



高等教育出版社《实用英语综合教程》配套辅导

GAODENG JIAOYU CHUBANSHE SHIYONG YINGYU ZONGHE JIAOCHENG PEITAO FUDAO

Practical English Learning Guide

实用英语

同步辅导

主 编 王明桢

安徽大学出版社

Practical English Learning Guide

实用英语同步辅导

3

主 编 王明桢

副主编 朱 平 王 静 朱东华

参编者 (按姓氏笔画为序)

王明桢 王 静 朱 平

朱东华 高瑞阔 陶孝云

安 徽 大 学 出 版 社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

实用英语同步辅导. 3/林之鹤,任良耀主编;王明桢分册主编.
—合肥:安徽大学出版社,2002.10

ISBN 7-81052-575-1

I. 实… II. ①林… ②任… ③王… III. 英语-高等学校-教
学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 053501 号

《实用英语同步辅导》系列编委会名单

主编 林之鹤 任良耀

主审 陶向龙

责任编委名单 (按姓氏笔画为序)

于兰祖 王明桢 王春生 王 静
朱 平 朱东华 朱晓靖 石 平
仲伟杨 胡一宁 骆建军 徐守勤
韩虎林 童敬东

实用英语同步辅导 3

王明桢 主编

出版发行 安徽大学出版社
(合肥市肥西路3号 邮码 230039)

联系电话 发行部 0551-5107784
编辑部 0551-5106428

E-mail ahdxchps@mail.hf.ah.cn

责任编辑 曹小虹

封面设计 孟献辉

印 刷 中国科技大学印刷厂

照 排 合肥女娲照排中心

开 本 787×960 1/16

印 张 15

字 数 387 千

版 次 2002 年 10 月第 1 版

印 次 2002 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-81052-575-1/H·65

定价 15.00 元

出版说明

《实用英语同步辅导》(1-3册)是高等教育出版社出版发行的《实用英语综合教程》(1-3册)的配套辅导教材。适合全国高职高专公共英语的教师和学生使用。

为了帮助广大师生教与学,在有限的时间内取得最佳的教与学效果,我们组织了一批具有丰富教学经验的老师编写了这套《实用英语同步辅导》系列教材。本系列紧扣原教材,并对各单元的语法难点、词汇重点进行精进、精练。为《教程》后的练习做简单的解题指导,配有答案。书后附有综合考试题3套,便于教师或自学者检测。本系列教材既能帮助新教师备课,又能辅导学生课外自学,提高学生听、读、写、译及参加全国高等学校英语应用能力考试的应试技能。

参加编写《实用英语同步辅导3》的人员有王明桢、王静、朱平、朱东华、高瑞阔、陶孝云。

由于时间仓促,加之编者水平有限,书中如有不足,敬请广大读者及专家提出宝贵意见。

2002年10月10日

目 录

Unit 1	(1)
Unit 2	(19)
Unit 3	(36)
Unit 4	(55)
Unit 5	(72)
Unit 6	(91)
Unit 7	(107)
Unit 8	(129)
Unit 9	(147)
Unit 10	(166)
高等学校英语应用能力考试标准样卷 1	(187)
样卷 1 参考答案	(199)
Script for Listening Comprehension(听力文字材料)	(201)
高等学校英语应用能力考试标准样卷 2	(204)
样卷 2 参考答案	(216)
Script for Listening Comprehension(听力文字材料)	(218)
高等学校英语应用能力考试标准样卷 3	(221)
样卷 3 参考答案	(233)

Unit One

【知识要点】

1. 重点词汇

cut down	on purpose	fall into
think up	clear up	in the mean time
take one's time	seek out	plunge into
fold down	bring up	set down
turn to	on one's(own) terms	convert ... into
owe ... to	ignore	resign
forgive		

2. 条件状语从句

3. It's the first time ... ever ...

Text A A Payment Greater Than Money

【课文导读】

作者开篇介绍了他十四岁那年夏天,曾靠为邻居修剪草坪挣点钱,结识了一位老头儿——巴卢先生。这老头儿其他方面都挺好的,可就是不能按时付“我”工资。一天,老头招呼作者进屋一叙,这一叙从此改变了作者一生的命运。

原来,这位经济上很拮据的老人却拥有十分丰富的藏书,老人要作者随便挑些感兴趣的,借也好,留也好,还可当作“我”工资的定金。并亲自为“我”挑选了两本经典名著。作者从此一发不可收拾。虽然老人自始至终未付作者一个子儿,可正是由于这些书,作者最终走进了达特默思学院讲授人类学。所以作者得出这样的结论:“这是胜过金钱的报酬。”

【难句注释】

1. ... and I got to know people by the flowers I had to remember not to cut down, by the things stuck in the ground on purpose or by the things lost in the grass. 通过那些我得记住不能砍掉的花,那些有意插在地里的东西和丢在草地里的东西,我开始了解各种各样的人。

[分析] 1) cut down 砍掉, 削减, 降低

e.g. • The big apple tree was cut down. 那棵大苹果树砍掉了。

• Mr. Black said that he was cutting down (on) smoking. 布莱克先生说

他抽烟越来越少。

2) on purpose 故意地,有目的地

e. g. • He came here on purpose to borrow some money from you. 他到这儿是特意来向你借钱的。

• You can't hurt yourself on purpose. 你不要有意伤害自己。

2. **Mr. Ballou fell into the last category, and he always had a reason.** 巴卢先生属于最后一种人,而且他总有自己的理由。

[分析] fall into 属于

e. g. • The problem we face fall into two categories. 我们面对的问题应归于两类。

• The word falls into the class of preposition. 这个词属于介词类。

3. **On another he was flat-out of checks.** 另些时候,他的支票上没钱了。

[分析] flat-out 用尽,竭力

e. g. • He was flat-out for days after the long trip. 旅行后他疲惫了几天。

• He worked flat-out to get it finished on time. 他尽力按时完成工作任务。

4. **Still, except for the money, he was a nice enough old guy ...** 不过如果不提钱,他倒是个挺不错的老头。

[分析] except for 除了,要不是

e. g. • The meal was excellent except for the first course. 这顿饭好极了,只是第一道菜稍差。

• Except for his lack of experience, John would be the ideal person for the job. 要不是约翰缺乏经验,他倒是这个工作的理想人选。

c. f. • Everyone got an invitation except me. 除了我,大家都收到了请柬。

5. **I figured him for a thin retired check, maybe an injury that kept him from doing his own yardwork.** 我想这是由于他的退休金很微薄的缘故吧,或许是他曾受过的伤使他不能自己修整庭院。

[分析] 1) injury 伤,受伤

e. g. • Mary had a serious injury to her leg. 玛丽的腿严重受伤。

• The man injured his opponent's reputation. 那个人损害了他对手的名誉。

• He got badly/seriously injured in the crash. 在这次事故中他受的伤很重。

2) keep from doing 使...不做...

e.g. • We must keep the children from going near the well. 我们不要让孩子们靠近井。

6. ... and the little that was Mr. Ballou's didn't take long to trim. 而且巴卢先生园里的草地就那么一点,花不了多少时间去修整。

[分析] trim 修整(剪)

e.g. to trim one's hair/nails 理发/剪指甲

to trim dead branches off a tree 剪掉树上的枯枝

7. I thought I'd save him the trouble of thinking up a new excuse. 我想还是省了她找借口的麻烦吧。

[分析] think up 编造(理由、借口),想出(主意)

e.g. • The prisoners tried to think up a plan for escape. 罪犯竭力想出逃跑的计划。

• The boy thought up a funny game to play. 男孩想出个有趣的游戏来玩。

8. ... he continued, ignoring my words. 他继续说道,没有理睬我的话。

[分析] ignore 忽视,不理

e.g. • She noticed him coming but she ignored him. 她注意到他进来了,但是没有理会他。

9. It will be cleared up in a day or two. 过一两天就会弄清楚了。

[分析] clear up 1) 澄清,弄清,解决

e.g. • Before we sign the contract, there are a few points that we should clear up. 在我们签合同之前,有几点问题要澄清。

• This is a case that was never cleared up. 这是个从来没澄清的案子。

2) 使某物清洁

e.g. • Please clear up the mess before you leave. 请在离开前清理一下垃圾。

3) (天气) 晴好

e.g. • I hope it clears up this afternoon. 我希望今天下午天气放晴。

10. In the meantime, I thought perhaps you could choose one or two volumes for a down payment. 同时我想,你也许可以挑选一两本书,就作为你的定金吧。

[分析] 1) in the meantime 同时

e.g. • Lily was preparing supper, in the meantime, Lucy was washing clothes. 莉莉正在准备晚餐,与此同时露丝正在洗衣服。

2) a down payment 定金;(分期付款的)补付款额

e.g. • What's the down payment of that house? 那房子的定金是多少?

11. **"Take your time", Mr. Ballou encouraged.** “慢慢看吧”, 巴卢先生用鼓励的口气说。

[分析] 1) take one's time 别着急, 慢慢来

e. g. • He likes to take his time over supper. 他喜欢慢慢用晚餐。

• Speed was important here, but he just took his time. 速度在这里很重要, 但他却不着急。

• The boss told his workers not to take their time. 老板告诉他的工人们不要慢吞吞的。

12. **The idea of consciously seeking out a special title was new to me, but not without appeal.** 有意识地专门找一本书这种想法对我来说倒挺新鲜, 但也不无吸引力。

[分析] 1) seek out 搜寻, 找出

e. g. • to seek one's friend / a shelter 寻找朋友/栖身之所

• They sought him out from the crowd. 他们在人群中找他。

2) appeal 吸引力

e. g. • Jazz has no appeal for me. 爵士乐对我没有吸引力。

• The new fashion soon lost its appeal. 那种新式样不久就失去了吸引力。

c. f. • Do the paintings appeal to you? 你对这些画感兴趣吗?

• The government appeals to everyone to save water. 政府呼吁人们节约用水。

13. **He raised his eyebrows, cocked his head, regarded me appraisingly as though measuring me for a suit.** 她扬了扬眉毛, 抬了抬脑袋, 好像要给我量衣服一样把我上下打量了一番。

[分析] as though = as if 好像, 如果

e. g. • Li Yang speaks English as though he were an American. 李扬说起英语来好像美国人似的。

• After the interruption, he went on talking as though nothing had happened. 中断后她继续谈她的, 好像什么也没发生过一样。

14. **Within a few pages ... represented by one decent man, and evil.** 没看几页, 院子、夏天都消失了, 我深深地沉浸到大屠杀悲剧的痛苦中和由一个体面的人所代表的善与恶的剧烈冲突中。

[分析] 1) plunge into ①突然投入(水中), 掷入

e. g. • She plunged her head into the water. 她把头浸入水中。

②使...陷入

e. g. • The room was plunged into darkness. 房间一片黑暗。

- He was plunged into debt. 他债台高筑。

2) represent 代表(理)

- e. g. • Our company is represented in Beijing by Mr Wang. 王先生是我们公司在北京的代表。(representative *n.* 代表, 代理商)

- c. f. • Mr. Wang works as the representation of our company in Beijing. 王先生是我们公司在北京的代表。

15. The language was elegant, simple, overwhelming. 语言优美, 简单易懂, 而且震撼人心。

[分析] overwhelming 无法抗拒的, 势不可挡的, 压倒的

- e. g. an overwhelming victory 巨大的胜利

- He won the election with an overwhelming majority. 他以压倒多数赢得了选举。

16. To this day, 35 years later, I vividly remember the experience. 直到今天, 35 年过去了, 那段经历仍历历在目。

[分析] vividly 生动的, 清晰的

- e. g. • The actors gave a vivid performance. 演员们的表演很生动。

- The experience is still vividly retained in my memory. 那次经历依然清楚地留在我的记忆里。

17. I nodded, and was presented with Margaret Mead's classic study in anthropology, *Coming of Age in Samoa*. 我点了点头, 他给我一本玛格丽特·米德研究人类学的经典著作——《萨摩亚时代的到来》。

[分析] classic 古典的, 经典作品

- e. g. • Classic works of Marxism 马克思主义经典著作

- Most of his works have an classic style. 他的大部分作品具有古典派风格。

- c. f. • Milton is a classic author. 密尔顿是位一流的作家。

18. And I learned that summer instantly forgettable escape in a hammock. 那个夏天, 我懂得了读书不光是我原来一直认为的单纯的娱乐, 也不是躺在吊床上悠闲的很快就会遗忘的消遣。

[分析] innocent 1) not guilty 无罪的

- e. g. • The judge declared him innocent. 法官宣判他无罪。

2) simple 单纯的、天真无邪的

- e. g. • Don't be so innocent as to believe him. 不要那么轻易相信他。

as innocent as a newborn baby 像新生婴儿那样幼稚

Text B *My Mother's Desk*

1. **I am sitting at my mother's desk, a mahogany secretary with a writing leaf that folds down to reveal rows of cubbyholes ...** 我正坐在母亲的书桌边, 一张红木写字台, 带有一个活动写作面板, 折叠起来后便能露出一排排的格架和抽屉。

[分析] 1) fold down 把...翻下, 折叠

e. g. • Please fold down your leather collars. 请把你的皮衣领折起来。

• Don't fold down the corners of the pages. 不要折叠边角。

2) fold up 折叠好

e. g. to fold up a letter/ an umbrella 折叠信件/雨伞

a folding chair/ bed 折叠椅/床

2. **My mother was brought up in the Victorian belief that emotions were private.** 我母亲是在维多利亚式的信仰中长大, 她认为感情是不能公开的。

[分析] bring up 培养, 教育

e. g. • She was brought up in the countryside by her grandma. 她是由奶奶抚养, 在乡下长大的。

• If children are badly brought up, they behave badly. 如果孩子被教养的不好, 那么他们就会行为不端。

3. **But as a teenager I yearned for heart to heart talks between mother and daughters.** 但作为一个十几岁的孩子, 我渴望母女之间推心置腹的交流。

[分析] yearn for 渴望、向往

e. g. • How I yearn for a sight of those old familiar faces! 我多么渴望见那些熟悉的老面孔啊。

• Peter yearned to meet his father after two years of separation. 与父亲分别了两年之久, 彼得渴望与他见面。

4. **And a gulf opened between us.** 我们之间横着一道鸿沟。

[分析] gulf 隔阂, 鸿沟

e. g. • The gulf between the two leaders can not be bridged. 这两位领导人之间的隔阂是无法弥合的。

• I don't think there is any gulf between us. 我认为我们之间没什么大不了的的事儿。

c. f. the Gulf of Mexico 墨西哥湾

5. **She lived "on the surface"** 她活得“流于表面”。这是相对于前文的“I was too emotional”而言的, 意思是 which she didn't express her feelings or emotions openly。

6. **At last I set my feelings down on paper.** 最终我将感情诉诸笔端。

[分析] set down 写下, 记下

e. g. • I set down everything I can remember. 我已经将我能想起的都记下了。

• Please set it down to my account. 请把这些记在我的账户上。

7. **Forgive me, I wrote, for having been critical.** 原谅我曾经(对你)如此挑剔, 我写道。

[分析] 1) forgive sb. for (doing) sth 原谅/饶恕某人

e. g. • Please forgive me for my being ignorant. 请原谅我的无知。

• I'll never forgive him for what he has done. 我永远不能原谅他所做的一切。

2) critical ① 批评的, 挑剔的

e. g. • Why are you so critical of me? 你为何对我如此挑剔?

• The inquiring was critical of her work. 这次调查对她的工作有挑剔。

② 紧要的, 关键的

e. g. • We are at a critical moment. 我们处在紧要关头。

8. **Eagerness turned to disappointment, then resignation and finally, peace.** 渴望变成失望, 然后是无奈, 最后归于宁静。

[分析] 1) eager 渴望的, 热切的

e. g. • He is eager for success (= He is eager to succeed). 他急于成功。

• The children listened to the story with eager attention. 孩子们带着急切的专注听着那个故事。

2) disappoint 使失望, 使沮丧

e. g. • The film disappointed me. 这部电影让我失望。

• We were disappointed to learn that our school team was defeated. 得知我们校队输了, 我们都很失望。

3) turn to 变化成, 转为

e. g. • Bad things can be turned to good things under certain circumstance. 在一定条件下坏事可以变成好事。

9. **For the last 15 years of her life we enjoyed a relationship on her terms.** 在她生命的最后 15 年里, 我们之间有一种按她的意志维持的关系。

[分析] on one's terms 按某人的主张(意志)去做, 根据某人定下的条件

e. g. • You can't do it on your own terms. 你不可以凭自己的意志做这件事。

• They wouldn't sign the contract unless it is made on their terms. 除非

按他们的条件办,否则他们不会在合同上签字的。

10. **Now the gift of her desk told me, as she'd never been able to, that she was pleased that writing was my chosen work.** 如今她的书桌这份礼物告诉我——因为她本人从未能对我说过——她很高兴我选择写作这一行。

[分析] 1) as 引导的原因状语从句内,不定式 to 省略了 tell me。

2) be pleased to do/that clause 乐意,高兴

e. g. • I'm pleased to see you again. 很高兴再次见到你。

• Mary is pleased that she has a healthy baby. 玛丽为自己能有个健康的宝宝而高兴。

11. **Then it stayed in our attic for nearly a year while we converted bedroom into a study.** 后来我们将一间卧室改成书房,它被搁在顶楼上近一年。

[分析] convert ... into 将...建成;将...转变成

e. g. • Coal can be converted into gas by burning. 通过焚烧可以将煤转化成气。

• The old library was converted into an office building. 那个老图书馆已被改建成一座办公楼。

12. **Mother, you always chose the act that speaks louder than words.** 母亲,您总是选择比言辞更为响亮的行动来表达您的心意。

[分析] 该句引用了英语种的一句俗语“actions speak louder than words”(行动胜于语言)。

【语法讲解】

1. **it's the first time ... ever** 是表示“某人从来没有…”或“这是某人第一次…”。

e. g. • It is the first time she's ever been late. 这是她第一次迟到。(= she has never been late before.)

• The boy looks very uncomfortable because it is the first time he has ever ridden a horse. 这孩子看上去很不自在,因为这是他第一次骑马。

另外,值得注意的是,这种表达方式只能立足于现在,如果句子的基本时态是过去时,则要用 it was the first time ... ever。

e. g. • We were surprised because it was the first time that they had ever invited us. 我们感到惊讶,因为这是他们第一次邀请我们。

2. **条件状语从句(Adverbial clause of condition)**

条件状语从句是表达前提或条件的从句,它可以分为真实条件状语从句(Adverbial Clause of Real Condition)和非真实条件状语从句(Adverbial Clause of Unreal Con-

dition)。前者所表达的条件是可能实现的事实;后者所表达的条件与事实相反或看来不大可能实现的事情。

表示条件状语从句可以由 if unless 引导从句,相当于 if ... not suppose, provided (that), in case, assuming that, so long as, so/as far as, on condition that 等连词来引导。

- e. g. • If you like the dictionary why don't you buy it? 既然你喜欢这本字典,为什么不买它?(真实条件)
- If they didn't take physical exercise every day, they wouldn't be so healthy. 要不是他们天天进行体育锻炼,他们就不会这么健康。(非真实条件)
 - Unless you have a good command of grammar, you won't write well. (If you don't have a good command of grammar, you won't write well.) 如果你对语法没有很好的掌握,文章就不可能写好。
 - I'll come provided (that) I'm well enough. (I'll come on condition that I'm well enough.) 只要身体好,我一定会来。
 - In case John comes, please tell him to wait. 假如约翰来了,请他等一下。
 - So/As long as you keep on trying, you'll surely succeed. 只要继续努力,你一定会成功。
 - Suppose/Supposing you fail a second time, what will you do? 假如你又一次失败了,你准备怎么办?

值得注意的是,其中有些句型是可以互相转换的。如例句第3、4。有时同一连词在某种场合下表达的是真实条件句,而在另一场合却表达的是非真实条件。如例句第1、2;还有些词或短语,词形略有变化,但表达同一意思,如例句第6、7。另外还应注意,在条件状语从句中应用现在时表示未来,如果表达的是非真实条件,则应遵循虚拟语气的一些表达方式,如例句2。

【习题指导】

Text A

Reading Comprehension

Exercise 2

设计目的 训练学生进行思维和口头表达的能力。

解题方法 准确理解原文,根据文章内容作出回答。

注意事项 回答应简洁、概括、到位。

1. He got to know people by the flowers he had to remember not to cut down, by the things stuck in the ground on purpose or the things lost in the grass. He also

learned something about his neighbors by their preferred method of payment: by the job, the month — or not at all.

2. Mr. Ballou was a nice old man, but he lived a poor life.
3. Because the bank made a mistake in his account. And his excuse, though seemingly poor and vague, is true to believe. This is because the old man, as we can read from the passage, was really a nice guy and full of love and knowledge, though he might have some difficulty in making a prompt payment to the boy.
4. He used to read what he could get from the paperback rack at the drugstore or what he found at home — magazines, the backs of cereal boxes, comics.
5. Mr. Ballou recommended two books to the author, which were quite different from what the author used to read.
6. Refer to Paragraph 15.
7. Because the books he read struck him with such a great power that they changed the course of his life.
8. The author finally got books for the payment, but such a payment is greater than money, because it changed the course of all that followed.

Exercise 3

设计目的 让学生在阅读理解文字材料的基础上形成判断推理的能力。

解题方法 正确理解文句,把握作者意图。

注意事项 不可曲解文意。

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T

Exercise 4

设计目的 让学生全面回顾文章内容和主要语言点

解题方法 1. 熟练掌握文章主要内容

2. 对文中所学重点字词能熟练运用。

注意事项 紧密结合课文所学。

know, earned, mowing, Having retired, was living, unable, payment,
was motioned, cool, shaded, payment, bank, account, choose, down payment,
consciously, select, overwhelming, give it up, finished, anthropology,
lent, that, absorbed, what, anthropology, discovered, right, all, payment, greater

Vocabulary and Structure

Exercise 5

设计目的 让学生掌握查英语词典的能力。

解题方法 1. 通览各项词义。

Unit 1

2. 根据语境准确选义。

注意事项 1. 准确理解所列各项词义。

2. 掌握各自的用法特点和搭配习惯。

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. 1) ① | 2) owe sth. to sth | 3) ① | 4) ② |
| 2. 1) ① | 2) ② | 3) ① | 4) ③ |
| 3. 1) <i>n.</i> ② | 2) <i>v.</i> ① | 3) <i>n.</i> ① | 4) <i>v.</i> ② |

Exercise 6

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. evaluate | 2. terms | 3. estimating | 4. earth |
| 5. lawns | 6. retired | 7. afford | 8. instead |
| 9. owed | 10. lent | 11. appeal | 12. simulated |
| 13. borrowed | 14. absorbed | 15. Eventually | 16. social |
| 17. arrangement | 18. human | 19. convinced | 20. results |

Exercise 7

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a. pays | b. payment | 2. a. injury | b. injured |
| 3. a. ignorant | b. ignore | 4. a. represents | b. representative |

Exercise 8

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. is cleared up | 2. new to | 3. fall into | 4. take time |
| 5. has adjusted to | 6. seek out | 7. plunged into | 8. think up |
| 9. as though | 10. on purpose | | |

Exercise 9

设计目的 学习掌握“It is/was the first time + 完成时态从句”结构。

解题方法 套用这种句型, 准确理解含义。

注意事项 注意时态的一致。

1. It is the first time I've ever spoken to him.
2. He was worried, because it was the first time she had ever been late.
3. It is the first time you've ever made a complaint about it.
4. We were surprised, because it was the first time they had ever invited us to lunch.
5. The boy was delighted because it was the first time he had ever read anything like this.
6. The boy doesn't look very confident or comfortable, because it is the first time he has ever ridden a horse.

Exercise 10

设计目的 了解常用的一些状语从句表达法。

解题方法 掌握一些关联词的用法和常用句型。

注意事项 注意不同关联词之间的互换。

1. We'll end the meeting here, provided (that) there are no further questions.
2. You can stay up late unless you feel tired.
3. We'll be late if the train doesn't arrive on time.
4. Unless he tells us who he is, we won't let him in.
5. I'd like to ask you some questions, unless you're busy.
6. We should have a good time, if we get good weather.
7. As long as you don't object, we'll interview the next candidate now.
8. He will lend you money provided (that) you promise in writing to pay him back.

Text B

Reading Comprehension

Exercise 2

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. D

Vocabulary and Structure

Exercise 3

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. disappointment | 2. gulf | 3. eagerness | 4. announcement |
| 5. forgive | 6. critical | 7. sliding | 8. delightful |
| 9. polished | 10. draw | | |

Exercise 4

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. were filled with | 2. be converted into | 3. set down |
| 4. was brought up | 5. on the surface | 6. fold down |
| 7. on their terms | 8. turned to | |

Exercise 5

设计目的 让学生了解掌握 would rather 后续虚拟语气用法。

解题方法 模拟例子。

注意事项 造句应符合语境。

1. I'll tell Ann what happened if you really want me to but I'd rather you told her.
2. You could invite Tom to the party but I'd rather you didn't invite him (to the party).
3. I'll do the washing-up if you really want me to but I'd rather you did it.