**语法填空专项练习3**

**（A）iPhone 7 being investigated after surfer claims it set his car on fire**

Apple is investigating a report from an Australian man who claimed his iPhone 7 caught fire and destroyed his car, the company said on Friday.

Surfer Mat Jones told *Channel 7 News* that he (21)\_\_had gone\_\_ ( go ) into water off a New South Wales beach and left his new iPhone 7, bought last week, (22) \_wrapped\_\_ ( wrap) in a pair of trousers in his car on the beach.

There is a popular belief among parents that schools are no longer interested in spelling. No school I have taught in \_\_has ignored\_\_\_\_ (ignore) or considered it unimportant as a basic skill.

He said that (23)\_\_when\_\_ he returned from the water he saw smoke rising from the car. “As I looked into my car，I could not see inside the car, like all the windows were just black.”

A video *footage*(影像) taken from another phone showed the front seats, dashboard and stick melted and charred, and Jones said that he felt “pretty much like a big heat wave just came out of the car”.

Eventually the surfer was able to remove (24)\_\_what\_\_\_ was left of his clothes. “Ash was just coming from inside the pants. Once the pants were unwrapped, the phone was just melting inside.”

Jones said that he had not dropped the phone or physically damaged it, (25)\_\_as\_\_\_ happened to a Sydney man who fell off his bike and suffered burns from an iPhone. He also said that he had not used (26)\_\_\_a\_\_ non-Apple charging device. (复习as和which引导的非限制性定语从句)

any为何不能填？ I didn't eat any meat. //We need some more paint; there isn't any left.

A spokeswoman for Apple said the company was investigating the complaint. “We’re in touch with the customer and we’re looking into it,” she said.

*Lithium-ion* (锂离子) batteries (27)\_\_can\_\_\_ burst into flames because of physical damage or overheating. Apple’s(28) \_\_\_biggest\_\_\_( big )smartphone competitor, Samsung, has begun an international recall of 2.5m Galaxy Note 7 devices after more than 100 devices started smoking, sparking or caught fire—in some cases (29)\_\_causing\_\_\_ ( cause ) fire damage and injury.

... started smoking, sparking or caught fire, which in some cases caused fire damage...

Several other companies, including Hewlett Packard, Tesla and the makers of so-called “hoverboards”, have also experienced problems (30)\_\_with\_\_\_ their lithium-ion batteries, though the vast majority work without problems.

语法讲义P9

**2. as 和which 引导非限制性定语从句时，其用法有相同之处，也有不同之处。具体情况是：**

**a. as 和which都可以在定语从句中做主语或宾语，代表前面整个句子。如：**

He married her, as/which was natural. 他跟她结婚了，这是很自然的事。

**b. as 引导的非限制性定语从句可以放在主句之前、主句之后，甚至还可以分割主句，而which引导的非限制性定语从句只可放在主句之后。另外，which表示“这件事，这一点/个”，意思相当于“and that/this”，而as 常常有“正如、正像”的含义。如：**

As is known to all, China is a developing country.

John, as you know, is a famous writer.

He is from the south, as/which we can know from his accent. (注意用as和which含义略有不同)

**c. 当主句和从句之间存在着逻辑上的因果关系时，关系词往往用which，不用as**

Tom was late for school again and again, which made his teacher very angry.

**d. as从句通常在意义上与主句保持和谐一致，多为肯定句。若意义上与主句有悖，则用which**

Zhang Hua has been to Paris more than ten times, which I don't believe.

The defending champion didn't win, which was unexpected.

**(B)**

I can still remember the afternoon when we climbed the mountain as if it were yesterday.

It was a sunny day. Eager to spend some time outside, I went up the mountain with my uncle. The mountain was hard (21) \_to climb\_(climb) and had tough rocks and streams on it. In the end, (22) \_exhausted\_(exhaust) and hot, I couldn’t go any further. So we went back down the mountain in the end.

On the way back down, my uncle asked me a question, (23) \_which\_\_ left me speechless for a second: “What’s your dream, young lady?”

*speechless: If you are speechless, you are temporarily unable to speak, usually because something has shocked you. (常因震惊而) 一时说不出话的*

*Alex was almost speechless with rage and despair.*

“I have no idea,” I answered (24) \_\_after\_ thinking it for a while. Then he smiled and told me about his story. He didn’t perform well at school when he was a student. Although nobody thought he could succeed, he knew clearly (25) \_what\_ his dream was－to be a businessman. “I knew I wasn’t gifted when it came to studying, so I tried to buy snacks from a market and sell them after class,” he told me. After he left school, he started selling different items to find out which one was most attractive to customers. Of course, he often had no money in his pocket, but (26) \_however\_\_ tough life was, he never gave up.

“There is no doubt that a person who puts in a great deal of effort to reach his or her goal will have good luck at some point. The meaning of life is to chase your dream,” he said gently.

That night I (27) \_could\_\_ hardly fall asleep. I lay in bed tossing and turning, asking myself, “What’s my motivation?”

I once wanted to be a top student, but the hard work needed meant (28) \_putting\_\_(put) everything into following my passion. If I find myself lacking willpower, what should I do? Leaving home early the next morning, I climbed the mountain again by (29) \_myself\_. It made me think: If we don’t experience the climb, how can we get to see the scenery on the top of the mountain? In the end, I reached the top and (30) \_\_was fascinated\_(fascinate) by the warm breeze and sunshine. Nothing could be more pleasant than that. （不要忘记be动词！）

**(C)**

One day a professor entered the classroom and told the students about a surprise test. After hearing that, all students (21)\_were seated（不要忘记be动词！）\_\_ (seat) and waited for the test to begin. The professor gave the test papers to all students with the text (22)\_\_facing\_ (face) down at the desk. Once he handed out the test papers to all students, he asked them to turn the test pages and begin.

Students’ were confused to see there was not a question (23)\_but\_\_ just a black dot in the center of the page. The professor noticed the students’ face expression and told them, “I want you to write about what you see there.”

The students were even (24)\_\_more confused\_\_\_ (confused) but started the test by then. At the end of the class, the professor took all answer sheets and started reading each answer in front of all students. All of them described about the black dot, ­­(25)\_whose\_\_ position they tried to explain. After the professor finished reading, the whole class was silent.

The professor explained, “Don’t worry. I am not going to give you grades but I just want you to think about ­­something. Here (26)\_\_everyone/all\_\_\_ focused on the black dot but no one wrote about the white paper, and the same is with our lives. The white paper represents our whole life and the black spot represents problems in our life. (27)\_\_Since/Because/As\_\_ our life is a gift given to us by God, with love and care, we have every reason to celebrate. Still we just focus on problems like health issues, problems in relationships etc., but we never see these problems are very small compared with (28)\_\_whatever/what\_\_\_ we have in our lives.”

So there is the moral lesson: we (29)\_\_should/can\_\_\_\_ try to take eyes off our problems and enjoy each moment that life (30)\_\_\_gives\_\_ (give) us. Be happy and live the life positively.

语法讲义P2

1. 一般现在时

1）表示经常反复发生的动作She *keeps* a diary every day.

2）主语现在的特征和状态。

The lady *is* expert at knitting. /Little of the original building *remains* now.

3）表示客观存在或普遍真理。England and France are separated by the English Channel.

**\*特殊句型（经常在翻译中考察）**

1) 在时间状语从句、条件状语和部分宾语从句等句型中代替将来时。

I won’t leave until he *comes* back. /It won’t be long before the professor *finishes* his experiment.

2) 在某些句型中代替将来时

*Make sure (that)*/*See to it that* all the windows are closed before you leave.

语法讲义P6

**5．whose在定语从句中作定语，对从句中的名词进行修饰，"whose+名词"在从句中做主语或宾语。整个从句所修饰的先行词是人/物。**

*The hero* whose left leg was lost in the war is well looked after.

What’s the address of *the factory* whose ad we noticed yesterday?

**注：当whose引导的定语从句先行词是物或抽象名词时，可以和"of which"结构互换：**

\*On the hill were maple trees *whose leaves* had turned red.

…*the leaves of which*…

…*of which the leaves*…