

课标本

教材完全解读

王后雄学案

总策划：熊辉



高中英语 必修3

配人教版

丛书主编：王后雄

本册主编：林秋咏



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教材完全解读

本书特点

基础教育新课标改革已如火如荼地展开，新课程教材助学助考的开发问题已成为人们关注的焦点。应广大读者的要求，我们特邀来自国家新课程改革试验区和国家级培训班的专家编写课标版《教材完全解读》丛书。该系列丛书能帮助学生掌握新的课程标准，让学生能够按照新课程理念和教材学习目标要求科学、高效地学习。该书以“透析全解、双栏对照、服务学生”为宗旨，助您走向成功。

该套丛书在整体设计上有两个突出的特点：一是双栏对照，对教材全解全析，在学科层次上力求讲深、讲透、讲出特色；另一个就是注重典型案例学习，突出鲜活、典型和示范的特点。

为了让您更充分地理解本书的特点，挑战学习的极限，请您在选购和使用本书时，先阅读本书的使用方法图示。

背景知识导读

概括单元相关的核心背景知识，链接背景资料，指明学习方向。让您能整体把握、合理规划、有的放矢，有利于破解教材知识难点，形成整体突破的学习策略。

双向双栏对照翻译

双栏对照翻译课文，利于整体阅读文章和培养英语思维能力，精准、优美的译文让您深入理解课文内容，系统梳理课文知识，全程帮助您高效学习。

新典用题双栏探密

左栏深度精讲语言知识，右栏新典型考试用题诠释左栏知识，左右栏讲例直接对应，充分享受视角美感，降低学习难度。用题演绎举一反三之功效。

Unit 1 School life

课标单元知识

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目	
重点词汇	attend vt. 出席, 参加 earn vt. 获得; 赚; 挣得 on average 平均 for free 免费	former adj. 从前的, 以前的 recently adv. 最近, 近来
重点短语	prepare for 为……作准备	
日常用语归纳	1. How about/What about...? 2. Why don't you do...? 3. It's a good idea, but... 4. I am sorry/not sure... 5. You're welcome.	
语法	定语从句	

高考命题趋向

1. recently“最近, 近来”与完成时连用
2. pay attention to“注意”后接名词与动名词

背景知识导读

Brief Account of Education in the UK

In the UK, education is free and compulsory(义务的) for children up to the age of 16. Children usually attend the school nearest to their home. In some places there are residential(住宿的) schools, but many children do not choose to attend this kind of school because they have to pay for it.

Section A Welcome to the unit & Reading

1 课文英汉对译

School life in the UK

Going to a British high school for one year was a very enjoyable and exciting experience for me. I was very happy with the school hours in Britain because school starts around 9 a. m. and ends about 3:30 p. m. This means I could get up an hour later than usual as schools in China begin before 8 a. m.

英国中学生活印象

我在英国上了一年的中学。回想起来,那是一段令我非常开心、非常兴奋的经历。我很喜欢英国中学的作息时间表,因为学校每天上午大约9点上课,下午3点半放学。这意味着我每天可以比以往晚一个小时起床,因为在中国学校每天上午8点之前就开始了上课了。

2 语言知识精讲

1. Do you know of any other differences between the lives of Chinese and British high school students? 你了解中国和英国中学生生活的其他区别吗?

know of
to have heard of/about 听说过; 了解
I know of him, but I can't really say that I know him.
我听说过他,可是我不能说我认识他。
I don't know Mr. Smith, but I know of him.
我不认识史密斯先生,但我听说过他。
【辨析】 know of, know与 know about

◆【考题1】 (1) Jiu Zhaigou, _____ its unique beautiful scenery, has attracted thousands of overseas tourists.

- A. known for B. known to
C. known as D. known at

(2008年湖北重点中学联考)

【解析】 过去分词做后置定语。be known as 作为……出名; be known for 因为……出名; be known to 对……而言; be known at 是错误搭配。

【答案】 A

教辅大师王后雄教授、特级教师科学超前的体例设置，帮您赢得学习起点，成就人生夙愿。

——题记

能力题型设计

掌握考试题型变化趋势，体现实践、综合、创新能力。对考试能力题型设计进行科学的探索和最新的预测。

对每道题目标明能力层级，用A、B、C表示试题的难度系数，它们依次代表基础题、中难题、难题。

点击考点

双色凸现测试要点，方便您查阅解题依据，与讲例相互印证。当解题无措时，建议寻找解题依据和思路。

教材课后习题解答

帮助您弥补课堂上听课的疏漏。答案准确，讲解繁简适度、到位、透彻。

单元知识整合

单元知识与方法网络化，帮助您将本单元所学教材内容系统化，形成对考点知识的二次提炼与升华，全面提高学习效率。

最新5年高考名题诠解

汇集高考名题，讲解细致入微。教纲、考纲，双向例释；练习、考试，讲解透彻；多学、精练，效果显著。

考试高分保障

精心选编涵盖本章节或阶段性知识和能力要求的检测试题，梯度合理、层次分明，与同步考试接轨，利于您同步自我测评，查缺补漏。

点拨解题思路

试题皆提供详细的解题步骤和思路点拨，鼓励一题多解。知其然，且知其所以然。帮助您养成良好规范的答题习惯。

· 2 · 教材完全解读 高中英语 必修1 配译林牛津版

3 能力题型设计

1A I don't _____ the Mrter, but I _____ him.
A. know of; know B. know; know of
C. know; know D. learn; know of

2A _____?
—He is tall, strong and brave.
A. Do you like him B. How do you like him C. What is he like D. What does he like

点击考点
①测试要点1 作者自拟题
②测试要点2 作者自拟题

教材课后习题解答

Reading
A 1 For one year. 2 Mr Heywood. 3 A small table. C1 1 School begins at around 9 a. m. and ends at about 3;30 p. m.

单元知识梳理与能力整合

一、教材内课标外单词
assembly n. 集会; 会议

二、词汇拓展
1. attend → _____ n. _____ adj.

最新5年高考名题诠解

1. (2008年上海春季高考题) Every ton of this recycled paper uses 90 litres of water in its _____.
A. structure B. manufacture
C. construction D. organization

[解析] 考查名词辨析。句意: 每“生产”一吨这种再生纸要使用90升水。A项表示“结构”; C项表示“建造”; D项表示“组织”, 都不符合所给语境。
[答案] B

Unit 1 知识与能力同步测控题

测试时间: 90分钟 满分: 120分

一、单项填空(本大题满分15分, 每小题1分, 从A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项)

1. This is the nurse who _____ to me when I was ill in hospital.
A. accompanied B. attended
C. entertained D. cared

期中测试卷

测试时间: 120分钟 测试满分: 150分

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。

1. What are the two speakers looking at?
A. A shiny coin.
B. A beautiful girl.

期末测试卷

测试时间: 120分钟 测试满分: 150分

第一部分: 听力(共两节, 满分30分)
第一节(共5小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分7.5分)

1. What is the woman?

A. A teacher.
B. A journalist.
C. An editor.

答案与提示

2. C 根据答语, 是在问他的长相, A项中like为动词“喜欢”(D项中like同)。B项表示“你认为他怎么样?”是表示对一个人的看法的。
3. D There is no point in doing sth. 为固定句型, 意为“做某事无意义”。argue with sb. 与某人争论。

Unit 1 School life

Section A

1. B know表示“认识某人”, 而know of则表示“听说过或谈论过某人”。

X导航丛书系列最新教辅

讲 《中考完全解读》 复习讲解—紧抱中考的脉搏

练 《中考完全学案》 难点突破—挑战思维的极限



《中考完全学案》



讲 《高考完全解读》 精湛解析—把握高考的方向

练 《高考完全学案》 阶段测试—进入实践的演练

《高考完全学案》

讲 《教材完全解读》 细致讲解—汲取教材的精髓

例 《课标导航基础知识手册》透析题型—掌握知识的法宝

练 《教材完全学案》 夯实基础—奠定能力的基石

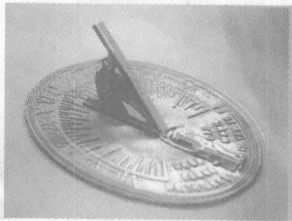
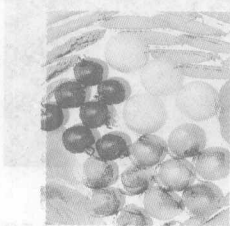
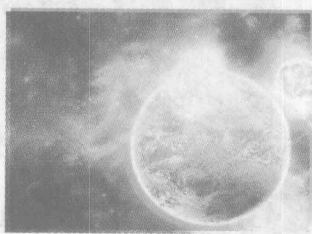


伴随着新的课程标准问世及新版教材的推广，经过多年的锤炼与优化，数次的修订与改版，如今的“X导航”丛书系列以精益求精的质量、独具匠心的创意，已成为备受广大读者青睐的品牌图书。今天，我们已形成了高效、实用的同步练习与应试复习丛书体系，如果您能结合自身的实际情况配套使用，一定能取得立竿见影的效果。



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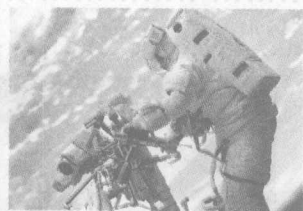
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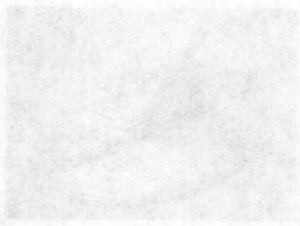
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学 法 指 津

—— 阅读理解题型分类及训练技巧

一、阅读题材形式特征

1. 科技小品:介绍科普知识、科研动态以及科技成果的开发、特点、用途等等。该类文章理论性、逻辑性较强,叙述有条理、层次分明。特点是科技词汇较多,句子长且结构复杂难懂;同时,由于文章所介绍的知识对部分考生而言可能是完全陌生的,这就使得科普文章成为考生比较头疼的一类题材。考生应运用词法、句法规则并根据上下文去猜测词义,理解难句,以达到理解全篇、把握主旨的目的。

2. 说理小品:有理论,有事实。作者往往根据一些很普通的事实,通过严谨的思维、缜密的推理得出一个具有普遍性或指导性的观点。该类文章逻辑性较强,命题往往从事实的有关细节以及文章的主旨或作者的表达意图等方面着手,考查学生的思维能力和判断能力。

3. 新闻报道:

(1) 主题突出;文章的第一句话或第一段即是对整篇文章的高度概括。接下去的各句(各段)才是详细介绍(节选段落除外)。

(2) 要点明显;写作要点即五个“W”(when, where, who, what, why)的表述一目了然。但命题往往不会几点俱全,而需要考生依据已提供的几个“W”,以及各“W”之间的联系去推出未知的“W”,同时也不排除考查对细节的理解。

4. 人物传记:以叙述某个人物的生平事迹、趣闻轶事、生活背景、成长或奋斗历程为主。其特点是以时间的先后或事情的发展为主线,脉络清楚,可读性强。因此这类文章应该抓住时间线索来获取有关信息,即主人翁在某个时间做什么,然后通过分析推理、综合归纳的方法进行解题。

5. 短篇故事:与人物传记不同的是,这类文章一般描述的是一件具体事情的发生、发展或结局,有人物、时间、地点和事情。命题往往从故事的情节、人物或事情之间的关系、作者的态度及意图、故事前因后果等方面着手,考查学生对细节的辨认能力以及推理判断能力。

6. 史地文化:涉及某个(或几个)国家、地区、河流、山脉、海洋、城镇等的地理位置以及与之相关的社会生活、政治经济、人文历史、自然资源、文化习惯等方面的情况,相当一部分文章还附有图表供理解或选择。考生必须弄清各个地名、人名之间的相互关系和各个国家或地区之间的位置关系,结合所学的史地知识,选出正确答案。

7. 幽默小品:这类文章是对社会生活、人的性格特点、行为举止的某些可笑的特征进行喜剧性描绘的特殊文体。其特点是对事情本身的描绘符合人们的一般思维习惯,而在文章的最后出其不意地点出其违背常理或不符合逻辑的地方。但由于中西方人思维方式的差异,加之考生生活经验或阅历等方面的欠缺,往往不能品味出其幽默所在。因此,解题时需要考生仔细揣摩事情发生的背景,作者的意图,特别要把握文章的最后几句,分析它们与上文的对应关系,找出文章的“幽默点”。

8. 图形表格:无文字表述,或只有少量的文字表述。要求考生依据所提供的图表进行理解或描述。常见的图表有流程图、地图、演示图、直方图、平面图等。阅读时必须弄清图表中各部分的对应关系,同时针对题目要求进行有目的地识读。

二、阅读理解训练技巧

良好的阅读习惯是有效阅读的基础和保证,提高阅读速度、增强理解能力需注意以下几个问题:

1. 集中精力,一气呵成。一篇文章无论长短,要做到一口气读下来。有的同学不注意这一点,阅读时兼做其他事情,左顾右盼,常常半途而废,这样便把文章的完整体系打破了,更谈不上在阅读过程中做到推测、归纳、综合。阅读中也不能滥用词典。阅读中一见生词就查字典,这样会影响阅读的速度和连贯性,极不利于理解其中的信息内容。最有效的方法是学会猜词。

2. 静读。阅读时口中念念有词,这样会大大减慢速度,影响对内容的理解。读者应该加强默读练习,还应该培养用眼和脑快速扫视的阅读习惯。有很多人提出,我们在做阅读理解时不应该是读,而应该是看,这不无道理。在阅读时不仅不要出声,嘴也不要动。如果嘴里发出一些含糊不清的声音,阅读速度和质量会受到很大的影响。据测试,朗读时,一分钟念125个字就很困难了,而默读时,每分钟可读150个字以上,而平时阅读小说,最多可达每分钟600字。克服吟读最好的方法是快读,这样你的嘴跟不上你的阅读速度;也可将手指放在嘴上,强迫它不要动。

3. 养成快速阅读的习惯,克服回读。合理的快速阅读是一个人重要的阅读品质,它可以使阅读者思想集中,目的明确,在阅读中不时做出归纳、演绎、对比、推测。回读是阅读能力差的表现,说明阅读时没有抓住中心意思,没有积极动脑,注意力过度集中在孤立的单词上,而对整句、整段的意思把握不清。阅读时切忌用手或笔领着去读,这样对提高阅读速度没有好处。

4. 按思维单位来阅读。思维单位是指每次眼睛停顿时能阅读的意群,一个思维单位可能是一个名词短语或一个动词短语,阅



读时不能逐字阅读,应当让你的识别幅度(视幅)覆盖一个完整的思维单位。

阅读时逐词逐句“精耕细作”其实既慢又中断了阅读的连贯性,破坏了边读边理解的正常思路,对理解文章无益。克服这一习惯可以将一段文章划分为意群,按照意群进行默读训练。

5. 尽量扩大词汇量。充足的词汇量是阅读的物质基础,没有足够的词汇量不仅不能很好地理解阅读材料,而且速度也难以提高。

另外,还有一种“心译”的不良习惯,即阅读时先将短语译成母语,再通过译出的母语去理解内容,这是外语水平低时较普通的不良阅读习惯。心译的速度远远低于正常的阅读速度,并且逐词逐句地心译出的母语往往拙劣、别扭,难免歪曲原文,这样,反而不利于理解原文。

三、阅读理解临场解题技巧

1. 通读阅读材料

(1) 通读的目的。通读的目的是运用快速阅读技巧在最短的时间内确定阅读材料的中心大意或主题思想。

(2) 通读的重点。全篇文章的阅读重点就放在第一段(引言段)和最后一段以及其他各段的主题句上。文章段落的阅读重点要放在第一句或最后一句。此外还要将重点放在能体现段落大意或主旨的关键词上。

(3) 通读的方法。略读是达到上述目的的最佳手段。略读的方法如下:

① 抓关键词。阅读中不能对句子中的每一个词平均使用力量,一定要区别对待,对那些实词,如名词、形容词、数词、动词和副词要多加注意,理解其含义。

② 按意群读。将关键词扩大为能够表达概念的语意群,按语意群去读。

③ 作预测。在阅读中对所读的内容作预测让大脑在阅读中不停地作“推测——验证”。大脑的逻辑思维、推理判断要贯穿于整个阅读的始终,注意不要使阅读和思维脱节。

④ 猜测生词,根据上下文猜测词义。对于那些不影响理解的生词,可以跳过去。

2. 阅读思考题

阅读思考题也要高速度地进行,要充分利用信息词或提问的固定格式确定题型和考查的重点。通读时已对文章内容或段落的大意有所了解,所以应抓紧时间先解答与主题思想有关的问题。通读只能对大意有所了解,对于细节性的问题还得带着问题通过复读方式来解决。

3. 复读阅读材料

复读方法:复读时采用“查阅(寻读)”技巧。查阅是带着问题,通篇跳读,快速在阅读材料中找到与问题有关的事实。在复读时,还要对有关的主要细节,一边阅读一边作归纳,这样可做到记住事实,加快做题速度,同时也有利于概括无明显主题句的段落中心大意。此外复读时既要注意速度还要注意准确无误,在找到有关细节时,适当放慢速度,精读有关部分,准确理解细节,一次求得正确的答案。

4. 解答问题,决定答案

做题时从第一个问题开始,一边辨认题型,一边回答问题。回答时,尽可能地回忆细节,万不得已时,才查阅文章的内容。回答问题速度要快。遇到不会做的问题,可暂时不做,把每个问题阅读完毕,会做的题已做完,做后再倒回去,做剩下的题目。在做题时,如果遇到困难,就重新查阅,这次阅读要注意问题的要求,抓住重点,一次求得正确的答案。

Unit 1 Festivals around the world

课标单元知识

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目	
重点单词	beauty <i>n.</i> 美;美人 harvest <i>n. & vt. & vi.</i> 收获;收割 celebration <i>n.</i> 庆祝;祝贺 starve <i>vi. & vt.</i> (使)饿死;饿得要死 origin <i>n.</i> 起源;由来;起因 religious <i>adj.</i> 宗教上的;信奉宗教的;虔诚的 ancestor <i>n.</i> 祖先;祖宗 Mexico <i>n.</i> 墨西哥(拉丁美洲国家) feast <i>n.</i> 节日;盛宴 bone <i>n.</i> 骨;骨头 belief <i>n.</i> 信任;信心;信仰 trick <i>n.</i> 诡计;恶作剧;窍门 <i>vt.</i> 欺骗;诈骗 poet <i>n.</i> 诗人 arrival <i>n.</i> 到来;到达;到达者 gain <i>vt.</i> 获得;得到 independence <i>n.</i> 独立;自主 independent <i>adj.</i> 独立的;自主的 gather <i>vt. & vi. & n.</i> 搜集;集合;聚集 agriculture <i>n.</i> 农业;农艺;农学 agricultural <i>adj.</i> 农业的;农艺的 award <i>n.</i> 奖;奖品 <i>vt.</i> 授予;判定 rooster <i>n.</i> 雄禽;公鸡	admire <i>vt.</i> 赞美;钦佩;羡慕 energetic <i>adj.</i> 充满活力的;精力充沛的;积极的 Easter <i>n.</i> (耶稣)复活节 clothing <i>n.</i> 衣服 Christian <i>n.</i> 基督徒;信徒 <i>adj.</i> 基督教的;信基督教的 custom <i>n.</i> 习惯;风俗 worldwide <i>adj.</i> 遍及全世界的;世界性的 fool <i>n.</i> 愚人;白痴;受骗者 <i>vt.</i> 愚弄;欺骗 <i>vi.</i> 干傻事;开玩笑 <i>adj.</i> 傻的 permission <i>n.</i> 许可;允许 parking <i>n.</i> (汽车等)停放 apologize <i>vi.</i> 道歉;辩白 drown <i>vt. & vi.</i> 淹没;溺死;淹死 sadness <i>n.</i> 悲哀;悲伤 obvious <i>adj.</i> 明显的;显而易见的 wipe <i>vt.</i> 擦;揩;擦去 weep <i>vi.</i> 哭泣;流泪 <i>n.</i> 哭;哭泣 remind <i>vt.</i> 提醒;使想起 forgive <i>vt.</i> 原谅;饶恕
重点词组	take place 发生 in memory of 纪念;追念 dress up 盛装;打扮;装饰 play a trick on 搞恶作剧;诈骗;开玩笑 look forward to 期望;期待;盼望 day and night 日夜;昼夜;整天 as though 好像	have fun with 玩得开心 turn up 出现;到场 keep one's word 守信用;履行诺言 hold one's breath 屏息;屏气 set off 出发;动身;使爆炸 remind... of... 使...想起..... parking lot 停车场
语言功能	1. 打电话(Making phone calls) May I speak to...? Can I ring/call back later? Hold/Hang on, please. I'll ring him/her up again. Just a moment, please. Sorry, he/she isn't here right now. 2. 邀请(Invitations) I wonder if you are interested in... I'd like to invite you to... Would you like...? Could/Would you please...? I'm looking forward to... I'd love to, but... 3. 感谢(Thanks) Thank you so much. Thanks a lot. That's very kind of you. You're most welcome. Don't mention it. It's a pleasure.	
重点语法	情态动词 can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, can't 等的用法(The use of can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, can't) 1. can and could Jin can speak English well. (ability) Could you please show me the way to Beihai Park? (request) 2. may and might May we see the awards for the teams? (permission; request) If the neighbours do not give any sweets, the children might play a trick on them. (possibility) 3. will and would The Spring Festival is the most fun. The whole family will come for dinner. (promise; agreement) Sometimes celebrations would be held after hunters had caught animals. (past habit; custom) 4. shall and should The harvest festival begins on Saturday. We shall be there with our friends. (promise) You should arrive at the airport two hours before he goes. (advice) 5. must and can't Wang Feng wins an award every year. He must win next year. (prediction) You must be joking. That can't be true. (guessing)	

◎ 高考命题趋向

1. 情态动词的用法辨异
2. mean 的搭配用法及其含义
3. 修饰可数名词的词语和修饰不可数名词的词语辨异
4. satisfy 的用法及其含义
5. offer 的用法及其含义
6. look forward to 及类似于 to 用作介词的短语动词的用法
7. set 构成的短语辨异
8. when, while 及 as 的辨异

◎ 背景知识导读

A Halloween 万圣节前夕

Halloween is celebrated in both the US and the UK. Children dress in special clothes to try to look frightening, e. g. as ghosts or witches, and people make Jack O'lanterns by cutting faces in pumpkins and putting a light inside. Children go trick-or-treating, which means they go from house to house dressed as witches, ghosts etc., knocking on doors and saying "trick or treat!" The people in the houses must then either give the children a "treat" (usually sweets) or the children will play a trick on them.

万圣节前夕美国和英国都有庆祝活动。在活动上小孩子穿上特别的衣服,例如装扮成鬼或巫师的模样,让自己看上去很吓人。人们还在南瓜上刻脸谱,在里面放上灯,做成南瓜灯笼。小孩子在外面玩“不请吃就捣乱”的游戏,即扮成巫师、鬼等模样挨家挨户敲门说“不请吃就捣乱!”被敲门的那家人必须请小孩子吃东西(通常是糖果),否则小孩子就会捉弄他们。

B The Dragon Boat Festival 端午节

The Dragon Boat Festival is a lunar holiday, occurring on the fifth day of the fifth lunar month.

The Dragon Boat Festival is a significant(重大的) holiday celebrated in China, and the one with the longest history. The Dragon Boat Festival is celebrated by boat races in the shape of dragons. Competing teams row their boats forward to a drumbeat racing to reach the finish end first.

The boat races during the Dragon Boat Festival are traditional customs to attempt to rescue the patriotic(爱国的) poet Qu Yuan. Qu Yuan drowned on the fifth day of the fifth lunar month in 277 B. C. Chinese citizens threw bamboo leaves filled with cooked rice into the water. Therefore the fish could eat the rice rather than the hero poet. This later on turned into the custom of eating zongzi and rice dumplings.

C Gandhi 甘地

Mahatma Gandhi (1869 - 1948) is an Indian lawyer and politician who successfully led the fight for India's independence from the British. Gandhi is famous especially for developing the idea of non-violent protest, and his methods have been copied in many other places. Gandhi wore very simple homespun clothes, including a loincloth, to support the Indian way of life. His real name was Mahandas Karamchand Gandhi but he was given the name Mahatma (meaning great soul) by his followers. He was assassinated soon after India gained independence.

马哈特马·甘地(1869 - 1948)是印度律师和政治家,曾成功地领导为印度独立而摆脱英国统治的斗争。他尤以倡导非暴力抗议的思想而出名,这一方法在其他许多地方被模仿。他穿着家庭纺织的土布衣服,包括缠腰带,十分朴素,以支持印度人的生活方式。他的真名是穆罕达斯·卡拉姆昌德·甘地,但他的追随者称他为“圣雄”。他于印度独立后不久即遭暗杀。

D Thanksgiving 感恩节

It happens on the fourth Thursday in November. It's a national holiday in the US when people remember how, in the 17th century, Native Americans helped English people who had come to live in America by showing them how to grow local crops. People usually spend Thanksgiving with their families, and have a special meal of turkey and pumpkin pie.

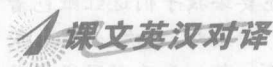
感恩节是在11月份的第4个星期四举行,是美国的一个全国性节日,纪念17世纪时印第安人向移居美洲的英国人示范如何种植当地的谷物。人们通常都与自己的家人共度感恩节,同享火鸡和南瓜馅饼。

E Mid-Autumn Festival 中秋节

This festival is held on the fifteenth day of the Eight Moon and its popularity and participation for the young is second to the Spring Festival.

During the Tang Dynasty (618 - 907), Chinese leaders took up the practice of watching the moon. This day is set aside just for this purpose. People travelled to high places to make sure they have a good view of the moon. Traditionally, children carried lanterns of animal shapes lit by candles.

Section A Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending



FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS

Festivals and celebrations of all kinds have been held everywhere since ancient times. Most ancient festivals would celebrate the end of cold weather, planting in spring and harvest in autumn. Sometimes celebrations would be held after hunters had caught animals. At that time people would **starve** if food was difficult to find, especially during the cold winter months. Today's festivals have many **origins**, some **religious**, some seasonal, and some for special people or events.

Festivals of the Dead

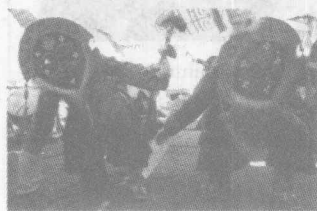
Some festivals are held to honour the dead or to satisfy the **ancestors**, who might return either to help or to do harm. For the Japanese festival Obon, people should go to clean graves and light incense **in memory of** their ancestors. They also light lamps and play music because they think that this will lead the ancestors back to earth. **In Mexico**, people celebrate the Day of the Dead in early November. On this important **feast** day, people eat food in the shape of skulls and cakes with "**bones**" on them. They offer food, flowers and gifts to the dead. The Western holiday Halloween also had its origin in old **beliefs** about the return of the spirits of dead people. It is now a children's festival, when they can **dress up** and go to their neighbours' homes to ask for sweets. If the neighbours do not give any sweets, the children might **play a trick on** them.

Festivals to Honour People

Festivals can also be held to honour famous people. The Dragon Boat Festival in China honours the famous ancient **poet**, Qu Yuan. In the USA, Columbus Day is in memory of the **arrival** of Christopher Columbus in the New World. India has a national festival on October 2 to honour Mohandas Gandhi, the leader who helped **gain** India's **independence** from Britain.

Harvest Festivals

Harvest and Thanksgiving festivals can be very happy events. People are grateful because their food is **gathered** for the winter and **agricultural** work is over. In European countries, people will usually decorate churches and town halls with flowers and fruit, and will get together to have meals. Some people might win **awards** for their farm produce, like the biggest watermelon or the most handsome **rooster**. China and Japan have mid-autumn festivals, when people **admire** the moon and in China, enjoy mooncakes.



Wanguo Festival



节日和庆典

自古以来,世界各地就有各种各样的节日和庆典。大多数古老的节日都是庆祝严寒的结束,春季的种植和秋天的收割。有时,当猎人捕获猎物后,也举行庆祝活动。在那个时代,如果食物难以找到,特别是在寒冷的冬月,人们会挨饿。现在的节日有很多由来,一些是宗教上的,一些是季节性的,一些是纪念特殊的人和事件的。

亡灵节

有些节日,是为了纪念死者,或使祖先得到满足,因为祖先们有可能回到世上(给人们)提供帮助,也有可能带来危害。在日本的盂兰盆节,人们要扫墓、烧香,以缅怀祖先。他们还点起灯笼,奏响乐曲,因为他们认为这样做可以把祖先引回到世上。在墨西哥,亡灵节是在11月初。在这个重要的节日里,人们会吃制成颅骨形状的食物,和装点有“骨头”的蛋糕。他们向亡者祭献食物、鲜花和礼品。万圣节也源自人们古老的信念,认为亡者的灵魂会返回人间。万圣节如今成了孩子们的节日,这天他们可以乔装打扮到邻居家要糖吃。如果邻居什么糖也不给,孩子们就会捉弄他们。

纪念名人的节日

也有纪念名人的节日。中国的端午节(龙舟节),是纪念著名古代诗人屈原的。美国的哥伦布日是纪念克里斯托弗·哥伦布发现“新大陆”的日子。印度在10月2日有个全国性节日,纪念莫汉达斯·甘地,他是帮助印度摆脱英国的统治而独立的领袖。

庆丰收的节日

收获与感恩节是非常喜庆的节日。越冬的粮食收集起来了,农活结束了,人们都心怀感激。在欧洲国家,人们通常用花果来装饰教堂和市政厅,在一起聚餐。有些人还可能因为他们的农产品(参加各种评选)而获奖,比如最大的西瓜或最帅的公鸡。中国和日本都有中秋节,这时,人们会赏月。在中国,人们还品尝月饼。

Spring Festivals

The most **energetic** and important festivals are the ones that **look forward to** the end of winter and to the coming of spring. At the Spring Festival in China, people eat dumplings, fish and meat and may give children lucky money in red paper.



There are dragon dances and carnivals, and families celebrate the Lunar New Year together. Some Western countries have very exciting carnivals, which take place forty days before **Easter**, usually in February. These carnivals might include parades, dancing in the streets **day and night**, loud music and colourful **clothing** of all kinds. Easter is an important religious and social festival for **Christians** around the world. It celebrates the return of Jesus from the dead and the coming of spring and new life. Japan's Cherry Blossom Festival happens a little later. The country, covered with cherry tree flowers, looks **as though** it is covered with pink snow.

People love to get together to eat, drink and **have fun with** each other. Festivals let us enjoy life, be proud of our **customs** and forget our work for a little while.

春天的节日

最富有生气而又最重要的节日,就是告别冬天、迎来春天的节日。中国人过春节要吃饺子、鱼和肉,还要给孩子们送红纸包着的压岁钱。(他们)舞龙灯、狂欢,全家人聚在一起欢庆阴历年。在一些西方国家有激动人心的狂欢节,通常在二月,复活节前的四十天。狂欢节期间,人们身着各种艳丽的节日盛装,伴随着鼓噪的音乐,在街头游行,昼夜跳舞。复活节是全世界基督徒的一个重要的宗教和公众节日。它庆祝耶稣复活,也欢庆春天和新生命的到来。再晚些时候,日本就迎来了樱花节,(节日里)整个国家到处是盛开的樱花,看上去就像覆盖了一层粉红色的雪。

人们喜欢聚在一起吃、喝、玩耍。节日让我们享受生活,让我们为自己的习俗而自豪,还可以暂时忘掉工作中的烦恼。

2 语言知识精讲

1. **mean** 意为“意欲,打算”。后可接 *n./pron./to do/sb. to do/that-clause*, 或用 **be meant for** 短语

We Chinese people always mean what we say.

我们中国人从来说话算数。

I meant to go there yesterday.

我原打算昨天去那儿的。

mean 还有“是……的迹象,意味着”的意思。后接 *n./doing/that-clause*, 不能用于进行时。

Missing the flight means waiting for another three hours.

错过这个航班意味着要再等3个小时。

2. **take place vi.** 发生,举行(无被动语态)

以下几个词组均含有 **place**, 易被混淆使用。

take one's place 就位;代替某人

take the place of... 代替……

in place of (= instead of) 代替

in place 在适当的位置;适合

[辨析] **take place** 与 **happen**

两者在很多情况下可以换用,但 **take place** 可指经过事先安排的事情的发生,而 **happen** 则多强调偶然性。

Great changes have taken place in my hometown.

我的家乡发生了巨大的变化。

3. **starve** 有以下含义

(1) *vt.* 使挨饿,使饿死。

The lady is starving herself trying to lose weight.

那位女士正在节食,试图减轻体重。

(2) *vi.* 挨饿;饿死。可与介词 to 搭配。

They got lost in the desert and starved to death.

他们在沙漠中迷了路,饥饿而死。

◆ [考题1] I should say sorry to you but I _____ trouble.

- A. didn't mean causing B. didn't mean to cause
C. meant causing D. meant to cause

[解析] 本题考查 **mean** 接不定式和动名词的区别。mean to do sth. 意为“打算做某事”,而 mean doing sth. 意为“意思是,意味着”。从前半句的意思分析来推断 **but** 后的意思,可以看出“我不是故意要惹麻烦”,即“不打算惹麻烦”。因此,其后应接不定式。

[答案] B

◆ [考题2] I won't have this kind of thing _____ him again.

- A. happening to B. happened to
C. taking place in D. take place in

[解析] **have** 有三种用法搭配: have sb. do/doing sth. 或 have sth. done. 本句中的宾语与补足语之间是主动关系,所以应用 **do** 或 **doing**, **doing** 强调延续。本题中有“容允,允许”的意思,且 **happen** 和 **take place** 都没有被动语态。另外 C 项中的介词搭配不对。sth. happen to sb. 意为“某人发生了某事”。全句意思为“我决不允许这种事情在他身上再次发生”。

[答案] A

◆ [考题3] (1) Many people _____ death in the earthquake as a result of the delay of the supplies.

- A. were starved to B. starved to
C. were starved D. Both A and B

[解析] **starve** 可作及物动词和不及物动词,但如果表示“饿死”与 **death** 连用时,须与介词 to 搭配。

[答案] D

(2) The pupil, who comes from the country, is starving _____ the friendship from _____ who come from the city.

- A. for; others B. about; some

(3) starve 可用于短语 be starved of/starve for 中,相当于 long for, be in great need of “渴望;急需,迫切需要”。

The patients are starved of/starving for medicine.

这些病人急需用药。

4. many, much 和 enough

(1) many 可以代替或修饰可数名词。

(2) much 可以代替或修饰不可数名词。

(3) enough 可以修饰可数或不可数名词,作名词用时,一般为不可数形式。

There is enough time. 时间充裕得很。

There are many eggs in the home. 家里有很多鸡蛋。

I have had enough, thank you. 我已经吃饱了,谢谢你。

[归纳拓展]

plenty of

a lot of

lots of

a quantity of

quantities of

a large number of

a good many

many/few

many a + 名词单数 + 谓语单数

a great deal of

an amount of

amounts of

+ 可数名词复数或不可数名词

+ 可数名词复数

+ 不可数名词

5. honour *vt.* 敬重, 尊敬 *n.* [U] 敬重, 尊敬; 荣幸; 人格, 荣誉, 信誉

常见搭配如下:

in honour of 为对……表示敬意

an honoured guest 贵宾

do sb. honour/do honour to sb. 向某人致敬

on one's honour 以人格担保

on one's word of honour 名誉担保

pay a debt of honour 偿还信用贷款

put sb. on his honour 使某人以人格担保

do sb. the honour of 给……带来荣誉

have the honour of doing/to do 有做……之荣幸

do the honours 尽地主之谊

All of us honoured the first Chinese astronaut—Yang Liwei. 我们大家都向中国首位航天员杨利伟表示敬意。

6. the dead 为 the + *adj.* 结构, 等于 the dead people, 意为“死者, 死去的人们”。the dead 用来表示“一类人”, 作主语时谓动词用复数

常见的还有:

the old 老年人 the young 年轻人

the rich 富人 the poor 穷人

the sick 病人 the wounded 伤员

the disabled 残疾人 the living 活着的人

the oppressing 压迫阶级 the oppressed 被压迫阶级

The old are respected in our country.

老人在我国受到尊敬。

C. for; those D. about; the ones

[解析] starve for 意为“渴望;急需”, 故可在 A、C 中选择, “那些小学生们”是特指, 故用 those 或 the ones 代替。

[答案] C

◆ [考题 4] (1) (2003 年上海) The young dancers looked so charming in their beautiful clothes that we took _____ pictures of them.

A. many of B. masses of

C. the number of D. a large amount of

[解析] many 为形容词, 作定语时其后不用 of; the number 意为“……的数量”, 表示“大量的”时应用 a number of; a large amount of 修饰不可数名词; masses of 既可修饰可数名词又可修饰不可数名词。

[答案] B

(2) He bought _____ books and spent _____ time reading them.

A. a good many of; a great deal of

B. a good many; a plenty of

C. a large number of; a great deal of

D. plenty of; a lot

[解析] 要明确了解各短语是修饰可数名词还是不可数名词。books 是复数名词, 可用 a large number of, a good many, plenty of 等修饰; time 为不可数名词, 可用 plenty of, a lot of, a great deal of 修饰。

[答案] C

◆ [考题 5] (1) The soldiers who have fought for our country should be shown _____ to.

A. reputation B. fame C. honour D. favor

[解析] 本题考查词义的辨析。A、B 两项意为“名声, 名气”, 不合题意; D 项意为“恩惠”, 也不合适。句意为“那些为我们祖国而战斗的战士们应得到人们的尊敬”。

[答案] C

(2) They gave a banquet (宴会) _____ the guests from Britain.

A. in honour of B. in an honour of

C. in honour to D. in honour for

[解析] 根据句意“他们举行宴会向来自英国的客人表示敬意”可知, 须用 in honour of。B、C、D 三项搭配错误。

[答案] A

◆ [考题 6] (1) There is no doubt that the new _____ much better than the old.

A. is

B. are

C. will

D. would

[解析] 本题中 the new 很显然指的是一类事物, 而不是指人, 故其谓动词应用单数。

[答案] A

(2) The _____ were ruled by the _____ in those days in that country.

A. oppressing; oppressed

B. oppressed; oppressed

C. oppressing; oppressing

D. oppressed; oppressing



注意:the + *adj.* 结构也可表示一类事物,它作主语时谓
语动词常用单数。

7. satisfy vt. 使满足;使满意

satisfy one's needs 满足某人的需求

[拓展]

(1) satisfied 可作定语、表语、状语等,意为“满意的,满
足的”。

He gave a satisfied smile. 他露出满意的微笑。

be satisfied with 对……感到满意

(2) satisfying 也可作定语和表语,意为“令人满意的”。

It's a most satisfying meal.

这是一顿令人很满意的饭。

(3) satisfaction *n.* “满足;高兴;乐趣”(不可数名词);
“令人满意的事;乐事;快事”(可数名词)。

to one's satisfaction / to the satisfaction of sb.

使某人满意的是

express one's satisfaction with...对……表示满意

with satisfaction 满意地

(4) satisfactory (= satisfying) *adj.* 令人满意的

What he has said is far from satisfactory.

他所说的话远不能令人满意。

8. (1) do harm 损害;危害;伤害

[思维拓展]

do harm to sb. (= do sb. harm = be harmful to sb.)

对某人有害

do good to sb. (= do sb. good = be good for sb.)

对某人有好处

do sb. wrong (= do wrong to sb.)

委屈某人;做对不起某人的事

do sb. a favor (= do a favor for sb.)

帮某人忙,给某人恩惠

[提示]

do sb. wrong / do wrong to sb. 中也可用 wrongs 或 a
wrong;其反义词为 do right(做正确的事;实现公正)。

be good for sb. 意为“对……有好处”,而 be good to sb.
意为“对(某人)态度好”。

(2) harm n. [U] 损害,伤害 vt. 损害,伤害

[拓展]

mean no harm 并无恶意

out of harm's way 在安全的地方

be harmful to 对……有害

9. in memory of 纪念,追念

像这样的介词短语结构还有:

in honour of 为对……表示敬意

in praise of 称赞,歌颂

in charge of 负责,掌管

in need of 需要

in place of 代替

in search of 寻找,追求

in case of 如果,万一

[解析] 该题从 rule 的被动语态来分析可知应该是“被压
迫者受压迫者的统治”。

[答案] D

◆ [考题7] (1) After the dinner party, everyone left for home
with _____.

A. satisfying

B. satisfied

C. satisfaction

D. satisfactory

(2) —What do you think of Martin's latest book?

—Oh, it is rather _____ and I'm quite _____ with it.

A. interesting; satisfying

B. interested; satisfied

C. interesting; satisfied

D. interested; satisfying

[解析] (1) with satisfaction 在句中作状语,意为“满意地”。

(2) interesting 意为“有趣的”,多修饰表示事物的名词,指事物的
性质; satisfied 意为“满意的”,指人的感觉。类似的词有:
surprised / surprising, excited / exciting, satisfied / satisfying, puzzled /
puzzling。

[答案] (1) C (2) C

◆ [考题8] (1) It's known that taking exercise _____ your
health.

A. do good to

B. does good to

C. is good to

D. are good for

(2) Catherine should make an apology to Jim for the great
wrongs _____ to him.

A. done

B. being done

C. made

D. being made

(3) Too much rain will do harm _____ the crops.

A. with

B. for

C. to

D. of

(4) Smoking and drinking is harmful _____ our health.

A. to

B. for

C. with

D. at

[解析] (1) do good to sb. ... (= do sb. ... good = be good for
sb. ...) 意为“对某人有好处”; be good to ... 意为“对……(态度)好”。

(2) do wrong to sb. (= do sb. wrong) 为固定搭配, wrong 还可
写为 wrongs 或 a wrong. 此处为过去分词作定语。

(3)(4) 两题都是考查与 harm 有关的介词,根据左栏的归
纳可以看出其搭配介词应该用 to。

[答案] (1) B (2) A (3) C (4) A

◆ [考题9] (1) This film was made _____ Comrade Kong
Fansen. Which is NOT correct?

A. in honour of

B. in memory of

C. in praise of

D. in charge of

(2) Washington, the capital of the United States, was named
_____ one of the greatest American presidents.

A. in honor of

B. instead of

C. in favor of

D. by means of

[解析] (1) 本题考查短语的辨析,根据左栏的归纳和含
义解析可选出正确答案。

(2) 本题考查短语辨析。in honor of 意为“为了纪念……”;
instead of 意为“而不是……”; in favor of 意为“赞同……”; by

10. lead vt. 引导,领导,影响,劝诱;(使)过(生活等)

vi. 通向,导致

常构成如下短语:

- lead to 通向,导致
- lead sb. to do 诱使某人做……
- lead sb. in doing 带领某人做……
- lead the way 带路
- lead a... life 过……的生活
- in/have the lead 领先
- take the lead in... 在……方面领先

11. in the shape of 意为“以某种形式,呈现某种形式”,

此短语在句中可作表语、状语、补足语或后置定语

The little cake is in the shape of a panda.

这块小蛋糕是熊猫形状的。

The little boy likes to eat bread in the shape of a little

bird. 那个小男孩喜欢吃做成小鸟形状的面包。

The boy placed his toys in the shape of a plane.

那个男孩将他的玩具摆成了飞机形状。

[词组拓展]

- be in shape 处于良好状态
- in shape 在形状上,在外形上
- be out of shape 状态不佳

12. offer vt. (对神)供奉、奉献;提供,提示;表示愿意

(做某事) **n.** 提议;出价

offer 作“供奉,奉献”讲时,其后可直接跟宾语,也可加介词 up 后再跟宾语。其常见的搭配有:

- offer sth. to sb. (= offer sb. sth.) 向某人提供某物
- offer to do sth. 表示愿意做某事
- offer oneself (= be present) 出现,出席
- an offer of help/to help 提供援助
- an offer of... (for...) 出价……(买……)

He offered to look after my dog when I was away.

我外出的时候他主动帮我照看狗。

13. dress up

(1) *vi.* (指小孩)穿别人的衣服闹着玩。后可接 in + 衣物或 as 短语。

(2) *vt. & vi.* 打扮,装饰。

(3) *vt.* 使……看起来与众不同,格外生动;使(想法、观念)格外吸引人。

Mary was dressed up to play Cinderella.

玛丽化好装,扮演“灰姑娘”。

14. play a trick on 捉弄(某人),开玩笑

trick 是可数名词,也写作 play tricks on.

means of 意为“通过……方式”。

[答案] (1)D (2)A

◆ [考题 10] (1) What led you _____ that Bob was the thief?

- A. to think
- B. thinking
- C. in thinking
- D. to thinking

(2) Students should always remember that hard work is the basic way which _____ success.

- A. leads
- B. leading
- C. leads to
- D. lead to

[解析] (1) 本题中 lead 的含义应为“影响,劝诱”,因此应用“lead sb. to do”的结构。

(2) 从句意来分析,定语从句的含义应为“……导致成功”。由于先行词 way 是单数,且空格处应是谓语动词形式,故只有 C 项正确。

[答案] (1)A (2)C

◆ [考题 11] (1) You have been sitting on my hat and now it is badly out of _____.

- A. date
- B. shape
- C. order
- D. balance

(2) The football team was not _____ for the first game of the season.

- A. in shape
- B. in the shape
- C. in form
- D. in the form

[解析] (1) 表示某物的形状用 shape. out of shape 意为“变形,走样”。

(2) 句意:这支球队本赛季的首场比赛状态不佳。in shape (运动员、参加考试的人)处于良好的状态;in form 在形式上。

[答案] (1)B (2)A

◆ [考题 12] (1) He offered _____ her with her English, but she refused.

- A. help
- B. helping
- C. to help
- D. in helping

(2) They've _____ us £ 150,000 for the house. Shall we take it?

- A. provided
- B. supplied
- C. shown
- D. offered

[解析] (1) 本题主要考查词语的搭配,offer 后面应该接不定式,而不接动名词。还须说明,offer 表示“主动提供”,但对方可以拒绝。

(2) provide, supply 均表示“提供”,构成 provide/supply sb. with sth.; show 意为“展示,给……看”;offer 在此处意为“(卖方对买方)开价”,offer sb. some money for... “向……开价多少卖某物”。

[答案] (1)C (2)D

◆ [考题 13] It's quite an informal gathering; you needn't _____ for it.

- A. dress down
- B. dress up
- C. dress
- D. dress on

[解析] 本题考查 dress 一词的搭配用法。根据句意“这是一般的聚会,你不必穿得很正式”。可知应选 B 项。A 项意为“训斥,斥责”,不合句意;C 项表示“穿衣”,显然与句意不符;D 项无此搭配。

[答案] B

◆ [考题 14] (2001 年春招) I am surprised that you should have been fooled by such a (an) _____ trick.