

建构性学习与评价丛书

新课程

学习辅导

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选修6

英语

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Unit 1 Art

Section I Warming Up and Reading

词汇过关

- _____ *adj.* 抽象的; 深奥的 *n.* 摘要→
_____ *adj.* 心不在焉的; 出神的
- _____ *n.* 信任; 信心; 信念→
_____ *adj.* 忠实的; 忠诚的→
_____ *adv.* 忠实地; 忠诚地
- _____ *n.* 目标; 目的 *vi. & vt.* 瞄准;
(向某方向)努力→_____ *adj.* 无目的
的; 无目标的
- _____ *adj.* 常规的; 传统的; 因循守旧
的→_____ *n.* 惯例; 常规; 习俗
- _____ *adj.* 典型的; 有代表性的→
_____ *adv.* 典型地; 有代表性地→
_____ *v.* 是……的典型
- _____ *adj.* 明显的; 明白的→
_____ *adv.* 明显地; 明白地→
_____ *n.* 证据; 证明; 证词
- _____ *vt.* 采用; 采纳; 收养→
_____ *n.* 收养; 领养; 采用; 采纳
- _____ *vt.* 拥有; 具有; 支配→
_____ *n.* (尤作复数)所有; 财产→
_____ *adj.* 占有欲强的; 自私的
- _____ *n.* 巧合(的事); (事情、口味、
故事等)相合→_____ *adj.* 同时存在的;
同时发生的
- _____ 巧合地
- _____ 大量
- _____ *adj.* 荒谬的; 可笑的→
_____ *vt.* 嘲笑; 嘲弄; 奚落
- _____ *adj.* 争论的; 争议的→
_____ *n.* 争论; 辩论; 争议
- _____ *n.* 努力; 尝试; 企图 *vt.* 尝试;
企图
- _____ (可是)另一方面
- _____ *vt.* 预言; 预告; 预测→
_____ *adj.* 可预言的; 可预料的→
_____ *n.* 预言; 预告

新课导航

1. During the Middle Ages, the main aim of painters was to represent religious themes. 在中世纪, 画家的主要任务是把宗教的主题表现出来。



句式归纳 这是一个简单句。to represent religious themes 为动词不定式在句中作表语。用作表语的不定式一般表示主语的内容。



单词解读 aim *n. & vi. & vt.*

n. 意为“目标; 目的”。例如:

The aim of the meeting was to reach an agreement about next year's prices.

会议的目的是要就明年的价格达成协议。

vi. & vt. 意为“瞄准; (向某方向)努力”。例如:

My brother aimed his rifle at a rabbit and shot it.

我哥哥用枪瞄准一只兔子并把它打死了。



拓展链接 aim 的常用结构有:

with the aim of 带有……的目的

the aim in doing sth. 做某事的目的

aim sth. at sb./sth. 用/使某物向/针对某人/向某物瞄准

aim at/for sth. 向某方向努力; 力争; 致力于

aim at doing sth./to do sth. 企图做某事

be aimed at 目的是; 旨在……

辨析: aim, object, target, purpose 与 goal

aim 特指某一个明确的目的, 并意味着实现它要竭尽全力。

object 指较具体的目的, 在人们的行为中希望达到的具体目标。

target 多指(枪、箭等的)靶子; 目标; 对象。

purpose 指心中的目标, 并带有较大的决心。

goal 表示通过奋斗和吃苦耐劳而达到的目的。

★ 用 aim, object, target, purpose 与 goal 填空

① The _____ which we're struggling for is to realize the four modernizations.

我们奋斗的目标是实现四个现代化。

② My _____ is to save 500 yuan a month.

我的目标是每月积攒 500 元。

③ He missed the _____.

他未击中目标。

④ That's not my _____.

那不是我的本意。

⑤ The main _____ of the course is to improve students' communication skills.

这门课程的主要目的是提高学生的沟通技巧。

2. They paid famous artists to paint pictures of themselves, their houses and possessions as well as their activities and achievements. 他们出价聘请著名艺术家来为自己画像, 画自己的房屋和其他财物, 以及他们的活动和成就。

单词解读 possession n. 意为“所有; 财产”。例如:

He lost all his possessions in the fire.

他在火灾中失去了所有的财产。

possess vt. 意为“拥有; 持有; 具有; 支配”。例如:

The country possesses rich mineral resources.

这个国家拥有丰富的矿产资源。

拓展链接 possession 的常用结构有:

in sb.'s possession/in the possession of sb. 为某人所有

be in possession of sth./have sth. in sb.'s possession 拥有/持有/占有某物

come into sb.'s possession 为某人所得/占有, 落入某人手中; 某人继承(某物)

have possession of 拥有(指买来或从别人那里拿来)

take possession of sth. 拥有/占有某物; 拿到某物

★ 用 possession 的相关短语填空

① The company Tom is _____ used to be _____ his uncle.

汤姆拥有的公司曾经是他叔叔的。

② She was found _____ stolen goods.

她被发现藏有赃物。

③ I have _____ a number of secret documents.

我掌握着许多秘密文件。

3. **By coincidence, oil paints were also developed at this time, which made the colours used in paintings look richer and deeper.** 巧合的是, 这一时期油画颜料也得到了发展, 使得画的颜色看上去更丰富、更深沉。

短语点击 by coincidence 意为“巧合地”。例如:

I don't think all these things happened by coincidence.

我认为这些事情不是凑巧发生的。

拓展链接 coincidence 的常用结构有:

be sheer/pure coincidence 纯属巧合

not a coincidence/more than coincidence 并非/不只是巧合

【趁热打铁】


—I'm going to the post office.

—_____ I need to mail a letter. Could you do it for me?


- A. How exciting!
- B. What a coincidence!
- C. How lucky!
- D. That's good!

答案: B 本题考查交际用语。A项意为:“多么令人兴奋啊!”B项意为:“多巧的事啊!”C项意为:“多么幸运啊!”D项为:“太好了!”根据对方说要去邮局,而自己需要邮寄一封信,想让对方帮忙寄出可知,对方还没有同意帮忙,故A、C、D这三项不符合语境。

4. In the late 19th century, Europe changed a great deal, from a mostly agricultural society to a mostly industrial one. 19世纪后期,欧洲发生了巨大的变化,从以农业为主的社会变成了以工业为主的社会。

 **短语点击** a great deal 意为“大量;许多;非常”,可用作副词短语,修饰动词、形容词或副词;也可用来修饰形容词的比较级形式。例如:

He talks a great deal but does little.
他说得多做得少。

 **拓展链接** 英语中表示“许多”的短语有:

修饰可数名词: many, a good/great many, a large/great number of, large/great numbers of, many a

修饰不可数名词: much, a good/great deal of, a large/huge amount of, large/huge amounts of

既可修饰可数名词又可修饰不可数名词: plenty of, a lot of, lots of, a large/great quantity of, large/great quantities of

【趁热打铁】

—How do you like the books?

—Oh, they are wonderful. People here think _____ of them.

- A. a number
- B. a great many
- C. a great deal
- D. a plenty


答案: C 本题考查副词词组修饰动词短语。句意为:“——你认为那些书怎么样?——噢,它们太精彩了。这里的人对它们的评价很高。”a great deal 可用作副词短语,修饰动词短语 think of。

Time is so limited. _____ our spare time is being made full use of to prepare for the coming examinations.

- A. A good many
- B. A plenty of
- C. A number of
- D. A great deal of

答案: D 此题考查数量词的用法。a great deal of 意为“许多”,修饰不可数名词,相当于 much; A、C 两项也意味“许多”,修饰可数名词。没有 B 项的 a plenty of 形式,应是 plenty of。time 为不可数名词,故选 D。

5. They were eager to show how light and shadow fell on objects at different times of day. 他们急切地想把一天中不同时间投射到物体上的光线和阴影呈现出来。

 **单词解读** shadow *n.* 意为“阴影;影子”。例如:

As the sun set, the shadows lengthened.

随着太阳的下山,影子变长了。

辨析: shadow 与 shade

shadow 指因挡住强光而形成的黑影子。此时 shadow 为可数名词。

shade 指任何遮住阳光的地方。此时 shade 为不可数名词。

在本质上,shadow 指一个平面,shade 指一个立体空间。

★ 用 shadow 与 shade 填空

- ① Let's find some _____ and take a rest.
我们找个阴凉处歇一会儿吧。

②Under the floodlights, each player in the football match has four _____.

在泛光灯下, 足球比赛中的每个球员都有四个影子。


③The willow's _____ falls on the lake.

垂柳的影子倒映在湖上。

④He is sitting in the _____ of a large oak tree.

他正坐在一棵大橡树的树阴下。

6. There are scores of modern art styles, but without the Impressionists, many of these painting styles might not exist. 如今, 现代艺术风格有好几十种, 然而如果没有印象派, 那么这许多不同的风格就不可能存在。

 **短语点击** scores of 意为“许多; 大量”。

例如:

There are scores of websites offering service of online shopping now.

现在有大量的网站提供网上购物服务。

注意: 如果表示准确的数量时, score 前面应加数字, 但不用复数形式, 后面的 of 可省略, 但如果后面的名词有限定词时, of 不可省略。具有相同用法的词还有 dozen, hundred, thousand, million 等。

【趁热打铁】

—There are _____ such books here.

—I only need _____ these books on this shelf.

- A. eight dozens; one dozen
- B. eight dozens of; one dozen of
- C. eight dozen; one dozen
- D. dozens of; one dozen of

答案: D dozen 被具体数词或 many、several 等修饰时, 不加 s, 后面一般也不用 of。但如果在 dozen 后被修饰的名词前有 these, those, them, us 等词时, dozen 后要接 of。

7. On the one hand, some modern art is abstract; that is, the painter does not attempt to paint objects as we see them with our eyes, but instead concentrates on certain qualities of the object, using colour, line and shape to represent them. 一方面, 有些现代艺术是抽象的, 也就是说, 画家并不打算把我们眼睛看到的東西如实地画出来, 而是集中展现物体的某些品质特性, 用色彩、线条和形状把它们呈现出来。



单词解读 attempt *vt. & n.* 意为“努力; 尝试; 企图”。例如:

He attempted to escape from prison.

他企图逃离监狱。



短语点击 that is 意为“也就是说; 即; 换言之”, 是 that is to say 的简写, 相当于 in other words, 在句中作插入语。例如:

Arabic is written in the opposite direction, that is, from right to left.

阿拉伯文的书写方向与英文的相反, 即从右到左。

辨析: that is, such as 与 for example

如果需要把同类人或事物的全部例子一一列举出来, 就要用 that is 或 namely(即)。

such as 用来列举事物, 列举同类人或事物中的几个例子, 不能全部列举出来。插在被列举的事物与前面的名词之间, such as 后面不可有逗号。for example 用于列举说明前面的名词, 一般只列举同类事物中的一个, 其位置可在句首、句中或句末, 要用逗号隔开。其后也可接句子, 对前一句进行说明或解释。



拓展链接 attempt 的常用结构有:

attempt to do sth. 努力/尝试/企图做某事

make an attempt to do sth./at doing sth. 企图做某事

attempt at sth. 试图获得/达到……

make an attempt on one's life 企图谋杀某人

注意: attempt 用作动词时, 其后可接不定式或动名词作宾语, 但一般用不定式; 用作名词时, 表示做某事的努力或尝试, 其后可接不定式或 at doing 作定语。

【趁热打铁】

Sally had prepared carefully for her biology examination so that she could be sure of passing it on her first _____.

- A. intention B. attempt
C. purpose D. desire

答案: B 句意为:“萨莉已为生物考试进行了精心的准备,以便有把握一次通过。”attempt 意为“尝试;企图”,on her first attempt 意为“第一次尝试时”,on 表示时间点,同样可说 on her first trial;intention 意为“意图;打算”,一般用于 with the intention of doing 结构,作目的状语;purpose 意为“目的”;desire 意为“愿望;要求”。只有 B 项符合语境,故答案应选 B。

I have three friends, _____, John, Jack and Tom.

- A. for example B. such as
C. that is D. name

答案: C 本题考查表示“例如”的词组用法辨析。that is 意为“也就是说;即;换言之”,当意为“即”时,用来表示完全列举。

8. Who can predict what painting styles there will be in the future? 谁能预言将来会有什么样的绘画艺术风格?



单词解读 predict *vt.* 意为“预言;预告;预测”。例如:

预测”。例如:

No one can predict what will happen in ten thousand years.

没人能预言一万年后会发生什么。

predictable *adj.* 意为“可预言的;可预料的;墨守成规的”。例如:

The outcome of these experiments is not always entirely predictable.

这些实验的结果并非总是完全可以预料的。

prediction *n.* 意为“预言;预告;预言的事物”。

例如:

Her prediction turned out to be correct.

她的预言证明是对的。

辨析: predict, forecast 与 foresee

predict 强调把预见的事情说出来。

forecast 主要指预报天气,也可指预测可能发生的事。

foresee 指预知,强调预先感觉到事情的发生。



短语点击 in the future 意为“在将来;未来;今后的时期”,特指在将来的某个时候。例如:

I am sure he will come to understand this in the future.

我肯定将来他会慢慢明白这一点的。



拓展链接 future 的常用结构有:

in future 今后;从今以后,相当于 from now on

for the future 就未来而论;今后

注意: in future 主要强调与过去相对照,过去是什么情况,今后将是什么情况。当 for the future 作“今后”讲时,可与 in future 相互替换使用。

【趁热打铁】

I'm not sure what I will take as my job _____, but I know I'll have to study harder _____.

- A. in future; for the future
B. in the future; for the future
C. in the future; in the future
D. in future; in future

答案: B for the future 意为“就未来而论;今后”。根据题意可推知第一个空要填表示将来的时间状语,第二个空填表示从今以后的时间状语,只有 B 选项符合题意。

I. 用所给词的正确形式填空

- We may talk of beautiful flowers, but flower itself is _____. So we say flower is in the _____, which is _____ from a report. (abstract)
- Maybe we put too much _____ in doctors and medicine, which are now not our _____ friends. So people can't really believe the government's aim to _____ serve the people. (faith)
- They are putting on an _____ of French paintings next week, but visitors are not allowed to touch the _____. (exhibition)
- Boys would like to express their _____ by hitting each other. Meanwhile, we should remember a good salesman must be _____ if he wants to succeed. (aggressive)
- What is her _____ in life?
—She _____ to be a successful writer. (aim)
- I wish you weren't so _____ in the clothes you wear, and you don't look old. I mean you should go against the _____. (conventional)
- It's his fourth _____ at flying a balloon across the Atlantic Ocean. He began to _____ it ten years ago. (attempt)
- The enemy broke into the big house and took _____ everything in it, but after a while they quarrelled about which he had _____ and fought with each other about their own _____. (possess)
- This chair is _____ of Mr Zhang's way of designing furniture, and you can go and ask him for help because it is _____ of him to help others. He is not the _____ designer in our town, though. (typical)
- He has lost his _____ in the God, so that he has never _____ in God.
—It's _____. I saw he went to church in the morning. (believe)

II. 篇章语法填空

Modern Art, from the 20th century to now, 1 _____ (create) at the time when the Impressionist paintings were 2 _____ (备受争议的), but today they are accepted as the beginning of 3 _____ (连词) we call "modern art". This is 4 _____ (连词) the Impressionists encouraged artists to look at their environment 5 _____ (介词) new ways. There are 6 _____ (几十) of modern art styles, but without the Impressionists, many of these painting styles might not exist. 7 _____ (一方面), some modern art is abstract; that is, the painter does not attempt to paint objects as we see them with our eyes, but 8 _____ (相反) concentrates on certain qualities of the object, 9 _____ (use 的适当形式) colour, line and shape to represent them. On the other hand, some paintings of modern art are so 10 _____ (reality) that they look like photographs. These styles are so different. Who can predict what painting styles there will be in the future?

III. 根据汉语意思完成句子

- 吵闹声不绝于耳, 我无法集中精力学习。
I can't _____ my studies with all that noise going on.
- 你得大大加快工作速度。
You will have to work _____ faster.
- 我知道我的这份工作报酬不高, 但从另一方面来说, 我也不必工作太长时间。
I know this job of mine isn't well paid, but _____, I don't have to work long hours.
- 其中一个省脱离了联邦, 成立了一个新国家。
One of the provinces _____ the union and formed a new country.
- 这家宾馆有许多房间。
There are _____ rooms in the hotel.


Section II Learning about Language

词汇过关


- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. _____ <i>adj.</i> 确切的; 特定的→
_____ <i>n.</i> 规格(说明); 明细规范; 具体说明</p> <p>2. _____ <i>adj.</i> 脆弱的; 容易生病的; 精致的</p> <p>3. _____ <i>adj.</i> 过敏性的; 对……过敏的→
_____ <i>n.</i> 变态(过敏性)反应; 过敏症</p> <p>4. _____ <i>n.</i> 展览; 陈列; 展览会→</p> | <p>_____ <i>v.</i> 公开展览; 展出; 展示; 显示</p> <p>5. _____ <i>adj.</i> 敢作敢为的; 侵略的; 好斗的→
_____ <i>n.</i> 攻击性行为; 敌对行为; 侵犯; 侵略→
_____ <i>n.</i> 挑衅者; 攻击者; 侵略者</p> <p>6. _____ <i>n.</i> 学者</p> <p>7. _____ 活着的; 本人</p> |
|--|--|

新课导航

1. I can't eat shellfish because I am allergic to them. 我不能吃贝类动物, 因为我对它们过敏。

 **单词解读** *allergic adj.* 意为“过敏性的; 对……过敏的”。例如:

Do you have an allergic reaction to this medicine?
你对该药物有过敏反应吗?

 **拓展链接** *allergic* 的常用结构有:

be allergic to sth. 对……过敏的; 对……厌恶;
对……反感的; 不喜欢……

have an allergic reaction to sth. 对某物有过敏反应


【趁热打铁】

You could see he was allergic _____
housework.

A. to B. of C. with D. on

答案: A 句意为: “你可以看出他很讨厌做家务。”表示“对……厌恶; 对……反感的; 不喜欢……”用 be allergic to sth. 结构。

2. Sally is not an aggressive person. 萨莉不是一个有闯劲的人。

 **单词解读** *aggressive adj.* 意为“敢作敢为的; 有闯劲的; 侵略的; 好斗的”。例如:

An aggressive young man can go far in our firm.
一个有闯劲的青年人在我们公司能大展宏图。
aggression n. 意为“进攻; 侵略; 攻击性行为”。
例如:

American aggression upon Iraq should be condemned.
美国对伊拉克的侵略行为应受到谴责。

 **拓展链接**

an aggressive war 一次侵略战争
an aggressive foreign policy 一项侵略性的外交政策
an aggressive salesman 一位有干劲的推销员
an aggression upon one's right 侵害某人的权利
commit aggression against(对……)进行侵略
aggression on/upon... 对……的侵略

【趁热打铁】

Animals can become unusually _____
when they are upset by a sudden environ-
mental change.

A. puzzled B. predominant
C. vigorous D. aggressive

答案: D 句意为:“动物受到突然的环境变化侵扰时,它们会变得异常地具有攻击性。”puzzled 意为“迷惑的”; predominant 意为“卓越的;主要的;突出的;有影响的”;vigorous 意为“精力旺盛的;有力的;健壮的”。

3. If Sam were here, he would be so excited about meeting a famous scholar in the flesh. 如果萨姆在这儿,见到著名的学者本人,他会非常兴奋。

短语点击 in the flesh 意为“活着的;本人”。例如:

Fans flocked to see their heroes in the flesh.
崇拜者们成群结队地去看他们的英雄本人。

辨析: flesh 与 meat

flesh 与 meat 都有“肉”的意思。在指果肉(即水果、蔬菜的可食用部分)时可互换。另外, flesh 指人或动物身体的肌肉组织,是相对“皮、骨”而言的。meat 是肉类的总称,指食用的动物肉。

拓展链接 flesh 的常用结构有:

flesh and blood 亲骨肉; 亲人
make sb.'s flesh creep/crawl 令人毛骨悚然; 使人心惊肉跳
thorn in the flesh 肉中刺
flesh out 长胖; 长得丰满起来; 使有血有肉; 使……充实

【趁热打铁】

Tigers are _____-eating animals.

- A. flush B. flock
C. meat D. flesh

答案: D 句意为:“虎是食肉动物。”flesh 意为“肉;肌肉”,指人和动物身上的“肉”;flush 意为“脸红;冲洗”;flock 意为“群;群集”;meat 指新鲜的食用肉。人吃 meat, 野兽吃 flesh 和 meat, 因此, D 项比 C 项更好。

双题检测

I. 根据汉语意思填写形式正确的英语单词

- I like Lijiang's _____ (极好的) view, so my whole family take a trip there once a year.
- You look _____ (可笑的) in those jeans. They're really tight.
- Look! Mr Johnson is surrounded by some students with _____ (束) of flowers in their hands.
- It was a surprise that we met with each other three times in the same street by _____ (碰巧).
- She says she'll come, but who can tell me a _____ (确切的) time so that I can pick her up at the airport?
- Mr Zhang, my daughter is _____ (过敏的) to chalk dust, can you change her seat back?
- After supper many citizens would like to take a walk on the leafy _____ (道路) along the river banks.

- Have you had your individual _____ (签名) designed by the so-called artist?
- Our textbook has many _____ (图片) to help explain the lessons.
- Oh! My God! That dish is too _____ (浅的) to serve soup in.

II. 篇章语法填空

Armed with guns, a group of thieves almost made their dream of stealing diamonds worth thousands of dollars come true the other day. That morning, the thieves' 1 _____ (目标) was the precious jewel in a 2 _____ (典型的) Paris shop. They adopted an effective way 3 _____ (关系词) one man stayed in the wheel outside the shop while three 4 _____ (其他的) men smashed the window of the shop with iron bars. The raid was all over in three minutes. As soon as they drove away 5 _____

(介词) a high speed, the police acted quickly and drove the police car straight after them. A few minutes later, the thieves arrived at the local harbor 6 _____ (attempt) to drive the motor boat in their 7 _____ (possess) to run away from the police. At the same time, the police drove their motor boat following theirs. Shortly afterwards, the boat belonging to the thieves was found sinking,

8 _____ (大量的) water rushed into the boat. On the one hand, the jewel was abandoned into the water. 9 _____ (另一方面), the thieves all plunged into the water, but none of them could swim, they had to 10 _____ (呼救) for help. As a result, they were all arrested and the head of the thieves left a word: "If only I could swim."

语法聚焦

虚拟语气 (I)

一、虚拟语气的基本概念

虚拟语气表示说话人所说的话不是事实, 而是一种假设、愿望、怀疑或推测。虚拟语气通过谓动词的特殊形式来表示, 主要用于 if 条件状语从句, 也可用于主语从句、表语从句、宾语从句等。

二、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。例如:

If he has time, he will come.

如果他有时间, 他会来。

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 ②should + 动词原形 ③were 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

例如:

If I had lots of money, I would go travelling.

如果我有很多钱, 我会去旅行。

If it were to rain tomorrow, the meeting would be put off.

如果明天下雨, 会议就推迟。

If we had left earlier, we wouldn't have missed the train.

假若我们早点起身的话, 我们是不会错过火车的。

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, 这种情况出现的可能性虽小, 但也不是完全没有。例如:

Ask her to ring me up if you should see her.

万一你见到她, 让她给我打电话。

三、虚拟语气在宾语从句中的应用

1. 动词 wish 后的宾语从句

在动词 wish 后的宾语从句常省去 that, 表示愿望。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"。例如:

I wish I were ten years younger.

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", 有时 should 可省略。常见的这类动词有: suggest, insist, order, require, advise, demand, command, request, propose 等。例如:

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。

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。例如:

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。

四、虚拟语气在 It's (high) time that... 句型中的使用

在 It is (high) time that... 句型中, 从句的谓语动词用过去式。此句型意为“(现在)该……; 是……的时候”, 用来表示提议。例如:

It's time that you went to fetch your daughter from the kindergarten.

是你去幼儿园接你女儿的时候了。

五、虚拟条件句的省略问题

1. 有时在书面语中引导条件从句的 if 可以省略。此时要将从句谓语中的 were, had 或 should 等移到主语之前, 变成倒装句。例如:

Were I in your position, I would not do the work.

我要是处在你的职位, 我就不会做这项工作。

Had we started earlier, we wouldn't be walking in the rain now.

我们要是早点出发, 现在也不会雨中行走。

Should it be fine tomorrow, we would go out for a camp.

明天要是天气好, 我们就出去野营。

Were I not so busy, I would go with you.

我要是不这么忙, 我就跟你去了。

2. 有时, 虚拟条件句可以省去主句, 表示一种不可能实现的愿望。此时条件从句常用 if only 引起。例如:

If only Tom were here.

汤姆要是在这就好了。

If only I hadn't made that mistake.

我要是没犯那个错误就好了。

If only I had taken his advice.

我要是听了他的劝告就好了。

If only I could help you!

假如我能帮你, 那该多好!

3. 有时, 虚拟条件句也可以省去从句。例如:

Such mistakes could have been avoided (if we had been more careful).

这样的错误本来是可以避免的。

He could have been very rich (if he had cared much for money).

他本来可以很富有的。

易错题型分析

改正下列句子中的错误

1. 误: John promised his doctor he could not smoke, and he has not smoked ever since.

正: John promised his doctor he would not smoke; and he has not smoked ever since.

【解析】promise 之后的宾语从句为虚拟语气。

2. 误: Would you be fired, your health care and other benefits will not be immediately cut off.

正: Should you be fired, your health care and other benefits will not be immediately cut off.

【解析】虚拟语气的倒装形式。Should you be fired = If you should be fired.

3. 误: The boy spoke as if he didn't know me at all. But he knew me very well.

正: The boy spoke as if he hadn't known me at all. But he knew me very well.

【解析】根据句子的意思, as if 后面的从句为虚拟语气, 与过去事实相反。

4. 误: The time I had, I would go to the countryside with my father.

正: Had I the time, I would go to the countryside with my father.

或 If I had time, I would go to the countryside with my father.

【解析】根据句子的意思, “如果我有时间”为虚拟条件句, 故为 Had I the time 或 If I had time.

5. 误: Since he had not hurt his leg, John would have won the race.

正: If he had not hurt his leg, John would have won the race.

【解析】句子为虚拟条件句, 故用 If。

6. 误: It should not be raining, I would go to the Beijing Museum for a painting exhibition.

正: Should it not be raining, I would go to the Beijing Museum for a painting exhibition.

或 If it should not be raining, I would go to the Beijing Museum for a painting exhibition.

【解析】虚拟条件句形式, 也可以用其倒装句式。

7. 误: I would rather Mary goes to the church next Sunday.

正: I would rather Mary went to the church next Sunday.

【解析】would rather 之后的宾语从句的谓语动词用一般过去时。

8. 误: Jane's pale face suggested that she was ill, and her parents suggested that she has a medical examination.

正: Jane's pale face suggested that she was ill, and her parents suggested that she have a medical examination.

【解析】suggest 表“建议”时, 后面的宾语从句为 (should) + do (即动词原形)。

语法专练

用所给词的正确形式填空


1. My father was strict. He requested that I _____ (not watch) television on week nights.
2. Mary's uncle insists _____ (not stay) in this hotel.
3. He would rather Tom _____ (not say) anything about it now.
4. How I wish every family _____ (have) a large house with a beautiful garden.
5. Don't you think it is time you _____ (give up) smoking?
6. If I _____ (plan) to do anything I wanted to, I'd like to go to Tibet and _____ (travel) through as much of it as possible.
7. —Shall he come to see you?
—Of course, please. And I'd rather he _____ (tell) me the truth.
8. It is hard for me to imagine what I would be doing today if I _____ (not fall) in love, at the age of seven, with the Melinda Cox Library in my hometown.


Section III Using Language

词汇过关


1. _____ *n.* 喜爱; 偏爱 → _____
vt. 更喜欢; 更愿意
2. _____ *vi.* 有感染力; 呼吁; 求助 *vt.*
将……上诉 *n.* 呼吁; 恳求
3. _____ (对某人)有吸引力; (使某人)感兴趣
4. _____ *adj.* 精细的; 易碎的; 脆弱的
5. _____ *n.* 名声; 名誉
6. _____ *adj.* 视觉的; 看得见的
7. _____ *adj.* 香的; 令人愉快的
8. _____ *adj.* 当代的; 同时代的
9. _____ *adj.* 永久的; 持久的
10. _____ *n.* 署名; 签字

1. Henry Clay Frick, a rich New Yorker, died in 1919, leaving his house, furniture and art collection to the American people. 亨利·克莱·弗里克是纽约的一位富豪,于1919年去世,把他的房子、家具和艺术收藏品全部留给了美国人民。

 **句式归纳** 该句中 leaving his house... 是现在分词短语作结果状语。

 **单词解读** leave *v.* 意为“离开;动身;剩下;留下;委托;托付;使,让(继续处于某种状态或位置)”。例如:

She left her baby crying.
她任凭孩子哭个不停。


 **拓展链接** leave 的常用结构有:

- leave sb. alone 不去打扰某人;让某人独自待着
- leave aside 搁置;暂不考虑
- leave behind 忘了带;遗忘;把……抛在后面
- leave out 遗漏;漏掉;排除
- leave for 动身去(某处)
- leave off 停止

★ 用适当的介词填空


- ① Leaving _____ the question of expense, what's your opinion?
- ② I think I left my credit card _____ at the restaurant.
- ③ You've left _____ a zero in this phone number.
- ④ I wish the rain would leave _____ for five minutes.
- ⑤ They're leaving _____ Rome in the morning.

2. Frick had a preference for pre-twentieth century Western paintings, and these are well-represented in this excellent collection. 弗里克对20世纪以前的西方绘画有偏爱,而在这个陈列馆的珍品里这些绘画得以很好展出。

 **单词解读** preference *n.* 意为“喜爱;偏爱”。例如:

Tea or coffee? Which is your preference?
茶还是咖啡?你喜欢喝哪种?

prefer *vt.* 意为“更喜欢;更愿意”。例如:
I much prefer dogs to cats.
和猫比起来我更喜欢狗。

 **拓展链接** preference 的常用结构有:

- have a preference for 对……有偏爱;喜欢……
- have no strong/particular preference 没有特别的偏好
- express a preference 表示对……的偏爱
- give/show preference to 偏爱……;给予……优先权;流露出对……的偏爱
- in preference to 优先于……


【趁热打铁】

Managers in excellent companies have a strong _____ for doing things rather than talking about situations.

- A. opinion
- B. feeling
- C. idea
- D. preference

答案: D 本题考查名词词义辨析。句意为:“优秀公司的管理者都特别偏爱做事而不是谈论局势。”have a preference for 意为“对……有偏爱”。

3. You can also explore Frick's beautiful home and garden which are well worth a visit. 你还可以好好考察一下弗里克美丽的故居和花园,它们是很值得一看的。

 **单词解读** worth *prep. & n.*


prep. 意为“相当于……的价值;值……钱;值得……的”。例如:

The rarer it is, the more it is worth.
物以稀为贵。

n. 意为“价值；财产；用处”。例如：

We never know the worth of water till the well is dry.

井干方知水可贵。

 **拓展链接** worth 的常用结构有：

of great worth 价值很高的

of little worth 价值很少的；微不足道的

of no worth 没有价值的

be worth + n. = be worthy of + n. ……值得……

be worth doing = be worthy $\begin{cases} \text{of being done} \\ \text{to be done} \end{cases}$ 值得做……

be well worth doing sth. 很值得去做某事

【趁热打铁】

The old temple dates back to 1296 A. D. It is _____.

A. well worthy of visiting


B. well worth visiting

C. worth while to visit

D. worthy to visit


答案：B 句意为：“这座旧庙可以追溯到公元1296年，它很值得参观。”be well worth doing sth. 意为“很值得去做某事”。

4. It will appeal to those who love Impressionist and Post-Impressionist paintings. 展览将吸引印象派和后印象派作品的爱好者。

 **短语点击** appeal to 意为“(对某人)有吸引力；(使某人)感兴趣”。例如：

Do these paintings appeal to you?

你对这些画感兴趣吗？

 **拓展链接** appeal 的常用结构有：

appeal (to sb.) for sth. 恳请/呼吁(某人)要……

appeal to sb. to do sth. 恳求/哀求某人做某事

appeal to sb.'s better nature/sense of honour/sense of justice 唤起某人的良知/荣誉感/正义感

make/launch an appeal 发出呼吁

popular/wide appeal 广受欢迎

sex appeal 性感

【趁热打铁】

Police have _____ to the public to come forward with any information which might help them in their inquiries.

A. conveyed


B. convinced

C. attached

D. appealed

答案：D 本题主要考查动词的用法辨析。句意为：“警方已经呼吁公众提供任何可能帮助他们调查的信息。”convey 意为“表示；传达”，是及物动词，应用于 convey sth. to sb. 结构；convince 意为“使确信”，用于 convince sb. of sth. 结构；attach to sb. 意为“与某人有关联”。只有 appeal 用作不及物动词，意为“呼吁；求助于”，符合题意。


5. This covers more than 5,000 years of civilization from many parts of the world, including America, Europe, China, Egypt, other African countries and South America. 这涵盖五千多年来世界上众多国家的文明史，其中包括美洲、欧洲、中国、埃及、非洲其他国家和南美洲。

 **单词解读** cover vt. 意为“遮盖；遮蔽；

覆盖；走完(一段路程)；看完(多少页书)；谈到；涉及；包含；包括；占地；够支付”。例如：

The mother covered the baby with a blanket.

母亲用毛毯盖着婴儿。

 **拓展链接** cover 的常用结构有：

be covered with... 用……覆盖着

under the cover of 在……的掩护下

cover for 代替(某人的工作)；替……打掩护

cover up 掩盖；掩饰；遮盖；隐藏

break cover 从掩蔽处出来；离开隐蔽处

【趁热打铁】

—Will \$1,000 _____ the cost of the trip?

—I'm afraid not. Perhaps I need another \$400.

- A. pay B. charge
C. cover D. afford

答案: C 问句的句意为:“1000美元够旅行的费用吗?” cover有“(钱)够用”的意思,为正确选项。pay意为“付款”; charge意为“索价”; afford意为“买得起”,这三项均不符合句意。

6. There are no permanent displays in this museum and exhibitions change all the time. 馆内没有永久性的展出,展品都是随时更换的。

单词解读 permanent *adj.* 意为“持久的;永久的;永恒的”。例如:

Natalie seems to have a permanent grin on her face. 纳塔莉脸上好像永远挂着笑容。

permanently *adv.* 意为“长久地;永久地”。例如:
The accident left him permanently disabled.
那次事故使他永远残废了。

短语点击 all the time 意为“一直;始终”。例如:

It's a really useful book—I use it all the time.
这真是一本很有用的书——我一直在用它。

拓展链接 time 的常用结构有:

- at no time 在任何时候都不;从来没有
at all times 随时;总是(尤用于正式告示或通知)
from time to time 偶尔;有时;不时
on time 准时;按时
in time 及时
in good time 及时;尽早;及早

★ **用 time 的相关短语填空**

① _____
did I tell you that you could use my car.
我从没告诉过你,说你可以用我的车子。

② These buses are never _____
_____.
这些公共汽车从来就不准时。

③ Identification badges must be worn _____
_____.
表示身份的徽章必须随时佩戴。

④ Brian usually gets home _____
_____ to bath the children.
布赖恩通常会及时赶回家给孩子们洗澡。

⑤ Let me know _____
_____ if you need any help.
你如果需要帮助,请尽早告诉我。

双基检测

I. 根据汉语意思填写形式正确的英语单词

- The country's _____ (脆弱的) economy is threatened by the continued drought.
- China is well-known for her five thousand years of _____ (文明).
- My grandfather is _____ (同时代的) with Lei Feng, so he often talks with me of Lei Feng's story.
- Many American young people don't have their own _____ (永久的) address because that is a

country on the wheel.

- _____ (视觉的) arts are painting, dancing etc., as opposed to music and literature.
- If you are faced with the robbers, you can shout and _____ (求助) to others for help.
- I couldn't read his _____ (签字) at the end of the document.
- The air in the garden was warm and _____ (香的).