

Unit One

Checkpoints

Grammar

The Subjunctive Mood

If he **were** here, he **would help** us.

If you **would** come tomorrow, you **might see** him.

He **would have come** if he **hadn't been** so busy.

She **looks after** the child **as if** he **were** her own child.

They **insisted** that they **should be** given more English classes.

I **wish** I **had** a big pancake.

Sentence Patterns

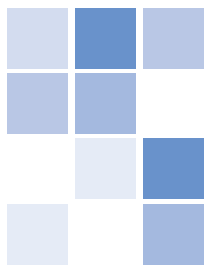
Do you **mind if** I sit here?

They **kept hoping**...

The man **enjoyed / finished / started doing**...

How I wish I **had**...

She would **let** them **have** three wishes.



Unit One

Warm-up

1. Do you know what a fable is?
2. Have you ever read or heard any fables?
If yes, please cite some examples.
3. What's the moral lesson in each fable?

Dialogue

Read the following dialogue.

At a Restaurant

John: Excuse me, is this seat taken?

Sally: No.

John: Do you mind if I sit here?

Sally: No, not at all.

John: That's kind of you. Would you like a coffee?

Sally: No, thanks. I've just had one.

John: Ah. It's crowded here, isn't it?

Sally: It is always so at this time of day.

John: I'm sure I've seen you somewhere here before. Do... do you live locally?

Sally: Yes, um, well, I work here too. Just round the corner.

John: Do you?

Sally: Yes.

John: Really? What do you do?

Sally: Oh, I teach those kids in that primary school.

John: Oh, yes, I know them very well. I bet you find them difficult in class.

Sally: Yes, rather difficult to control.

John: Look, I wonder if you have anything else to do this evening?

Sally: I am expecting a phone call this evening.

John: Oh dear, well, what about tomorrow evening?

Sally: I'm free.

John: Oh, well, look, I... I wonder if you'd like to go to the cinema with me.

Sally: Oh, that'd be nice, I'd love to.

John: There's a very good film on. It's all about sharks and things, very frightening.
Do you fancy seeing that?

Sally: Yes, why not?

John: All right, well look, it starts at eight o'clock, so why don't we meet in the Square
at about half past seven?

Sally: Yes, fine.

John: Jolly good. I am looking forward to seeing you later on, then.

Sally: Right, thanks.

John: Must go now. Bye-bye.

Sally: Bye!

Work in pairs. Complete the following dialogue with appropriate words or phrases that are different from those used in the above dialogue.

In a Park

A: Excuse me, is this seat taken?

B: No.

A: Do you mind if _____?

B: No, not at all.

A: That's kind of you. Would you like a _____?

B: No, thanks, I _____.

A: Do you live locally?

B: Yes / No. _____.

A: What do you do?

B: I _____ in _____.

A: Really?

B: Yeah. What about you?

A: I _____. Look, I wonder if you _____
with me?

B: That's nice, I'd love to.

A: All right. Why don't we meet in _____ at _____ since _____.

B: Yes, fine.

A: Good. I _____ then.

The Three Wishes

A man and his wife were poor. They kept hoping for new clothes and good food. The man enjoyed eating and he especially liked pancakes. One night an old woman came to their house and told them she would let them have three wishes. They could wish for anything they wanted.

The man had just finished eating a little bread for his dinner, and he was still hungry.

He said, "I wish I had a big pancake!"

Suddenly a pancake appeared on his plate.

"You fool!" his wife cried. "You could have wished for a house full of wonderful food, but you wished for a pancake. I wish that pancake on the end of your foolish nose!"

Immediately the pancake stuck to the end of his nose.

The man and his wife started blaming each other. "It's your fault!" the man cried. "No, it's your fault!" she answered. What could they do? The pancake still stuck to the husband's nose.

"Oh!" the wife cried, "I wish none of this had ever happened!"

Immediately the pancake was gone and the man was saying, "I'm still hungry. How I wish I had some pancakes!"

But, of course, nothing happened.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. What did the man enjoy doing?
2. Was the wife satisfied (满意) with the first wish? Why / Why not?
3. Who made the second wish? What was it?
4. What was the third wish?
5. What is the moral lesson for us to learn from the text?



New Words

coffee /'kɒfi/ n. 咖啡

crowded	/'kraʊdɪd/	a.	having (too) many people 拥挤的
bet	/bet/	vt.	to risk (money) on a race or some other event 打赌
expect	/ɪk'spekt/	vt.	to think or believe that something will happen 期望; 预期
shark	/ʃɑ:k/	n.	鲨鱼
fancy	/'fænsɪ/	vt.	to have a wish for 喜欢
square	/skweə(r)/	n.	four-sided open area; having four equal sides and four right angles 广场; 正方形
jolly	/'dʒɒli/	ad.	cheerfully; very 愉快地; 非常地
wish	/wɪʃ/	n.	desire or longing 愿望; 欲望; 希望
clothes	/kləʊðz/	n.	衣服; 被褥
pancake	/'pæŋkeɪk/	n.	薄煎饼
hungry	/'hʌŋɡri/	a.	wanting to eat sth. 饥饿的
appear	/ə'piə(r)/	v.	to come into view; to seem 出现; 显露; 好像
plate	/pleɪt/	n.	盘子
fool	/fu:l/	n.	person who acts unwisely; idiot 笨人, 傻瓜 (foolish a.)
nose	/nəʊz/	n.	鼻子
immediately	/ɪ'mi:diətli/	ad.	at once without delay 即刻; 马上
stick	/stɪk/	vt.	to (cause sth. to) become fixed or joined 粘
blame	/bleɪm/	vt.	to consider or say that sb. is responsible for sth. done (badly or wrongly) or not done 责备
fault	/fɔ:lt/	n.	mistake 过错; 缺点

Phrases and Expressions

jolly good	very good 十分好
look forward to	to anticipate sth. with pleasure 期望, 盼望
later on	at a later time or stage 后来
keep doing	to continue doing 坚持做
hope for	to desire or expect sth. 希望
wish for	to have or express a desire for 希望

Notes

① Would you like a coffee? 来杯咖啡好吗?

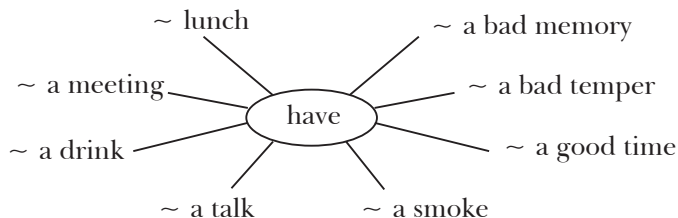
a coffee = a cup / glass of coffee

e.g. two beers three teas four wines

- ② **Do you fancy seeing that?** 你想要(喜欢)……
有些动词后直接跟动名词: imagine, admit, enjoy, avoid...
e.g. I don't fancy walking in the rain.
- ③ **Why not = Why don't you...?** 为什么不……?
- ④ **look forward to:** (to 是介词) 希望
e.g. Mr. and Mrs. White looked forward to visiting the Great Wall.
This young girl looked forward to becoming a film star.
- ⑤ **They kept hoping for new clothes...** 他们一直希望能穿新衣服……
keep doing sth.: 一直做某事; 老是做某事
e.g. Why do they keep laughing all the time?
The young soldier kept dreaming of home.
You should not keep thinking about it.
- ⑥ **... she would let them have three wishes.** ……她让他们许三个愿。
let sb. do sth. 后接不带 to 的不定式, 此类动词有: feel, see, watch, hear, make 等。
e.g. Please let me help you.
If anything happens, please let me know.
I saw her go out.
She has to make her student learn.
- ⑦ **I wish I had a pancake!** 我想要个大薄煎饼!
e.g. I wish I were a bird! (I am not a bird.)
I wish it were sunny. (It is not sunny.)
- ⑧ **You could have wished for a house full of...** 你本来能够许愿得到一所有许多……的房子
can (could) + have done 这种形式表示“本来能够……但没做”, 类似的情态动词还有:
should / may / might / must + have + 过去分词。
e.g. You should have finished your homework. (But you didn't.)
- ⑨ **... the pancake was gone...** 煎饼不见了
gone: 过去分词作表语, 表示一种状态, “没有了”、“用完了”、“丢失了”、“人死了”。
e.g. His job was gone.
The supplies are all gone.
All is gone.
He is gone.
- ⑩ **How I wish...** 我真希望……
e.g. How I wish I were 18 years old!
How I wish I had one million dollars!

Word Focus

have *v.* 有；拿；享受；让；吃；喝



Examples: 1. Have a drink, please. 请喝杯饮料。

2. I have a bad memory. 我记性不好。

Grammar

The Subjunctive Mood

虚拟语气是动词的一种特殊形式，用来表示一种愿望、建议或与事实相反的假设情况。虚拟语气在条件状语从句中的表现形式及用法：

	条件从句的谓语动词	主句的谓语动词	例句
与现在事实相反	① 动词用过去时 ② be 多用 were	should / would / could / might + 动词原形	If I knew that, I would tell you. 假如我知道，我会告诉你的。 If he were here, he could help us. 如果他在这儿，他能帮助我们。
与将来事实相反	① 动词用过去时 ② would + 动词原形 ③ were + 不定时	同上	If you would come tomorrow, you might see him. 如果明天你来的话，你就有可能碰见他。
与过去事实相反	had + 过去分词	should / would / could / might + have + 过去分词	He would have come if he hadn't been so busy. 要不是那么忙，他就会来了。

虚拟语气的其他用法：

类别	用法说明	从句动词形式	例句
状语从句	as if / as though 引导的方式状语	动词用过去时或过去完成时	She looks after the child as if he were her own child. 她照料那个孩子就好像照顾亲生孩子似的。
宾语从句	在 demand, insist, suggest, order 等表示要求、坚持、建议、命令的从句中	(should)+ 动词原形	They insist that they should be given more English classes. 他们坚持要多上英语课。
	wish 后	与现在事实相反	过去时 I wish I were a doctor. 我是个医生就好了。
		与过去事实相反	had + 过去分词
	可能与将来事实或情况相反	should / would + 动词原形	I wish she would try again. 我希望她再试一次。

Language Practice

I Read and recite the following passage.

A man and his wife were poor. They kept hoping for new clothes and good food. The man enjoyed eating and he especially liked pancakes. One night an old woman came to their house and told them she would let them have three wishes.

II Give the adjective form to each of the following nouns.

e.g. fool—foolish wonder—wonderful
hunger—hungry nature—natural
child— help—
care— tradition—
anger— use—
addition— office—

III Fill in the blanks with the proper words above.

1. He was _____ enough to check up every detail.
2. Spring Festival (春节) is our Chinese _____ holiday.

- It is _____ of you to ask this kind of question.
- Do not be so _____ with your son. He is too young to understand your words.
- After class, please give the classroom an _____ cleaning.

IV Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of the given words.

immediately	appear	stick	blame
fault	go	none	fancy

- Just a pain in my chest (胸部). It's _____ now.
- _____ meeting so many old friends here.
- If you want to post a letter, you have to _____ a stamp on it.
- _____ of the students is absent today.
- Bad workmen often _____ their tools.
- He had to _____ before the committee to explain his behavior.
- I got in touch with him _____ after I received the letter.
- Your only _____ is that you don't do what you are told.

V Fill in the blanks with proper forms of the given verbs.

- If I _____ (have) enough time, I will write to you every week.
- If I _____ (have) enough time, I would write to you every week.
- If I _____ (have) enough time, I would have written to you every week.
- It's a pity that my English is not good. If my English _____ (be) good, I _____ (understand) the English TV play.
- Mary was very busy yesterday. If she _____ (have) time, she _____ (come) to see you.
- Tom did not move when the thief came up the stairs. If he _____ (move), he _____ (find).
- If you _____ (close) the door more quietly, they wouldn't _____ (wake up).
- If the students _____ (know) English, they'd _____ (realize) that what he said was a joke.
- If you _____ (go) to South America, you _____ (see) these spiders (蜘蛛).
- If you _____ (see) him, please _____ (give) him my love.

VI Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

- My mother did not ask me anything. If she _____ me, I _____ her about it.

A. asked, would tell	B. had asked, would have told
C. asks, will tell	D. would ask, would have told

2. Had I not come back alone, I _____ the thieves without any help.
A. would not have faced B. will not face
C. did not have to face D. should not have to face
3. He must have had an accident, or he _____ then.
A. would have been here B. had to be here
C. should be here D. would be here
4. The monitor suggested that we _____ to the park.
A. would go B. went C. go D. were going
5. I suggested that the meeting _____ at the manager's office.
A. hold B. be held C. is held D. is to be held
6. I did not go to the party, but I do wish I _____ there.
A. had been B. were C. would be D. would have been
7. It is important that the students _____ writing their papers before July 1st.
A. finish B. must finish C. are to finish D. will finish
8. It is desirable that both the father and mother _____ money for the family.
A. earn B. must earn C. are to earn D. will earn

VII Change the following sentences according to the model.

Model: I will go if I have no homework.
→ I **would** go if I **had** no homework.
I **would have** gone if I **had had** no homework.

1. I will tell you the truth if you come.
2. He will buy the TV set if he has enough money.
3. You will know it if you study science.
4. If you do not bring a coat, you will be very cold.
5. If it rains, we won't have a party.
6. We can often see each other if you move here.

VIII Rewrite the following sentences according to the model.

Model: You did not come yesterday, so you did not see him.
→ If you **had come** yesterday, you **would have** seen him.

1. The water was so cold, so he did not swim in it.
2. We have no homework today, and we'll go to the movie.
3. Henry is not here. He can't help you.
4. I do not have the book. So I can't read it to you.
5. Mary did not buy the coat because she had not brought enough money with her.

IX Complete the passage with appropriate words.

The fact (1) _____ a good teacher has some of the (2) _____ of a good actor does not mean that he will indeed be able to act well (3) _____ the stage, for there are very important differences (4) _____ the teacher's work and the actor's. The actor has to speak words which he has learnt (5) _____ heart; he has to repeat exactly the (6) _____ words each time he plays a certain (7) _____, even his movements and the ways (8) _____ which he uses his voice are usually fixed (9) _____. What he has to do is to make all these carefully learnt (10) _____ or actions seem natural on the stage.

X Translate the following into English or Chinese.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. 三明治 | 2. 汉堡包 | 3. 牛排 |
| 4. 热狗 | 5. 色拉 | 6. apple pie |
| 7. butter | 8. cheese | 9. pizza |
| 10. 麦当劳 | | |

XI Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 干燥的天气过后，每个人都希望下雨。(hope for)
2. 史密斯女士会让汤姆吃上午饭的。(let... have)
3. 小林写完作业后，就去看电视了。(finish doing)
4. 你本来能够买得起那枚钻戒的，可你为什么没买呢？(could have done)
5. 我真希望自己能够有 100 万美元来建一座漂亮的医院。(How I wish...)
6. 你喜欢看恐怖电影吗？(fancy doing)
7. 玛丽一家人盼望有一天能到中国游玩。(look forward to)
8. 假如你坚持做下去，你一定会成功的。(keep doing)

Reading Practice

Dreams Win

Every year in all kinds of different countries around the world, a small number of people win huge prizes in lotteries. People are always dreaming of winning millions of dollars overnight in a lottery.

People often wonder what they would do if they won one of these large sums of money. They have many different ideas.

1) Some people say they would give it away to charities. Others say they would give most of it to their families. Some people just make a list of the things they would buy.

One evening three friends were talking about what they would do if they won millions of dollars.

“What would you do,” the first man asked the other two, “if you woke up one morning and discovered you had won fifty million dollars?”

His two friends thought for a few moments, then one of them said, “I’d buy the biggest house in the world. Or maybe I’d buy several houses in different parts of the world, so I could go live anywhere I like. They would all have to have wonderful views, of course. 2) And I’d hire hundreds of servants to look after me and take care of all my beautiful gardens.”

The other said, “I’d spend my life travelling around the world. I’d go to Africa, North and South America, all over Europe and anywhere else I wanted. I’d stay at the luxurious hotels. I’d eat only the most expensive food and wear the finest clothes.”

The two men turned to their friend who had asked the question. “And what about you? 3) What would you do if you woke up one morning to discover you had won fifty million dollars?”

The man laughed.

“Oh, I am a greedy man. I’d go back to sleep and try to win another fifty million.” he said.

Words and Expressions

lottery	/'lɒtəri/	n.	彩票
overnight	/'əʊvənait/	ad.	一夜之间
sum	/sʌm/	n.	一笔(钱)
list	/lɪst/	n.	目录; 单
charity	/'tʃærəti/	n.	慈善机构
view	/vju:/	n.	风景
hire	/'haɪə(r)/	vt.	雇用
Africa	/'æfrɪkə/	n.	非洲
luxurious	/lʌg'zjʊəriəs/	a.	豪华奢侈的
servant	/'sɜ:vənt/	n.	佣人, 仆人
greedy	/'gri:di/	a.	贪心的
dream of			梦想

I Read the following statements and decide whether they are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

- _____ 1. Every year in all kinds of different countries around the world, a large number of people win big prizes in lotteries.
- _____ 2. One afternoon three men were talking about what they would do with millions of dollars.
- _____ 3. One of them said he would buy the most expensive car in the world.
- _____ 4. The second man said that he would buy the biggest house in the world.
- _____ 5. The last man was very sad when his two friends asked him the question.

II Translate the underlined sentences in the passage into Chinese.



Writing Practice

Write a passage about “The Car”, using the following expressions.

- popular forms of transportation
- good and bad points
- fast, dependable
- protect from rain, snow, sun
- in many colors, sizes, shapes
- add to air pollution
- require land for highway, parking lot
- solve the problem



Reading for Fun

Read and recite the following proverbs.

1. A rolling stone gathers no moss. 滚石不生苔。
2. Books, like friends, should be few and well-chosen. 读书如择友，宜少且宜精。