

宁夏六盘山高级中学专版

主编◎李朝东



君子曰：学不可以已。青，取之于蓝而青于蓝；冰，水为之而寒于水。木直中绳，揉以为轮，其曲中规；虽有槁暴，不复挺者，揉使之然也。故木受绳则直，金就砺则利，君子博学而日参省乎己，则知明而行无过矣。

吾尝终日而思矣，不如须臾之所学也；吾尝跂而望矣，不如登高之博见也。登高而招，臂非加长也，而见者远；顺风而呼，声非加疾也，而闻者彰。假舆马者，非利足也，而致千里；假舟楫者，非能水也，而绝江河。君子生非异也，善假于物也。

积土成山，风雨兴焉；  
小流，无以成江海。  
牙之利，筋骨之强，  
利天下之勇士，  
使天下之勇士皆受其害，  
此天下之所共知也。



必修3

高中英语

人教版



黄河出版传媒集团  
宁夏人民出版社

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积土成山，风雨兴焉；  
积水成渊，蛟龙生焉；  
积善成德，而圣心备焉。  
故不积跬步，无以至千里；  
不积小流，无以成江海。  
骐骥一跃，不能十步；  
驽马十驾，功在不舍。  
锲而不舍，金石可镂；  
锲而舍之，朽木不折。  
蚓无爪牙之利，筋骨之强，  
上食埃土，下饮黄泉，  
用心一也。蟹六跪而二螯，  
非攻不舍，  
用心二也。故君子  
居则思，动则学，  
广才，增智，  
博习，  
审问，  
慎思，  
明辨，  
笃行。

# 精讲精练



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## ◎编写说明

宁夏六盘山高级中学专版《精讲精练》是引领、指导和规范学生学习活动的教学用书。《精讲精练》随着六盘山高中新课程改革的深入推进而逐步成熟、完善,是六盘山高级中学新课程改革的结晶,凝聚了新课程改革九年来六盘山高级中学教师的智慧与创造。

自 2004 年秋季新课程实施以来,我们成立了“六盘山高级中学课堂行动研究课题组”,致力于研究和解决新课程标准下课堂教学实践中出现的新问题,寻找理论与实践的结合点,追求教学活动的规范化、有序化和有效化,推进课堂教学改革,努力提高课堂教学质量。在不断总结实践经验的基础上,几经修改,最终形成了对学生学习行为具有引领、指导和规范作用的学习活动方案——宁夏六盘山高级中学专版《精讲精练》。

宁夏六盘山高级中学专版《精讲精练》的编写,在充分考虑学情和贯彻新课程理念的基础上,落实课程标准精神,注重改变学生学习方式,整体考虑知识与能力、过程与方法、情感态度与价值观的和谐发展,落实基础,强调能力,突出创新。该丛书的出版,对于进一步促进学生学习方式的转变,提高教学质量具有重要意义。

## ◎丛书体例

本丛书通过点拨具有启导性的学习技巧,提供多样化的学习材料,精心设计研讨式的探究问题,帮助学生理解课程内容,感悟学习方法,提高学习能力,培养学生的探究意识、创新精神和实践能力,提升学生的综合素质。英语分册设置以下几个板块:

**学习导读** 提示单元学习思路,指导学习要点,点拨学习技巧。

**背景阅读** 选择与本单元内容相关的阅读材料,开拓学生视野,激发学生学习的兴趣。

**词海拾贝** 主要选取单元重点词汇,针对学习重点和难点,讲解用法,配合练习,提供探究所需的方法和技巧。

**随堂讲练** 讲解每单元的重点和难点,引导学生运用所学知识解决问题,加深对所学知识的理解和认识。



**达标测评** 体现基本知识和基本能力,针对学习目标设置测评题目,检测和巩固学习结果。

**语法讲练** 着眼于每单元语法知识的讲解,选取典型练习题引导学生掌握所学语法知识,并通过相关高考题的练习提升能力。

**写作点拨** 从“文体介绍”到“佳作欣赏”再到“写作练习”,逐步培养和提高学生的写作能力。

**单元测试卷** 每单元后附有单元能力检测试题,供学生自我检测之用。

## ◎使用建议

**自主学习** 新课程倡导积极主动的学习态度,倡导自主、合作、探究的学习方式。本丛书各板块的设置特别关注调动学生学习的积极性、发挥学生的主体作用,培养学生的学习兴趣,挖掘学生的学习潜能。希望同学们借助这些板块,在学习中主动观察、思考、表达、探究,逐步形成积极主动的学习习惯。

**循序渐进** 丛书力求遵照同步学习的客观规律,在板块设置、内容安排、方法应用、能力考查等方面都充分考虑了梯度性和渐进性,逐步从基本要求向较高要求递进。学习中要充分关注这一特点,以学习板块为顺序,由浅入深,循序渐进。这样,才能保证理想的学习效果。

**学以致用** 各板块的设置和习题的选取,充分考虑了其实用性、新颖性和探究性,选用了大量与实际生产、社会生活、中外时事和科技发展相关的问题。学习过程中要以此为契机,关注社会,关注生活,实现书本、课堂向社会、生活的延伸,将创新意识和实践能力的培养落到实处。

但愿本丛书成为同学们学习的好帮手。

受水平所限,本丛书的疏漏和错误在所难免,恳请各位读者提出宝贵意见,以使丛书的质量不断提高,日臻完善。

《精讲精练》编委会

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## Unit 1

## Festivals around the world

### 学习导读

本单元的中心话题是“节日”，通过对一些中外节日的学习使同学们了解各种节日的由来及其存在的意义。本单元所涉及的要点是：

1. 了解世界各国的节日、含义、由来与民俗。
2. 学习有关节日和民俗的词汇。
3. 掌握本单元学习目标中的词汇用法。
4. 复习和巩固运用邀请和感谢的表达法。
5. 掌握一些情态动词的用法。

### 背景阅读

#### The origin of Valentine's Day

The origin of Valentine's Day couldn't be proved historically, and here is one of the stories.

Saint Valentine is the name of a great priest during the reign of Emperor Claudius. At that time Emperor Claudius found it difficult to get soldiers. He believed the reason was that Roman men did not want to leave their wives or families, so he declared that no more marriages could be performed and all engagements were cancelled.

Valentine thought this to be unfair and secretly married several couples, for which finally he was put in prison. There he cured a jailer's blind daughter, which made Claudius angry and he was executed on February 14, 270 AD. Before his execution, he sent her a note saying, "From your Valentine". The phrase is still widely used on Valentine's Day today.

In 496 AD, Pope Gelasius declared February 14 the Valentine's Day, a day for celebrating love, in the name of St. Valentine. But it was not until 1537 that St. Valentine's day became an official holiday by England's King Henry VIII. It was another century and a half before religious cards became non-religious cards to reflect the change in the holiday.

From then on, in memory of Saint Valentine, every year on February 14th is Valentine's Day, a day for celebrating love.

#### 生词小贴士

reign 统治  
execute 处死

jailer 狱卒  
cancel 取消

engagement 婚约  
declare 宣告



## Spring Festival

Spring Festival comes at the turn of a Chinese lunar year and is celebrated all over the country. On the day of the Lunar New Year people get up early and wear all kinds of new clothes. In the north, most families prepare jiaozi (dumplings) on the Eve as special food, while in the south sticky-sweet glutinous rice pudding called niangao is served. Crackers are fired everywhere when the clock strikes twelve, as a signal of saying good-bye to the old year and welcoming the New Year in. Fireworks are lit to drive away evil spirits. People watch the CCTV special Spring Festival programs, sing and dance until the small hours of the morning.

## Festivals in foreign countries

New Year's Day 元旦(1月1日)

Valentine's Day 情人节(2月14日)

April Fool's Day 愚人节(4月1日)

Easter 复活节(春分月圆后第一个星期日)

Mother's Day 母亲节(5月第二个星期日)

Father's Day 父亲节(6月第三个星期日)

Halloween 万圣节前夕(10月31日夜)

Thanksgiving Day 感恩节(美国,11月最后一个星期四)

Christmas Eve 平安夜(12月24日夜)

Christmas Day 圣诞节(12月25日)

## 词海拾贝

### 1. take place *vi.* 发生; 进行

The school sports meet will take place in early May. 学校运动会将在五月初进行。

We will never find out what took place that night. 我们永远不会知道那天晚上发生的事。

☞ 完成下列句子

(1) The story \_\_\_\_\_ in a small village many years ago.

(2) Where does this conversation \_\_\_\_\_?

(3) We may never discover what \_\_\_\_\_ that night.

### 2. starve *vi.* 挨饿; 饿死

【拓展】starve to death 饿死

starve for sth. 渴望; 急需

Many people in Africa starve to death every year. 非洲每年都有许多人饿死。

The poor animal was left to starve to death. 可怜的动物只有等着饿死。

The plants are starving for water. 这些植物急需水。

☞ 完成下列句子

(1) In the past, people would \_\_\_\_\_ if they didn't have a good harvest.

(2) The explorers got lost in the desert and \_\_\_\_\_ to death.

(3) Mom, is supper ready? I'm \_\_\_\_\_.

### 3. belief *n.* [U] 相信;信心

*n.* [C] 信仰

Many people in China don't have religious beliefs. 中国许多人没有宗教信仰。

【拓展】in the belief that... 认为

hold the belief that... 相信

have belief in... 信任,相信

It is my belief that... 我认为

beyond belief 难以置信

He doesn't have belief in doctors of traditional Chinese medicine. 他不相信中医。

The news is beyond belief. 这消息令人难以置信。

☞ 单项选择

(1) I hold the \_\_\_\_\_ that our team will win.

A. truth

B. belief

C. relief

D. confidence

(2) The hero would rather die for his \_\_\_\_\_ than give in.

A. life

B. relief

C. happiness

D. belief

(3) Something terrible happened in his life completely changed his \_\_\_\_\_ in God.

A. relief

B. belief

C. knowledge

D. love

### 4. gain *vt.* 获得;赢得;取得;增加;增长

The party gained over 50% of the vote. 该党赢得 50% 多的选票。

【拓展】gain weight = put on weight 体重增加

Tom has gained / put on weight recently. 汤姆最近体重增加了。

☞ 完成下列句子

(1) The girl \_\_\_\_\_ (变得自信了) in the last two years.

(2) Students may \_\_\_\_\_ (获得一些工作经验) by taking part-time jobs.

(3) India \_\_\_\_\_ (获得独立) from Britain in 1947.

### 5. gather *vi.* 聚集;集合

*vt.* 搜集;收集;采集

A crowd soon gathered in front of the square. 很快广场上就聚集起了一群人。

He is gathering materials for his new book. 他在为他的新书收集资料。

The farmers are busy gathering apples. 农民们正在忙着摘苹果。

☞ 单项选择

(1) People \_\_\_\_\_ round, curious to know what was happening.

A. collected

B. gathered

C. stood

D. walked

(2) The little girl is \_\_\_\_\_ wild flowers.

- A. picking                      B. choosing                      C. gathering                      D. collecting

(3) I waited while he \_\_\_\_\_ up his belongings.

- A. got                      B. collected                      C. gathered                      D. put

6. award *n.* 奖;奖品;奖金

*vt.* 授予;奖给;判定

【拓展】win / receive / get an award 赢得奖励

award sb. sth. = award sth. to sb. 奖给某人某物

award sb. for sth. = sb. be awarded for sth. 某人因……获奖

Mr. Wang got an award for his excellent teaching. 王老师因教学工作优秀而获奖。

The company awarded Tom \$5,000 for his wonderful work. 公司因汤姆工作突出而奖给他5000美元。

☞ 单项选择

(1) She was \_\_\_\_\_ a medal for her bravery and courage.

- A. award                      B. awarding                      C. awarded                      D. awards

(2) The lady won the best actress \_\_\_\_\_ at the 12th Film Festival.

- A. prize                      B. reward                      C. medal                      D. award

(3) The judges \_\_\_\_\_ both finalists equal points.

- A. rewarded                      B. judged                      C. awarded                      D. gave

7. admire *vt.* 钦佩;赞赏;羡慕;欣赏

【拓展】admire sb. sth. = admire sb. for sth.

admire sb. for doing sth.

with admiration 赞赏地

The artist stood back to admire his painting. 画家退后几步欣赏他的画作。

I admire you for your bravery. 我赞赏你的勇气。

☞ 单项选择

(1) The young lady is \_\_\_\_\_ herself in the mirror.

- A. looking                      B. showing                      C. admiring                      D. enjoying

(2) The school is much admired \_\_\_\_\_ its excellent teaching.

- A. on                      B. in                      C. with                      D. for

(3) Aren't you going to \_\_\_\_\_ my new house?

- A. award                      B. judge                      C. praise                      D. admire

8. apologize *vi.* 道歉

【拓展】apologize to sb. for sth. 因为某事向某人道歉

make / demand / accept an apology 致歉 / 要求道歉 / 接受道歉

Why don't you go and apologize to her? 你干嘛不去向她道歉呢?

He made an apology for breaking the glass. 他因打破玻璃而道歉。

☞ 单项选择

- (1) The boy apologized to his father for \_\_\_\_\_ his advice.  
A. not follow      B. not following      C. not to follow      D. not followed
- (2) I apologized \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher for coming late for class.  
A. for      B. to      C. with      D. at
- (3) I have come to \_\_\_\_\_ to you for being late this morning.  
A. to apologize      B. apologize      C. apologized      D. apologizing

#### 9. remind *vt.* 提醒;使想起

【拓展】remind sb. of sth. 使某人想起某事

remind sb. to do sth. 提醒某人做某事

remind sb. that... 提醒某人……

The picture reminds me of my childhood. 这张照片使我想起了我的童年。

Please remind me to post this letter. 请提醒我邮寄这封信。

I reminded him that he must finish his homework before five. 我提醒他五点之前要完成作业。

☞ 完成下列句子

- (1) The song often \_\_\_\_\_ (使我想起) my school days.
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (提醒我) that I must get up early tomorrow.
- (3) Will you remind me \_\_\_\_\_ (买支钢笔)?

#### 10. forgive *vt.* 原谅;宽恕

【拓展】forgive sb. for sth. / doing sth. 原谅某人(做)某事

forgive doing sth. 原谅做某事

I will never forgive her for what she did. 我绝不会原谅她所做之事。

I can not forgive him calling me a liar. 他骂我撒谎,我永远不会原谅他。

☞ 完成下列句子

- (1) He asked us to \_\_\_\_\_ (原谅他所做的事)。
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (原谅我打扰你), but it's very urgent.
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (我不宽恕他的行为). It's so rude.

### 随堂讲练

1. For the Japanese festival Obon, people should go to clean graves and light incense in memory of their ancestors. 在日本的盂兰盆节,人们要上坟扫墓、烧香,以缅怀祖先。  
in memory of 作为……的纪念

【拓展】in favour of 赞同;支持

in praise of 赞颂,赞扬

in honour of 为纪念…… / 向……表示敬意

in charge of 负责;掌管

☞ 单项选择

(1) A monument was set up \_\_\_\_\_ those who got killed in the earthquake.

A. in favour of                      B. in praise                      C. in memory of                      D. in need of

(2) President Xi Jinping held a state banquet (宴会) \_\_\_\_\_ the US president.

A. in honour of                      B. in favour of                      C. in charge of                      D. in praise of

2. It's now a children's festival, when they can dress up and go to their neighbours' homes to ask for sweets. 万圣节如今成了孩子们的节日,这天他们可以乔装打扮上邻居家要糖吃。

dress up 穿上盛装;穿戴正式

【拓展】dress up as 装扮成

dress down 穿着随便

☞ 完成下列句子

(1) There is no need to \_\_\_\_\_ (用不着穿礼服), come as you are.

(2) It's a casual get-together, you don't have to \_\_\_\_\_ (穿戴正式).

3. If the neighbours do not give any sweets, the children might play a trick on them. 如果邻居什么糖也不给,孩子们就会捉弄他们了。

play a trick on = play tricks on 戏弄;搞恶作剧

☞ 完成下列各题

(1) Naughty boys like to \_\_\_\_\_ (恶作剧) on each other.

(2) The kids are always playing tricks \_\_\_\_\_ their teacher.

A. to                      B. at                      C. in                      D. on

4. The most energetic and important festivals are the ones that look forward to the end of winter and the coming of spring. 最富生气而又最重要的节日,就是告别冬天、迎来春天的日子。

look forward to sth. / doing sth. 盼望;期待

☞ 完成下列句子

(1) I'm \_\_\_\_\_ (盼望) the weekend.

(2) We are really looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ (收到你的来信).

5. These carnivals might include parades, dancing in the streets day and night, loud music and colourful clothing of all kinds. 狂欢节期间,人们身着各种艳丽的节日盛装,伴随着鼓噪的音乐,在街头游行,昼夜跳舞。

day and night 夜以继日地;不分昼夜地

☞ 完成下列句子

(1) In order to cure his mother of her illness, the young man worked \_\_\_\_\_ (夜以继日地工作), taking two part-time jobs.

(2) The machines are kept running \_\_\_\_\_ (不分昼夜地).

6. The country, covered with cherry tree flowers, looks as though it is covered with pink snow.

整个国度到处是盛开的樱花,看上去就像覆盖了一层粉红色的雪。

as though / as if 仿佛;好像

二者均可引导从句,谓动词用虚拟语气;但当从句描述的情况与事实相符时,用陈述语气。

☞ 单项选择

(1) Don't handle the vase as if it \_\_\_\_\_ made of steel.

A. is                      B. were                      C. has been                      D. had been

(2) Jack wasn't saying anything, but the teacher smiled at him \_\_\_\_\_ he had done something very smart.

A. as if                      B. in case                      C. while                      D. though

7. People love to get together to eat, drink and have fun with each other. 人们喜欢聚在一起

吃、喝、玩耍。

have fun (with) = enjoy oneself 玩得开心

☞ 单项选择

(1) —I'm going for an outing with my family this weekend.

— \_\_\_\_\_.

A. How nice                      B. Good news                      C. Have fun                      D. Good idea

(2) —We are going to KTV and \_\_\_\_\_. Will you come with us?

—No, thanks. I have other plans. Enjoy yourselves.

A. have pleasure                      B. have fun                      C. kill time                      D. do sports

8. But she didn't turn up. 可是她没露面。

turn up 出现;到场;调高(声音)

【拓展】turn down 调低(声音);拒绝

turn on 打开

turn off 关掉

turn to 向……求助

☞ 单项选择

(1) We planned to meet at the square at five, but he failed to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. turn on                      B. turn down                      C. turn to                      D. turn up

(2) The TV is too loud. Will you \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ a little, please?

A. turn; up                      B. turn; on                      C. turn; off                      D. turn; down

9. She said she would be there at seven o'clock, and he thought she would keep her word. 她说她会七点钟到达,而且他认为她会守信用的。

keep one's word 信守诺言

【拓展】break one's word 食言

☞ 完成下列句子

- (1) It is considered a good quality to \_\_\_\_\_ (信守诺言).
- (2) He promised to attend my birthday party and he \_\_\_\_\_ (信守诺言).
10. It's obvious that the manager of the coffee shop was waiting for Li Fang to leave... 显然,咖啡馆的经理在等李方离开……

It is obvious that... 显然……

☞ 单项选择

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ is obvious that reading in bed does harm to one's eyesight.
- A. This                      B. That                      C. It                      D. There
- (2) It was obvious to everyone \_\_\_\_\_ the child had been badly treated.
- A. that                      B. this                      C. it                      D. what

## 达标测评

I. 根据句意及首字母或汉语提示写出所缺单词的正确形式

- In the countryside, winter is a season when a \_\_\_\_\_ work is over.
- You must \_\_\_\_\_ (道歉) to your teacher for your rudeness.
- Yao Ming is a very strong and e \_\_\_\_\_ basketball player.
- Christmas is a \_\_\_\_\_ (宗教) festival in western countries.
- Please \_\_\_\_\_ (提醒) me to water the flowers in the garden.

II. 用括号内所给单词的正确形式完成下列句子

- There are many \_\_\_\_\_ (religious) in the world, and Christianity (基督教) is one of them.
- On our \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the airport, we received a warm welcome.
- China will become a great, \_\_\_\_\_ (independence) and powerful country in 10 years' time.
- I don't know whether Russia is a \_\_\_\_\_ (Europe) country or an Asian country.
- People around the world \_\_\_\_\_ (celebration) different festivals.

## III. 找出下列各句中的错误并改正

1. We are looking forward to hear from you soon.
2. He is old enough and he wants to be independence.
3. China used to be an agriculture country.
4. In ancient China, there were lots of well-known poet.
5. People love to get together to eat, drink and have a fun with each other.

## IV. 用适当的介词或副词完成下列句子

1. Festivals and celebrations of all kinds have been held everywhere \_\_\_\_\_ ancient times.
2. In Mexico, people celebrate the Day of the Dead \_\_\_\_\_ early November.
3. On Halloween, children usually dress \_\_\_\_\_ and go to their neighbours' homes to ask for sweets.
4. On April Fools' Day, people usually play a trick \_\_\_\_\_ each other.
5. People are grateful because their food is gathered \_\_\_\_\_ the winter.

## V. 根据汉语意思补全下列句子(每空一词)

1. 老师读考试成绩时,我们都屏住了呼吸。

We all \_\_\_\_\_ when the teacher read the results of the exam.

2. 他总是信守诺言,我们都信任他。

He always \_\_\_\_\_, and we all trust him.

3. 为了在中午前赶到那儿,我早就动身了。

I \_\_\_\_\_ early in order to get there before noon.

4. 我们都盼望着端午节的到来。

We are all \_\_\_\_\_ the coming of the Dragon Boat Festival.

5. 显然你弄错了。

\_\_\_\_\_ that you are mistaken.

## 语法讲练

## 语法解读

## 情态动词(一)

## (Modal Verbs)

## 一、情态动词的特征

1. 情态动词有一定的意义,但不能单独作谓语,必须和动词原形一起构成谓语,表示说话人的语气、态度或推测等。
2. 情态动词没有人称和数的变化。
3. 情态动词的否定或疑问都是通过情态动词完成的。



## 二、情态动词的用法及意义

### (一) can 与 could

#### 1. 表能力。

He can use the computer now, but he couldn't last year.

The new gym can hold 2,000 people.

#### 2. 表请求、允许, could 比 can 语气更委婉。

Can / Could I use your dictionary?

Could you lend me a hand?

#### 3. 表许可, 与 may 可互换。

You can / may go home now.

#### 4. 表推测, 意为“可能、或许”, 用于否定句或疑问句。

I think what he said can't be true.

Can she be in the library?

#### 5. can 用于否定句或疑问句时表示惊异、不相信。

How can you be so sure about his honesty?

### (二) may 与 might

#### 1. 表许可、请求, 意为“可以”。

—May I watch TV after supper?

—Yes, you may. / No, you mustn't.

#### 2. 表可能性, 意为“可能”。

Today is Sunday. She may not be in her office.

It might be true.

### (三) will 与 would

#### 1. 表请求、建议, would 语气更委婉。

Will you lend me a pen?

Would you like a cup of tea?

#### 2. 表意志、意愿, will 指现在, would 指过去。

I will never do that again.

They said they would help us.

#### 3. 表示习惯性动作, will 指现在, would 指过去。

She will often tell her baby a story at bedtime.

Every afternoon, he would sit at the table, deep in thought.

#### 4. 用于否定句中, 表示“不肯、不乐意”。

No matter what I say, he will not listen.