



主编 刘增利[®]

教材

解读与拓展TM

听教材声音，看知识演绎

de
I like to
我喜欢一切都在

take place, happen, occur, come about

①take place 表示按照事先的安排或计划而
指运动、变化、进步、会议或婚礼等；

千锤百炼

一、单项选择

1. If you think that treating a woman well means always _____ her permission for things, think again.

- A. gets B. got C. to get D. getting

2. Americans of all religions _____ Thanksgiving, a happy holiday on the fourth Thursday of each November.

- A. celebrate B. join in
C. wish D. congratulate

uddenly _____ to me that I should tal

pointment with him.

happened

occurred

未问答

4. Our new English teacher _____ is quite beyond expectation.

- A. was
C. was

5. —Kate



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高中英语

必修 ③ 配人教版

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解读与拓展™

主 编 刘增利
编 者 史 伟 漆光亮



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我喜欢一切

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- A. gets B. got C. to get D. getting

Americans of all religions _____ Thanksgiving, a happy holiday on the fourth Thursday of each November.

- A. celebrate B. join in
C. wish D. for

It suddenly _____ to me.

appointment with

- A. happy

4. Our new English teacher _____ my own sister this term

is quite beyond expectation.

- A. was happened to B. ...
C. we had



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高中英语单词速记法

例 示

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| { all 所有的 ball 球 call 呼喊 fall 落下 hall 大厅 small 小的 tall 高的 wall 墙 | { bake 烤; 烘 cake 蛋糕 lake 湖泊 make 制造 shake 摇动 snake 蛇 take 取; 拿 wake 醒来 | { bright 明亮的 delight 使高兴 fight 斗争 flight 航班 light 轻的 night 夜晚 sight 风景 tight 紧的 | { date 日期 fate 命运 gate 大门 hate 讨厌 late 晚; 迟 plate 盘子 mate 伙伴 rate 比率 |
|---|---|--|---|

学科名词: subject 科目 politics 政治 biology 生物 maths 数学 chemistry 化学 Chinese 语文 English 英语 physics 物理 history 历史 geography 地理

星期名称: Sunday 星期天 Monday 星期一 Tuesday 星期二 Wednesday 星期三 Thursday 星期四 Friday 星期五 Saturday 星期六

职位名称: doctor 医生 architect 建筑师 merchant 商人 scientist 科学家 author 作者 engineer 工程师 professor 教授 physicist 物理学家 governor 州长
astronaut 宇航员 minister 部长 chemist 化学家 lawyer 律师 president 总统 musician 音乐家 astronomer 天文学家

月份名称: January 一月 February 二月 March 三月 April 四月 May 五月 June 六月 July 七月 August 八月 September 九月 October 十月
November 十一月 December 十二月

人体部位: ear 耳朵 lung 肺 skin 皮肤 stomach 胃 bone 骨头 muscle 肌肉 throat 喉咙 heart 心脏 brain 大脑 tongue 舌头 finger 手指 chest 胸部
waist 腰 nose 鼻子 shoulder 肩膀

water 水 backwater 回水 breakwater 防水堤 freshwater 淡水 dewater 脱水 underwater 水下的 by-water 废河道 waterage 水运费 rainwater 雨水
saltwater 咸水 cutwater 分水角 waterproof 防水的 tidewater 潮水 waterer 浇水器 waterstone 水磨石 water-level 水位 waterway 水路
watermark 水位标 watertight 密封的

{ weather 天气 { centre 中心 { cinema 电影院 { baggage (美) 行李 { idea 想法 { know 认识, 知道 { refuse 拒绝 { advise 建议
{ climate 气候 { middle 中间 { theatre 影剧院 { luggage (英) 行李 { ideal 理想 { receive 收到 { recognize 辨认出 { decline 谢绝 { persuade 说服
{ discover 发现 { dress (动作) 穿 { thank 感谢(人) { message [c] 信息 { common 常见的 { normal 正常的 { energy 精力; 能源 { award 奖品 [金]
{ invent 发明 { wear (状态) 穿 { appreciate 感激(事) { information [u] 信息 { ordinary 普通的 { regular 规则的 { strength 体力; 强度 { reward 酬金

记忆法

1. 字母顺序记忆法: 即按英语 26 个字母的顺序进行联想记忆单词

2. 分类记忆法: 即按词义归类记忆单词

3. 中心词记忆法: 即以某一个词为中心, 记忆与该词有关的词汇

4. 同义词记忆法: 即将同义或近义的词串起来记忆的方法

| 例 示 | |
|---|--|
| 记忆法 | <p>active 积极的—passive 被动的 ashamed 耻辱的—proud 自豪的 break 打破—repair 修理 comfort 舒服—discomfort 不舒服</p> |
| 5. 反义记忆法: 即将互为反意或对应的词加以对比记忆 | <p>accept 接受—refuse 拒绝 appear 出现—disappear 消失 boss 老板—employee 雇员 common 常见的—rare 稀罕的</p> |
| 6. 添加字母记忆法: 即在一个单词的词首、词中、词尾添加一个或若干个字母而重新构成新词的记忆方法 | <p>flavor 风味 favor 恩惠 favorite 最喜欢的</p> <p>come 来 comedy 喜剧 comet 彗星</p> |
| 7. 宝塔式记忆法: 即以两个字母为外围, 依次在中间递增字母而重新构成单词的记忆方法 | <p>table 桌子 able 能的 tablet 药片</p> <p>hero 英雄 heroin 海洛因 heroine 女豪杰</p> |
| 8. 改换字母记忆法: 即改换一个熟悉单词的一个或若干字母而重新构成新词的记忆方法 | <p>cry 哭 city 城市 copy 一本[份] cherry 樱桃(树) county (英)郡; (美)县</p> |
| 9. 缀加记忆法: 即利用加前缀和后缀而重新构成单词的记忆方法 | <p>car 汽车 cheer 清楚的 clever 聪明的 corner 角落 consider 考虑</p> |
| 10. 分解记忆法: 即把一个词分解成若干个熟悉的词加以记忆的方法 | <p>whether 是否 weather 天气 fresh 新鲜的 flesh 鲜肉</p> <p>collar 衣领 dollar 美元 project 工程 protect 保护</p> <p>button 纽扣 mutton 羊肉 captain 船长 contain 包含</p> <p>active adj. 活跃的, 积极的 inactive adj. 不活动的, 不活泼的 interaction n. 相互作用 interactivity n. 相互作用 reactivity n. 反应性, 反应作用</p> |
| 记忆法 | <p>absolute 绝对的—relative 相对的 ancient 古代的—modern 现代的 bitter 辛酸的—sweet 甜蜜的 cheap 便宜的—expensive 昂贵的</p> |
| 记忆法 | <p>actor 男演员 factory 工厂</p> <p>inhabit 居住在 habit 习惯 habitat 栖息地</p> |
| 记忆法 | <p>act v. 行动, 扮演, 作用 enactive adj. 制定法律的 actress n. 女演员 reaction n. 反应; 反作用</p> <p>enact vt. 制定为法律; 扮演 inaction n. 不活动; 懒惰; 怠惰 interact vi. 相互作用 reactive adj. 反应的, 起反作用的</p> |
| 记忆法 | <p>actress n. 女演员 reaction n. 反应; 反作用</p> <p>campus 校园 (camp 野营 us 我们) sincerely 真挚地 (since rely 依靠) knowledge 知识 (know 知道 ledge 暗礁) photomicroscope 显微照相机 (photo 照片 micro 微小的 scope 显示器)</p> |

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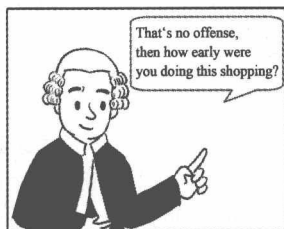
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图解情景



按图索骥

Warming Up

- ①be meant to do 的用法②celebrate 与 congratulate 的辨析 (003)
- more, another 与数词连用的区别 (003)
- ①discuss, argue, quarrel 的辨析②take place, happen, occur, come about(that) 与 break out 的辨析 (004)

Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending

- sometimes, sometime, some time 与 some times 的辨析 (007)
- ①starve 的用法②不定式的主动表被动的用法 (007)
- origin 的用法 (007)
- ①honour②“the + adj.”表一类人③satisfy④harm 的用法 (008)
- in memory of 的用法 (009)
- ①feast②in the shape of③with 复合结构的用法 (009)
- belief 的用法 (010)
- dress, put on, wear 与 have on 的辨析 (010)
- trick 的用法 (010)
- arrival 的用法 (010)
- ①gain②independence 的用法 (011)

- gather 与 collect 的辨析 (012)
- award, reward, prize 与 medal 的辨析 (012)
- ①when 引导的定语从句②admire 的用法 (012)
- ①energetic②that 引导的定语从句③look forward to 的用法 (013)
- ①day and night 的用法②clothes 与 clothing 的辨析 (013)
- ①as though②be covered with 的用法 (013)
- fun 的用法 (014)
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Learning about Language

- possibility 的用法 (016)
- permission 的用法 (017)

Using Language

- turn up 的用法 (019)
- keep one's word 的用法 (020)
- ①hold one's breath②apologize 的用法 (020)
- drown 的用法 (020)
- “It was obvious that”...句型 (021)
- ①set off②remind 的用法 (021)
- forgive 的用法 (021)

1 Warming Up

牵手课堂

课程目标

- ①了解世界一些重要的节日、含义、由来以及不同节日的庆祝方式。
- ②重点掌握 mean, celebrate, take place 等单词和短语的用法。

课程思考

欧美国新年习俗花絮 新年来个“北极熊跳”!

On New Year's Day, people in certain countries gather on beaches and run into the water to celebrate the new year. Canada, Ireland, United Kingdom, United States and Australia are the most popular countries for this. These events are sometimes known as polar bear plunges, and are sometimes organized by groups to raise money for charity. Polar Bear Clubs in many northern hemisphere cities near bodies of water, have a tradition of holding organized plunges on New Year's Day.

在加拿大、爱尔兰、英国、美国和澳大利亚,新年当天人们有聚集到海边,跳入水中、集体冬泳的习俗。他们管这叫“北极熊跳”。有时候这项活动会组织慈善募捐。北半球国家里有很多组织类似活动的北极熊俱乐部,它们一般都设在水域边,也有在新年组织北极熊跳的习俗。



英式橄榄球赛

In Britain an extra round of football fixtures is played (unless New Year's Day falls on a Thursday, Friday or Sunday).

在英国,人们会在新年当天加赛一轮英式橄榄球(除非这一天正好是周四、周五或周日)。

玫瑰游行和玫瑰球赛

In Pasadena, California, United States, the Tournament of Roses is held, with revellers viewing the parade from the streets and watching on television, followed by the Rose Bowl college football game. The game is one of several post-season bowl games played in college football in the United States.

在美国加州的帕萨迪纳市,人们在新一年当天举行“玫瑰游行”,这天会有很多市民上街、或在家观看。游行结束后紧跟着会有“玫瑰碗”大学橄榄球比赛。“玫瑰碗”是美国大学季候赛中重要的一场。

新年大游行

The New Year's Day Parade is held in London. Performers include acts from each of the city's 32 boroughs, as well as entertainment from around the world.

伦敦也有在新年举行游行的习俗。游行的表演人员是来自伦敦范围内的 32 个区县的代表队,同时还有从全球邀请的表演艺术家们。

美国南方的好运新年餐

In the Southern United States, people traditionally prepare a meal of collard greens, black-eyed peas and pork for a year of good luck. A dime is often placed beneath the plate as a part of the tradition.

在美国南方,人们会煮一餐由甘蓝菜、黑豆和猪肉组成的新年餐来祝家人来年好运。在上菜的时候,通常还会在碟子下面放上一块钱,这也是新年习俗的一部分。

翻译快车

Festivals are meant to celebrate important times of year. Different countries have different festivals. Work in groups and list below three more Chinese festivals that you know. Discuss when they **take place**, what they celebrate and what people do at that time. Then tell the group which festival is your favourite and why.

节日是为了庆祝一年中的重要日子的。不同的国家有不同的节日。以小组为单位,在下表中列出你所了解的另外 3 个中国的节日。讨论一下它们举行的时间,为了庆祝什么并说出人们在那天做什么。然后告诉你的小组成员哪个节日是你最喜欢的并说出理由。

002 趣味问答

Q: What's the difference between a monkey and a flea?

A: A monkey can have fleas, but a flea can't have monkeys.

猴子会和跳蚤有什么不同呢?你可能会直接的想到它们俩是一大一小的。但除此之外呢,那就是猴子身上可以长跳蚤,而跳蚤身上却不能有猴子。这个答案很有意思吧?

课文全解

1. Festivals are meant to celebrate important times of year.

节日是为了庆祝一年中的重要日子的。

(1) be meant to do/be... 是一个重要短语, 有三层含义:

① 应该干…… (= be supposed to do)

• We're meant to pay before you go in.

我们要先交钱才能进去。

② 被普遍认为是…… (= be generally considered to be)

• The restaurant is meant to be excellent.

都说这家餐馆很棒。

③ 打算/计划某人/某物干…… (= be intended to do/be...)

• The boy was meant to become a doctor (by his father).

这男孩本来(被他爸爸)打算要成为一名医生的。

拓展

be meant for sth 意欲……; 被打算……

mean to do sth 打算做某事

mean doing sth 意思是; 意味着

These books are meant for children.

这些书是专为儿童写的。

I didn't mean to tell you that coming late meant losing the chance. 我没打算告诉你迟到就意味着失去机会。

题源 (2012·湖南高考模拟) —Ouch! You hurt me!

—I am sorry. But I _____ any harm. I _____ to drive a rat out.

A. didn't mean; tried B. don't mean; am trying

C. haven't meant; tried D. didn't mean; was trying

解析: D 由语境可知, mean 及 try 的动作均发生在过去, 描述当时正在进行的情况用过去进行时。所以选 D。

(2) celebrate *vi. & vt.* 庆祝; 祝贺; 赞美; 颂扬

• We celebrated our 25th wedding anniversary in Florence.

我们在佛罗伦萨庆祝结婚 25 周年纪念日。

辨析

celebrate 与 congratulate 的区别:

celebrate 作“庆祝; 祝贺”讲时, 可做及物或不及物动词。做及物动词用时, 其宾语是物不是人。它在语义上侧重指通过某种形式的活动, 是不止一人参加的形式对某事进行“庆祝”; congratulate 为及物动词, 意为“祝贺”, 其宾语是人, 表示“因某事而向某人表示祝贺”用短语 congratulate sb on sth。

We held a party to celebrate our winning the game.

我们举行了一次聚会来庆祝在比赛中获胜。

He congratulated me on my passing the driving test.

他祝贺我通过了驾驶测试。

题源 The three sisters decided to hold a family party to

_____ their parents' silver wedding.

A. celebrate B. memorize

C. congratulate D. welcome

解析: A 句意为“三姐妹决定举行一次家庭聚会来庆祝她

们父母的银婚”。表示“举行庆典、聚会等”用 celebrate。memorize“记住; 记忆”, welcome“欢迎; 迎接”。不符合句意, 故排除。答案是 A。

2. Work in groups and list below three more Chinese festivals that you know. 以小组为单位, 在下表中列出你所了解的另外 3 个中国的节日。

three more Chinese festivals “另外三个中国节日”。

在英语中表达“在原来的基础上再增加”常用下面的结构:

num. + more + *n.* (*pl.*) 另外几个……

another + *num.* + *n.* (*pl.*) 另外几个……

num. + other + *n.* (*pl.*) 另外几个……

• I have to write two more letters this morning. = I have to write another two letters this morning. = I have to write two other letters this morning. 今天上午我还得再写两封信。

注意

上述结构中, more 和 other 位于数词之后。而 another 位于数词之前。

题源 —Would you get me a bar of chocolate from the kitchen, dear?

—_____ one?

A. Other

B. Every

C. Another

D. More

解析: C 考查不定代词与数词的连用。another 与数词连用时, 数词放在 another 的后面, 如 another three chairs; other 和 more 与数词连用时, 数词放在它们的前面, 如 one more apple, two other boys。

3. Discuss when they take place, what they celebrate and what people do at that time. 讨论一下它们举行的时间, 为了庆祝什么并说出人们在那天做什么。

(1) discuss 是及物动词, 后面直接跟宾语。discuss 常用的结构有:

discuss { (doing) sth 商讨做某事
wh-clause 讨论……
wh-to do sth 讨论……干……

• They discuss opening a sport club. 他们讨论开一个体育俱乐部的事。

• We discussed whether we should hold a meeting at once. 我们讨论了是否应该立即召开一次会议。

• We have discussed how to solve the problem. 我们已经讨论了如何解决这个问题。

注意

discuss 是及物动词, 后面直接跟宾语, 而不能接 about, on 等介词, 但其名词 discussion 可接 about 和 on。

拓展

discuss 的名词是 discussion, 常用的短语有:

have a discussion 进行讨论, 商讨

under discussion 在讨论中

Q: How can you most irritate (使发怒) a farmer?

A: By treading on his corn?

如果你踩了农夫的玉米或是谷物, 他肯定会生气的; 而如果你踩了农夫脚底的鸡眼, 他会更生气。corn 既可以表示“玉米/谷物”, 也有“鸡眼”的意思。

辨析

discuss, argue, quarrel

discuss 侧重于交换意见; argue 侧重于就自己的看法和立场提出论证说理,以说服他人; quarrel 重在因生气或强烈的不满而同别人争吵。

When they solve the problem, they ought to discuss with others or argue others into accepting their opinion, but not quarrel with others. 在他们解决问题的时候,他们应该先和别人讨论或说服别人接受他们的观点,而不是和别人争吵。

(2) take place “发生;举行”,为不及物动词短语,不能用于被动语态。

• No one can imagine in which country the 2020 Olympic Games will take place.

没有人知道 2020 年的奥运会在哪个国家举行。

拓展

take one's place 就座 (= take one's seat); 代替某人 (= take the place of)

give place to 为……取代; 让位于
in place 在适当的位置; 适合

The general strike took place in 1923.

那次大罢工发生在 1923 年。

Now, everybody takes your place. The show will begin in a minute. 好了,大家各就各位,演出马上就要开始了。

Prof. White is away on business. So I am taking his place. 怀特教授因事外出,我现在代替他的职务。

Plastics has taken the place of many materials.

塑料已经取代了许多材料。

The sun rose slowly over the horizon and night gave place to day. 太阳慢慢地从地平线上升起,夜晚过去了。

I like to have everything in place.

我喜欢一切都在其适当的位置。

辨析

take place, happen, occur, come about (that) 与 break out

① take place 表示按照事先的安排或计划而发生某事,多指运动、变化、进步、会议或婚礼等;

② happen 指偶然发生某事或意外事件的发生。happen to 常用来表示“发生(某事件);对……产生影响”。

③ occur 为正式用语,表示偶然发生或按计划使某事物发生或产生效果。occur 与介词 to 连用,表示“想起;想到”。

④ come about (that) 属于中性短语。既可以用于表达正面事物的发生,又可用于表达负面事物的发生。

⑤ break out 仅用于负面事物;表示战争、火灾、疾病、地震等猛烈地爆发,突然发生。

Great changes have taken place in our city in the past ten years. 最近十年,我们这座城市发生了巨大的变化。

A bad accident happened to that family.

那个家庭发生了不幸的事情。

An idea occurred to me. 我想到一个主意。

How did it come about that he knew where we were?

他是怎样知道我们所在的地方呢?

题眼

① I _____ along the street looking for a place to park when the accident _____.

A. went; was occurring

B. went; occurred

C. was going; occurred

D. was going; had occurred

解析: C 句意为“我沿着街道去找停车位时,这时发生了事故”。occur 是瞬间动词,此处不用进行时,可排除 A 项;且沿街行车与车祸几乎是同时发生,可排除 D 项;车祸发生时,车是在行进中,因此 C 项最佳。此处是 when(这时,突然)句式之一。因此答案是 C。

② Please tell me how the accident _____. I am still in the dark.

A. came by

B. came upon

C. came to

D. came about

解析: D come about = take place “发生”。例如: How did it come about? 那事是怎么发生的? come by “获得;得到”,例如: Jobs are hard to come by. 工作很难得到。come upon “突然产生;要求;成为……负担;偶遇;突袭”。come to “涉及;谈及;到达;结束”,例如: When it comes to politics I know nothing. 谈到政治,我一无所知。因此答案是 D。

千锤百炼

一、单项选择

1. If you think that treating a woman well means always _____ her permission for things, think again.

A. gets

B. got

C. to get

D. getting

2. Americans of all religions _____ Thanksgiving, a happy holiday on the fourth Thursday of each November.

A. celebrate

B. join in

C. wish

D. congratulate

3. It suddenly _____ to me that I should call him up to make an appointment with him.

A. happened

B. taken place

C. occurred

D. came about

4. Our new English teacher _____ my own sister this term, which is quite beyond expectation.

A. was happened to be

B. happened to be

C. was happened being

D. happened being

5. —Kate really upset Granny.

—I'm sure she didn't _____.

A. mean to

B. mean to do

C. mean it

D. mean so

6. We all congratulated Jack _____ the English test.

A. on his passing

B. for his passing

C. with him passing

D. for him to pass

7. (2011·重庆高考, 27) —Silly me! I forget what my luggage

004 趣味问答

Q: Which is the strongest creature in the world?

A: The snail. It carries its house on its back.

因为 snail(蜗牛)的后背上总是背着一所房子,所以说蜗牛是世界上最强壮的生物是不足为奇的。你说呢?

looks like.

—What do you think of _____ over there?

- A. the one B. this
C. it D. that

二、根据所给的汉语意思完成句子

1. 我们讨论了再建一家工厂的问题。

We _____ another factory.

2. 我们学校的运动会将在下周五举行。

Our school sports meeting will _____ next Friday.

3. 我应该把名字写在试卷的上方。

I _____ my name at the top of the paper.

4. 一般来说,世界各地的人们都用自己的方式来庆祝节日。

Generally speaking, people all over the world _____ their festivals in their own way.

5. 我们举行了一个聚会来祝贺他通过了考试。

We held a party to _____ his having passed the examination.

2 Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending

牵手课堂

课程目标

- ①通过回答 Pre-reading 的几个问题来了解本单元的主要话题:世界节日的来源,起因,和庆祝方式。
- ②重点掌握 *starve*, *origin*, *independence*, *do harm to*, *look forward to* 等单词和短语的用法。

翻译快车

Pre-reading

1 What festivals or celebrations do you have in your city or town? What part of a festival do you like best—the activities, the music, the sights, the food or the people who visit?

2 Look at the pictures and title of the passage below. Discuss in pairs what kind of information you think will be introduced in the passage.

Reading

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**

读前

- 1 你所在的市或镇里有哪些节日或庆典? 你最喜欢节日的哪一部分——活动、音乐、场面、食物还是来访的人?
- 2 看下面的图片和文章的标题。结对讨论一下你们认为文章中将会介绍的信息。

阅读

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。大部分古老的节日总是庆祝严寒的结束、春季的耕种和秋天的收获。有时,在猎人捕获猎物后,也会举行庆祝活动。在那个年代,尤其是在寒冷的冬季,如果难以找到食物,人们就会挨饿。现在的节日有多种由来,一些是宗教性的,一些是季节性的,还有些是纪念特殊的人和事件的。

亡灵节

有一些节日是为了纪念死者或者取悦祖先,因为他们有可能回到世上(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。西方的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,在这天他们可以乔装打扮去邻居家讨要糖果。如果邻居们什么糖也不给,孩子们就可以捉弄他们了。

Q: What do people do in a clock factory?

A: They make faces all day.

一看到 *make faces* 这个短语,你可千万别理解为在钟表厂工作的人整天都做鬼脸呀!因为除了这个意思以外,它还可以从字面上解释为“制造钟面”。

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 the **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.

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.

Comprehending

1 Skim the reading passage and then fill in the following chart.

2 Use the information from the reading passage to answer the following questions.

- 1 What are festivals of the dead usually for?
- 2 What makes autumn festivals happy events?
- 3 What do people usually do at spring festivals?
- 4 What is one important reason to have festivals and celebrations?
- 5 Compare the festivals of the dead in Mexico, Japan and China. What things are similar? What things are different?

3 Based on the reading passage, what do most festivals seem to have in common? Why do you think these things might be important to people everywhere? Talk with your partner and fill in the chart below.

4 Discuss in pairs which festivals you think are the most important and which are the most fun. Then fill in the chart with your ideas.

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)是纪念古代著名的诗人屈原的。美国的哥伦布日是为了纪念克里斯托弗·哥伦布到达“新大陆”的日子。印度在10月2日有个全国性的节日,纪念莫汉达斯·甘地,他是帮助印度摆脱英国统治的领袖。

庆祝丰收的节日

收获节和感恩节是非常喜庆的节日。人们都心怀感激,因为他们过冬的粮食已经收集起来了,并且农忙季节也结束了。在欧洲国家,人们习惯用鲜花和水果来装饰教堂和市政厅,而且会聚到一起会餐。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,在那天,人们会赏月,在中国人们还品尝月饼。

春天的节日

最富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新年。在一些西方国家有激动人心的狂欢节,(狂欢节)通常是在2月,复活节前的40天。狂欢节期间,人们身着各种艳丽的节日盛装,伴随着喧闹的音乐,在街头游行,昼夜跳舞。复活节是全世界基督教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)整个国度到处都是盛开的樱花,看上去就像是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,还可以暂时忘却工作中的烦恼。

理解

1 浏览阅读部分的文章,填写下面的表格。

2 用阅读文章中的信息回答下列问题。

- 1 亡灵节通常是为了庆祝什么?
- 2 什么使得秋天的节日成为喜事?
- 3 在春天的节日里,人们通常做什么?
- 4 举行节日和庆典的重要原因之一是什么?
- 5 比较一下墨西哥、日本和中国的亡灵节。哪些事情相似?哪些事情是不同的?

3 根据阅读文章的内容,大多数节日似乎都有什么共同点?你认为这些事情为什么对各处的人们都很重要?和你的同伴谈论一下并填写下面的表格。

4 结对讨论一下你们认为哪些节日最重要,哪些节日最有趣。然后用你们的想法填写下表。

Q: How do you stop a sleepwalker from walking in his sleep?

A: Keep him awake.

怎样才能不让梦游者(sleepwalker)梦游(walk in his sleep)呢?最简单的方法就是不让他睡觉。虽然这不是治疗方法,但如果让梦游者醒着呢,他的确就不会去梦游了。

课文全解

1. Sometimes celebrations would be held after hunters had caught animals. 有时,在猎人捕获猎物后,也会举行庆祝活动。

sometimes *adv.* 有时候

• He often goes to school on foot, but sometimes by bike.

他经常步行上学,但有时也骑自行车。



sometimes, sometime, some time 与 some times:

| 词 | 义 | 辨析 |
|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| sometimes | now and then | “有时”,强调频率 |
| sometime | at a certain time | “某时”,指过去或未来的某时 |
| some time | a period of | “一段时间”,强调时间 |
| some times | many times | “几次”,强调次数 |

Sometimes he goes home at night. 他有时晚上回家。

The donations will be in Sichuan sometime tomorrow.

捐助物资将在明日某时到达四川。

In order to learn English well, you have to practise for some time. 为了学好英语,你必须花费一些时间练习。

I have been to Beijing some times. 我已去过北京多次。

2. At that time people would starve if food was difficult to find, especially during the cold winter months. 在那个年代,尤其是在寒冷的冬季,如果难以找到食物,人们就会挨饿。

(1) starve *vt. & vi.* “(使)饿死;(使)挨饿;因缺乏而感到需要”,常与 of 或 for 连用。

• They got lost in the desert and starved to death in the end.

他们在沙漠中迷路了,最终饿死在了沙漠中。

拓展

starve 常用的结构有:

- { starve to death 饿死
- { be starving for sth 渴求某物;渴望得到某物
- { be starved of sth 缺乏某物;需要某物
- { starve sb out 以断绝食物来源迫使某人出来
- { starve sb into doing sth. 用饥饿迫使某人做某事

She's lonely and starving for companionship.

她很寂寞,渴望友谊。

The engine was starved of petrol and wouldn't start.

这部引擎因缺乏汽油而开不动。

They starved the enemy into surrendering.

他们用饥饿来迫使敌人投降。

Are there any other better ways of starving the old man out?

还有什么更好的办法能让这个老人就范吗?

(2) to find 为动词不定式做状语,修饰表语形容词 difficult, 因 find 与 food 之间构成动宾关系,所以,动词不定式用

主动形式表示被动意义。

• The question is easy to answer. 这个问题容易回答。

• The baby is easy to take care of. 这个婴儿容易照看。

拓展

常见的用主动形式表示被动意义的情形:

①句中名词或代词和不定式之间有逻辑上的主谓关系而不定式又被修饰词之间存在动宾关系时,句子的主语必须和不定式有主谓关系;否则用主动形式。

—I'm going to do some washing. Do you have anything to be washed? 我要洗衣服。你有衣服要洗吗?

—No. I can do it myself. 不。我会自己洗。

I have something important to say. 我有重要的事情要说。

②need, want, require 作“需要”讲时后面经常用动名词的主动形式表示被动意义。

His sick mother needs looking after. = His sick mother needs to be looked after. 他生病的母亲需要照顾。

③表示事物的性质或特征时,某些动词经常与副词连用且用主动形式表示被动的意义,这类动词有 wash, sell, burn, print 等。

The food sells well. 这种食物很畅销。



①(2011·安徽高考,30) Tom asked the candy makers if they could make the chocolate easier _____ into small pieces.

- A. break
- B. breaking
- C. broken
- D. to break

解析:D 考查非谓语动词。句意为“Tom 问糖果制造商能否把巧克力做得更容易拆成小块”。在用 easy, difficult, hard, comfortable 等形容词构成的复合宾语时,用不定式做状语。to break 与 the chocolate 存在着动宾关系,故用主动式的不定式,选 D。

②根据汉语意思完成句子

由于没有足够的食物,不少动物在冬天饿死了。

Quite a few animals _____ for lack of enough food in winter.

解析:starved to death starve to death 为固定短语,意为“饿死”。

3. Today's festivals have many origins, some religious, some seasonal, and some for special people or events. 现在的节日有多种由来,一些是宗教性的,一些是季节性的,还有些是纪念特殊的人和事件的。

origin *n.* 起源;开端(常与介词 of 连用)

• Some Japanese words are of Chinese origin.

= Some Japanese words are Chinese in origin.

有些日本文字是起源于中文的。

• Many problems have their origin in people's carelessness.

很多问题的起因在于人们的粗心。

拓展

①origin 还可作“身世;出身”讲。

She has risen from humble origins to immense wealth.

她出身卑微,终成巨富。

动物是人类的朋友,它们都和人类共同生活在地球上,所以在人类语言中有很多是和动物有关的,请你们看一下这些有趣的句子吧!

1. a wolf in sheep's clothing 披着羊皮的狼

2. Kate is as busy as a bee(蜜蜂). 凯特是个大忙人。