

高中英语

同步辅导手册

GAOZHONG YINGYU
TONGBU FUDAO SHOUC

选修6

(基础版)

高倩霖◎主编

GAOZHONG YINGYU
TONGBU FUDAO
SHOUC



电子科技大学出版社

高中英语

同步辅导手册

GAOZHONG YINGYU
TONGBU FUDAO SHOUC

选修6

(基础版)

主 编◎高倩霖

副主编◎袁 影 邓红媛 沈 燕

编 委◎肖常青 周 欣 薛蕾蕾

沈 娅 李 倩 朱芹芹



电子科技大学出版社



目 录

.....

第一部分

选修 6

Module 1	Small Talk	(1)
Module 2	Fantasy Literature	(20)
Module 3	Interpersonal Relationship—Friendship	(41)
Module 4	Music	(62)
Module 5	Cloning	(82)
Module 6	War and Peace	(103)

第二部分

清理卷	(121)
参考答案	(133)

选修 6

Module 1 Small Talk

话题拾趣

(A) Greeting and Small Talk



我们学习英语是为了和人交流,那么和人打招呼后,怎么继续聊下去呢?

In most languages, a greeting is usually followed by “small talk”. Small talk means the little things we talk about at the start of a conversation. In English-speaking countries, people often make small talk about the weather: “Nice day, isn’t it?” “Terrible weather, isn’t it?” But there is something special about small talk. It must be about something which both people have the same opinion about. The purpose of small talk is to let both people agree on something. This makes meeting people easier and more comfortable. People usually agree about the weather, so it is a safe topic for small talk. But people often disagree about religion or politics so these are not suitable topics for small talk in English. The topics for small talk also depend on where the conversation is taking place. At football matches, people make small talk about the game they are watching: “Great game, isn’t it?” At bus-stops, people may comment about the transport system, “The bus service is terrible, isn’t it?”

Greetings and small talk are an important part of conversation in any language. The way people greet each other and the things they talk about, however, may be different from one language to another. This shows that there is much more to learn when we learn a language than just the vocabulary and the grammar of the language. We also have to learn the social behavior of the people who speak it.

• Questions:

1. What does small talk mean according to the passage?
2. What is the purpose of small talk?

(B) Conversation Starters

不同的场合有不同的的话头,了解常见的话头对我们进行闲聊会有所帮助。

3. _____	Beautiful day, isn’t it? Can you believe all of this rain we’ve been having? It looks like it’s going to snow. It sure would be nice to be in Hawaii right about now. We couldn’t ask for a nicer day, could we? How about this weather?
----------	---



续表

Talking about current events	<p>Did you catch the news today?</p> <p>I read in the paper today that the Sears Mall is closing.</p> <p>I heard on the radio today that they are finally going to start building the new bridge.</p> <p>How about those Reds?</p> <p>Do you think they're going to win tonight?</p>
At the office	<p>Looking forward to the weekend!</p> <p>Have you worked here long?</p> <p>I can't believe how busy/quiet we are today, can you?</p> <p>Has it been a long week?</p> <p>You look like you could use a cup of coffee.</p> <p>What do you think of the new computers?</p>
At a social event	<p>So, how do you know Justin?</p> <p>Have you tried the cabbage rolls that Sandy made?</p> <p>Are you enjoying yourself?</p> <p>It looks like you could use another drink.</p> <p>Pretty nice place, huh?</p> <p>I love your dress. Can I ask where you got it?</p>
Waiting somewhere	<p>I didn't think it would be so busy today.</p> <p>You look like you've got your hands full (with children or goods).</p> <p>The bus must be running late today.</p> <p>It looks like we are going to be here a while, huh?</p> <p>I'll have to remember not to come here on Mondays.</p> <p>How long have you been waiting?</p> <p>4. _____</p>
Out for a walk	<p>How old is your baby?</p> <p>What's your puppy's name?</p> <p>The tulips are sure beautiful at this time of year, aren't they?</p> <p>How do you like the new park?</p> <p>Nice day to be outside, isn't it?</p>

• Questions:

3. Fill in the blank.
4. Try to add one more starter for "waiting somewhere".

课标词汇

名词(*n.*) absence acquaintance anniversary apology application brunch circumstance clerk coincidence customer divorce embassy favour fax firm fool form function haircut hostess immigration motto opportunity prize psychologist purpose reception reply saleswoman shortcoming typist visa

动词(*v.*) apologise contradict define imagine interrupt lack nod sigh tease tidy violate yawn

形容词(*adj.*) advance awkward cautious genuine hospitable impolite informal mature messy modest outspoken pregnant sensitive serious successful systematic

副词(*adv.*) anyhow confidently

代词(*pron.*) certain



重点词汇用法

1. lack *v. & n.* be not enough; have less or little; the state of not having enough of sth. 缺乏, 缺少; 没有; 不足

【教材原句】Do you want to make friends but **lack** the confidence to talk to people you don't know? (P2)
你想结交更多的朋友, 但是又缺乏与陌生人交谈的信心吗?

【词块记忆】

- (1) lack(for) nothing 应有尽有
be lacking in... 缺少(品质、特点等), 在……方向缺乏
(2) for/through/due to/because of lack of... 因缺少……
no lack of 不缺少; 足够

【词块运用】

He cannot buy it because of **lack** of money. 他因缺钱买不起它。
She seems to **be lacking in/lack** common sense. 她似乎缺乏常识。
He exhibited a complete **lack** of concern for others. 他表现出对别人的漠不关心。
They met with many difficulties, for they **lacked** equipment, experience and technical data.
因为缺少设备、缺乏经验和技术资料, 他们遇到不少困难。

【关键点】lacking 是 lack 的形容词, be lacking in sth. = lack sth.

She's not **lacking** in intelligence. = She doesn't **lack** intelligence. 她并不缺乏学识。

【词义辨析】

lack	普通用词, 指部分或完全的不足, 多少用于缺少信心、毅力或者缺少客观条件等
absence	指某物根本不存在或完全短缺, 或某人虽存在, 但未到现场
shortage	指不足, 但侧重达不到规定的、需要的或已知应有的数量

【练一练 1】

- ① Though _____ money, his parents eventually managed to send him to college. (lack)
② He is completely lacking in responsibility. = He completely _____ responsibility.
③ Russell's parents made sure that he _____ .
拉塞尔的父母确保他什么都不缺。
④ More and more high-rise buildings have been built in big cities _____ space.
A. in search of B. in place of C. for lack of D. for fear of

2. absence *n.* the fact of sb. being away from a place; the fact of sb. /sth. not existing or not being available 缺乏; 不存在; 缺席

【教材原句】... she had a complete **absence** of small talk. (P8)……她根本不会闲聊。

【词块记忆】

- (1) absence from 缺席……
absence of mind 心不在焉, 精神恍惚
in the absence of (人)不在, 缺席; (物)不存在, 缺少
in one's absence 在某人不在时, 在某人缺席时
(2) absent *adj.* 缺席的, 不在的
be absent from... 未出席……, 缺……



【词块运用】

John acted as chairman in his **absence**. 他不在时, 约翰充当主席。

The reason for her **absence** was that she was ill. 她之所以缺席是因为她病了。

Love was totally **absent** from his childhood. 他童年时根本没有得到过爱。

【练一练 2】

① He was _____ class yesterday because he was ill.

昨天他由于生病没有上课。

② _____ raised fears about his safety.

他长期不在引起了大家对他的安全的担心。

③ _____ the manager I shall be in charge.

经理不在的时候, 由我负责。

④ The police had to set him free in the _____ of the evidence that he committed the crime.

A. shortage

B. lack

C. absence

D. failure

3. advance *adj.* before hand, previous 预先的; 在前的 *n.* forward movement, development, 前进; 进展 *v.* move forward; develop 前进; 进展

【教材原句】It helps if you do a little **advance** planning. (P2) 要是预先做点准备, 将会对你有所帮助。

【词块记忆】

(1) advance in sth. 在某方面有进步 advance on/towards 朝……前进

(2) in advance=ahead of time 预先, 事先; 提前 in advance of 在……之前

(3) advanced *adj.* 高级的; 先进的; 发达的

【词块运用】

It is a popular show, so **advance** booking is essential.

这是个很受欢迎的演出, 所以一定要提前订票。

Let the world know about Chengdu. Let Chengdu **advance** towards the world.

让世界了解成都, 让成都走向世界。

Planning **in advance** should help to avoid unnecessary misunderstandings.

提前计划可以避免不必要的误解。

【关键点】advanced 是“先进的、高级的”, 而 advance 作为形容词意思为“事先的、提前的”。

All happened all of a sudden without any **advance** warning.

所有一切发生得很突然, 没有任何事先的征兆。

The factory, by bringing in **advanced** technology, increased production by 20%.

工厂通过引进先进技术提高了 20% 的产量。

【练一练 3】

① The e-bank was one of the major commercial _____ in the past year. 电子银行是过去一年重大的商业进展之一。

② 你必须先付钱。You must pay _____.

③ We will advance him some money for traveling expenses.

A. 使……前进

B. 预付

C. 提前

④ The ancient Egyptians are believed to have enjoyed _____ civilization.

A. advance

B. advancing

C. advanced



4. sensitive *adj.* easily hurt or damaged; affected greatly or easily by sth. 敏感的

【教材原句】But it's best to avoid politics, religion and other **sensitive** topics. (P11) 但是最好避免谈及政治、宗教以及其他敏感话题。

【词块运用】

Race relation is a **sensitive** issue. 种族关系是敏感的问题。

Donna is **sensitive** to strong smells. 唐娜对强烈的气味很敏感。

He is too **sensitive** to criticism. 他对批评太敏感。

【练一练 4】

① _____ —I was not criticizing you.

别那么敏感,我不是在批评你。

② She _____ what people think of her.

她很敏感人们对她是怎么想的。

③ (2014 浙江卷) Joe is proud and _____, never admitting he is wrong and always looking for someone else to blame.

A. strict

B. sympathetic

C. stubborn

D. sensitive

5. apologise *v.* make an apology; say one is sorry 道歉

【教材原句】... **apologising** and explaining, for example, reasons for being late or not doing a task. (P14)致歉并解释,例如迟到或没完成任务的原因。

【词块记忆】

(1) apologise to sb. for (doing) sth. 因(做).....而向某人道歉

(2) apology *n.* 道歉

make an apology to sb. for (doing) sth. 因(做).....而向某人道歉

accept/refuse one's apology 接受/拒绝某人的道歉

owe sb. an apology 应向某人道歉

【词块运用】

You must **apologise** for the delay in replying to her letter. 你未能及时给她回信,你必须道歉。

Please accept our **apology** for the inconvenience this matter has given you. 对此事给您带来的不便,请接受我们的歉意。

You say "sorry" like the angel heaven let me think was you. But I'm afraid... it's too late to **apologise**, it's too late.

你天使般的道歉对我而言恰似来自天堂的妙音,但是我想.....对不起你说得太迟,真的太迟(选自歌曲 *Apologise*)

【练一练 5】

① I must apologise to you for not being able to meet you. (句型转换)

= I must _____ not being able to meet you.

② I owe you an _____ for the wrong I have done you. (apologise)

③ Don't defend him any more. It's obvious that he destroyed the fence of the garden on purpose, even without _____.

A. forgiveness

B. apology

C. blame

D. criticism

6. certain *adj.* without any doubt; sure 无疑的,肯定的 one or some that can't be named 某,某些

【教材原句】Remember also that in some countries, you mustn't take flowers of a **certain** colour, because they're unlucky. (P3) 还有,要记住在有的国家你不能送某种颜色的鲜花,因为那是不吉利的。



【词块记忆】

- (1) a certain + *sgl.* 某一个; certain + *pl.* 某些
- (2) for certain 肯定地
- (3) be certain of 确信
- (4) be certain to do sth. 一定做某事

【词块运用】

I have a **certain** actress in mind for the role of Juliet. 我心目中有个女演员可以饰演朱丽叶。

There are **certain** things I just can't discuss with my mother. 有些事情我实在不能与母亲商量。

【关键点】a certain 意为“某一”，后接单数名词。另外，certain+复数名词，意为“某些……”。

【词义辨析】a certain, some 与 a 三个词都有“某一”之意，但也有差别，如下所示：

a certain	表示已知但未加说明的人或物，可修饰单复数名词或人名
some	表示不确切的或说话人不愿意具体说明的人或事物，后一般不接人名
a	后常跟人名，意为“一个叫……的人”

He will come here at 3 on a **certain** afternoon. 他会在某天下午 3 点来这里。

Ask **some** boy to come here. 让一个男孩来这里。

A Mr. Smith is waiting for you at the door. 一位名叫史密斯的先生在门口等你。

【练一练 6】

① _____ (某个) scientist discovered two radioactive elements.

② No one certainly knows why people dream. = No one knows _____ why people dream.

③ He is certain to agree. = It _____ he will agree.

【练一练答案】

1. ① lacking ② lacks ③ lacked (for) nothing ④ C
2. ① absent from ② His long absence ③ In the absence of ④ C
3. ① advances ② in advance ③ B ④ C
4. ① Don't be so sensitive ② is sensitive to ③ C
5. ① make an apology to you for ② apology ③ B
6. ① A certain ② for certain ③ is certain that

短语荟萃

as a consequence (be) aware of (be) nervous about body language cheer sb. up
find out human being in addition leave out look away from make friends put
one's foot in one's mouth show off small talk social rules take the lead
think of

1. be nervous about sth. 因……而紧张

【教材原句】And **are** you **nervous about** the idea of being at a social event in another country? (P2) 想想在另外一个国家参加社交活动时你会紧张么？

【词块运用】

Consumers are very **nervous about** the future. 消费者对未来充满忧虑。

They are **nervous about** their first trip abroad. 他们对初次出国旅游感到紧张。



【词块扩展】

be nervous of sth/doing sth. 害怕的,胆怯的

nervous *adj.* nervously *adv.* nervousness *n.*

related words: worried 担忧的; upset 忐忑的; anxious 焦虑的; stressed 紧张的; 有压力的

I'm very **nervous about** taking the exam. 我对参加考试紧张不安。

Anxiety combined with **nervousness** is an uncomfortable emotional state in which one perceives danger, feels powerless and experiences tension in preparation for an expected danger. 神经紧张焦虑症是一种时刻准备对抗危险的精神紧张状态。

【练一练 1】

① Most of the men who were waiting were pulling _____ on cigarettes. (nervous)

② I'm _____ in large crowds. 我在大庭广众之下感到胆怯。

③—I had thought he would be _____ in this speech competition, but he turned out to be calm.
—He must have made quite enough preparation for it.

A. cautious

B. moody

C. tense

D. nervous

2. in addition 除此之外,另外

【教材原句】**In addition**, you need to know how long you should stay, and when you have to leave. (P3) 此外,你有必要了解你该待多久以及必须什么时候离开。

【词块记忆】

(1) in addition 是副词短语,常放在句首,也可放在句中、句尾

in addition to... 除……之外,复合介词,后接名词或动名词

(2) as well = besides = in addition 除此之外(用作副词)

as well as = besides = apart from = in addition to 除……之外(用作介词)

【词块运用】

In addition, he learned French by himself.

= He learned French by himself, in addition. 此外,他还自学了法语。

In addition to English, the professor also knows French, and Spanish. 除了英语,教授还懂法语和西班牙语。

【词义辨析】

besides; in addition to, as well as	“除了……还……”后接的名词包括在整体内;前后常有 also, other 等词呼应。
except; but	“除了……”后接的名词不包括在整体内
apart from	它包含了 except 和 besides 的意义,表示“除……之外(没有),或者”除了……还”

They all went to sleep **except** me. 除我之外,他们都去睡觉了。

I do not like this skirt, **besides**, it is too expensive. 我不喜欢这条裙子,而且也太贵。

Apart from the injuries to his face and hands, he broke both legs.

他除了脸部和双手受伤以外,两条腿也断了。

All the children like music **apart from** Bobby. 除了博比外所有的孩子都喜欢音乐。

【练一练 2】

① _____ / _____ an album, I gave him a pen and a pencil.

除了一本相册外,我还给了他一支钢笔和一支铅笔。



②In addition to English,I have to study a second foreign language.

= _____ English,I have to study a second foreign language.

③My parents gave me a book as a birthday gift. _____, my cousin gave me a bag of sweets.

A. In addition to B. In addition C. Except D. Except for

④Some people choose jobs for other reasons _____ money these days.

A. beside B. except C. apart from D. in addition

3. leave out 省去;删去;遗漏,漏掉;不考虑;忽视

【教材原句】Notice how certain words are **left out** in informal conversation. (P10)注意在非正式对话中如何省略某些词的。

【词块运用】

They must decide what to **leave out**. 他们必须决定省去什么。

We **left out** the possibility of his coming for the party. 我们没有考虑到他会来参加聚会。

【词块扩展】

leave behind 遗留,遗忘
leave off 停止;不再使用;戒除
leave sb. alone 不打扰某人,不管某人
leave sth. alone 别管某事

The lad is strong-willed;once he starts doing something,he won't **leave off** until he's finished it.
这小伙子有股牛劲,干一件事就非干到底不可。

Make sure you don't **leave anything behind** when you get off the taxi.

下出租车时务必不要遗留任何东西。

【练一练 3】

①This sentence doesn't _____. I think the typist has _____ some words.
这个句子讲不通。我认为是打字员漏掉了一些字。

② _____ him _____ ;he's already become blind drunk 不要管他了,他已经喝得烂醉如泥。

③They gave each competitor a number;but they _____ number 13 as no one wanted to have it.

A. left behind B. left out C. left off D. left for

4. prepare sb. for sth. 使……为……做准备

【教材原句】Small talk is very important and **prepares** you for more serious conversations. (P2)

闲谈很重要,你可以通过它为严肃话题做准备。

【词块运用】

He is **preparing** his speech **for** the meeting tomorrow. 他正准备明天集会的演说。

Teachers are **preparing the students for** the exams. 老师指导学生准备考试。

【词块扩展】

(1)prepare(sth.)for sth. 为某事准备(某物)
(2)prepare to do sth. 准备做某事
(3)prepare sb. for sth. 使某人为某事做好准备
(4)be prepared for sth. /to do sth. 为某事做好了准备
(5)make preparations for sth. =prepare for sth.

Please **prepare** the table for dinner. 请把桌子收拾好准备吃饭。

Hope for the best and **prepare** for the worst. [谚]抱最好的希望,做最坏的准备。



Opportunities favor those who are **prepared**! 机遇偏爱有准备的人!

【关键一点】prepare 用于 be-ed 结构,表示状态;用于 be-ing 结构,表示动作。

比较:

I am **preparing** for the exam. 我在为考试做准备。

I am well **prepared** for the exam. 这场考试我已做好充分准备。

【练一练 4】

① A good command of English and computers can help _____ your future job.

精通英语和电脑有助于你为将来的工作做准备。

② The advertising campaign is still in _____ (prepare).

③ _____ for all the things needed, Jack let out a sigh of relief.

A. Prepared

B. Preparing

C. To prepare

D. Being prepared

5. as a consequence 因此; 结果

【教材原句】... **as a consequence**, she made systematic mistakes every time she opened her mouth. (P8) 因此, 每次开口说话她都会犯经常性的错误。

【词块运用】

They took their trip during the Spring Festival. **As a consequence**, their cars were free of charge on the express way. 他们在春节期间出行。因此, 他们的车在高速路上是免费的。

As a consequence of smoking, my father coughs frequently. 因为吸烟的缘故, 我父亲经常咳嗽。

He studied hard, and **in consequence** he passed the exam. 他努力学习, 因此通过了考试。

【关键一点】as a consequence (= in consequence = consequently) 与 as a result 同义, 只不过更正式书面化一点。As a consequence of + n. 由于……原因, 与 as a result of + n. 用法相同。

【词块拓展】表示因果关系的表达法:

介词类	because of; as a result of; thanks to; due to; owing to
副词类	therefore; as a result; so; thus; consequently
动词类	cause; lead to; bring about; result from; result in; owe... to...; contribute to

【练一练 5】

① My flight was delayed due to the bad weather.

= My flight was delayed _____ the bad weather.

② The supermarket had a complete absence of honesty. _____ (consequence), its customers became fewer and fewer.

③ The cook was caught smoking in the kitchen. _____, he was fired by the boss.

A. In conclusion

B. As a consequence

C. At the same time

D. On the contrary

6. be aware of 意识到; 知道

【教材原句】... particularly if you clearly show you're **aware of** cultural differences. ... (P8) 尤其是你明显表现出你了解文化差异时。

【词块运用】

You must **be aware of** the fact that he often puts his foot his mouth.

你一定知道他经常说错话这一情况。

John **has been aware of** having done something wrong. 约翰已意识到自己做错了事情。



Be aware of those who make compliments to you on purpose. 当心那些有意恭维你的人。

【**关键点**】aware 后也可接 that 从句; aware 的名词是 awareness, 意为“意识”。

Aware that he was a cautious guy, I didn't take the lead to express my ideas. 意识到他是个谨慎的人, 我就没有先表达自己的想法。

【练一练 6】

① His smile made me _____ my mistakes. 他的微笑使我更加意识到自己的错误。

② Volunteers have been trying to arouse people's _____ (aware) of environmental protection.

③ Parents are taught to be _____ of how important mental health is to their children.

A. aware

B. certain

C. curious

D. worried

【练一练答案】

1. ① nervously ② nervous of being ③ D

2. ① In addition to/Apart from ② Besides ③ B ④ C

3. ① make sense; left out ② Leave, alone ③ B

4. ① prepare you for ② preparation ③ A

5. ① as a consequence of/as a result of ② Consequently ③ B

6. ① more aware of ② awareness ③ A

经典句式

1. 【**教材原句**】In fact, she had never learnt the basic rules of social communication, and as a consequence, she made systematic mistakes **every time** she opened her mouth. (P8) 实际上, 她从来就没有认识到社交的基本规则, 因此每次张嘴都会犯经常性的错误。

【**句型提炼**】every time 引导时间状语从句

【**句型解析**】every time 在上面的句子中作连词使用, 引导时间状语从句。类似的可作连词的名词词组还有:

1) 由 time 构成的名词词组: **next time, the first time, last time, every time** 等, 这类名词短语直接用来引导时间状语从句, 含义与自身名词的含义相同。例:

Each time I look at the picture, I always think of my childhood.

每次看这张照片, 我都会想起我的童年。

You are welcome to come back **any time** you want to.

你什么时候想回来, 我们都欢迎。

2) **the moment, the minute, the instant, the second** 等, 这类名词短语由定冠词 **the** + 表示时间单位的名词构成, 表示“一……就……”, 相当于 **as soon as**。例:

I'll tell him **the minute/instant** he gets there. 他一到那里, 我就告诉他。

3) **the day, the week, the year, the spring, the summer, the autumn, the winter** 等。例:

The day I left here, they all came to see me off.

我离开这里的那一天, 他们都来给我送行。

The summer Mary was 14, her family travelled to Europe.

玛丽十四岁的那年夏天, 她一家人到欧洲去旅行。

【**句型运用**】Do not give it up **every time** you meet the difficulty. 不要每次碰到困难就放弃。

【练一练 1】

① He said he would turn on the TV as soon as he got back home. =(句型转换)



He said he would turn on the TV _____ he got back home.

② I feel sick _____.

每次看到这种食物,我都会感到恶心。

③ He fell in love with that beautiful girl _____ he met her.

A. for the first time

B. at the first time

C. first time

D. the first time

2. 【教材原句】It is estimated that 80% of all conversation in English is small talk. (P13)

据估计 80% 的英语对话都是闲聊。

【句型提炼】It is estimated that+从句, 据估计……

【句型解析】该句运用了 It is+过去分词+that-clause 结构, 用 it 作形式主语, 把主语从句移到后面。真正的主语是 that 引导的主语从句。常见的类似的句型有: It's said/reported/believed that 据说/报道/信……

【句型运用】

It is estimated that by 2015 China will have more than 800 million Internet users.

据估计, 到 2015 年中国的网络用户会超过八亿。

In 2005, it was estimated that Rowling had accumulated more than one billion dollars on deposit in her bank.

据推测, 到 2005 年罗琳的银行累积存款已超过十亿美元。

【句型扩展】以上句式可转化成 sb./sth. is+过去分词+to do/to have done... 句型。如果不定式表示的动作先于前面动作发生, 该不定式就用 to have done。

It is said that the novel has been translated into several foreign languages.

=The novel is said to have been translated into several foreign languages.

据说此小说已经被译成多种外国语言。

【练一练 2】

① _____ the project will cost 2000 dollars.

据估计这项工程将耗资 2000 美元。

② It is said that Mr. Caraway has retired.

=Mr. Caraway is said _____.

③ The bank is reported in the local newspaper _____ in broad daylight yesterday.

A. being robbed

B. having been robbed

C. robbed

D. to have been robbed

3. 【教材原句】When someone talks, everyone is expected to listen, no matter how dull the person's speaking may be. (P11) 而在美国, 当每个人发表见解时, 不管他说的多么无聊, 每个人都应该倾听。

【句型提炼】be expected to+do, ……被期待做; 有望做; 有可能做

【句型解析】“被期望……”, 它可以用来表示劝告、建议、义务、责任等, 相当于情态动词 should; 这时也可以用 be supposed to+do。也可以表示“有可能做, 有望做”, 相当于 be likely to; 表示这个意思时, 不宜用 be supposed to+do 替换。

【句型运用】

Parents can't be expected to watch their children 24 hours a day.

=Parents can't possibly watch their children 24 hours a day.

父母不可能每天 24 小时照看孩子。

Teachers can only be expected to do what is reasonable and practicable.

=Teachers only should/are only supposed to do what is reasonable and practicable.



教师只应该做合情合理而且切实可行的事。

【练一练 3】

① Teachers are supposed to treat all the students alike.

= Teachers _____ / _____ treat all the students alike.

② They _____ make an announcement later on today.

预料他们今晚些时候会宣布一项通告。

③ In a recession (萧条期), consumers could be _____ to cut down on non-essentials like toys.

A. agreed

B. expected

C. suggested

D. permitted

【练一练答案】

1. ① the moment/the instant ② every time I see such food ③ D

2. ① It is estimated that ② to have retired ③ D

3. ① should/are expected to ② are expected to ③ B

课文译文

你的社交技能有多好？

你是否看见认识的人以后，故意过马路以避免与其说话？你愿意参加聚会并自信地和每位来宾交谈吗？你想结交更多的朋友，但是又缺乏与陌生人交谈的信心吗？你是否一想到要在别的国家参加社交活动就觉得忐忑不安？别担心——我们能帮助你！如果你具备了良好的社交技能，你就不用担心这样的情景。而这些技能是很容易学习的。具有良好社交技能的人能很好地和别人交流并且知道该怎么样说话。要是预先做点准备，将会对你有所帮助。下面为你出些主意。

学会怎样聊天

聊天是很重要的，并能帮助你为一些更严肃的谈话做准备。准备好！准备一些不太会出错的开场白。例如：

- 想出一个最近的新闻故事——不要太严肃，譬如，一个关于电影明星或体育明星的故事。
- 想出一些关于你的学习的事情告诉人们。
- 想出一些“不会出错”的事情询问别人的意见——音乐、体育、电影等。
- 想出一些和陌生人谈话时要回避的话题——并且要避免谈论这些话题！那样，你的信心就不会被伤害了！

提高倾听的技能

倾听是大多数人所缺乏的技巧，而交流是双向的过程——它涉及说和听两个方面。永远记住——话太多并不会给人留下怎样的印象。下面是一些使你成为更好的倾听者的建议：

做下面的事情

- 用一些鼓励的声音或姿势表示你正在倾听——微笑，点头，说一些“嗯”或“对啊”之类的话等等
- 保持得体的目光接触
- 使用积极肯定的肢体语言
- 询问更多的信息表示你的兴趣

不要做下面的事情

- 看自己的手表
- 打哈欠
- 叹气
- 把目光从正跟你说话的人身上移开
- 改变话题



• 替别人把话说完

要牢记 19 世纪英国首相本杰明·迪斯累里的话：“和一个人谈论他自己，他会和你说上几个小时！”

学习规则

如果你在另一个国家去参加一个社交场合,要记住会有不同的社交规则。例如,在一些国家,你得准时参加聚会;而在另一些国家就不需要。另外,你需要知道该待多久,该在何时离开。有的主人希望能得到鲜花或小礼品,而在另一些地方你可以给主人送东西,但如果你不想送就可以不送。还有,要记住在有的国家你不能带某种颜色的鲜花,因为那是不吉利的。在大多数地方,参加聚会不必带礼物——但你得事先弄清楚!

Reading Practice

在美国交朋友

在美国,交谈比许多别的国家沉闷得多。在别的国家大家都一起聊天,而在美国,当某个人发表见解时,不管他说的多么无聊,每个人都应该倾听。

如果你不确定谈论什么,你可以问一下别人是做什么的。工作体现着我们的特质,而且我们通常乐意去谈,除非你是个间谍!

有些人说美国人谈论感情要比亚洲人多,但他们对现实的事情却避而不谈。你可以坦然地问家庭、对方籍贯、业余爱好及最新电影等相关问题。我们对人们的民族背景也感兴趣。但最好避免政治、宗教等敏感话题。

两人认识很短一段时间后,可能会有一些亲密的交谈,这并不意味着你们是亲密的朋友或关系非常好。但许多人非常友好好客,而且如果不是真心想再相见,他们是不会做出“如果你有机会到明尼阿波利斯/圣地亚哥/波及普西,无论如何都来看看我们!”这种人们所见惯的邀请的。

但是尽管极少数美国人会担心你可能提出的问题,尤其是你明显表现出你了解文化差异时,在问你相似的问题之前,他们会犹豫的。事实上,这表明他们不希望侵犯你的私人生活。因此他们不敢(表现得)太好奇或太冒昧,但如果你首先引入私人话题,他们会高兴地谈论更多关于私人的事情。

一般来说我们不喜欢争论,并避开那些(可能)导致分歧的话题。很容易回到天气的讨论中:“你喜欢美国吗?你觉得这儿的天气怎么样?”或者说些称赞的话:“多么可爱的花,多么漂亮的花瓶啊!”“你穿的这件连衣裙真漂亮。”你应该欣然接受赞美并说:“谢谢!”

会话中有两个敏感的话题：年龄和钱。年龄并没有被当作特殊的话题，除非某人年事已高：“相对她的年龄而言，她真的太棒了！”而且没有格外尊敬老人的规定或迹象。不管怎样，美国人总是想让自己看起来比他们的真实年龄年轻些，因此别指望他们给出确切的回答！收入是很私人的事情，你最好避免问别人挣多少钱，尽管有些人对此不仅不加隐瞒，而且还有炫耀之意。我们通常也不问东西值多少钱。

但是,我们不喜欢沉默不语,几乎任何事情都比宴会冷清、宾客沉默所带来的尴尬要好。

语法专题 didn't need to do 和 needn't have done

【教材原句】

1. You **needn't have spoken** so slowly. (P6)你本没有必要讲这么慢。
2. We all know each other. We **don't need to** worry about small talk. (P5)我们彼此都认识。我们没必要担心怎么闲聊。

【语法要点】

1. didn't need to do/needn't have done

- 1) 相同点: 两者均表示在过去某一时间不必做某事。
- 2) 不同点: ①didn't need to do 表示事情不必去做, 而且结果也是那件事情的确没做; 而 needn't have done 表示虽然那件事情不必去做, 但是结果已经做了, 常用于对过去的责备。②didn't need to do 中的



need 为实义动词;而 needn't have done 中的 need 为情态动词。

The train station is close to us. You **needn't have hurried** there early.

火车站就在我们附近。你本没有必要那么早匆忙赶去那儿的。

I know the station is close to us. I **didn't needn't to hurry** there early.

我知道火车站就在我们附近。所以我当时用不着很早匆忙赶去那儿。

验证练习 1 用 **didn't need to do** 或 **needn't have done** 结构完成下列句子

① I _____ (get) up early this morning, so I stayed in bed until 9:00 a. m.

② I _____ (get) there so early because she didn't come until 10:00.

③ The weather turned out to be fine yesterday. I _____ (take) the trouble to carry my umbrella with me.

④—I set out to walk home, but Peter gave me a lift.

—Therefore, you _____ (walk) at all.

2. need 的一些其他用法

1) need 作为实义动词,其主语和 need 后接动词构成被动时使用句型 need doing/need to be done. 该句型除了 need,也可以用 want 和 require.

The flower needs watering/to be watered. 花儿需要浇水了。

2) need 作为实义动词常和不定式连用。

Do we need to buy tickets in advance? 我们需要预先购票吗?

3) need 作为情态动词,主要用于否定句、疑问句及表示疑问的从句中。

—Need I finish my homework before nine? 我必须在九点之前完成作业吗?

—No, you need not. 不,你不必在九点之前完成作业。

验证练习 2 按要求完成各题

① You don't need to buy a gift, but you can if you want to. (句型转换)

= You _____ a gift, but you can if you want to.

② Your room is full of dirt; it needs cleaning. (句型转换)

= Your room is full of dirt; it needs _____.

③ 你有必要向她道歉。(翻译)

You _____ to her.

④ You _____ to the meeting this afternoon if you have something important to do.

A. needn't to come

B. don't need come

C. needn't come

D. needn't

3. 情态动词+have done 结构的用法

1) must+ have done 表示对过去动作的肯定猜测,意为“一定”、“准是”,用于肯定的陈述句中。

Jack isn't in the classroom. He must have gone to the library.

I haven't seen her for a long time. She must have been very busy.

2) can+ have done 表示对过去动作的猜测,意为“可能”,常用于否定句和疑问句中。

He is three hours late. What can have happened to him?

She can't have gone to work today because it's Sunday.

3) could+ have done 常用于否定句和疑问句中,表示对过去动作的猜测,意为“可能”,作用和 can+ have done 相同,但是表达的可能性较小,或说话人不能肯定。若用于肯定句,则表示过去没有实现的可能性,表示遗憾,意为“本来可以”。

He could have come here a little earlier. (But in fact he didn't come here earlier.)

4) may+ have done 表示对过去动作的猜测,意为“或许可能”,多用于肯定句或否定句中。