



黄冈学习网
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Talk about cultural relics

一、单词风暴



Questions:

1. What are cultural relics?

①ancient; ②valuable; ③rare; ④survive for a long time

2. How can we protect cultural relics?

①know the history; ②realize the importance;

③call on public's joint effort;

④protect our environment

二、灵犀一点



Belong to (属于) 的用法

① **to be the property(财产)**

如: **This camera belongs to me.**

② **to be a part of; be connected with**

如: **That lid belongs to this kettle.**

③ **to be a member of**

如: **He once belongs to NBA.**

※**belong to**无被动、无进行时。

三、语法沙龙



写作中定语从句的应用：

根据所掌握的定语从句的知识，熟练地使用定语从句也是高考英语写作的一项基本要求。定语从句属于较为复杂的语法结构，根据内容要点在短文中适当地运用定语从句有助于提高写作的得分。

(一)、如何写作定语从句：

1. 先确定先行词：将两个信息点各自成句，再找两句中共同的名词或代词，将其定为先行词。

2. 再确定主句：根据文章所描述的主题来确定较重要的信息为主句。

3. 然后确定关系词：根据先行词是指人还是物以及先行词在从句充当的句子成分来确定关系词。

4. 当一个信息的整体是另一个信息的主语或宾语时，可译为“这，那”时，用which指代。

(二)、用定语从句合并句子。（先确定先行词，再确定主句，最后确定关系词）

1. Chaplin was a success as an actor. For Chaplin life had once been hard.

两句都提到了**Chaplin**，所以可确定先行词是**Chaplin**，**Chaplin**是人，因前有介词**for**，所以确定关系代词**whom**，不用**who**。

→**Chaplin was a success as an actor for whom life had once been hard.**

2. I would choose to attend the English lectures.

I can learn something about the British and American cultures from the lectures.

两句的共同切入点就是the English lectures，所以确定先行词是lectures，指事物，而前面又有介词from，所以用关系代词which，不用that。

→**I would choose to attend the English lectures from which I can learn something about the British and American cultures.**

3. He went to America in 1912. He was noticed by an important film director in America in 1912.

两句的共同切入点是1912，表示时间，在从句中作状语，故用关系副词when。

→**He went to America in 1912 when he was noticed by an important film director .**

4. He was absent from the meeting yesterday. His absence made the manager angry.

两句的共同切入点是**absence**, 因此第二句的主语即是第一句话所表示的事实, 只用非限制性定语从句中才有这种用法, 故确定关系代词**which**。

→**He was absent from the meeting yesterday, which made the manager angry.**

5. He is popular in our class. He is willing to help others.

分析这两句话可知, 后一句话是前一句话的原因, 故确定关系副词**why**或**for which**结构。

He is willing to help others, because of which /for which he is popular in our class.

He is willing to help others, which is the reason why he is popular in class.

The reason why he is popular in class is that he is willing to help others.

(三)、运用定语从句的注意事项

运用定语从句必须注意两点：由关系代词或关系副词所替代的成分在从句中不能重复出现；定语从句与简单句一样，也要求句子结构既正确又完整。

课后作业：



把下列每组题中的两个简单句合并为一个含有定语从句的复合句

1. I've always longed for the days. I will be able to be independent then.

2. I have a friend. Her father is an engineer.

3. They planted the trees. The trees didn't need much water.

4. They will fly to Beijing. They plan to stay in Beijing for two or three days.

5. They sent the old people some fruits, cleaned the rooms and had a good chat with them. The old people always feel lonely.



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