



与江苏版
普通高中课程标准实验教科书同步

江苏金练·高中英语

全解全练

英语必修

3-4

English

凤凰出版传媒集团
江苏美术出版社

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必修3、必修4

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

江苏金练.高中(2)英语.3、4:必修/章宏编著.
南京:江苏美术出版社,2006.1

ISBN 7-5344-2041-5

I.江... II.章... III.英语课—高中—教学参考资料 IV.G634

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2005)第158019号

责任编辑 肖璐
封面设计 王主
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审读 汪大富
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出版发行 凤凰出版传媒集团
江苏美术出版社(南京中央路165号 邮编210009)
集团网址 凤凰出版传媒网 <http://www.ppm.cn>
经 销 江苏省新华发行集团有限公司
印 刷 江苏省地质测绘院印刷厂
开 本 787 × 1092 1/16
总 印 张 45.5
版 次 2006年1月第1版 2006年1月第1次印刷
标准书号 ISBN 7-5344-2041-5/G · 0124
总 定 价 52.00元(全套共4册)

营销部电话 025-83245159 83248515 营销部地址 南京市中央路165号13楼
江苏美术出版社图书凡印装错误可向承印厂调换

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★ Unit 1 The world of our senses



本课导航

A) 温故链接

1. weather forecast; rough/pleasant weather; a mild climate
2. sunny; windy; foggy; rainy; cloudy; stormy
3. in the desert; walk across the desert
4. observe traffic rules; observe Christmas
5. pay (money) for ...; pay a visit to ...; pay attention to ...; equal pay for equal work
6. believe in oneself
7. have sth./nothing to do with
8. add ... to ...; add to ...; add up to ...
9. hope for ...; wish sb. to do sth.
10. take a step; step by step
11. can't help doing; can't help but do ...; be of (a) help to ...; helpful; helpless
12. on show; on sale
13. by chance; chance to do ...; it happens/chances that ...
14. follow one's advice/suggestion; ask sb. for advice on what to do/how to do ...

B) 词汇掌握

1. a good sense of smell 嗅觉很灵敏 a sense of humour 幽默感
a sense of sight/hearing/smell/taste/touch/视觉(听觉, 嗅觉, 味觉, 触觉)
in some sense 在某种意义上; make sense 有意义; 意思清楚; 有道理
2. to tell the truth 说实在话, 老实说
Truth lies at the bottom of a well. [谚]真理潜伏在井底/真理极难发现。
truth to nature/life 逼真, 栩栩如生, 惟妙惟肖
3. lose sight of 看不见; out of sight 看不到
at first sight 一见就……, 初次看见时; come in/into/sight 呈现在眼前
catch/have/gain/get/sight of 发现, 看出
Peace was in sight. 和平在望。
Out of sight, out of mind. [谚]眼不见, 心不烦。

4. beat *vt.*, *vi.* beat, beaten 或 beat, beating 打, 打败
 beat sb. black and blue 把某人打得青一块紫一块
 beat the enemy 打败敌人; be dead beat 精疲力竭
 beat generation “垮掉的一代”(第二次世界大战后风行于美国的文学流派。该流派的作家生活简单, 不修边幅, 喜穿奇装异服, 蔑视社会的法纪秩序, 反对一切世俗陈规, 寻求绝对自由。他们的作品不遵守传统创作常规, 广受争议。)
5. wish for peace 期望和平; go against sb.'s wish 违背某人的愿望
 with best wishes for a happy new year 祝新年快乐
6. reach the top of a mountain 到达山顶
 reach one's hand 伸出手; reach sb. sth. 递给某人某物
 reach ... by telephone 用电话与……联系; reach as far as 一直延伸到
 a reach of grassland 一大片草原; the lower reaches of a river 河流的下游
 beyond/above/out of/one's reach 达不到的, 力所不及的; 不能理解的
 within sb.'s reach 在某人力所能及的范围内, 在某人能到达的范围内
7. smell *vt.*, *vi.* smelled 或 smelt, smelling 闻, 嗅
 smells of fish 发出鱼味; smell something burning 闻到有烧焦的气味
 smell danger (靠直觉)感到危险; smell nice/bad 气味很好/坏
8. make /do/try/perform/carry out an experiment on 做……实验, 对……做实验
9. a pleasant voice 悦耳的声音; a pleasant companion 可爱的伴侣
 be pleased with 对……满意
 pleasing 指“令人愉快的”、“合意的”
10. small change 零钱, 找零头
 the last great change 长眠; 死
 a sudden change in the weather 天气的突变
 change for the worse 变坏
 change into 变成
 change one's mind 改变主意
 change A for B 用 A 去换 B



要点解析

1. hold your nose; hold her still; hold her hand more firmly
hold 的用法
 1) hold 用作动词, 意为“抓住”, 常用“hold sb. by the + 表身体部位的名词”结构。
 ① She was holding her father's hand.
 她紧紧抓住父亲的手。
 ② I hold him by the sleeve.
 我抓住了他的袖子。
 2) hold 可表示“承受(某人/物)的重量; 支撑”。



- ① Is that branch strong enough to hold you?

那树枝经得住你吗?

- ② The dam gave away. It was not strong enough to hold the flood waters.

水坝塌了,它不够坚固,挡不住洪水。

- 3) hold 可表示“容纳,包含”,不用进行时态,也不用被动语态。

- ① This barrel holds 25 litres.

这个桶能装 25 升。

- ② I don't think the car can hold you all.

我看这辆车坐不下你们这些人。

- ③ My brain can't hold so much information at one time.

我脑子一下子记不住这么多信息。

4) hold 可表示“使保持(某种状态)”,常在宾语后接介词短语、形容词或分词,表示该宾语的位置、姿态或状态。

- ① She held her baby in her arms.

她抱着她的小孩。

- ② He is holding a cigarette between his lips.

他嘴里叼着一支香烟。

- ③ They held their heads high.

他们把头抬得高高的。

- ④ I couldn't hold the door closed.

我没法把门关上。

- 5) hold 还可作“认为,相信,持有某种观点”解。

- ① People once held that the earth was flat.

人们曾一度相信地球是平的。

- ② I hold the view that the plan cannot work.

我认为那个计划不可行。

- 6) hold 还可表示“召开,举行(会议等)”。

- ① The meeting will be held in the community centre.

会议将在社区活动中心举行。

- ② We hold a general election every four or five years.

我们每四五年举行一次大选。

- ③ The Motor Show is usually held in October.

汽车展览会通常在十月举行。

- 7) 在电话交谈中,我们常说 Hold on, please. 意为“请别挂掉。”

- 8) 习语 hold one's tongue 意为“住嘴”,多用于祈使句。

Hold your tongue! Don't bother me any more.

住嘴! 别再打扰我了。

2. As Polly observed the passengers on the train, she sensed that she was being watched by a tall man in a dark coat.





observe *vt.* 观察,观测,遵守(搭配:observe sb. do/doing sth.)

observe the speed limit 遵守速度限制

observe a child's behavior 观察一个孩子的行为

One must observe the rules. 我们(任何人)必须遵守规则。

3. When Polly got to the station entrance, it was deserted, and outside, the fog lay like a thick, grey cloud.

desert 一般用法:名词表示沙漠;动词表示抛弃。

特别注意:可以用过去分词作表语或定语,表示废弃的,如:a deserted house.

4. While the rest of the passengers were getting out, she glanced at the faces around her, but the tall man was nowhere to be seen.

where 与 no, any, some 等词构成复合词 nowhere (没有任何地方), anywhere (在任何地方), somewhere (某个地方)和 everywhere (到处)。它们都是副词。我们重点讲一下 nowhere 的用法:以 nowhere 开头的句子往往是为了强调,常引起句子倒装。

例如:Nowhere else can you enjoy such beautiful music.

再没有别的地方能够欣赏如此优美的音乐了。

如果 nowhere 不置于句首,句子则不倒装。

如:He went nowhere last Sunday. (= Nowhere did he go last Sunday.)

上星期天,他什么地方也没有去。

注意:一般来说,在英语中含有否定意义的副词或连词(如 hardly, never, not little, not only 等)放在句首时主句要倒装。比如:

Never shall I forget it. 我永远不会忘记。

5. You see, a fog this bad is rare. It gives me the chance to pay back the help that people give me when it's sunny. A blind person like me can't get across the road without help, except in a fog like this.

spend, cost, take 和 **pay** 都可以表示“花费”,但用法却不尽相同。

spend 的主语必须是人,常用于以下结构:(1) spend time / money on sth. 在……上花费时间(金钱)。例:I spent two hours on this maths problem. 这道数学题花了我两个小时。(2) spend time / money (in) doing sth. 花费时间(金钱)做某事。例:They spent two years (in) building this bridge. 造这座桥花了他们两年时间。(3) spend money for sth. 花钱买……。例:His money was spent for books. 他的钱用来买书了。

cost 的主语是物或某种活动,还可以表示“值”,常见用法如下:(1) sth. costs (sb.) + 金钱,某物花了(某人)多少钱。例:A new computer costs a lot of money. 买一台新电脑要花一大笔钱。(2) (doing) sth. costs (sb.) + 时间,某物(做某事)花了(某人)多少时间。例:Remembering these new words cost him a lot of time. 他花了大量时间才记住了这些单词。

注意:cost 的过去式及过去分词都是 cost,并且不能用于被动句。

take 后面常跟双宾语,常见用法有以下几种:(1) It takes sb. + 时间 + to do sth. 做某事花了某人多少时间。例:It took them three years to build this road. 他们用了三年时间修完了这条路。(2) doing sth. takes sb. + 时间,做某事花了某人多少时间。例:Repairing





this car took him the whole afternoon. 他花了一下午修车。

pay 的基本用法是: (1) pay (sb.) money for sth. 付钱(给某人)买……。例: I have to pay them 20 pounds for this room each month. 我每个月要付 20 英镑的房租。(2) pay for sth. 付……的钱。例: I have to pay for the lost book. 我不得不赔丢失的书款。(3) pay for sb. 替某人付钱。例: Don't worry! I'll pay for you. 别担心, 我会给你付钱的。(4) pay sb. 付钱给某人。例: They pay us every month. 他们每月给我们报酬。(5) pay money back 还钱。例: May I borrow 12 yuan from you? I'll pay it back next week. 你能借给我 12 块钱吗? 下周还你。(6) pay off one's money 还清钱。

6. He met me in Park street and walked me the rest of the way home.

1) **rest** 是一个代词, 常用于 the rest (of ...) 结构, rest 不能作形容词。如:

[正] The rest of the money is Lily's.

[误] The rest money is Lily's.

2) the rest 作主语时如指代可数名词的复数则谓语动词用复数形式; 如果指不可数名词, 谓语动词则用单数:

There were 5 apples on the desk. Tom ate 3, and the rest were yours.

I have sold some of the bread, but where is the rest?

7. As people believe that strong smells can affect the senses, volunteers were asked not to eat or drink for 8 hours before the experiment began.

1) **affect** 和 **effect** 用法辨析。

① **effect** 是名词, 意为“结果”、“效力”、“影响”, 常用在 have effect on 的词组中。如:

The medicine has little effect on the old man. 这药对那老人几乎没有效果。

Punishment almost had no effect on the naughty boy.

惩罚对那个顽皮的男孩几乎不起作用。

Our arguments had some effect on them. 我们的议论对他们有一些影响。

② 动词 **affect** 作“影响”解, 通常指对身体、思想或情绪带来不良影响。如:

The rise in prices will affect all classes.

物价的上涨使各阶层的人都受到影响。

The climate affected his health. 气候影响了他的健康。

③ **affect** 还有“感动”、“触动”之意, 相当于 **move**。如:

I was too much affected to answer. 我感动得无言以对。

Music affects some people very strongly. 音乐对一些人有极强的感染力。

She was affected at seeing such a scene. 她看到这种场面深受感动。

2) 用 **affect**, **effect** 的适当形式填空。

① Some plants are quickly _____ by cold.

② He was much _____ by the sad news.

③ Our arguments had some _____ on them.

(答案: ① affected ② affected ③ effect)

8. Scientists are interested in whether the sense of smell is related to pain and whether men and women have the same senses.





表示相关联,相连接,如: be related to, be relative to, in relation to, be relevant to, link to.

Investigate all the facts related to the problem. 调查一切与此问题有关的事实。

People often linked wealth to happiness. 人们常常把财富与幸福相联系。

9. She was so frightened that she ran down the corridor.

frighten 可作 vt. 和 vi., 常作 vt. 用, 意为“使惊吓、使惊恐”。

1) frighten sb. 意为“恐吓某人”。

如: Don't frighten her. She's just a little girl.

别吓唬她。她只是个小女孩。

The dog tried to frighten us, but it failed.

这条狗想吓唬我们,但是失败了。

2) be frightened + of ... 意为“害怕……”。

如: The little girl is not frightened of dogs.

这个小女孩不怕狗。

3) be frightened + by ... 意为“被……吓坏(吓一跳)”。

如: She was frightened by the shadow of the tree.

她被树影吓坏了。

4) be frightened + at ... 意为“看到……感到惊恐”。

如: She was frightened at the sight that he was drowned.

她看到他被淹死的情景感到恐惧。

5) be frightened + to do sth. 意为“害怕做某事”。

如: She was very frightened to look down from the top floor of the building.

她很害怕从那栋建筑物的顶楼往下看。

6) frighten sb. to death 意为“把某人吓坏”, 被动式为 be frightened to death.

如: When he saw the bear in the forest he was frightened to death.

当他在森林里看见熊时,他被吓坏了。

7) frighten sb. / sth. off / away 意为“将某人/某物吓跑”。

如: The children's shouts frightened the birds off.

孩子们的喊声把鸟儿吓飞了。

frightening, frightened 是 frighten 的分词形式,也可以说是形容词形式。frightening 意为“令人惊恐的、恐怖的”,常用来说明事物的特征。frightened 意为“恐惧的、害怕的、受惊的”,常用来说明人的特征。两者都可用作表语或定语。

如: The film is very frightening.

这部影片非常恐怖。

The frightened children were calling for their mothers.

受惊的孩子们呼喊着想找妈妈。

10. stare at, glare at, glance at 都有“看”的意思, stare at 意思是“盯着看”, glare at 意思是“怒目而视”,而 glance at 意思是“扫一眼”。





专题语法

名词性从句

在句子中起名词作用的句子叫名词从句(Noun Clauses)。名词从句的功能相当于名词词组,它在复合句中能担任主语、宾语、表语、同位语、介词宾语等,因此根据它在句中不同的语法功能,名词从句又可分别称为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

1. 引导名词性从句的连接词

1) 引导名词性从句的连接词可分为三类。

连接词:that, whether, if(不充当从句的任何成分)

连接代词:what, whatever, who, whoever, whom, whose, which

连接副词:when, where, how, why

2) 不可省略的连词。

① 介词后的连词。

② 引导主语从句和同位语从句的连词不可省略。

That she was chosen made us very happy.

We heard the news that our team had won.

3) 比较:whether 与 if 均为“是否”的意思。但在下列情况下,whether 不能被 if 取代。

① whether 引导主语从句并在句首。

② 引导表语从句。

③ whether 从句作介词宾语。

④ 从句后有“or not”。

Whether he will come is not clear.

4) 大部分连接词引导的主语从句都可以置于句末,用 it 充当形式主语。

It is not important who will go.

It is still unknown which team will win the match.

2. 名词性 that-从句

1) 由从属连词 that 引导的从句叫做名词性 that-从句。That 只起连接主句和从句的作用,在从句中不担任任何成分,本身也没有词义。名词性 that-从句在句中能充当主语、宾语、表语、同位语和形容词宾语,例如:

主语:That he is still alive is sheer luck. 他还活着全靠运气。

宾语:John said that he was leaving for London on Wednesday. 约翰说他星期三要到伦敦去。

表语:The fact is that he has not been seen recently. 事实是近来谁也没有见过他。

同位语:The fact that he has not been seen recently disturbs everyone in his office.

近来谁也没有见过他,这一事实令办公室所有的人不安。

形容词宾语:I am glad that you are satisfied with your job. 你对工作满意我感到很高兴。

2) That-从句做主语通常用 it 作先行词,而将 that-从句置于句末,例如:





It is quite clear that the whole project is doomed to failure. 很清楚, 整个计划注定要失败。

It's a pity that you should have to leave. 你非走不可真是件憾事。

用 it 作形式主语的 that-从句有以下四种不同的搭配关系:

① It + be + 形容词 + that-从句

It is necessary that ... 有必要……

It is important that ... 重要的是……

② It + be + -ed 分词 + that-从句

It is believed that ... 人们相信……

It is known to all that ... 众所周知……

③ It + be + 名词 + that-从句

It is common knowledge that ... ……是常识

It is a surprise that ... 令人惊奇的是……

④ It + 不及物动词 + that-分句

It appears that ... 似乎……

It happens that ... 碰巧……

It occurred to me that ... 我突然想起……

3. 名词性 wh-从句

1) 由 wh-词引导的名词从句叫做名词性 wh-从句。wh-词包括 who, whom, whose, whoever, what, whatever, which, whichever 等连接代词和 where, when, how, why 等连接副词。wh-从句的语法功能除了和 that-从句一样外, 还可充当介词宾语、宾语补语和间接宾语等, 例如:

主语: How the book will sell depends on its author. 书销售如何取决于作者本人。

直接宾语: In one's own home one can do what one likes. 在自己家里可以随心所欲。

间接宾语: The club will give whoever wins a prize. 俱乐部将给得胜者设奖。

表语: My question is who will take over president of the Foundation. 我的问题是谁将接任该基金会主席职位。

宾语补足语: She will name him whatever she wants to. 她高兴给他起什么名字就取什么名字。

同位语: I have no idea when he will return. 我不知道他什么时候回来。

形容词宾语: I'm not sure why she refused their invitation. 我尚不能肯定她为什么拒绝他们的邀请。

介词宾语: That depends on where we shall go. 那取决于我们去哪儿。

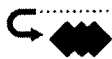
2) wh-从句作主语也常用先行词 it 做形式主语, 而将 wh-从句置于句末, 例如:

It is not yet decided who will do that job. 还没决定谁做这项工作。

It remains unknown when they are going to get married. 他们何时结婚依然不明。

4. if, whether 引导的名词从句

1) yes-no 型疑问从句。





从属连词 if, whether 引导的名词从句是由一般疑问句或选择疑问句转化而来的,因此也分别被称为 yes-no 型疑问从句和选择型疑问从句,其功能和 wh-从句的功能相同,例如:

主语: Whether the plan is feasible remains to be proved. 这一计划是否可行还有待证实。

宾语: Let us know whether / if you can finish the article before Friday. 请让我们知道你是否能在星期五以前把文章写完。

表语: The point is whether we should lend him the money. 问题在于我们是否应该借钱给他。

同位语: They are investigating the question whether the man is trustworthy. 他们调查他是否值得信赖。

形容词宾语: She's doubtful whether we shall be able to come. 她怀疑我们是否能够前来。

介词宾语: I worry about whether he can pass through the crisis of his illness. 我担心他是否能度过疾病的危险期。

2) 选择性疑问从句。

选择性疑问从句由关联词 if/whether ... or 或 whether ... or not 构成,例如:

Please tell me whether / if they are Swedish or Danish. 请告诉我他们是瑞典人还是丹麦人。

I don't care whether you like the plan or not. 我不在乎你是否喜欢该计划。

5. 否定转移

1) 将 think, believe, suppose, expect, fancy, imagine 等动词后面宾语从句的否定词转移到主句中,即主句的谓语动词用否定式,而从句的谓语动词用肯定式。

I don't think I know you. 我想我并不认识你。

I don't believe he will come. 我相信他不回来。

注意:若谓语动词为 hope, 宾语从句中的否定词不能转移。

I hope you weren't ill. 我想你没有生病吧。

2) 将 seem, appear 等后的从句的否定转移到前面。

It doesn't seem that they know where to go. 看来他们不知道往哪去。

It doesn't appear that we'll have a sunny day tomorrow. 看来我们明天不会碰上好天气。

3) 有时将动名词,介词短语或整个从句的否定转变为对谓语动词的否定。

I don't remember having ever seen such a man. 我记得从未见过这样一个人。(not 否定动名词短语 having ...)

It's not a place where anyone would expect to see strange characters on the street.

在这里,人们不会想到在街上会碰上陌生的人。

(anyone 作主语,从句中的谓语动词不能用否定形式。)

4) 有时状语或状语从句中的否定可以转移到谓语动词前。

The ant is not gathering this for itself alone. (否定状语) 蚂蚁不只是为自己采食。



He was not ready to believe something just because Aristotle said so. (否定 because 状语)他并不因亚里士多德说过如何如何,就轻信此事。

She had not been married many weeks when that man's younger brother saw her and was struck by her beauty. (否定状语 many weeks)她结婚还不到几个星期,这个人的弟弟就见到她了,并对她的美貌着了迷。



高考链接

1. A computer can only do _____ you have instructed it to do. (NMET 2001)

A. how B. after C. what D. when

解析:答案为 C。本题考查的是名词性从句作宾语的用法。此句的引导词既作连词又在宾语从句中充当成分,故 what 最合适。

2. — I drove to Zhuhai for the air show last week.

— Is that _____ you had a few days off? (NMET 99)

A. why B. when C. what D. where

解析:答案为 A。此题考查的是从句的用法。根据题意“我上周开车去珠海看航空展去了。”下面一句接着问:“那就是你为什么离开的原因吗?”故用 why 引导表语从句表示原因。

3. I hate _____ when people talk with their mouths full. (NMET 98)

A. it B. that C. these D. them

解析:答案为 A。本题考查的是形式宾语的用法。题意为“我讨厌人们谈话时嘴里塞满东西”。该空白处没有任何含义,而且已经用了 when 连接该宾语从句,所以此处只填一个形式宾语 it。



病例诊所

1. — We haven't heard from Jane for a long time.

— What do you suppose _____ to her?

A. was happening B. to happen
C. has happened D. having happened

解析:“do you suppose”为插入语,这种问句中的插入语,一般不用逗号分开。跳过插入语 do you suppose 清晰可见答案在 A、C 中,what 是句子的主语,目的在于选择谓语动词。上句的现在完成时语境,提供了 C 项正确的依据。答案:C

2. There is a popular belief among parents _____ schools don't pay any attention to handwriting.

A. whose B. that
C. which D. in which

解析:该题貌似定语从句,学生可能误将 parents 作先行词而选 A。其实,这是同位语从句,among parents 将从句与中心词 belief 隔开了。答案:B



知识拓展

一、句法型比喻

此结构共有十多个固定的句型。句型本身就是一种比喻的表达,大多属于明喻。

1. like (*prep.*) + 名词(喻体)

as (*conj.*) + 名词从句(喻体)

1) When in Rome do as the Romans do. 在罗马就要像罗马人那样做事。(入乡随俗)

2) A man of words and not of deeds is like a garden full of weeds. 光说空话啥不搞,就像花园尽长草。

2. as + *adj.* + as + 名词(喻体)

1) Death may be as heavy as Mount Tai or as light as a feather. 死有重于泰山,有轻于鸿毛。

2) The king is as stupid as a donkey. 这个国王蠢如驴。

3. *n.* + like 构成复合形容词或副词

1) Venice is a garden-like city. 威尼斯是一座花园般的城市。

2) She has a childlike enthusiasm for the circus. 她对马戏表演有孩子般的热情。

4. *n.* + and + *n.* + (复合主语)

1) A word and a stone let go cannot be recalled. 说出的话,就像抛出的石子是收不回的。

2) Truth and oil are ever above. 真理,就像油一样,总要升到上面来的。

5. 主句 + the way + 从句(喻体)

1) I have been thinking about them for years the way a kid thinks of vacation. 我对于那些东西,像小孩子向往假期一样向往好多年了。

2) The best work is done the way ants do things — by tiny, tireless and regular additions. 最好的作品都是像蚂蚁干活那样完成的——通过点滴,不懈,经常不断地增补而成的。

6. may / might + as well + 动词原形 + 喻体 + as + 动词原形 + 主体

1) One might as well throw money into the sea as lend it to Tom. 与其借钱给汤姆,还不如把钱扔到海里去。

2) She might as well love a dream as fall in love with me. 她与其爱上我还不如爱一场梦。

3) You may as well call a cat a little tiger as call a tiger a big cat. 正如可以说老虎是大猫一样,猫也可以说是小老虎。

4) One may as well not know a thing as know it but imperfectly. 一知半解还不如一无所知。

7. 从句、不定式、形容词(喻体)

as if / as though + 分词、介词短语

1) He talks as if he were a scholar. 他说话的神气好像是个学者。



2) She raised her hands as if to command silence. 她把手举起来,好像命令不要说话似的。

3) She hurriedly left the room as though angry. 她好像生气似的匆匆走出房间。

4) Ella sat for a while as if stunned. 艾拉坐了一会儿,好像感到眩晕似的。

5) His shoulders were bent as though under a weight. 他的肩膀好像压着重负似的弯曲了。

8. no less ... than + 名词/从句(喻体)

1) She is no less selfish than she used to be. 她像从前一样自私。

2) His mind is no less alert than yours. 他的思路和你的一样敏捷。

9. (Just)As /What + 句子(喻体),so /that + 从句(主体)

1) What blood vessel is to a man's body,that railway is to transportation. 铁路对于运输,好比血脉对于人体一样。

2) As I loved her,so she loved me. 恰如我爱她一样,她也爱我。

10. nothing like /nowhere near + as/so + adj. + as + 名词(喻体)

1) This article is nowhere near so interesting as that one. 这篇文章远不如那篇有趣。

2) Today's game was nothing like as exciting as yesterday's game. 今天的比赛一点也不像昨天的那样精彩。

11. 喻体名词 + of + 主体名词

1) There isn't much to live for in this jail of a house. 住在这监狱似的房子里,活着也没多大意思。

2) He lives in a palace of a house. 他住在一栋宫殿般的房子里。

二、大写字母型比喻

这种比喻是根据英语大写字母的形状构成的形喻词汇,类似于汉语中的象形文字。

1. The Y-track runs to the station.

Y-track 是三叉形轨道。

2. The demonstrators gave the V signs.

V sign 是胜利手势。

3. The river makes a great S.

a great S 是大 S 形。

4. Go along and you will get to the T-shaped communication line.

T-shaped communication line 是丁字形交通线。

三、语篇型比喻

这种比喻方法是在对话中利用上下文的整体关系以隐喻的方法表现讲话者的真实思想。

1. A: Will Bob help us?

B: It is said he's got a heart of gold.

用“据说他有一颗金子般的心”的答语作为隐喻,表明他一定会来帮忙。

2. A: Do you think your boss will give you a pay rise?

B: Does the sun come up in the west?

