening in 1973, the Sydney Opera House has been host to some of the most unforgettable artistic performances(表演). We cannot hope to match its outstanding acoustics(音响效果) here, or to create the great feeling of being close to it. It is however our hope that you will enjoy your real tour of the Opera House and decide to visit soon.

The Opera House hosts four auditoriums(大厅), showing music, ballet, theatre and film performances. Sunday generally offers the cheapest tickets, although there are different prices offered all weekend as well as

several free performances. The box office is open:
Monday - Saturday 9:00 a. m. - 8:30 p. m.
Sunday 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours before the performance

Tours are also run daily of the Sydney Opera House between 9:00 a. m. - 4:00 p. m. Sometimes areas are closed because of rehearsals(排练), although the earlier tours offer more possibility to see everything. There are also backstage(后台的) tours available.

Sydney Opera House also has a number of restaurants all serving delicious food and a small gift store where you can buy your souvenirs(纪念品).

1. The shape of the Sydney Opera House is like _____. ()
A. a selling ship
B. a sailing ship
C. a beautiful harbour
D. Bennelong Point
2. You want to watch the performances, but you are not rich. Then which day you will choose? ()
A. Monday. B. Saturday.
C. Sunday. D. Friday.
3. The Sydney Opera House is for _____. ()
A. listening to music B. seeing films
C. having dinner D. all the above
4. Which of the following is NOT true? ()
A. You can buy your souvenirs in the Sydney Opera House.
B. The Sydney Opera House is surrounded by water.
C. It is better for tourists to go to the Sydney Opera House at 9:00 a. m.
D. Joern Utzon was the original designer of the Sydney Opera House.
5. What is the purpose of writing the passage? ()
A. To tell readers how wonderful the Sydney Opera House is.
B. To give visitors a guide to the Sydney Opera House.
C. To introduce the brief history of the Sydney Opera House.
D. To provide the location of the Sydney Opera House.