



◎金星教育系列丛书 全心全意解疑解难◎

总主编 / 薛金星

中学教材全解

ZHONGXUE JIAOCAI QUANJIE

学案版

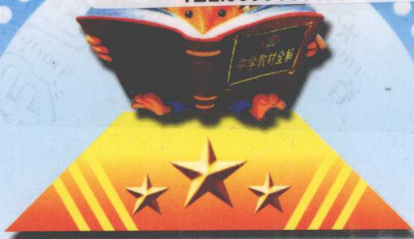
高中英语

必修3

配套人民教育出版社实验教科书



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陕西出版集团 陕西人民教育出版社

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配套 人民教育出版社 实验教科书

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金星教育

精品图书的追求者



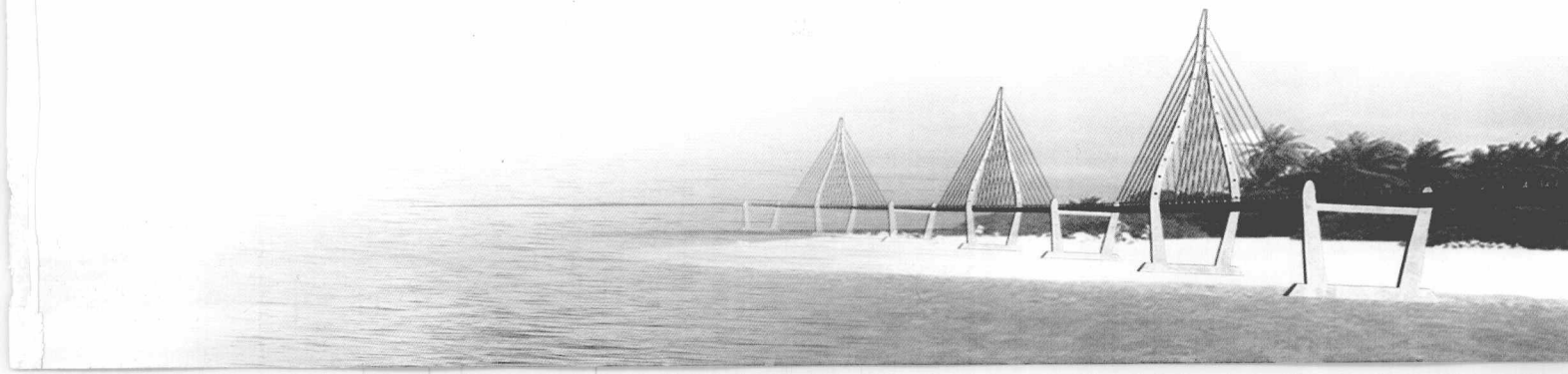
全解商标注册证书

《中(小)学教材全解》《图解新教材》的社会荣誉和商标注册证书

金星教育以“关爱华夏学子，服务民族教育”为宗旨，先后研发、出版、发行了《基础知识手册》《中(小)学教材全解》《图解新教材》等十几个系列精品图书，为中国亿万幼儿、小学、中学、大学师生提供了教、学、练、考整体解决方案。金星教育将继续坚持“教考研发在先，出版发行在后”的出版理念，做精品图书的坚定追求者，为中国教育事业的发展贡献全部力量。

研发理念 金星教育研发中心全面关注和研究中国教育改革最新动态，专注教育研发出版工作，不断创新，打造精品，全心全意为中国师生家长服务。

研发实力 金星教育科学研究专家联合会100余人，专门从事中国教育科研工作；金星教育考试研究院500多人，专门从事图书研发工作；金星教育图书实验学校200多所，专门进行图书实验工作；金星教育名师俱乐部10000多人，专门进行教育资源库的建设；金星教育骨干作者4000多名，专门进行图书编写工作。



出版前言

《中学教材全解》(学案版)是一线教育专家和名师倾情打造的优秀品牌,是各地优秀教学成果的科学总结,是专为全国广大师生奉献的教与学的经典。它具有“精、准、透、实、新”的特点。

精

首先是教材内容讲解精细周到。根据课程标准和高考考纲要求确立编写理念,针对性强。切实做到了围绕重点,突破难点,启迪思维,培养能力。其次是问题设置精要。注重典型性,避免随意性;注重迁移性,避免孤立性。强调过程与方法,真正实现了由知识到技能的转化。

准

首先是重点、难点选得准。按照课标和考纲要求确定重点、难点,分析学情采取方法和措施。其次是对各章节要点讲解精准到位,不枝不蔓。例题的选择与讲解针对性强,有助于难点的突破和能力的形成。再次是高考脉搏把得准。依循高考命题趋势,引导学生体验高考考点,典题演练,积累实战经验。

透

首先表现在透彻研究课标与高考考纲。全面把握教材,立足教材而不拘泥于教材,注重知识间“点”与“面”的广泛联系。其次是透彻研究学生的知识架构,在讲透知识点的基础上注重迁移、延伸和拓展,切实贯彻落实三维目标的培养。再次是对问题讲解透彻。一题多问,一题多解,培养求异思维和创新思维能力。学习目标科学可行,达标方略提纲挈领。

实

首先是讲解追求实效。从课前预习设计到知识探究,从基础演练到拓展和提升,都注重知识的连贯性和系统性,力求温故而知新,温故而解难,逐渐形成知识网络。其次是内容实用。实现了教案学案一体化设计,既可供教师作教学参考,也可供学生随堂自学和全程备考。

新

首先是理念新,充分体现三维目标的要求和课改理念,紧密联系时代变化,结合高考新趋势,精选最新材料和题型,与时俱进。其次是编写新,教材解读和知能演练设计新颖独到,真正将各地名师的经验与智慧转化为原创成果,引领学生思考与探究,师生思维互动。

零距离直击 高考

模块考点及对应高考题分布概览

单元	类别	考点	经典考题分布、题号及本书页码		
Unit 1	单词	gain	辽宁高考,24[第10页]		江苏高考,28[第9页]
		independence(-ence 后缀)	江苏高考,27[第10页]		
		gather	辽宁高考,30[第10页]		
	短语	remind	大纲全国高考,10[第29页]		
		in memory of (in + n. + of)	湖北高考,30[第7页]		天津高考,10[第6页]
		look forward to (look 短语)		安徽高考,22[第36页]	江西高考,30[第13页]
		as though/as if	湖南高考,33[第13页]		
	句型	turn up (turn 短语)	江苏高考,30[第25页]	辽宁高考,28[第37页]	
		it 作形式主语 (what 引导主语从句)	湖南高考,31[第37页]		
	语法	can/can't	湖南高考,28[第19页]	课标全国高考,29[第36页]	
		might/may	四川高考,20[第19页]		
		must/mustn't	江苏高考,34[第20页]	四川高考,3[第37页]	辽宁高考,29[第23页]
		辽宁高考,21[第20页]	辽宁高考,26[第22页]	全国高考 II, 20[第23页]	
		福建高考,25[第22页]	重庆高考,21[第20页]		
Unit 2	单词	should/shouldn't	新课标全国高考,32[第21页]	山东高考,25[第22页]	
		would	重庆高考,25[第21页]		
	短语	limit	湖北高考,26[第56页]		
		curiosity(同根词)		天津高考,5[第66页]	
		combine		福建高考,33[第67页]	
	句型	get away with (get 短语)		浙江高考,12[第66页]	
		even though		湖南高考,32[第66页]	
	句型	have + 宾语 + 宾补	陕西高考,14[第44页]		
	语法	needn't			陕西高考,9[第50页]
	Unit 3	单词	permit	天津高考,7[第74页]	
account			天津高考,6[第77页]		
reserve			福建高考,28[第88页]		
短语		bring up	福建高考,31[第73页]		
		go ahead	辽宁高考,35[第100页]		
句型		do/would you mind			辽宁高考,35[第101页]
		forget it			天津高考,9[第101页]
语法	宾语从句	山东高考,33[第82页]	天津高考,14[第99页]	湖南高考,28[第83页]	
		安徽高考,33[第82页]	山东高考,26[第100页]		
	表语从句	山东高考,26[第84页]			
		陕西高考,15[第85页]	北京高考,32[第100页]		
Unit 4	单词	encourage			天津高考,9[第130页]
		lay		山东高考,29[第131页]	
	短语	cheer up			天津高考,9[第131页]
		break up ("动词 + up" 短语)			江苏高考,24[第131页]
语法	主语从句	北京高考,22[第116页]	浙江高考,9[第116页]	全国高考 II, 17[第130页]	
Unit 5	单词	manage		山东高考,31[第160页]	
		reach	四川高考,13[第160页]		
		confirm(动词辨析)		浙江高考,4[第161页]	
		approximately			湖北高考,28[第161页]
	短语	tradition(名词辨析)			天津高考,1[第161页]
		in the distance(相关短语)	山东高考,21[第151页]		
		catch sight of (sight 短语)			天津高考,15[第160页]
		dream of		浙江高考,15[第161页]	
语法	同位语从句	天津高考,13[第144页]		陕西高考,8[第161页]	

说明:

表中[第x页]表示该题在本书中的页码。所选题目具有典型性、新颖性的特点,读者通过这些题目足以洞悉、把握该考点在历年高考中的地位,并通过其分布情况的分析,预测在未来高考中的趋势。

目 录

CONTENTS

Unit 1 Festivals around the world

学考目标导航 (1)

背景知识导读 (2)

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

..... (2)

课文预习必读 (2)

课文整体理解 (4)

课文考点精解 (5)

课文考点精练 (15)

Section B Learning about Language (17)

语言知识精解 (17)

语法知识图解 (18)

语法知能精解 (19)

语法知能精练 (22)

Section C Using Language (23)

课文预习必读 (23)

课文整体理解 (24)

课文考点精解 (25)

课文考点精练 (29)

单元解决方案 (31)

知能整合提升 (31)

高考热点聚焦 (35)

Unit 2 Healthy eating

学考目标导航 (38)

背景知识导读 (39)

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

..... (39)

课文预习必读 (39)

课文整体理解 (40)

课文考点精解 (41)

课文考点精练 (46)

目 录

CONTENTS

Section B Learning about Language	(48)
语言知识精解	(48)
语法知识图解	(49)
语法知能精解	(49)
语法知能精练	(51)
Section C Using Language	(52)
课文预习必读	(52)
课文整体理解	(53)
课文考点精解	(54)
课文考点精练	(58)
单元解决方案	(60)
知能整合提升	(60)
高考热点聚焦	(65)
Unit 3 The Million Pound Bank Note	
学考目标导航	(68)
背景知识导读	(69)
Section A Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending	(69)
课文预习必读	(69)
课文整体理解	(72)
课文考点精解	(72)
课文考点精练	(79)
Section B Learning about Language	(81)
语法知识图解	(81)
语法知能精解	(82)
语法知能精练	(85)
Section C Using Language	(86)
课文预习必读	(86)
课文整体理解	(88)
课文考点精解	(88)
课文考点精练	(93)
单元解决方案	(95)
知能整合提升	(95)
高考热点聚焦	(99)

目录

CONTENTS

Unit 4 Astronomy: the science of the stars

学考目标导航	(102)
背景知识导读	(103)
Section A Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending	(103)
课文预习必读	(103)
课文整体理解	(105)
课文考点精解	(106)
课文考点精练	(112)
Section B Learning about Language	(115)
语言知识精解	(115)
语法知识图解	(116)
语法知能精解	(116)
语法知能精练	(118)
Section C Using Language	(119)
课文预习必读	(119)
课文整体理解	(120)
课文考点精解	(121)
课文考点精练	(123)
单元解决方案	(125)
知能整合提升	(125)
高考热点聚焦	(129)

Unit 5 Canada—"The True North"

学考目标导航	(132)
背景知识导读	(133)
Section A Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending	(133)
课文预习必读	(133)
课文整体理解	(135)
课文考点精解	(136)
课文考点精练	(141)

目 录

CONTENTS

Section B Learning about Language	(143)
语言知识精解	(143)
语法知识图解	(144)
语法知能精解	(144)
语法知能精练	(146)
Section C Using Language	(147)
课文预习必读	(147)
课文整体理解	(148)
课文考点精解	(149)
课文考点精练	(154)
单元解决方案	(155)
知能整合提升	(155)
高考热点聚焦	(160)
模块解决方案	(162)
热点专题归纳	(162)
模块知能检测	(167)
教材习题答案	(175)
本书习题答案与解析	(190)

重点单词与短语

阅读索引

A	
a large amount of	(89)
aboard	(138)
account	(77)
admire	(12)
all the way	(136)
apologize	(27)
approximately	(151)
arrival	(9)
as for	(92)
as though	(13)
at dawn	(152)
atmosphere	(107)
award	(11)
B	
balance	(42)
be covered with	(14)
(be) in debt	(55)
be set in	(73)
before long	(58)
belief	(7)
benefit	(56)
bet	(73)
block out	(115)
border	(140)
bow	(92)
break out	(122)
bring (sb./sth.) up	(72)
broad	(152)
by accident	(75)
C	
catch sight of	(139)
celebrate	(5)
chat	(136)
cheer up	(121)
combine	(57)
confirm	(150)
consult	(48)
curiosity	(44)
custom	(15)
D	
cut down	(57)
D	
day and night	(13)
diet	(41)
discount	(45)
dress up	(8)
drown	(27)
E	
earn	(54)
energetic	(12)
exist	(110)
F	
fault	(76)
feast	(7)
float	(122)
fool	(26)
for the first time	(109)
forgive	(29)
frustrated	(42)
fundamental	(107)
G	
gain	(9)
gather	(10)
gentle	(115)
genuine	(90)
get away with	(45)
gift	(139)
give birth to	(110)
glare	(55)
go ahead	(75)
H	
harmful	(108)
have fun	(14)
heart-broken	(25)
hold one's breath	(27)
I	
impress	(153)
in memory of	(6)
in one's turn	(111)
in rags	(91)

- in the distance (151)
 in the shape of (7)
 in time (106)
 indeed (91)
 independence (10)
- K**
- keep one's word (26)
- L**
- lay (109)
 limited (56)
 look forward to (12)
 lose weight (44)
- M**
- manage (138)
 manner (90)
 measure (137)
 mix (149)
 multiply (108)
- N**
- nearly (152)
 now that (122)
- O**
- obvious (28)
 on the contrary (79)
 ought to (do sth.) (43)
- P**
- patience (78)
 permission (18)
 permit (74)
 pleased (153)
 presence (108)
 prevent... from doing... (111)
 pull (121)
 put on weight (58)
 puzzle (112)
- R**
- rather than (136)
 remind (29)
- reserve (88)
 rude (89)
- S**
- sadness (27)
 scream (90)
 seek (78)
 set off (28)
 settle (138)
 slightly (141)
 spot (77)
 spy on/upon (56)
 stare (76)
 starve (6)
 strength (46)
 success (57)
 surround (137)
- T**
- take a chance/chances (89)
 take place (5)
 terrify (143)
 theory (106)
 thus (111)
 tradition (153)
 trick (8)
 turn up (25)
- U**
- unlike (107)
- V**
- violent (106)
- W**
- wander (74)
 watch out (123)
 weakness (46)
 wealthy (150)
 when (76)
 win back (45)
 within (140)
 worldwide (17)

Unit 1 Festivals around the world

学考目标导航

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目	
重点单词	识记理解	beauty <i>n.</i> 美; 美人 hunter <i>n.</i> 狩猎者; 猎人 religious <i>adj.</i> 宗教上的 grave <i>n.</i> 坟墓; 墓地 feast <i>n.</i> 节日; 盛宴 poet <i>n.</i> 诗人 agriculture <i>n.</i> 农业; 农艺 rooster <i>n.</i> 雄禽; 公鸡 parking <i>n.</i> (汽车等)停放 weep <i>vi.</i> & <i>n.</i> 哭泣; 哭 harvest <i>n.</i> & <i>vt.</i> & <i>vi.</i> 收获; 收割 starve <i>vi.</i> & <i>vt.</i> (使)饿死 seasonal <i>adj.</i> 季节(性)的 incense <i>n.</i> 熏香; 熏香的烟 skull <i>n.</i> 头骨; 头脑 arrival <i>n.</i> 到达; 到达者 agricultural <i>adj.</i> 农业/艺的 energetic <i>adj.</i> 充满活力的 wipe <i>vt.</i> 擦(去); 揩 announcer <i>n.</i> 广播员; 告知者 celebration <i>n.</i> 庆祝; 祝贺 origin <i>n.</i> 起源; 由来; 起因 ancestor <i>n.</i> 祖先; 祖宗 Mexico <i>n.</i> 墨西哥 bone <i>n.</i> 骨; 骨头 independence <i>n.</i> 独立; 自主 produce <i>n.</i> 产品; (尤指)农产品 parade <i>n.</i> 游行; 阅兵 weave <i>v.</i> 编织; (使)迂回前进
	掌握运用	celebrate <i>v.</i> 庆祝, 庆贺 gain <i>vt.</i> 获得; 得到 admire <i>vt.</i> 赞美; 钦佩; 羡慕 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> 允许; 许可 remind <i>vt.</i> 提醒; 使想起 starve <i>v.</i> (使)饿死 gather <i>vt.</i> & <i>vi.</i> & <i>n.</i> 搜集; 集合 custom <i>n.</i> 风俗; 习惯 apologize <i>vi.</i> 道歉; 辩白 forgive <i>vt.</i> 原谅; 饶恕 belief <i>n.</i> 信任; 信仰 award <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i> 奖(品); 授予 worldwide <i>adj.</i> 遍及全世界的 obvious <i>adj.</i> 明显的; 显而易见的
重点短语	识记理解	be meant to do... 意在...; 应该做... get together 相聚; 聚会 day and night 日夜; 昼夜; 整天 in the shape of... 以...的形状 be covered with... 用...覆盖 have fun with 玩得开心
	掌握运用	take place 发生 dress up 盛装; 打扮; 装饰 turn up 出现; 到场 as though 好像 set off 出发; 动身; 使爆炸 in memory of 纪念; 追念 look forward to 期望; 期待; 盼望 keep one's word 守信用; 履行诺言 hold one's breath 屏息; 屏气 remind... of... 使...想起...
重点句型	1... who might return <u>either</u> to help <u>or</u> to do harm. (定语从句, either... or...) 2... looks as though... (as though 引导表语从句) 3... with "bones" on them. (with 复合结构) 4... made the weeping girl return to... (make + 宾语 + 宾补) 5. I've been waiting for... (现在完成进行时)	
情景交际	1. 打电话 (Making phone calls) May I speak to...? Can I ring/call back later? Hold/Hang on, please. Just a moment, please. 2. 邀请用语 (Invitations) I'd like to invite you to... I'm looking forward to... 3. 感谢用语 (Thanks) That's very kind of you. You're most welcome.	
重点语法	情态动词 (I) 1. can 与 could 2. may 与 might 3. must 与 have to 4. shall 与 should 5. will 与 would	
写作指导	如何续写叙事性故事	

背景知识导读

BEIJINGZHISHIDAODU

The Chinese festivals

The Chinese festivals occur throughout the lunar year. As our calendar year and the lunar year are different, the festivals fall on different dates each year. Each festival is rich in tradition, excitement and participation. Festivals are a very important part of Chinese tradition. The particular festivals discussed here are of special interest to the young. Knowing a bit more about them will help you enjoy and participate in these magic celebrations.

中国的节日

中国的节日在阴历全年都有。由于阴历年与阳历年不同,每年节日的日期也不同。每个节日都有丰富的传统、令人兴奋的事和可参与的活动。节日是中国传统的一个非常重要的组成部分。这里所讨论的这些特别的节日是对年轻人来说尤其感兴趣的节日。更多地了解一些它们的知识会有助于你喜欢并参与这些美妙的庆祝活动。

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

课文预习必读

KEWENYUXIBIDU

原文再现

FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS

Festivals and celebrations of all kinds^① have been held^② everywhere since ancient times^③. Most ancient festivals would celebrate the end of cold weather^④, planting in spring^⑤ and harvest in autumn^⑥. Sometimes^⑦ celebrations would be held after hunters^⑧ had caught animals. At that time people would starve^⑨ if food was difficult to find^⑩, especially during the cold winter months. Today's festivals have many origins^⑪, some religious^⑫, some seasonal^⑬, and some for special people or events.

Festivals of the Dead

Some festivals are held to honour the dead^⑭ or to satisfy the ancestors^⑮, who might return either to help or to do harm^⑯. For the Japanese festival Obon^⑰, people should go to clean graves^⑱ and light incense^⑲ in memory of^⑳ their ancestors. They also light lamps and play music because they think that this will lead the ancestors back to earth. In Mexico^㉑, people celebrate the Day of the Dead in early November. On this important feast day, people eat food in the shape of skulls^㉒ and cakes with "bones" on them^㉓. They offer food, flowers and gifts to the dead. The Western holiday Halloween^㉔ also had its origin in old beliefs^㉕ about the return of the spirits of dead people. It is now a children's festival, when they can dress up^㉖ and go to their neighbours' homes to ask for

预习障碍清

- ① of all kinds “各种各样的”,作后置定语,但 all kinds of “各种各样的”,作前置定语。
- ② hold 在本句中意为“举行,举办”。
- ③ since ancient times 自古以来, time 须用复数形式,意为“时代”。
- ④ the end of cold weather 严寒的结束
- ⑤ planting in spring 春季的种植
- ⑥ harvest in autumn 秋天的收获
- ⑦ sometimes adv. (=at times) 有时
- ⑧ hunter /'hʌntə/n. 狩猎者; 猎人
- ⑨ starve /stɑ:v/vi. & vt. (使)饿死; 饿得要死
- ⑩ 动词不定式 to find 此处为主动形式表示被动意义,因为 to find 作表语形容词的状语,且与句子的主语构成逻辑上的动宾关系。
- ⑪ origin /'ɒrɪdʒn/n. 起源; 由来; 起因
- ⑫ religious /rɪ'lɪdʒəs/adj. 宗教上的; 信奉宗教的; 虔诚的
- ⑬ seasonal /'si:zənl/adj. 季节的; 季节性的
- ⑭ honour the dead 向死者表示尊敬,即“纪念死者”。
- ⑮ the dead 为“the+adj.”结构,指代一类人或物。
- ⑯ ancestor /'ænsəstə/n. 祖先; 祖宗
- ⑰ do harm (to sb.) [=do (sb.) harm] (给某人)带来危害
- ⑱ Obon /ə'boʊn/n. (日本)盂兰盆节
- ⑲ clean graves 扫墓
- ⑳ grave /greɪv/n. 坟墓; 墓地
- ㉑ light incense 烧香
- ㉒ incense /'ɪnsens/n. 熏香; 熏香的烟
- ㉓ in memory of (=in honour of) 纪念, 追念
- ㉔ Mexico /'meksɪkəʊ/n. 墨西哥
- ㉕ skull /skɔ:l/n. 头脑; 头骨
- ㉖ *in the shape of skulls 以头骨的形式
- ㉗ with “bones” on them 它们上面装点有“骨头”,这是 with 复合结构,作定语,修饰其前的 cakes。

课文翻译

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。多数古老的节日总是庆祝严寒的结束、春季的种植和秋天的收获。有时,在猎人捕获猎物后,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,人们就会挨饿。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或事件的。

亡灵节

有些节日,是为了纪念死者,或使祖先们得到满足,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,这天他们可以乔装打扮去邻居家要糖果吃。如果邻居什么糖果也不给,那么孩子们就可能捉弄他们。

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 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.

- ④ **Halloween** /hæləʊ'ɪn/n. 万圣节前夕; 诸圣日前夕
 ⑤ **belief** /br'i:lɪf/n. 信任; 信心; 信仰
 ⑥ **dress up** 盛装; 打扮; 装饰
 ⑦ **play a trick on** 搞恶作剧; 诈骗; 开玩笑
trick /trɪk/ n. 诡计; 恶作剧; 窍门; vt. 欺骗; 诈骗
 ⑧ **poet** /'pəʊɪt/n. 诗人
 其后的 Qu Yuan 作 poet 的同位语。
 ⑨ **arrival** /ə'raɪvl/n. 到来; 到达; 到达者
 ※ the arrival of ... 的到来/达
 ⑩ gain India's independence 获得印度的独立
gain /geɪn/vt. 获得; 得到
independence /ɪndɪ'pendəns/n. 独立; 自主
 ⑪ **gather** /'gæðə/vt. & vi. & n. 搜集; 集合; 聚集
 ⑫ **agricultural work** 农活
agricultural /,ægrɪ'kʌltʃərəl/adj. 农业的; 农艺的
 ⑬ decorate sth. with sth. 用某物装饰某物
 ⑭ get together 聚会
 ⑮ win awards for... 因... 而得奖
award /ə'wɔ:d/n. 奖; 奖品; vt. 授予; 判定
 ⑯ **produce** /'prɒdju:s/n. 产品; (尤指) 农产品
 ⑰ the most handsome rooster 最帅的公鸡
rooster /'ru:stə/n. 雄禽; 公鸡
 ⑱ admire the moon 赏月
admire /əd'maɪə/vt. 赞美; 钦佩; 羡慕
 ⑳ enjoy mooncakes 品尝月饼
 ㉑ **energetic** /,enə'dʒetɪk/adj. 充满活力的; 精力充沛的; 积极的
 ㉒ **look forward to** (+n./pron./doing) 期望; 期待; 盼望
 ㉓ the end of winter 冬天的结束
 ㉔ the coming of spring 春天的到来
 ㉕ at the Spring Festival in China 在中国的春节期间
 ※ 注意此处要用介词 at。
 ㉖ lucky money in red paper 红纸包着的压岁钱
 ㉗ **carnival** /'kɑ:nɪvl/n. 狂欢节; (四旬斋前的) 饮宴狂欢; 嘉年华(会)
 ㉘ the Lunar New Year 农历新年
lunar /'lu:nə/adj. 月的; 月亮的; 阴历的
 ㉙ **Easter** /'i:stə/n. (耶稣)复活节
 ㉚ **parade** /pə'reɪd/n. 游行; 阅兵; 检阅
 ㉛ **day and night** 日夜; 昼夜; 整天
 ㉜ **clothing** /'kləʊðɪŋ/n. 衣服
 ㉝ **Christian** /'krɪstjən/n. 基督徒; 信徒; adj. 基督教的; 信基督教的
 ㉞ the return of Jesus from the dead 耶稣的复活
 ㉟ **Cherry Blossom Festival** 樱花节
cherry /'tʃeri/n. 樱桃; 樱桃树
blossom /'blɒsəm/n. 花; vi. 开花
 ㊱ **as though** 好像
 ※ 引导让步状语从句或表语从句。根据实际情况, 其从句有时需用虚拟语气。
 ㊲ **have fun with** (= enjoy oneself/have a good time with) 玩得开心
 ㊳ enjoy life 享受生活
 ㊴ be proud of... 为... 而自豪

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”的节日。印度在10月2日有个全国性节日,纪念莫汉达斯·甘地,他是帮助印度脱离英国而独立的领袖。

庆丰收的节日

收获节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,人们通常用鲜花和水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。

春天的节日

最富有生气而又最重要的节日,就是告别冬天、迎来春天的日子。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、狂欢,全家人聚在一起欢庆农历新年。一些西方国家有非常激动人心的狂欢节,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。

课文整体理解

KEWENZHENGTLIJIE

I. 正误判断(根据课文内容判断正“T”误“F”) p. 190

1. Most ancient festivals would celebrate the end of the cold weather, planting in spring and harvest in summer. ()
2. The festival of Halloween had its origin as an event in memory of the heroes. ()
3. October 2 is an Indian national festival to honour Mohandas Gandhi. ()
4. Thanksgiving festival is a happy event, for people regard it as the beginning of agricultural work. ()
5. At the Spring Festival in China, people eat dumplings, fish and meat. ()

II. 阅读理解(根据课文内容选择最佳答案) p. 190

1. What do people do during the Spring Festival in China?
 - A. Eat dumplings, fish and meat.
 - B. Give children lucky money in red paper.
 - C. Watch dragon dances and carnivals.
 - D. All the above.
2. What does Easter celebrate?
 - A. It celebrates the birth of Jesus.
 - B. It celebrates the death of Jesus.
 - C. It celebrates the return of Jesus from the dead and the coming of spring and new life.
 - D. It celebrates people's harvest.
3. Why do people love festivals according to the passage?
 - A. Because festivals let us enjoy life.
 - B. Because festivals make us proud of our customs.
 - C. Because festivals can make us have fun with each other.
 - D. All the above.
4. Which of the following is FALSE according to the passage?
 - A. Thanksgiving festival is to celebrate harvest.
 - B. Obon is in memory of the dead ancestors.
 - C. The Dragon Boat Festival is named after an old competition.
 - D. Some Western countries have carnivals which usually take place in February.
5. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. The origin of the festivals.
 - B. The celebration of the festivals.
 - C. The food of the festivals.

D. The activities of the festivals.

III. 阅读表达(根据课文内容完成下列各题) p. 190

1. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?

2. Which sentence in the text can replace the following one?
There have been all kinds of festivals and celebrations held all over the world since ancient times.

3. How many kinds of festivals are mentioned in the text? What are they?

4. What do people usually do at the Spring Festival?

5. Translate the following sentence.
On this important feast day, people eat food in the shape of skulls and cakes with "bones" on them.

IV. 短文填空(根据课文内容完成下面短文) p. 190

FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS

We have festivals and celebrations 1. Ancient people held festivals and celebrations to celebrate the end of winter, planting in spring or harvest in autumn.

Some festivals are in 2 of the ancestors. They light lamps or incense, play music on an important feast day, offering good things to the dead.

People hold festivals to 3 famous people or the gods. These festivals have their 4 as an event, like the Dragon Boat Festival which honours the famous 5 Qu Yuan.

Harvest and Thanksgiving festivals are held in many countries. People decorate churches, get together, have meals or win awards for competitions. On Mid-Autumn Festival people 6 the moon and have mooncakes.

Chinese New Year is an 7 and important festival. People look 8 to 9 up, eating dumplings, giving children lucky money in red paper, playing dragon dances. The celebration of the Lunar New Year may take 10 throughout the country, day and night.

课文考点精解

KEWENKAODIANJINGJIE

1. Festivals are meant to celebrate important times of year. 节日旨在庆祝一年中重要的日子。

教材 p. 1

celebrate v.

(1) to mark sth. by enjoying oneself, publicly or privately 庆祝(仪式、庆典等)

How do people celebrate New Year in your country?

在你的国家人们怎样庆祝新年?

(2) to praise in writing, speech, etc. (以文章、演说等)颂扬, 赞美, 歌颂

It is a poem that celebrates the joy of friendship.

这是一首赞颂友谊之欢乐的诗歌。

【辨析】celebrate 与 congratulate

易混词	用法	一言辨异
celebrate	celebrate sth. 庆祝某事, 如仪式、典礼、生日等, 指庆祝令人高兴的事情或日子	To congratulate Jane on having passed the examination, we held a party to celebrate it. 我们举行了一个聚会来祝贺简通过了考试。
congratulate	congratulate sb. on sth./doing sth. 祝贺某人(做)某事	

【单词积累】

celebrated *adj.* 著名的 celebration *n.* 庆祝, 庆贺 celebrity *n.* 名人

2. Discuss when they take place, what they celebrate and what people do at that time.

教材 p. 1

讨论它们(中国节日)什么时间举行, 庆祝的是什么, 人们在那时做什么。

【句法分析】本句是祈使句。when..., what... and what... 是 discuss 的并列宾语。

take place 发生; 举行

The film festival takes place in November in Shanghai.

电影节于十一月在上海举行。

We may never know what took place that night.

我们可能永远不会知道那一夜发生了什么事。

【链接】

take one's place 就座; 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, happen, occur 与 break out

易混词(组)	辨析	一言辨异
take place	“发生, 举行”, 指经过安排的正式的事	When the earthquake occurred/happened, many people happened to be out. After the earthquake an emergency rescue took place. Fortunately, no fire broke out during the earthquake. 地震发生的时候, 碰巧许多人不在家。地震过后一场紧急救援开始了。幸运的是, 地震没有引起火灾发生。
happen	①指“(偶然)发生”, 不及物动词, Sth. happens to sb. 某人发生某事 ②还有“碰巧”之意: happen to do sth. 碰巧做某事 happen to be doing sth. 碰巧在做某事 happen to have done sth. 碰巧做过某事 It happens that... 碰巧……	
occur	“发生”“想起”, Sth. occurs to sb. = It occurs to sb. that... 某人突然想起某事	
break out	指战争、火灾、疾病等的“突然爆发”	

❶ 误区警示: 以上表“发生”的动词(词组), 均为不及物动词(词组), 不用于被动语态。

● 考法提示: celebrate 的考点在于考查它与近义词 congratulate 后接不同的宾语的用法, 即 celebrate 的宾语是 sth., 而 congratulate 的宾语是 sb.。

【典例剖析】

典例 The three sisters decided to hold a family party to _____ their parents' silver wedding.

- A. celebrate B. memorize
C. congratulate D. welcome

剖析: 句意为“这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)庆祝”用 celebrate。memorize“记住; 记忆”, welcome“欢迎; 迎接”, 不合句意, 故排除; 而 congratulate“祝贺”常用于 congratulate sb. on sth. 结构。

答案: A

● 解题指导: 牢记动词与宾语的搭配是解答此类题目的关键。

● 考法提示: take place 的考点: ① 时态; ② 不能用于被动语态; ③ 与 happen, occur 等的用法辨析。

【典例剖析】

典例 1 Great changes _____ in the rural areas in the last two decades.

- A. have taken place
B. took place
C. have been taken place
D. are happening

剖析: 句意: 在过去的 20 年里, 农村地区发生了巨大的变化。由时间状语 in the last two decades 可知本句应该用现在完成时, 又由于 take place 是不及物动词词组, 不能用于被动语态, 故选 A。

答案: A

典例 2 It suddenly _____ to me that I should call him up to make an appointment with him.

- A. happened B. took place
C. occurred D. came about

剖析: It occurs/occurred to sb. that... 为固定句式, 意为“某人忽然想到……”。

答案: C

3. At that time people would **starve** if food was difficult to find, especially during the cold winter months.

在那个时代,如果食物难以找到,特别是在寒冷的冬月,人们就会挨饿。

教材 p. 1

【句法分析】动词不定式 to find 作状语,修饰表语形容词 difficult。因 find 与 food 之间构成逻辑上的动宾关系,所以动词不定式用主动形式表示被动意义。

The problem is hard to solve. 这个问题很难解决。

The work is impossible to finish next month.

这项工作不可能在下个月完成。

❶ 误区警示:如果动词不定式的动词是不及物动词,要在动词后加上适当的介词或副词,此时动词短语和主语是逻辑上的动宾关系。

The room is pleasant to live in. 这个房间住着很舒适。

Francis is hard to get on with. 弗朗西斯很难相处。

Cheryl is pleasant to work with. 跟谢丽尔工作真愉快。

【链接】

常见的用主动形式表示被动意义的情形:

(1)句中某名词或代词和动词不定式之间有逻辑上的主谓关系,而动词不定式和被修饰词之间存在逻辑上的动宾关系时。

I have masses of work to do. 我有很多活要做。

She gave me a pen to write with. 她给了我一支写字用的钢笔。

❷ 误区警示:句子的主语必须和动词不定式之间有主谓关系,否则用被动形式。

—I'm going to do some shopping. Do you have anything to be bought?

我要去购物。你有东西要买吗?

—No, thanks a lot. 不,多谢了。

(2)need, want, require 作“需要”讲时,后面经常用动名词的主动形式表示被动含义。

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)某些可用来表示主语内在“品质”或“性能”的及物动词,如:lock, shut, wash, sell, print 等,转化为不及物动词,且与副词连用,并多用于否定句中时,可用主动形式表示被动意义。

The door won't shut. 这扇门关不上。

The food sells well. 这种食物很畅销。

The papers print poorly. 试卷印刷质量差。

starve *vt. & vi.* to suffer or die because one doesn't have enough to eat (使)挨饿;饿死

搭配 { starve to death 饿死
be starved to death 饿死
starve to do sth. 渴望去做某事

I'd rather starve than steal. 我宁可饿死也不偷窃。

Millions of people starved to death during the war.

战争中,数以百万的人饿死了。

I have been starving to see you. 我一直很想与你见面。

【拓展】

starve sb. into doing sth. = starve sb. to do sth. 用饥饿迫使某人做某事

starve for sth. = be starved for sth. 渴望得到某物;缺乏某物

【单词积累】

(派)starvation *n.* 饥饿,饿死

4. 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。

教材 p. 2

【句法分析】此句为简单句,介词短语 in memory of their ancestors 作状语。

in memory of 纪念;追念(作状语或表语)

He founded the charity in memory of his late wife.

他创办了这一慈善事业以纪念他已故的妻子。

She wrote a poem in memory of those who died in the Wenchuan Earthquake.

她写了一首诗以纪念那些在汶川地震中死去的人们。

❶ 考法提示:非谓语动词的考查历来是各种考试的重点,而非谓语动词的主动形式表示被动意义又是重中之重。牢记左栏讲解的几种非谓语动词主动形式表示被动意义的情形是解题的关键。

【典例剖析】

典例 1 (全国高考 I) I like getting up very early in summer. The morning air is so good _____.

A. to be breathed

B. to breathe

C. breathing

D. being breathed

剖析:形容词 good 后缺少状语,且 breathe 和 the morning air 之间存在逻辑上的动宾关系,因此用动词不定式的主动形式表示被动意义。

答案:B

典例 2 (2010·四川高考) In many people's opinion, that company, though relatively small, is pleasant _____.

A. to deal with

B. dealing with

C. to be dealt with

D. dealt with

剖析:句意:在很多人看来,尽管那家公司相对来说较小,人们却能够与之愉快合作。该句可还原成 To deal with that company is pleasant. 故选 A。

答案:A

❷ 解题指导:成分排除法解题:当句中有插入成分,或修饰语太长,或由于某种语法形式的需要而使句中原本连在一起的成分被分开时,宜用成分排除法解题。将这些插入成分或修饰成分暂时排除,便可使分裂的成分连接起来,这样思维障碍便可排除。如典例 2 中的 though relatively small。

❸ 考法提示:“in + n. + of”类短语的意义辨析是高考及模拟考试中的热点之一。

【典例剖析】

典例 1 (天津高考) Many Chinese universities provide scholarships for students _____ fi-