



# 重难点手册

★九千万学子的制胜宝典

★八省市名师的在线课堂

★二十年书业的畅销品牌

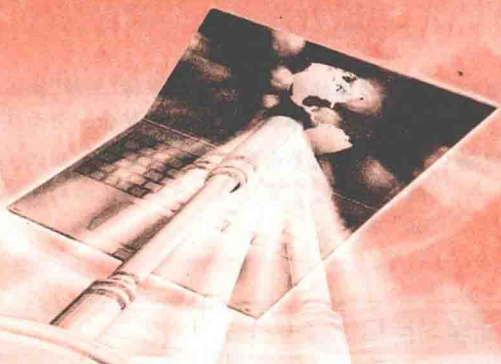
## 高中英语3 (必修)

新课标  
Xinkebiao

RJ

郭 军 主编

华中师范大学出版社



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## Unit 1

## Festivals around the world

## 单元学习目标

| 类别       | 新课标要求                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 话题       | 1. Festivals(节日)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 2. How festivals begin(节日的由来)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|          | 3. How festivals are celebrated(如何庆祝节日)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 重点<br>单词 | <p>beauty <i>n.</i> 美;美人</p> <p>celebration <i>n.</i> 庆祝;祝贺</p> <p>starve <i>vi.</i> &amp; <i>vt.</i> (使)饿死;挨饿</p> <p>religious <i>adj.</i> 宗教上的;信奉宗教的;<br/>虔诚的</p> <p>feast <i>n.</i> 节日;盛宴</p> <p>belief <i>n.</i> 信任</p> <p>poet <i>n.</i> 诗人</p> <p>arrival <i>n.</i> 到来;到达;到达者</p> <p>independence <i>n.</i> 独立;自主</p> <p>gather <i>vt.</i> &amp; <i>vi.</i> &amp; <i>n.</i> 搜集;集合;聚集</p> <p>agricultural <i>adj.</i> 农业的;农艺的</p> <p>rooster <i>n.</i> 雄禽;公鸡</p> <p>energetic <i>adj.</i> 充满活力的;精力充沛<br/>的;积极的</p> <p>Christian <i>n.</i> 基督徒;信徒<br/><i>adj.</i> 基督教的;信基督教的</p> <p>fool <i>n.</i> 愚人;白痴;受骗者<br/><i>vt.</i> 愚弄;欺骗 <i>vi.</i> 干傻事;开玩笑<br/><i>adj.</i> 傻的</p> <p>apologize <i>vi.</i> 道歉;辩白</p> <p>sadness <i>n.</i> 悲哀;悲伤</p> <p>wipe <i>vt.</i> 擦,揩;擦去</p> <p>remind <i>vt.</i> 提醒;使想起</p> | <p>harvest <i>n.</i> &amp; <i>vt.</i> &amp; <i>vi.</i> 收获;收割</p> <p>hunter <i>n.</i> 狩猎者;猎人</p> <p>origin <i>n.</i> 起源;由来;起因</p> <p>ancestor <i>n.</i> 祖先;祖宗</p> <p>Mexico <i>n.</i> 墨西哥(拉丁美洲国家)</p> <p>bone <i>n.</i> 骨;骨头</p> <p>trick <i>n.</i> 诡计;恶作剧;窍门<br/><i>vt.</i> 欺骗;诈骗</p> <p>gain <i>vt.</i> 获得;得到</p> <p>independent <i>adj.</i> 独立的;自主的</p> <p>agriculture <i>n.</i> 农业;农艺;农学</p> <p>award <i>n.</i> 奖;奖品 <i>vt.</i> 授予;判定</p> <p>admire <i>vt.</i> 赞美;钦佩;羡慕</p> <p>Easter <i>n.</i> (耶稣)复活节</p> <p>clothing <i>n.</i> 衣服</p> <p>custom <i>n.</i> 习惯;风俗</p> <p>worldwide <i>adj.</i> 遍及全世界的;世界性的</p> <p>permission <i>n.</i> 许可;允许</p> <p>parking <i>n.</i> (汽车等)停放</p> <p>drown <i>vt.</i> &amp; <i>vi.</i> 淹没;溺死;淹死</p> <p>obvious <i>adj.</i> 明显的;显而易见的</p> <p>weep <i>vi.</i> (wept, wept) 哭泣;流泪<br/><i>n.</i> 哭;哭泣</p> <p>forgive <i>vt.</i> (forgave, forgiven) 原谅;饶恕</p> |



| 类别       | 新课标要求                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 重点<br>短语 | take place 发生<br>in memory of 纪念;追念<br>dress up 盛装;打扮;装饰<br>play a trick on 搞恶作剧;诈骗;开玩笑<br>look forward to 期望;期待;盼望<br>day and night 日夜;昼夜;整天                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | as though 好像<br>have fun with 玩得开心<br>turn up 出现;到场<br>keep one's word 守信用;履行诺言<br>hold one's breath 屏息;屏气<br>remind...of... 使……想起……                                                                                                                 |
| 重点<br>句型 | 1. 独立主格结构<br>Today's festivals have many origins, some religious, some seasonal, and some for special people or events.<br>2. with + 宾语 + 宾语补足语<br>People eat cakes with "bone" on them.<br>3. 过去分词(短语)作定语<br>The country, <b>covered with</b> cherry tree flowers, looks as though it is covered with pink snow.<br>4. 省略<br>However big the fool, there is always a big fool to admire him.<br>5. 动词-ing 作状语<br>She could be with her friends right now laughing at him.<br>6. It is obvious that... 显而易见的是;很明显<br>7. 现在完成进行时<br>I've been waiting for you for a long time. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 重点<br>语法 | 1. <b>Making phone calls</b> 打电话<br>May I speak to...?<br>Hold/Hang on, please.<br>Just a moment, please.<br>2. <b>Invitations</b> 邀请<br>I wonder if you are interested in...<br>Would you like...?<br>I'm looking forward to....<br>3. <b>Thanks</b> 感谢<br>Thank you so much.<br>That's very kind of you.<br>Don't mention it.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Can I ring/call back later?<br>I'll ring him/her up again.<br>Sorry, he/she isn't here right now.<br>I'd like to invite you to....<br>Could/Would you please...?<br>I'd love to, but...<br>Thanks a lot.<br>You're most welcome.<br>It's a pleasure. |
| 功能<br>英语 | 情态动词 <b>can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, can't</b> 等的用法,尤其注意下列用法:<br>1. shall 表示的各种不同的语气; 2. must 表示“偏偏”; 3. should 表示“竟然”; 4. used to 与 would 用法的异同; 5. 情态动词表示推测的用法                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 写作       | Write a story 写一篇记叙文                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |



## 课文背景知识

### Famous Occidental Festivals (西方著名节日)

#### 1. Mother's Day (母亲节)

The second Sunday in May is Mother's Day. On that day, children usually give their mothers cards, presents and flowers for expressing their love and thanks to their mothers. Most of the people like giving their mothers  **carnations** (康乃馨). It is said that God could not be anywhere so he made mother.

#### 2. Valentine's Day (情人节)

Valentine's Day is on February 14th. On that day, people always give their lovers roses and **chocolate** (巧克力). Boys and girls look like sweet; they go to restaurants and have a big dinner. Valentine's cards become more and more beautiful.

#### 3. Christmas Day (圣诞节)

December 25th is Christmas Day. On Christmas Day, many people will have big parties. They like eating **turkey** (火鸡), fruits and drinking juice for dinner. After dinner, many people will go out for shopping and walk with their children. There are a lot of special things: Christmas trees, socks, Christmas cards and presents. On Christmas Day, all the families are very happy.

#### 4. Father's Day (父亲节)

Father's Day is on the third Sunday in June. Some Americans thought that if we had Mother's Day, we should also have a Father's Day. On Father's Day, there is not any party, but children will give their fathers presents and the best wishes.

#### 5. Halloween (万圣节)

Halloween is on October 31st. On this day, in front of the house there are a lot of beautiful **pumpkin lights** (南瓜灯). Every family will prepare a lot of sweets. When children go to knock their doors, people will give them sweets. On that day, people will wear funny clothes.

#### 6. April Fool's Day (愚人节)

April Fool's Day is on April 1st of a year. In many countries, people always have



little but very beautiful parties. They don't make up at that day. People always play tricks on others, but they don't care. Children and old men also can play the game in the party.

### 7. Easter(复活节)

Easter is from 22nd March to 25th April. Easter is an important holiday in Western countries. Chickens are usually born then. Many children buy **chocolate**(巧克力) and Easter eggs. They also make Easter eggs. Easter is a spring time festival. Some people like this holiday because it is interesting.

### 8. Thanksgiving Day(感恩节)

The last Thursday of November is a special day, Thanksgiving Day, which dates back to 1621. Some American think Thanksgiving Day is more important than Christmas Day. On that day, all people have dinner with their families together. Thanksgiving Day in America is a time to offer thanks and of family gatherings and holiday meals. People like to eat turkey and some fruits. On that day people are all happy. In Canada, Thanksgiving Day is on the second Monday of October.

## Chinese Common Festivals (中国常见节日)

New Year's Day 元旦

Spring Festival 春节

Lantern Festival 元宵节

International Working Women's Day 国际劳动妇女节

International Labour Day 国际劳动节

Dragon Boat Festival 端午节

International Children's Day 国际儿童节

Anniversary of the Founding of the Chinese Communist Party 建党节

Army Day 建军节

Mid-Autumn Festival 中秋节

Teachers' Day 教师节

National Day 国庆节



## Section I

Warming Up, Pre-reading,  
Reading & Comprehending

## 课文英汉对译

## FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS

## 节日和庆祝活动

Festivals and celebrations of all kinds **have been** 自古以来,世界各地都有举行庆祝节日的活动和庆典。

**held**<sup>①</sup> everywhere since ancient times. Most ancient 最古老的节日

festivals would celebrate the end of the cold weather, 是庆祝冬季结束,

planting in spring and harvest in autumn. Sometimes, 春季的种植和秋天的收获。有时,猎人

celebrations would be held **after hunters had caught** 捕获猎物时也举行庆祝活动。

**animals**<sup>②</sup>. At that time, people would starve if food **was** 在那个时代,如果难以找到食物,特别是在寒  
**difficult to find** especially during the cold winter months. 冷的冬季,人们就会饿死。

Today's festivals have many origins, **some religious**<sup>③</sup>, 现今的节日有很多起源, 一些是宗教上的,  
some seasonal, and some for special people or events. 一些是季节性的,还有一些是为了纪念特殊的人或事件。

## Festivals of the Dead

纪念死者的节日

Some festivals are held to honour the dead or to satisfy 有些节日,是为了纪念死者,或者取悦祖先,使他们满足,因  
the ancestors, **who might return either to help or to do** 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  
**harm**<sup>④</sup>. For the Japan festival Obon, people should go to 害。在日本的盂兰盆节, 人们要扫墓、烧香,以

## 要点注释

①本句使用了现在完成时的被动语态结构 have been held,其后的 since ancient times 为时间状语。

②这句话中 after 引导的时间状语从句使用了过去完成时 had done。英语中,同时描述两个发生在过去的动作时,表示“过去的过去”,即说明更早发生的一个动作应使用过去完成时。此时句中可有明显的 before, after 来进行先后说明,也可直接用不同时态说明动作发生的顺序。如: He had fallen into the river before I could catch him. 在我抓住他以前,他就掉河里去了。

③这句话中,“some religious, some seasonal, and some for special people or events”是独立主格结构。some 是代词(代替 some origins),作为逻辑主语,religious 是形容词,作为逻辑谓语, some religious 就是一个分词独立主格结构,其他 some seasonal 和 some for special



clean graves and light incense **in memory of**<sup>⑤</sup> their 缅怀祖先。

ancestors. They also light lamps and play music **because they** 他们还点起灯笼,奏响乐曲, 因为他们认

**think that this will lead the ancestors back to earth**<sup>⑥</sup>. In 为这会使祖先们重返人间。 在

Mexico, people celebrate the Day of the Dead in early 墨西哥,死亡节在11月初。

November. On this important feast day, people eat food **in the** 在这个重要的节日日子里,人们会吃制成颅骨形

**shape of skulls**<sup>⑦</sup> and cakes with “bones” on them. They offer 状的食物和装点有“骨头”的蛋糕。 他们向

food, flowers and gifts to the dead. The Western holiday 亡者祭献食物、鲜花和礼品。 西方的万圣节也起源

Halloween also had its origin in old beliefs about the return of 于古老的信仰,认为已逝者的灵魂会回归。

the spirits of dead people. It is now a children's festival, 现在它成了孩子们的节日,

**when they can dress up**<sup>⑧</sup> and go to their neighbours' homes 在这一天孩子们能乔装打扮去邻居家里要糖果。

to ask for sweets. If the neighbours do not give any sweets, 如果邻居什么糖果都不给,他们就可能搞

the children might **play a trick on**<sup>⑨</sup> them. 恶作剧。

### Festivals to Honour People

纪念伟人的节日

Festivals can also be held **to honour famous** 节日还可以用来纪念著名的人物。

**people**<sup>⑩</sup>. The Dragon Boat Festival in China honours the 中国的端午节(龙舟节),是纪念古代著名诗人屈

famous ancient poet, Qu Yuan. In the USA, Columbus Day 原的。 在美国,哥伦布日是纪念克

is in memory of the arrival of Christopher Columbus in the 里斯托弗·哥伦布到达“新大陆”的日子。

New World. India has a national Festival on October 2 to 印度有一个国家节日定在10月2日,为了纪念

honour Mohandas Gandhi, **the leader who helped gain** 莫汉达斯·甘地。 他是帮助印度人民摆脱英国统

**India's independence from Britain**<sup>⑪</sup>.

治获得民族独立的领袖。

people or events 分别是一个独立主格结构。

④who 引导的是一个非限制性定语从句,由逗号与主句隔开,修饰先行词 ancestors,由于先行词代表人,因此关系代词用 who。

⑤in memory of 纪念;追念

⑥because 引导原因状语从句,在这个原因状语从句中,that 又引导一个宾语从句。

⑦句中 in the shape of skulls 作后置定语,修饰 food,表示“颅骨形状的食物”。短语 in the shape of 表示“呈现某种形状,以某种形式”,可在句中作多种成分。

⑧when 引导非限制性定语从句,修饰 festivals。

**dress up** 打扮;装饰

⑨play a trick on 搞恶作剧;诈骗;开玩笑

⑩不定式作目的状语。

⑪句中 the leader 作前面 Mohandas Gandhi 的同位语,对它进行说明,而同位语 the leader 后面又有 一个定语从句修饰。



## Harvest Festivals

### 收获节

Harvest and Thanksgiving festivals can be very happy  
收获节和感恩节是非常喜庆的节日。

events. **People are grateful because their food is gathered**

越冬的粮食收集起来了,农活结束了,人们都心怀  
**for the winter and the agricultural work is over**<sup>⑫</sup>. In  
感激。 在

European countries, people will usually decorate churches  
欧洲国家,人们经常用鲜花和水果把教堂和城镇大厅装饰一  
and town halls with flowers and fruit, and will get together to  
番, 也经常聚在一起吃饭。

have meals. Some people might win awards for their farm  
一些人可能因为他们种植的农产品(参加各种评

produce, like the biggest watermelon or the most handsome  
选)而获得奖励,比如种植出最大的西瓜或养出最漂亮的公鸡。

rooster. China and Japan have mid-autumn festivals, **when**<sup>⑬</sup>  
中国和日本都有中秋节, 这天,

people admire the moon and in China, enjoy mooncakes.  
人们会赏月,在中国,人们还会品尝月饼。

## Spring Festivals

### 春节

The most energetic and important festivals are **the**  
最富生气而又最重要的节日,就是告别冬天迎来春天的

**ones that**<sup>⑭</sup> **look forward to**<sup>⑮</sup> the end of winter and the  
节日。

coming of spring. At the Spring Festival in China, people  
在中国,过春节时, 人们要

eat dumplings, fish and meat and may give children lucky  
吃饺子、鱼、肉,还要给孩子们送红纸包着的压岁钱。

money in red paper. There are dragon dances and  
春节有舞龙灯和狂欢活动,全家聚

carnivals, **and**<sup>⑯</sup> families celebrate the Lunar New Year  
在一起庆祝农历新年的到来。

⑫because 引导原因状语从句,这个原因状语从句是一个并列句,由 and 连接的两个并列分句(their food is gathered for the winter 和 the agricultural work is over)构成。

⑬此处 when 引导一个非限制性定语从句,修饰 mid-autumn festivals。当先行词表时间,关系词在从句中作时间状语时,用 when 作关系副词引导定语从句。

⑭ones 代替前面提到的 festivals。that 引导的是一个定语从句,修饰 the ones,关系代词 that 指代先行词 the ones,在从句中作主语,因此 that 不可省略。当关系代词 that/which 作宾语时,可以省略。

⑮look forward to 期望;期待;盼望。to 为介词,后接名词或动名词。

⑯and 连接两个并列句。