

全国煤炭高职高专（成人）“十二五”规划教材

综合英语教程

下册

Zonghe Yingyu Jiaocheng

杨莉 主编



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综合英语教程

(下册)

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前 言

《综合英语教程》是根据教育部颁发的《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》编写的,是全国煤炭高职高专(成人)“十二五”规划教材。本套教材的编写旨在为高职高专培养实用性人才。

《综合英语教程》的编写由浅入深,循序渐进,符合英语学习的认知规律和《高职高专教育英语课程教学的基本要求》。共二册,每册八个单元,每单元围绕一个主题选材,中心突出,层层展开,环环相扣。每单元由阅读、语法、写作、自学测评等四部分构成。

阅读部分围绕生活、交际方面选材,不仅注重时代性、知识性和趣味性,还注重体现其思想性和实践性。

语法部分主要对英语的短语、从句、时态等进行概括性梳理总结、复习,理论阐述够用为度,注重实训练习。

写作部分突现了英语应用文的写作练习,囊括了各种实用书信的写作技巧、方法,并配有相关练习。学生通过本部分学习可以较熟练地掌握常见英语应用文的写作技巧。

自学测评借鉴了《高等学校英语应用能力考试 A、B 级》的一些题型,通过做练习为学生参加考试做好准备。

本册教材共八单元,第一至第七单元由杨莉编写;第八单元由田华编写。

由于编者水平有限和时间仓促,疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大同仁批评斧正。

编 者

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Unit One Entertainment

【本章重点】

1. Words and Expressions
2. Reading Comprehension and Sentence Structures

【本章难点】

1. Grammar: Subjunctive mood
2. Writing skills: How to write a letter of inquiry in English

【学习目标】

1. Master the key words and sentence structures, and understand the main idea of the text.
2. Put the expressions and words into daily use.

Section I Reading

Enjoying Yourself in Hong Kong Disney World

Opened back in 2005, Hong Kong Disneyland has now become a staple (主要的) piece on the rack of must-do Hong Kong attractions (向往之地). There are four theme parks within Disneyland with each offering a wide range of quality family entertainment (娱乐).

Main Street, U. S. A.

Have you ever dreamed of traveling back in time to experience small town Americana (典型美国事物或文化)? Think bowler (圆顶硬礼帽) hats and old-style picket fence architecture (建筑风格) and you probably have a mental picture close enough to the reality of Main Street, U. S. A. This introductory (引导的, 介绍的) area of the park brings typical early 20th century American culture town to life. Listen to the singing of barber shop boys or take a ride on a steam engine—you would be forgiven for believing you'd stepped into a corny (陈旧的) time machine.

Adventureland

For those looking for something more “adventurous (冒险的)”, there is Adventureland. Scream in unison (一致) with the crowds as you discover the surprises waiting for you on the riverboat cruise or get marooned (使(人)无法逃脱) on the desert island in the middle of the river.

Fantasyland

Relive your fondest childhood memories and meet your favorite characters like Winnie Pooh, Mickey Mouse, and many others that require no introduction.

Tomorrowland

Explore the limitless mystery that is the universe at Tomorrowland. Begin your own adventure on a rocket through the atmosphere on your own spaceship, or team up with Buzz Lightyear to save the galaxy(星系)!

Ticket Prices

—Adults: regular HK \$ 295, peak HK \$ 350

—Children(aged 3 to 11): regular HK \$ 210, peak HK \$ 250

—Seniors(老人)(65 or above): regular HK \$ 170, peak HK \$ 200

—Children under 3 years old: free admission(入场费)

Peak days include weekends, Hong Kong public holidays, summer school holidays in July and August, and the Golden Week holidays in May and October.

Where to buy tickets:

At Hong Kong Disneyland Ticket Express

—MTR Hong Kong Station Tung Chung line concourse(大厅, 广场)

—Up to 90 days in advance

—Open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Reservation(预定, 预约) Center

—Reserve tickets as a hotel guest, parking availability(可以找到) is guaranteed

—Hours: Daily from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

—Online reservation

Your local travel agency: Purchase tickets as part of your Hong Kong travel package.

At Hong Kong Disneyland main entrance: From 9:00 a.m. until the park closes.

How to get there:

At Sunny Bay MTR Station, take the exclusive(专有的, 专用的) Disneyland Resort line to Disneyland Resort Station.

Notes

1. The Walt Disney Company: 华特·迪士尼公司, 总部设在美国, 主要业务包括娱乐节目制作、主题公园、玩具、图书、电子游戏和传媒网络。

2. Hong Kong Disneyland: 香港迪士尼乐园, 开园于2005年9月12日。其特色景点包括梦想区、美国小镇大街、探险世界、幻想世界和明日世界。香港迪士尼乐园的面积约126公顷, 是目前全球面积最小的迪士尼乐园。

3. MTR: Mass Transit Railway 的缩写, 即香港地铁公司

4. Winnie Pooh: 小熊维尼

5. Mickey Mouse: 米老鼠

6. Buzz Lightyear: 巴斯光年

Reading Comprehension

- _____ are the names of the four theme parks in Hong Kong Disney World.
 - Ticket Prices, Fantasyland, Tomorrowland, Adventureland
 - Main Street, U. S. A., Fantasyland, Tomorrowland, Adventureland
 - Main Street, U. S. A., Where to buy tickets, Tomorrowland, Adventureland
 - Fantasyland, Tomorrowland, Adventureland, How to get there
- Where can you find an adventurous place?
 - Main Street, U. S. A.
 - Fantasyland.
 - Tomorrowland.
 - Adventureland.
- What are you going to experience?
 - Typical early 22th century American culture town.
 - Surprises waiting for you on the riverboat cruise.
 - Enjoying a film.
 - Begin your own adventure on the moon.
- How much is the ticket for children aged 3 to 11?
 - Regular HK \$210, peak HK \$250.
 - Regular HK \$200, peak HK \$250.
 - Regular HK \$210, peak HK \$240.
 - Regular HK \$200, peak HK \$230.
- In what way can you book a ticket?
 - At the railway station.
 - At the bus station.
 - On line.
 - By phone.

Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks with the proper words and phrases given below, changing the form where necessary.

attraction	dream of	admission	staple	reservation
step into	in unison with	adventurous	senior	bring to life

- The elephants were the chief _____ at the circus.
- He _____ becoming a movie star when he was young.
- The _____ fee is \$16 for two tickets.
- A cereal grass that is cultivated extensively in warm climates is a _____.

food throughout the world.

5. You will be immersed in the everlasting brightness as soon as you _____ this jewellery shop.

6. When you make _____ at this hotel, you are required to pay a part of the money in advance.

7. John is an _____ man, unafraid of any risks.

8. They _____ the drowned swimmer back to _____.

9. My feelings are _____ yours.

10. The young doctor consulted his _____ about the patient's condition.

Section II Grammar

虚拟语气(Subjective Mood)

虚拟语气用来表示说话人的主观愿望或假想,所说的是一个条件,不一定是事实,或与事实相反。其在条件句中的应用可分为两类,一类为真实条件句,一类为非真实条件句。

1. 真实条件句

真实条件句用于陈述语气,假设的情况可能发生,其中 if 是“如果”的意思。

句型:条件从句为一般现在时,主句则用 shall/will+动词原形

例句:If he comes, he will bring his violin.

典型例题

The volleyball match will be put off if it _____.

A. will rain B. rains C. rained D. is rained

答案 B。

真实条件句主句为将来时,从句用一般现在时。注意:

① 在真实条件句中,主句不能用 be going to 表示将来,该用 shall, will。

(错) If you leave now, you are never going to regret it.

(对) If you leave now, you will never regret it.

② 表示真理时,主句谓动词便不用 shall (will) + 动词原形,而直接用一般现在时的动词形式。

2. 非真实条件句

非真实条件句表示的是假设的或实际可能性不大的情况,故采用虚拟语气。其时态可以表示过去、现在和将来的情况。它的基本特点是时态退后。

a. 表示同现在事实相反的假设。

句型:条件从句用一般过去时,主句用 should(would)+动词原形

例句:If they were here, they would help you.

b. 表示与过去事实相反的假设。

句型:条件从句用过去完成时,主句用 should(would) have+过去分词

例句:If she had worked harder, she would have succeeded.

The rice would not have been burnt if you had been more careful.

If my lawyer had been here last Saturday, he would have prevented me from going.

If he had come yesterday, I should / would have told him about it.

含义:He did not come yesterday, so I did not tell him about it.

If he had not been ill and missed many classes, he would have made greater progress.

含义:He was ill and missed many lessons, so he did not make greater progress.

c. 表示对将来的假想。

句型:条件从句用一般过去时,主句用 should(would)+动词原形。条件从句如用 were+不定式或 should+动词原形,主句用 would+动词原形。

例句:If you succeeded, everything would be all right.

If you should succeed, everything would be all right.

If you were to succeed, everything would be all right.

3. 混合条件句

主句与从句的动作发生在不同的时间,这时主、从句谓语动词的虚拟语气形式因时间不同而不同,这叫做混合条件句。

例句:If you had asked him yesterday, you would know what to do now.

(从句与过去事实相反,主句与现在事实相反。)

If it had rained last night (过去), it would be very cold today (现在)。

4. 虚拟条件句的倒装

虚拟条件句的从句部分如果含有 were, should, 或 had, 从句中可将 if 省略, 再把 were, should 或 had 移到从句句首, 实行倒装。

例句:Were they here now, they could help us.

= If they were here now, they could help us.

Had you come earlier, you would have met him.

= If you had come earlier, you would have met him.

Should it rain, the crops would be saved.

= Were it to rain, the crops would be saved.

注意:

在虚拟语气的从句中, 动词 be 的过去时态一律用 were, 不用 was, 即在从句中 be 用 were 代替。

例句:If I were you, I would go to look for him.

如果我是你, 就会去找他。

If he were here, everything would be all right.

如果他在这儿,一切都会好的。

典型例题

_____ to do the work, I should do it some other day.

A. If were I B. I were C. Were I D. Was I

答案 C。

在虚拟条件状语从句中如果有 were, should, had 这三个词,通常将 if 省略,把 were, should 或 had 提前,变成 were, should, had + 主语的形式。但要注意,在虚拟条件状语从句中,省略连词的倒装形式的句首不能用动词的缩略形式。如我们可说 Were I not to do,而不能说 Weren't I to do。

5. 特殊的虚拟语气词:should

1) It is demanded / necessary / a pity + that... 结构中的主语从句的谓语动词要用 should + 动词原形, should 可省略。

① suggested, ordered, proposed, required, demanded, requested, insisted + (should) do

② important, necessary, natural, strange, a pity, a shame, no wonder + (should) do

例句:It is suggested that we (should) hold a meeting next week.

It is necessary that he (should) come to our meeting tomorrow.

2) 在宾语从句中的应用。在表示命令、建议、要求等一类动词后面的从句中用 (should) + 动词原形结构。(如:order, suggest, propose, require, demand, request, insist, command)

例句:I suggest that we (should) hold a meeting next week.

He insisted that he (should) be sent there.

注意:如 suggest, insist 不表示“建议”或“坚持要某人做某事时”,即它们用于其本意“暗示、表明”、“坚持认为”时,宾语从句用陈述语气。

例句:The guard at gate insisted that everybody obeyed the rules.

判断改错:

(错) You pale face suggests that you (should) be ill.

(对) Your pale face suggests that you are ill.

(错) I insisted that you (should) be wrong.

(对) I insisted that you were wrong.

3) 在表语从句、同位语从句中的应用。在 suggestion, proposal, idea, plan, order, advice 等名词后面的表语从句、同位语从句中要用虚拟语气,即 (should) + 动词原形。

例句:My idea is that we (should) get more people to attend the conference.

I make a proposal that we (should) hold a meeting next week.

6. wish 的用法

1) wish 后面的宾语从句,表示与事实相反的情况,或表示将来不太可能实现的愿望。其宾语从句的动词形式有以下几种:

	真实状况	wish 后的宾语从句的时态
从句动作先于主句动词动作 (be 的过去式为 were)	现在时	过去时
从句动作与主句动作同时发生 (had + 过去分词)	过去时	过去完成时
将来不大可能实现的愿望	将来时	would/could + 动词原形

例句: I wish I were as tall as you. 我希望和你一样高。

He wished he hadn't said that. 他希望他没讲那样的话。

I wish it would rain tomorrow. 我希望明天下雨就好了。

2) wish to do 表达法: wish sb./sth. to do

例句: I wish to see the manager. = I want to see the manager.

I wish the manager to be informed at once. (= I want the manager to be informed at once.)

7. 比较 if only 与 only if 的用法

only if 表示“只有”; if only 则表示“如果……就好了”。if only 也可用于陈述语气。

例句: I wake up only if the alarm clock rings. 只有闹钟响了, 我才会醒。

If only the alarm clock had rung. 当时闹钟响了, 就好了。

If only he comes early. 但愿他早点回来。

8. It is (high) time that 结构的用法

It is (high) time that 后面的从句谓语动词要用过去式或用 should 加动词原形, 但 should 不可省略。

例句: It is time that the children went to bed.

It is high time that the children should go to bed.

9. need 表示“不必做”和“本不该做”的用法

didn't need to do 表示过去不必做某事, 事实上也没做。

needn't have done 表示过去不必做某事, 但事实上做了。

例句: John went to the station with the car to meet Mary, so she didn't need to walk back home. 约翰开车去车站接玛丽, 所以她不必步行回家了。

John went to the station with the car to meet Mary, so she needn't have walked back home. 约翰开车去车站接玛丽, 所以她本不必步行回家了。(玛丽步行回家, 没有遇上约翰的车。)

典型例题

There was plenty of time. She _____.

A. mustn't have hurried

B. couldn't have hurried

C. must not hurry

D. needn't have hurried

答案 D。对过去发生的事情进行否定性推断应为 couldn't have done, “不可能已经”, 而不是 musn't have done. must not do 不可以(用于一般现在时)。

Exercise

- If I _____ where he lived, I _____ a note to him.
A. knew, would send B. had known, would have sent
C. know, would send D. knew, would have sent
- If they _____ earlier than expected, they _____ here now.
A. had started, would be B. started, might be
C. had started, would have been D. will start, might have been
- I didn't know his telephone number. _____ it, I _____ then.
A. Had I known, would ring him up
B. Should I know, would have rung him up
C. If I knew, would ring him up
D. Had I known, would have rung him up
- Mary is ill today. If she _____, she _____ absent from school.
A. were not ill, wouldn't be B. had been ill, wouldn't have been
C. had been ill, should have been D. hadn't been ill, could be
- Were I to do it, I _____ it some other way.
A. will do B. would do C. would have done D. were to do
- I _____ him the answer _____ possible, but I was so busy then.
A. could tell, if it had been B. must have told, were it
C. should have told, had it been D. should have told, should it be
- Without your help, we _____ so much.
A. won't achieve B. didn't achieve
C. don't achieve D. wouldn't have achieved
- You didn't take his advice. _____ his advice, you _____ such a mistake.
A. Had you taken, wouldn't have made
B. If you had taken, would make
C. Were you to take, shouldn't have made
D. Have you taken, won't have made
- We wish we _____ what you did when we were at high school.
A. did B. could have done C. have done D. should do
- She wishes she _____ to the theatre last night.
A. went B. would go C. had gone D. were going
- Tom is very short now. His mother wishes that he _____ be tall when he grows up.
A. could B. should C. would D. were able to
- My sister advised me that I _____ accept the invitation.

- A. could B. must C. should D. might

13. He asks that he an opportunity to explain why he's refused to go there.

- A. is given B. must give C. should give D. be given

14. Do you think of Wang Fang's suggestion that he Mr. Li to the party?

- A. will invite B. have invited C. is invited D. invite

15. I insisted that he at once.

- A. be gone B. go C. would go D. might go

16. Li Ming insisted that he anything at all.

- A. hadn't stolen B. shouldn't steal C. doesn't steal D. steal

17. It is quite natural that my coming late again them very angry.

- A. had made B. would make C. makes D. make

18. He acted as if he everything in the world.

- A. knew B. knows C. has known D. won't know

19. Read it aloud so that I you clearly.

- A. may hear B. will hear C. hear D. have heard

20. They got up early in order that they the first train.

- A. caught B. will catch C. might catch D. shall catch

Section III Writing

询问信 (Letters of Inquiry)

询问信的主要目的是寻求所需信息,通常包括以下几个方面的内容:首先表明写作意图,说明写这封信的目的是要寻求什么样的信息;然后就某一具体问题进行咨询;最后表明获取信息的急切心情,可以提供联系方式以便收信人与你联系,并表达你的感谢之情。

写作“三步走”:自我介绍、说明目的→具体询问事宜→表示感谢、期盼回复。

Tips:

询问信的语气通常比较正式、和缓,要充分表达感激之情。同时,相比语气较直接的疑问句而言,用一些能够起到提问作用的陈述句更佳。

例文

Directions: You and your family are planning for a trip to Hong Kong during the May holiday. Write a letter to a travel agency to explain your travel plans, ask for relevant information, and express your gratitude for a reply.