

配合 **人教版** 普通高中英语课程标准实验教科书



NEW SENIOR ENGLISH



*Explication*

**新课标高中英语**

**详解与练习**

《新课标高中英语详解与练习》编写组 编

**选修**

**6**



**新蕾出版社**

# 新课标高中英语详解与练习

## 选修⑥

《新课标高中英语详解与练习》编写组 编

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# 前言

《新课标高中英语详解与练习》是一套依据教育部制订的《普通高中英语课程标准(实验)》，配合人教版《普通高中课程标准实验教科书 英语》教材编写的同步讲解与练习用书。本套书的编写旨在帮助高中学生巩固英语基础知识，培养综合语言运用能力。

本套书共分十一册，每册书的内容均与现行教材同步。每单元由学习目标预览、语言知识讲练、高考试题回放和单元目标检测四部分组成。

## 一、学习目标预览

以表格形式对课程标准和教材要求掌握的话题、词汇、语法、功能四个方面的内容进行归纳整理，有利于学生明确目标，准确把握单元要点。

## 二、语言知识讲练

该部分内容丰富，讲练结合。讲解详实精练，条理分明，重点突出。练习题语言地道，题型多样。具体内容有：

### 1. 词汇聚焦

精选重点词汇并给出中英文释义，解释精当。归纳拓展部分简明扼要，内容包括辨析、搭配、句型、派生词、惯用法等；练习部分题型多样，语境丰富，设题科学，有利于学生准确掌握重点词汇的用法。

### 2. 难点突破

讲解课本中出现的除词汇、语法和功能外的重点和难点，重在解难答疑，拓展巩固重要的知识点，有利于学生正确理解课本知识，全面掌握各单元的重点和难点。

### 3. 语法锦囊

紧扣单元语法项目，讲解详细完整，条分缕析，深入浅出，例证丰富。所配练习规范有序，针对性强。

### 4. 交际用语

介绍每单元的交际功能项目，并进行适当的归纳拓展，帮助学生掌握足量的交际用语，提高口语表达能力。

### 三、高考试题回放

精选与单元内容相关的历年高考试题,并附参考答案与简析,使学生尽快熟悉高考试题的风格和特点,提高应试能力。

### 四、单元目标检测

#### 1. 语言知识巩固

该部分练习内容紧扣单元语言知识,题型全部为主观题。题型多样,包括选词填空、句型转换、汉译英、单词释义、单词拼写、单句改错等。

#### 2. 语言能力提升

该部分练习题型与现行高考英语试题完全一致。听力材料选自国内外数种书刊,语言地道,练习题设计科学规范;单项填空紧扣单元知识点,注重语境设置;完形填空注重培养学生在语篇层次上运用语言知识的能力;阅读理解选材与单元话题相关,侧重考查学生对语篇的整体理解能力;短文改错的选材与学生的生活和学习相关,参照学生常出现的错误设题;书面表达以图画、图表和提纲三种形式提供情景,所写内容均是学生经历或可能经历的事情。

本套书的编写以交际语言教学与测试理论为指导,充分体现课程标准的精神。参加编写的人员有多年从事中学英语教学与测试研究的教研员和重点中学的特、高级教师。

每册书后附有听力部分录音稿、参考答案与简析,有利于教师备课和学生自学。每册书配有听力磁带1盒。听力材料由参加高考听力试题录音的外籍专家朗读,语音纯正,发音清晰,语速适中。

由于编写时间仓促,书中难免有错误和不妥之处,敬请广大师生在使用过程中提出宝贵意见,以便在修订时改正。

编 者

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## 学习目标预览

话题	1. A brief history of Western painting and Chinese art 2. Famous artists and works of art
词汇	abstract sculpture gallery belief consequent consequently aim symbol value focus religion possession convince shadow ridiculous controversial nowadays attempt predict aggressive scholar flesh geometry bunch avenue exhibition civilization contemporary permanent district tip focus on a great deal scores of in the flesh
语法	虚拟语气 (1) Have you ever wished you <i>could paint</i> as well as a professional artist? If you <i>were</i> an artist, what kind of pictures <i>would you paint</i> ? If you <i>could</i> have three of these paintings on the walls of your classroom, which <i>would you choose</i> ?
功能	偏爱 I'd prefer ... I'd rather ... I'd like ... Which would you prefer, ... or ...? Would you rather ...? Would you like ... or ...?

## 语言知识讲练

### 词汇聚焦

#### 1. abstract

*adj.* existing only as an idea, not as a physical or real thing 抽象的; 深奥的

*n.* a shortened form of a book, speech, etc. 摘要

abstract noun 抽象名词

make an abstract of 做……的摘要

in the abstract 抽象地; 理论上

#### 英译汉

- We may talk of beautiful things, but beauty itself is abstract.
- The word "hunger" is an abstract noun.
- I like dogs in the abstract, but I can't bear this one.

#### 2. belief

*n.* a feeling that sb / sth is true, good or right, or that

sb / sth really exists 信仰; 信心  
trust 信任

- have belief in 对……有信心
- in the belief that ... 相信……
- beyond belief 难以置信的
- to (the best of) one's belief 据……看来 (确实相信)
- disbelief *n.* 不信; 怀疑

### 汉译英

① 我不大相信他诚实。

② 汤姆到你这里来是相信你能帮他。

③ 她所说的话令人难以置信。

### 3. consequent

*adj.* following sth as a result or an effect 作为结果的; 随之发生的

- (be) consequent on / upon 作为结果的; 随之发生的
- consequently *adv.* 所以; 因而
- consequence *n.* 结果; 后果; 重要性
- as a consequence / in consequence 由于……的结果
- as a consequence of / in consequence of 由于……

### 选词填空

(consequent, consequently, consequence)

- ① In \_\_\_\_\_ of your bad work I am forced to dismiss you.
- ② The flooding of large areas of land was \_\_\_\_\_ on the heavy rain.
- ③ My car broke down and \_\_\_\_\_ I was late.

### 4. aim

*n.* what sb is trying to achieve 目标  
the purpose of doing sth 目的  
the act of directing a weapon 瞄准

*vi. & vt.* to point or direct a weapon towards sb / sth 瞄准

to direct one's efforts towards doing or obtaining sth (向某方向) 努力

- take aim 瞄准; 对准
- aim to do sth 意欲 / 力求做某事
- aim at (doing) sth 意欲 / 力求 (做) 某事
- be aimed at 目标是; 目的是
- aim (sth) at sb / sth (用某物) 瞄准某人 / 某物
- aimless *adj.* 无目的的; 无目标的
- aimlessly *adv.* 漫无目的地; 漫无目标地

### 完成句子

- ① We must \_\_\_\_\_ (力求增加) exports of industrial products.
- ② He led an \_\_\_\_\_ (没有目标) life.
- ③ The hunter \_\_\_\_\_ (用枪瞄准了老虎) but missed it.
- ④ He has only one \_\_\_\_\_ (目标) — to become rich.

### 5. value

*n.* the usefulness or importance of sth; the amount of money that sth is worth 价值  
(*pl*) a set of beliefs about the way people should behave 价值观; 社会准则

- go up / rise / increase in value 升 / 增值
- go down / fall / drop in value 贬值
- face value 面值
- cultural / social / moral values 文化 / 社会 / 道德观念

### 句意理解

- ① I was offered £50 for my old car but its value is much higher.
- ② Most parents know the value of a good education.
- ③ Our values and our behaviour patterns are different from yours.
- ④ I've never understood his set of values.

### 6. focus

*vi. & vt.* to direct rays of light onto one particular point (使) 聚焦

*vi. & vt.* to give attention, effort, etc. to sth (使) 集中



*n.* a point at which rays meet 焦点

- focus sth on sth 聚焦于; 集中于
- in focus 焦点对准的; 清晰的
- out of focus 焦点未对准的; 模糊不清的

### 同义转换

- ① Bring the object into focus if you want a sharp photograph.  
If you want a clear picture, you must be sure that the object is \_\_\_\_\_.
- ② If you focus the sun's rays through a glass on a dry leaf, it will start to burn.  
If the sun's rays \_\_\_\_\_ a dry leaf through a glass, it will start to burn.

## 7. possession

*n.* the state of having or owning sth 所有  
(*esp. pl*) sth that you have or own 财产

- in possession of 占有; 拥有; 持有
- in sb's possession / in the possession of sb 为某人所有; 在某人的控制下
- take possession of 占有; 拥有; 占领
- possess *v.* 拥有; 具有
- possessor *n.* 持有者; 所有人

### 英译汉

- ① Their opponents were in possession of the ball for most of the match.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ② While they are in possession we can't sell the house.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ③ According to the facts in my possession, he is the murderer.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ④ The soldiers took possession of the enemy's base.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 8. convince

*vt.* to make sb believe that sth is true 使确信; 使信服

- convince sb of sth 使某人相信某事

- convince sb to do sth 说服某人做某事
- convince sb that ... 使某人相信……
- convinced *adj.* 确信的; 坚信的
- convincing *adj.* 令人信服的

### 单项填空

- ① It took many hours to convince John \_\_\_\_\_ his wife's mistake.  
A. on B. at C. of D. for
- ② We convinced Anne \_\_\_\_\_ by train rather than plane.  
A. going B. to go  
C. to going D. that going
- ③ It's hard to convince my family \_\_\_\_\_ we can't afford a new car.  
A. that B. why  
C. how D. what

## 9. a great deal

much; a lot 大量

- a good / great deal of 许多的; 大量的 (后接不可数名词)
- a number / numbers of 大量的 (后接可数名词复数)
- a good / great many of 大量的 (后接可数名词复数)
- a lot of 大量的 (后接可数、不可数名词均可)
- a quantity / quantities of 大量的 (后接可数、不可数名词均可)

### 单项填空

- ① \_\_\_\_\_ the students in our school go to college in their teens.  
A. A good many B. A great many of  
C. A great deal of D. A lot of
- ② \_\_\_\_\_ work has been done to improve the people's living standard.  
A. Many of B. A great many  
C. A great deal of D. A large number of
- ③ \_\_\_\_\_ has been done to stop the pollution.  
A. Large numbers B. A great many  
C. Large number D. A great deal

- ④ He is \_\_\_\_\_ better now. Don't worry about him.  
A. more                      B. many  
C. a number of              D. a great deal

### 10. ridiculous

*adj.* very silly or unreasonable 荒谬的; 可笑的

- ridicule *v. & n.* 嘲笑; 戏弄
- ridiculously *adv.* 荒谬地; 可笑地
- hold sb up to ridicule 嘲笑某人

#### 单句改错

- ① She looks ridiculously in those tight trousers.
- ② It's unfair to hold me up to ridiculing because I can't spell.
- ③ The examination was ridiculous easy.

### 11. scores of

very many 许多; 大量

- score 和 dozen 的辨析:
- score 意为“二十”; dozen 意为“十二”。这两个词除意义不同外, 重点区别在于其后介词 of 的有无, 如: a dozen times; a score of times. 另外, scores of 和 dozens of 都有“许多”, “大量”之意, 后接复数名词, 如: scores of boxes; dozens of eggs.

#### 单句改错

- ① Score of people were killed in the accident.
- ② He bought two dozens bottles of wine.
- ③ There are a score people in the room.

### 12. attempt

*n.* an effort made to do sth 努力; 尝试; 企图  
*vt.* to make an effort; to try 尝试; 企图

- an attempt on sb / sth 尝试攻击或战胜某人 / 某事物
- make an attempt to do sth / at doing sth 企图做某事
- at the first attempt 第一次努力
- attempt to do sth / at (doing) sth 尝试做某事

#### 单项填空

- ① He failed in his attempt \_\_\_\_\_ first prize.  
A. to win                      B. to winning  
C. for winning                D. of winning
- ② An attempt was made \_\_\_\_\_ the king's life.  
A. at                              B. on  
C. for                            D. to
- ③ My early attempts \_\_\_\_\_ learning to drive were unsuccessful.  
A. on                              B. in                              C. for                              D. at

### 13. predict

*vt.* to say in advance that sth will happen 预言; 预告; 预测

- prediction *n.* 预言; 预言的事物
- predictor *n.* 预言者; 预测器
- predictable *adj.* 可预言的; 可预报的
- predictive *adj.* 预言性的; 作为预报的

#### 句意理解

- ① Terrorism in this country is predicted to increase in coming years.
- ② The weather scientists predicted a cold winter.
- ③ Do you take seriously his prediction of a heavy earthquake in the near future?
- ④ No one can tell one's fortune — it is not predictable.

### 14. aggressive

*adj.* forceful; not afraid of opposition 敢作敢为的; 有闯劲的  
ready to attack; quarrelsome 侵略的; 好斗的

- aggression *n.* 侵略
- aggressor *n.* 侵略者
- aggressively *adv.* 侵略性地
- aggressive nations 侵略成性的国家
- the aggressor nation 侵略国
- aggressive weapons 攻击性武器
- an aggressive war 侵略战争

#### 英译汉

- ① Aggressive nations threaten world peace.

- ② A good salesman must be aggressive if he wants to succeed.

- ③ All aggressors are paper tigers.

## 15. flesh

- n.* the soft part of a human or animal body between the bones and under the skin 肉; 肌肉  
the human body as opposed to the mind or soul 肉体

- flesh and blood 血肉之躯  
your (own) flesh and blood 亲骨肉; 亲人  
in the flesh 活着; 本人  
flesh 和 meat 的辨析:  
meat 指食用动物的肉, 不包括鱼、家禽。  
flesh 指人或动物身上的肉, 即皮肤和骨骼之间的软组织, 包括肌肉和脂肪。flesh 还可指果肉和蔬菜的可食部分。

### 英译汉

- ① It was more than flesh and blood could bear.  
② He's nicer in the flesh than in his photographs.  
③ The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak.

## 16. bunch

- n.* a number of things held or growing together 束; 串

- a bunch of flowers / fruit / keys 一束花 / 一串水果 / 一串钥匙  
a bunch of 大量; 大批  
the best / pick of the bunch 出类拔萃的人或事物  
bunch *vi. & vt.* (使) 成一束; (使) 成一串; (使) 成一捆  
bunch (sb / sth) up (把……) 捆成束 / 挤到一块

### 汉译英

- ① 她刚买了一束花。

- ② 一次一个地过马路, 别都挤在一起。

## 17. civilization

- n.* an advanced state of social and cultural development 文明; 文化  
a society which has its own highly developed culture and way of life 文明社会

- civilize *v.* 教化; 开化; 使文明; 使有修养  
civilized *adj.* 文明的; 开化的; 有礼貌的; 有教养的

### 完成句子

- ① \_\_\_\_\_ (人类的文明) has taken thousands of years.  
② \_\_\_\_\_ (在文明影响下) of great city, the country boy soon became a gentleman.  
③ \_\_\_\_\_ (他有礼貌的举止) won everyone's respect.

## 18. contemporary

- adj.* of the present time; modern 当代的  
belonging to the same time 同时代的

- contemporary history / art 当代历史 / 艺术  
a contemporary building 当代建筑物  
(be) contemporary with 与……属同时期的 / 同一时代的  
contemporary 和 modern 的辨析:  
两者都指符合时代潮流的好的特性, 尤指式样或风格。modern 可指直至当前的一段较长时期; contemporary 不一定与现今有关, 与现今相联系时等同于 modern。

### 英译汉

- ① Dickens was contemporary with Thackeray.  
② Shakespeare's plays tell us a lot about contemporary life.  
③ We like furniture of contemporary style.

## 19. permanent

*adj.* lasting or intended to last for a long time or for ever 永久的; 持久的

- ① permanently *adv.* 永久地; 持久地
- ② permanence *n.* 永久(性); 持久(性)
- ③ permanent 的反义词是 temporary,
- ④ temporary 意为“暂时的”, “临时的”。

### 汉译英

- ① 你能告诉我你的固定地址吗?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ② 很多学生在暑假找短期的工作。  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 20. tip

- n.* a helpful piece of advice 提示; 技巧
- the pointed or thin end of sth 顶; 尖端
- a small amount of money given as thanks for a service performed 小费

### 判断词义

- ① He had the tips of his fingers burnt.
- ② He left a tip under his plate.
- ③ Thanks for your tip on how to get ink out of shirts.

## 难点突破

### 1. During the Middle Ages, the main aim of painters was to represent religious themes.

在中世纪, 画家的主要目的是表达宗教主题。

- ① to represent religious themes 是动词不定式短语, 在句中作表语。在口语中, 作表语的不定式中的 to 常省略。

### 句意理解

- ① To do it is to ruin yourself.
- ② The wall is to keep people out of the garden.
- ③ My only wish is to do what is best for you.
- ④ All I did was press the button.

### 2. Artists were not interested in showing

nature and people as they really were. 艺术家们对如实地展现自然和人物不感兴趣。

- ① as 此处用作连词, 引导方式状语从句, 意为“依照”, “按照”, “如”。

### 完成句子

- ① \_\_\_\_\_ (正如你知道的), I'm not much at letter-writing.
- ② Please do it \_\_\_\_\_ (按照我所讲的).
- ③ \_\_\_\_\_ (如同水是液体中最重要的一种一样), air is the most important of gases.

### 3. Things had begun to change by the 13th century

... 在十三世纪之前, 情况已经发生了变化。

- ① by the 13th century 中的 by 意为“在……之前”, “不迟于……”。“by + 过去时间”常同过去完成时连用; “by + 将来时间”常同将来完成时连用。

### 动词填空

- ① I \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) eight thousand words by the end of last month.
- ② The film \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) by the time we got to the cinema.
- ③ By the time this letter reaches you I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the country.

### 4. In the Renaissance, new ideas and values took the place of those that were held in the Middle Ages. 文艺复兴时期, 新的思想和价值观取代了中世纪的思想观念。

- ① take the place of 意为“取代”。
- ② 类似的短语还有:
- ③ take one's place 就座; 就位
- ④ take sb's / sth's place 代替; 取代
- ⑤ take place 发生; 举行
- ⑥ in place of 代替; 取代
- ⑦ in sb's / sth's place 代替 / 取代某人 / 某物
- ⑧ in place 在适当的位置

## 英译汉

- ① No one can take his place in the football match.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ② Electric trains have now taken the place of steam trains.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ③ The chairman was ill so his deputy spoke in his place.  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. ... their houses and other possessions, as well as their activities and achievements.  
……他们的房子和其他财产,还有他们的活动和成就。

- as well as 在此意为“除……之外(也)”。
- as well as 和 not only ... but also ... 的辨析:
- not only ... but also ... 意为“不但……而且……”,强调并列成分中的后者,而 as well as 则相反,它强调前者。

## 英译汉

- ① She is a talented musician as well as a photographer.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ② She is not only a talented musician but also a photographer.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ③ He studies English as well as his brother.  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. Among the painters who broke away from the traditional style of painting ... 在那些突破传统绘画风格的画家们……

- break away from 挣脱束缚; 脱离
- 比较:
- get rid of 摆脱掉; 除掉; 处理掉
- keep sb / sth away from 不让某人 / 某物接近; 使离开

## 选词填空

(break away from, get rid of, keep away from)

- ① Modern music has \_\_\_\_\_ the 18th century

rules.

- ① The thief \_\_\_\_\_ the two policemen who were holding him.
- ② Her illness \_\_\_\_\_ work for several weeks.
- ③ How can I \_\_\_\_\_ the flies in the kitchen?

7. ... but without the impressionists many of these painting styles would not exist. ....

但是如果没有印象派艺术家,很多绘画风格将不会存在。

- without the impressionists 是介词短语,此处相当于一个虚拟条件句: if there were not the impressionists ...

## 句型转换

- ① Without water on the earth, we would die.  
\_\_\_\_\_, we would die.
- ② Without their help, we would not solve the problem.  
\_\_\_\_\_, we would not solve the problem.

8. ... and no doubt there will be even more new styles in the future. .... 将来必定会有更多的新风格。

- no doubt 意为“无疑”,“很可能”,“确实地”。
- beyond (all) doubt 无疑; 确实
- in doubt 怀疑; 不肯定
- without (a) doubt 毫无疑问; 一定地

## 汉译英

- ① 如果我们请他帮忙,他很可能会帮助我们。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ② 他拍了一些非常出色的影片。这一点是毫无疑问的。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ③ 他对是否应该接受这一职务拿不定主意。  
\_\_\_\_\_

9. Many art lovers consider this to be the best small art gallery in New York. 很多艺术爱好者认为这是纽约最好的一家小型艺术陈列馆。

consider 的用法:

① 意为“认为”，“以为”时

consider sb / sth + to be ...

consider sb / sth + adj. / n.

consider sb / sth + as ...

consider that ...

consider + it + adj. / n. + to do / doing sth

consider + it + adj. / n. + that ...

② 意为“仔细考虑”，“细想”时

consider + n.

consider + doing sth

consider + 疑问词 + to do sth

与 consider ... as 意义相近的短语有: think of ... as, look on (upon) ... as, take ... as, regard ... as, treat ... as, have ... as

### 单项填空

① — What does Mr White think of Tom?

— He \_\_\_\_\_ Tom a good student.

- A. recognizes      B. believes  
C. considers      D. agrees

② My family consider \_\_\_\_\_ a computer, which is considered \_\_\_\_\_ a great help in our work and study.

- A. to buy; to be      B. buying; being  
C. to buy; being      D. buying; to be

③ The book is considered, in fact, \_\_\_\_\_ a great help to students of English.

- A. being      B. to be      C. be      D. is

10. The garden of this lovely mansion is also **well worth a visit**. 这个可爱的公馆的花园也是非常值得参观的。

be (well) worth + n. (很) 具有……价值;  
(很) 值得

be (well) worth doing 很值得做

### 单项填空

① A large number of vegetables, not worth \_\_\_\_\_ at the market, have been carried to the ship.

- A. buying      B. to be bought  
C. to be buying      D. to buy

② He said it was impossible to buy the novel which was \_\_\_\_\_ worth reading.

- A. very      B. quite      C. much      D. well

③ The recorder \_\_\_\_\_ 500 yuan. But I don't think it's \_\_\_\_\_ that much.

- A. costs; worth      B. worths; cost  
C. worths; worth      D. takes; cost

11. When you walk into the gallery you **feel like you are inside a huge white sea shell**. 当你走进画廊,你会觉得你进入了一个巨大的白色贝壳中。

feel like 此处意为“感到像……”, like 为连词。

feel like 常见的其他用法:

feel like doing sth 想做某事 (like 为介词)

feel like sth 想要某物 (like 为介词)

### 汉译英

① 我想要告诉他我对他的看法。

② 你想要去游泳吗?

③ 她觉得那地方好像是属于她的。

12. The museum displays **more than just art**. 这家博物馆展出的不仅仅是艺术。

more than 在此意为“不仅仅”, 相当于 not only.

more than 的其他用法:

more than + 数词, 意为“多于”, “超过”, 相当于 over.

more + n. / adj. + than 意为“与其……不如……”。

This is more than + 从句, 意为“此事非某人所能”。

### 英译汉

① Miss Wang is more than a teacher. She's our best friend.

- ② There are more than 80 students in our class.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ③ Li Yu was more a poet than a ruler of a country.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ④ He is more mad than stupid.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ⑤ This problem is more than I can solve.  
\_\_\_\_\_

13. It is amazing that so many great *works of art* from the late 19th century to the 21st century could be contained in the same museum. 令人惊奇的是, 同一家博物馆中竟能容纳下19世纪后期到21世纪的如此众多的名家巨作。

- works 此处意为“作品”, 是可数名词。work 意为“作品”时, 为可数名词, 有单、复数形式; 意为“工作”时, 为不可数名词; 意为“工厂”时, 可用作单数或复数。

#### 完成句子

- ① Have you read her \_\_\_\_\_ (近期的作品)?
- ② He recognized the painting as \_\_\_\_\_ (作品) by Degas.
- ③ I have the \_\_\_\_\_ (全集) of Shakespeare.
- ④ He runs \_\_\_\_\_ (一个砖厂).
- ⑤ The steel works \_\_\_\_\_ (停工) for the holidays.

14. Every two years, the Whitney holds a special exhibition of new art by living artists. 每两年惠特尼博物馆就举办一次特殊的展览, 展示当代艺术家的新作。

- every two years 意为“每两年”, every 的这种用法为:
- every + 基数词 + 复数名词
- every + 序数词 + 单数名词
- every other + 单数可数名词
- every few + 复数名词

#### 单句改错

- ① He said that he watched TV every the other day.
- ② He comes to see me every a few weeks.

- ③ The American people elect a president every four year.

## 语法锦囊

### 虚拟语气 (1) (Subjunctive Mood 1)

动词的语气表示说话人的态度和看法, 可分为陈述语气、祈使语气和虚拟语气。陈述语气用来陈述讲话人认为是事实的事情, 有肯定、否定、疑问和感叹等形式。祈使语气用来说明说话人的请求、命令等。虚拟语气表示说话人的愿望、假设或建议, 而不表示客观存在的事实。虚拟语气通过谓语动词的特殊形式来表示。

#### 1. 虚拟语气在条件句中的应用

包含条件从句的句子称为条件句。条件句分为两类: 一类是真实条件句, 一类是虚拟条件句。

如果假设的情况很可能发生, 就用真实条件句。如:

If he **has** time, he **will come**. 如果他有时间, 他会来。

He **won't succeed** unless we **plan** well. 如果我们计划不好, 他就会失败。

If you **haven't finished** your composition, you **can hand** it in tomorrow. 如果你还未写完作文, 你可以明天交。

如果假设的情况发生的可能性不大, 则用虚拟条件句。虚拟条件句分为三种, 见下表。

假设情况	条件从句的谓语形式	主句的谓语形式
与现在事实相反	过去式 (be 的过去式常用 were)	would / should / might / could + 动词原形
与将来事实相反	① 过去式 ② should + 动词原形 ③ were to + 动词原形	would / should / might / could + 动词原形
与过去事实相反	过去完成式 (had + 过去分词)	would / should / might / could + have + 过去分词

第三种情况“与过去事实相反的假设”是下一单元的重点, 本单元只列出, 不讲解。

If I **had** lots of money, I **would go** travelling. 如果我有许多钱, 我会去旅行。

If he **were** here now, we **would have** the meeting.

如果他现在在这，我们就开会。

If it **were to rain** tomorrow, the meeting **would be put off**. 如果明天下雨，会议就推迟。

If there **should be** a flood, what **should we do**? 万一发生水灾，我们该怎么办？

注意：有时从句中的谓语由 **should + 动词原形** 构成，主句的谓语却不一定用虚拟语气，这种情况实现的可能性虽小，但也不是完全没有。如：

**Ask her to ring me up if you should see her.** 万一你见到她，让她给我打电话。

## 2. 虚拟语气在宾语从句中的应用

### ① 动词 wish 后的宾语从句

表示现在的情况，从句谓语用过去式；表示过去的情况，从句谓语用过去完成式；表示将来的情况，从句谓语用 **would / should / could / might + 动词原形**。如：

I wish I **were** ten years younger now. 我希望我年轻十岁。

I wish I **had met** him yesterday. 我昨天能遇到他就好了。

I wish I **would be** a scientist. 我希望将来成为科学家。

② 在表示请求、建议、命令、要求等动词后的宾语从句中，谓语用“**should + 动词原形**”，**should** 可省略。常见的这类动词有：suggest, insist, order, require, advise, demand, command, ask (要求), request, propose 等。如：

He suggested that we **(should) be** there in time. 他建议我们及时到那儿。

The doctor advised that he **(should) change** his job. 医生劝他换工作。

I asked that he **(should) leave**. 我要求他离开。

③ 在 **would rather** 后的宾语从句中，谓语常用过去式来表示现在或将来的情况，用过去完成式表示过去的情况。如：

I would rather you **told** me the truth. 我愿意你跟我讲真话。

I would rather you **had been** present. 我倒愿意你当时在场。

## 单项填空

- If you listened to the questions carefully, you \_\_\_\_\_ answer them easily.  
A. were to B. will C. can D. would

- If it \_\_\_\_\_ rain tomorrow, we would have to put off the visit to the Yangpu Village.

A. were B. should C. would D. will

- If I \_\_\_\_\_ it, I would do it in a different way.

A. am to do B. would do  
C. were to do D. will do

- We wish you \_\_\_\_\_ able to join us in the party last night.

A. can be B. had been  
C. could be D. were

- I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ there yesterday.

A. could go B. could have gone  
C. went D. go

- The workers demanded that their wages \_\_\_\_\_.

A. will be raised B. would raise  
C. should raise D. be raised

- The doctor suggested that he \_\_\_\_\_.

A. had not gone B. would not go  
C. should not go D. didn't go

- We insisted that he \_\_\_\_\_ an English song.

A. would sing B. sung  
C. sings D. sing

- I suggested he \_\_\_\_\_ TV.

A. wouldn't watch B. not watch  
C. didn't watch D. hadn't watched

- Your aunt and uncle are leaving tomorrow afternoon.

— I would rather they \_\_\_\_\_ on an early train.

A. left B. leave  
C. would leave D. had left

## 交际用语

### 偏爱 (Preference)

生活中几乎每个人都有自己的偏爱。另外，我们也常常面临选择。在面临选择时，我们可以用下面的句型来表达我们的偏爱：

I prefer sth.

I prefer doing sth.

I prefer sth to sth.

I prefer doing sth to doing sth.

I prefer to do sth.

I prefer to do sth rather than do sth.



I prefer that ...

I would prefer sb to do sth.

I would rather (not) do sth.

I would rather do sth than do sth.

I would rather sb did sth.

I would like ...

I like ... better.

... more than ...

My choice would always be ...

I don't care.

It's all the same to me.

Which would you prefer, ... or ...?

Would you rather ...?

Would you like ... or ...?

## 高考真题回放

- By the time Jane gets home, her aunt \_\_\_\_\_ for London to attend a meeting. (2005 天津)  
A. will leave B. leaves  
C. will have left D. left
- To enjoy the scenery, Irene would rather spend long hours on the train \_\_\_\_\_ travel by air. (2004 全国)  
A. as B. to C. than D. while
- I'll tell Mary about her new job tomorrow.  
— You \_\_\_\_\_ her last week. (2004 福建)  
A. ought to tell B. would have told  
C. must tell D. should have told
- The mayor of Beijing says that all construction work for the Beijing Olympics \_\_\_\_\_ by 2006. (2004 北京)  
A. has been completed  
B. has completed  
C. will have been completed  
D. will have completed
- The young dancers looked so charming in their beautiful clothes that we took \_\_\_\_\_ pictures of them. (2003 上海)  
A. many of B. masses of  
C. the number of D. a large amount of
- Perhaps we need to clear away these books to make \_\_\_\_\_ for our new students. (2003 皖春)  
A. place B. area C. space D. room
- How I wish every family \_\_\_\_\_ a large house with a beautiful garden! (2002 上海春)  
A. has B. had C. will have D. had had
- Americans eat \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables per person today as they did in 1910. (2002 上海春)  
A. more than twice B. as twice as many  
C. twice as many as D. more than twice as many
- Why haven't you bought any butter?  
— I \_\_\_\_\_ to but I forgot about it. (2001 京蒙皖春)  
A. liked B. wished C. meant D. expected
- In that case, there is nothing you can do \_\_\_\_\_ than wait. (2001 京蒙皖春)  
A. more B. other C. better D. any
- The lion is considered the king of the forest as it is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of courage and power. (2000 上海)  
A. example B. sign  
C. mark D. symbol
- Which would you rather have, tea or coffee?  
— \_\_\_\_\_. (1996 上海)  
A. Sure, I would B. Yes, please  
C. Yes, both D. Neither, thank you

## 单元目标检测

### 语言知识巩固

一、根据所给汉语或所缺单词的首字母, 写出单词的正确形式。

1. People with different \_\_\_\_\_ (宗教) beliefs

have different ideas about the world.

2. Some of the children's paintings are now on \_\_\_\_\_ (展览) at the school.

3. This book about which we have different opinions is a \_\_\_\_\_ (争议) book.