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Y<sup>INGYU.</sup>  
JIAOXUE XINSILU

# 英语教学

## 新思路

翟运学

译著

国家行政学院出版社

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# 1

## 语言知识

### 高中英语语法中反意问句用法

山西夏县中学 翟运学

#### 一、反意疑问句的一般情况

1. 当陈述部分的主语是: everyone, everybody, someone, no one, nobody, somebody等合成代词时, 附加疑问句的主语非正式文体中往往they用。(也可以按语法一致原则用单数。)

2. 当陈述部分以one不定代词做主语时, 附加问句的主语在正式场合用one, 非正式场合用he。



3. 当陈述部分的主语是不定式、动名词、从句、this或that, 附加疑问句的主语用it。(是those, these则用they)

4. 当陈述部分的主语是表示物的不定代词everything, anything, nothing等, 附加问句的主语用it。

5. 陈述部分带有否定词或半否定词, 例如: never, hardly, scarcely, seldom, no, none, no one, rarely, nowhere, nothing, nobody, few, little等, 附加疑问句的动词要用肯定形式。

6. 如果陈述部分中的否定词仅带有否定的前缀或后缀, 那么该陈述句应作肯定句处理, 附加疑问句应用否定形式。

## 二、常见句型的反意疑问句

7. 当陈述部分是there be 存在句型时, 附加疑问句的主语也用there。

8. 感叹句的附加疑问句, 其谓语要求用否定句。

9. 祈使句后面的附加疑问句问题

A) 祈使句是否定形式, 附加疑问句只能用will you。

B) 祈使句是肯定形式, 附加疑问句用肯定、否定均可。

C) Let开头的祈使句要注意:

1. Let's 在意义上包含谈话的对方在内, 表示提出建议或征求对方意见, 其反意疑问句往往用shall we。

2. Let us 在意义上一般不包含谈话的对方在内, 表示请求对方允许做某事的含义, let 有allow的意思。附加疑问部分用will you。

3. Let me 开头表示请求, 附加疑问句用will you, 或用may I。

## 三、复合句的反意疑问句

10. 当陈述部分是一个(带that引导宾语从句的)主从复合句时, 附加疑问句的主谓要和主句的主谓保持对应关系。但是, 当陈述部分的主语是: I suppose, I think, I believe, I imagine, I expect等结构时, 附加疑问句的主语和谓语要和从句的主语, 谓语保持一致关系。而且要注意到否定的转移问题。

11. 当陈述部分是I'm sure that, ; we are sure; I'm afraid that; We are sure that; I feel sure that 等后面跟宾语从句时, 反意疑问句与后面的宾语从句一致。

12. 当陈述部分是并列句时, 附加疑问句的主谓语要和离它最近的句子的





主谓保持对应关系。

#### 四、关于情态动词的反意疑问句

13. 陈述部分中有have一词, 且表示“所有”含义时, 附加疑问句部分既可用have也可用do。

14. 陈述部分中有have to, 附加疑问句部分用do。

15. 含有ought to 的反意疑问句, 陈述部分是肯定的, 疑问部分用shouldn't / oughtn't + 主语。

He ought to know what to do, oughtn't he? / shouldn't he?

16. 陈述部分有used to, 附加疑问句部分可用used 也可以用did。

17. 陈述部分有needn't时, 附加疑问句部分用need但有时也可用must。

18. 陈述部分有must, 且表示“必须”时, 附加疑问句部分用mustn't, 如果表示“必要”则用needn't。

19. 陈述部分中是mustn't表示“禁止”时, 附加疑问句部分用must。

陈述部分中的must表示“一定”、“想必”等推测意义时, 附加疑问句部分而是根据陈述部分的谓语动词或其助动词来定。

20. 陈述部分是I wish, 表示询问或征求意见, 附加疑问部分用may I。

21. 弄清陈述句中的'd rather = would rather; 'd better = had better附加疑问句部分前者用would, 后者用had。

其他特殊结构的反意疑问句

22. 陈述部分的主语是each of... 结构时, 附加疑问句在强调整体时用they, 当作个别时用he。

23. 陈述部分有neither... nor... (either... or...) 做并列主语, 附加疑问部分根据其实际逻辑意义而定。Neither you nor I am engineer, are we?

24. 陈述部分是: I' m ... 结构, 附加疑问句一般用aren't I?

25. 陈述部分有had better + v. 疑问句部分用hadn't you?

You'd better read it by yourself, hadn't you?

26. 陈述部分有would rather + v., 疑问部分多用 wouldn't + 主语。

He would rather read it ten times than recite it, wouldn't he?

27. 陈述部分有You'd like to + v. 疑问部分用wouldn't + 主语。

You'd like to go with me, wouldn't you?



28. 带情态动词dare或need的反意疑问句, 疑问部分常用need (dare) +主语。

We need not do it again, need we?

He dare not say so, dare you?

当dare, need 为实义动词时, 疑问部分用助动词do+主语。

She doesn't dare to go home alone, does she

## As much as 的用法点滴

山西夏县中学外语组 翟运学

先看一道考试题:

Language belongs to each one of us, to the flower sellers \_\_\_\_\_ to the professor

A. as much as      B. as far as      C. the same as      D. as long as

【参考译文】语言属于我们每一个人, 属于卖花人, 也属于教授。

【试题分析】本题是结构题, 考查并列结构连接词。

【详细解答】as much as (与……一样) 与as well as一样, 可作并列连接词, 连接两个并列成分。B. as far as是一个连接词, 但不是并列连接词, 其意思是: “就…, 尽…, 至于…”表示一种程度或范围。C并不是一个并列连接词。D是从属连词, 意为“只要”。

下面就As much as 的用法加以归纳总结, 供大家参考。

### 一、表示数量

1. 表示具体的数量, 其后通常直接跟具体数量, 其意为“……之多”“多达”“整整”, 强调“多”。如:

In fact it cost me as much as 100 dollars. 事实上, 它整整花了我100美元。

We walked as much as 50 miles that day. 那天我们整整走了50英里。

She trained hard for the race, sometimes running as much as 60 miles a week. 为了比赛, 她拼命地训练, 有时一个星期要跑60英里。

—Is it hot up there? 那上面热吗?



—Of course, as much as 45 degrees. 当然热, 高达45度。

The speed can vary by as much as 15 percent. 其速度的差别可高达15%。

注: 如上例所示, as much as 用于表示具体的数量时, 其后接的可能是可数名词, 但由于它们意义上仍然为不可数, 故用 as much as, 不用 as many as。如 100 dollars, 尽管其中的 dollars 为可数名词的复数形式, 由于 100 dollars 仍是一个不可数的概念, 仍是不可数的。但是下面这句是错的: I read as much as 100 articles today. 因为这里的 100 articles 表示的是可数概念, 故应改为: I read as many as 100 articles.

2. 表示模糊的数量, 其意为“与……一样多”, 有时 much 后可接被修饰的名词(不可数)。如:

I ate as much as I could. 我能吃多少就吃了多少。

I'll spend as much as necessary. 需要花多少钱, 我就花多少钱。

Give me as much as you gave Jane. 给我的要和你给简的一样多。

I haven't got as much money as I thought. 我不像原来想象的有那么多的钱。

I'm sorry I haven't done as much as I should. 我很抱歉, 我做得很不够。

Some of the doctors are paid almost twice as much as the nurses. 有些医生所获得的报酬差不多是护士的两倍。

We can take as much as our buyer can supply. 买主能提供多少我们就能要多少。

If you charge as much as that, you'll scare customers off. 如果你要价那么高, 你会把顾客吓跑的。

## 二、表示程度

1. 译为“尽量”、“尽最大努力(可能)”, 主要用于 as... as possible [one can]。如:

You ought to rest as much as possible. 你应当尽量多休息。

I have helped you as much as I can. Now it is up to you. 我已尽我所能地帮助你了。现在该看你自己的了。

I won't have a pudding—it was as much as I could do to finish the very large first course. 我不要布丁了——我能把第一道大菜吃完就已经很不容易了。

2. 译为“像……一样(的程度)”。如:

He doesn't think of you as much as he ought to. 他没有像本应该的那样对你好。



We're in the dark just as much as you are. 我们跟你们一样被蒙在鼓里。

I don't pretend to know as much as he does about it. 我不敢说我对此事的了解有他那样多。

I like cats as much as dogs. 我喜欢猫和喜欢狗的程度相同。(此句可视为 I like cats as much as I like dogs 之省略)

3. 译为“与……一样多”。如:

I haven't as much responsibility as before. 我不再担负过去那样多的责任了。

4. 译为“好像”、“几乎”、“差不多”、“等于”。如:

That is as much as saying I am a liar. 那无异于说我撒谎。

He as much as admitted that it was his fault. 他几乎承认说是他的错。

You said "all right", which was as much as to say that you were satisfied. 你当时说“行”，这就等于说你认为满意。

注: as much as to say [saying] 可视为习语, 意为“等于说”。

5. 译为“既……又”、“不仅……而且”。如:

It is as much your responsibility as mine. 这件事你和我一样都有责任。

He retorted that it was my fault as much as his. 他反驳说那不仅是他的错, 而且也是我的错。或: 他反驳说我的错误并不比他的错误小。

I expect to weep as much as (to) laugh. 我简直又想哭, 又想笑。

6. 有时有较灵活的译法:

His latest play is not as much a farce as a burlesque tragedy. 他最近的一个剧本与其说是一个滑稽剧, 不如说是一个滑稽的悲剧。

### 三、表示经常性

Do you dine out as much as you did in Paris? 你还像在巴黎那样常常在外面吃饭吗?

Grandma's getting on a bit and doesn't go out as much as she used to. 奶奶年事日高, 不像从前那样常出门了。

### 四、两点特别说明

1. 第二个 as 有时为关系代词, 用以引导定语从句。如:

I gave him as much as he could eat. 他能吃多少, 我就给了他多少。

As much as he earned was given to his girlfriend. 他赚的钱都给了他的女朋友。



2. 当连接两个成分作主语时，其后谓语动词习惯上要与前面一个成分保持一致。如：

John, as much as his brothers, was responsible for the loss. 不仅约翰的兄弟要对这损失负责，而且约翰自己也要对这损失负责。

## As 和 Which 引导的非限制性定语从句的区别

山西省夏县中学外语组 翟运学

先让我们看一道高考试题：

2004 年江苏英语高考题第 33 小题

\_\_\_\_\_ is often the case, we have worked out the production plan.

A. Which                  B. When                  C. What                  D. As

我们知道，as 可单独引导非限制性定语从句，作用相当于 which，那么在非限制性定语从句中究竟用 as 引导还是用 which 引导呢？现归纳如下：

### 1. 从 as / which 在句子中位置来区分

as 和 which 都可以指代主句中的一部分或整个句子的内容，有时可以互换，但 as 引导的非限制性定语从句位置比较灵活，可以位于主句前面，中间或后面，一般用逗号与主句隔开，而 which 所引导的非限制性定语从句只能放在主句之后。例如：

(1) As is expected, our school team won the football match.

(2) Our team lost the game, as/ which was reported in the newspaper.

(3) Mother was terrified, as/which I could see from her eyes.

### 2. 从 as / which 在句子中特定含义来区分

as 在引导非限制性定语从句中有时有“正如”、“正像”之意，而 which 则无此意。常用句型有：As we all know, as is known to all, as everybody can see, as is expected 等。如：



(1) As we all know, paper was first made in China.

(2) The earth runs around the sun, as is known by everyone.

(3) As anybody can see, the elephant is like a snake. 或: The elephant, as anybody can see, is like a snake. 或: The elephant is like a snake, as anybody can see.

### 3. 从主从句意义匹配要求来区分

as 引导的从句在意义上不能与主句相抵触, 而 which 则不受此限制。试比较:

(1) She did the experiment successfully, as had been expected.

(2) She failed in the experiment, which was unexpected. 由“位置”关系分析可知, 上述高考题 as 是指后面 “we have worked out the production plan.” 整个句子的内容, 故正确答案应选择 D。

#### 相关链接:

##### As和Which的区别

1. As通常和such, so或the same搭配, as引导的定语从句的谓语动词通常是see, expect, say, hope, happen, know等。如:

1) I wish to have such a radio as you said. 我想有一台你说的那样的收音机。

2) I have the same opinion as you (have). 我和你有相同的看法。

3) As often happens, he is late again. 他又迟到了, 这是常事。

4) The Great Wall, as is well known, is one of the wonders in the world.  
众所周知, 长城是世界上的奇迹之一。

5) Tom is tall, as are his brothers. 汤姆个子高, 他的兄弟们也都是高个子。

6) Frank is a fine athlete, as was his father before him. 弗兰克是个优秀的运动员, 在他之前, 他父亲也一样是个优秀运动员。

7) I travel to London every day, as do most the people who live in this village.  
我每天乘车去伦敦, 住在这个村子里的大部分人都是这样。

8) He is an Englishman, as (=which) I know from his accent. 他是个英国人, 这一点我是从他的口音上得知的。

9) He was late for school, as is often the case. 他像往常一样上学迟到了。

10) As was usual with him, he went out for a walk after dinner. 他又像往常一



样，吃完饭出去散步了。

11) As is announced in today's newspaper, the steel workers of our country have fulfilled their production quota ahead of schedule. 今天的报纸宣布，我国炼钢工人已经提前完成了生产指标。

12) As I was saying, we expect 2009 to be a good year. 正如我刚才说的，我们期望2009年是个好年头。

13) As everyone knows, the farming industry is in serious difficulties. 众所周知，农业面临严峻困难局面。

14) As I mentioned in my last letter, I'll be back in Ohio in June. 正如我上一封信提到的，我将在六月份回到俄亥俄州。

试题解析：

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is known to everybody, the moon travels around the earth once every month. (NMET2001)

- A. It                      B. As                      C. That                      D. What

[解析] 本题 as 引导从句的意思是“……事实，正如……”，故 as 引导的非限定性定语从句修饰整个句子，as 在从句中充当主语，所以本题的答案是 B。

2. \_\_\_\_\_ might be expected, a knowledge of psychology is essential for good advertisement.

- A. What                      B. That                      C. As                      D. Which

[解析] 虽然 as 和 which 都可引导非限制性的定语从句，代替整个句子或某个成分；但 which 引导的非限制性定语从句不可置于句首。故正确答案选择 C。

## when, while, as 引导时间状语从句的区别

夏县中学外语组 翟运学

when, while, as 显然都可以引导时间状语从句，但用法区别非常大。



一、**when**可以和延续性动词连用，也可以和短暂性动词连用；而**while**和**as**只能和延续性动词连用。

① Why do you want a new job when you've got such a good one already? (get 为短暂性动词) 你已经找到如此好的工作，为何还想再找新的？

② Sorry, I was out when you called me. (call 为短暂性动词) 对不起，你打电话时我刚好外出了。

③ Strike while the iron is hot. (is 为延续性动词，表示一种持续的状态) 趁热打铁。

④ The students took notes as they listened. (listen 为延续性动词) 学生们边听课边做笔记。

二、**when**从句的谓语动词可以在主句谓语动作之前、之后或同时发生；**while**和**as**从句的谓语动作必须是和主句谓语动作同时发生。

1. 从句动作在主句动作前发生，只用 **when**。

① When he had finished his homework, he took a short rest. (finished 先发生) 当他完成作业后，他休息了一会儿。

② When I got to the airport, the guests had left. (got to 后发生) 当我赶到飞机场时，客人们已经离开了。

2. 从句动作和主句动作同时发生，且从句动作为延续性动词时，**when**，**while**，**as**都可使用。

① When / While / As we were dancing, a stranger came in. (dance 为延续性动词) 当我们跳舞时，一位陌生人走了进来。

② When / While / As she was making a phone call, I was writing a letter. (make 为延续性动词) 当她在打电话时，我正在写信。

3. 当主句、从句动作同时进行，从句动作的时间概念淡化，而主要表示主句动作发生的背景或条件时，只能用 **as**。这时，**as**常表示“随着……”；“一边……，一边……”之意。

① As the time went on, the weather got worse. (as 表示“随着……”之意)

② The atmosphere gets thinner and thinner as the height increases. 随着高度的增加，大气越来越稀薄。





③As years go by, China is getting stronger and richer. 随着时间一年一年过去, 中国变得越来越富强了。

④The little girls sang as they went. 小姑娘们一边走, 一边唱。

⑤The sad mother sat on the roadside, shouting as she was crying. 伤心的妈妈坐在路边, 边哭边叫。

4. 在将来时从句中, 常用when, 且从句须用一般时代替将来时。

①You shall borrow the book when I have finished reading it. 在我读完这本书后, 你可以借阅。

②When the manager comes here for a visit next week, I'll talk with him about this. 下周, 经理来这参观时, 我会和他谈谈此事。

三、when用于表示“一……就……”的句型中(指过去的事情)。

sb. had hardly (=scarcely) done sth. when... =Hardly / Scarcely had sb. done sth. when...

①I had hardly / scarcely closed my eyes when someone knocked at the door. =Hardly / Scarcely had I closed my eyes when someone knocked at the door. 我刚一闭上眼, 就有人在敲门了。

②I had hardly / scarcely entered my room when the telephone rang. =Hardly / Scarcely had I entered my room when the telephone rang. 我刚一走进房门, 电话就响了。

## still用法知多少?

夏县中学外语组 翟运学

### 一、作形容词使用

1. still作为形容词时, 指没有运动或动作的状态, 相当于motionless, 常译为“静止的”、“不动的”。例句:

(1) The doctor asked me to keep still. 医生叫我不要动。

(2) The old woman sat still for about an hour. 那个老妇人一动不动, 坐了