



余可佳 / 主编

SENIOR ENGLISH
SENTENCE PHRASES

高中英语 必考句型详解

囊括高中阶段全部**必考**句型，
深入透彻理解英语的长句和难句！



华东理工大学出版社
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS



“英语学习
不靠天分靠勤奋！”

本书 **3**
大特点

提升表达

1

经典名句背诵，
课文原句默写

解密高考

2

必考句型分析，
高考真题测验



拓展知识

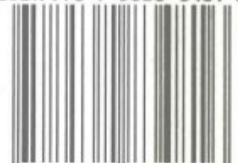
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归纳总结必考点，
举一反三拓展点



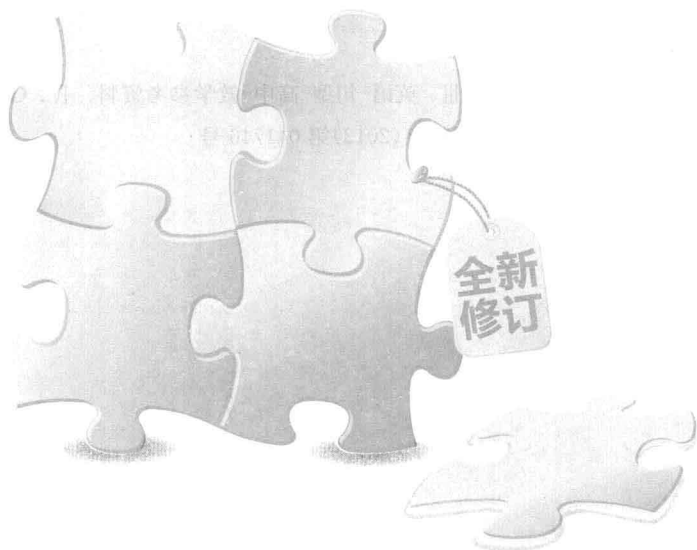
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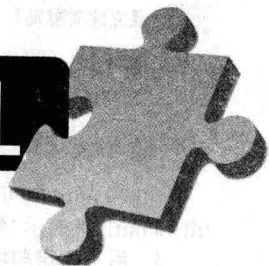
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Senior English Sentence Phrases **Module 1**



(模块1)

Unit 1 Friendship

句型 1 till/until 及 not ... until ... 句式



【经典必背】

A man can fail many times, but he isn't a failure until he begins to blame somebody else. 一个人可以失败很多次,但是只要他没有开始责怪旁人,他还不是一个失败者。



【课文原句默写】

你想和朋友一起去看一部有趣的电影,但是,你的朋友要等到他擦完自行车才能去。



【必考知识点】

till 和 until 既可作介词,加名词,构成介词短语;也可作从属连词引导时间状语从句。till 和 until 都表示“到……为止”、“直到……才……”。可以构成两种句式。

1. 用于肯定句中,表示某一动作或状态持续到 till 或 until 结构所表示的时间才结束。此时,主句动词必须是持续性动词。

Heat can be conducted from a hot body to a cooler one until both are at the same temperature. 热可以从一个热的物体传到一个较冷的物体,直到两者温度相同为止。

2. 用于否定句,表示某一动作持续到 till 或 until 结构所表示的时间才开始。其主句动词可以是持续性动词,也可以是非持续性动词。

The secret was never told until the old man's death. 这个秘密在老人去世后才说出来。

I didn't go downstairs until the window had to be shut. 我直到要关窗户才下楼。

3. not... until... 句式的倒装句。

Not until we know more will we be able to improve the situation. 直到我们了解更多,我们才有能力改变这种情形。

注:如果 until 为从属连词,until 引导的从句提供谓语发生的时间,从句的主谓不倒装。

4. not... until... 句式的强调句。

He invented many new ways to treat the wounded, but it was not until after the war that he made his most important discovery. 他发明过许多新方法医治伤员,但是直到战后才有了最重要的发现。

注:该结构在强调句中不用倒装语序。



【拓展知识点】

not... until... 句式与其他句式的比较

not... until... 句式总有“动作发生较迟”之义。

Among the great mathematicians there are about as many who showed mathematical talents in childhood as there are those who showed none at all until they are older. 在伟大的数学家中,童年就显露数学才华的人和直到相当年龄才显露才华的人差不多一样多。

而 not... before... 仅表示动作先后关系。

It won't be long before you regret what you have done. 不久后你就会后悔你做的事。

若主句谓语用一般将来时 not... until... 与 not... before... 意义相同。

Don't start smoking before a dinner is finished. 饭后才能抽烟。

not... unless... 常用来表条件,其主句的谓语常用一般将来时,而且 unless 只能接从句。

The doctor will not carry on the operation unless it is necessary. 到必要时医生才动

手术。

【牛刀小试】

1. It was not until I came here _____ I realized this place was famous for not only its beauty but also its weather. (2012 湖南)
A. who B. that C. where D. before
2. Not until I came last night _____ to bed. (2009 四川)
A. Mum did go B. did Mum go C. went Mum D. Mum went
3. —Shall we have our picnic tomorrow?
—_____ it doesn't rain. (2009 山东)
A. Until B. While C. Once D. If

句型 2 be concerned about 为……担心; 关心; 关注

【经典必背】

A good employer should be concerned for the welfare of his workers. 一个好的雇主应该关心工人的福利。

【课文原句默写】

你会告诉你的朋友你很关心他/她, 下课后你们会见面交谈。

【必考知识点】

动词 concern 有“与……有关”“影响……”“对……有重要性”和“(使)担心”等意义。可以构成 concern oneself about/for/over; 也可以构成 be concerned about/for/over 的结构。两种结构意义相同。

There is no need for you to concern yourself about where I was last night. 你没有必要关心我昨晚在什么地方。

He was genuinely concerned over his son's financial difficulties. 他真正担心的是他儿子的财务困难。

【拓展知识点】

在现代英语中, 有许多带反身代词的动词短语都可以转换成 be + v-ed 分词的形式。

1. bury oneself in = be buried in 表示“埋头于……, 专心于……”。

The scientist knew nothing about the matter, because he was always burying himself in his study. 那位科学家对此事一无所知, 因为他一直在做他的研究工作。

Buried in the newspaper, I didn't notice what was happening. 当时我在专心读报没有注意当时发生的情况。

2. devote oneself to = be devoted to 表示“献身于……, 致力于……”。

After graduation he continued to devote himself to his research. 毕业后, 他继续从事研究工作。

Her son, to whom she is so devoted, went abroad last year, leaving her alone in the small village. 她非常疼爱的儿子去年去了国外, 留下她一个人在小村子里。

3. lose oneself in = be lost in 表示“沉浸于”。

He lost himself in his work. 他沉浸在工作中。

We want you to get lost in your reading and not in the technology. 我们要你沉浸在你的阅读中而不是技巧中。

4. dress oneself in = be dressed in 表示“穿衣”。

They were dressed in their Sunday best. 他们身穿节日盛装。

She dressed herself in a gown. 她穿上礼服。

5. engage oneself in=be engaged in 表示“从事于”。

The old lady engaged herself in making clothes for her neighbours' children. 老太太为邻居的孩子们做衣服。

At this moment he was engaged in a violent argument with someone. 这时他正在和一个人进行激烈的争论。

6. free oneself from=be freed from 表示“摆脱”或“不受……损害”。

Her dress got caught on a rose bush, she tore it when she tried to free herself from the prickles. 她的衣服挂到玫瑰丛上了,她想摆脱玫瑰刺时把衣服扯破了。

When will the prisoners be freed? 这些囚犯何时释放?

7. hide oneself=be hidden 表示“躲藏”。

The wounded soldier hid himself in the dry well from the enemy. 受伤的战士躲在枯井内,以免被敌人发现。

She was hidden behind curtain. 她躲在窗帘后边。

8. seat oneself=be seated 表示“坐”。

Mary seated herself in the armchair. 玛丽坐到扶手椅上。

He was seated between two old men. 他坐在两位老人中间。

9. addict oneself to sth. =be addicted to sth. 表示“热衷于”或“对……上瘾”。

My friend addicted himself to science. 我的朋友专心研究科学。

The actor's mother became addicted to a painkilling medicine. 那位演员的母亲越来越依赖一种止疼药。

【牛刀小试】

- Can those _____ at the back of the classroom hear me?
—No problem. (2008 福建)
A. seat B. sit C. seated D. sat
- Even the best writers find themselves _____ for words. (2011 浙江)
A. lose B. lost C. to lose D. having lost
- He is considering _____ himself to _____ these children of the poor mountain village.
A. to devote; educating B. devoting; educating
C. to devote; educate D. devoting; educate
- In the reading-room, we found her _____ at a desk, with her attention _____ on a magazine, *Science Fiction*.
A. seated; fixed B. sit; fixed
C. sitting; to be fixed D. sitting; fixing

句型 3 It/This/That is/was because+从句



【经典必背】

It's because the ocean surface is so smooth that people may think that the ocean bottom is made up of smooth plains. 因为海平面如此平坦以至于人们认为海底也是平原。



【课文原句默写】

我不知道是不是因为我长久无法出门的缘故,我变得对一切与大自然有关的事物都无比狂热。

【必考知识点】

在 it is 之后只能用 because 来引导表示原因的表语从句,不能用 since 或 as。主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句同属于名词从句。表语从句有一条区别于其他名词从句的重要特点:because, before, after 和 as if 可以引导表语从句而不能引导主语从句、宾语从句和同位语从句。此处解析的句型实际上属于 because 引导表语从句的用法。

1. 构成这一句型的主语多为 it。

It is because the earth's atmosphere scatters a certain number of blue rays of sunlight. 那是因为地球上的大气散射了日光中一定量的蓝色光的缘故。

2. 构成这一句型的主语有时也可以是 this 或 that。

This is mainly because in his own language the words were written the same way as they were pronounced. 这主要是因为他自己的语言中,单词的拼写与发音方式是一致的。

3. 构成这一句型的主语可以是 that 引起的主语从句。

That I am so late is because I missed the bus. 我来得这么迟的原因是因为我错过了那趟汽车。

这一句型中的 that 主语从句表结果,而 because 引导的从句表原因。因此,上句可以转化为:I am so late because I missed the bus.

4. 构成这一句型的主语不能是 reason 及其定语从句和同位语从句。当 reason 做主语时,表语从句常用 that 引导。

The reason why her books are so popular is that she put a spiritual kind of love into them. 她的书之所以如此流行是因为她把纯洁的爱倾注进了她的作品之中。

5. This is the reason why + 结果。

This is (the reason) why she was so happy. 这就是她为什么那么高兴的原因。

【牛刀小试】

- The reason she gave for not being present was _____ the heavy snow prevented her coming.
A. because B. / C. that D. why
- He couldn't live in Germany. That's _____ he went to America.
A. why B. because C. reason D. where
- Perhaps my failure was _____ I had been overconfident or preferred to play football on Saturdays rather than read extra books that might have ensured success.
A. because B. for C. that D. why
- This is _____ voltage drop exists in each part of the power system from the power station to the customer's meter.
A. that B. because
C. the reason D. whether

句型 4 形容词(短语)作状语

【经典必背】

Too poor to buy an arithmetic, Lincoln borrowed one and copied it on sheets of paper about the size of an ordinary letter-head. 林肯穷得买不起算术书的时候,就向别人借了一本,抄在普通信纸大小的纸上。

【课文原句默写】

你的朋友来上学时心情不好。

【必考知识点】

一般情况下,常用副词作状语修饰动词,而形容词作状语常用以说明主语或宾语的状况及其变化。形容词作状语可以表示原因、时间、伴随、方式或结果,并不表示动词的方式。作状语的形容词(短语)可置于句首、句中或句末,多用逗号与句子的主干隔开。形容词作状语常用在正式文体中。

1. 形容词(短语)作伴随状语

Helpless, we watched our home destroyed before our eyes. 我们绝望地看着家园在我们眼前被摧毁。

2. 形容词(短语)作结果状语

After the war, the soldiers returned home, safe and sound. 战争结束后,那些士兵平安回到了家。

3. 形容词(短语)置于句首常作原因状语

Modest and easy to approach, he soon put everyone completely at ease. 他是那样谦虚,平易近人,很快使大家放松下来。

4. 形容词(短语)可以作时间状语

Hungry, you only have to point at your stomach and they will lead you to the restaurant; tired, you put both your hands behind your head and they will take you to the hotel. 当你饿了的时候,你只需要指指你的胃,他们就会带你去饭馆;当你感到累了,你就把你的手放在你的头后面,他们就会带你去宾馆。

5. 形容词(短语)还可以作方式状语

The old woman lay in bed, silent, thinking of her childhood. 那位老妇人躺在床上,一声不吭,回忆起了她的童年。

6. 有时形容词(短语)可修饰整个句子。如:

Strange to say, he didn't pass his exam after all. 奇怪的是他考试竟然没有及格。
= Strangely (enough), he didn't pass his exam after all.

7. 形容词作状语,逻辑主语通常是句中主语,有时也可以是句中宾语。如:

George glared at his boy now naughty. 乔治瞪了一眼正在调皮的男孩。

【牛刀小试】

- After the long journey, the three of them went back home, _____. (2008 北京)
A. hungry and tiredly B. hungry and tired
C. hungrily and tiredly D. hungrily and tired
- _____ and happy, Tony stood up and accepted the prize. (2006 全国 I)
A. Surprising B. Surprised
C. Being surprised D. To be surprising
- The next morning, the manager came up to us in a hurry, _____ of apologies.
A. was full B. to be filled C. full D. filled
- _____ (急于看到) the sunrise, they got up at four o'clock. (eager)

句型 5 It is the+序数词+名词 that+主语+have/has+v-ed 分词+其他

【经典必背】

I felt very happy that day, and it was the first time that I longed for a new day to come. 那一天我感到非常幸福,也是我第一次渴望新的一天的来临。

【课文原句默写】

一年半以来我第一次来到露天的夜空下。

【必考知识点】

句型 It is/ was/ will be the first (second, third 等) time + that... 有其固定含义, that 从句中的谓语动词多表示两个时间有联系的动作, 所以 that 从句的谓语动词要用完成体。关于这种句型要注意以下几个方面:

1. **It is/ will be the first time that...** 从句的谓语动词用现在完成时。

It is the first time I have visited the city. 这是我第一次访问这个城市。

2. **It was the first time that...** 从句的谓语动词用过去完成时。

It was the first time that little Franz had listened so attentively. 那是小弗朗兹第一次如此用心地听讲。

在这类句型中, 间或也用一般过去时来代替过去完成时。如上例也可以写成:

It was the first time that little Franz listened so attentively.

3. 在此句型中, time 也可用 day, month, year 等时间名词或其他名词代替。

It is the first cigarette I've smoked today. 这是我今天吸的第一支烟。

4. 主语除 it 外还可以是 this, that 或 this morning, yesterday, tomorrow 等之类。其中的序数词并不只限于 first。

This is the third time I've come to Beijing. 这是我第三次来北京。

在这种句式中, 从句的谓语动词要用完成时态是毫无疑问的。

【牛刀小试】

1. Is this the first time you _____ Beijing?
A. have visited B. would visit C. visited D. have been visiting
2. This wasn't the first time Linda _____ too much pills.
A. have taken B. had taken C. take D. was taking
3. I was lucky actually because that was the second time I _____ China that year.
A. was visiting B. was visited C. have visited D. had visited
4. Jack is a great talker. It's high time that he _____ something instead of just talking.
(2012 辽宁)
A. will do B. has done C. do D. did

句型 6 “It + is/was + n. + doing/to do + 其他”或 “It + is/was + n. + that 从句”

【经典必背】

It is my great pleasure to have a chance to present myself to you. 很高兴能有一个机会在这里向你们做自我介绍。

【课文原句默写】

浏览这些东西已不再有乐趣, 因为自然是一项必须经历的事情。

【必考知识点】

“It + is/was + n. + doing + 其他”或 “It + is/was + n. + that 从句”的句型中, it 为形式主语, 而 doing 或 that 从句为真正主语。

1. **It is no use doing sth.** 表示“做什么没有用”。

It is no use crying over spilt milk. 打翻牛奶, 哭也没用。

2. **It is no good doing sth.** 表示“做什么没有用”。

It's no good expecting Andrew to help you. 指望安德鲁来帮助你你是没有用的。

3. **It is no wonder that** 从句表示“难怪”。

It is not your fault. With the rush-hour traffic and the heavy rain, it is no wonder you

were late. 不是你的错。在交通高峰时期加之下大雨, 难怪你会迟到。

在口语中, 这一句型, 可以简略为 No wonder that... 或 No wonder, ...

No wonder that information is sometimes called the lifeblood of a control system. 难怪信息有时被称作控制系统的生命线。

4. It is (my/no) pleasure + 真正主语表示“很/不高兴做……”。

Each year it is my pleasure to write an introductory letter to the PHS Annual Report, which you will find on the following pages. 很高兴每年由我给大家写一封关于 PHS 年度报告的介绍信, 就是大家能读到的下面几页材料。

5. It is a good idea + 真正主语表示“……是一个好主意”。

It's not a good idea to go shopping when I am so hungry. 肚子饿的时候去买东西不是好主意。

6. It is an honor + 真正主语“……是一种荣耀”。

It is no honour for an eagle to defeat a dove. 老鹰胜鸽, 不足为荣。

7. It is (great) fun + 真正主语。

It's great fun to jump into the river and to swim in summer. 夏天跳进河里游泳真有趣。

8. It is one's duty + to do/that 从句。

It is our duty to help the poor. 帮助穷人是我们的责任。

9. It is a mystery + 疑问分句表示“……是一个谜”, 此时真正主语常常是一个由疑问词引起的疑问分句。

It is a mystery to me how it all happened. 这一切是怎样发生的, 对我来说是一个谜。

10. It is none of your business + 疑问分句表示“……不关你的事”。

It is none of your business who I invite to the dinner. 我邀请谁参加晚宴不关你的事。

【拓展知识点】

chance, doubt, need, point 和 possibility 等词常用在 there be 句型中。

There is no doubt that 100 years ago animal test was cruel but today animals in experiments are very well taken care of. 一百年前, 动物试验无疑是残酷的, 但今天的试验动物得到了优待。

Scientists say that if a medicine works with animals, there is a very high chance that it also works with people. 科学家说, 如果药品对动物有效, 那么对人起作用的可能性非常大。

There didn't seem much point in working on my PhD — I didn't expect to survive that long. 争取博士学位对我来说没有什么意义, 我没有期望活那么久。

There was no need for us to get involved in the quarrel. 我们没有必要加入争吵中。

There is no possibility that the manager changes his mind. 经理不可能改变他的想法。

【牛刀小试】

- It is none of your business _____ other people think about you. Believe yourself.
(2007 福建)
A. how B. what C. which D. when
- It is one thing to enjoy listening to good music, but it is _____ another to play it well yourself.
(2011 全国 II 卷)
A. quite B. very C. rather D. much
- What do you think of teacher, Bob?
—I find it fun and challenging. It is a job _____ you are doing something serious but interesting.
(2009 北京)
A. where B. which C. when D. that
- _____ for us to discuss the problem again. It has already be settled.
A. It has no doubt B. There has no doubt
C. It is no need D. There is no need

【经典必背】

He did tell me that he would join us in the work. 他真的告诉过我他要参加我们的工作。

【课文原句默写】

尽管试图与同学交谈,我仍然发现很难与他们交朋友,所以我感到十分孤独,我的确想改变这种状况,但不知道该怎么办。

【必考知识点】

谓语强语势

1. 这种强调句的基本结构和适用范围是用助动词 **do, does, did** 对一般现在时和一般过去时的肯定陈述句的谓语进行强调。其人称、时态和数由助动词 **do** 的适当形式表达,其后要跟动词原形。

But the family did manage to send him to a technical school. 不过家里的人还是设法送他进了一所技术学校学习。

2. 助动词 **do** 也可用于祈使句中,有加强劝说的意思。

Do tell me what happened. 请务必告诉我发生了什么事。

3. 这种强调句前边的助动词在句中要重读。翻译时将强调意思表达出来即可。

【牛刀小试】

- Oliver Twist and the other boys _____ hunger for three months.
A. suffers from B. did suffered from
C. did suffer from D. do suffered from
- If you have a job, _____ yourself to it and finally you'll succeed. (2010 四川)
A. do devote B. don't devote C. devoting D. not devoting
- He _____ (真的告诉过我) that he would come. (do)

格言警句

Books introduce us into the best society; they bring us the presence of greatest minds that have ever lived.

—(Britain) Samuel Smile

书把我们引入最美好的地方,让我们与各个时代的伟大智者促膝谈心。

——(英国)斯迈尔斯

Unit 2 English around the World

句型 1 含 speak, say, tell 等的句式



【经典必背】

He is a man of few words and seldom speaks of himself. 他是个沉默寡言的人, 很少讲起他自己。



【课文原句默写】

16 世纪末, 大约五百万至七百万人讲英语。



【必考知识点】

动词 speak 表示“讲话, 发言”时不及物, 不带宾语。

I intend to speak to the manager about the way I have been treated. 我想跟经理谈谈我所受到的那种待遇。

但是, 当 speak 表示说某种语言时, 及物, 也就是说, speak 可接语言名称作宾语。表示“说”的几个动词的用法对比如下:

动词	及物用法	不及物用法
say	后接说的内容作宾语	加 to 后再接人, 构成 say to sb.
speak	多接语言作宾语, 有时也可接 view 等作宾语	加 to 或 with 后再接人, 加 of 或 about 后再接内容
tell	先接人作间接宾语, 后接内容作直接宾语	表示“间接讲到”时, 用 tell of sth.
talk	表示“说服”时可接人作宾语, 构成 talk sb. into sth.	加 to 或 with 后再接人, 加 of 或 about 后再接内容

He said that he went to Beijing last week. 他说上周他到北京去了。

The teacher told him not to be impolite to elder persons. 老师告诉他, 要对长辈有礼貌。

They are talking about the weather. 他们在谈论天气。



【牛刀小试】

- The fact that she never apologized _____ a lot about what kind of person she is. (2008 山东)
A. says B. talks C. appears D. declares
- Having finished her project, she was invited by the school _____ to the new students. (2012 江西)
A. speaking B. having spoken C. to speak D. to have spoken
- I don't know the restaurant, but it's _____ to be quite a good one.
A. spoken B. told C. said D. talked

句型 2 形容词的比较级 + than



【经典必背】

There may be more importance in it than would seem. 它的重要意义可能要比看上去大。



【课文原句默写】

如今说英语的人比以往任何时候都多了,他们有的是作为第一语言,有的是作为第二语言或外语。



【必考知识点】

上句中含“形容词的比较级+than”的结构。than ever before 为惯用法有“比以往任何时候更”的意义。英语中多数形容词和副词有原级、比较级和最高级三种形式。

1. 比较等级形变规则如下:

① 单音节和部分双音节词由原级加-er 变比较级,原级加-est 变最高级。

构 成 法	原 级	比 较 级	最 高 级
一般的单音节词,在词尾加-er, -est	cold	colder	coldest
以 e 结尾的单音节词,在词尾加-r, -st	late	later	latest
闭音节单音节词且词尾只有一个辅音字母则双写这个辅音字母再加-er, -est	big	bigger	biggest
	thin	thinner	thinnest
以辅音字母加 y 结尾的双音节词,变 y 为 i 再加-er, -est	happy	happier	happiest

② 多音节词和部分双音节词,原级加 more 变比较级,加 most 变最高级。

原 级	比 较 级	最 高 级
important	more important	most important
wonderful	more wonderful	most wonderful
helpful	more helpful	most helpful

3. 少数形容词和副词有不规则的比较等级形式。

原 级	比 较 级	最 高 级
good/well	better	best
ill/bad	worse	worst
many/ much	more	most
little	less	least
old	older/elder	oldest/eldest
far	farther(更远的)/further(更进一步的)	farthest/furthest
late	later(更迟的)/latter(后者)	latest(最迟的)/last(最后的)

巧记歌诀:

三对二合一,坏病多和好,分二有三词,老远迟来了,little 不是小!

1. 形容词比较级运用的最基本的句型是“形容词的比较级+than”,适用范围如下:

① 用于表语的比较。

Shanghai is bigger than Nanjing (is). 上海比南京大。

② 用于作表语的名词的定语的比较。

Shanghai is a bigger city than Nanjing (is). 上海比南京大。

③ 用于主语定语的比较。

There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy. 霍雷肖,天地中的事情比你在你的哲学中所梦想的还要多。

④ 用于宾语定语的比较。

He has made much more progress this year than he did last year. 今年他的进步比去年大得多。

Don't eat more than is good for you. 不要吃得过量。



【牛刀小试】

- How much _____ she looked without her glasses! (2009 全国 I)
A. well B. good C. best D. better
- Compared with his sister, Jerry is even more _____ to, and more easily troubled by, emotional and relationship problems. (2009 江苏)
A. skeptical B. addicted C. available D. sensitive
- Do you need any help, Lucy?
—Yes. The job is _____ I could do myself. (2007 福建)
A. less than B. more than C. no more than D. not more than

句型 3 even if/though 引导让步状语从句



【经典必背】

They will stand by you even if you don't succeed. 纵然你不成功,他们也会支持你。



【课文原句默写】

以英语为母语的人,即使他们所讲的语言不尽相同,也可以相互理解。



【必考知识点】

even if=even though 表示“即使”,语气比 though 和 although 强。even if/ though 有如下用法:

1. 在某一条件下,问题一般就会解决,但是,even if 所带的条件仍然不能解决问题。

Even if you take a taxi, you'll still miss your train. 即使你乘出租车,你也赶不上火车。

2. even if/though 强调不顾某种事实还是会做某事。

The boy won't leave his TV set even though his parents are waiting for him to dinner. 即使父母在等他吃饭,男孩也不愿意离开电视机。

Even if I have to walk all the way I'll get there. 即使我得一路走着去,我也要走到那里。

3. even if/though 表示结果出乎意料。

Even though the learning is slow and painful, the result is wonderful. 学习尽管是缓慢而艰难的,可是结果是美好的。

4. even if/though 引导的让步状语从句是一种假设,而 though/although 引导的让步状语从句所指的则是事实。

Even if he loves her, he can't marry her. 即使他爱她,他也不能娶她。(意指不知道他爱不爱她。)

Though he loves her, he can't marry her. 尽管他爱她,他也不能娶她。(意指知道他爱她,尽管如此,他也不能和她结婚。)

5. even if/though 可以用在虚拟语气中,表示条件具备仍不愿做。

Even if I had enough money, I wouldn't buy it. 我即使有钱也不买。



【牛刀小试】

- Look at those clouds!
—Don't worry. _____ it rains, we'll still have a great time. (2012 北京)
A. Even if B. As though C. In case D. If only

2. _____ what you have said is true, I don't believe you at all this time.
A. If B. When C. Even if D. Until
3. _____ people do not know much about the Renaissance, they have heard of this painting.
A. Although B. Even if C. Whether D. Whatever
4. Allow children the space to voice their opinions, _____ they are different from your own.
A. until B. even if C. unless D. as though
- (2005 湖南)

句型 4 be + v-ed 形式 + as + 身份/职业/工具等



【经典必背】

The city library is considered as an important part of public service. 市图书馆被认为是重要的公共服务设施。



【课文原句默写】

如今英语在南亚也被当作外语或第二语言来使用。



【必考知识点】

“be + v-ed 分词 + as + 身份/职业/工具等”的句式是一种被动语态句式。其中 as 为介词,表示“作为”。用在这一句型中的动词有:

1. be used as 表示“被当作……用”。

The battery can also be used as a charger. 那种电池也能用作充电器。

2. consider 有两义:“考虑”和“认为”,构成 be considered as 时,其中的 consider 只有“以为”“认为”之义,这种结构中的 as 有时可以省略。

sentence pattern, then, must still be considered as an essential feature of language. 于是,句型仍被视为语言的重要特征。

3. treat 表示“处理”“对待”等,也可以用在这种句型中。

We know that oxen are treated as human in some areas of China. 在中国的有些地方牛被看作具有人性。

4. regard 表示“看待”。

I was plainly regarded as a possible purchaser. 很明显我被当作潜在买主。

5. be looked on/upon as 有“被看成……”之义,例如:

She's looked on as the leading authority on the subject. 她被看作是该学科的主要权威。

6. be thought of as 表示“被看成……”。

The general was thought of as a common soldier. 那位将军被看成了一名普通士兵。

7. count 构成 be counted as 表示“算是……”。

The old friend was counted as a member of the family. 那个老朋友被看成那个家庭的一员。

8. refer to 构成 be referred to as 表示“被称作为……”。

A tax will be referred to as progressive where the tax rate increases as the base increases. 当税基增长,税率亦增长时,这种税就是累进税。

9. accept 构成 be accepted as 表示“作为……被接受”。

When will wushu be accepted as an official Olympic event? 什么时候武术将成为正规的奥林匹克运动会比赛项目?

10. remember 表示“怀念”“纪念”之义。be remembered as 意思是“作为……被(人们)怀念”。

Madame Curie will always be remembered as the discoverer of the element radium. 居

里夫人将永远作为镭元素的发现者被人们所怀念。

【牛刀小试】

- Charles Babbage is generally _____ as the inventor of the first computer.
A. thought B. referred C. used D. considered
- Today, Abraham Lincoln _____ one of the greatest of all American presidents.
A. is regarded as B. is looked upon
C. is thought of D. is referred to
- I refuse to accept the blame for something _____ was someone else's fault.
(2010 全国 II)
A. who B. that C. as D. what
- Nowadays some hospitals refer to patients _____ name, not case number.
(2010 江西)
A. of B. as C. by D. with

句型 5 原因状语从句

【经典必背】

Theory is valuable in that it can provide a direction for practice. 理论之所以有价值是因为它能给实践指明方向。

【课文原句默写】

印度之所以拥有众多讲英语很流利的人是因为从 1765 年到 1947 年英国一直统治着印度。

【必考知识点】

在英语中,引导原因状语从句的从属连词有 because, as, since, now that 和 seeing that 等。

1. **because** 引导原因状语从句,说明直接原因,有时也用于推测性理由,表示必然的因果关系。回答 why 引导的问题时,用 because。在 because 前可加 **only, just, simply** 等表示强调意义的词或否定词 **not**。构成强调句型时,只能用 because,不能用 since 或 as 从句。

No one questioned his idea for almost 2,000 years only because he was Aristotle, the great thinker. 2 000 年来没有人怀疑他的观点只因为他是伟大的思想家亚里士多德。

2. **as** 引导原因状语从句,表示显而易见的理由。

As he is from the south, he is unaccustomed to the dry weather in Beijing. 由于他是南方来的,不习惯北京干燥的气候。

3. **since** 表示附带的原因和补充的理由时,可与 as 互换。

Since we're young, we shouldn't be too afraid of making mistakes. 因为我们还年轻,所以不应该太害怕犯错误。

since 表示做出某种决定或结论的事实依据。有“既然”之义。

Since you can't answer the question, perhaps we'd better ask someone else. 既然你不能回答这个问题,可能我们得去问别人。

4. **now (that) = since** 表示“既然”。

Now (that) I've heard the music, I understand why you like it. 既然我已经听了这首曲子,我理解你为什么喜欢它。

5. **Seeing (that)** 有“由于”“既然”或“因为”之义,可接原因状语从句。

Seeing that he's ill, he's unlikely to come. 他生病了,不可能来。