____年 ____月____日　　天气：

第 20 练 非限定性定语从句



一、单项选择

1.(2016 江苏,23)Many young people, most_____ were well-educated, headed for remote regions to chase their dreams.

A. of which　　B. of them　　C. of whom　　D. of those

【答案】C

【解析】本题考查定语从句引导词的特殊形式， 即“不定代词+of which/whom”， 如“some of whom”表示“……中的一些人” 本题题干中两个句子用逗号隔开，且无连词，故判断为考查从句， 故排除 B、D 选项。从句部分位于名词之后， 故考点为定语从句。 先行词为 many young people， 故排除 A 选项。 中“most of ”本题句意为“很多年轻人都去了偏远地区追求自己的梦想,他们中大部分都受过良好的教育”。

2.(2017 天津夏,9)My eldest son, _____work takes him all over the world, is in New York at the moment.

A. that　　B. whose　　C. his　　D. who

【答案】B

【解析】 先行词是 My eldest son 在从句中和其后面的名词 work 一起做主语，且构成所属关系，具体形式为“My eldest son's work”形式。故用 whose 引导从句。

3.(2019 天津红桥一模,12)Breaking up is the business of the two lovers, _____no other person should be involved.

A.　which　　B.in that　　C.that　　D.in which

【答案】D

【解析】本题中的先行词为 the business,从句中缺少“在这件事中”这个抽象的地点状语，故用 in which 引导。本题句意为“分手是这两个相爱的人的事,在这件事中,其他人不应该参与”。

4.(2019 天津十二校二模,14)The police are investigating the company, three of _____ managers have already been arrested.

A. whose　　B. that　　C. which　　D. where

【答案】A

【解析】从句中的 managers 与 the company 为所属关系,故选择关系代词 whose。“three of whose managers”表示“经理中的三个”。本题句意为“警察正在调查这个公司,它的三个经理已经被逮捕”。

5. (2018 天津春,7) There was a long wait at the reception desk,_____everyone was checking in.

A. why　　B. which　　C. whom　　D. where

【答案】D

【解析】句意:接待处排起了长队,大家都正在这里办理登记手续。考查定语从句。先行词为 the reception desk,关系词在定语从句中作地点状语,故选关系副词 where。

二、语法填空

6.(2018 天津红桥二模,11)In that supermarket on sale is a new type of computer, _____ low price makes it attractive to the students from poor families.

【答案】whose

【解析】 先行词为 a new type of computer,此处与 low price 是所属关系,故用 whose 本题句意为“在那家超市有一种新型电脑正在出售。它价格低廉,对贫困家庭的学生很有吸引力”。

7.(2015 江苏,1)The number of smokers,_____ is reported, has dropped by 17 percent in just one year.

【答案】as

【解析】本题考查非限制性定语从句。排除 it 和 what；which 和 as 都可以引导非限制性定语从句指代主句出现的情况，但当 which 引导的定语从句多位于主句之后，而 as 引导的从句位置灵活，意为“正如……”。，故答案为 as。

8.(2018 北京,5)She and her family bicycle to work, _____ helps them keep fit.

A.which　　B.who　　C.as　　D.that

【答案】which

【解析】 本题考查 which 引导非限定性定语从句，指代主句句意的用法。“她和家人骑自行车上班”这件事在定语从句中用 which 代替。本题句意为“她和家人都骑自行车上班,这有助于他们保持健康”。



一、完形填空

There are times when people are so tired that they fall asleep almost anywhere. We can see there is a lot of sleeping on the bus or train on the __1__ home from work in the evenings. A man will be __2__ the newspaper, and seconds later it __3__ as if he is trying to __4__ it. Or he will fall asleep on the shoulder of the stranger __5__ next to him. __6__ place where unplanned short sleep __7__ is in the lecture hall where a student will start snoring（打鼾）so __8__ that the professor has to ask another student to __9__ the sleeper awake. A more embarrassing（尴尬）situation occurs when a student starts falling into sleep and the __10__ of the head pushes the arm off the __11__, and the movement carries the __12__ of the body along. The student wakes up on the floor with no __13__ of getting there. The worst time to fall asleep is when __14__ . Police reports are full of __15__ that occur when people fall into sleep and go __16__ the road. If the drivers are __17__ , they are not seriously hurt. One woman's car, __18__, went into the river. She woke up in four feet of __19__ and thought it was raining. When people are really __20__ ， nothing will stop them from falling asleep -- no matter where they are.

1.A. way	B. track	C. path	D. road
2.A. buying	B. folding	C. delivering	D. reading
3.A. acts	B. shows	C. appears	D. sounds
4.A. open	B. eat	C. find	D. finish
5.A. lying	B. waiting	C. talking	D. sitting
6.A. Next	B. Every	C. Another	D. One
7.A. goes on	B. ends up	C. lasts	D. returns
8.A. bravely	B. happily	C. loudly	D. carelessly
9.A. leave	B. shake	C. keep	D. watch
10.A. size	B. shape	C. weight	D. strength
11.A. cushion	B. desk	C. shoulder	D. book
12.A. action	B. position	C. rest	D. side
13.A. memory	B. reason	C. question	D. purpose
14.A. thinking	B. working	C. walking	D. driving
15.A. changes	B. events	C. ideas	D. accidents
16.A. up	B. off	C. along	D. down
17.A. lucky	B. awake	C. calm	D. strong

18.A. in time　　B. at first　　C. as usual　　D. for example

19.A. dust　　B. water　　C. grass　　D. bush

20.A. tired　　B. drunk　　C. lonely　　D. lazy

【文章大意】人在疲劳的时候，就会不分时间、地点和场合随时进入梦乡。作者介绍了在不同的情况下人们酣然入睡的场景及后果。

1．A【解析】本题考查固定搭配。“on the way home” 为固定用法，意为“在回家的路上”符合题意。答案为A。

2．D【解析】本题考查动词辨析。被考查部分后面跟有名词 reading，根据常理判断为一个人在回家的路上坐在车上“读”报纸。答案为 D。

3．C【解析】本题考查固定句型。根据后文信息“Or he will fall asleep on the shoulder of the stranger...”可知此人是在车上睡着了。因此判断在别人看来，他会看起来有一种奇怪的表现。“It appears as if ... ”为固定句型，表示看起来好像……”，符合题意。答案为 C。

4．B【解析】本题考查动词辨析。根据语境可知那位乘客看报纸时睡着了，头低下来就好像是要吃报纸一样。本题可以使用排除法。答案为 B。

5．D【解析】本题考查动词辨析。根据语境可知那位乘客在车上睡着了，故把头靠在“坐”在旁边的陌生人的肩上。答案为 D。

6．C【解析】本题考查形容词辨析。根据后文信息可知作者在介绍另一种人们在公共场合瞌睡的情景。本题干扰项为 A 选项，表示“下一个例子”。但是作者下面要讲的只是此类众多例子中的一个，符合 another 表示“另一个”的用法。而不是按顺序讲下一个例子。答案为 C。

7．A【解析】本题考查动词（短语）辨析。A 选项意为“继续；发生”；B 选项意为“结束”；C 选项意为“持续”；D 选项意为“返回”。根据语境可知作者在介绍学生在上课时瞌睡的情况。故判断本句句意为“另一个睡觉容易进行或发生的场合是学校的课堂上”。本题有难度，因为有些考生没有掌握“go on”表示“发生”的用法。答案为 A。

8．C【解析】本题考查副词辨析。根据上文信息“... snoring（打鼾）...”可知教授让人叫醒他，因为他的打鼾声太大了。答案为 C。

9．B【解析】本题考查动词辨析。根据语境可知教授让别人“摇醒”他。答案为 B。

10．C【解析】本题考查名词辨析。根据后文信息“... the head pushes the arm off the___11___, and the movement carries the__12___ of the body along.”可知学生趴在桌子上睡着了，头的“重量”使胳膊滑下桌子……”。此题有一定难度，需要考生联系生活实际，并且展开合理想象，使情景再现。本题可以使用排除法。答案为 C。

11．B【解析】本题考查名词辨析。根据上题可知本题答案为 B。

12．C【解析】本题考查名词辨析。根据语境可知，睡着的学生胳膊滑下桌子，自然就带动身子的其他部分滑到地上。答案为 C。

13．A【解析】本题考查名词辨析。A 选项意为“记忆”；B 选项意为“理由”；C 选项意为“问题”；D 选项意为“目的”。根据语境可知睡着的学生倒地醒来之后对自己为什么在地上没有一点印象。本题可以使用排除法。答案为 A。

14．D【解析】本题考查动词辨析。根据后文信息提到司机可知本题答案为 D。

15．D【解析】本题考查名词辨析。根据常理可知警察的报告中很多事由于开车睡着导致“事故”的报道。答案为 D。

16．B【解析】本题考查副词辨析。本题被考查部分均可以与动词 go 搭配。A 选项意为“上升”；B 选项意为“离开”；C 选项意为“沿着”；D 选项意为“沿着；下去”。根据常理可知司机如果睡着时可能将车开出了道路。答案为 B。

17．A【解析】本题考查形容词辨析。根据后文信息“... they are not seriously hurt.”可知这样的司机很“幸运”。答案为 A。

18．D【解析】本题考查介词短语辨析。A 选项意为“及时；”；B 选项意为“首先”；C 选项意为“像往常一样”；D 选项意为“例如”。 被考查部分之后介绍开车睡觉的危险性。答案为 D。

19．B【解析】本题考查名词辨析。根据上文信息可知女司机开车进了河里，故判断醒来之后发现自己在“水中”了。答案 B.

20. A【解析】本题考查形容词辨析。本题被考查部分与短文第一句“There are times when people are so tired that they fall asleep almost anywhere.”相呼应。人真正疲劳时不论在哪里都可以睡着。答案为 A。

二、语法填空

Jane Austen(1775—1817),an English novelist, _____1_____（start） writing young and completed six novels in her life. Today Austen's books are more popular than ever. In the last 10 years, five of her six novels_____2_____(make) into Hollywood films, while her books continue to be best-sellers.

Austen's novels are about marriages, friendship and family, all of ____3_____are still with us today. The stories are timeless.

Pride and Prejudice(1813) is Austen's most famous work. It is a love story about Elizabeth Bennet and Mr Darcy. At first, these two dislike each other. _____4_____(be) pretty, smart and lively, Elizabeth is a bit proud. Mr Darcy is handsome and comes from a wealthy and _____5_____（power） family. So he is proud, _____6_____. Meanwhile, Darcy holds a prejudice against Elizabeth's family. Anyway, Elizabeth and Darcy eventually fall in love and become _____7_____ romantic couple.

One thing Austen wanted to convey in Pride and Prejudice is that lovers should not only make each other feel _____8____(relax) or comfortable, but also educate and improve each other. _____9_____(surprise) enough, Austen, who is often called the greatest romantic writer, _____10_____(remain) unmarried throughout her life. Maybe she was too romantic, waiting for the perfect man.

1.started 【解析】本题考查谓语动时态。 被考查动词位于并列结构中， 根据语境可知考查一般过去时。

2. have been made【解析】本题考查时态语态。主语 novels 和谓语动词 make 之间为动宾关系，故使用被动语态。时间状语“in the last +—段时间”提示使用现在完成时。

3. which【解析】 本题考查定语从句。关系代词指代“Austen's novels”，在从句中与“all of… ”搭配， 表示“Austen 的所有小说”。

4. Being 【解析】考查非谓语动词。“Being pretty, smart and lively”是现在分词短语作原因状语,被考查动词 be 与逻辑主语 Elizabeth 之间是主动关系。

5. powerful【解析】本题考查词形变化。空格中所填单词在句中作定语,修饰名词 family 故用形容词形式。

6. too【解析】考查副词。too 常放在肯定句句尾,表示“也”根据上文信息“Elizabeth is a bit proud”可知 Darcy 也是很骄傲的。

8. relaxed【解析】考查非谓语动词。relax 的过去分词形式 relaxed 常用来修饰人,表示“(某人)感到轻松自在”。

9. Surprisingly【解析】考查词形变化。空格中所填单词在句中作状语,故用 surprise 的副词形式,意思是“令人惊讶的是”。

10. remained【解析】考查时态语态。奥斯汀一生未婚是过去的事,用一般过去时。remain 是系动词,不能用于被动语态。