



◎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

— 工具版 —

## 高中英语

### 必修3

配套人民教育出版社实验教科书

陕西出版集团 陕西人民教育出版社

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总主编 薛金星

本册主编 刘永科

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# 出版前言

《中学教材全解》系列丛书根据教育部最新教材编写。值此出版之际，我们祝愿《中学教材全解》伴随您度过中学阶段的美好时光，帮您迈向日夜向往的高等学府。

这套丛书与其他同类书相比具有以下几个鲜明特色：

## 全

首先是知识分布全面。真正体现了“一册在手，学习内容全有”的编写指导思想。其次是该书的信息量大。它涵盖了中学文化课教学全部课程和教与学的全部过程，内容丰富，题量充足。再次是适用对象全面。本书着眼于面向全国重点、普通中学的所有学生，丛书内容由浅入深，由易到难，学生多学易练，学习效果显著。

## 细

首先是对教材讲解细致入微。以语文科为例，小到字的读音、词的辨析，大到阅读训练和作文训练都在本书中有所体现。其次是重点难点详细讲析，既有解题过程又有思路点拨。再次是解题方法细，一题多解，多题一法，变通训练，总结规律。

## 新

首先是教材新。本书以最新教改精神为依据，以现行初、高中最新教材为蓝本编写。其次是体例新。紧扣教材，步步推进，设题解题、释疑解难、课后自测、迁移延伸，逐次深入。再次是题型(材料)新。书中选用的题型(材料)都是按中考、高考要求精心设计挑选的。

## 透

首先是对教纲考纲研究得透。居高临下把握教材，立足于教材，又不拘泥于教材。其次是对学生知识储备研究得透。学习目标科学可行，注重知识“点”与“面”的联系，“教”与“学”的联系。再次是对问题讲解得透，一题多问，一题多解，培养求异思维和创新思维能力。

## 精

首先是教材内容讲解精。真正体现围绕重点，突破难点，引发思考，启迪思维。根据考点要求，精讲精析，使学生举一反三，触类旁通。其次是问题设置精，注重典型性，避免随意性，注重迁移性，避免孤立性，实现由知识到能力的过渡。

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# 重点单词与短语 阅读索引

重点单词与短语 阅读索引

- |                              |       |                           |       |
|------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|
| a large amount of .....      | (158) | bow .....                 | (169) |
| a second plate .....         | (112) | break out .....           | (218) |
| aboard .....                 | (245) | bring (sb./sth.) up ..... | (127) |
| according to .....           | (113) | broad .....               | (267) |
| account .....                | (145) | by accident .....         | (141) |
| across .....                 | (253) | care about .....          | (149) |
| admire .....                 | (33)  | catch sight of .....      | (247) |
| advantage .....              | (146) | celebrate .....           | (4)   |
| adventure .....              | (128) | celebration .....         | (13)  |
| after all .....              | (104) | chain .....               | (198) |
| agree .....                  | (111) | chat .....                | (240) |
| amaze .....                  | (89)  | cheer up .....            | (216) |
| apologize .....              | (50)  | climate .....             | (209) |
| approximately .....          | (264) | clothing .....            | (36)  |
| arrival .....                | (26)  | coffee shop .....         | (48)  |
| as far as .....              | (263) | combine .....             | (114) |
| as for .....                 | (168) | confirm .....             | (260) |
| as though .....              | (37)  | consult .....             | (97)  |
| as well as .....             | (241) | continent .....           | (239) |
| astronomy .....              | (184) | cool down .....           | (195) |
| at dawn .....                | (265) | crash .....               | (209) |
| atmosphere .....             | (194) | curiosity .....           | (87)  |
| author .....                 | (129) | custom .....              | (40)  |
| award .....                  | (31)  | customer .....            | (94)  |
| (be) in debt .....           | (105) | cut down .....            | (115) |
| (be/get) tired of... ..      | (86)  | dawn .....                | (265) |
| baggage .....                | (239) | day and night .....       | (35)  |
| balanced .....               | (78)  | depend on .....           | (205) |
| be covered with .....        | (38)  | diet .....                | (75)  |
| be meant to do sth. ....     | (3)   | digest .....              | (99)  |
| be off .....                 | (214) | discount .....            | (95)  |
| be set in .....              | (128) | discuss .....             | (5)   |
| be to do sth. ....           | (191) | do you think .....        | (233) |
| be unwilling to do sth. .... | (98)  | downtown .....            | (263) |
| beauty .....                 | (7)   | dream of .....            | (269) |
| before long .....            | (116) | dress up .....            | (23)  |
| begin with .....             | (189) | drown .....               | (51)  |
| belief .....                 | (23)  | earn .....                | (103) |
| benefit .....                | (108) | eastward .....            | (240) |
| bet .....                    | (137) | encourage .....           | (199) |
| block out .....              | (209) | energetic .....           | (34)  |
| border .....                 | (249) | energy .....              | (76)  |



# 重点单词与短语 阅读索引

YUEJIAN SUOYIN

- even though ..... ( 93 )
- exhausting ..... (219)
- exist ..... (201)
- fault ..... (142)
- feast ..... ( 21 )
- float ..... (217)
- fool ..... ( 41 )
- for the first time ..... (200)
- forget it ..... (168)
- forgive ..... ( 59 )
- frost ..... (260)
- frustrated ..... ( 82 )
- fundamental ..... (196)
- gain ..... ( 27 )
- gather ..... ( 29 )
- gentle ..... (207)
- genuine ..... (162)
- get away with ..... ( 91 )
- get the hang of ..... (218)
- get together ..... ( 30 )
- gift ..... (248)
- give birth to ..... (202)
- glare ..... (105)
- go ahead ..... (140)
- go through ..... (250)
- harbour ..... (243)
- harm ..... ( 19 )
- harmful ..... (197)
- harvest ..... ( 7 )
- have been waiting ..... ( 59 )
- have fun ..... ( 38 )
- have sb. doing sth. .... ( 90 )
- heart-broken ..... ( 46 )
- hold one's breath ..... ( 50 )
- honour ..... ( 16 )
- hostess ..... ( 88 )
- impress ..... (271)
- in charge of ..... (253)
- in memory of ..... ( 20 )
- in one's turn ..... (203)
- in rags ..... (164)
- in the distance ..... (262)
- in the north/south/west/east of... .. (270)
- in the shape of ..... ( 21 )
- in time ..... (193)
- indeed ..... (165)
- independence ..... ( 28 )
- issue ..... (163)
- it 作形式宾语 ..... (197)
- it 作形式主语 ..... (160)
- keep one's word ..... ( 49 )
- lay ..... (201)
- lessen ..... (216)
- lie ..... ( 92 )
- limited ..... (108)
- look forward to ..... ( 34 )
- lose weight ..... ( 87 )
- make+宾语+宾语补足语 ..... ( 54 )
- manage ..... (246)
- manner ..... (160)
- marry ..... ( 53 )
- match ..... (183)
- measure ..... (244)
- might ..... ( 24 )
- mix up ..... (259)
- more than ..... ( 89 )
- much ..... (112)
- multicultural ..... (232)
- multiply ..... (198)
- must have done ..... ( 86 )
- nearby ..... (268)
- neither... nor... ..... (113)
- now that 引导原因状语从句 ..... (217)
- obvious ..... ( 52 )
- on the contrary ..... (148)
- origin ..... ( 15 )
- ought to (do sth.) ..... ( 84 )
- passage ..... (144)
- patience ..... (148)
- penniless ..... (138)
- permission ..... ( 42 )
- permit ..... (139)
- phrase ..... (129)
- physicist ..... (208)
- pleased ..... (270)
- population ..... (243)
- presence ..... (197)
- prevent... from ..... (203)



# 重点单词与短语 阅读索引

YUEDUSUYIN

- promise ..... (150)
- provide ..... (76)
- pull ..... (215)
- put on weight ..... (117)
- puzzle ..... (206)
- quiz ..... (232)
- rather than ..... (237)
- raw ..... (88)
- religion ..... (185)
- religious ..... (16)
- remain ..... (202)
- remind ..... (57)
- reserve ..... (158)
- rude ..... (159)
- sadness ..... (52)
- satisfy ..... (18)
- scene ..... (136)
- scenery ..... (240)
- scream ..... (161)
- seek ..... (146)
- set off ..... (56)
- set out ..... (221)
- settle ..... (245)
- sigh ..... (112)
- slightly ..... (250)
- slim ..... (87)
- so... that ..... (106)
- sometimes ..... (12)
- spot ..... (143)
- spy on/upon ..... (106)
- stare ..... (141)
- starve ..... (15)
- strength ..... (96)
- success ..... (116)
- surround ..... (242)
- system ..... (183)
- take a chance ..... (159)
- take place ..... (6)
- terrify ..... (254)
- the dead ..... (18)
- theory ..... (189)
- there be 句型中的分词(短语)作定语  
..... (58)
- throw away ..... (57)
- thus ..... (203)
- too much ..... (93)
- too+*adj.* (+for sb./sth.)+to  
do sth. .... (204)
- topic ..... (259)
- tradition ..... (269)
- trick ..... (25)
- turn up ..... (48)
- unbelievable ..... (151)
- unlike ..... (195)
- urban ..... (251)
- violent ..... (192)
- wander ..... (138)
- watch out ..... (220)
- weakness ..... (96)
- wealthy ..... (261)
- weep ..... (55)
- whatever ..... (166)
- what 引导名词性从句 ..... (189)
- when ..... (142)
- whenever ..... (165)
- whether ..... (205)
- whether... or not ..... (192)
- which 引导非限制性定语从句  
..... (144)
- Why don't you...? ..... (110)
- win sb./sth. back ..... (95)
- wipe ..... (52)
- within ..... (249)
- with 复合结构 ..... (22)
- wonder ..... (268)
- worldwide ..... (41)

## Unit 1

## Festivals around the world

## 阅 读 提 示

## Warming Up

1. ① be meant to do sth. “意在做事”

..... ( 3 )

- ② 辨析: mean to do sth. 与 mean

doing sth. .... ( 3 )

- ③ “庆祝”celebrate ..... ( 4 )

- ④ 辨析: celebrate 与 congratulate

..... ( 4 )

2. “还有几个……”数词 + more + 名词

..... ( 4 )

3. ① “商讨”discuss ..... ( 5 )

- ② 辨析: discuss, argue 与 quarrel

..... ( 6 )

- ③ take place “发生” ..... ( 6 )

- ④ 辨析: take place, happen, occur

与 break out ..... ( 6 )

4. ① beauty “美人”之“美” ..... ( 7 )

- ② “收获”harvest ..... ( 7 )

## Reading

1. ① “有时”sometimes ..... ( 12 )

- ② 辨析: sometimes, sometime,

some time 与 some times ..... ( 12 )

- ③ “庆祝”celebration ..... ( 13 )

2. ① 动词不定式的主动形式表示被

动意义 ..... ( 13 )

- ② “挨饿”的 starve ..... ( 15 )

3. ① origin 的“起源” ..... ( 15 )

- ② 辨析: origin 与 root ..... ( 16 )

- ③ “宗教上的”religious ..... ( 16 )

4. ① “尊重”honour ..... ( 16 )

- ② “死者”the dead ..... ( 18 )

- ③ satisfy “满意”吗? ..... ( 18 )

- ④ “伤害”harm ..... ( 19 )

5. “纪念”in memory of ..... ( 20 )

6. 背景: The Day of the Dead ..... ( 21 )

7. ① feast 的“盛宴” ..... ( 21 )

- ② in the shape of “以……的形式”

..... ( 21 )

- ③ with 复合结构 ..... ( 22 )

8. “信任”belief ..... ( 23 )

9. “打扮”dress up ..... ( 23 )

10. ① might 表推测 ..... ( 24 )

- ② trick “恶作剧” ..... ( 25 )

11. ① 背景: Columbus Day ..... ( 26 )

- ② arrival 的“到来” ..... ( 26 )

12. ① 背景: Gandhi ..... ( 27 )

- ② “受益”于 gain ..... ( 27 )

- ③ 辨析: gain, obtain, get, attain,

acquire 与 win ..... ( 28 )

- ④ 脱离 independence 而“独立”

..... ( 28 )

13. ① “聚集”gather ..... ( 29 )

- ② 辨析: gather 与 collect ..... ( 30 )

14. get together “相聚” ..... ( 30 )

15. ① “奖品”award ..... ( 31 )

- ② 辨析: award, present 与 give

..... ( 31 )

- ③ 辨析: award, prize, reward 与

honour ..... ( 31 )

16. “欣赏”admire ..... ( 33 )

17. ① “精力充沛的”energetic ..... ( 34 )

- ② “盼望”look forward to ..... ( 34 )

18. 背景: Easter ..... ( 35 )

19. ①day and night“日夜” ..... ( 35 )      7. ①obvious“明显的” ..... ( 52 )  
 ②clothing“衣服” ..... ( 36 )      ②“擦”wipe ..... ( 52 )  
 ③辨析: clothing, clothes, cloth,  
 dress 与 suit ..... ( 36 )      8. 与 marry“结婚” ..... ( 53 )  
 20. ①“似乎是”as though ..... ( 37 )      9. make + 宾语 + 宾语补足语 ..... ( 54 )  
 ②被 be covered with“覆盖着”  
 ..... ( 38 )      10. 现在分词(短语)作状语 ..... ( 54 )  
 21. have fun“玩得开心” ..... ( 38 )      11. ①“哭泣”the weep ..... ( 55 )  
 ②辨析: weep, cry 与 sob ..... ( 55 )  
 22. ①custom的“风俗” ..... ( 40 )      12. ①与 set off一起“出发” ..... ( 56 )  
 ②辨析: custom 与 habit ..... ( 40 )      ②“扔掉”throw away ..... ( 57 )  
 ③“提醒”一下 remind ..... ( 57 )  
 ④辨析: remind 与 remember ..... ( 57 )

**Learning about Language**

1. “遍及全世界的”worldwide ..... ( 41 )      13. ①there be 句型中的分词(短语)  
 2. fool是“傻子” ..... ( 41 )      作定语 ..... ( 58 )  
 3. “准许”permission ..... ( 42 )      ②have been waiting“一直在等”  
 ..... ( 59 )

**Using Language**

1. “心碎的”heart-broken ..... ( 46 )      14. ①“原谅”forgive吧 ..... ( 59 )  
 2. ①背景: Valentine's Day 情人节 ..... ( 47 )      ②辨析: forgive, excuse 与 pardon  
 ..... ( 59 )  
 ②“咖啡馆”coffee shop ..... ( 48 )  
 3. turn up“出现”了 ..... ( 48 )      **单元语法全解**  
 4. keep one's word“守信用” ..... ( 49 )      **Grammar**  
 5. ①hold one's breath“屏息” ..... ( 50 )      情态动词(一) ..... ( 60 )  
 ②apologize“道歉” ..... ( 50 )      **单元写作全解**  
 6. ①“淹死”drown ..... ( 51 )      **Writing**  
 ②“悲伤”的 sadness ..... ( 52 )      如何续写文章 ..... ( 69 )

**单元语法全解**

**Grammar**

情态动词(一) ..... ( 60 )

**单元写作全解**

**Writing**

如何续写文章 ..... ( 69 )

## 教材内容全解

## Warming Up 热身

## 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

## be meant to do sth.

## (1) 意在做事

▶ The meeting is meant to deal with some important problems.

会议旨在解决一些重要的问题。

## (2) 应该做事

▶ I am meant to write my name at the top of the paper.

我应该把名字写在试卷的上方。

## 【拓展】

be meant for sb./sth. (= be intended/ designed for sb./sth.) 为某人或某目的而准备的

▶ These songs are meant for children. 这些歌曲是专为儿童谱写的。

## 【辨析】mean to do sth. 与 mean doing sth.

| 易混词组            | 含义     | 一言辨异   |
|-----------------|--------|--|
| mean to do sth. | 打算做某事  | I didn't mean to tell you the fact that coming late meant losing the chance. |
| mean doing sth. | 意味着做某事 | 我没打算告诉你迟到就意味着失去机会。   |

## 【单词积累】

mean *adj.* 卑鄙的, 不通人情的; 吝啬的; *n.* 平均量/数/值 meaning *n.* 意思, 含义

meaningful *adj.* 富有意义的, 意味深长的 meaningless *adj.* 无意义的; 无目的的

means *n.* (单复数形式相同) 方式, 方法, 手段; 工具

## 名师点拨

对动词 mean 的考查主要是对 mean 后跟动词不定式和动名词的用法辨析。该词后接动词不定式或动名词意义完全不一样。类似常考的动词还有 try, forget, remember, regret 等。至于 be meant to do sth., 望同学们记住它的两个含义“旨在做某事”和“应该做某事”。

数学练考

## 经典回放

If you think that treating a woman well means always \_\_\_\_\_ her permission for things, think again. (湖南高考)

A. gets

B. got

C. to get

D. getting

解析: 本题考查 mean 后接动名词和动词不定式的区别。句意: 如果你认为善待一位女士就是事事先经过她的同意, 那么你要三思。由句意可知, mean 在该句中表示“意味着”, 其后需跟 *v.-ing* 形式。而 mean to do sth. 表示“打算做某事”。

答案: D



名师点拨

单项填空题的一个重要方面是考查学生在特定的语境中准确运用语言知识的能力。mean 后接 to do 和 doing 语法上都是正确的,但表达含义不同。因此做题时一定要把握语境内涵,从而确定正确答案。

教学练考

celebrate v.

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

▶ Traditionally, people all over the world celebrate their festivals in their own way. 按照传统,世界各地的人们都用自己的方式来庆祝节日。

(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 <u>congratulate</u> Jane on having passed the examination, we held a party to <u>celebrate</u> 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】

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

名师点拨

celebrate 的考点在于它与近义词 congratulate 在宾语上的区别,即 celebrate 的宾语是 sth., congratulate 的宾语是 sb.。

教学练考

经典回放

Mary decided to hold a family party to \_\_\_\_\_ her parents' silver wedding.

(2012·浙江嘉兴一中高一下期中)

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

解析: 本题考查动词辨析。memorize 纪念,记忆;celebrate 庆祝,庆贺;congratulate 祝贺,向……道喜;welcome 欢迎。根据语境可知,玛丽决定开家庭聚会是为了庆祝父母的银婚,故选 B 项。congratulate 用于 congratulate sb. on sth. (祝贺某人某事)结构。    答案: B

2. Work in groups and list below three more Chinese festivals that you know.

分组活动并在下面列出你知道的另外 3 个中国节日。

教材 p. 1

【句法分析】这是一个主从复合句。that you know 为定语从句,修饰先行词 Chinese festivals.

【数词 + more + 名词】表示“另外,还有几个……”。

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

▶ We need two more hours to finish the task. 我们还需要两个小时完成任务。

【链接】

another + 数词 + 名词    另外几个……    数词 + other + 名词    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。

### 名师点拨

研读上面的例句,我们可以发现 more 和 other 位于数词之后,而 another 位于数词之前。这是常见的高考考点,同时也是同学们的易错点,请同学们特别注意它们的顺序。

数学练习

### 经典回放

(1) The school's music group will be giving a big show tomorrow night and two \_\_\_\_\_ on the weekend. (安徽高考)

A. more      B. other      C. else      D. another

**解析:**句意:学校乐队明天晚上将举行一场大型演出,这个周末还有两场。“基数词+more”表示“再……,还有……”;若用“another+two”也可以;other后总是要接名词;else常与不定代词连用。 **答案:A**

(2) —Would you get me a bar of chocolate from the kitchen, dear?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ one? (2011·陕西高考)

A. Other      B. Every      C. Another      D. More

**解析:**句意:“亲爱的,请你从厨房给我拿条巧克力来好吗?”“又要一条吗?”another表示“又一;再一”,常放在数词前;如果用 other 或 more,则通常说 one other 或 one more。every 在此不符合语境。 **答案:C**

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

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。

教材 p. 1

**【句法分析】**本句是祈使句, discuss 后有三个并列的宾语从句: when..., what... and what...。

**discuss** vt. to talk about 讨论,商讨

搭配: discuss  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n./pron. \text{ 讨论} \cdots \cdots \\ \text{doing sth. 商讨做某事} \\ \text{wh- clause 讨论} \cdots \cdots \\ \text{how/wh- to do sth. 讨论} \cdots \cdots \text{做某事} \end{array} \right.$

▶ The women are discussing hats. 这些妇女们正在谈论帽子。

▶ We discussed setting up another factory. 我们讨论了再建一家工厂的问题。

▶ We discussed when and where to go for a picnic. 我们讨论了何时何地去看野餐。

▶ 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。

### 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 后可接 about 或 on。

[误] We have discussed about/on the matter with them.

[正] We have discussed the matter with them.

[正] We have had a discussion about/on the matter with them.

我们已同他们讨论过这件事了。

**【拓展】**

discuss freely 自由讨论

discuss fully/thoroughly 充分讨论

a heated discussion 一次热烈的讨论

have a discussion 进行讨论,商讨

under discussion 在讨论中

lead a discussion 主持一次讨论

**【辨析】discuss, argue 与 quarrel**

| 易混词     | 辨析                       | 一言辨异   |
|---------|--------------------------|--|
| discuss | 重在交换意见,不含说服对方之意          | When settling the problem, we should discuss it with others or argue others into accepting our opinion, but not quarrel with them.<br>在解决问题的时候,我们应该和别人讨论或说服别人接受我们的观点,而不是和他们争吵。 |
| argue   | 重在就自己的看法、立场提出论据并说理,以说服他人 |  |
| quarrel | 重在因生气或强烈不满而和别人争吵         |  |

**经典回放**

The problem \_\_\_\_\_ at the next meeting is of great importance.

A. discussing      B. being discussed      C. discussed      D. to be discussed

**解析:**句意:将在下次会上讨论的那个问题很重要。分析题干结构可知,空格处应该是 the problem 的定语。当非谓语动词作定语时,表示“被动完成”用过去分词;表示“正在进行”用现在分词;表示“将来”用动词不定式。句中 the next meeting 是答题的关键,所以选 D 项。 **答案:**D

**名师点拨**

解题时要善于发现“信息词”,上面“经典回放”题干中的 at the next meeting 就提供了解题的重要信息;如果没有 next 一词,B、C、D 三个选项都正确。另外,学会判断非谓语动词与其逻辑主语之间的关系也是解题中必不可少的步骤。

数学练考

**take place** 发生;举行

▶ When did their quarrel take place? 他们的争吵是什么时候发生的?

▶ Our school sports meeting will take place next Friday. 我们学校的运动会将于下周五举行。

**【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.<br>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,地震没有引发火灾。 |
| happen     | ①指“(偶然)发生”,不及物动词,Sth. happen(s) to sb. 某人发生某事。<br>②还有“碰巧”之意:<br>happen to do sth. 碰巧做某事<br>happen to be doing sth. 碰巧在做某事<br>happen to have done sth. 碰巧做过某事<br>It happens that... 碰巧…… |  |
| occur      | “发生”“想起”,Sth. occur(s) 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”   |  |



## 名师点拨

take place 为不及物动词短语,不能用于进行时态,也不能用于被动语态,这是考点之一;与 happen, occur, break out 的区别是考点之二。

教学练考

## 4. the beauty of the full moon, harvest, time with family and friends

满月之美,收获,与家人和朋友共聚的时刻

教材 p. 1

beauty *n.*

(1) [U] the quality of being pleasing to the senses or to the mind 美;美丽

▶ Let's enjoy the beauty of the sunset. 咱们欣赏一下落日之美吧。

▶ She is a woman of great beauty. 她是个大美女。

(2) [C] a person or thing that is beautiful 美人;美好的东西

▶ She had been a beauty in her day. 她年轻时是个美人。



## 注意

作“美人”,“美好的东西”讲时, beauty 是可数名词,有单复数之分,其复数形式为 beauties。可很多同学由于受“美,美丽”这一抽象含义的影响,常常将其误用为不可数名词。

## 【单词积累】

beautify *v.* 美化;使更美丽 beautiful *adj.* 美丽的,美好的;很好的,出色的

beautifully *adv.* 美好地;美妙地;漂亮地;很好

## 名师点拨

beauty 的考点在于其抽象名词的具体化。抽象名词的具体化用法是高考命题的热点之一。常考的此类抽象名词还有: success, failure, honour, pity, surprise, pleasure, wonder 等。解题时一定要认真分析句子的语境,在正确理解的基础上作出选择。

教学练考

harvest *n. & v.*

(1) *n.* [C, U] the time of year when the crops are gathered in on a farm, etc.; the act of cutting and gathering crops 收获季节;收割,收获

▶ A heavy snow promises a good harvest. (谚)瑞雪兆丰年。

(2) *v.* to cut and gather a crop; to catch a number of animals or fish to eat 收割(庄稼);捕猎(动物、鱼)

▶ Farmers are busy harvesting crops in the fields.

农民正在田地里忙着收割庄稼。

▶ Plough deeper and harvest more. (谚)深耕细作,多打粮秣。

## 【单词积累】

harvester *n.* 收获者,收割者;收割机



## Reading 阅读

### 课文内容双解

#### 英汉对对碰

##### FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS

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

#### 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。

#### Festivals of the Dead

Some festivals are held to honour the dead<sup>⑭</sup> or to satisfy the **ancestors**<sup>⑮</sup>, who might return either to help or to do harm<sup>⑯</sup>. For the Japanese festival **Obon**<sup>⑰</sup>, people should go to clean **graves**<sup>⑱</sup> and light **incense**<sup>⑲</sup> in memory of<sup>⑳</sup> their ancestors. They also light lamps and play music because they think that this will lead the ancestors back to earth. In **Mexico**<sup>㉑</sup>, people celebrate the Day of the Dead in early November. On this

#### 阅读障碍清

- ① **celebration** /ˌselɪˈbreɪʃn/ *n.*  
庆祝;祝贺
- ② of all kinds 各种各样的,作后置定语。
- 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.* 有时(= at times)
- ⑧ **hunter** /ˈhʌntə/ *n.* 狩猎者;猎人
- ⑨ **starve** /stɑ:v/ *vi. & vt.* (使)饿死;饿得要死
- ⑩ to find 在此处为主动形式表示被动意义。
- ⑪ **origin** /ˈbrɪdʒɪn/ *n.* 起源;由来;起因
- ⑫ **religious** /rɪˈlɪdʒəs/ *adj.* 宗教上的;信奉宗教的;虔诚的
- ⑬ **seasonal** /ˈsi: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”。the dead 为“the + *adj.*”结构,指代一类人。
- ⑮ **ancestor** /ˈænsəstə/ *n.* 祖先;祖宗
- ⑯ do harm (to sb.) = do (sb.) harm (给某人)带来危害
- ⑰ **Obon** /əˈbɒn/ *n.* (日本)盂兰盆节
- ⑱ clean graves 扫墓
- ⑲ **grave** /ɡreɪv/ *n.* 坟墓;墓地
- ⑳ light incense 烧香