

Unit5 Nelson Mandela-a modern hero (上) +语法精讲

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela



- President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999
- South Africa's first black chief executive
- anti-apartheid revolutionary, politician and philanthropist



- served 27 years in prison
- Robben Island
- Pollsmoor Prison
- Victor Verster Prison

Words and Phrases

1. He offered guidance to poor black people on their legal problems.

他为那些穷苦黑人的法律问题提供指导。

offer guidance to sb. 为某人提供指导

【例1】

One of a lawyer's tasks is to _____ legal guidance to people in need but a certain _____ of fee is charged.

- A. supply; number B. provide; deal
C. ask for; amount D. offer; amount

2. He was generous with his time, for which I was grateful.

他十分慷慨地给予我时间，对此我非常感激。

be generous with sth. 很大方

be grateful for sth. 对...很感激

generous *adj.* 慷慨的，大方的

(1)

The rich man is generous with money.

(2)

He is generous in giving help.

(3)

It was generous of you to share your food with me.

【例2】

Ms. Black is considered a _____ lady by us, for she often helps the poor she met with.

A. selfish B. hopeful C. mean D. generous

3. I worried about whether I would become out of work.

我担心是否会失业。

4. We were put into a position in which we had either to accept we were less important, or fight the government.

我们被置于这样一个境地：要么我们被迫接受低人一等的现实，要么跟政府作斗争。

put sb. into a position 把某人置于...境地

位置, 条件: situation, position, condition

① situation: The combination of circumstances at a given moment; a state of affairs. (环境)

② position: A place or location; Social standing or status; rank. (位置)

③ condition: A restricting or modifying factor. (条件)

④ state: the mental, emotional or physical condition that a person or thing is in. (情况)

	含义	举例
	侧重形式和环境	in a dangerous situation
	侧重方位和位置; 处境	take up a position in the union
	条件	necessary condition
	状况, 状态	He is in poor state of health.

【例3】用state, condition, situation, position填空

1. From her _____ on the top of the mountain, he had a good view of the harbor.
2. She is in a poor _____ of health, which worries her mother a lot.
3. Schoolchildren must be taught how to deal with dangerous _____.

5. In 1963 I helped him blow up some government buildings.

1963年，我帮他炸毁了一些政府大楼。

blow up 爆炸，发怒

up短语

set up 建立

take up 拿起，占据

add up 加起来

give up 放弃

catch up 赶上

break up 打碎，拆散

bring up 抚养

throw up 呕吐

pick up 拾起，偶然学到

make up 组成，化妆，弥补，编造

6. A great person is someone who devotes his/her life to helping others.

伟大的人是将他/她的一生致力于帮助别人的人。



【例4】

At a very young age, Professor Field used to _____ books on radio.

A. devote to translating

B. devote himself to translate

C. be devoted to translate

D. be devoted to translating

语法精讲
定语从句 (下)

定语从句解题思路

定语从句做题两步走:

1. 连接词起, 第二个动词前止。
2. 根据成分选连词

二看介词在何处

1. 介词置于从句句首: **whom, which**

练一练:

1. I have no house in _____ to live.
2. I have no house _____ I can live in.
3. Do you know the man with _____ I shook hands.
4. Do you know the man _____ I shook hands with.

介词+不定代词的用法注意:

1. 例: Have you seen the book whose cover is yellow?
= Have you seen the book the cover of which is yellow?
2. 介词的选择要结合从句的谓语动词
There are altogether eleven books on the shelf, of which five are mine.

考试易混点辨析

1. **which**和**that**
2. **such...as...**和**such...that...**
3. 先行词是地点或时间, 究竟用关系副词还是关系代词

易混点1. 请用that和which填空

1. They talked of things and persons ____ they remembered in the school.
2. Everything ____ can be done has been done.
3. This is the very girl ____ we are looking for.
4. It's the most interesting movie ____ I have ever seen.
5. My mom brought two dogs home yesterday. Now I can see the two ____ are playing in the garden.

6. Who is the man ____ stands there?

7. There is a book on the desk ____ belongs to Jack.

8. He built a factory which produced things ____ we have never seen before.

9. China is not the country ____ it used to be.

10. The first thing ____ I wanna do is to go home.

which 和 that

两:

代:

限:

形:

数:

特:

有:

重:

表:

序:

两代限形数, 特有重表序

易混点2. such...as...和such...that...

1.He is such a clever boy ____ everyone likes.

2.He is such a clever boy ____ everyone likes him.

做题小技巧:

as可引导非限定性定语从句，可置于句首。

而which引导非限，不能放在句首。

练一练:

_____ is mentioned above, the number of the students in senior high school is increasing.

A. As B. It C. That D. What

易混点3.

先行词是地点或时间，究竟用关系副词还是关系代词

1. Soon we got to the factory ____ made toys.

Soon we get to the factory ____ toys were made.

2. He will never forget the day _____ he spent with his brother.

He will never forget the day _____ his brother died.

做题小技巧:

【例4】 (2012四川, 13)

In our class there are 46 students, _____ half wear glasses.

- A. in whom B. in them
C. of whom D. of them

【例5】 (2013重庆, 24)

John invited about 40 people to his wedding, most of _____ are family members.

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

【例6】 (2013江西, 33)

He wrote a letter _____ he explained what had happened in the accident.

- A. what B. which C. where D. how

【例7】 (2013山东, 31)

There is no simple answer, _____ is often the case in science.

- A. as B. that C. when D. where

斐斐点睛

1. 限制性和非限制性定语从句
2. 定语从句解题两步走
3. 介词+不定代词的用法
4. which和that的选择
5. such...as...和such...that...
6. 先行词是地点或时间，究竟用关系副词还是关系代词

Believe you can and you're halfway there.

——Theodore Roosevelt

相信自己能做到，你就已经成功了一半。