

高中课程新学案
YINGYU

英语

必修 3.4

主编 崔广进

GAO ZHONG KE CHENG XIN XUE AN



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为进一步推进新课程改革,落实新课程教学理念,充分发挥学案对教与学的引领作用,促进教学方式方法改革,我们充分调研,总结高中学校教学经验的基础上,组织优秀骨干教师和教研人员,编写了《高中课程新学案·英语》。

本书在编写过程中,力求体现“以学生为主体,以教师为主导”的教学理念,充分体现“学海导航”、“学习探究”、“自我测评”和“拓展提高”四个环节的编写意图如下:

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参加本书编写的人员都是在教学一线多年从事高中英语教学的骨干教师或教研员,在新课程教育教学实验方面取得了一定的成绩。在编写此书时,各位编者搜集整理了大量的资料,但限于教材部分内容调整造成时间紧迫,加之编者水平有限,难免有疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大师生提出宝贵意见和建议,以便将来适应高考的需求。

G 高中课程新学案

GAO ZHONG KE CHENG XIN XUE AN

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前言

为进一步推进新课程改革,落实新课程教学理念,充分发挥学案对教与学的引领作用,促进教学方式的转变,我们在充分调研、总结高中学校教改经验的基础上,组织优秀骨干教师和教研人员,编写了这套《高中课程新学案·英语》。

本书按教材顺序,以单元(UNIT)为编写单位设计学案。每个学案分“学海导航”、“学习探究”、“自我测评”和“拓展提高”四个栏目。具体各栏目的设置意图如下:

【学海导航】含 Looking Ahead 和 Background Reading 两部分。Looking Ahead 部分把《课程标准》所规定的本单元中的相关语言知识(词汇、短语、句型、语法、功能)、语言技能等方面学习目标简要展示出来,供学生把握本单元总体教学目标;Background Reading 部分是结合本单元内容,为学生提供相关背景知识的阅读材料,激活已有知识,为学好本单元做好知识和技能的准备。本栏目内容可以作为课前预习使用,也可以在教师指导下作为课堂练习使用。

【学习探究】是本书各单元的重要部分,涉及到课文学习、词汇和语法学习等。为贯彻“学案导学,自主探究”的教学思想,本部分力求紧扣教材内容,创设情景搭建探究平台,让学生通过思考、讨论、质疑、探究和运用,经历知识的形成过程,从而真正培养综合语言运用能力,升华情感。

【自我测评】针对本单元内容,编写适量练习,检测学生在学完本单元后对知识的掌握情况和语言技能(特别是写的能力)的提高情况。

【拓展提高】针对全单元内容,选择综合性强的高考题型和新鲜时文材料或拓展延伸性材料,让学生进行综合性检测,以开阔学生的思路和视野,培养综合语言运用能力,以便将来适应高考的要求。

参加本书编写的人员都是在教学一线多年从事高中英语教学的骨干教师或教研员,在新课程教育教学实验方面取得了一定的成绩。在编写此书时,各位编者搜集整理了大量的资料。但是由于教材部分内容调整造成时间紧迫,加之编者水平所限,书中不足和疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大师生提出宝贵意见和建议,以便今后进一步提高编写质量。

编者

2007年7月

高中英语新教材

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编 者

2007年7月

Unit 1 Festivals around the world

费县实验中学 杜媛媛 马茂银

学海导航

I. Looking Ahead

Look through the unit and find out the information needed in the following blanks:

items	What we will learn
1. Passages	We will read _____ passages in this unit including the one in Workbook, whose titles are _____, _____, and _____. All these passages are telling us about _____ (A. hobbies B. festivals C. sports), _____ (A. when B. why C. how) they begin and how to _____ (A. celebrate B. remember C. describe) them.
2. Grammar	As for grammar, we will meet such words as may/might, _____, etc. which we call in English _____, and in Chinese “情态动词”. A modal verb is usually used with a main verb to express ideas such as possibility, intention, necessity, and so on.
3. Writing	In this unit, we are to practise writing narration (in Chinese “ <u> </u> 文”) or structure, that is, the way to tell a complete story.
4. Functional items	From <i>Using Language</i> on page 6 you can find the functional items in this unit: Making a _____ as in the sentence: Could you please read the news on the newspaper for me? Expressing your _____ as in the sentence: It's very kind of you to give me a hand. What's more, you should have an idea of how to respond (回应) to the _____ from others as in the sentence: Don't mention it.

II. Background Reading

A

Read and see how much you know about the following festivals. And fill in the blanks with their Chinese translations:

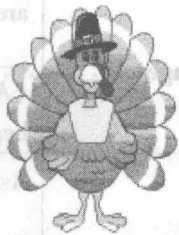
Festivals around the World

- January Spring Festival (_____) Dr. Martin Luther King Day (_____)
- February Lantern Festival (_____) St. Valentine's Day (_____)
- George Washington's Birthday (_____)
- March Japanese Children's Festivals (_____)
- International Women's Day (_____)
- April April Fool's Day (_____) Easter Day (_____) Earth Day (_____)
- Shakespeare's Birthday (_____) Queen's Day in Holland (_____)
- May Mother's Day (_____) Constitution Day in Norway (_____)
- Memorial Day (_____)

- June** World Environment Day() Flag Day()
 Father's Day() Dragon Boat Festival()
- July** US Independence Day() International Co-operative Day()
 World Population Day()
- August** The Newport Folk Festival() Chinese Valentine's Day()
 International Left-hander's Day()
- September** Labor Day() Mid-Autumn Festival()
 International Day of Peace()
- October** Columbus Day() The Double Ninth Festival()
 United Nations Day() Halloween()
- November** Veterans' Day() Thanksgiving Day()
- December** World Aids Day() Christmas() New Year's Day()

B

Holidays and Festivals for the Year 2007

<p>Thanksgiving November 22, 2007 USA</p>	<p>Come, ye thankful people, come Raise the song of harvest - home: All is safely gathered in, Ere the winter storms begin. - Henry Alnord</p>	
--	---	---

A typical American holiday, Thanksgiving was first celebrated by the Pilgrim families of Plymouth, Massachusetts in October 1621, in honour of a wonderful harvest. They were celebrating the end of a long, hard year and a cold, bitter winter. The first crops had been got in, the harvest was plentiful and with food on the table, the future looked brighter than before.

In memory of that first Thanksgiving, on Thanksgiving Day, American families gather around tables weighed down with turkey, **cranberry sauce**, corn, vegetables and **pumpkin pie**.

The deeper significance behind Thanksgiving lies in its celebration of life - life in the year that has gone by. Thanksgiving celebrates peace, **prosperity**, good health and happiness - it is an occasion to look back on the tough times and offer thanks for the happy days. It is also a time to give - to share your good fortune with those less blessed.

So stop to reflect, appreciate one's blessings and say a heartfelt prayer, one for you and one for the rest of the world, for we live in troubled times.

Questions:

- The first Thanksgiving Day was first celebrated in _____.
 A. China B. Britain C. The USA D. Canada
- The underlined words in the second paragraph "cranberry sauce" mean a kind of _____.
 A. people B. food C. festivals D. tools
- So Thanksgiving is usually celebrated at the _____ of the year.
 A. beginning B. middle C. end D. harvest time

Notes:

- pumpkin pie 南瓜派 2. prosperity 繁荣

Festivals around the world

Women dressed in fashions take part in a fashion carnival in Jember, East Java on Sunday. Around 450 partici-

pants from Indonesia took part in the carnival, wearing **costumes** they designed.

Taiwanese do a traditional lion - dance to mark the Chinese 'Ghost Festival' on Monday. The festival is traditionally marked on the 15th day of the seventh month of **the Chinese Lunar calendar**. The festival is meant to **appease** the spirits of fishermen who have died at sea over the centuries.

A man helps an actor wear a mask at the beginning of a "Noh" performance, a classical Japanese musical drama, during the Nohgaku Konparu Festival in Ginza district, Tokyo, on Monday.



Young people fly kites during a festival for young people from Chinese mainland and Taiwan opened in Xiamen, southeast China's Fujian Province, on Sunday. Thousands of young people across **the Straits** took part in the activities, such as China Culture Forum and basketball match.

A Nicaraguan man takes part in a bullfight at the festival of Santo Domingo, Patron Saint of Managua, in Managua, Nicaragua on Sunday.

Visitors dressed up as **Vikings** sail on a Viking boat during the annual Viking festival of Catoira in north - western Spain on Sunday. The festival **re - enacts** Viking **raids** in this area in the past and is celebrated annually every first Sunday of August.

Two visitors enjoy **the sand sculptures** during the Sand Sculptures Festival in Blankenberge, northern Belgium, on Monday. A team of over forty sand **sculptors** from around the world spent five weeks building a giant sculpture representing the world of Sheherazade and the giant book of Thousand and One Nights which attracted lots of visitors.

1. the Chinese Lunar calendar 中国阴历 2. Vikings 海盗 3. re - enacts 重演 4. raids 袭击
5. the sand sculptures 砂雕

Questions:

- The underlined word "**costumes**" in the first paragraph means _____.
A. fashions B. flowers C. necklaces D. glasses
- The underlined word "**appease**" in the second paragraph means _____.
A. make calm B. call back C. frighten D. forget
- The underlined word "**the Straits**" in the fourth paragraph means _____.
A. 桥梁 B. 岁月 C. 街道 D. 海峡
- The underlined word "**sculptors**" in the last paragraph means _____.
A. 观光者 B. 组织者 C. 雕刻家 D. 志愿者

Halloween Treats



Dried Pumpkin Seeds

After carving your pumpkin, separate the **pulp** from the seeds. Wash the seeds and spread them out to dry. The next day, add enough melted butter or margarine to coat each seed. Spread the seeds onto a cookie and bake for 20 minutes in a 300 degree **oven** for 20 minutes or until they are slightly brown.

Caramel Apples

Take the paper wrapping off about 100 **caramels** and put them in a **saucepan**. Put the saucepan over a pan of boiling water. Boil the water until the caramels melt. Put a wooden stick into the top of each apple; dip the apple into the caramel. Let them cool on wax paper and enjoy!

Scary Stories

No Halloween party is complete without at least one scary story. Usually one person talks in a low voice while everyone else crowds together on the floor or around a fire. The following is a retelling of a story told in Britain and in North Carolina and Virginia.



“What Do You Come For?”

- ①As the old woman watched, the parts came together into a great, tall man. The man danced around and around the room. Faster and faster he went. Then he stopped, and he looked into her eyes.
- ②There was an old woman who lived all by herself, and she was very lonely. Sitting in the kitchen one night, she said, “Oh, I wish I had some **company**. ”
- ③“What do I come for?” he said. “I come for **YOU!**”
The story - teller shouts and jumps at the person near him!
- ④Then two legs dropped to the **hearth** and attached themselves to the feet. Then a body tumbled down, then two arms, and a man’s head.

“What do you come for?” She asked in a small voice that shivered and shook.

⑤ No sooner had she spoken than down the chimney **tumbled** two feet from which the flesh had rotted. The old woman's eyes **bulged** with terror.

Notes:

1. pulp 瓤 2. oven 烤箱 3. caramel 饴糖;糖蜜 4. saucepan 炖锅 5. company 伴儿 6. hearth 壁炉的炉床 7. tumbled 滚下 8. bulge 鼓起;凸起

Questions:

The *Scary Story* here is in wrong order, and you are expected to arrange it in correct order.

The correct order is _____.

学习探究

I. About the texts

A. Match the festivals with their celebrations according to the passage in *Reading*.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Halloween | A. light incense in memory of their ancestors |
| 2. Harvest and Thanksgiving | B. admire the moon; eat moon cakes |
| 3. Day of the Dead | C. decorate churches and get together to have meals |
| 4. Spring Festival | D. dress up and try to frighten people; go to neighbors' homes asking for sweets |
| 5. Dragon boat Festival | E. eat cakes with "bones" on them |
| 6. Carnival forty days before Easter | F. eat dumplings; give children lucky money |
| 7. Obon | G. parade and dance in the streets day and night |
| 8. Mid - autumn Festival | H. hold dragon boat race |

Now, read the text for a second time and try to tell if these sentences are True or False.

- The ancient people needn't worry about their food. ()
- Halloween used to be a festival intended to honor the dead. ()
- Qu Yuan was a great poet who people honor a lot in China. ()
- Mid - autumn Festival is held to celebrate the end of autumn. ()
- Easter celebrates the birth of Jesus. ()

B. Put the statements on the passage *A Sad Love Story* in correct order.

- Li Fang met Hu Jin at the tea shop on the corner on his way home.
- Hu Jin told Li Fang she would meet him at the coffee shop after work.
- Li Fang felt much regretted having misunderstood Hu Jin and missed the date with her.
- The manager of the coffee turned on the TV on which was a sad Chinese love story being told.
- Li Fang threw away flowers and chocolates bought for Hu Jin.
- Li Fang thought the love story between him and Hu Jin were like that between Niulang and Zhinu.
- Hu Jin didn't turn up and Li Fang felt much disappointed and depressed.
- The announcer of the TV programme expressed her hope that everyone could meet the one he or she loved that day.

The correct order: _____.

C. Fill in the blanks with proper words to fulfill the love story about Niulang and Zhinu. Try to finish it without referring to your textbook.

The seventh daughter of the Goddess of Heaven visited the earth. Her name was Zhinu, the weaving girl, and she was the most lovely of the daughters. _____ she was on earth she met the herd boy Niulang and they fell _____ love. They got married secretly, and they were very happy. _____ the Goddess of Heaven knew that her daughter was married _____ a human, she became very angry and made the weaving girl return _____ Heaven. Niulang

tried to follow her, _____ the river of stars, the Milky Way, stopped him. Finding that Zhinu was heart-broken, her mother finally decided to let the couple _____ the Milky Way to meet once a year. This happens _____ the stars Vega and Altair meet in the Heaven. Magpies make a bridge _____ their wings so the couple can cross the river to meet _____ the seventh day of the seventh lunar month.

Now, read the text for a second time and then try to tell if these sentences are True or False.

1. The girl Li Fang loved and waited for didn't turn up. But he didn't lose heart. ()
2. Because her most lovely daughter got married to a human secretly, the Goddess got very angry. ()
3. Zhinu was made to return to Heaven without her husband. They were allowed to meet once a year on the seventh day of the tenth lunar month. ()
4. Hu Jin had been waiting for Li Fang for a long time with a gift for him. ()

D. Read the passage in Workbook quickly and tick out the activities you can do in the Winter Carnival in Quebec and put a "√" into the brackets before those you think are right.

In the carnival, we visitors can

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| () 1. watch the snowboarding competition | () 2. dance in the snow palace |
| () 3. fly in the air | () 4. watch parades |
| () 5. ride in horse carriages | () 6. watch the dog-sled race |
| () 7. dress up the music instruments for winter | () 8. join the snow mobile races |
| () 9. try the canoe race | () 10. admire the ice sculpture |
| () 11. swim in St. Lawrence River | |
| () 12. take part in the relay race on the snowy grounds | |

E. When you try to describe something, using proper adjectives can help make your article more lively and vivid. Read *Winter Carnival in Quebec* and find out the adjectives describing the following objects, activities or statements.

1. _____ Quebec
2. _____ coffee
3. _____ feet
4. _____ noses
5. _____ track
6. _____ experience
7. _____ clothes
8. You can try canoe race if you are _____ enough.
9. The dog-sled race is one of the _____ events.
10. It is _____ that the ice houses can be very warm.

F. Explanations of some difficult sentences in the three passages.

1. **The country, covered with cherry tree flowers, looks as though it is covered with pink snow.** (节日里)整个国度到处是盛开的樱花,看上去就像是覆盖了一层粉红色的雪。

该句中“covered with cherry tree flowers”是一个过去分词短语做的_____,相当于一个定语从句“_____”。该句也可以这样说:The country is covered with cherry tree flowers _____ it looks as though it is covered with pink snow.

as though = as if

这两个短语常可互相替换,但总体上而言 as if 用得较多。它们都可以引导从句,从句中常常用虚拟语气,表示只是“好像”如此,其实并非如此。如:

I've loved you as if you were my son. 我是像爱自己的儿子一样爱你的。

You look as though you didn't care. 你看起来好像是不在乎。

仿照做一个句子:

The stick looked _____ when it is partly put into water. 把木棍的一部分放进水中时,它看起来像是折断了。

as though 和 as if 引导的从句也不一定都得用虚拟语气,尤其句子的谓语动词是 look, seem, taste, smell 等感官动词时:

It looks as if it is going to rain. 看来要下雨了。(真的会下雨)

This meat tastes as if it has already gone bad. 这肉吃起来像是变质了。(真的坏了)

It seems as if we shall have to walk. 看样子我们得步行了。(真的没有其他方式了)

仿照做一个句子:

The milk _____ . 牛奶闻起来好像酸(sour)了。

as if 和 as though 还可以引导不定式等短语:

She opened her lips as if to speak. 她张了张嘴好像有话要说。

His shoulders are bent as though under a weight. 他的背驼了,好像压着重担。

仿照做一个句子:

He waited there _____ . 他在那儿等着,像在等答案。

2. **Finding that Zhinu was heart - broken, her mother finally decided to let the couple cross the Milky Way to meet once a year.** 看到织女肝肠寸断,她母亲才决定让这对夫妻每年跨过银河相会一次。

显然,这句话的主句应该是 _____, 而 Finding that Zhinu was heart - broken 是一个状语从句,说明了主句的主语即 her mother 作出决定的 _____。可以看出,find 的逻辑主语就是主句的主语 her mother,而它们之间是主谓关系,即 her mother found..., 这样,在状语从句中,find 须用 -ing 形式。

3. **There was Hu Jin waving at him and calling,** 是胡锦涛在向他招手喊着:

这是一个 _____ 句型。其中谓语动词是 _____, 而另外两个动词 wave 和 call 就必须是非谓语动词(前面学习过,一个英语句子只能有一个谓语动词,其他动词都须是非谓语的形式)。它们的逻辑主语都是 _____, 它们之间分别都是主谓关系,即 Hu Jin waved at him and called, 因此,用 -ing 形式将两个动词变成非谓语动词。你也许已经发现,这个句子和上一句的结构是相似的。

再看一个类似的例子: Mary stood by the window looking out into the sky.

其中,谓语动词是 _____, looking out into the sky 是与 stood 同时发生的另一个动作,可以称它为伴随状语。

在这篇文章的第一段中还有一句也是这样的结构,请把它找出来:

另外,在课文 *Winter Carnival in Quebec* 的第一段中,还有一个类似的句子,请把它找到写下来: _____

4. **Early in the morning, you can watch the snowboarding competition on the hill overlooking the river.** 一大早,你就可以观看在俯临河水的小山上举行的滑雪比赛。

此句中 on the hill overlooking the river 是 _____ 状语,交待比赛发生的地点。其中 overlooking the river 作 the hill 的定语。overlook 是个及物动词,意为“俯瞰、俯视”,它的逻辑主语就是 the hill, 即它们之间是主谓关系,因此要用 -ing 形式变成定语。另如: Do you know the girl smiling at you? 你认识正冲你笑的女孩子吗?

你来做一个句子: 谁住在朝南的那个房间里? (提示: “面向……” face vi.)

5. **If you were to fall in, you would freeze in less than two minutes.** 要是你掉进(河里)去的话,很快就会冻僵。

可以看出,这里说的事并不是真实发生的,而是一种假设。在英语中,这是一种固定的句型,叫做虚拟语气。这里我们只分析此句中虚拟语气的构成: 句子由两部分构成,if 条件从句和主句,且都是对于将来的某种假设。从句中用 should, could 或 were to 帮助构成虚拟,常译成“万一……的话”,主句用 would 而不是 will 表达出在将来可能会出现的结果这样一种非真实的虚拟语气。再举一个例子:

If it should rain tomorrow, I would stay at home. 请翻译:

现在来填个空,完成一个虚拟语气的句子:What _____ you do if you _____ get another chance? 要是能再有一次机会,你会怎么做呢?

II. Words and phrases

An outline of the main uses of words and phrases in the unit.

Words & phrases	examples	Main uses
1. starve	1) Ten people had starved (to death) before the rescue came. 2) What's for dinner? We are starving! 3) The enemy is trying to starve the soldiers to death.	vi. sb. ~ 某人挨饿; 饿死 sb. ~ to death 某人挨饿致死 sb. be starving 很饿, 要饿死了 vt. ~ sb. 使某人挨饿 ~ sb. to death 把某人饿死 名词形式: starvation
2. remind	1) If I forget, please remind me. 2) Please remind me that I must call him up before noon. 3) The film reminded him of what he had seen in Paris.	vt. 提醒, 使想起, 使记起 remind sb. of sth. 使……想起…… reminder n. 提醒者, 提醒物
3. origin	1) What is the origin of the rumor? 2) There are numbers of words in the English language which were French in origin.	n. the ~ of sth. 某事的起源 in origin 源头; 从根源上讲
4. in memory of	The building was named Ford Hall in memory of a man named James Ford.	“为了纪念……” 近义短语: in honor of, in praise of
5. dress up	He (was) dressed up as Father Christmas for the celebration of Christmas.	sb. dress up as... for... 某人为某事而打扮成…… dress sb. up as... for... 为某事将某人装扮成……
6. trick	1) These boys like playing tricks on their teacher. 2) He has been searching for the tricks of learning English.	n. play a ~ / ~s on sb. 开某人的玩笑 the ~ of doing sth. 做某事的窍门
7. arrival	On his arrival at the city they gave him a warm welcome.	n. the ~ of sb. / sth. at/in (a place) 某人/某物到达某处 on/upon one's ~ at/in (a place) 某人一到某处
8. gain	1) He gained full marks in the examination. 2) There is nothing to be gained by waiting.	vt. ~ sth. 获得某物(常指付出努力后获得有价值或自己想要的东西) ~ from/by sth. 从某物中受益
9. award	1) His horse was given the highest prize at the horse show. 2) They awarded John the first prize. / the first prize to John.	n. win/receive/get an ~ for sth. 因某事得到奖项、奖品 vt. ~ sb. sth. / ~ sth. to sb. 授予、奖励某人(某种奖品、奖励)

(续表)

Words & phrases	examples	Main uses
10. look forward to	1) I was looking forward to his arrival. 2) I have been looking forward to meeting you ever since I got your letter.	look forward to sth. /doing sth. 盼望做某事 注:这里的 to 是一个介词。
11. as though	He looked as though he knew nothing about the matter.	= as if 好像、仿佛
12. turn up	The lost book may turn up sometime in this month.	常指意外地出现。近义词或短语: appear, show up
13. keep one's word	You must keep your word if you promised to take the children to the cinema.	keep one's word to sb. 对某人守诺 break one's word 失信;不守承诺
14. fool	1) What a fool I was to think that she really loved me. 2) She is always trying to make a fool of her husband in public, which finally led to their separation.	n. be ~ enough to do sth. 傻到去做某事 (注意这里 fool 是个名词,不要误解成形容词) make a ~ of sb. 愚弄、欺骗某人 make a ~ of oneself 干傻事;出洋相 vt. ~ sb. 愚弄、欺骗某人
15. hold one's breath	1) If you run very fast, you may lose your breath. 2) Save your breath; he will never give you the day off.	lose one's breath 喘不过气来; save/keep one's breath 别白费力气; take breath 歇一歇,喘口气 out of breath 气喘吁吁
16. apologize	1) Peter was apologizing to Bill for having kept him waiting. 2) If you see him please give my apology for not having written to him.	vi. ~ to sb. for sth. /doing sth. 为某事/做了某事而向某人道歉 名词形式:apology 歉意;道歉 make/offer/give an apology to sb. for sth. /doing sth. 为某事/做了某事而向某人道歉
17. drown	1) He didn't know what to do with the mouse and finally drowned it. 2) The banana was drowned with cream. 3) Do cats drown easily?	vt. ~ sb. /sth. 淹死某人/某物 ~ sth. in/by/with 淹没某物于……中;被……淹没 vi. 淹死 a drowning man 快淹死的人 同样用法的词如: die a dying man 意为“垂危的人”

III. Grammar

Find it

Study the sentences in Part 1 of *Discovering useful structures* on page 5 and put the correct modal verbs on the lines below:

1. 表示“能力”的情态动词有_____。
 2. 表示“可能性”的情态动词有_____。

理论可能性	can; could	
现在可能性	肯定句	may; might; could
	疑问句	can
	否定句	may not(可能不) can't(不可能)
将来可能性	may; might	

注意:①can, could, may, might 的可能性依次减小。

②can 表示理论上的可能性,指某事或情况可能发生,但并不说明实际上真会发生;如要表达某事发生的实际可能性,要用 may, might 或 could 等。如:

Anybody can make mistakes. 任何人都有可能犯错误。

3. 表示“许可”的情态动词有_____。

	用词	例句
请求许可	can, could, may, might	—Could I use your phone?
给予许可	can, may	—Of course, you can.
已给与许可	can	It's unfair. Joe can stay up till 10 and I have to go to bed at eight.

注意:在会话中,常用_____和_____征求许可,来表示语气的委婉。

4. 表示“建议”的情态动词有_____。

5. 表示“义务,命令,要求等”的情态动词有_____等,意为“必须,应该”。

注意:①must 的否定形式是_____意为“不必,没有必要”,不用 must not(禁止,不允许)。

②must 还表示“偏要,偏偏”。Well, if you must know, I'm thirty-six.

③should 还可表示吃惊,意为“_____”。

It is strange that he should get the first place.

6. 表示“意愿和决心”的情态动词有_____。

注意:①_____表示说话人的强烈意愿,有“命令,警告,允诺,威胁”等含义时用于第二、三人称。

②_____可用于各种人称,表示意愿。

③will 的主语若是无生命的东西,则表示它本身的自然属性。_____则表示失去某种功能,意为“不起作用,就是不……”。如:

Though he tried hard, the door won't open.

尽管他费尽了力气,门就是打不开。

7. 表示“过去的习惯”的情态动词有_____。

注意:①在表示过去重复的动作时,used to 可用 would 代替。

②_____强调过去的行为同现在的对比,具有“过去经常做,而现在不做了”的含义;而_____则单纯表示过去习惯性的动作,常用 often, every day 等连用。如:

She isn't what she used to be. (表对比,不可用 would)

We would sit in the yard every evening and listened to his story. (表示过去动作的重复性)

8. 表示“推测”的情态动词有_____。

对现在的推测		对过去的推测	
肯定	否定	肯定	否定
must do	can't do	must have done	can't have done
could do	couldn't do	could have done	couldn't have done
may do	may not do	may have done	may not have done
might do	might not do	might have done	might not have done

注意:另外,should 可用于表示将来的推测。常译为“按常理,某人或某事应该……了”。如:

It's been 15 minutes and the porridge should be ready.

9. “情态动词 + have + done”小结:

① “should/ought to + have + done”意为“_____”,表示应该做某事而没有做,也表示惊讶,赞叹等语气。

② “shouldn't/ought not to + have + done”意为“_____”,表示过去不应该做某事却做了。

③ “could + have + done”意为“_____”,表示过去本可以做某事,但却没有做。

④ “needn't + have + done”意为“_____”,表示过去本没有必要做某事,但却做了。

10. 情态动词在固定短语中的含义:

can't too...to...无论怎样也不过分,越……越好;

can't help doing 情不自禁做某事

may/might as well 还是……的好

would rather...than 宁愿做……也不愿做……

Use it

Part 1 Tell what role the modal verbs play in the sentences below.

- Even a small personal computer can store vast amounts of information. ()
- Can you help me with this trunk? ()
- A reader may borrow up to six books at any one time. ()
- You must have been really upset. ()
- Shall we say 6 o'clock, then? ()
- You shall be punished for what you've done. ()
- It should be Mike who has taken away all the materials. ()
- It can't be Mr. Li. He has gone home. ()
- Will you please go with me? ()
- You shouldn't be sitting in the sun. ()
- The film should be very good as it is starring first class actors. ()
- I shall come to see you as soon as I am back from Beijing. ()
- Would you please come over to have a cup of tea? ()
- Do call me sometime. —I will. ()
- When we were children, Father would take us to go fishing when he was free. ()
- He must be ill. He looks so pale. ()

Part 2 Fill in the blanks with proper modal verbs we have talked about above:

- If you listen to me, you _____ have some candies, dear.
- During the vacation he _____ visit me every week.
- John, look at the time. _____ you play the piano at such a late hour?

4. He paid for a seat, when he _____ have entered free.	
5. They left yesterday. They _____ arrive there by now.	
6. You don't look well. You _____ have a fever.	
7. I can't find my sunglasses. I _____ have left them in your office.	
8. We _____ thank you too much for what you've done for us.	
9. I _____ pay Tracy a visit, but I am not sure whether I will have time this Sunday.	
10. It's surprising that Mary _____ love such a person as Jack.	
11. _____ I go to see you or you come to me?	
12. 300,000 dollars _____ be enough for such a house. Usually it doesn't cost much.	
13. The stone is so heavy, and _____ you lift it?	
14. You _____ go when you finish the homework.	
15. It _____ be true. Such a thing will never happen!	

Practice it Make choices:

- Helen _____ go on the trip with us, but she isn't quite sure yet.
A. shall B. must C. may D. can
- This cake is very sweet. You _____ a lot of sugar in it.
A. should put B. could have put C. might put D. must have put
- Who is the girl standing over there?
—Well, if you _____ know, her name is Mabel.
A. may B. can C. must D. shall
- You _____ phone him if you want to, but you _____. He'll surely phone you.
A. may; mustn't B. have to; needn't C. might; won't D. can; needn't
- _____ he open the door?
—Yes, please.
A. Shall B. Will C. Can D. Would
- Do you know where David is? I couldn't find him anywhere.
—Well. He _____ have gone far, since his coat's still here.
A. shouldn't B. mustn't C. can't D. wouldn't
- It's nearly seven o'clock. Jack _____ be here at any moment.
A. must B. need C. should D. can
- Are you coming to Lucy's Party?
—I'm not sure, I _____ go to the concert instead.
A. must B. would C. should D. might
- Is John coming by train?
—He should, but he _____ not. He likes driving his car.
A. must B. can C. need D. may
- If it were not for the fact that she _____ sing, I would invite her to the party.
A. couldn't B. shouldn't C. can't D. might not
- Must I come at four o'clock?
—Oh, no, you _____.
A. mustn't B. don't C. don't have to D. can't
- He _____ have completed his work; otherwise, he wouldn't be enjoying himself by the seaside.
A. should B. must C. wouldn't D. can't
- There _____ be any difficulty about passing the road test since you have practiced a lot in the driving school.