ENGLISH

ISH 英语导读

（高中） 2

上海教育学院外语系 教材教法研究室 编 上海科学技术出版社

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教材教法研究室　编

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目　录

（一）语 法 部 分

第二册1～4课的语法重点是"独立主格结构"(the Nominative Absolute)，这种结构在书面语中使用很广。它由一个独立主格的名词或代词（作为逻辑主语）加上一个分词、形容词、不定式或介词短语构成。它的作用相当于状语从句，表示行为方式或伴随的情况，也可表示时间、原因、条件等。例如：

表示伴随的情况等：

He lay on his back, **his teeth set** ... **and his eyes looking straight upward.**

The children were watching the acrobatic show (杂技表演), **their eyes wide open.**

He went into the cave, **gun in hand.**

表示时间 (a)、原因 (b)、条件 (c)：

a. **Spring coming on** (=When spring came on), the trees turned green.

The teacher having explained the difficult points (=When the teacher had explained...), the students began to read the text by themselves.

This done (=When this was done), they sat down and took a rest.

b. **It being Saturday** (=As it was Saturday), they had no classes in the afternoon.

The last bus having gone (=As the last bus had gone), we

had to walk home.

c. **Weather permitting** (=If the weather permits), the football match will be played tomorrow.

注意：

1．在口语中"独立主格结构"通常由状语从句来代替。

2．这种独立结构有时可用 "with ＋宾语＋分词（或形容词、介词短语）" 构成的短语来代替。这种结构称作"with 复合结构"。例如：

With the child leading the way, we had no difficulty in finding the place.

He stood for an instant **with his hand still raised,** ...

The professor came in **with a thick dictionary under his arm.**

EXERCISE 1

I. Rewrite the following sentences after the model:

Model:

The children were playing with snow outside. Their hands were red with cold. →

The children were playing with snow outside, **their hands red with cold.**

When the papers had been collected, the teacher left the classroom. →

The papers having been collected, the teacher left the classroom.

As Mother was away, Mary had to look after the baby. →

Mother being away, Mary had to look after the baby.

1. As the weather was fine, we went for a day trip to the seaside.

2. When the guests had left, we began cleaning up the house.

3. He was reading a novel. His mother was sewing by his side.

4. If the weather permits, we'll go there on foot.

5. Mary was looking at the family photos. There were tears in her eyes.

6. He lay on his back. His hands were crossed under his head.

7. As there were no buses, he had to walk to his office.

8. When the question had been settled, they went home.

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9. He entered the room. His nose was red with cold.

10. As the key had been lost, she could not enter the house.

11. When the meeting was over, we left the place.

12. Jane's hands were trembling. She opened the letter.

II. Combine each pair of sentences after the model:

Model:

He listened attentively. His mouth was half open. →
He listened attentively **with his mouth half open.**

Tom did not know what to say. So many people were looking at him. →

Tom did not know what to say **with so many people looking at him.**

The little girl was sleeping in the bed. There was a smile on her face. →

The little girl was sleeping in the bed **with a smile on her face.**

1. Our school looks beautiful. Trees and flowers are growing everywhere.

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2. He came towards us. His hands were full of parcels (小包).

3. They walked to the worksite. There were picks and shovels (铁锹) on their shoulders.

4. The old man sat in the chair. There was a cup of tea in his hand.

5. John was standing there. His arms were folded.

III. Complete the sentences, using the Nominative Absolute construction:

1. _____ (电话机坏了), we couldn't get in touch with him.

2. Helen walked along the street, _____ (小汤姆跟着她).

3. He wore a shirt _____ (领口开着).

4. John felt nervous _____ (有那么多人看他的表演).

5. _____(雨停了以后), they went on their way.

第5～7课的语法重点是虚拟语气 (the Subjunctive Mood).
虚拟语气是通过动词的一些特殊形式表示说话人所说的话并非事实，而是一种假设的情况、主观的愿望、猜测、建议等。

（一）虚拟语气在条件句中的用法

虚拟语气用于条件句有以下三种情况：

1. 当从句表示与现在事实相反的条件时，从句和主句的谓语动词的主要形式如下：

条 件 从 句	主 句
动词过去式(be 的过去式一般用 were)	would (should, could might) ＋动词原形

如: If John **were** here, he **would help** us.　(But he **is not** here, so he **can't help** us.)

If I **were** you (the fact is: I'm **not** you), I **would/should wait** till next week.

If we **had** time (the fact is: we **have** no time), we **would go** with you.

If I **knew** his telephone number (the fact is: I **don't know** his telephone number), I **would ring** him up.

2. 当从句表示与过去事实相反的条件时，从句和主句的谓语动词主要形式如下：

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条 件 从 句	主 句
had + 过去分词	would (should, could, might) + have +过去分词

如：If he **had been** here yesterday, he **would have known** the result of the experiment. (He **was not** here, so he **did not know** the result.)

If you **had come** earlier, you **would (might) have met** him.

3．当从句表示将来不大可能实现的条件时，从句和主句的谓语动词的主要形式如下：

条 件 从 句	主 句
1）动词过去式 2）should +动词原形 3）were to +动词原形	would (should could, might) +动词原形

如：If it rained tomorrow (most probably it **will not rain** tomorrow), the match would be cancelled.

I think I shall succeed this time. If I **should fail** again, I **would try** once more.

If you **were to look after** a group of small children, what **would you do**?

注意："were to +动词原形"大多用于比较正式的书面语中，口语中常用动词的一般过去时。

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EXERCISE 2

Rewrite the following sentences after the models:

A. Model: The weather **is not** fine, so they **won't go** to the exhibition.→

If the weather **were** fine, they **would go** to the exhibition.

Tom **will not get** good marks because he **doesn't study** hard →

If Tom **studied** hard, he **would get** good marks.

1. Mr. Brown has not enough money. He won't go to Egypt to see the pyramids.

2. She will not pass the examination because she doesn't work hard at her lessons.

3. He doesn't know French. He can't read the article.

4. I haven't any extra time this week. I won't take a trip to the seaside.

5. He smokes too much. That's why he coughs badly.

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6. John is in a hurry. He won't stay for dinner with us.

7. They won't help you because you don't need help.

8. Tom doesn't take enough exercise. That's why he is unhealthy.

B. Model: **I didn't know** the answer, so I **didn't put up** my hand. → If I **had known** the answer, I **would have put up** my hand.

1. We didn't have our basketball match outdoors because it was too windy.

2. They didn't visit the museum because they didn't have time.

3. The branch broke, so he fell down from the tree.

4. She didn't listen carefully. That's why she made the mistake.

5. Jane went out because she didn't know her uncle was coming.

6. Edison worked hard, so he became a great inventor.

7. He didn't reach the top of the mountain because he hurt his foot on the way.

8. You washed it in boiling water. That's why it shrank (缩).

9. I didn't ring you up because the telephone was out of order.

10. He didn't arrive in time. He didn't take a bus.

（二） 虚拟语气用于其他从句

1. 用在主语从句中

在 "It is necessary (important, right, strange 等) that …" 的句型中,用 that 引导的主语从句的谓语动词常用 "should + 动词原形", 表示说话人对某一事物的看法带有某种情绪。如果表示对过去事物的看法, 谓语动词用 "should + 动词的完成式"。例如:

It is necessary that we **should observe** the school discipline.

It is strange that he **should have done** such a thing.

2．用在宾语从句中

（1）在动词 wish 后面的宾语从句中，谓语动词用过去式，表示与事实相反的愿望。如果表示与过去事实相反的愿望，谓语动词用过去完成式。例如：

I wish I **could drive** a car. (But I can't drive a car).

（指现在）

I wish I **had learned** how to drive a car (I didn't learn how to drive a car.) （指过去）

注意：表示可以实现的希望要用动词 hope。例如：

They **hope (hoped) they will (would) have a chance to visit our school**.

（2）在动词 order, request, demand, suggest 等（一般现在时，一般过去时等）后面的宾语从句中，谓语动词用动词的原形或 "should ＋动词原形"。例如：

I suggest/suggested that we **(should) get** everything ready by Thursday.

They request/requested that he **(should) do** it at once.

3．用在状语从句中

在由 as if 或 as though 引导的状语从句中，谓语动词用过去式(be 用 were) 或过去完成式，表示一种主观想象的或夸大的比喻。例如：

It looks as if it **were** spring already. （指现在）

He talked as though nothing **had happened**. （指过去）

Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. We wish he _____ (pass) the examination last term.

2. He insisted that we _____ (discuss) the matter at the meeting.

3. It was requested that she _____ (give) a performance at the English evening.

4. I wish I _____ (be) younger.

5. It is important that you _____ (pronounce) every word correctly.

6. She looks after the child as if he _____ (be) her own.

7. Mary wished she _____ (not lose) her new watch.

8. They suggested that the work _____ (start) at once.

9. John insisted that I _____ (stay) for dinner.

10. You talk as if you _____ (see) it with your own eyes.

第8～10课的语法重点是冠词和倒装句。下面先 谈一 谈冠词的用法。关于冠词的用法课本中已作了介绍，这里再作些补充说明。

1. 当一个名词带有限制性定语，说明它指的是某一或某些特定的人或时，要用定冠词；如果这定语是描绘性的，只说明该名词的性质类别时，则用不定冠词。例如：

This is **the book I want you to read.**

This is **a book that every student of English should read.**

2. 抽象名词在用来表示它的 一般概念时，通常不加冠词，但如果一个抽象名词被一个限制性定语修饰，使它所表式的概念缩小到一个特定内容，就要用定冠词。例如：

She is fond of **music.**

I liked **the music of the film**, not the story.

同样，物质名词在用来表示一般概念时，通常不加冠词，但如果这名词被一限制定语修饰，或者使用的场合使这词只表示这种物质的某一具体部分，则要加定冠词。例如：

Water boils at 100°C.

Is **the water in this well** fit to drink ?

Pass me **the salt**, please.

3. 有些普通名词，如 hospital, school, bed, table, town, home 等能表示抽象意义而不指具体的医院、学校等，这时不用冠词；如果用于原来的意义，则仍要用冠词。例如：

Tom **goes to school** every day. (go to school 表示上学这一概念)

Mother is going to **the school** to attend the parents' meeting. （表示某一具体的学校，即场所）

She is teaching at **a school**. （表示某一学校）

4. 两个平行的形容词前如果都用冠词，通常表示两个事物；如果第二个形容词前不用冠词，则表示同一事物。例如：

the red and the blue pencil　红铅笔和蓝铅笔

the red and blue pencil　红蓝铅笔

5. 在一些固定词组里，名词前用不用冠词，它们所表示的意义是不一样的，要注意观察和熟记。例如：

in class　在上课

in **the** class　在班里

in front of the house　在房子的前面

in **the** front of the house　在房子的前部