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Lesson 40 Food and talk

进餐与交谈 将来进行时 虚拟条件句 虚拟语气 if条件状语从句

与课文关联的 6个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

hostess /'həʊstəs/ n. 女主人

unsmiling /,ʌn'smaɪlɪŋ/
adj. 不笑的，严肃的

tight * /taɪt/ adj. 紧身的

fix * /fɪks/ v. 凝视

globe * /gləʊb/ n. 地球

despair * /dɪ'speə(r)/ n. 绝望

课文理解 食不言、寝不语 难度：3 级

※ Last week at a dinner party, the hostess **asked** me to **sit** next to Mrs. Rumbold. §

『 **next to** 与... 相邻，挨着（既可表示座位挨着也可以表示地理位置上挨着） 』

- sit **next to** me 坐我旁边
- There's a field/shop **next to** our house.

※ Mrs. Rumbold **was** a large, **unsmiling** lady in a **tight** black dress.

『 **in + 颜色、衣服** 表“穿着、戴着” 』

- A young man **in a blue dress** is **inquiring** for you. inquiring for sb. 要找/求见某人

『 **un-** 前缀 表示相反的意义 』

comfortable 舒服的	uncomfortable 不舒服的
true 真实的	untrue 不真实的
interesting 有趣的	uninteresting 无趣味的, 乏味的

※ She **did not even look up** when I **took my seat beside her**.

take a seat 坐下, 比 sit 要正式	take one's seat 表示位置事先已安排好
Please take a seat .	After everyone had taken his seat , the meeting/dinner/party began.

※ Her eyes **were fixed on** her plate and **in a short time**, she **was** busy eating.

『 **be busy doing sth.** 忙着做某事 (doing 前可以加 in, 也可以不加) 』

- We're all **busy** (in) **getting** ready for the performance.
- be busy **with** sth. 忙于某事

※ 'A new play **is coming** to "The Globe" soon,' I said. '**Will** you **be seeing** it?'

- The new film **is coming** to the cinema.
- A new play **will be** on at 'The Globe'. 即将上映
- The film **will be** on. 那部电影即将要上映

※ '**if** you **ate** more **and talked** less, we **would** both **enjoy** our dinner!' if + did 谈论与事实不相符的内容(虚拟语气之虚拟条件句)

- You **can** either **go out** **or stay** here.
- He **wants** to **buy** a lot of things, **but** he **has** little money. 他想买的东西很多, 但他的钱很少。

语法知识 if虚拟条件句(假设现在) 难度: 3级

回顾if真实条件(第1类条件句), 谈论将有可能发生的事情, 并且考虑其将来的真实结果。主句用一般将来时, 从句用一般现在时或其他形式的现在时(主将从现)。

If you **help** me, I **will be** grateful. 如果你帮我, 我会感谢你 (正常语气)

If it **rains**, I **will not** go. 如果下雨我就不去了

『 **虚拟条件句(假设现在)** 第 2 类条件句(通过改变时态“变态”来告知这事不是真实的) 』

if + did 从句 谈论想象的情况 (假设与现在事实相反不相符的), 通过修改谓语动词的时态(did/were)以达到虚拟的 (不是真的、不可能成真的) 目的!

主句则推测想象的结果 would + v.	从句使用一般过去时
I would be grateful.	If you helped me, 如果你帮了我, 我会感激你(可惜你没有帮我, 我不会感激你)
it would not be hot.	If it rained , 如果下雨, 就不会这么热
you would save him a lot of trouble.	If you could make him change his mind, 假如你能使他改变主意, 你会使他免了许多麻烦

尽管虚拟条件句使用过去时, 却并非指过去的时间。所以, if 之后的过去时用法常被称为“非真实的过去”, 整个条件句也被称作非真实(虚拟)条件句。

if 从句中的动词是 be 第一、三人称单数名词之后用 were (所有都用were)	主句 would ^(¼) + v. ⁽¹⁾
If I were you, (勿使用was)	I'd accept their offer. ¼ 指 could、should、might、would 其中之一
If I were in your position, (勿使用was)	I would act differently . 假如我处于你的位置, 我会采取不同的作法

If I were you (如果我是你) 这种说法经常用于提出建议。除了使用would以外我们还可以使用: could、should、might (记忆口诀: if从句往前推, 主句时态4+1)

虚拟条件句有时也可代替条件状语从句来描述颇有可能发生的事情, 但比条件状语从句较为“无把握”。

虚拟条件句 无把握	真实条件句 有把握
If you went by train, you would get there earlier.	If you go by train, you will get there earlier.

虚拟条件句经常用来描写完全不可能的事情: If I **had** longer legs, I'd **be able to run** faster. 如果我的腿长一些, 我就能跑得更快(有翅膀就要上天~)。

扩展知识 短语动词make、do 难度：3级

Make 的用法 make + (冠词) + 名词	Do 的用法 do + (冠词) + 名词/动名词
make vt. 的原义为“制造”，但它经常用于一些固定的结构	与动词 do 固定搭配的一些短语
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• make progress (取得进步)• make the bed (铺床)• make conversation (找话题)• make a noise (吵闹)• make a promise (保证)• make trouble (捣蛋, 制造麻烦)• make money (挣钱)• make a speech (演讲)• make a mistake (犯错误)• make up one's mind (下定决心, 拿定主意)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• do one's best (尽最大努力)• do one's homework (做作业)• do sb. a favour (帮忙)• do a job (干家务)• do work (做家务)• do exercise (做练习)• do business (做生意) <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• do some shopping (买东西, 购物)• do swimming (游泳)• do some reading (读书)



Face the music

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共有7道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. If I were you, I _____ (not be) so confident(自信). (填空)
2. What would you do if you _____ (win) a lot of money? (填空)
3. He would enjoy this if he _____ present. (填空)
4. She asked me to sit next to Mrs. Rumbold! _____ next to her,'she said. (单选)
A、Please to sit B、To sit C、Please sit D、Please sitting

5. I took my seat beside her. I _____ beside her. (单选)

- A、 sat B、 seated C、 was sitted D、 was seating

6. Her eyes were fixed on the plate. She _____ it. (单选)

- A、 was glancing at B、 was staring at C、 was thinking about
D、 was stuck to

7. Are you enjoying your dinner? Is it _____ ? (单选)

- A、 enjoying you B、 amusing you C、 entertaining you
D、 giving you pleasure

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