



教学同步

解析训练新视窗

高三英语 (全)

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长征出版社

教学同步解析训练新视窗

高三英语(全)

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长江出版社

·北京·

责任编辑：江晓清
责任校对：李 方
封面设计：阳光工作室
绘 图：汪 慧

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

教学同步解析训练新视窗·高三英语·全/董淑华主编.
—北京:长征出版社,2003
ISBN 7-80015-880-2

I.教… II.董… III.英语课—高中—教学参考资料
IV.G634

·中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2003) 第 044778 号

长征出版社出版发行

(北京阜外大街 34 号 邮编:100832)

电话:68586781

北京盛达印刷厂印刷 新华书店经销

2003 年 5 月第 1 版 2003 年 5 月北京第 1 次印刷

开本:787×1092 毫米 1/16 23 印张

443 千字 印数:1-2000 册

定价:23.00 元

ISBN7-80015-880-2/G·248

(本书如有印装错误,我社负责调换)

前 言

这是一套倾情奉献给广大中学生的系列丛书——《陈老师·教学同步解析训练新视窗》，她凝结了三百多位老师多年的经验、智慧和辛劳。

古人云：“君子爱人，必教之以其方。”对广大中学生来说，取得优异成绩，考入理想学校，无疑是你们、家长和老师的热切希望。然而，打开理想之门，需要的不仅是家长焦灼的目光、殷切的期盼，也不仅是你们自己刻苦的攻读、如雨的汗水，更需要采取科学的学习方法，把握学习要点、难点，掌握各种解题技巧。这样，同学们才能面对种种考题心中不慌，应付自如，从而取得良好的成绩。本套系列丛书，便是集全国各地名校名师知识、智慧之大成，为各位同学传授方法技巧、解疑释难的好读物。她紧扣中学新教材，又不囿于教材本身，以经验纵论各科内涵，凭智慧点评学习技巧。一书在手，恰如良师益友，如影随行，悉心教诲，永不言烦。

本丛书编写特点：

- ①以全为本，涵盖所有知识点，并将全部题型合理分布于各栏目；
- ②以精为要，精讲知识点，精析范例，精选练习；
- ③以透为奇，透彻讲解重点、难点、易混点，透彻分析解题策略、点拨方法技巧；
- ④以细为美，文字表达细腻，严密准确，层次分明，条理清晰；
- ⑤以新立文，以人教版最新教材为蓝本，汇集各学科最新知识，与中考、高考发展趋势同步。

本丛书主要栏目(英语类)：

- ①学习目标与重点难点分析：让同学们了解本单元的学习要点、常见考点；加深对各知识点、疑点、难点的理解和认识；
- ②教材同步解析与相关训练：详尽解析教材中的各个知识点，并配有相关训练，以便同学们快速、有效地掌握所学知识；
- ③解题方法指南：讲解各种例题，帮助同学们掌握正确的解题思路和各种

解题技巧;

④单元小结与在线思考:小结本单元的主要学习内容,归纳知识点,使同学们读后对本单元有总体的掌握。在线思考则选择同学们易混淆的疑点,以问答形式出现,促进思考,加深认识。

⑤单元目标测试:针对知识点、难点和考点,模拟标准试卷,全面强化基础训练,检验学习效果;

⑥阅读欣赏:选取同学们最感兴趣的内容,编译成英汉短文,帮助同学们提高阅读能力,增加课外知识。

本丛书阅读指导(英语类):

①学生可与教材配合进行预习,先了解应掌握的学习要求、重点、难点,上课时认真听讲则能收到良好效果;

②在老师的指导下,学习各知识点,遇有疑点、难点,随时查阅,举一反三,可收到事半功倍的效果;

③教师可选择本书解析内容进行讲解,方便备课,同时也可利用本书进行课堂测验;

④学生可自我进行单元复习,全面掌握各单元知识及各种题型解题思路及技巧,做到胸有成竹。

好书凭借力,送君上青云。本系列丛书出自名师之手,具有很强的权威性、实用性、指导性。今日胜“卷”在握,明日定能稳操胜券。

编者

2003年5月

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Unit 1

Self-trust is the first secret of success.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson

自信是成功的第一秘诀。

—爱默生

Unit 1

学习目标导航

单词和词组	本单元应主要掌握下列单词和词组： doubt, admire, disappoint, disappointing, cure, shock, endless, disadvantage, courage, institute, have something. /anything/nothing to do with, be willing/unwilling to do sth. , devote...to..., go over, be remembered as/ for, admit...to..., be determined to do sth. , succeed in (doing) sth. , give off, in honor of, from then on, go by, work hard at, above all, believe in, share sth. with sb. , set off, have...effect on..., heart and soul, pay off (one's debts)
日常交际用语	Perhaps I'll go to that one. Maybe it was useful for some people. I'm not sure if/whether... I doubt if he'll be asked to speak again next year. I'm not sure that... I'm sure...
句型	(1) It has nothing to do with...at all. (2) How did you find...? (3) She refused to treat these new discoveries as though they belonged to her. (4) Radioactive matter is dangerous to work with...
语法	复习定语从句的用法

教材同步解析

1. —Has it got anything to do with your present research?

—No. It has nothing to do with it at all.

—报告与目前的研究有关吗?

—没有,它和我的研究一点关系都没有。

be connected with

have (got) something to do with... = be connected with 与...有关。其否定形式为 have nothing to do with。例如:



The crash of the plane had something to do with the bad weather. 飞机的坠毁与天气不好有关。

Do you think the speed of a falling object has anything to do with its weight?

你认为落体的速度与它的重量有关吗?

When Edison was a little boy, he used to ask a lot of questions that had nothing to do with his lessons. 当爱迪生是个孩子的时候,他经常问许多与他功课无关的问题。

2. **How did you find the talk this morning?** 你认为今天上午的报告怎么样?

How did you find... (你觉得/认为...怎么样?) 是征求对方对某人/某事的看法或意见的用法。句中用一般现在时或一般过去时。回答时在 find 后面跟复合宾语,即 find sb. /sth. + *adj.* /-ing..., 或直接用形容词/分词作简略回答。例如:

—How did you find the performance put on by the students of Class One?

你觉得一班学生的演出怎么样?

—(I found it) very successful. (我觉得)很成功。

—How did you find the football match last night? 你觉得昨晚的足球比赛怎么样?

—(I found it) very exciting. (我觉得)非常激动人心。

类似的用法还有:How do you like...? What do you think of...? How about...? What about...?

3. **I doubt if he'll be asked to speak again next year.**

我怀疑明年他是否还会被要求再讲一次。

doubt 怀疑,不相信。后面接宾语从句时要注意:主句为肯定句时常用 whether, if 连接;主句若是否定句或疑问句时,则用 that 引导从句。例如:

I don't doubt that he can do this job. 我不怀疑他能做这个工作。

I doubt whether the matter is true. 我怀疑这件事情的真实性。

4. **Madame Curie will always be remembered as the discoverer of radium.**

居里夫人作为镭的发现者将永远为人们所怀念。

remember *vt.* 怀念,纪念。例如:

Tolstoy will always be remembered as the writer of the novel *War and Peace*.

托尔斯泰作为《战争与和平》的作者将永远被人们所怀念。

5. **At that time women were not admitted to universities in Poland, so Marie was determined to go to Paris and study there.** 当时在波兰妇女是不允许进大学的,因此,玛丽决定去巴黎学习。

(1)admit *vt.* allow sb. /sth. to enter 接纳,许可(人/物)进入。例如:

Only 1000 top students from all parts of the country are admitted to Beijing University every year. 北京大学每年只收 1000 名来自祖国各地的优秀生。

He was admitted to the hospital suffering from burns. 他因烫伤入了医院。

admit 也可作“承认”解,后面跟名词,动名词和宾语从句。例如:

John never admits his mistake/that he is wrong.

约翰从不承认他自己的错误/自己做错了事。

My younger brother has admitted breaking the vase. 我弟弟已承认打破了花瓶。

(2)be determined to do sth. = make up one's mind to do sth. /decide to do sth. 下决心做某事,决心做某事。例如:

I'm determined to work harder at English than before in order to improve my English.

为了提高我的英语,我决心比以往更努力地学英语。

The old man was determined to teach the young man a good lesson.

老人决定好好教训那年青人一顿。

6. **She succeeded in taking a first - class degree in physics two years after arriving in Paris.** 到巴黎两年以后,她顺利地取得了一级物理学位。

succeed *vi.* 成功,获得成功。常用于“succeed in sth. /doing sth.”结构,意为“在…方面取得成功”(manage to do sth.)。例如:

After a long time of hard work, Madame Curie succeeded in discovering a new radioactive element. 经过长期的辛勤工作,居里夫人成功地发现一种新的放射性元素。

He is sure he will succeed in passing the state exam. 他相信他会顺利地通过国家考试。

The astronauts succeeded in returning from the moon to the earth as planned.

宇航员们按计划成功地从月球返回到地球。

7. **Not long before, another scientist had found that uranium gave off ray, ...**

不久前,另一位科学家发现了铀元素能放出射线,...

(1)句中所说的 another scientist 是指法国物理学家贝克勒尔(Antoine Henri Becquerel, 1850 - 1908),他于1896年发现铀的放射现象,是物理界认识放射性的鼻祖。1903年他与居里夫人一起共获诺贝尔物理学奖。

(2) give off 散发,放出 (to send out sth., specially a liquid, gas or smell)。例如:

These planets do not give off light of their own. 这些行星本身不会发出光亮。

Water, when boiled, always gives off steam. 当水被煮沸时,就会散发出蒸汽。

The flowers in our garden are giving off a sweet fragrance. I'm going to cut off some of them and put them in the vase. 院子里的花正散发出一片芳香,我准备剪一些花把他们插在花瓶里。

8. **In 1898 she discovered the first of these new radioactive minerals which she named "Polonium" in honor of her motherland — Poland, ...**

1898年她发现了这些新放射性矿物的第一种,她将之命名为钋以纪念她的祖国——波兰。

介词短语 in honor of sb. / sth. 意为“为了纪念…/尊敬某人/某事;向…表示敬意”。例如:

Our English Department held a great party in honor of the foreign teachers in our school on the Christmas Eve. 我校英语系在圣诞节为外籍老师举行了一次盛大的聚会。

A monument was built in Washington in honor of President Lincoln.

在华盛顿建起了一座纪念碑,以纪念林肯总统。

9. **They devoted all their hours to working in their laboratory.**

他们把全部时间都投入实验室工作。

短语动词 devote...to 的意思是“奉献(自己,时间,精力等);献身于/致力于…”,其中的 to 是介词,后接名词或动名词。例如:

Dr. Wang devoted all his life to the cure of lung cancer.

王医生把自己的一生致力于肺癌的治疗。

All the teachers in our school devote themselves to their teaching work. We students love and respect them. 我们学校所有的老师矢志从教,我们学生都非常爱戴他们。

He devoted every effort to helping the disabled people. 他竭尽所能帮助残疾人。

[注]devote 是及物动词,其后面必须带宾语,但我们也可以用 be devoted to 的形式。例如:

Michael Jordan is devoted to basketball. 迈克尔·乔丹致力于篮球运动。

She was devoted to helping homeless children. 她致力于帮助无家可归的孩子们。



10. **As months went by, the work seemed endless.** 一个又一个过去了,他们的工作还看不到尽头。

(1) 动词短语 go by 在此句中表示(时间的)流逝。例如:

Half a year has gone by since my father returned from America.

自从我父亲从美国回来已经有半年了。

As time went by, Einstein's theory proved to be correct.

随着时间的推移,爱因斯坦的理论被证明是正确的。

(2) -less 是一个否定后缀,加在名词后面构成形容词,词义和原词相反。endless 意思是“无止境的”。类似的词还有: needless 不需要的, priceless 无价的, careless 粗心大意的, colorless 无色的, aimless 无目标的, airless 缺少空气的, homeless 无家可归的。

11. **We must work hard, and above all we must believe in ourselves.**

我们必须努力工作,但首要的是我们必须对自己有信心。

(1) 句中的 above all 是插入语,意思是“首要的”(most important of all),尤其是(most especially)。例如:

A teacher, above all, should love all his/her students. 教师首先要爱他/她的学生。

We must make use of everything, but above all, we must make full use of time.

我们必须利用一切东西,尤其是要充分利用时间。

His hard work, courage and, above all, his strong will helped him to succeed in the end.

他的辛勤劳动,勇气,尤其是他的坚强意志,使他最终获得成功。

(2) believe in 作“信赖,信任,信仰”解(have faith in, trust),而 believe 的意思则是“相信某人的话”。

I don't believe in him, though I believe what he said.

虽然我相信他说的话,但我还是不信赖他。

You can believe in him; he will never let you down.

你可以信赖他(指他人品好,为人可靠等),他永远不会让你失望的。

My father seldom goes to doctors. He doesn't quite believe in them.

我父亲很少看医生,他不太相信他们。

12. **She refused to treat these new discoveries as though they belonged to her, ...**

她拒绝把这些新发现看作是属于她个人的, ...

连词词组 as though/ if 作“仿佛”,“好象”解,引导方式状语从句和表语从句。例如:

All this seems to me as if/though it happened only yesterday.

所有这一切在我看来就好像是昨天才发生似的。

They talked as if they had been old friends for many years.

他们谈话的神色好象是多年的老朋友。

It looks as if it is going to snow. 天看上去好象要下雪似的。

13. **Polonium is used to set off a nuclear bomb. (= Polonium is used to make a nuclear bomb explode.)** 钋用来引爆核弹。

(1) 短语动词 set off 在此句中是及物动词,作“使爆炸,使爆发,引起”解。例如:

The first atom bomb was set off over Hiroshima. 第一颗原子弹是在广岛上空爆炸的。

It is the custom that Chinese people set the fireworks off on the New Year's Eve to celebrate the coming of the New Year. 中国人有这样的习俗,在除夕晚上放烟火庆祝新年的到来。

He was so touchy—a word from her would set him off.

他是这样急躁,她说一句话就会引起他生气。

(2) set off 还可作“动身, 启程”解, 这时它与 set out 意义基本相同。

They set off on a trip across Europe. 他们出发作横穿欧洲的旅游。

All the villagers set out in search of the missing child.

所有村民都出发去寻找失踪的孩子。

14. Radioactive matter is dangerous to work with because it has a bad effect on the blood.

从事放射性物质的工作是危险的, 因为它对血液有不良影响。

(1) have...effect on... 作“对...有影响”解。例如:

Some TV plays have an unhealthy effect on children. 有些电视剧对儿童产生不健康影响。

This medicine has a bad effect on hearing. So you should be careful when you use it.

这种药对听力有不良影响, 你使用时要当心。

His family life had a bad effect on the boy's behavior.

他的家庭生活对这男孩的行为有着不良影响。

(2) 本句的主句属于“主语 + be + 形容词 + 不定式”的句式。句中 to work with 与句中的主语 radioactive matter 构成动宾关系。类似的句子有:

This maths problem is difficult to work out. 这道数学题很难解。

These children are very difficult to deal with. 这些孩子很难对付。

This question is very important to pay attention to. 这个问题很重要, 须得注意。

The music is nice to listen to. 这音乐真好听。

使用该句型应注意: ① 动词不定式用主动形式表示被动意义; ② 不定式和主语有动宾关系; ③ 宾语不能复指。



1. I'm not sure whether to go to the one about accident or not. (= I'm not sure whether I should go to the one about accidents.) 是否去听有关意外事故的报告我还没拿定主意。

I'm not sure that this conference is as good as last year's.

我不能肯定这次大会是不是和去年的大会一样好。

I'm sure it's not. 我肯定这次大会没有去年的好。

这是对话中出现的三句话。I'm (not) sure... 表示“对某事(不)肯定”或“对某事有(没有)把握。”be (not) sure 的用法主要有以下几种形式:

(1) be sure + that 从句

I'm sure that I put your dictionary on the bookshelf. 我肯定把你的词典放在书架上了。

I'm sure that he will come and help us. 我肯定他一定会来帮我们的。

(2) be not sure + wh - 不定式

He is not sure how to operate the computer. 如何操作这台电脑他没把握。

I'm not sure when to leave for Beijing. 我不能肯定什么时候去北京。

(3) be not sure + wh - 从句

I'm not sure when the conference will start. 我不能确信大会什么时候开始。

The old man seemed not to be sure when and where he had met me.

那个老人似乎无法确定他曾经在何时何地见过我。

当主句的主语和从句的主语相同, 而从句所表达的意思是“该如何/何时...”时, 从句可以用“疑问词 + 不定



式”来代替。例如：

I'm not sure how I should deal with this naughty boy. = I'm not sure how to deal with this naughty boy. 怎样对付这调皮的男孩,我还没有把握。

(4) be (not) sure of/ about (doing) sth. 对(做)某事有(没有)把握

We are sure of winning the game. 我们肯定我们会赢得这场比赛的。

Zhanghua is a right person for the position, but I'm not so sure about Li Lei.

张华很适合这个职位,但对李雷我没有把握。

Are you sure about his telephone number? 你能肯定他的电话号码吗?

I'm sure of his honesty. You can trust him. 我确信他的诚实,你可以信赖他。

(5) be sure + 不定式 表示(句中的主语)一定会/准会做某事。例如:

He is sure to succeed. 他一定会成功。

Our head teacher is sure to agree to our plan. 我们的班主任一定会同意我们的计划的。

2. Scientists soon discovered that it could be used as a cure for cancer.

科学家很快发现它(镭)可以用来治疗癌症。

(1) cure 在句中作名词用,意为“治疗,治愈”;“治疗的药物”;“治疗方法”, (= curing or being cured; substance or treatment which cures) 例如:

There is still no cure for the common cold. 感冒仍无药可治。

This drug should bring about a cure. 这药应该是药到病除的。

Is there a cure for rising prices? (喻)有没有制止物价高涨的政策?

(2) cure 还可作及物动词用,意为“医治”;“治好”,“使某人恢复健康 (bring a person back to health)。” 例如:

This medicine cured me of my cold.

这药治好了我的感冒。(其中的 care sb of sth. 也可以看成是一种固定的结构)

The patient was cured of his heart disease three years ago. 病人的心脏病三年前就被治好了。

Parents try to cure their children of bad habits. 父母亲努力纠正孩子们的不良习惯。

The only way to cure backache is to rest. 消除腰酸背痛的唯一方法是休息。

(3) cure 与 treat 的区别是前者强调结果,即“治愈”;后者着重于过程,即“治疗”,但不涉及结果。试比较下列句子:

SARS patients are being well-treated in this hospital. “非典”病人在这家医院得到很好的治疗。

His disease was cured. 他的病治愈了。

3. In fact, radium not only damaged their health but also made the laboratory equipment radioactive with which they were working.

事实上,镭不仅损害了他们的健康,而且还使他们工作的实验室设备也具有放射性了。

第二个并列谓语 made the laboratory equipment radioactive 是一个“make + 复合宾语”的结构。本句中的宾语补足语是形容词 radioactive,表示宾语的性质或状态。本句的宾语 laboratory equipment 后面有一个限制性定语从句 with which they were working,说明“他们所用以工作的实验设备”也具有放射性。

make 作使役动词时,后跟由过去分词,形容词,名词,或不带 to 的动词不定式构成复合宾语。例如:

Disney's new idea made his movies more lively and interesting.

迪斯尼的新设想使他的影片更加生动有趣了。

His poems made him known all over the world. 他的诗使他闻名于世。

The speaker raised his voice so that he could make himself heard.

演讲者提高了嗓音,以便大家都能听到他。

Unit 1

The teacher made Tom do his homework again. 老师让汤姆把家作再做了一遍。

Marx made London the base for his revolutionary work.

马克思使伦敦成为他革命工作的根据地。

4. 定语从句

用作定语的从句叫做定语从句。定语从句通常皆置于它所修饰的名词或代词之后,这种名词或代词叫做先行词,引导定语从句的关联词为关系代词(who, whom, whose, which, that, as)和关系副词(when, where, why)。关系代词在定语从句中用作主语,宾语,定语等;关系副词在定语从句中只用作状语。

定语从句分限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句,限制性定语从句对先行词起限制作用,如果省去,主句意思就会不完整;非限制性定语从句和主句的关系不十分密切,只能对所修饰的成分作补充或附加说明,如果省去,不会影响主句的意思。非限制性定语从句和主句之间常常用逗号隔开。

She heard a terrible noise, _____ brought her heart into her mouth. (1991MET)

A. it B. which C. this D. that

解析:答案为B。本题考察在非限制性定语从句中关系代词的使用。which在从句中引导非限制性定语从句,指代前面整个主句,两个分句如由and连接,则A,C,D项也对。

在使用定语从句时,应注意以下几点:

①注意被定语所修饰的先行词的特点:是人还是物,以及其在后面定语从句中所充当的成分。

Tom is the only one of the students who was late this morning.

②引导定语从句的关系代词或关系副词,代替先行词在定语从句中充当成分,因此选择哪种关系代词或关系副词引导定语从句是非常重要的。

This is the very school that they visited last week.

③介词+关系代词引导定语从句时,要注意介词与先行词的搭配关系,这样才能选择恰当的介词。

In the dark street, there wasn't a single person _____ she could turn for help. (1992 MET)

A. that B. who C. from whom D. to whom

解析:答案为D。本题考察定语从句中“介词+关系代词”的用法。此题学生们还要掌握 turn to sb. for help 这一短语。

【语法专题训练】

- We will call on the man _____ we believe can speak very good English.
A. who B. whom C. whoever D. which
- I watched the way _____ her arms and legs moved and the funny movements made me laugh.
A. which B. where C. in that D. that
- Who is the person _____ nodded to you at the gate?
A. that B. who C. whom D. as
- Carol said the work would be done by October, _____ personally I doubt very much.
A. it B. that C. when D. which
- All of the flowers now raised here have developed from those _____ in the forest.
A. once they grew B. they grew once
C. that once grew D. once grew
- I, _____ your close friend, will try my best to help you out.
A. who is B. who am C. that am D. which is
- Have you ever been to Los Angeles, _____ I left five years ago?

Unit 1

10. Different temperatures have a great deal of _____ on people, animals and plants.
A. affect B. result C. effect D. trouble
11. The good chance the child had looked forward to _____ at last.
A. coming B. comes C. come D. came
12. I really don't know _____ I put my wallet.
A. where was it B. it was where that C. where it was that D. where was it that
13. —We haven't heard from Mary for a long time.
—What do you suppose _____ her?
A. the matter is with B. is the matter with
C. was happening to D. have happened to
14. _____ left, it doesn't seem likely that John will be able to finish the work.
A. Although such a short time B. As such a short time
C. With such a short time D. For such a short time
15. In order that we wouldn't miss the plane, we took a taxi and hurried to the airport with only forty minutes to _____.
A. spend B. spare C. save D. leave

II. 完形填空

阅读下面的短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

“Everything happens for the best,” my mother said whenever I faced disappointment. “If you 1 on, something good will happen some day.”

Mother was right, as I 2 after graduating from college. I had 3 myself for a sports announcer. So I went to Chicago to knock on the door of every station and was 4 every time. In one station, a kind lady told me that 5 stations wouldn't employ a person without 6 since I had just graduated. “Go out in the town and find a small station that might give you a chance,” she said.

I returned to Dixon, 7 I had finished my high school education and had 8 in the school football team. My father said that our town had built a store and wanted a man to 9 its sports department. The job sounded just 10 for me but I wasn't hired.

My disappointment had 11 as if by design. “Everything happens for the best.” Mom 12 me. Dad lent me his car to look for a job. I tried WOC. Radio Davenport. The program director told me 13 had already hired an announcer. 14 I left his office, I asked aloud, “ 15 can a fellow get to be a sports announcer if 16 can't get a job in a radio station?” Suddenly, I heard the director 17 “Do you know anything about football?” Then he asked me to 18 an imaginary game. It was easy, and I did it without difficulty. The director was 19 and told me I would be broadcasting a game on the 20 Saturday.

- () 1. A. put B. take C. move D. carry
- () 2. A. recovered B. discovered C. recognized D. developed
- () 3. A. devoted B. designed C. found D. enjoyed
- () 4. A. invited B. promised C. refused D. accepted
- () 5. A. large B. all C. no D. small
- () 6. A. experience B. examination C. agreement D. college