



曲一线科学备考



疑难破

千疑万难 破则不难

高中英语 必修第一册 人教版

UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

知识清单破

I. 核心单词

(A) 写作词汇—写词形

1. billion *n.* 十亿
2. native *adj.* 出生地的; 本地的; 土著的 *n.* 本地人
3. attitude *n.* 态度; 看法
4. system *n.* 体系; 制度; 系统
5. despite *prep.* 即使; 尽管
6. factor *n.* 因素; 要素
7. symbol *n.* 符号; 象征
8. carve *vt. & vi.* 雕刻
9. dynasty *n.* 王朝; 朝代
10. means *n.* 方式; 方法; 途径

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11. classic *adj.*传统的;最优秀的;典型的 *n.*经典作品;名著
12. regard *n.*尊重;关注 *vt.*把……视为;看待
13. character *n.*文字;符号;角色;品质;特点
14. global *adj.*全球的;全世界的
15. affair *n.*公共事务;事件;关系
16. specific *adj.*特定的;明确的;具体的
17. struggle *n. & vi.*斗争;奋斗;搏斗
18. beg *vt.*恳求;祈求;哀求
19. gap *n.*间隔;开口;差距
20. vocabulary *n.*词汇

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(B)阅读词汇—明词义

- 1.bone *n.* 骨头；骨（质）
- 2.shell *n.* 壳；壳状物
- 3.dialect *n.* 地方话；方言
- 4.calligraphy *n.* 书法；书法艺术
- 5.tongue *n.* 舌头；语言
- 6.semester *n.* 学期
- 7.gas *n.* 汽油；气体；燃气
- 8.petrol *n.* 汽油
- 9.subway *n.* 地铁
- 10.apartment *n.* 公寓套房
- 11.pants *n.*[pl.] 内裤；短裤；裤子

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(C)拓展词汇—灵活用

1. refer *vi.*提到;参考;查阅 *vt.*查询;叫……求助于→ reference *n.*指称关系;
参考
2. base *vt.*以……为据点;以……为基础 *n.*底部;根据→ based *adj.*以
(某事)为基础的;以……为重要部分(或特征)的→ basic *adj.*基本的
3. variety *n.*(植物、语言等的)变体;异体;多样化→ various *adj.*各种各样
的→ vary *vi.*变化;相异;有别
4. major *adj.*主要的;重要的;大的 *n.*主修课程;主修学生 *vi.*主修;专门研究→
majority *n.*大部分;大多数
5. appreciate *vt.*欣赏;重视;感激;领会 *vi.*增值→ appreciation *n.*感激;欣赏;增值
6. equal *n.*同等的人;相等物 *adj.*相同的;同样的→ equally *adv.*同样地;平
等地→ equality *n.*平等

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7. demand *n.* 要求;需求 *vt.* 强烈要求;需要 *vi.* 查问 → demanding *adj.* 要求高的
8. relate *vt.* 联系;讲述 → relation *n.* 关系;联系 → relationship *n.* (人、团体、国家之间的) 关系;联系 → related *adj.* 相关的;有联系的 → relative *n.* 亲戚 *adj.* 相对的;相比较而言的

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II.重点短语

1. refer to 指的是;描述;提到;查阅
2. be known for 因……而出名
3. all the way through 一直以来;自始至终
4. ups and downs 浮沉;兴衰;荣辱
5. at the beginning 最初;在开始时
6. date back (to...) 追溯到
7. play a role in... 在……中起作用/扮演角色
8. at least 至少
9. point of view 观点;看法
10. used to do sth. 过去常常做某事
11. be/get used to 习惯于……

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12. compare...with... 把……与……相比
13. bridge the gap 消除隔阂/差距
14. relate to 与……相关;涉及;谈到
15. take on 决定(做);承担;雇用;呈现
16. lead to 导致
17. be connected with 与……有联系
18. in modern times 在现代
19. reach the goal 实现目标
20. be close to 与……亲密的;快要;几乎
21. be senior to 比……年长/高级
22. aside from 除……之外(还)

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III.经典结构

1.到商朝(约公元前1600年—1046年)时,这些符号已经演变成一套成熟的书写体系。

By the Shang Dynasty(around 1600—1046 BCE),these symbols had become a well-developed writing system.

2.那种书写体系对中国人民和文化的统一具有重要意义。

That writing system was of great importance in uniting the Chinese people and culture.

3.即使在今天,不论住在哪里,也不论说何种方言,中国人仍然都能够通过书写(汉字)进行交流。

Even today,no matter where Chinese people live or what dialect they speak, they can all still communicate in writing.

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4.这是对大脑的锻炼;我对一门语言学得越多,我的大脑就会越强大。

It was exercise for the brain; the more I learnt of a language, the more my brain would grow.

5.难道你不喜欢让某人告诉你裤子看起来是否好看吗?

Don't you like to have somebody tell you if the pants look good or not?

6.我从小学就一直学习英语。

I've been studying English since primary school.

7.我无法直接在脑子里记住所有的生词,当然也记不住如何恰当地使用所有这些词汇。

I can't keep all the new vocabulary straight in my head, and I certainly can't remember how to use them all properly.

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IV.长难句分析

1. Over the years, the system developed into different forms, as it was a time when people were divided geographically, leading to many varieties of dialects and characters.

分析:本句为主从复合句。句中as引导原因状语从句,该从句中when引导定语从句,先行词为a time。句中leading to...为现在分词短语作结果状语。

句意:这些年来,这个系统发展成不同的形式,因为那是一个人们在地理上分裂的时期,形成了许多方言和文字的种类。

2. The high regard for the Chinese writing system can be seen in the development of Chinese characters as an art form, known as Chinese calligraphy, which has become an important part of Chinese culture.

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分析:本句是一个主从复合句。known as Chinese calligraphy为过去分词短语作后置定语,修饰前面的an art form,which引导的是非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词Chinese calligraphy。

句意:中国人对其书写体系推崇备至,这体现在汉字发展成一种艺术形式——书法。书法已经成为中国文化的一个重要组成部分。

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V. 必备语法

限制性定语从句(2)(where, when, why, *prep.*+which/whom)

1. There are many reasons why this has been possible...

2....animal bones and shells on which symbols were carved by ancient Chinese people.

3. ...it was a time when people were divided geographically, leading to many varieties of dialects and characters.

4. Emperor Qinshihuang united the seven major states into one unified country where the Chinese writing system began to develop in one direction.

5. Written Chinese has also become an important means by which China's present is connected with its past.

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词汇 ▸ 情景破

知识点

1 | refer *vi.* 提到; 参考; 查阅 *vt.* 查询; 叫……求助于

Pronouns(it,they,she,etc.)refer to something or somebody mentioned earlier.(教材P60)代词 (it、 they、 she等)指的是先前提到的某物或某人。

情景导学

A journalist referred to the elderly population in the questions that were asked to him.在问他的问题中,一位新闻工作者提到了老年人口(的问题)。

If you don't know the exact meaning of the word, you may refer to the dictionary. 如果你不知道这个词的确切意思,你可以查词典。

She always referred to Ben as “that nice man” .

她总是称本为“那个大好人”。

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归纳拓展


①refer to... as ...把……称为……

②refer to 查阅; 提到; 参考; 描述; 指的是

③reference *n.* 说到(或写到)的事; 参考

链接高考

单句语法填空

1-1 (2020浙江1月,听力改编, )—May I borrow one book for a day or two?

—Sorry! The reference (refer) books are not for lending.

解析 考查词性转换。句意：——一本书我可以借用一两天吗？——抱歉！参考书是不外借的。reference book意为“参考书”，故填reference。

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1-2 (2020浙江,阅读理解C改编, )Francisca explains her findings by referring (refer) to another study.

解析 考查动名词。句意：Francisca通过参考另一项研究来解释她的发现。by为介词，设空处应填动名词形式作宾语，故填referring。refer to意为“参考，查阅”。

1-3 (2019课标全国III,阅读理解C, )The trend, then, was toward the “penny paper” —a term referring to papers made widely available to the public.

解析 考查固定短语。句意：然后，潮流走向了“一分报纸”——一个指公众能广泛购买到的报纸的用语。refer to意为“指的是”。

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知识点

2 | based *adj.* 以(某事)为基础的;以……为重要部分(或特征)的

At the beginning, written Chinese was a picture-based language.(教材P62) 最初,书面汉语是一种以图画为基础的语言。

情景导学

She was chosen for the job on the basis of her qualifications.

她因资历(适合)而获选担任这份工作。

They have to have a basic understanding of computers in order to use the technology.

为了使用这项技术,他们必须对计算机有基本的了解。

The film is based on a true story, and it is very popular.

这部电影以一个真实故事为基础,并且非常受欢迎。

归纳拓展

① base *vt.* 以……为据点;以……为基础 *n.* 底部;根据

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②be based on... 以.....为基础

③ basic *adj.*基本的;基础的


④basis *n.*基础;准则;方式;原因

⑤on the basis of ...因为.....

单句语法填空


2-1 (2020全国 I ,阅读理解B )The beauty of rereading lies in the idea that our bond with the work is based on our present mental register.

解析 考查固定搭配。句意：重读之美在于我们与作品之间的联系是基于我们当下的心理状态的。be based on为固定短语，意为“以.....为基础”，故填on。


2-2 (2020全国新高考 I ,七选五 )And like everything else in life,that takes practice.Remember,even world champion athletes practice their skills on a consistent (始终如一的) basis (base).

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解析 考查名词。句意：就像生活中的其他一切事情一样，那也需要练习。记住，即使是世界冠军运动员也要以始终如一的标准练习他们的技能。分析句子结构可知，设空处在句中作介词on的宾语，且前面有形容词consistent修饰，故填名词basis，意为“准则；方式”。

2-3 (2019北京,七选五, ) Stars apparently do not follow this basic (base) principle of sportsmanship.

解析 考查形容词。句意：明星们显然不遵循这一体育精神的基本原则。此处需用形容词basic作定语，修饰principle。

2-4(2019天津,阅读理解C, ) Scientists have built an early-warning system based (base) on mathematical models.

解析 考查过去分词。句意：科学家们已经建立了一个基于数学模型的预警系统。根据短语be based on可知用过去分词based，构成过去分词短语，作后置定语修饰system。

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知识点

3| variety *n.*(植物、语言等的)变体;异体;多样化

...as it was a time when people were divided geographically, leading to many varieties of dialects and characters.(教材P62)

.....因为那是一个人们在地理上分裂的时期,形成了许多方言和文字的种类。

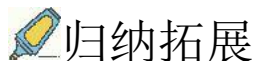
情景导学

I'd like to take exercise,such as swimming, running and a variety of/varieties of ball games.我喜欢锻炼,如游泳、跑步,以及各种各样的球类运动。

All languages change over time and vary from place to place because of the local accent.所有的语言都会随着时间的推移而变化,并且由于地方口音而因地制宜。

he said the working class should strengthen unity and overcome various difficulties at a gathering to honor model workers. 在表彰劳动模范的大会上,他说,工人阶级要加强团结,克服各种困难。

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归纳拓展

① a variety of=varieties of 各种各样的

② various *adj.* 不同的; 各种各样的


③ vary *vt. & vi.* 改变; 变化; 相异

④ vary from ... to ... 在……到……之间变化

⑤ vary with... 随……变化


⑥ vary in... 在……方面不同

单句语法填空


3-1 (2020浙江, 阅读理解A改编, ) However, a variety (vary) of types is represented here. These include comedy... historical and regional drama.

解析 考查固定搭配。句意：然而，这里表现出各种类型。其中包括喜剧……历史剧和地方剧。a variety of意为“各种各样的”。故填variety。

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3-2 (2020天津,阅读理解A, ) Libraries will often hold reading-group sessions (会议) targeted to various (variety) age groups.

解析 考查形容词。句意：图书馆经常会针对不同年龄段的人举办阅读小组会议。分析句子结构可知，设空处在句中作定语，修饰名词短语age groups，故填形容词various，意为“各种各样的”。

3-3 (2020全国III,阅读理解C, ) Other varieties (variety) of multigenerational(多代同堂的) family are more common. Some people live with their elderly parents; many more adult children are returning to the family home.

解析 考查名词的数。句意：其他种类的多代同堂家庭更为常见。有些人是和年迈的父母住在一起；更多的成年子女正在返回自己家。由other可知这里应用名词的复数形式，故填varieties。

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3-4 (2016课标全国 I ,阅读理解D ) The meaning of silence varies (vary) among cultural groups.

解析 考查动词的时态及主谓一致。句意：沉默的含义因文化群体而异。根据句意可知，此句描述的是一个事实，故应用一般现在时，且主语是The meaning of silence,故填varies。

3-5 () Singapore's Chocolate Research Facility(CRF)has over 100 varieties (vary) of chocolates.

解析 考查名词及其复数形式。此处指一百多种巧克力。根据空前的100可知此处应用名词复数形式，故填varieties。

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知识点

4 | *major adj.*主要的;重要的;大的 *n.*主修课程;主修学生 *vi.*主修;专门研究

Emperor Qinshihuang united the seven major states into one unified country...(教材P

62) 秦始皇统一了七大诸侯国,形成了一个统一的国家……



情景导学

When it comes to education, the majority of people believe that education is of great importance.

说到教育,大部分人认为教育很重要。

Many students major in martial arts in Chengdu. This major can not only spread traditional Chinese culture, but also improve students' fitness. 在成都许多学生以武术为专业。这一专业不仅能传播中国传统文化,而且能改善学生的健康。

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归纳拓展

①major in ...以……为专业


②majority *n.*大部分;大多数

③the/a majority of... 大部分.....

单句语法填空


4-1 (2020浙江1月,完形填空, ) When I made my major (majority) life decisions, I was still that little girl tearing(飞跑) full-speed across the lawn.

解析 考查形容词。句意：当我做出人生重大决定的时候，我还是那个在草坪上全速飞跑的小女孩。分析句子结构可知，设空处在句中作定语，修饰名词短语life decisions，故填形容词major，意为“重要的”。


4-2 (2016天津,阅读理解A, ) The majority of them take an online language test before starting their programme.

解析 考查介词。句意：他们中的大多数人在开始他们的课程之前要参加一次在线语言测试。the majority of...意为“大多数.....”。

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4-3 (2016北京,书面表达, ) In fact, he inspires me to major in English in college and to be a bridge between China and the world.

解析 考查介词。句意：事实上，他激励我在大学主修英语，成为中国和世界之间的桥梁。**major in...**意为“主修.....”。

4-4 () Studies indicate that a majority (major) of young people used their phones during lessons, over family meals or even at the cinema.

解析 考查名词。句意：研究表明，大多数年轻人在上课、和家人吃饭甚至看电影时使用手机。**a/the majority of...**意为“大多数/大部分.....”。故填**majority**。

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知识点

5 | means *n.* 方式;方法;途径

Written Chinese has also become an important means by which China's present is connected with its past.(教材P62)书面汉语已成为中国现在与过去联系的重要手段。

情景导学

There is no doubt that WeChat is an important means of communication.毫无疑问,微信是一种重要的通信手段。

I can make a living by means of teaching English.

我可以通过教英语来谋生。

Missing the bus means waiting for another two hours.


错过那辆公共汽车意味着要再等两个小时。

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归纳拓展


- ① a means of... 一种.....的方式
- ② by means of ...用.....办法;借助.....手段
- ③ mean *vt.* 意味着;打算
- ④ mean doing sth. 意味着做某事
- ⑤ mean to do sth. 打算做某事
- ⑥ meaning *n.* 意义 meaningful *adj.* 有意义的

单句语法填空


5-1 (2020全国 I ,语法填空改编, ) This really excites scientists because it means (mean) we have the chance to obtain information about how the moon is constructed.

解析 考查时态和主谓一致。句意：这真的让科学家们兴奋，因为这意味着我们有机会获得有关月球是如何构造的的信息。根据主句谓语动词excites可判断用一般现在时；主语是it，故谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。故填means。


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5-2 (2019北京,阅读理解B, ) Success means getting (get) personal desires satisfied.

解析 考查动名词。句意：成功意味着使个人愿望得到满足。分析可知，此处给出了success的一种定义，mean doing...意为“意味着做.....”，故填getting。

5-3 (2018天津,12, ) I didn't mean to eat (eat) anything but the ice cream looked so good that I couldn't help trying it.

解析 考查动词不定式。句意：我本不打算吃任何东西，但是冰激凌看起来很诱人，我禁不住尝了尝。mean to do sth.意为“打算做某事”。

5-4 (2017天津,完形填空, ) I feel that I've been given a second life to devote to something that is meaningful (mean) and enormous.

解析 考查形容词。根据空前的is可知此处应用形容词meaningful，意为“有意义的”。

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知识点

6 | appreciate vt.欣赏;重视;感激;领会 vi.增值

...an increasing number of international students are beginning to appreciate China's culture and history through this amazing language.(教材P62)……越来越多的国际学生开始通过这种奇妙的语言来欣赏中国的文化和历史。

情景导学

I'd appreciate it if you let me know whether you are free in advance.如果你提前让我知道你是否有空我将感激不尽。

(*China Daily*,2020年11月)Hubei people have happily received the warm gifts of Mongolia's total donation of 30,000 sheep and expressed appreciation for the Mongolian government and people. 湖北人民高兴地收到了蒙古国总共捐赠的3万只羊的温暖礼物,并表达了对蒙古国政府和人民的感激之情。

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归纳拓展

① appreciate+n./pron./doing sth.感激某事/做某事


② I would appreciate it if...假如……我将不胜感激

③ appreciation n.欣赏;感激

单句语法填空


6-1 (2018江苏,33, ) China's soft power grows in line with the increasing appreciation (appreciate) and understanding of China globally.

解析 考查名词。句意:中国软实力的增长是与全球对中国日益增加的欣赏和理解紧密相连的。设空处作with的宾语且由increasing修饰,故设空处应用名词appreciation。

6-2 () Very quickly, she learned to appreciate (appreciate) life rather than to judge everything so harshly(刻薄)。

解析 考查动词不定式。句意:她很快学会了欣赏生活而不是那么苛刻地评价每一件事情。learn to do sth.意为“学会做某事”。故填to appreciate。

UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

6-3 () I appreciate being given (give) the opportunity to work in your company two years ago.

解析 句意：我非常感谢两年前在贵公司被给予了工作的机会。appreciate后接doing作宾语，此处指感谢被给予这样的机会，故填being given。

翻译句子

6-4 (2020浙江1月,应用文写作, ) 如果你能接受我们的邀请,我将不胜感激。
I'd appreciate it if you could accept our invitation.

UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

知识点

7 | struggle *n. & vi.* 斗争; 奋斗; 搏斗; 吃力地进行

When I started studying German, it was a struggle. (教材P64)

当我开始学习德语时,那是一场搏斗。

情景导学

(*China Daily*, 2021年3月) With the pandemic still raging in many parts of the world, the global economy is struggling to recover. 流行病仍在世界许多地区肆虐,全球经济正在艰难复苏。

We have to struggle against/with all kinds of difficulties from home and abroad. 我们必须和来自国内外的各种各样的困难作斗争。

归纳拓展


① struggle against/with ... 与……作斗争

② struggle to do sth. 努力做某事; 挣扎着做某事


③ struggle for... 努力争取……; 为……而奋斗

UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

单句语法填空


7-1 (2020全国新高考 I ,读后续写 ) As the economy was in decline, some people in the town had lost their jobs. Many of their families were struggling to make (make) ends meet.

解析 考查动词不定式。句意：由于经济衰退，镇上有些人失去了工作。许多家庭都在努力维持生计。struggle to do sth.意为“努力做某事”，故填to make。

7-2 (2019天津,阅读理解D, ) Most of his adult life has been a losing struggle against debt and misfortune.

解析 考查冠词。句意：他大部分的成年生活是与债务和不幸的失败的抗争。此处struggle为可数名词，losing为形容词，意为“失败的”，设空处需用不定冠词a，表泛指。

UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

7-3 (2017江苏,完形填空, ) In his first years of high school, Gabriel would look pityingly(同情地) at the music students, struggling (struggle) across the campus with their heavy instrument cases...

解析 考查现在分词。此处指Gabriel同情地看着那些学音乐的学生拖着他们沉重的乐器盒子在校园里吃力地走着。the music students和struggle之间是主动关系，故应用现在分词形式。


UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

知识点

8 | equal *n.* 同等的人;相等物 *adj.* 相同的;同样的 *v.* 与……相等;比得上

...our relationship is close and we're equals...(教材P66)……我们的关系很亲密,我们是同等的人……

情景导学

 I don't think he is equal to (doing) this kind of work.

我认为他不能胜任这种工作。

He can equal his tutor in this field.

在这一领域,他可与他的导师相媲美。



归纳拓展

① A equals B (in sth.)(在某事上)A比得上B/A与B相等

② be equal to (doing)...等于/胜任(做)……


UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

③be without equal=have no equal无与伦比,无敌


④equally *adv.*平等地;同样地

⑤equality *n.*相等;平等

单句语法填空

8-1 (2020浙江1月,听力, ) But tonight we have an equally (equal) well-known person who disagrees with such ideas.

解析 考查副词。句意：但今晚我们有一位同样知名的人物，他不同意这类观点。分析句子结构可知，设空处在句中作状语，修饰形容词well-known，故填副词equally，意为“同样地；相等地”。

8-2 () They made reservations at restaurants where the cost of a bottle of wine equalled/equaled (equal) a college year's monthly rent.

解析 考查动词的时态。句意：他们在餐馆里预订座位，那里一瓶酒的花费就等于大学时一个月的房租。根据made可知此处应用一般过去时，故填equalled/equaled。

UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

完成句子

8-3 (★)事实上,说到战争的艺术,蚂蚁是没有对手的。

In fact,when it comes to the art of war,ants have no equal/are without equal.

UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

知识点

9 | demand *n.* 要求;需求 *vt.* 强烈要求;需要 *vi.* 查问

...I must make it a question, not a demand...(教材P66)

……我必须把它变成一个问题,而不是一个要求……

情景导学

First, science graduates are relatively in greater demand than liberal arts ones in China. 首先,在中国,对理科毕业生的需求相对来说比对文科生的更大。

The manager demanded that the workers (should)work hard to finish the task ahead of time. 经理要求工人们努力工作,以提前完成任务。

归纳拓展

① in demand 需求大

② meet/satisfy one's demand(s) for... 满足某人对……的需求


③ demand+that从句[从句用虚拟语气,即谓语动词用 “ (should+) 动词原形 ” 形式,其中should可省略]要求……

UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD


④demand to do sth.要求做某事

⑤demanding *adj.*要求高的

单句语法填空

9-1 (2020全国 I ,阅读理解C )Like running,race walking is physically demanding
(demand),she says.

解析 考查形容词。句意：她说和跑步一样，竞走对体力的要求也很高。分析句子结构可知，设空处在句中作表语，且由副词physically修饰，故填形容词demanding，意为“要求高的”。

9-2 (2019 江苏,24, )More wind power stations will spring up to meet the demand for clean energy.

解析 考查介词。句意：为了满足对清洁能源的需求,更多的风力发电站将迅速出现。meet the demand for...意为“满足对.....的需求”，故填介词for。

UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

9-3 (★) In 1973, kidnappers took his 16-year-old grandson, and demanded (demand) a large amount of money for his safe return.

解析 考查动词时态。此处指要求支付一大笔钱。根据时间状语In 1973及took可知，此处应用一般过去时。故填demanded。

翻译句子

9-4 (★) 经理许诺他们会尽力满足顾客的需求。

The manager promised that they would try to meet their customers' demand (s) .

UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

结构 > 情景破

知识点

1 | no matter+what,who,which,when,where...引导让步状语从句

Even today, no matter where Chinese people live or what dialect they speak, they can all still communicate in writing.(教材P62) 即使在今天,无论中国人住在哪里或说什么方言,他们仍然都能够通过书写(汉字)进行交流。

情景导学

No matter how difficult it is, I will finish the work ahead of time.无论它有多么困难,我都将提前完成工作。

Whatever the result is, we should accept it with a smile.

无论结果是什么,我们都应该笑着接受它。

Whenever you need help, I am always available.

无论你什么时候需要帮助,我一直都在。

UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

I will do whatever I can to help you out.

我会尽我所能来帮助你摆脱困境。



归纳拓展

① “no matter+特殊疑问词(如who/what/which/where/when/how等)” 引导 让步状语从句, 可与whoever、whatever、whichever、wherever、whenever、however等词互换。

② whoever、whatever、whichever等除了可以引导 让步状语从句 外, 还可以引导 名词性从句。


UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

链接高考


完成句子

1-1 (2020全国新高考 I, 阅读理解C ) 无论它是什么, 其结果都是对最纯粹的中亚传统的细致而生动的描述。

No matter what it is / Whatever it is, the result is a fine and vivid description of the purest of Central Asian traditions.

1-2 (2020浙江1月, 七选五, ) 事实是, 无论什么时候我们想要, 我们都足够幸运能得到干净的水, 但世界各地的许多人并非如此。

The truth is that we are lucky enough to have clean water whenever we want / no matter when we want, but this is not the case for many people around the world.

1-3 (2020天津5月, 12, ) 我的祖母帮助我相信我能完成我下定决心要做的任何事情。

My grandmother helped me believe that I could accomplish whatever I put my mind to

UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

知识点

2| 现在完成进行时(have/has been doing)

I've been studying English since primary school.(教材P66)

我从小学就一直学习英语。

情景导学

They have widened the road.他们已经加宽了马路。

By the time my mother came back, I had been working on math problems the whole afternoon and the numbers swam before my eyes.

到我妈妈回来的时候,我都做了一整下午的数学题,数字仿佛在我眼前晃。

归纳拓展


①have/has been doing sth.为 现在完成进行时,表示从过去某一时刻开始一直持续到现在的动作,常和“for+时间段”、“since+时间点”或since引导的时间状语从句连用。

UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

②have/has done为现在完成时,常与时间状语so far、since、up to now、in the last/past...连用。现在完成进行时有延续性,有很明显的感情色彩,现在完成时往往没有。


③had been doing为过去完成进行时,是指从“过去的过去”某一个时间点开始的动作或状态,一直延续到过去的某一时间点。

单句语法填空

2-1 (2020浙江1月,听力, ) Russell has been doing (do) this research for decades at the University of Virginia, Chicago, and now at Oxford.


解析 考查动词的时态。句意: Russell在弗吉尼亚大学、芝加哥大学从事这项研究已有几十年了,现在在牛津大学。由句意和时间状语for decades可知,do这一动作从过去一直持续到现在,并且有可能持续下去,故用现在完成进行时。

UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

2-2 (2020天津,2, )—You are a great swimmer.

—Thanks.It's because I have been practising (practise) a lot these days.

解析 考查动词的时态。句意：——你游泳游得很好。——谢谢。这是因为这些天我一直在练习。根据时间状语these days可知，practise这一动作从过去一直持续到现在，并且有可能持续下去，故用现在完成进行时。

2-3 (2020全国III,阅读理解C, )It's hard to tell exactly how many people agree with him,but research indicates(表明) that the numbers have been rising (rise) for some time.

解析 考查动词的时态。句意：很难确切说出有多少人同意他的观点，但研究表明，这个数字一段时间以来一直在上升。由句意和时间状语for some time可知，rise这一动作从过去一直持续到现在，并且有可能持续下去，故用现在完成进行时。

UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

2-4 (2018课标全国 II,语法填空改编. ) Since 2011, our country has grown
(grow) more corn than rice.

解析 考查动词时态。句意：自2011年以来,我国种植的玉米已经比水稻多了。分析句子结构可知,设空处为谓语,由Since和语境可确定此处应用现在完成时,故填has grown。

UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

语法 ▸ 精讲破

限制性定语从句(2)(where, when,
why, *prep.*+which/whom)

一、关系副词

【观察】

I still remember the day when I first came to Beijing.

我还记得我第一次来北京的那天。

The lab where the chemist often does experiments is not far from here.那个实验室离这儿不远,那名化学家经常在那里做实验。

He didn't tell me the reason why he was so upset.

他没有告诉我他为什么那样心烦意乱。

UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

【归纳】

引导定语从句的关系副词有when、where、why。

关系副词	先行词	在从句中的作用
when(=at/in/on/during which)	表示①____ 时间 ____的名词	②____ 时间 ____状语
where(=in/at/on which)	表示③____ 地点 ____的名词	④____ 地点 ____状语
why(=for which)	表示⑤____ 原因 ____的名词	⑥____ 原因 ____状语

UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

二、关系代词和关系副词的选择

【观察】

I visited the village where many children couldn't go to school because of poverty.(作状语)

我参观了那个村庄,在那里,很多孩子因为贫困不能上学。

I visited the village which/that is famous for its beautiful scenery.(作主语)我参观了那个因其美丽的景色而闻名的村庄。

【归纳】

定语从句中用关系代词还是关系副词用下面的方法判断:

UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

方法	依据
根据关系词在从句中作的成分	把关系词放进定语从句中,若作主语、定语、表语或宾语用关系⑦____ 代 ____词;若作状语用关系⑧____ 副 ____词

UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

三、“介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句

【观察】

In the street, there wasn't a single person to whom she could turn.在大街上,没有一个她可以求助的人。

I'll never forget the days on which(=when)we studied together.

我永远忘不了我们一起学习的日子。

This is the town in which(=where)Shakespeare was born.

这就是莎士比亚出生的城镇。

There's no reason for which(=why)we shouldn't be friends.

我们没有理由不成为朋友。

【归纳】

定语从句中的介词有时可置于关系代词之前,形成“介词+关系代词”结构。

UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

“介词+which”有时可以替代⑨ when、⑩ where、⑪ why;

“介词+whom”在定语从句中没有与之对应的关系词可替代。

四、“介词+关系代词”引导定语从句时介词的确定

【观察】

This is a subject about which we might argue for a long while.

这是一个我们可能长时间争论的话题。

【归纳】

根据定语从句中⑫ 动词或形容词的固定搭配。

【观察】

I'll never forget the day on which she said goodbye to me.

我永远不会忘记她与我告别的那一天。

UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

【归纳】

根据与⑬ 先行词 的搭配。

【观察】

The clever boy dug a hole in the wall, through which we could see what was happening inside the house. 这个聪明的男孩子在墙上挖了一个洞,通过它我们可以看到屋里正在发生的事情。

【归纳】

根据句意来确定介词。

注意:(1)在定语从句中,有一些“动词+介词”短语不可拆开使用,如look after。

The patient whom my sister is looking after is getting better.


我姐姐正在照顾的那个病人正在好转。

(2)表示整体和部分的关系时介词常用of。常见结构:①在some、any、few、little等代词或数词的后面可以用of which/whom;②形容词比较级或最高级后面用of which/whom。


UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

链接高考

单句语法填空

1.(2020天津,阅读理解C, ) Restaurants can offer a choice of music along with the various food choices on the menu, allowing customers more control over the atmosphere in which they are dining.

解析 句意: 餐厅可以在菜单上提供各种食物选择的同时提供音乐选择, 让顾客更好地把握就餐的氛围。_____which引导定语从句, 此处依据与先行词的搭配来确定介词, 由“in the atmosphere”可知此处应填介词in。

2.(2020浙江1月,读后续写, ) They had driven their son several hours out of town to the university where he would soon be living and studying.

解析 句意: 他们开了好几个小时的车把儿子送到镇外边的大学, 他很快要在那里生活和学习。设空处引导的是定语从句, 修饰先行词the university, 此处指在大学里面生活和学习, 关系词在从句中作地点状语, 故填关系副词where。

UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

3.(2019课标全国 II,七选五,★☆☆) There are times when your heart is not in your work.

解析 句意：有些时候你的心思会不在工作上。设空处引导定语从句，先行词为times，关系词在从句中作时间状语，故填关系副词when。


4.(2019课标全国 II,阅读理解C改编,★☆☆) That freedom to choose is one reason why more people like to eat alone.

解析 句意：那种选择自由是越来越多的人喜欢一个人吃饭的一个原因。分析可知，设空处引导定语从句，先行词为reason，此处指越来越多人选择一个人吃饭的原因，故填关系副词why。


5.(2019课标全国 II,阅读理解C,★☆☆) He likes that he can sit and check his phone in peace or chat up the barkeeper with whom he's on a first-name basis if he wants to have a little interaction(交流).

UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

解析 句意：他喜欢他可以坐着安静地看自己的手机，或者如果他想有一点交流，就会和他可以直呼其名的酒吧老板闲谈。设空处引导定语从句，先行词为the barkeeper,关系词作介词with的宾语，指代人，故用whom。


6.(2019课标全国 II,阅读理解C. ) There was a time when people may have felt awkward about asking for a table for one, but those days are over.

解析 句意：曾几何时，人们可能会因为要一张单人桌而感到尴尬，但那种日子已经过去了。设空处引导定语从句，修饰先行词a time（一段时间），设空处在定语从句中作时间状语，故应用关系副词when引导定语从句。

7.(2019江苏,21. ) We have entered into an age when dreams have the best chance of coming true.


解析 句意：我们已经进入了一个梦想最有可能实现的年代。设空处引导定语从句，修饰先行词an age（一个时代），设空处在定语从句中作时间状语，故应用关系副词when引导定语从句。

UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

8.(2018江苏改编,23,)Self-driving is an area in which China and the rest of the world are on the same starting line.


解析 句意：无人驾驶是一个中国和世界上其他国家处于同一起跑线上的领域。

 which引导的是定语从句，修饰先行词an area。将先行词代入定语从句后为“China and the rest of the world are on the same starting line in the area”。由此可知应用介词in。


9.(2018课标全国 I ,短文改错)They also had a small pond where they raised fish.

解析 句意：他们还有一个养鱼的小池塘。设空处引导定语从句，修饰先行词a small pond，设空处在定语从句中作地点状语，故应用关系副词where引导定语从句。

UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD


10. () I am looking forward to the day on which my daughter can read this book and know my feelings for her.

解析 句意：我正期待着那一天的到来，那时我女儿可以读这本书并了解我对她的情感。分析句子可知 which引导定语从句，先行词是the day，表示在具体某一天，用介词on。


11. () The book has helped me greatly in my daily communication, especially at work where a good impression is a must.

解析 句意：这本书在我的日常交流中给了我很大的帮助，特别是在那些必须给人留下良好的印象的工作中。先行词为work，表示抽象的地点，关系词在定语从句中作地点状语，故填关系副词where。


UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

12. () The woman with whom you shook hands just now is head of our company.

解析 句意：刚才和你握手的那个女人是我们公司的负责人。分析可知，设空处需填一个介词，shake hands with sb.意为“与某人握手”，故填介词with。

13. () The boss of the company is trying to create an easy atmosphere where his employees enjoy their work.

解析 句意：该公司的老板正在努力创造一种轻松的氛围,在这种氛围下他的雇员们可以享受他们的工作。分析句子可知，设空处引导定语从句，先行词是an easy atmosphere，关系词在从句中作地点状语。故填where。

14. () Nowadays people are more concerned about the environment where they live.

解析 句意：目前人们更加关心他们所居住的环境。设空处引导定语从句，修饰先行词the environment，关系副词在从句中作地点状语，故应用where。

UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD


15. (★) We live in an age when more information is available with greater ease than ever before.

解析 句意：我们生活在一个能比以往更容易获得更多信息的时代。设空处引导定语从句，修饰先行词an age，意为“一个时代”，且关系副词在从句中作时间状语，故应用when。


16. (★) Students should involve themselves in community activities where they can gain experience for growth.

解析 句意：学生应该参与社区活动，他们能从活动中获取成长的经验。设空处引导定语从句，修饰先行词community activities，关系副词在从句中作地点状语，故应用where引导定语从句。

UNIT 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

17. () Care of the soul is a gradual process in which even the small details of life should be considered.

解析 句意:对心灵的关爱是一个渐进的过程,在这个过程中,即使是生活中的小细节都应该被考虑在内。先行词为process,in _____在定语从句中作状语,故用which。in which相当于in the process。

18. () Some university students carried out a campaign(活动) where they spent their whole day without cellphones.

解析 句意:一些大学生发起了一场一整天都不用手机的活动。分析句子结构可知,设空处引导定语从句,修饰先行词a campaign,且关系词在从句中作地点状语,故填where。