



# 牛津高中英语 课课练

模块十一 · 高三下学期

分模块版

凤凰出版传媒集团 江苏教育出版社



普通高中课程标准实验教科书

# Advance with English

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# 编写说明

《牛津高中英语·课课练》是根据译林出版社和牛津大学出版社联合出版的普通高中课程实验教科书《牛津高中英语》编写而成,由教材组成员、教研员和一线骨干教师共同开发。全书的结构是:

**学习要点:**对整个单元的话题、功能、词汇、语法、技能与策略等进行清晰列表。

**背景知识:**提供与单元主题关联的背景信息,有助于更好地了解不同国家的文化和习俗。

**语言难点:**详尽讲解语言要点,并做适当拓展,便于课前预习和课后复习。

**语法讲解:**对语法内容做进一步解释和补充,利于系统掌握相关语法知识。

**一课一练:**每单元细化为十个课时,提供有针对性的课后练习,帮助学生扎实掌握每节课的内容。具体课时设计如下:

**Period 1 Warm-up:** 针对学生用书中的“Welcome to the unit”版块,提供两篇阅读文章,旨在为学生回答单元首页中的问题提供信息;

**Period 2 Reading comprehension:** 针对学生用书中的“Reading”,帮助学生更好地理解课文内容、理清文章思路;

**Period 3 Language focus:** 针对学生用书中的“Reading”,为学生巩固阅读文章中的语言知识提供练习;

**Period 4 Vocabulary extension:** 针对学生用书中的“Word power”,从认知的角度帮助学生进一步了解该部分拓展词汇的意思;

**Period 5 Grammar (1):** 针对学生用书中的“Grammar and usage”,通过完成句子、改错等形式巩固该单元要求掌握的语法知识;

**Period 6 Grammar (2):** 针对学生用书中的“Grammar and usage”,通过单项选择题帮助学生融会贯通该单元以及之前已学的容易混淆的语法知识;

**Period 7 Speech building:** 针对学生用书中“Task”版块的会话内容,提供交流中常用习语的训练;

**Period 8 Writing:** 针对学生用书中“Task”版块的写作内容,进一步发展学生的语言运用技能;

**Period 9 Language practice:** 针对学生用书中的“Project”,通过填空、翻译及阅读练习,帮助学生理解阅读文章内容、掌握语言知识并对相关话题知识做拓展性补充;

**Period 10 Checkout:** 针对单元的重点语言知识、语言技能,提供包括单项选择、完形填空、阅读理解和书面表达等形式的练习,帮助学生综合检验自己整个单元的学习情况。

本书提供了两套**期中试卷**。

最后三个附录:参考答案;《牛津高中英语》中阅读(Reading)和课题(Project)的参考译文;教材和教材后面《练习册》中听力部分的录音文字稿。

《牛津高中英语·课课练》力求体现针对性、实用性和指导性,为广大学生学好《牛津高中英语》、达到课标要求的英语水平提供有效、可靠的帮助。

编者

2008年7月

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# Careers and skills

## 学习要点

Topic	Careers and skills
Functions	<p>Describing jobs</p> <p><i>Some jobs may seem very dull but are very important to society, while others can appear very exciting but are actually very difficult and boring.</i></p> <p><i>Other popular professions for young people include careers in law or business.</i></p> <p><i>Similarly, many ordinary jobs may look dull, but they are as essential as water to our society.</i></p>
Vocabulary	<p>reflection, option, model, diamond, cushion, jet, helicopter, baggage, trunk, waitress, thick-skinned, appear, grocer, baker, stress, well-paid, boss, tough, stream, squirrel, zone, brewery, litre, ride, tram, barber, cleaner, rat, teen, chew, luggage, fry, note, radium, hydrogen, overall, nerve, weed, computerize, spear, magician, niece, drag, waist, bandage, positive, approach, ideal, self-confident, society, realistic, carpenter, tailor, hairdresser, fashion, premier</p> <p>be suited to, in reality, support oneself, clear up, go about, gain weight, pain, take care of, would rather, correspond with</p>
Grammar	<p>1 Simile</p> <p><i>Similarly, many ordinary jobs may look dull, but they are as essential as water to our society.</i></p> <p><i>He loved camping, and his job was like a holiday for him.</i></p> <p>2 Metaphor</p> <p><i>As a business person, you cannot be a mouse. You have to be a tiger.</i></p> <p><i>For lawyers, a courtroom is a battlefield.</i></p>
Skills and strategies	<p>By the end of this unit, students will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 read a magazine article about different jobs and a quiz from the Internet</li> <li>2 listen to a TV interview with a male nurse</li> <li>3 discuss jobs and their choice of career</li> <li>4 write a diary entry about their choice of career</li> <li>5 complete a quiz and write an essay about careers</li> </ol>
Culture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Qualities needed for jobs</li> <li>2 Different types of jobs</li> </ol>

## 背景知识

### Grand Canyon National Park 大峡谷国家公园

Grand Canyon National Park, located in northern Arizona, is one of the USA's most famous national parks. The park contains the entire length of the Colorado River as well as the world-famous Grand Canyon, through which the river runs. The Grand Canyon has a maximum width of 29 kilometers, and it is about 1,500 metres deep. The northern side of the Canyon is on the average 365 meters higher than the southern side, making the temperatures on the northern side a minimum of 10 degrees cooler than on the southern side. Because of the Canyon's size and height there are actually four different climate zones and a wide variety of plant life contained within it.

There were several attempts to set the Grand Canyon aside as a National Park between 1882 and 1886. In 1893, the American government named the area a National Game Reserve. On 26 February, 1919, President Woodrow Wilson passed the law making it the 17th National Park in the USA. Since that time the Grand Canyon National Park has continued to increase in size as more land is included within the boundaries of the park. At present it covers an area of more than 1,218,000 acres.

During the Grand Canyon National Park's first year it received 44,173 visitors. Each year more than 5 million people from home and abroad pay a visit to the park. However, fewer than 10% of them will go to the northern side of the Canyon, which is closed each winter due to bad weather, most visit the southern side instead which is open 365 days a year.

### James Bond 詹姆斯·邦德

James Bond is a fictional character who was created by novelist Ian Fleming (1909—1964). Bond, who first appeared in the 1953 novel *Casino Royale*, is a cool, handsome and dangerous British spy. His code number is 007, which means that he has a 'license to kill' for his country. Bond travels around the world protecting the UK's interests and uses his wits, fighting skills and a collection of high-tech gadgets (小玩意儿) to battle super-villains (坏蛋). The gadgets, which played only a small role in Fleming's early novels, became a Bond trademark in the movies. A few of Bond's personal traits have become famous. He always orders his favourite drink, a martini, which is a cocktail made with vodka, 'shaken, not stirred'. Bond is also known for always driving fast sports cars and for introducing himself as 'Bond ... James Bond.' Fleming wrote about Bond in a series of novels that ran from 1953 to 1964, including *Casino Royale* (1953), *From Russia With Love* (1957) and *Goldfinger* (1959), all of which have been made into films. The popular Bond film series began with 1962's *Dr No* and has seen the character of James Bond played by a number of famous actors including Sean Connery, Roger Moore and Pierce Brosnan.

Bond is considered by many people to be one of the most famous and most recognizable fictional characters in the world. For more than 40 years, Bond films have been the favourite of cinema goers. It has been estimated that more than 2 billion people around the world have seen a Bond film in their life.

## Jackie Chan 成龙

Jackie Chan (1954—) is a well-known Chinese actor and director. Born in Hong Kong, his Chinese screen name is Chan Long, meaning 'becoming the dragon'. He is known as Jackie Chan outside Asia.

In the early 1970s Chan acted as a stuntman (替身) and fight choreographer (武打动作设计者) in Hong Kong's growing film industry. After the tragic and unexpected death of Bruce Lee, the first world-famous martial artist at that time, in 1973, Chan was considered to be Lee's most likely successor. His first major film role was in *New Fist of Fury* (《新精武门》1976), a sequel (续集) to the internationally popular Bruce Lee film, *Fist of Fury* (《精武门》1972), which Lee was filming before he died. Chan then acted as the main character in a number of kung fu movies, however, most were unsuccessful. He was determined to break out of the Lee mold (模式) and create his own image. Combining his martial arts abilities with his own outgoing character, Chan insisted on performing all of his own stunts (绝技).

In subsequent years, Chan wrote, directed and starred in numerous Hong Kong action films, becoming the highest-paid movie star in Asia. He acted in several American films and the film *Police Story* (《警察故事》1985), a fast-paced crime film shown at major film festivals, earned him both fame and recognition of his talents as an actor. During the early 1990s, global interest in Hong Kong cinema increased and Chan's reputation took off. In 1996 one of his most successful films, *Hong Fan Kui* (《红番区》1995), was released in the United States, achieving popular and critical acclaim. Chan has become a huge international star throughout Asia and the USA with films such as *Rush Hour 1, 2, 3* (《尖峰时刻1, 2, 3》1998, 2001, 2007) and *Shanghai Noon* (《上海正午》2000) allowing his appeal to crossover from East to West.

## David Copperfield 大卫·科波菲尔

David Copperfield is considered by many to be the world's best magician and has given new life to the world of magic and illusion (幻觉). In his performances, he combines romance, humour, mystery and high-tech visual and audio effects, to put on great shows for audiences around the world.

David Copperfield was born on 16 September, 1956 in New Jersey. He first became interested in magic when he was very young. When he was seven years old, he learned a card trick from his grandfather. He began performing in public when he was only twelve. At school his magic tricks made him very popular with his classmates and he began to develop his love of performing for audiences. At university, David created and took part in a musical *The Magic Man*, which proved to be a great success.

To improve his magic, David not only works very hard but also learns from other artists. He regards magic as an art. Even film directors such as Stephen Spielberg and Francis Ford Coppola have greatly influenced his act. That is why there is always lively interaction between him and his audiences.

David Copperfield is not just a good magician, he is also a caring son. When he visits different countries to perform, he often brings his parents so they can see his shows as well as experience the different cultures and customs of the countries he visits. Copperfield also performs in hospitals all over the world for sick people there and he thinks learning magic is helpful to disabled people. His Project Magic is now being practised in over 1,000 hospitals in more than 30 countries.

David Copperfield never tires of performing and he does almost 500 performances a year, bringing joy and wonder to people across the world.



## 语言难点

- 1 In this article, I am going to discuss some of the options available to you and whether popular careers, more unusual jobs or everyday jobs are better suited to you. (page 2, lines 3-5)

在本文中, 我将谈论一些你可以选择的工作以及你更适合做热门工作、特殊工作还是普通工作这个问题。

句中available是形容词, 意思是“可利用的, 在手边的, 可得到的”。如:

Is there any vegetable available around here? 附近有蔬菜吗?

American commodities available for export are varied.

美国可供出口的商品种类繁多。

- 2 In reality, these people have to spend long hours travelling, with all their baggage packed in suitcases or trunks, and only a very small number of them are successful. (page 2, lines 11-13)

实际上, 这些人不得不把所有的行李都塞进手提箱或大箱子, 花很长时间在路上奔波, 而其中只有一小部分是成功的。

- (1) 短语in reality的意思是“实际上”, in fact和as a matter of fact也能表示“实际上”的意思。如:

We thought he was serious, but in reality he was joking.

我们以为他是认真的, 其实他是在开玩笑。

Everyone liked the stranger, but in fact he was a criminal.

每个人都喜欢这个陌生人, 但实际上他是个罪犯。

As a matter of fact, Mr Wang is not in the office.

事实上, 王先生不在办公室。

- (2) with all their baggage packed in suitcases or trunks是复合结构, 在句中做伴随状语, 其中过去分词短语packed in suitcases or trunks作all their baggage的定语补足语。如:

All the afternoon he worked in the study with the door locked.

整个下午他锁着门在书房里工作。

- 3 They have to be very thick-skinned to deal with all kinds of criticism. (page 2, lines 16-17)
- 他们必须非常“皮厚”, 以应对各种批评。

- (1) 句中thick-skinned是形容词, 意思是“皮厚, 不容易生气, 受得住批评”。如:

Being thick-skinned, he doesn't care what people say.

他轻易不生气, 不介意人们说什么。

- (2) 名词criticism的意思是“批评; 评论; 指责, 责备”, 它既可以用作可数名词, 也可以用作不可数名词。如:

Jane's conduct in school was beyond criticism. 简在学校的行为无可指责。

She didn't mean it as a criticism. 她没有要责备的意思。

- 4 They are also under huge pressure to appear young and beautiful. (page 2, lines 17-18)
- 为了显得年轻漂亮, 他们也承受着很大的压力。

- (1) 短语under pressure的意思是“在压力下, 受到压力”。如:

All the men were under heavy pressure, working day and night.

所有人的压力都很大, 日夜工作着。

- (2) 句中appear是连系动词, 其后可接不定式、形容词、分词、名词或从句等。如:

You appear to have travelled a lot. 你似乎游玩过很多地方。

He tried to appear a bit more energetic. 他试图（使自己）看上去更有活力些。

He didn't want to appear a fool. 他不想看上去像个傻瓜。

It appears to me that you are all mistaken. 在我看来你们都错了。

注意：

a seem的意思是“看来，似乎是（什么样子）”，强调以客观的迹象为依据。如：

It seemed certain that he would win the prize.

他会获奖看来是确定无疑的了。

b look的意思是“看上去”，是以视觉所接受的印象为依据。如：

My wife was wearing a hat that looked like a lighthouse.

我妻子戴着顶看上去象灯塔一样的帽子。

c appear的意思是“仿佛，似乎，看起来，显得”，强调外表给人的印象。如：

The actress is thirty-five years old, but she appears a lot younger.

这位女演员三十五岁了，但她看上去年轻多了。

**5 Maybe a career as a local grocer or flour-covered baker would be a better option. (page 2, lines 20-21)**

可能做一名当地的杂货店店主或者一名浑身是面粉的面包师会是更好的选择。

句中option是名词，意思是“供选择的东西，选择（权）”等。如：

I have to tell you my option is to stay. 我得告诉你，我选择留下。

另外option还可用作不可数名词，意思是“选择余地”。如：

She has the option of entering graduate school or starting her professional career at once.

她可以选择读研究生，也可以马上开始她的职业生涯。

**6 In contrast, some people find more unusual jobs that are better suited to their talents and interests. (page 3, lines 29-30)**

相反，一些人发觉比较与众不同的工作更适合他们的天赋和兴趣。

(1) 短语in contrast to/with的意思是“（与……）对比，对照；相比之下”。如：

In contrast to his brother, he was always considerate towards others.

和他的哥哥比起来，他总是愿意为别人考虑。

(2) 短语be suited to/for的意思是“使适合，适宜于”。如：

This car is not suited for rough roads.

这种车子不适合崎岖不平的路。

It seems to me that you are quite suited to the kind of work you're doing.

似乎你很适合你现在从事的这种工作。

Be careful, and your behaviour should be well suited to the occasion.

小心些，你的行为必须在这个场合显得很得体。

**7 All these people love their jobs, which might not be popular, but are interesting regardless. (page 3, lines 38-39)**

所有这些人都热爱他们的工作，虽然这些工作可能并不那么受人青睐，却同样有趣。

句中regardless是副词，意思是“不管怎么样；无论如何”。如：

There might be difficulties, but I shall carry on regardless.

也许会有困难，但不管怎样，我会继续下去。

短语regardless of的意思是“不管……如何”。如：

The law requires equal treatment for all, regardless of race, religion or sex.

法律要求平等地对待所有的人，不管他们是何种种族、宗教信仰和性别。

**8 ..., and cleaners, who clear up our rubbish. (page 3, lines 44)**

……，清理我们垃圾的清洁工。

句中短语clear up的意思是“整理，收拾干净”。如：

You desk is covered with papers; clear it up before you leave the office.

你办公桌上堆满了文件，收拾干净了再离开。

另外，clear up还有“(天气)晴朗起来；了结”等意思。如：

The weather has cleared up; we can go out to play football on the playground.

天放晴了，我们可以出去到操场上踢足球了。

All of us hope that their troubles clear up soon.

我们大家都希望他们的困难尽快了结。

**9 These people, who perform such ordinary but vital tasks, allow people to go about their daily lives. (page 3, lines 47-48)**

这些人做着这样普通却重要的工作，使人们得以继续他们的日常生活。

短语go about的意思是“做，干（某事），着手进行”。如：

The next morning, she went about her business as usual as if nothing out of the ordinary had happened.

第二天早晨，她照常做着她的事好像没有什么异常的事情发生。

另外，go about还有“到处走动”的意思。如：

The tourists went about London freely. 游客们在伦敦市内闲逛。

**10 Over the last few years, I have found that having male nurses is a real bonus, and they definitely have a place in our hospital. (page 11, lines 1-2)**

在过去的几年中，我发现雇男护士会带来意想不到的好处，他们在我们医院绝对占有一席之地。

(1) 句中名词bonus的意思是“意外的好处（收获）”。如：

The warm weather in winter has been a real bonus.

冬天有这样暖和的天气真是（令人）喜出望外。

The children like the new books and it's a real bonus that there are CDs going with them.

孩子们喜欢新书，这些书还配有CD，真是好上加好。

(2) 句中place的意思是“（重要）地位”。如：

The famous author has a place in the history of English literature.

这位著名作家在英国文学史上有一席之地。

**11 Another reason that men make great nurses is that in general, men are physically stronger than women. (page 11, lines 8-9)**

男人会成为好护士的另一个原因是，一般说来男人比女人更强壮。

(1) 句中定语从句that men make great nurses修饰先行词another reason。当定语从句中缺原因状语时，常用why引导定语从句，有时可用that引导，或者省略that。如：

There is no reason why you should leave. 你没有理由离开。

That's one of the reasons (that) I asked you to come.

这是我要你过来的其中一个原因。

(2) 句中make是及物动词，意思是“（有条件）成为，成了”。如：

He will make a very good athlete. 他将成为一个很好的运动员。

That makes the third time he has succeeded in his experiment.

这次已是他试验成功的第三次了。

**12 Another advantage to having male nurses is that they see things from a different angle from women and bring a male way of thinking to problem-solving. (page 11, lines 13-15)**

雇男护士的另一个长处就是他们看问题的角度和女性不同，他们以男性的思维方式来解决问题。

句中advantage是名词，意思是“好处，优越之处”；与advantage有关的常用短语：have an advantage over somebody的意思是“比某人有优势”；take advantage of something意思是“利用……”；to one's advantage的意思是“对某人有利”。如：

Yao Ming's height gives him an advantage over most basketball players.

姚明在身高上比绝大多数篮球运动员有优势。

You must take advantage of the age to learn English well.

你得利用年龄优势把英语学好。

It will be to your advantage to join this club.

参加这个俱乐部对你有利。

**13 This allows the hospital to work more effectively than if we only approach problems one way. (page 11, lines 15-16)**

比起只用一种方法来处理问题，雇男护士使得医院可以更有效地运转。

- (1) allow somebody to do something意思是“允许(让)某人做某事”，而“允许做某事”的正确表达是allow doing something，不可说成allow to do something。如：  
Don't allow these problems to affect your life.

不要让这些问题影响你的生活。

They shouldn't allow parking in this street; it's too narrow.

他们不该同意在这条街上泊车，街太窄了。

- (2) 句中approach是动词，意思是“对待，处理”。如：

He told me how to approach the problem correctly.

他告诉我如何正确地处理问题。

**14 I am determined to take on more male nurses here at Central Hospital. (page 11, lines 23-25)**

我决定在中心医院雇更多的男护士。

- (1) 句中determined是determine的过去分词，用作形容词，be determined to do something的意思是“决心(意)做某事”。如：

He was quite determined to teach the young man a lesson.

他下定决心要教训这个年轻人一顿。

He was determined that the same mistake would not be repeated.

他决心不再犯同样的错误。

- (2) 短语take on是“雇用”的意思。如：

The shop has opened and is beginning to take on new shop assistants.

商店开业了，开始雇新的店员。

此外take on 还有“承担；接受；从事”等意思。如：

I am unwilling to take on such a boring job.

我不愿接受(从事)如此无聊的工作。

## 语法指导

## 明喻与暗喻

## 1 明喻(Simile)

明喻是指两种完全不同概念的事物通过比较的方式,达到形象比喻的言语行为,其基本形式是表明本体和喻体的关系,即:A像B,本体和喻体之间常用as, like, as if, as though等连接。如:

The cheque fluttered to the floor like a bird with a broken wing.

支票跌落到地上,像一只断了翅膀的小鸟。

Water is to fish what air is to human beings.

=What air is to man, that water is to fish.

水对于鱼就像空气对于人一样重要。

## 2 暗喻(Metaphor)

暗喻是指将两种完全不同概念的事物通过含蓄、影射或婉转等表达方式,达到形象比喻的言语行为。它直接把一种事物的名称用在另一种事物上,从而更生动、更深刻地说明事理,增强语言的表现力,其基本格式:A是B。如:

Hope is the poor man's bread. 希望是穷人的面包。

All hands are medicine. 任何一种帮助都有医疗作用。

What will parents do without the electronic baby-sitter?

如果没有这位电子保姆,父母该怎么办呢?

## 虚拟语气

虚拟语气是一种特殊的动词形式,用来表示说话人所说的并不是事实,而是一种假设、愿望、怀疑或推测等。

## 1 虚拟语气用于条件状语从句中

- (1) 表示与现在事实相反的假设:条件状语从句中的谓语动词用过去式 (be 动词用其过去式 were), 主句中的谓语动词用 would/should/could/might + 动词原形。如:

If she had time, she would/could/might/help me with my English.

如果她有时间,她就会帮我学英语了。

- (2) 表示与过去事实相反的假设:条件状语从句中的谓语动词用过去完成时,主句中的谓语动词用 would/should/might/could + have + 过去分词。如:

If we had started earlier, we should not have missed the train.

如果我们早点出发,就不会错过这列火车了。

- (3) 表示与将来事实相反的假设:条件状语从句中的谓语动词用一般过去时或 should/were to + 动词原形,主句中的谓语动词用 would/should/could/might + 动词原形。如:

If Professor Li should have/were to have/had time tomorrow, we could ask him questions.

如果李教授明天有时间的话,我们就可以问他问题了。

注意:

- a 当条件状语从句表示的行为和主句表示的行为所发生的时间不一致时,动词的形式要根据它所表示的时间作相应地调整。如:

If this country had not been liberated, the working people would still be leading a miserable life now.

如果这个国家没有解放,那么劳动人民现在仍会过着悲惨的生活。

- b 在if引导的表示虚拟的条件状语从句中,常可以省略if,将had, were或should等提至句首。如:

Were he in your position, he'd have done the same.

如果他在你的位置上, 他也会那么做的。

Should it rain next week, the farmers would have a good harvest.

要是下周能下雨的话, 农民们就能有个好收成了。

- c 有时假设的情况并不用条件状语从句来表示, 而是暗含在上下文中, 比如通过介词短语或副词来表示。如:

But for your help, I could not have done it so successfully.

要是没有你的帮助, 我就不会成功地完成它。

I was short of money then, otherwise, I would have bought the book.

那时我没钱, 不然的话, 我就会把书买下来了。

## 2 虚拟语气在其他从句中的应用

- (1) suggest, propose, recommend, order, demand, command, request, require, insist, desire, urge 等动词后的宾语从句中, 要用should + 动词原形来表示建议、命令和要求等; 由上述动词派生或转化成的名词suggestion, proposal, recommendation等后的同位语从句或表语从句中也要用相应的虚拟形式。如:

I require that you (should) finish your everyday homework on time.

我要求你准时完成每天的家庭作业。

He accepted my suggestion that the meeting be put off.

他接受了我的建议, 将会议延期。

- (2) wish + 宾语从句, 常表示不能实现的愿望, 意思是“要是……就好了”。表示现在不能实现的愿望, 从句中的谓语动词用一般过去时; 表示将来不能实现的愿望, 从句中的谓语动词用would/could + 动词原形; 表示过去不能实现的愿望, 从句中的谓语动词用had + 过去分词或could/should + have + 过去分词。如:

I wish it were spring in my home town all the year around. 但愿我的家乡四季如春。

I wish (that) I hadn't wasted so much time at the university.

我后悔不该在大学里浪费这么多时间。

- (3) In It is/was + (某些) 形容词、动词的过去分词和名词 + that 从句的句型中, that 从句中的谓语动词常用虚拟语气, 即should + 动词原形。这些词常用的有: important, necessary, natural, strange, desired, suggested, requested, recommended, ordered, proposed, decided, a pity, a shame, no wonder 等。如:

It is necessary that the patient bitten by a snake (should) be sent to hospital at once.

有必要马上把这个被蛇咬伤的病人送医院。

It is suggested that the sports meeting be put off till next week.

有人建议运动会推迟到下周举行。

- (4) In It is (high) time + that 从句以及would rather 后的从句中, 谓语动词常用过去式。如:

It is high time that people learnt English.

正是人们学英语的时候。

I would rather you stayed at home with your ill grandmother.

我宁可你和生病的奶奶呆在家里。

- (5) In as if/as though 引导的状语从句中, 谓语动词与wishes 的宾语从句的虚拟形式相同。

如:

He works with such enthusiasm as if he never knew fatigue.

他以这样的热情工作, 好像从来不知道疲倦似的。

但是若表示真实情况时, 则仍用陈述语气。如:

It seems as if they know each other. 他们好像彼此认识。(真实情况)

- (6) 用在if only 引起的感叹句中。例如:

If only I had studied hard when at school! 要是我在校时用功学习就好了。

# 一课一练

## Period 1 Warm-up

### 一、阅读关于消防队员的故事,并根据内容判断正误

What is it like to be a firefighter? I have actually worked as a professional firefighter during the past 15 years, I never intended to become a firefighter, though, and I'm not one of those people who dreamed of becoming a firefighter as a kid. My oldest brother took the civil service exam right out of high school and was appointed to the fire department in the town we grew up in. A few years after I graduated from high school, my brother suggested to me that I take the civil service exam. My response was—I don't want to be a firefighter. He told me that I should do it as an option, and I did. Mostly just to get him off my back. I scored very well in the exam, and the next thing you know, they were offering me a job. At the time, I was working part-time at Radio Shack and attending college part-time nights. The salary and benefits being offered looked like a great opportunity, so I took it!

Lady Fuchsia says that the job is not like the shows on television or the films, and she is quite right. For the first year, a new firefighter is known as a Probie. Probies are the brunt (首当其冲) of all the jokes, responsible for anything that goes wrong, and have the sole responsibility for any of the crappy (糟糕的) jobs that need to be done. It was fortunate that I spent the first 20 weeks of my Probie period in training at Boston Fire Academy. As a result, I was separated from the regular firefighters on a daily basis. I was in the fire department for 5 years. During that period, I responded to numerous fires, auto accidents, medical assistance calls and other emergencies. For three of the five years I was on the job, I was a ladderman. That was pretty good duty. In three years as a ladderman, the one time I went on a cat rescue, was when the fire chief's dog treed his neighbour's cat!

The job wasn't all fun, although we did have some good times. There was the time that I responded to a call to find the father of a close friend from high school dead on the floor of a massive heart attack. It then fell on my shoulders to call him and let him know. There was another time where I responded to a nearby town for a mutual aid call for a multiple near-drowning. I performed CPR (心脏复苏术) for 15 minutes on one of the victims while transporting him to a hospital. It wasn't until the next day while reading a news account of the drowning, that I realized it was a person I had known in my entire life. Then there was the time we got a call for a car accident right up the street from where I lived. It was a small car that had failed to negotiate (顺利通过) a turn and crashed head-on into a large tree. The driver of the car was trapped in the car, unconscious, and not breathing. Being of smaller stature (身材), I was the one who crawled in the back window, intubated (以管插入) her and spent the next 20 minutes bagging her to keep her alive while they cut the roof off with the Hearst Tool to get her out. I swear that I was deaf for the next few days from the sound of metal bending and breaking. Later, when I went back to the scene to retrieve (取回) my turnout coat, which I had placed over the driver to keep her from being cut by broken glass, I realized that the car belonged to my sister's roommate.

- 1 When the author was young, his dream was to become a firefighter. T / F
- 2 The author took the job as a firefighter mainly due to the salary and benefits. T / F
- 3 A Probie refers to a new firefighter and is responsible for anything that goes wrong. T / F
- 4 As a ladderman, one of his fun experiences was to rescue a neighbour's cat. T / F
- 5 It is likely for the author to continue his job because he loves it very much. T / F

## 二、任务型阅读(阅读下面有关木匠职业的报道,完成下面的笔记)

Carpenters work throughout the construction industry. They are the largest group of the building trades workers. They saw, shape, and fasten wood to build houses and other buildings. They also build cabinets, doors, and other objects made of wood. They work on construction sites, inside buildings, in factories, and in small woodworking shops. Carpenters use both power and hand tools, such as hammers, saws, drills, and chisels (凿子). They fasten wood with nails, screws, bolts, and glue.

Carpentry work can be divided into two categories—rough carpentry and finish carpentry. Rough carpenters often work outdoors where they begin projects using unfinished wood and other building materials. They frame houses, build scaffolding (脚手架), and make forms to be filled with concrete. Forms are used to mold concrete for bridges, highways, and house foundations. Finish carpenters include those who cut and fit doors, windows, and interior molding. They also build and install cabinets, lay hardwood floors, and panel rooms. Some carpenters build sets for theatres and television studios. Others build wharves and docks. Millworkers, or carpenters who work in factories, make prefabricated (预制的), or ready-made, parts for buildings, such as window frames, cabinets, and partitions. Some carpenters specialize in cabinetmaking. Cabinetmakers design cabinets, counters, shelves, and other fixtures for homes, stores, and restaurants. A few cabinetmakers specialize in building fine furniture by hand. Some carpenters work with other materials in addition to wood. They apply drywall or pre-finished coverings such as vinyl (乙烯基) to ceilings, walls, and partitions. Carpenters can also specialize in installing acoustical (声学的) panels to soundproof rooms.

Most carpenters are employed by contractors (承包人) and builders. Those who work in cities often specialize in one kind of carpentry, while carpenters working in rural areas may do many kinds of rough and finish work. Experienced carpenters can become supervisors of crews of carpenters. Eventually, they can become general superintendents (主管) of construction sites. Some carpenters become estimators, and analyze the duration and costs of materials and labour for a job. Often carpenters become contractors. Almost one-third of all carpenters own their own businesses. This percentage is higher than the average for all construction trades. Self-employed carpenters make cabinets and furniture, do repair work, and remodel houses.

About 1.2 million people are employed as carpenters in the United States. While the occupation is large and turnover is high, employment is expected to increase the same as the average through the year 2012. The introduction of prefabricated structures has reduced job opportunities for carpenters, especially for those doing rough carpentry. Employment opportunities in the construction industry vary with the state of the economy.

### Description of the job as a carpenter:

How popular: <sup>(1)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the <sup>(2)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ industry

How they work: use both <sup>(3)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and hand tools

### Two categories of carpentry work:

<sup>(4)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ carpentry: work <sup>(5)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by using <sup>(6)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ wood and other building materials, like framing houses

<sup>(7)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ carpentry: work indoors like cutting or fitting doors

### Job opportunities:

Employment is expected to <sup>(8)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ through the year 2012.

Employment opportunities <sup>(9)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ with the state of the <sup>(10)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.



# Period 2 Reading Comprehension

## 一、根据课文 *So many jobs to choose from!* 选择正确答案

- What should you do when choosing a career?
  - All the aspects of a job should be considered.
  - Ordinary jobs may be put in first place.
  - Popular professions should be considered more than any other job.
  - Only talents and interests of yours should be considered.
- According to the author, what problems do successful and famous actors or actresses have to face?
  - They have to deal with constant media attention.
  - They have to spend long hours travelling.
  - They have to deal with all kinds of criticism.
  - All of the above.
- What does the word "glamorous" in Line 9 mean?
  - Attractive and exciting but not available to most people.
  - Important and well-paid.
  - Ordinary and essential.
  - Difficult and popular.
- Which of the following might be the disadvantages of being a lawyer except that \_\_\_\_\_?
  - they may be under huge pressure
  - they may have to work long hours
  - they may face tough moral issues
  - they may be well-paid and the job is interesting
- Which of the following might be the writer's attitude towards jobs?
  - Some glamorous jobs are more important than some ordinary jobs.
  - All of the jobs help society function.
  - Ordinary jobs are very dull and not very attractive.
  - Careers in law and business are interesting and popular to young people.

## 二、根据课文 *So many jobs to choose from!* 完成下面关于职业的表格

Category	Example	Advantage	Disadvantage
Popular careers	actors/actresses; (3) _____; lawyers; businessmen	(7) _____; successful and famous	under huge (12) _____; work (13) _____ hours; face tough (14) _____ issues
(1) _____ jobs	(4) _____ monitoring officers; beer (5) _____	better suited to their (8) _____ and (9) _____; interesting and full of fun	not popular
(2) _____ jobs	drivers; shop (6) _____; barbers	as (10) _____ as water to society; important and (11) _____	look (15) _____; ordinary; not well-paid