

# 状元 学习方案

ZHUANGYUAN  
XUEXIFANGAN

高中英语必修 3

人教版

主编 刘 强



YZLI0890146963

学案=方法+考点  
状元=有方法+知考点



北京出版集团公司  
北京教育出版社

★ 内含教材习题答案 ★

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主 编：刘 强  
本册主编：田永彩



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刘强 主编

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通过对状元的走访和研究发现，状元的学习和一般学生的学习有所不同。状元在学习和考试中能“正常”发挥甚至“超常”发挥，很少“失常”发挥，这与状元自身总结的一系列学习方案有着密切的关系。高效的学习和探究，源于对知识本质的领悟和对方法规律的掌握。

## 状元学习方案

高中英语必修③(人教版)

## 栏目功能说明

### 要点先知

让学生整体感知整个模块的重点，确定学习方向和重点、难点、考点。

**Unit 1 Friendship**

重点先知	重点句型
<p><b>课标要求</b></p> <p><b>话题</b> Friends and friendship; interpersonal relationships</p> <p><b>语言知识</b></p> <p><b>词汇</b></p> <p>upset <i>adj.</i> 心烦意乱的; 不安的; 不适的                      vt. (upset, upset) 使不安; 使心烦                      ignore <i>vt.</i> 不理睬; 忽视                      calm <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i> (使) 平静; (使) 镇定  <i>adj.</i> 平静的; 镇静的; 沉着                      concern <i>vt.</i> (使) 担忧; 涉及; 关系到  <i>n.</i> 担心; 关注; (利害) 关系                      outdoors <i>adv.</i> 在户外; 在野外                      settle <i>vt.</i> 安家; 定居; 停留  <i>vi.</i> 使定居; 安插; 解决                      suffer <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i> 遭受; 忍受; 经历                      recover <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i> 恢复; 痊愈; 重新获得                      pack <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i> 捆扎; 包装; 打行李  <i>n.</i> 小包; 包裹                      disagree <i>vi.</i> 不同意                      add up <i>vt.</i> 合计                      calm... down (使) 平静下来                      (使) 镇定下来                      loose <i>adj.</i> 松的; 松开的                      series <i>n.</i> 连续; 系列                      check <i>n.</i> 账单; 钞票                      thunder <i>vt.</i> 打雷; 雷鸣  <i>n.</i> 雷; 雷声                      entire <i>adj.</i> 整个的; 完全的; 全部的                      entirely <i>adv.</i> 完全地; 全然地; 整个地</p>	<p>1. ...your friend can't go until ...                      2. While walking the dog...                      3. Tell him/her that he/she should have studied...                      4. Do you want a friend whom...?                      5. I can well remember that there was a time when...                      6. It's no pleasure looking...</p> <p><b>同意和不同意 (Agreement and disagreement)</b>                      I agree. Yes. I think so. So do I. Me too. Exactly. No problem. Sure. Certainly. Of course. All right. You're right/correct. Good idea. I think that's a good idea.                      I don't think so. Neither do I. That's not right. Yes, but...I'm afraid not. No way. I'm sorry, but I don't agree. Of course not. I disagree.</p> <p><b>直接引语和间接引语 (1): 陈述句和疑问句</b>                      1. 陈述句                      "I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary," said Anne. (Direct speech) → Anne said that she didn't want to set down a series of facts in a diary. (Indirect speech)                      2. 一般疑问句                      "Does a friend always have to be a person?" the writer asks us. (Direct speech) → The writer asks us if a friend always has to be a person. (Indirect speech)                      3. 特殊疑问句                      "What do you call your diary?" Anne's sister asked her. (Direct speech) → Anne's sister asked her what she called her diary. (Indirect speech)</p> <p><b>写作</b> 会写私人信件, 注意书信的格式。</p>

**SECTION A 课文 A**

**教材对照翻译** 双栏对照 精确地道

<p>Warming Up</p> <p>Are you good to your friends? Do the following survey. Add up your score and see how many points you get.</p> <p>① You want to see a very interesting film with your friend, but your friend can't go until he/she finishes cleaning his/her bicycle. You will</p> <p>A. go without your friend.                      B. help your friend clean the bicycle so you can leave early.                      C. plan to go another time.</p> <p>② Your friend asks to borrow your favourite camera. When he/she borrowed it last time, he/she broke it and you had to pay to get it repaired. You will</p> <p>A. say no.                      B. let your friend borrow it without saying anything.                      C. let your friend borrow it, but tell him/her that if the camera is broken again, he/she will have to pay to get it repaired.</p> <p>③ Your friend comes to school very upset. The bell rings, so you need to go to class. You will</p> <p>A. ignore / ignore / the bell and go somewhere quiet to calm your friend down.</p>	<p>热身</p> <p>你对你的朋友好吗? 做下面的调查, 把你的得分加起来 (add up), 看看你得了多少分。</p> <p>① 你想和你的朋友看一场很有趣的电影, 但是你的朋友必须擦完他的自行车才能去。你会</p> <p>A. 不和你的朋友一起去。                      B. 帮你的朋友擦自行车, 这样你们就能早点出发。                      C. 打算再找一个时间去。</p> <p>② 你的朋友要借你最心爱的照相机。当他/她上次借用时, 他/她把它弄坏了, 你不得不花钱请人把它修好 (get sth. done 请某人做某事)。这次你会</p> <p>A. 拒绝。                      B. 什么也不说就借给你的朋友。                      C. 借给你的朋友, 但告诉他/她若是再把相机弄坏, 他/她就必须花钱找人修好。</p> <p>③ 你的朋友心神不定地来到学校。上课铃响了, 你必须去上课。你会</p> <p>A. 不顾 (ignore) 铃声而去某个安静的地方让你的朋友平静下来。</p>
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### 教材对照翻译

双栏对照翻译原文, 精确优美的译文, 让学生深入理解课文内容, 充分体验文化差异。

今天教育的内容百分之八十都应该是方法——方法比事实更重要。

——纳依曼(联合国教科文组织总干事)



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## 状元学习方案

高中英语必修③(人教版)

## 栏目功能说明

### 知识要点详解

从句子结构、重点单词、短语的用法等多个角度进行讲解，左讲右练。练习题中选择了最近两年出现的高考真题和模拟题。讲解部分除了详尽到位之外，还精心选择了一些与讲解点相关的歌诀、归纳拓展、对比记忆、辨析等小栏目。

高中英语必修(人教版)

**知识要点讲解** 重点讲解 典例分析

1. Are you good to your friends? 你对你的朋友好吗? (教材 P1)  
 【分析】be good to sb“对某人好或友善”, to 在这里是介词, 表示一方对另一方的态度。  
 【比较】be good for...“对……有好处”。如:  
 The medicine he bought is good for your cough. He is really good to you. 他买的药对你的咳嗽有好处。他对你真好。

2. Do the following survey. Add up your score and see how many points you get. 做下面的调查, 把你的得分加起来, 看看你能得多少分。(教材 P1)  
 【分析】(1) 句中的 add up 意为“把……加起来”, up 为副词。如: Now try and add up these figures.  
 现在设法把这些数字加起来。  
 You haven't added them up right. 你还没把它们加对。  
 【短语链接】add...to...意为“把……加到……上”, add to 意为“增加、促进”, add up 意为“加起来总共是”, 有时可引申为“所有一切说明”的意思, add that...“接着说, 继续说”。如:  
 It was adding fuel to the fire. 这正如火上加油。  
 If you add 5 to 5, you get 10. 5 加 5 等于 10。  
 I didn't want to add to mother's misery.  
 我不想去增加母亲的痛苦。

**【例题】**  
 He is \_\_\_\_\_ on his son, which makes his wife unhappy.  
 A. good B. cruel  
 C. friendly D. hard

**【思路解析】** be good/cruel/friendly to sb.“对某人好/残酷/友好”。因为题干中的介词为 on, 所以应用 be hard on...“对……苛刻”。故选 D。

**【例题】**  
 1. 单项选择  
 (1) (2011·北京宣武模拟) The visiting Minister expressed his satisfaction with his talks. \_\_\_\_\_ that he had enjoyed his stay here.  
 A. having added B. to add  
 C. adding D. added  
 (2) All this \_\_\_\_\_ a new concept of the universe.  
 A. adds B. adds to  
 C. adds up D. adds up to

**【例题】**  
 本单元的写作重点是书信。书信是人们在日常生活、学习和公务活动中应用最为广泛的有一定惯用格式的应用文。一般可分为商业信件和私人信件两类。同其他类应用文一样, 书信具有实用性强、格式固定、使用广泛等特点。由于文化背景与习俗的不同, 英文书信与中文书信在书写格式上有较大差异, 需特别注意。书信的写法应注意以下几点。

一、信封的格式  
 在信封正面的中间略偏右的地方写收信人的地址, 注意要先写收信人的姓名, 再从小到大大写上收信人的地址, 寄信人的地址则按从小到大的顺序写在信封的左上角, 或者是写在信封的背面。

二、正文的写法  
 1. 首先是信头(Heading), 信头是指写信人的地址及日期, 位于信笺的右上方, 距信纸的顶部约一英寸。顺序是先写地址, 后写日期。地址按由小写到大写的顺序书写, 即门牌号→街名→城市→省份→国名。如“江西省万载县康乐镇田下路 159 号”, 英文写法是: 159 Tianxia Road, Kangle Town, Wanzai County, Jiangxi Province; 日期可按“日一月一年”的顺序或“月一日一年”的顺序写。

2. 其次是信内地址(Inside Address), 它是指收信人的姓名和地址, 写在信笺的左上方, 稍低于信头一至二行, 在称呼语上方。顺序是先写收信人姓名, 后写职务, 再写地址(由小到大)。商业往来信件及公函必须写信头和信内地址。但亲友、熟人之间的信可不写信内地址, 信头处只写发信日期。

3. 称呼(Greeting), 收信人的称呼, 写在信纸的左边, 低于信内地址。

4. 书信的正文(Body), 是写信者所要说的话, 正文信的内容, 从左向右横写, 低于称呼语, 常在递进四、五个字母处起笔。写信与写文章一样, 要分段写, 每段有一个中心思想, 内容要表达清楚, 语言要简明扼要, 态度要诚恳礼貌。给亲友的信还应表达切切热情。考试时必须把规定的内容写清楚。正文结束时, 还可写一两句表达心愿的话, 如: Best wishes to you / Remember me to your family / Hoping to hear from you soon 等。

5. 结束语(Closing), 发信人表示自己与收信人的一种亲密称呼, 写在书信正文结尾下面低两行的位置上。一般它们均从正中或偏右处写起。结束语的第一个字母必须大写, 后面须加上逗号。收信人与写信人之间是朋友关系时常用: Yours, /Yours ever, /Ever yours, /Always(Sincerely) yours 等。

6. 签名(Signature), 发信人自己的姓名, 写在结束语的下面一行。可与结束语齐头或略向右靠一点。

**【例题】**  
 (2010·全国卷 I) 假设你是育才中学学生会主席李华, 你校将举办一次英语演讲比赛(speech contest), 希望附近某大学的外籍教师 Smith 女士来做评委, 请参照以下比赛通知给她写一封信, 注意: 词数 100 左右。

### 写作广场

根据每一个模块的写作目标, 再结合历年的经典考题, 并给出写作指导, 让学生在写作方面有真正的提高。

今天教育的内容百分之八十都应该是方法——方法比事实更重要。

——纳依曼(联合国教科文组织总干事)



## 目 录

## Unit 1 Festivals around the world

兴趣索引..... (1)	知识要点详解..... (14)
要点先知..... (1)	超级验收单..... (15)
背景链接..... (1)	课前预热 5 分钟..... (15)
索 引..... (2)	SECTION C..... (16)
课前预热 5 分钟..... (2)	教材对照翻译..... (16)
SECTION A..... (3)	知识要点详解..... (18)
教材对照翻译..... (3)	超级验收单..... (21)
知识要点详解..... (5)	Grammar Focus 语法聚焦..... (21)
超级验收单..... (11)	写作广场..... (24)
课前预热 5 分钟..... (11)	领航高考..... (25)
SECTION B..... (12)	综合测评..... (26)
教材对照翻译..... (12)	答案专区..... (31)

## Unit 2 Healthy eating

兴趣索引..... (34)	知识要点详解..... (44)
要点先知..... (34)	超级验收单..... (45)
背景链接..... (35)	课前预热 5 分钟..... (45)
索 引..... (35)	SECTION C..... (46)
课前预热 5 分钟..... (35)	教材对照翻译..... (46)
SECTION A..... (36)	知识要点详解..... (48)
教材对照翻译..... (36)	超级验收单..... (51)
知识要点详解..... (38)	Grammar Focus 语法聚焦..... (52)
超级验收单..... (41)	写作广场..... (56)
课前预热 5 分钟..... (42)	领航高考..... (57)
SECTION B..... (42)	综合测评..... (58)
教材对照翻译..... (42)	答案专区..... (62)

## Unit 3 The Million Pound Bank Note

兴趣索引..... (65)	知识要点详解..... (70)
要点先知..... (65)	超级验收单..... (75)
背景链接..... (66)	课前预热 5 分钟..... (75)
索 引..... (66)	SECTION B..... (76)
课前预热 5 分钟..... (66)	教材对照翻译..... (76)
SECTION A..... (67)	知识要点详解..... (78)
教材对照翻译..... (67)	超级验收单..... (78)



课前预热 5 分钟 .....	(78)	Grammar Focus 语法聚焦 .....	(84)
SECTION C .....	(79)	写作广场 .....	(86)
教材对照翻译 .....	(79)	领航高考 .....	(87)
知识要点详解 .....	(82)	综合测评 .....	(88)
超级验收单 .....	(84)	答案专区 .....	(93)

Unit 4 Astronomy: the science of the stars

兴趣索引 .....	(96)	知识要点详解 .....	(105)
要点先知 .....	(96)	超级验收单 .....	(106)
背景链接 .....	(96)	课前预热 5 分钟 .....	(107)
索引 .....	(97)	SECTION C .....	(107)
课前预热 5 分钟 .....	(97)	教材对照翻译 .....	(107)
SECTION A .....	(98)	知识要点详解 .....	(109)
教材对照翻译 .....	(98)	超级验收单 .....	(112)
知识要点详解 .....	(100)	Grammar Focus 语法聚焦 .....	(112)
超级验收单 .....	(103)	写作广场 .....	(114)
课前预热 5 分钟 .....	(103)	领航高考 .....	(115)
SECTION B .....	(104)	综合测评 .....	(116)
教材对照翻译 .....	(104)	答案专区 .....	(120)

Unit 5 Canada —“The True North”

兴趣索引 .....	(123)	知识要点详解 .....	(133)
要点先知 .....	(123)	超级验收单 .....	(133)
背景链接 .....	(123)	课前预热 5 分钟 .....	(133)
索引 .....	(124)	SECTION C .....	(134)
课前预热 5 分钟 .....	(124)	教材对照翻译 .....	(134)
SECTION A .....	(124)	知识要点详解 .....	(137)
教材对照翻译 .....	(124)	超级验收单 .....	(139)
知识要点详解 .....	(127)	Grammar Focus 语法聚焦 .....	(140)
超级验收单 .....	(130)	写作广场 .....	(141)
课前预热 5 分钟 .....	(131)	领航高考 .....	(142)
SECTION B .....	(131)	综合测评 .....	(142)
教材对照翻译 .....	(131)	答案专区 .....	(147)
附录:教材课后习题答案 .....			(150)



Unit 1 Festivals around the world



兴趣索引

Have an aim in life, or your energies will all be wasted. 生活应该有目标, 否则你的精力就会被浪费掉。  
No success in life merely happens. 人生没有任何成功是偶然得来的。



要点先知

类别	课标要求
话题	Festivals; how festivals began; how festivals are celebrated
重点单词	beauty /'bjʊ:ti/n. 美; 美人
	harvest /'hɑ:vɪst/n. & vt. & vi. 收获; 收割
	celebration /,selɪ'breɪʃn/n. 庆祝; 庆贺
	starve /stɑ:v/vi. & vt. (使)饿死; 饿得要死
	origin /'ɒrɪdʒɪn/n. 起源; 由来; 起因
	religious /rɪ'lɪdʒəs/adj. 宗教上的; 信奉宗教的; 虔诚的
	ancestor /'ænsɪstə/n. 祖先; 祖宗
	Mexico /'meksɪkəʊ/n. 墨西哥(拉丁美洲国家)
	feast /fi:st/n. 节日; 盛宴
	bone /bəʊn/n. 骨; 骨头
	belief /brɪ'li:f/n. 信任; 信仰; 信心
	trick /trɪk/n. 诡计; 恶作剧; 窍门 vt. 欺骗; 诈骗
	poet /'pəʊɪt/n. 诗人
	arrival /ə'rɪvəl/n. 到来; 到达; 到达者
	gain /geɪn/vt. 获得; 得到
	independence /,ɪndɪ'pendəns/n. 独立; 自主
	independent /,ɪndɪ'pendənt/adj. 独立的; 自主的
	gather /'gæðə/vt. & vi. & n. 集合; 聚集; 搜集
	award /ə'wɔ:d/n. 奖; 奖品 vt. 授予; 判定
	admire /əd'maɪə/vt. 赞美; 钦佩; 羡慕
	energetic /,enə'dʒetɪk/adj. 充满活力的; 精力充沛的; 积极的
	clothing /'kləʊðɪŋ/n. 衣服
	Christian /'krɪstʃən/n. 基督徒 adj. 基督教的
custom /'kʌstəm/n. 习惯; 风俗	
worldwide /,wɜ:ld'waɪd/adj. 遍及全世界的	
permission /pə'mɪʃn/n. 许可; 允许	
parking /'pɑ:kɪŋ/n. (汽车等)停放	
drown /draʊn/vt. & vi. 淹没; 溺死	
obvious /'ɒbvɪəs/adj. 明显的; 显而易见的	
wipe /waɪp/vt. 擦; 揩; 擦去	
weep /wi:p/vi. 哭泣; 流泪 n. 哭	
sadness /'sædnɪs/ n. 悲哀; 悲伤	
remind /rɪ'maɪnd/vt. 提醒; 使想起	
forgive /fə'grɪv/vt. 原谅; 饶恕	

续表

重点短语	take place 发生 dress up 盛装; 打扮; 装饰 look forward to 期望; 盼望 as though 好像 parking lot 停车场 keep one's word 守信用 remind...of...使...想起... set off 出发; 动身; 使爆炸	in memory of 纪念; 追念 play a trick on 搞恶作剧; 开玩笑 day and night 日夜; 昼夜; 整天 have fun with 玩得开心 turn up 出现; 到场 hold one's breath 屏息
重点句型	1. The country, covered with cherry tree flowers, looks as though it is covered with pink snow. 2. Finding that Zhinü was heart-broken, her grandmother finally decided to let the couple cross the Milky Way to meet once a year.	
交际用语	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) That's very kind of you. Thank you so much. Thanks a lot. It's a pleasure. Don't mention it. You are most welcome.	
语法	掌握情态动词 can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must 和 can't 的用法。	
写作	用本单元所涉及的重点单词、短语、句型、语法结构写一些有关节日方面的文章。	



背景链接

Traditional Chinese Festivals

Proud of rich culture and a long history, traditional Chinese festivals compose an important and brilliant part of Chinese culture. Most traditional festivals took shape during the Qin Dynasty, the first unified and power-centralized dynasty of China. By the Han Dynasty, China had experienced a great development period and major traditional festivals were fixed. In the most prosperous Tang Dynasty, traditional festivals liberated themselves from primitive taboo and became more entertaining. From then on, festive occasions turned more exciting and more and more folk customs were formed and developed. Some festivals and customs we still follow today, but others disappeared.

As China is a vast land and has many ethnic groups, different ethnic groups have different festivals in different places. Even on the same festival, they follow different



customs. In fact, these traditional festivals have absorbed nourishment from different regions and various ethnic cultures and are a precious cultural heritage for the whole Chinese nation and even the world.

### 中国的传统节日

中国因为有丰富的文化和悠久的历史而自豪,中国的传统节日构成了中国辉煌灿烂文化中的一个重要部分。大多数传统节日在秦朝初具规模,秦朝是中国历史上第一个统一的中央集权的朝代。到汉代为止,中国经历了一个伟大的发展时期,

一些重要的传统节日被定下来。在最繁华的唐代,传统节日从原始的禁锢中解放出来,变得更有意思。从那时起,节日庆典变得更加激动人心,越来越多的民间习俗也开始形成并发展。有些节日和习俗,我们始终遵从至今天,但是其他的风俗节日却消失了。

中国地大物博,有很多民族,不同的民族在不同的地方有不同的节日。即使同样的节日,他们也延续不同的风俗习惯。事实上,这些传统节日汲取了不同地区和各种民族文化的营养,对整个中华民族甚至整个世界都是一种宝贵的文化遗产。

## 索引

### SECTION A

1. take place 的用法 ..... (5)
2. starve 的用法 ..... (6)
3. in memory of 的用法 ..... (6)
4. belief 的用法 ..... (6)
5. dress up 的用法 ..... (7)
6. play a trick on 的用法 ..... (7)
7. gain 的用法 ..... (7)
8. gather 的用法 ..... (7)
9. award 的用法 ..... (8)
10. admire 的用法 ..... (9)
11. look forward to 的用法 ..... (9)
12. clothing 的用法 ..... (9)
13. as though/if 的用法 ..... (10)

14. have fun 的用法 ..... (10)

### SECTION B

1. fool 的用法 ..... (14)
2. permission 的用法 ..... (14)

### SECTION C

1. turn up 的用法 ..... (18)
2. keep one's word 的用法 ..... (19)
3. (1) hold one's breath 的用法 ..... (19)
- (2) apologize 的用法 ..... (19)
4. (1) obvious 的用法 ..... (19)
- (2) wipe 的用法 ..... (19)
5. set off 的用法 ..... (20)
6. remind 的用法 ..... (20)
7. forgive 的用法 ..... (20)



### 课前预热 5 分钟

#### I. 单词拼写。

1. In this country, this festival was held in memory of the a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The war had deep impact on that famous \_\_\_\_\_ (诗人).
3. The interest of all the students converged upon the \_\_\_\_\_ (庆祝).
4. She g \_\_\_\_\_ confidence by destroying the past.
5. However, it wasn't long before a \_\_\_\_\_ gave way to industry.

#### II. 单项填空。

1. Great changes in our country \_\_\_\_\_ since 1978.  
A. have taken place      B. have been taken place  
C. took place              D. were taken place
2. She was going to attend an important ball, so she \_\_\_\_\_

especially beautiful in her long dress.

- A. made up                      B. dressed up
- C. put on                        D. wore
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ for meeting her once again.  
A. starved                        B. was longed  
C. looked forward              D. expected
4. Amy won a/an \_\_\_\_\_ from the Help Save Our Planet Society.  
A. reward                        B. award  
C. prize                         D. bonus
5. Women's economic \_\_\_\_\_ has promoted their status in the family.  
A. independence                B. dependence  
C. position                        D. role

#### 【KEY】

- I. 1. ancestors 2. poet 3. celebration 4. gained 5. agriculture  
II. 1-5 ABABA

## SECTION A 课文 A

## 教材对照翻译 双栏对照 精确地道

## Warming Up

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 (发生, 举行), what they celebrate and what people do at that time. Then tell the group which festival is your favourite and why.

Festival	Time of year/date	What it celebrates	What people do
Mid-Autumn Festival	autumn/fall	the beauty (美丽) of the full moon, harvest (收获), time with family and friends	give and eat mooncakes, watch the full moon with family and friends

## Pre-reading

1. What festivals or celebrations (庆祝, 祝贺) 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 (狩猎者; 猎人) had caught animals. At that time people would starve (使饿死, 饿得要死) if food was difficult to find, especially during the cold winter months. Today's festivals have many origins (起源, 由来, 起因), 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 (祖先), 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 (为了纪念……) their ancestors. They also light lamps and play music because they think that this will lead the ancestors back to earth. In Mexico (墨西哥), people celebrate the Day of the Dead in early November. On this important feast (节日) day, people eat food in the shape of skulls and cakes with "bones (骨头)" on them. They offer food, flowers and gifts to the dead. The Western holiday Halloween also had its origin in old beliefs (信仰, 信条) about the return of the spirits of dead people. It is now a children's festival, when they can dress up (打扮; 装饰) 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 (搞恶作剧; 欺骗; 开玩笑) them.

## 热身

节日就是庆祝一年中重要的日子。不同的国家有不同的节日。分组活动并在下面再列出三个你所知道的中国节日。讨论它们(中国节日)是什么时候举行(take place), 庆祝的是什么事件, 人们在那天做什么事。然后告诉小组成员哪一个节日是你最喜欢的及原因。

节日	日期	它庆祝什么	人们做什么
中秋节	秋天	满月的美丽 (beauty), 收获 (harvest), 与家人、朋友共度的时光	分发和品尝月饼, 和家人、朋友一起观赏满月

## 预读

1. 在你们城市或城镇里, 你们有什么节日或庆典 (celebration)? 你最喜欢一个节日的哪一部分——是活动、音乐、风景、食物, 还是来拜访的人?
2. 看下面的图画和文章题目, 结对讨论你认为文章中会介绍哪种信息。

## 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。最古老的节日总是庆祝严寒的结束、春季的耕种和秋天的收割。有时, 在猎人 (hunter) 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 (starve)。现在的节日有很多由来 (origin), 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 (ancestor) 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 (in memory of) 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 (Mexico), 亡灵节是在 11 月初。在这个重要的节日 (feast) 里, 人们会吃制成颅骨形状的食物, 和装点有 "骨头 (bone)" 的蛋糕。他们向亡者祭献食物、鲜花和礼品。西方万圣节也源自人们古老的信念 (belief), 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, 这一天他们可以乔装打扮 (dress up) 上邻居家要糖吃。如果邻居什么糖也不给, 那么孩子们就可以捉弄 (play a trick on) 他们了。

### Festivals to Honour People

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

### Harvest Festivals

Harvest and Thanksgiving festivals can be very happy events. People are grateful because their food is gathered (搜集, 集合) for the winter and the agricultural (农业的) 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 (奖, 奖品) for their farm produce, like the biggest watermelon or the most handsome rooster (公鸡). China and Japan have mid-autumn festivals, when people admire (赞美; 钦佩) the moon and in China, enjoy mooncakes.

### Spring Festivals

The most energetic (充满活力的; 精力充沛的) and important festivals are the ones that look forward to (期望, 期待) 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 (复活节), usually in February. These carnivals might include parades, dancing in the streets day and night (日夜), loud music and colourful clothing (衣服) of all kinds. Easter is an important religious and social festival for Christians (基督徒; 信徒) 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 (好像) it is covered with pink snow.

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

### Comprehending

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

Kinds of Festivals	Names of Festivals	Countries
Festivals of the Dead		
Festivals to Honour People		
Harvest Festivals		
Spring Festivals		

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?

### 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)是纪念古代著名诗人(poet)屈原的。美国的哥伦布日是纪念克里斯托弗·哥伦布到达(arrival)“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,他是帮助印度脱离英国而获得(gain)独立(independence)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(gather)起来了,农(agricultural)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,并且在一起聚餐。有些人还可能因为他们的农产品(参加各种评选)而获奖(award),比如最大的西瓜或最帅的公鸡(rooster)。中国和日本都有中秋节,这时人们会赏(admire)月。在中国,人们还品尝月饼。

### 春天的节日

最富有生气(energetic)而又最重要的节日,就是告别冬天、迎来(look forward to)春天的日子。中国人过春节要吃饺子、鱼和肉,还可能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(Easter)前的四十天。狂欢节期间,人们穿着各种艳丽的节日盛装(clothing),伴随着鼓噪的音乐,在街头游行,昼夜(day and night)跳舞。复活节是全世界基督教徒(Christian)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(as though)覆盖了一层粉红色的雪。

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

### 理解

1 浏览阅读文章,然后填写下列表格。

节日类型	节日名称	国家
亡灵节		
纪念名人的节日		
庆丰收的节日		
春天的节日		

2 用阅读文章中的信息来回答下列问题。

1. 亡灵节通常是为什么而设的?
2. 什么使得秋季的节日成为快乐的事情?
3. 人们通常在春天的节日干什么?
4. 人们过节和举行庆典的一个重要原因是什么?
5. 比较墨西哥、日本和中国关于亡灵的节日。哪些事情是类似的? 哪些事情是不同的?

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.

Three common things	Reasons why they are important to people everywhere
1	
2	
3	

3 根据阅读文章,大多数节日有哪些共同之处?你认为为什么这些事情对各地的人们来说可能是重要的?和你的搭档讨论一下并填写下表。

三件共同的事情	它们对各地人们都重要的原因
1	
2	
3	

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.

	Type of festival	Example of festival	Reasons for your choice
Most important			
Most fun			

4 结对讨论你们认为哪些节日是最重要的,哪些节日是最有趣的。然后用你自己的观点填写下表。

	节日类型	节日举例	你选择的理由
最重要的			
最有趣的			

**知识要点详解** 要点详解 典例分析

1. Discuss when they take place, what they celebrate and what people do at that time. 讨论它们(中国节日)是什么时候举行,庆祝的是什么事件,人们在那天做什么事。(见教材 P1)

(1) 句式分析: what 引导的是宾语从句,作 discuss 的宾语。

(2) take place 发生;举行

Great changes have taken place in my home town in the past ten years.

在过去的十年里,我的家乡已经发生了巨大的变化。

The sports meeting will take place next Saturday.

运动会将在下周六举行。

The robbery took place in California last month.

上个月在加利福尼亚发生了一次抢劫。

【点津提示】take place 是“发生”之意,是及物动词短语,与 happen 或 occur 一样,不能够用于被动语态。

【拓展】与 take 有关的短语

take one's place = take the place of... 代替;取代

take apart 打败;严厉抨击;拆开,拆卸

take in 吸收;领会,理解;欺骗

take down 记下,写下;拿下

take for 认为,误认为

take off 起飞;匆匆离去;突然大受欢迎,迅速流行;脱下

take on 雇佣;呈现;承担

take over 接管,接替,控制

take to sth 开始沉迷于……;养成……的习惯

take up 开始从事,着手处理

2. 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。(见教材 P1)

(1) 句式分析: 此句是一个主从复合句, if 引导的是条件状语从句。

**典题 1**

1. 根据汉语提示补全下列句子。

(1) 她的讲座将该学科的新发展全部包罗在内。

Her lecture \_\_\_\_\_ all the recent developments in the subject.

(2) 即使所谓的商务旅行也会给人们带来放松。

Even a trip \_\_\_\_\_ business will bring welcome relief.

【答案】(1) took in (2) taken for

2. 单项填空。

The president's talks with military commanders \_\_\_\_\_ behind close doors.

- A. took place                      B. happened  
C. occurred                        D. took the place

【思路解析】句意“总统与军队统帅进行了秘密会谈”。take place 是“举行;发生”之意,多表示有计划、有组织地发生;而 happen 是“偶然或意外地发生”,相当于 occur; take the place 是“代替”。故选 A。

**典题 2**

1. 根据汉语提示补全下列句子。

(1) 她很寂寞,渴望友谊。

She's lonely, and \_\_\_\_\_ friendship.

(2) 数百万人在战争中饿死了。

Millions of people \_\_\_\_\_ during the war.

【答案】(1) starves for (2) starved to death

2. 单项填空。

Every year so many people \_\_\_\_\_ in this poor country so the

(2)starve vt. & vi. 使饿死;饿得要死

①starve to death 饿死

They got lost in the desert and starved to death.

他们在沙漠中迷路饿死。

②starve for sth. 渴望得到某物;缺乏某物

Children in poor area are starving for knowledge.

贫困山区的孩子们渴望知识。

③starve sb. into /out of doing sth. 使某人挨饿而干某事或不干某事

The measures were aimed at starving the country into submission. 措施旨在断绝这个国家的经济来源,以迫使它屈服。

【拓展】starvation n. 挨饿

3. 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。(见教材 P2)

in memory of 为了纪念;为了追念

The museum is built in memory of that famous scientist.

这个博物馆是为了纪念那位著名的科学家而建造的。

He wrote a long moving poem in memory of his good friend. 为了纪念他的挚友,他写下了一首感人的长诗。

They will build a monument in memory of the national hero. 他们将建造一座“纪念碑”来纪念这位民族英雄。

【拓展】类似短语

in honor of 为了表达对……的敬意

in favour of 支持

in charge of 负责,掌管

in terms of 按照,从……方面来说

in need of 需要

in place of 代替

4. The Western holiday Halloween also had its origin in old beliefs about the return of the spirits of dead people.

西方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。(见教材 P2)

belief n. 信任,信心,信仰

(1)beyond belief 难以置信的

The suffering of today's American farm animals is almost beyond belief.

今日美国农场里的动物所饱受的折磨,简直是超乎想象。

What they have said is beyond belief.

他们所说的话令人难以置信。

(2)have belief in 相信,信任

I have not much belief in his honesty.

我对他的诚实度没有太多的信任。

We need to have strong belief in ourselves.

我们需要对自己有坚定的信念。

【点津提示】belief 的复数形式是 beliefs.

5. It is now a children's festival, when they can dress up and go to their neighbours' homes to ask for sweets. 万圣节如今成了孩子们的节日,这一天他们可以乔装打扮上邻居家要糖吃。(见教材 P2)

(1)句式分析:when 引导的是定语从句,修饰先行词 festival;

government decides to try its best to develop the agriculture.

A. starve to death

B. starve to the death

C. starve for death

D. starve for the death

【思路解析】题意“在这个贫穷的国家每一年都有那么多的人饿死,所以政府决定竭力发展农业”。starve to death 是“饿死”之意,而 starve for...是“渴望……”之意。故选 A。

典题 3

1. 补全下列句子。

(1)许多人来到广场上纪念国家的建立。

Many people come to the square \_\_\_\_\_ the foundation of the country.

(2)我们可用塑料来代替木材或金属。

We can use plastics \_\_\_\_\_ wood or metal.

(3)她看上去好像需要休息一会儿。

She looks as though she is \_\_\_\_\_ a rest.

【答案】(1)in memory of /in honour of (2)in place of (3)in need of

2. 单项填空。

A grand ceremony was held \_\_\_\_\_ the queen's birthday.

A. in memory of

B. in possession of

C. in terms of

D. as memory of

【思路解析】句意“为了庆祝女王的生日举行了一次盛大的庆典。”in memory of 是“为了纪念……”之意,符合语境;in possession of 是“占有,拥有”,in terms of 是“根据”,D 项是错误短语。故选 A。

典题 4

1. 补全句子。

我的弟弟坚信洗冷水澡有益健康。

My brother \_\_\_\_\_ the value of cold bath.

【答案】has a belief in

2. 单项填空。

I \_\_\_\_\_ him. I think he can make a difference from others.

A. have belief in

B. have sympathy for

C. show mercy to

D. have a respect for

【思路解析】句意“我十分相信他。我认为他会和其他人不一样的”。have belief in...是“信任……”之意,符合语境;而 have sympathy for 是“同情……”,show mercy to...是“怜悯……”,have a respect for...是“尊重……”,均为干扰项。故选 A。

典题 5

1. 补全下列句子。

(1)一个装扮成米老鼠的人正在卖冰淇淋。

Someone \_\_\_\_\_ Mickey Mouse is



相当于 during which 或 in which, 表示“在这个节日期间”。

(2) ① dress up 盛装; 打扮; 装扮

It's a small information party. You don't have to dress up.

这只是一个小小的信息发布会, 你不用穿得太正式。

Children dress up in costumes at night on Halloween.

在万圣节前夕的晚上孩子们穿上盛装。

② dress (...) up as... 打扮为……

The little girl dressed up as an angel. 这小姑娘把自己装扮成天使。

They dressed themselves up as shepherds for the fancy dress ball.

他们把自己打扮成牧羊人来参加化妆舞会。

6. If the neighbours do not give any sweets, the children might play a trick on them. 如果邻居什么糖也不给, 那么孩子们就可以捉弄他们了。(见教材 P2)

play a trick on 捉弄, 戏弄; 开某人的玩笑

It's impolite of you to play a trick on this old man.

对于你来说开这个老人的玩笑是不礼貌的。

If they do not give us a treat, we can play a trick on them.

如果他们不招待我们, 我们就可以捉弄他们。

The naughty children played a trick on their teacher.

淘气的孩子捉弄了他们的老师。

【拓展】表示“开某人玩笑”的表达法

play a joke on sb. 与某人开玩笑

make a fool of sb. 捉弄某人

make fun of sb. 开某人的玩笑

7. India has a national festival on October 2 to honour Mohandas Gandhi, the leader who helped gain India's independence from Britain. 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获得独立的领袖。(见教材 P2)

(1) 句式分析: who 引导的是定语从句, 修饰先行词 the leader.

(2) gain vt.

① 获得, 得到

They gained an advantage over the enemy. 他们比敌人有优势。

She gained confidence by destroying the past.

她通过忘记过去来获得自信。

Though he gained so much honour, he said he was only a scientist humbly.

虽然获得如此多的荣誉, 他谦虚地称自己只是科学工作者。

② 钟表走快……时间

My watch has gained ten minutes since yesterday.

从昨天算起, 我的表已经快了十分钟。

③ 增加

My husband has gained weight since we got married.

我丈夫结婚后体重增加了。

8. People are grateful because their food is gathered for the winter and the agricultural work is over. 越冬的粮食收集起来了, 农活结束了, 人们都心怀感激。(见教材 P2)

gather vt. & vi. 搜集, 聚集, 集合

(1) gather (...) round sb./sth. 聚集

People gathered round, curious to know what is happening.

人们聚过来, 很想知道发生了什么事情。

The teacher gathered the children round her.

老师把孩子们聚集在周围。

(2) gather sth. together/up 把分散的东西聚拢起来

We gathered up from various sources a great amount of firsthand data. 我们从各种渠道收集了大量第一手资料。

At dawn they gathered up all their picnic things and set off for home. 黎明时分, 他们把野餐的东西收拾好以后就回家了。

selling ice cream.

- (2) 孩子们把自己打扮成天使去参加典礼。

The children \_\_\_\_\_ angels to attend the ceremony.

【答案】(1) dressed up as (2) dressed themselves up as

2. 单项填空。

All the children \_\_\_\_\_ cowboys, playing games together.

- A. dressed up  
B. dressed up for  
C. were dressed up  
D. were dressed up as

【思路解析】句意“所有的孩子打扮成牛仔, 在一起玩游戏”。dress up as 是“打扮为……”之意, 符合语境。故选 D。

#### 典题 6

1. 补全下列句子。

(1) 他们捉弄他, 把他的自行车的轮胎放了气。

They \_\_\_\_\_ him by letting down the tyres of his bike.

(2) 老乔治捉弄了那个妇女以后, 暗自好笑。

Old George laughed in his beard on \_\_\_\_\_ the woman.

【答案】(1) played a joke/trick on  
(2) having played a trick/joke on

2. 单项填空。

If \_\_\_\_\_, you had better laugh at the embarrassment.

- A. being played a trick  
B. being played a trick on  
C. being made a trick  
D. being made a trick on

【思路解析】句意“如果被捉弄, 你最好对尴尬局面一笑置之”。play a trick on... 是“开某人玩笑”之意, 此处表示被动, 故 on 不能够省略。故选 B。

#### 典题 7

1. 补全下列句子。

自从上次见你之后, 你似乎胖了许多。

You seem to have \_\_\_\_\_ since I last saw you.

【答案】gained much weight

2. 单项填空。

We may as well take the risk. Nothing ventured, nothing \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. gain  
B. gains  
C. gaining  
D. gained

(3)gather sth. from sth. 从……搜集,收集

A bee comes and asks, "Can I gather honey from your flowers?"  
蜜蜂过来说:"我能从你的花里采些蜜吗?"

We should gather information from various sources.

我们应该从各个渠道收集信息。

【表格辨析】gather, collect, assemble

比较	用法
gather	指“收集”,“聚集”,“集合在一起”,强调“积少成多”。
collect	通常表示有目的或有挑选的收集。
assemble	指“为某一特定目的而集合或收集”。

【一言辨异】His hobby is to collect the stamps while hers is to gather money. 他的爱好是集邮而她的是攒钱。

9. Some people might win awards for their farm produce, like the biggest watermelon or the most handsome rooster. 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。(见教材 P2)

award

(1) n. 奖,奖品

He won an award for his strong performance.

因为他强劲的表现,他赢得了大奖。

Can I take the award on behalf of my friends? 如果人不在颁奖现场可以代领其比赛所得的奖品吗?

They thank all the people who helped them win the award.

他们感谢所有帮助他们获奖的人。

(2) vt. 授予;判定

① award sth. to sb. 授予某人某物

The court awarded damages of \$1,000 to those hurt by the explosion. 法院判了损失赔偿金1 000美元给爆炸中的受伤者。

② award sb. sth. 授予某人某物

She was awarded a gold medal, which the whole family considered a great honour.

她被授予一枚金质奖章,全家人都认为这是极大的荣耀。

【表格辨析】reward, award, prize

比较	词性及用法	示例
reward	名词或动词。“报答,报偿,奖赏”,表示由于做了某事而应该得到的东西。	The fireman received a reward for saving the child's life. 因救了小孩的命,消防员得到了一笔酬金。
award	名词或动词。指正式地或官方地颁发,授予,给予;也可以指法庭裁决给予。	The school principal awarded a prize in history to the best student. 学校校长给有史以来最出色的学生颁奖。
prize	多用作名词表示“奖赏,奖金,奖品”,尤指在比赛中或抽奖中获得的奖项或荣誉。	Hundreds of prizes can be won in our newspaper competition. 参加我们报纸的竞赛可以赢得数以百计的奖品。

【思路解析】句意“不入虎穴,焉得虎子。我们不妨冒一下险。”gain与nothing之间是动词和宾语的关系,故用过去分词作后置定语修饰nothing。选D。

典题8

1. 根据汉语提示补全句子。

终于在天亮之前,他们收拾好所有的新衣服然后离去。  
Finally before dawn, they \_\_\_\_\_ all their new clothes and went away.

【答案】gathered up

2. 单项填空。

The boy \_\_\_\_\_ some flowers for his girlfriend.

- A. gathered
- B. acquired
- C. accepted
- D. together

【思路解析】句意“男孩给他的女朋友采了一些花。”gather是“采集,收集”之意,符合语境;而acquire是“获得,习得”,accept是“收到”,together是副词,“一起”之意。故选A。

典题9

1. 补全下列句子。

(1)他作为最佳歌手被授予一等奖。

He \_\_\_\_\_ the first prize for being the best singer.

(2)那年总统亲自颁发给他诺贝尔和平奖。

That year the president himself \_\_\_\_\_.

【答案】(1)was awarded

(2)awarded the Nobel prize to him

2. 单项填空。

When she was \_\_\_\_\_ as the best actress she \_\_\_\_\_ her director.

- A. rewarded; awarded
- B. awarded; rewarded
- C. awarded; awarded
- D. rewarded; rewarded

【思路解析】句意“当荣获为最佳女演员奖时,她酬谢了她的导演”。第一空考查了award表示“授予;颁发”之意的用法,符合语境;而第二空考查了reward表示“奖赏,酬谢”之意的用法。故选B。

典题10

单项填空。

He was \_\_\_\_\_ for his courage to speak out the truth.

- A. inspired
- B. enquired
- C. admired
- D. approved

10. China and Japan have mid-autumn festivals, when people admire the moon and in China, enjoy mooncakes. 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。(见教材 P2)

(1)句式分析: when 引导的是定语从句,修饰先行词 mid-autumn festivals. 相当于 in which.

(2)admire vt. 钦佩,赞赏,羡慕

admire sb./sth. (for sth.) (因为……)钦佩、赞美、欣赏某人/某物

I have always admired you for having all his love.

我一直很羡慕你拥有他所有的爱。

We all admired her for the way she saved the children from the fire. 她把孩子们从大火中救出来,我们都钦佩不已。

I admired him for his success in business. 我欣赏他事业有成。

【拓展】admiring adj. 赞赏的,羡慕的

admired adj. 受人钦佩的,感到羡慕的

admirable adj. 令人钦佩的,值得赞扬的

11. 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,就是期待告别冬天、迎来春天的日子。(见教材 P2)

(1)句式分析: that 引导的是定语从句,修饰先行词 the ones, ones 是代词,代替 festivals.

(2)look forward to 期待;期望;盼望

①look forward to sth. 期望某事

Some people look forward to a favourite summer sport.

一些人期望从事一项最喜爱的夏季运动。

He worked very hard and really looked forward to his holidays.

他十分努力地工作,期望着休假。

② look forward to doing 期待;盼望;盼望着做某事;期望做某事

They said they look forward to signing an agreement this month.

他们宣布他们希望能在本月签署一项协议。

In the coming months, I look forward to spending more time with my family. 在今后的岁月里,我期望着与家人多相聚。

12. These carnivals might include parades, dancing in the streets day and night, loud music and colourful clothing of all kinds. 狂欢节期间,人们穿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。(见教材 P2)

clothing n. 衣服

My clothing became so shabby that I was ashamed to go to school.

我身上的衣服太破了,我都不好意思去上学了。

There are some good silk T-shirts over there in the clothing department store. 那边服装百货店有一些很好的真丝 T 恤。

All the clothing at the store are out of fashion.

这店里所有的衣服都不流行了。

【表格辨析】clothing, clothes, cloth, dress

辨析	用法	示例
clothing	是衣服、服装的总称,指除衣裤外还包括帽子、鞋袜等。集体名词,只有单数形式。作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式,不能说 a suit of clothing,但可以说 an article of clothing, two articles of clothing 一件(两件)衣服。	Our clothing protects us from the cold. 我们的衣服为我们御寒。 A coat is an article of clothing. 上衣是一件衣服。

【思路解析】句意“他因为有勇气说出真相而受到大家的钦佩”。admire 是“钦佩,羡慕,赞赏”之意;admire sb. for sth. 是“因为……而钦佩某人”。而 inspire 是“鼓励,激励”,enquire 是“询问”,approve 是“同意;赞成”。故选 C。

典题 11

1. 补全句子。

我一直希望冷战结束,但现在我感到失望。

I \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the Cold War, but now I feel disappointed.

【答案】have been looking forward to

2. 单项填空。

At last the success he \_\_\_\_\_, which made his family very pleased.

- A. looked forward to achieving
- B. looked forward to was achieved
- C. looked forward to being achieved
- D. looked forward to achieve

【思路解析】句意“最后他所期待的成功实现了,这使得他的家人非常满意。”he looked forward to 是定语从句,修饰先行词 success, to 的宾语是 success; success 与 achieve 之间是动宾关系,故用被动语态形式 was achieved。故选 B。

典题 12

1. 用 clothing, clothes, cloth, dress 的适当形式填空。

- (1) I found an article of \_\_\_\_\_ in his office.
- (2) She made herself a suit of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (3) She was wearing a very lovely \_\_\_\_\_ at the party.
- (4) This length of \_\_\_\_\_ will make me a suit.

【答案】(1) clothing (2) clothes (3) dress (4) cloth

2. 单项填空。

Can you show me the \_\_\_\_\_ store which is the nearest?

- A. clothes
- B. cloth
- C. dress
- D. clothing

【思路解析】句意“你能指给我最近的服装店吗?”clothing 是“服装的总称”,此处用 clothing 修饰 store,表示“服装店”。故选 D。

典题 13

1. 补全下列句子。

(1) 他表现得好像什么都没有发生过一样。

He behaved as though nothing \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) 苏珊走得很慢好像累了。

Susan is walking slowly as though she \_\_\_\_\_.



续表

辨析	用法	示例
clothes	clothes 泛指衣服,是只有复数形式的名词,前面不能加 a, this, that 和数词,但是可以加 many, these, those 等。主要指衣着的各个部分,包括外套、西装、衬衣、裤子、裙、鞋、帽、内衣等,不指一件衣服。	He always wears dark clothes. 他总是穿深色的衣服。 I want you to measure me for a new suit of clothes. 我想请你量一量尺寸,我要做一套新衣服。
cloth	指做衣服用的材料(布料、毛料、丝绸等),它是物质名词,不可数,没有复数形式。cloth 指“具体用途的布”时,是可数名词。其复数是 cloths。	How much cloth does it take to make a coat for the child? 给这个孩子做件上衣要多少布?
dress	所表示的范围较窄,指外面穿着的衣服(外衣),有修饰的意味,指外出应酬和社交的衣服(礼服,盛装);尤其指妇女的连衣裙及某种特殊场合下穿的服装(礼服)。	Who's that girl in red dress? 穿一身红衣服的那个女孩是谁? Mr Wang cares little about dress. 王老师不太注意穿着。

13. The country, covered with cherry tree flowers, looks as though it is covered with pink snow. 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。(见教材 P2)

(1)句式分析:covered with...是过去分词短语,在句中作后置定语,修饰 the country。as though...引导的是表语从句,作 looks 的表语。

(2)as though/if 好像

①引导表语从句。

It seems as if he has been at the spot of the accident.

看样子他好像曾在事故现场待过。

It looks as if he knew nothing about his new friend.

他似乎对于他的新朋友一无所知。

②引导方式状语从句。

The old man cherished the girl as if she were his daughter.

老人很疼爱那女孩子,就像亲生女儿一样。

Understand that at times your child may act as if there were nothing wrong. 要明白,有时您的孩子可能会表现得似乎一切都很正常。

【点津提示】as if/ though 引导的从句的谓语动词多用虚拟语气形式,表示与现实相反或差距很大的事情。其虚拟语气的形式多用时态体现,如果表示对现在或将来的虚拟,则用一般过去时;表示对过去事实的虚拟时,用过去完成时。

14. People love to get together to eat, drink and have fun with each other. 人们喜欢聚在一起吃、喝、彼此之间玩得很开心。(见教材 P2)

have fun 玩得开心

(1)have fun with sb. 和某人一起玩得开心

I remembered the fun I had with them.

我记得与他们一起的快乐。

I went out and had fun with my friends. 我和朋友出去玩得很开心。

(2)have fun doing 做某事很开心

I had fun playing tennis with my friends yesterday.

昨天我和我的朋友打网球过得很愉快。

Li Lei has fun swimming in the lake. 李雷在湖里游泳很开心。

【拓展】have a good time 玩得开心

for fun 为了高兴,为了好玩

in fun 开玩笑地,取乐

make fun of=laugh at 取笑,开……的玩笑

【答案】(1)had happened (2)were tired

2. 单项填空。

Eliza remembered everything exactly as if it \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

- A. was happening
- B. happens
- C. has happened
- D. had happened

【思路解析】句意“伊莉莎准确地记得一切好像一切都是在昨天发生的一样”。由 remembered 可知 as if 引导的从句是对过去事实的虚拟,故用过去完成时。故选 D。

典题 14

1. 补全句子。

你会开心地通过你自己来发现更多的关于这个世界的事情。

You'll \_\_\_\_\_ even more things about the world by yourself.

【答案】have fun finding out

2. 单项填空。

Daddy didn't mind what we were doing, as long as we were together, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. having a fun
- B. making fun
- C. having good time
- D. having fun

【思路解析】句意“爸爸不介意我们做什么,只要我们能够在一起玩得开心就好”。have fun 是“玩得快乐”之意,相当于 have a good time。故选 D。

典题 15

单项填空。

—Lisa, I will visit the Palace Museum with my parents this summer holiday.

—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. It doesn't matter
- B. It's a pleasure
- C. Have fun
- D. That's all right

【思路解析】A项“没关系”;B项“别客气”;C项“玩得高兴”;D项“没关系”。根据语境可知C项正确。故选C。