



宁夏六盘山高级中学课堂行动研究课题组◎编

THE GUIDANCE TO CLASS

课堂导用

适合普通高中课程标准实验教科书（人教版）

高中英语

必修 3



黄河出版传媒集团
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◎编写说明

随着普通高中课程标准的颁布,新课程教改实验在宁夏、山东、广东、海南等实验区逐步推开。耳目一新的教学材料、充满个性的教学活动、丰富多样的学习方式等使新课程标准下的课堂教学焕发出了生机。同时教材的多样化和教学活动的个性化也对教师的教学行为和学生的学习行为提出了更高的要求。

如何实现教学活动的规范化、有序化和有效化,是课堂教学改革的关键,是课改以来我们一直重点关注的问题。为此,我们成立了“六盘山高级中学课堂行动研究课题组”,致力于研究解决新课程标准下课堂教学实践中出现的新问题,寻找理论与实践的结合点,推进课堂教学改革。在总结实践经验的基础上,我们编写了对教师教学行为和学生学习行为具有引领、指导和规范作用的教学操作方案——《课堂导用》系列丛书。

在《课堂导用》系列丛书的编写过程中,我们力求运用新课程的基本理念,全面贯彻和落实新课程标准的精神,注重改变学生的学习方式,整体考虑知识与能力、过程与方法、情感态度与价值观的和谐发展,从实际出发,落实基础,强调能力,突出创新。该系列丛书的出版,对于实现新课程标准下教学活动的规范化、有序化,促进学生学习方式的转变,提高教学质量具有重要意义。

◎丛书体例

本套丛书通过建构系统化的知识结构、提供多样化的学习材料、精心设计研讨式的探究问题,帮助学生理解课程内容,培养学生的探究意识、创新精神和实践能力,提升学生的综合素质。英语分册设置以下五个板块:

词海拾贝 将每单元中的重点词按其词义、习惯用法、固定搭配进行科学、系统的归纳和拓展,建立了一个相互联系的“知识场”,举例分析,精讲巧练,使学生们在学习词汇时不仅夯实基础而且获得举一反三的能力,从而扩大词汇量。

互动课堂 深入剖析本单元课文中的重难点,联想拓展相关知识点,归纳整合。通过精讲精练、师生互动,使学生学会自主学习、合作学习、探究学习。

语法解读 从基本概念入手,将每个语法项目系统化、条理化,符合学生循序渐进的认知规律,并利用高考真题来提炼知识点,揭示高考命题趋势,帮助学生快速高效地提高运用英语的能力。最后配有针对性练习,用以检测学生的实际解题能力。

写作点拨 按照高考常见的 11 种文体的写作方法和技巧进行编写,强调实用性,突出指导性。经典范文填空并背诵部分,开拓了学生视野;模拟写作部分,使学生达到写作练习和自我检测的目的。

达标测评 本部分把单元的词汇、句型和语法等知识点,落实到单项填空、完形填空、阅读理解、短文改错和书面表达等题型中,从不同角度、不同思路对学生进行有针对性的训练,以促进学生的应考综合能力的培养和提高。

为了及时巩固和检测学生的实战能力,本书每个单元还提供了一套期中(期末)综合测试题。

◎ 使用建议

自主学习 新课程倡导积极主动的学习态度,倡导自主、合作、探究的学习方式。本套丛书各板块的设置特别关注调动学生学习的积极性、发挥学生的主体作用、培养学生的学习兴趣、挖掘学生的学习潜能。希望同学们借助这些板块,在学习中主动观察、思考、表达、探究,逐步形成积极主动的学习习惯。

循序渐进 丛书力求遵照同步学习的客观规律,在板块设置、内容安排、方法应用、能力考查等方面都充分考虑了梯度性和渐进性,逐步从基本要求向较高要求递进。学习中要充分关注这一特点,以学习板块为顺序,由浅入深,循序渐进。这样,才能保证理想的学习效果。

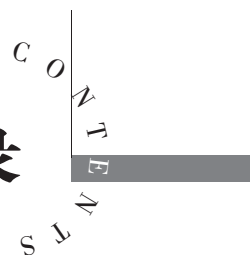
学以致用 各板块的设置和习题的选取,充分考虑了其实用性、新颖性和探究性,选用了大量与实际生产、社会生活、中外时事和科技发展相关的问题。学习过程中要以此为契机,关注社会,关注生活,实现书本、课堂向社会、生活延伸,使对学生的创新意识和实践能力的培养落到实处。

但愿本套丛书成为你学习的好帮手。

受水平所限,本丛书的疏漏和错误在所难免,恳请各位读者提出宝贵意见,以使《课堂导用》系列丛书的质量不断提高,日臻完善。

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目标导航

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目
话题	Festivals; how festivals began; how festivals are celebrated
词汇	beauty harvest celebration starve origin religious ancestor Mexico feast bone belief trick poet arrival gain independence independent gather agriculture agricultural award rooster admire energetic Easter clothing Christian custom worldwide fool permission parking apologize drown sadness obvious wipe weep remind forgive take place in memory of dress up play a trick on look forward to day and night as though have fun with parking lot turn up keep one's word hold one's breath set off remind... of...
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.
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 Jim 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)



Section I Vocabulary

词海拾贝

1. celebration n.

(1) (c. often pl.) a special event that people organize in order to celebrate sth. 庆典

birthday / wedding celebrations 过生日; 结婚庆典

(2) (u.) the act of celebrating sth. 庆祝

We held a party for the celebration of this birthday.

[辨析] celebrate 与 congratulate

celebrate 后常接表示节日、事情或场合的词, 而 congratulate 后常接表示人的词, 多为 congratulate sb. on/upon sth. 结构, 表示为某事而祝贺某人。如:

Congratulate you on your marriage.

有时还表示私自庆幸的意思。如:

I congratulated myself on my escape from being punished.

●选词填空

celebrate / congratulate

(1) They held a party to _____ father's birthday.

(2) _____ you on your success.

2. take place vi. 发生

英语中表示“发生”的词或短语均为不及物动词, 不用于被动语态, 主语为所发生的事。

[辨析] take place, happen, occur 与 come about

take place, 意为“发生, 举行”, 常用来指按计划发生的事, 带有“非偶然”的意思。

happen, 意为“发生”, 普通用词, 含义很广。常指具体客观事物或情况的发生, 含有“偶然”的意味。

occur, 意为“发生, 出现”, 较正式用词, 可指事情偶然地、意外地发生或想法突然浮在心头。一般所指的发生的时间和事件都比较确定。occur to 有“想起”的意思。

come about 意为“发生”, 常指偶然发生的事情, 且很多时候与 how 连用, 与 happen 用法较接近。

当以具体事物、事件作主语时, happen 和 occur 可以换用; 但当 happen 用作“碰巧”之意时, 不能用 occur 代替, 但可以与 come about 互换。

●翻译下列句子(注意黑体字的用法)

(1) In 1919, the May 4th Movement **took place** in China.



(2) It **happened** to rain that day.

(3) The traffic accident **occurred** on Wednesday.

(4) How does it **come about** that you were caught by the police?

3. gain vt; vi; obtain, win (esp sth wanted or needed) 赢得; 获得

n. / U / increase in wealth; profit; advantage

Our army gained the battle. 我们的军队赢得了那场战役。

We all gained from the experience. 我们都从这次经验中获益。

He served the public, regardless of his personal gain or loss.

他全心全意为公众服务, 从不计较个人得失。

●完成下列句子

(1) I _____ (增加) five pounds in a week. 我一个星期体重增加了五磅。

(2) My watch _____ (快) five minutes a day. 我的表一天快五分钟。

4. turn up make one's appearance; arrive 出现

We arranged to meet at the cinema at 7:30, but he failed to turn up.

我们约定 7 点 30 分在电影院见面, 但他没来。

We invited her to dinner but she didn't even bother to turn up.

我们请她吃饭她都不露面。

●翻译下列句子

(1) 他随时都可能出现。

_____.

(2) 他们等待着发生什么情况。

_____.

turn ... up (音量)调高; 调大

look up 仰视; (在词典或参考书中)查阅

look up to sb 赞赏或尊敬某人

pick up 好转; 改善; 重新开始; 继续; 搭载; 捡起; 学会

5. award n. 奖品; 裁定; 助学金

vt. award sth. (to sb.): make an official decision to give sth. to sb. as a prize, as payment or as a punishment 授予; 判定; 颁发

●完成下列句子

(1) The judges _____ (判定) both finalists equal points.

(2) He got an _____ (奖励) for his progress.



6. admire v.

(1) admire sb. / sth. (for sth.): regard sb. / sth. with respect, pleasure, satisfaction, etc.

赞赏 / 羡慕某人(某事物)

(2) express admiration of (sb. / sth.) 表示赞美、夸奖某人(某事)

●完成下列句子

(1) They are _____ (欣赏) our garden.

(2) I _____ (佩服) him for his success.

(3) Aren't you going to _____ (赞美) my new house?

7. starve v. (使)挨饿; (使)饿死

starve to death 饿死

Millions of people starved to death during the war.

starve (sb.) for sth. / be starved of 渴望; 急需; 迫切需要; 缺乏

The motherless children were starved of / were starving for affection.

Trapped on the island, we were starved of information from the outside world.

●翻译下列句子

(1) The proud man said that he would starve rather than beg for food.

(2) They got lost in the desert and starved to death.

(3) I'm starving! When do we eat?

(4) The homeless children were starving for love.

8. apologise / apologize vi. 道歉, 表示歉意

apologise for sth. / doing sth.

apologise to sb. for sth. / doing sth.

I apologised for breaking your window.

I apologised to you for not coming to your party.

apologise 的名词为 apology, 表示“道歉, 歉意”, 作不可数名词。常与 demand, make, offer, owe 等动词搭配, 构成“v. + an apology to sb. for sth.”结构。

I demand an immediate apology from you.

You should make an apology to him for your rudeness yesterday evening.

●完成下列句子

(1) I have come to _____ (道歉) to you for being late this morning.

(2) Perhaps we both ought to make an _____ (道歉) for it.



词汇练习与巩固

●翻译下列句子

1. 朋友们来庆祝小明的生日。

2. 谁能给他提供帮助?

3. 总的来说,电脑的利大于弊。

4. 他得到了政府的嘉奖。

5. 我很钦佩他的坚定意志。

6. 妈妈对我的快速进步很满意。

7. 我向你道歉,我没能来开会。

Section II Learning about the text

背景导读

The origin of Valentine's Day

情人节,又称“圣瓦伦丁节”。起源于古代罗马,于每年2月14日举行,现已成为欧美各国青年人喜爱的节日。

The origin of Valentine's Day couldn't be proved historically, and here is one of the stories.

Saint Valentine is the name of a great priest during the reign of Emperor Claudius. At that time Emperor Claudius found it difficult to get soldiers. He believed the reason was that Roman men did not want to leave their wives or families, so he declared that no more marriages could be performed and all engagements were cancelled.

Valentine thought this to be unfair and secretly married several couples, for which finally he



was put in prison. There he cured a jailer's blind daughter, which made Claudius angry and he was executed on February 14, 270 AD. Before his execution, he sent her a note saying, "From your Valentine". The phrase is still widely used on Valentine's Day today.

In 496 AD, Pope Gelasius declared February 14 the Valentine's Day, a day for celebrating love, in the name of St. Valentine. But it was not until 1537 that St. Valentine's day became an official holiday by England's King Henry VIII. It was another century and a half before religious cards became non-religious cards to reflect the change in the holiday.

From then on, in memory of Saint Valentine, every year on February 14th is Valentine's Day, a day for celebrating love.

生词小贴士

reign 统治

jailer 狱卒

engagement 婚约

execute 处死

cancel 取消

declare 宣告

Spring Festival

Spring Festival comes at the turn of a Chinese lunar year and is celebrated all over the country. On the day of the Lunar New Year people get up early and wear all kinds of new clothes. In the north, most families prepare jiaozi (dumplings) on the Eve as special food, while in the south sticky-sweet glutinous rice pudding called niangao is served. Crackers are fired everywhere when the clock strikes twelve, as a signal of saying good-bye to the old year and welcoming the New Year in. Fireworks are lit to drive away evil spirits. People watch the CCTV special Spring Festival programs, sing and dance until the small hours of the morning.

Festivals in foreign countries

New Year's Day 元旦(1月1日)

Valentine's Day 情人节(2月14日)

April Fool's Day 愚人节(4月1日)

Easter 复活节(春分月圆后第一个星期日)

Mother's Day 母亲节(5月第二个星期日)

Father's Day 父亲节(6月第三个星期日)

Halloween 万圣节前夕(10月31日夜)

Thanksgiving Day 感恩节(美国,11月最后一个星期四)

Christmas Eve 平安夜(12月24日夜)

Christmas Day 圣诞节(12月25日)

互动课堂

1. For the Japanese festival Obon, people should go to clean graves and light incense in memory of their ancestors. 在日本的盂兰盆节,人们要扫墓、烧香,以缅怀祖先。



in memory of sb. / to the memory of sb. 纪念某人

The museum was built in memory of / to the memory of the famous scientist.

He wrote a long moving poem in memory of his good friend.

●完成下列句子

(1) Huchiming City was named _____ (为了纪念) the hero.

(2) He wrote a novel _____ (为了纪念) his mother.

2. They also light lamps and play music because they think that this will *lead* the ancestors

back to earth. 他们点起灯笼,奏响音乐,因为他们认为这样做可以把祖先引回到世上。

lead 引导;牵引

lead sb. to do sth. 诱使(导致;影响;劝诱)某人做某事

lead sb. in doing sth. 领导某人做某事 lead to 通向;导致(to 为介词)

lead a ... life 过……的生活 take the lead in 在……方面领先

lead the way 带路

●翻译下列句子

(1) The dog is leading a blind man across the street.

(2) What led you to think so?

(3) The servant led the visitors out.

(4) The Party is leading us in building socialism.

3. On this important feast day, people eat food *in the shape of* skulls, and cakes with

“bones” on them. 在这个重要的节庆日子里,人们会吃制成颅骨形状的食物,和装点有“骨头”的蛋糕。

in the shape of 呈现某种形状;以某种形式

●完成下列句子

(1) The shells on the sand were placed _____ (以……的形状) the letter PKU.

(2) Tom's birthday cake was _____ (以……的形状) a train.

4. If the neighbours do not give any sweets, the children might play a trick on them.

如果没有给孩子们糖果,他们就会捣乱。

play a trick / tricks (on sb.) 捉弄某人,开某人玩笑

It's acceptable to play tricks on your friends on April 1.

He likes to play a trick on others.



●完成下列句子

(1) It is impolite to _____ (捉弄) the disabled.

(2) He doesn't like to be _____ (被人捉弄) by others.

5. The most energetic and important festivals are the ones that look forward to the end of winter and to the coming of spring. 最富有生气而又最重要的节日，就是告别冬天，迎来春天的日子。

look forward to sth. / doing sth. 期待某事 / 做某事

与 lead to 一样,这里的 to 也是介词。

●完成下列句子

(1) We are looking forward to _____ (见到) you again.

(2) I look _____ (盼望) to hearing from you as early as possible.

(3) Boys and girls are _____ (渴望) to Children's Day.

6. The country, covered with cherry tree flowers, looks as though it is covered with pink snow. (节日里)整个国度到处是盛开的樱花,看上去就像是覆盖了一层粉红色的雪。

as though=as if 仿佛,好像

从句表示与现在事实相反,谓语动词用一般过去式;从句表示与过去事实相反,谓语动词用过去完成式。

He looks as though / if he were ill.

He talked as though he had known all about it.

如果从句表示的内容接近事实,则用正常表达法,遵循时态呼应的原则。试比较:

He walks as if he is drunk.=He is probably drunk.

He walks as if he were drunk.=He walks as if he were drunk, but he is not.

●完成下列句子

(1) He looked as though he _____ (看见了) a ghost.

(2) He behaves as if nothing _____ (发生).

(3) It looks as if it _____ (要下雨了).

7. People love to get together to eat, drink and have fun with each other. 人们喜欢聚在一起吃喝,玩耍。

have fun (with sb.) (与某人)玩得开心

We had fun with each other on that day.

fun 为不可数名词,没有复数,前面也不能加 a

What fun it is to go swimming on a hot day!

make fun of 取笑……



It is impolite to make fun of the disabled.

funny adj. 有趣的

The story is funny.

●翻译下列句子

(1) 昨晚他们在舞会上玩得很开心。

(2) 假日去郊游多么开心啊!

8. She said she would be there at seven o'clock, and he thought she would keep her word.

她说她会在 7 点到达,他(李方)认为她会守信用的。

keep one's word 遵守诺言(反义:break one's word)

Nobody will respect you any more if you don't keep your word this time. 如果你这次不信守诺言,没有人会再相信你。

word 表示“诺言,消息”时,总是用单数形式。比较:

a man of few words 言语不多的人; a man of one's word 说话算数的人

9. It was obvious that the manager of the coffee shop was waiting for Li Fang to leave.

很显然,咖啡店的经理正等着李方离开。

It was obvious that...

It 为形式主语,真正的主语是 that 引导的主语从句。在正式文体中 that 不能省略。

●完成下列句子

(1) _____ (显然) that he was telling a lie.

(2) It was _____ (显然) that they couldn't finish the work in such a short time.

10. "I don't want them to remind me of her." So he did. “我不想因它们想起她来。”于是他(把花和巧克力都扔了)。

remind sb. of sth. 使某人想起……; 提醒某人(后跟 that 宾语从句时,省略介词 of。)

remind sb. to do 提醒某人做……

●完成下列句子

(1) This _____ (使我想起) the days when I was in the countryside.

(2) Thanks for your gift — it will always _____ (使我想起) you.

(3) She _____ (提醒) me that I hadn't watered the flowers.

(4) He _____ (提醒) me not to forget my promise.



语言点练习与巩固

I. 用括号中所给的词或短语翻译下列句子

1. 很显然,他没有遵守诺言。(obvious, word)

2. 4月1号要当心,因为在这一天你的朋友可能会开你的玩笑。(play a trick on)

3. 庆祝“龙舟节”会让我们想起伟大的诗人屈原。(remind ... of ...)

4. 孩子们盼望父亲的到来已经很久了。(look forward to)

II. 选择最佳答案

1. — Let me introduce myself. I'm Albert.

— _____

A. What a pleasure!

B. It's my pleasure.

C. I'm very pleased.

D. Pleased to see you.

2. I can hardly hear the radio. Would you please _____?

A. turn it on

B. turn it down

C. turn it up

D. turn it off

3. She _____ his number in the phone book to make sure that she had got it right.

A. looked up

B. looked for

C. picked out

D. picked up

4. The boy has been looking forward to _____ his present for a whole day, so now he's looking forward to _____ whether his father is back home.

A. see; seeing

B. seeing; seeing

C. seeing; see

D. see; see

5. — Can I get you a cup of tea?

— _____.

A. That's very nice of you.

B. With pleasure.

C. You can, please.

D. Thank you for the tea.

III. 选词填空

1. **celebrate / congratulate**

(1) It is your birthday tomorrow, so we must _____ it.

(2) The thief was _____ himself on his escape when the police came to him.

2. **take place / happen / occur / come about**

(1) Can you tell me how it _____?