



总主编◎李朝东

教材

解析

JIAOCAIJIEXI

人教国标

高中英语

必修 3



中国少年儿童新闻出版总社
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本册主编：辛志利

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
图书在版编目(CIP)数据

经纶学典·教材解析. 英语. 3:必修/李朝东主编;辛志利
编写. —北京:中国少年儿童出版社, 2007.5
ISBN 978-7-5007-8592-7

I. 经… II. ①李…②辛… III. 英语课—高中—教学
参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 055735 号

**经纶学典·教材解析
英 语 必修3
(人教国标)**

 **出版发行:** 中国少年儿童新闻出版总社
中国少年儿童出版社

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执行出版人: 赵恒峰

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印刷: 合肥朝阳印刷有限责任公司 **经销:** 新华书店

开本: 880×1230 1/16 **印张:** 58.5 **本次印数:** 10000 册
2007 年 12 月第 1 版 **2007 年 12 月安徽第 1 次印刷**

ISBN 978-7-5007-8592-7/G·6379 **定价:** 64.00 元(共五册)

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当一道道疑似难题摆在你面前时，是胸有成竹，还是找不着头绪？如果是前者，那恭喜你，你已经跨越了教材与考试之间的差距；如果是后者，那你也别急，《经纶学典·教材解析》在教材与考试间为你搭建一个沟通平台。

不少同学有这样的感觉：教材都熟悉了，课堂上也听懂了，但考试却取不到好成绩。原因在于教材内容与考试要求有差距，课堂教学与选拔性考试有差别。这就需要在教材之上、课堂之外能够得到补充、提升，直至达到高考的选拔要求。本书就是从以下两个方面填补这种差距。

首先是对教材的深度挖掘。教材内容通俗易懂，但里面包含着丰富的信息，我们把教材所包含的信息挖掘出来，并进行系统整理，让知识内涵和外延、知识间的联系充分展现。

第二是对课堂教学的补充和拓展。本书不是对课堂教学的重复，而是在课堂教学基础上，对课堂教学进行补充、提高，挖掘那些学生难以理解、难以掌握的内容，进行归纳和总结，为学生穿起一条规律性的“线”。英语注重语言点的拓展和归纳，易错易混点的辨析等。这些由于课堂教学时间限制或教师水平发挥的问题，在课堂上并没有全部传授给学生，而这些恰恰就是考试中要考查的，学生拉开差距的所在。

正是本着上述编写理念，本丛书以学生为中心，用最易理解的表现形式呈现学习中难以理解的部分。希望本书为你的成长助力，有更好的想法和意见请登录：www.jing-lun.cn。

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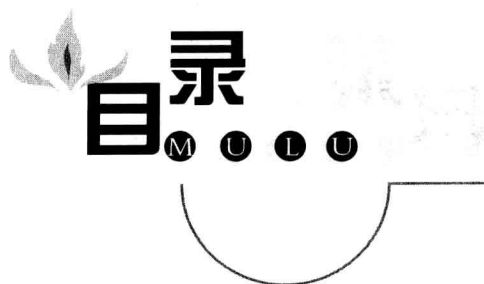
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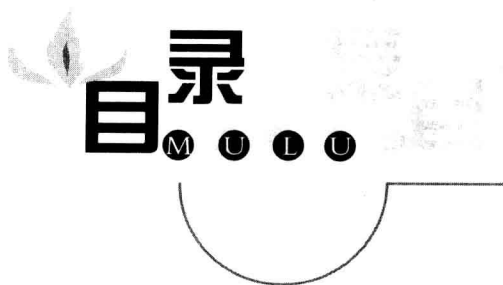
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Unit 1 Festivals around the world

A 单元话题导读

Festivals are meant to celebrate important events. Different countries have different festivals. Do you know any festivals of China or foreign countries? We are going to learn about some festivals all over the world in this unit. The following passage describes the most important festival in China—Spring Festival.

Spring Festival is a traditional festival in China. It's enjoyed by Chinese and many foreigners also like it. During it people get together and visit their friends and relatives. They usually say "Happy New Year" to each other. Children will be given some money by their parents or relatives.

Spring Festival is the most important festival in China. It celebrates the Lunar New Year. In the evening before the Spring Festival, families get together and have a big meal. In many places people like to set off firecrackers. Dumplings are the most traditional food. Children like the festival very much, because they can have delicious food and wear new clothes. They can also get some money from their parents. This money is given to children for good luck. People put New Year scrolls on the wall for good fortune.

The Spring Festival lasts about 15 days long. People visit relatives and friends with the words "Have all your wishes". People enjoy the Spring Festival, during this time they can have a good rest.

节日是庆祝重要事件的活动。不同的国家有不同的节日。你知道中国或外国的一些节日吗?我们将在本单元中学习世界上的一些节日。下面的文章介绍的是中国最重要的节日——春节。

春节是中国的传统节日。不仅中国人,许多外国人也喜欢春节。春节期间,人们走亲访友、合家团圆。大家相互问候“新年好”父母、亲戚都会给小孩压岁钱。

春节是中国最重要的节日,是为了庆祝农历新年的到来。在除夕夜,家庭成员都聚在一起一顿吃丰盛的晚饭。在许多地方,人们还喜欢放鞭炮庆祝。饺子是除夕夜最传统的

食物。孩子们很喜欢这个节日,因为他们有好吃的食物,还有新衣服穿,大人们还给他们压岁钱,为的是能给他们带来好运。人们还在墙上贴上春联以迎接春节的到来。

春节大概持续15天,人们走亲访友,相互问候“新年好”人们都很喜欢春节,在此期间他们能得到很好的休息。

B 单元知识列表

一 重点单词

1. **celebrate** *vi. & vt.* 庆祝;颂扬 to mark (an event or special occasion) by enjoying oneself, publicly or privately; to praise in writing, speech, etc
2. **starve** *vt. & vi.* (使)饿死;饿得要死 to suffer or die because you do not have enough food to eat; to make sb suffer or die in this way
3. **origin** *n.* 起源;由来;起因 the point from which sth starts; the cause of sth
4. **satisfy** *vt.* 使满意;使满足 to make sb pleased by doing or giving him what he wants
5. **lead** *vt.* 带路;领路;引领 to go with or in front of a person or an animal to show the way or to make him go in the right direction; to be in control of or to be the leader of sth
6. **feast** *n.* 节日;盛宴 a large or special meal, especially for a lot of people and to celebrate sth
7. **trick** *n.* 诡计;恶作剧;窍门 something that you do to deceive sb or to outwit sb as a joke; exact or best way of doing sth
- vt.* 欺骗;诈骗 deceive
8. **poet** *n.* 诗人 a person who writes poems
9. **arrival** *n.* 到来;到达;到达者 an act of coming or being brought to a place; person that arrives
10. **national** *adj.* 国家的;民族的;全国的;国有的;国营的 connected with a particular nation; shared by a whole nation; owned, controlled or financially supported by the government
11. **gain** *vt.* 获得;得到 to obtain or win sth, espe-



cially sth that you need or want

12. **independence** *n.* 独立; 自主 (of a country) freedom from political control by other countries; the time when a country became politically independent; the freedom to organize one's own life, make one's own decision, etc without needing help from other people

13. **gather** *vt. & vi. & n.* 搜集; 集合; 聚集 to collect information from different sources; to come together, or bring people together in one place to form a group

14. **agricultural** *adj.* 农业的; 农艺的 of agriculture; connected with agriculture technology

15. **European** *adj.* 欧洲的 of or from Europe

n. 欧洲人 a person coming from Europe

16. **award** *n.* 奖; 奖品 a prize such as money, etc for sth that sb has done

vt. 授予; 判定 to make an official decision to give sth to sb as a payment, prize, etc

17. **handsome** *adj.* 英俊的; 健美的 (of men) attractive; (of women) attractive, with large strong features rather than small delicate ones

18. **admire** *vt.* 赞美; 钦佩; 羡慕 express admiration to sb or sth; to respect sb for what he is or for what he has done; to look at sth and think that it's attractive or/and impressive

19. **energetic** *adj.* 充满活力的; 精力充沛的; 积极的 having or needing a lot energy and enthusiasm

20. **forward** *adv.* 向前; 进展; 前进 towards a place or position that is in front; towards a good result

21. **clothing** *n.* 衣服 clothes, especially a particular type of clothes

22. **religious** *adj.* 宗教上的; 信奉宗教的; 虔诚的 connected with religion or with a particular religion; (of a person) believing strongly in the existence of a god or gods

23. **social** *adj.* 社会的; 社会上的; 社交的; 交际的 connected with society and the way it's organized; connected with one's position in society; connected with activities in which people meet each other for pleasure

24. **custom** *n.* 习惯; 风俗 the way a person always behaves; a habit or practice; an accepted way of behaving or of doing things in a society or a community

25. **fool** *n.* 愚人; 白痴; 受骗者 a person who you think behaves or speaks in a way that lacks intelligence or good judgement; idiot

vt. 愚弄; 欺骗 to trick sb into believing sth that

isn't true

vi. 干傻事; 开玩笑 to say or do stupid or silly things, often in order to make people laugh

adj. 傻的 stupid; foolish

26. **permission** *n.* 许可; 允许 the act of allowing sb to do sth, especially when this is done by sb in a position of authority; an official written statement allowing sb to do sth

27. **possibility** *n.* 可能; 可能性 the act that sth might exist or happen, but is not certain to

28. **apologize** *vi.* 道歉; 辩白 statement to say one is sorry for doing sth wrong or causing a problem

29. **drown** *vt. & vi.* 淹没; 溺死; 淹死 to completely cover sth in water or another liquid; to die because you have been under water too long and you can't breathe; to kill sb in this way

30. **sadness** *n.* 悲哀; 悲伤 the feeling of being sad

31. **obvious** *adj.* 明显的; 显而易见的 easy to see or understand; which must be recognized clearly

32. **wipe** *vt.* 擦; 揩; 擦去 to rub a surface with a cloth, etc in order to clean it; to rub sth against a surface, in order to remove dirt or liquid from it

33. **couple** *n.* 两人; 两件事; 几个人; 几件事物; (人) 一对; (尤指) 夫妻; 情侣 two people or things; a small number of people or things; two people who are seen together, especially if they are married or in a romantic or sexual relationship

34. **weep** *vi.* 哭泣; 流泪 to cry, usually because you are sad

n. 哭; 哭泣 an act of crying

35. **announcer** *n.* 广播员; 告知者; 报幕员 a person who introduces or gives information about programmes on radio or television; a person who gives information about sth in a station, an airport, etc especially through a loudspeaker

36. **forgive** *vt.* 原谅; 饶恕 to stop feeling angry with sb who has done sth to harm, annoy or upset you; to stop feeling angry with sb

二 重点短语

1. **be meant to do** 被打算用来做……; 应该干……
2. **take place** 发生
3. **do harm to** 对……有危害
4. **in memory of** 纪念; 追念
5. **in the shape of** 以……形式
6. **dress up** 盛装; 打扮; 装饰
7. **play a trick on** 搞恶作剧; 诈骗; 开玩笑

8. **look forward to** 期望;期待;盼望
9. **day and night** 日夜;昼夜;整天
10. **be covered with** 被……覆盖着
11. **have fun with** 玩得开心
12. **rather than** 而不是
13. **turn up** 出现;到场
14. **keep one's word** 守信用;履行诺言
15. **hold one's breath** 屏息;屏气
16. **fall in love with (sb)** 爱上(某人)
17. **be married to sb** 与某人结婚
18. **make sth of sth** 用……制成……;用……做成……
19. **set off** 出发;动身;使爆炸
20. **remind... of...** 使……想起……
20. **on time** 按时

三 重点句型

1. **At that time people would starve if food was difficult to find, especially during the cold winter months.**
在那时如果食物难以找到的话人们就会饿死,尤其在寒冷的冬天的几个月里。
2. **It is now a children's festival, when they can dress up and go to their neighbours' homes and ask for sweets.**
它现在成为孩子们的节日,在这天他们可以盛装打扮,还可以去邻居家要糖果吃。
3. **India has a national festival on October 2 to honour Mohandas Gandhi, the leader who helped gain India's independence from Britain.**
在印度,10月2日是纪念马哈特马·甘地的全国性节日,他是帮助印度脱离英国而独立的领袖。
4. **People are grateful because their food is gathered for the winter and the agricultural work is over.**

人们都心怀感激,因为越冬的粮食收集起来了,而农活已经结束。

5. **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。
6. **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,就是告别冬天、迎来春天的日子。
7. **The country, covered with cherry tree flowers, looks as though it is covered with pink snow.**
(节日里)整个国度到处是盛开的樱花,看上去就像是覆盖了一层粉红色的雪。
8. **She could be with her friends right now laughing at him.**
也许这会儿她跟朋友在一起,正在取笑他呢。
9. **It was obvious that the manager of the coffee shop was waiting for Li Fang to leave...**
很明显,咖啡馆的经理在等着李方离开……
10. **Finding that Zhinü was heart-broken, her grandmother finally decided to let the couple cross the Milky Way to meet once a year.**
看到织女伤心欲绝,王母娘娘最后决定让这对夫妻每年跨过银河相会一次。
11. **As he sadly passed the tea shop on the corner on his way home, he heard a voice calling him.**
在回家路上,他神情失落地走过拐角处的一家茶馆,忽然听到有人叫他的名字。

四 语法

情态动词的用法(一)



Part 1 Warming Up

A 重点知识精析

一 重点单词

► **celebrate** *vi. & vt.* 庆祝;祝贺;赞美;颂扬

We celebrated our 25th wedding anniversary in Florence.

我们在佛罗伦萨庆祝结婚 25 周年。

Jack's passed his exams. We're going out to celebrate.

杰克已通过考试,我们要外出庆祝一下。

It's a movie celebrating the life and work of Martin Luther King.

这是一部颂扬马丁·路德·金生平事迹的影片。

[知识拓展] **celebrated** *adj.* 著名的;闻名的;驰名的

celebration *n.* 庆典;庆祝活动;颂扬

celebrity *n.* 名人;名声

[辨析] **celebrate** 与 **congratulate**

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

We held a party to celebrate our winning the game.

我们举行了一次聚会来庆祝在比赛中获胜。

He congratulated me on my passing the driving test.

他祝贺我通过了驾驶测试。

二 重点短语

► 1. **be meant to do/be...**

(1) 应该干…… (= be supposed to do)

You're meant to pay before you go in.

你要先交钱才能进去。

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

The restaurant is meant to be excellent.

都说这家餐馆很棒。

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

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

这男孩本来(被他爸爸)打算要成为一名医生的。

[知识拓展] **be meant for sth = be intended for sth** 意欲……;被打算……

mean to do sth 打算干……

mean doing sth 意思是;意味着

► 2. **take place** 举办;发生;举行

Do you know their wedding took place the other day?

你知道他们几天前举行了婚礼吗?

The film festival takes place in October.

电影节于十月举行。

[知识拓展] **take one's place** 就座;就位;替代

take the place of sb 代替;取代

give place to sb/sth 让位于……;被……代替

in place of 代替;交换

[辨析] **happen, occur, take place, come about, 与 break out**

它们都有“发生”的意思,但语义各有侧重并可适用于不同的句式。

① **happen** 表示意外地或自然而然地发生,表示“某人发生某事”时用 **sth happens/happened to sb**;同时 **happen** 还表示“碰巧”,用于 **sb happens/happened to do sth** 或 **It (so) happens/happened that...** 句式中意为“某人碰巧干……”。

How did the accident happen?

事故是如何发生的?

It so happened that I was out when he dropped in.

很碰巧他来拜访时我不在家。

② **occur** 也表示偶然地发生, **sth occurs/occurred to sb** 意为“某人发生某事”。**It occurs/occurred to sb that...** 为固定句式,意为“某人忽然想到某事”。

Something unusual occurred to him last night.

昨晚他遇到一件不寻常的事。

③ **take place** 常指事先安排、计划好的,有组织地发生或进行的事情。

Great changes have taken place in China in the past 20 years.

在过去的 20 年里中国发生了巨大的变化。

④ **come about** 指自然地或意外地发生,常用于 **How did it come about...** 的句式中,意为“……怎么会发生呢?”

How did it come about that he had another accident?



他怎么会再次出事故呢?

⑤break out 意为“爆发”,强调突然发生。

The Second World War broke out in 1939.

第二次世界大战于1939年爆发。

[注意] occur, happen, take place, come about 和 break out 均为不及物动词或者短语,不能用被动语态。

B**例题指津**

例题 1 (改错) How do you congratulate the Spring Festival?

[答案] congratulate 改为 celebrate

[点拨] 句意为“你们怎么庆祝春节?”celebrate 意为“庆祝”,宾语是物;congratulate 意为“祝贺”,宾语是人。

例题 2 (同义句转换) The meeting will be held to deal with some important problems.

The meeting _____ deal with some important problems.

[答案] is meant/intended to

[点拨] be meant/intended to do 表示“意欲干……”。

例题 3 We had a party to _____ Mother's silver wedding.

- A. congratulate B. celebrate
C. win D. defend

[答案] B

[点拨] 该句用 celebrate 表示“庆祝母亲的银婚纪念日”。

例题 4 The performance, _____ the audience, met with a cold silence.

- A. meaning to please B. meant to please
C. to mean pleasing D. meant pleasing

[答案] B

[点拨] meant to please... 为过去分词作定语,它相当于一个非限制性定语从句:which is meant to please...。

例题 5 It suddenly _____ to me that I should call him up to make an appointment with him.

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

[答案] C

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

例题 6 If weather permits, the school sports meet will _____ next Wednesday and Thursday.

- A. happen B. take place
C. be happened D. be taken place

[答案] B

[点拨] happen 指自然地发生,不符合句意。happy, take place 为不及物动词和短语,故 C、D 两项排除。因此答案选 B 项。

例题 7 Our new English teacher _____ my own sister this term, which is quite beyond expectation.

- A. was happened to be B. happened to be
C. was happened being D. happened being

[答案] B

[点拨] sb happen to be/do... 指“某人碰巧干……”,其中 happen 为不及物动词。

C**针对性练习**

- () 1. They decided that the meeting should _____ on Monday.
A. hold B. happen
C. be taken place D. take place
- () 2. Americans of all religions _____ Thanksgiving, a happy holiday on the fourth Thursday of each November.
A. celebrate B. join in
C. wish D. congratulate
- () 3. —Kate really upset Granny.
—I'm sure she didn't _____.
A. mean to B. mean to do
C. mean it D. mean so
- () 4. We haven't heard from Jane for a long time. What do you suppose _____ to her?
A. was happening B. to happen
C. has happened D. having happened
- () 5. We all congratulated Jack _____ the English test.
A. on his passing B. for his passing
C. with him passing D. for him to pass
- () 6. Those books, which _____ your sister as a birthday gift, were lost in the course of being delivered.
A. were meant to be B. were meant for
C. meant for D. meant to be

[参考答案]

1. D 点拨:take place 表示有计划、有组织地进行或发生,且无被动语态。



2. A 点拨:celebrate 表示不止一人参加的,以某种活动的形式“庆祝”某事。
3. A 点拨:mean to 是 mean to upset Granny 的省略形式。
4. C 点拨:do you suppose 为主句,what has happened to her 为名词性从句,作 suppose 的宾语,因表示对现在的影响,

故用现在完成时态。

5. A 点拨:congratulate sb on (doing) sth 为固定短语,意为“祝贺某人(做)某件事”。
6. B 点拨:(sth) be meant for sb 意为“为某人准备的;打算给某人的”。

Part 2 Reading

A 重点知识精析

一 重点单词

►1. starve *vt. & vi.*

(1) *vt.* (使)饿死;(使)挨饿

They got lost in the desert and starved to death.
他们在沙漠中因迷路而饿死。

I'd rather starve than work for that company!
我宁可挨饿也不愿为那家公司工作!

(2) *vi.* 因缺乏而感到需要(与 of, for 连用)

She's lonely and starving for companionship.
她很寂寞,渴望友谊。

The engine was starved of petrol and wouldn't start.
这部引擎因缺乏汽油而开不动。

[知识拓展] starvation *n.* 饥饿;饿死

starve to death 饿死

be starving for sth 渴求某物;渴望得到某物

be starved of sth 缺乏某物;需要某物

starve sb out 以断绝食物来源迫使某人出来

►2. origin *n.*

(1) 起源;源头;起因

Most coughs are viral in origin.

咳嗽大多是由病毒引起的。

This particular custom has its origins in Wales.

这一独特风俗起源于威尔士。

(2) 身世;出身

She has risen from humble origins to immense wealth.

她出身卑微,终成巨富。

[知识拓展] original *adj.* 原来的;起初的;首创的

n. 原件;原作;原稿

originally *adv.* 原来;起初

originate *vi. & vt.* 起源于;发端于;创建;发明

originality *n.* 独创性;创意

originate from 发源于

in the original 用原著的语言;未经翻译的

[辨析] origin 与 source

origin 和 source 都有“起源”的意思,但侧重点不同。

① origin 侧重指事情的起因或某物的开始。origin 还有“身世;出身”的意思。

The origin of the word remains obscure.

该词的来源尚不清楚。

② source 通常指问题的根源、起因,此外还有“(河流的)源头;原始材料;出处”的意思等等。

He refused to name his sources.

他拒绝说出消息的来源。

Where's the source of the Nile?

尼罗河源头在哪里?

Poverty is a source of violence.

贫穷是暴力的一种根源。

►3. satisfy *vt. & vi.*

(1) *vt.* 使满意

I didn't like the story. It didn't satisfy me. But perhaps I am hard to satisfy.

我不喜欢这个故事,我不满意。不过,也许我这个人比较难满足。

(2) *vt.* 满足(需求、欲望等)

Just to satisfy my curiosity, how much did you pay for your car?

我出于好奇心,想知道你这辆车花了多少钱?

(3) *vt.* 满足;符合(需求、规律、标准)

You can't vote until you have satisfied all the formal conditions.

你必须符合所有正式条件才能够投票。

(4) *vi.* 使确信

Are you satisfied of my truthfulness? (= Are you satisfied that I am telling the truth?)

你确信我的真诚? /我是在说实话吗?

[知识拓展] satisfying 令人满意的;令人满足的

satisfied *adj.* 满意的;满足的

satisfactory *adj.* 令人满意的;圆满的;称心如意的

satisfaction *n.* 满意;满足

to one's satisfaction 令某人满意的是

take satisfaction from sth. 从……中得到满足

far from satisfactory 远远不能令人满意

be satisfied with sb/sth 对……感到满意

[辨析] satisfying, satisfied 与 satisfactory

三者都是形容词,但语义各有侧重。

①satisfying 指所修饰的名词让人觉得满意或满足,译为“令人满意的;令人满足的”。

a satisfying experience 令人满意的经历

a satisfying meal 令人满意的一顿饭

②satisfied 指被修饰的人自己感到满足或满意,意为“满足的;满意的”。

I'm not satisfied with his behaviour at all.

我对他的表现根本就不满意。

There's a satisfied expression on his face.

他脸上有种满足的表情。

③satisfactory 常用来修饰事物,指被修饰的事物能符合人的心愿或达到一定的目的、要求等,译为“令人满意的;称心如意的;圆满的”。

He has a satisfactory excuse for his absence.

他缺席的理由令人信服。

Of all these pens he tried, only one was satisfactory.

在他试过的所有钢笔中,只有一枝是令他满意的。

► 4. lead *n. & vi. & vt.*

(1) *vt.* 带路;领路

He led us out into the grounds.

他领我们出来,进了庭院。

I tried to lead the discussion back to the main issue.

我试图把讨论引回到主题上。

(2) *vi. & vt.* 通向;通往

Which door leads to the yard?

哪扇门通向院子?

The track led us through a wood.

我们沿着那条小道穿过了森林。

(3) *vi. & vt.* 导致;造成(后果)

Eating too much sugar can lead to health problems.

食用过多的糖会引起健康问题。

What led you to this conclusion?

你是如何得出这个结论的?

The situation is far worse than we had been led to believe.

情况比我们听信的要糟糕得多。

(4) *vt.* 过(某种生活)

They are now leading a quiet life in the countryside.

他们现在在农村过着平静的生活。

(5) *vi. & vt.* 最擅长于;处于首位;处于领先地位

The department led the world in cancer research.

这个系在癌症的研究方面走在了世界前列。

(6) *vi. & vt.* 控制;掌管;领导;率领

Who will lead the Party in the next election?

下一届选举谁来领导这个党?

(7) *n.* (竞赛中的)领先地位

She took the lead in the second lap.

她在第二圈时领先。

The lead car is now three minutes ahead of the rest of the field.

现在跑在最前面的汽车比赛场上其他的汽车领先三分钟。

(8) *n.* 超前量;领先的距离

He managed to hold a lead of two seconds over his closest rival.

他比跟得最紧的对手勉强领先两秒钟。

(9) *n.* 实例;榜样;范例

If we take the lead in this, others may follow.

如果我们在这方面带头行动,其余的人就会跟着来。

(10) *n.* (戏剧、电影中的)主角;扮演主角的演员

Who is playing the lead?

谁是主演?

[知识拓展] leader *n.* 领导者;领袖;最佳的人(或物);处于领先地位的人(或物)

leaderless *adj.* 无领导的

leadership *n.* 领导;领导地位;领导才能;领导班子

leading *adj.* 最重要的;最成功的

lead sb by the nose 牵扯着某人的鼻子走;(完全)控制某人

lead sb up/down the garden path 误导某人

lead off (from) 起始(于)

lead (sth) off 开始(某事)

lead sb on 使……误信(尤指爱对方或对方有魅力)

lead up to sth 是……的先导;是导致……的原因



lead to sth 导致;通向

All roads lead to Rome. (谚)条条道路通罗马。

[注意] lead sb to sth 意为“使某人得出某种观点或结论”, lead sb to do sth 则表示“导致或致使某人干某事”, lead to sth 指“导致(某种结论)”或“通往(某地)”。注意其中的 to 是介词还是不定式的符号。

►5. feast n. & v.

(1)n. 盛会;宴会

When will the wedding feast be held?

婚宴什么时候举行?

(2)n. (宗教的)节日;节期

The feast of Christmas is drawing near.

圣诞佳节快要到了。

(3)n. 使人欢快的事物(或活动)

The evening was a real feast for music lovers.

这个晚上真是让音乐爱好者大饱耳福。

(4)v. feast on sth 尽情享受(美味佳肴)

We were pleased to have a chance to feast on so many kinds of fish.

我们很高兴有机会吃到这么多品种的鱼。

(5)vt. feast one's eyes on sb/sth 尽情欣赏;大饱眼福;赏心悦目

They are feasting their eyes on the beautiful scenery in the countryside.

他们在尽情地欣赏农村的美景。

►6. trick n. & vt.

(1)n. 诡计;花招;骗局

They had to think of a trick to get past the guards.

他们只好想出个计谋骗过岗哨。

The kids are always playing tricks on their teachers.

孩子们经常耍花招戏弄老师。

(2)n. 技巧;诀窍;窍门

He used the old trick of attacking in order to defend himself.

为了自卫他采用了以攻为守的老招数。

(3)vt. 欺骗;欺诈

I'd been tricked and I felt stupid.

我被人骗了,觉得自己真傻。

He managed to trick his way past the security guards.

他想方设法骗过保安员走了。

[知识拓展] be up to one's (old) tricks 故伎重演
do the trick 奏效;起作用;达到目的

every trick in the book 无所不用其极;浑身解数

have a trick up one's sleeve 胸有成竹;自有锦囊妙计

the tricks of the trade (某一行业或活动的)绝活;生意经

trick sb into (doing) sth 诱使某人(做)某事

trick sb out of sth 从某人处骗走某物

trick sb/sth out (in/with sth) 打扮或装饰得引人注目

play tricks/a trick on sb 耍弄某人;拿某人开玩笑

[注意] 表示“玩弄;拿……开玩笑”的短语有许多,注意其中的介词:

make a fool of sb. 愚弄某人

make fun of sb. 拿某人开玩笑

laugh at sb. 嘲笑某人

play a joke on sb. 拿某人开玩笑

►7. poet n. 诗人

A poet is always full of enthusiasm.

诗人总是充满激情。

[知识拓展] poetess n. 女诗人

poem n. 诗;韵文

poetic adj. 诗的;诗歌的

poetry n. 诗集;诗歌;诗作;诗意

poetic justice 报应;应有的惩罚

[辨析] poem 与 poetry

poem 意为“诗;韵文”指具体的诗,是可数名词。poetry 指“诗歌;诗集”,为诗的总称,是不可数名词;但作“诗意;优雅的气质”讲时,既可用作不可数名词,也可用作单数可数名词。

►8. arrival n.

(1)[C;U] 到达;抵达

Guests receive dinner on/upon arrival at the hotel.

旅客一到旅馆即可就餐。

We apologize for the late arrival of the train.

我们为火车晚点向大家道歉。

There are 120 arrivals and departures every day.

每天有 120 次航班抵港和离港。

(2)[C] 到达者;抵达物

The first arrivals at the concert got the best seats.

最早来到音乐会的人坐上了最好的座位。

We're expecting a new arrival in the family soon.

我们家很快就会添一个新生婴儿。

[知识拓展] arrive vi. 到达;抵达

arrive at sth 达成(协议);做出(决议);得出(结论等)

arrive at/in sp 到达某地

on/upon (one's) arrival (某人)一到达

arrive on the scene 来到现场

[辨析] arrive, get to 与 reach

①三者都有“到达”之意,其中 arrive 为不及物动词,其后接介词 in 或 at,再接名词、代词作宾语,比较大的地名前用 in,比较小的地名前用 at。

She'll arrive in New York at noon.

她将在正午到达纽约。

The train arrived at the station 20 minutes later.

火车迟了 20 分钟到站。

②get to 表示“到达”时必须用介词 to 再接名词或代词作宾语,后接副词 here、there、home 等时省去介词 to。

When did you get to the airport yesterday?

你们昨天什么时候到机场的?

He set out to prepare supper as soon as he got home.

他一到家就开始准备晚饭。

③reach 为及物动词,其后直接跟名词、代词作宾语。

We hadn't walked far before we reached a small village.

我们没走多远就到了一个小村庄。

[注意] 表示“一到达……就……”可用 on arriving... 或 on one's arrival/on the arrival of sb.

►9. national adj.

(1)国家的;民族的;全国的

Father likes reading national and local newspapers.

父亲喜欢阅读全国性和地方性的报纸。

These buildings are part of our national heritage.

这些建筑是我们民族遗产的一部分。

(2)国有的;国企的;国营的

A national museum is to be opened next month.

一家国有博物馆下个月将开放。

[知识拓展] nation *n.* 国家;民族

nationalism *n.* 国家主义;民族主义

nationalist *n.* 民族主义者

nationality *n.* 国籍;民族

nationalize *vt.* 将……国有化

nationally *adv.* 全国性地;与某国相关地

nationwide *adj.* 全国性的;遍及全国的;全国范围的

international *adj.* 国际性的

[辨析] nation, state 与 country

三个词都有“国家”的意思,但语义各有侧重。

①nation 强调民族和人民。

Hearing the news of Lincoln's death, the whole nation was in deep sorrow.

听到林肯去世的消息,全国人民陷在深深的悲痛中。

②state 强调国家政权。

They wish to limit the power of the state.

他们希望限制政府权力。

③country 则指国家的领土。

China is a country with an area of 9.6 million square kilometres.

中国是一个面积为 960 万平方公里的国家。

►10. gain *n.* & *vi.* & *vt.*

(1)*vt.* 赢得;获得;取得;博得

The country gained its independence ten years ago.

这个国家十年前就赢得了独立。

The Party gained over 50% of the vote.

该党获得超过 50% 的选票。

(2)*vt.* 从……中获益;得到好处

There's nothing to be gained from delaying the decision.

推迟决定得不到任何好处。

(3)*vt.* 增加;增添;增进;增长

I've gained weight recently.

最近我的体重增加了。

You can gain confidence through hard work.

通过努力奋斗你可以获得自信。

(4)*vt.* 走得太快;快

My watch gains two minutes every twenty-four hours.

我的表每二十四小时快两分钟。

(5)*n.* (尤指财富、重量的)增值;增加

Regular exercise is the best way of preventing weight gain.

经常锻炼是防止体重增加的最佳方法。

(6)*n.* [C] 好处;利益;改进

These policies have resulted in great gains in public health.

这些政策使公共卫生得到极大改进。

[知识拓展] gain ground 变得更强大(或更有效、更成功);有进步

gain time (通过拖延)赢得时间

gain in sth 更加;增加

gain on sb/sth 接近;逼近(所追逐的人或物)

gain sth by/from sth 从……中获取……;从……中得到……

No pains, no gains. 不劳无获。

►11. independence *n.* 独立;自主;自立

Cuba gained independence from Spain in 1898.

古巴于 1898 年脱离西班牙而获得独立。

A woman's financial independence is very important.

妇女的经济独立很重要。

[注意] independence 为不可数名词。



[知识拓展] independent *adj.* 独立的;自主的

depend *vi.* 依靠;依赖;取决于

dependent *adj.* 依赖的;依靠的

dependable *adj.* 可靠的;能够信赖的

be independent of/from sb/sth 独立于……;不依赖于……

[辨析] dependent 与 dependable

①dependent 意为“依赖的”,指被修饰的人对别的人或物有依赖感,不能独立行事。

He's such a dependent boy that he can hardly live without his parents.

这个男孩依赖性太强,离开父母几乎不能生活。

②dependable 意为“可靠的;能够依赖的”,指被修饰的人能给别人一种安全感,值得别人依靠或信赖。

Your brother is dependable, we often turn to him for help.

你哥哥很可靠,我们经常向他求助。

►12. gather *vt. & vi.*

(1)gather (sb/sth) round (sb/sth) 聚集;集合;召集;搜集

Gather round and listen, children.

孩子们,围拢过来听我说。

The whole family gathered round the piano to have a musical evening.

全家围在钢琴旁开音乐晚会。

(2)gather sth (together/up) 收集;收拢(分散的东西)

Give me a moment to gather my notes together.

给我些时间整理一下笔记。

(3)gather sth (from sth) 搜集;采集

The little girl was gathering mushrooms in the field.

小姑娘正在野地里采集蘑菇。

The information was gathered from various sources.

这些信息是从各处搜集的。

(4)gather sth (in) 捡拾或收割(庄稼)

The harvest has been safely gathered in.

庄稼已妥善收获完毕。

(5)gather sth (from sb/sth) 理解某事物;得出结论

I gathered from the way she replied that she wasn't very enthusiastic.

从她的回答来看,她并不十分热心。

(6)gather sth round sb/sth = gather sth up 将(衣服)向身体收拢

She gathered the shawl round her shoulders.

她用披肩把自己裹紧。

(7)*vi. & vt.* 增加(某事物)

The darkness is gathering.

夜色渐浓。

The car gathered speed.

汽车速度逐渐加快了。

(8)*vt.* 聚集或集中(某事物)以尽力;鼓起;唤起

She sat trying to gather her thoughts before making her speech.

她坐在那里,努力集中思维准备发言。

[知识拓展] gathering *n.* 集会;人群的聚集

[辨析] gather 与 collect

①表示“聚集;集合”讲时,二者语义相同可换用。

A crowd soon collected/gathered at the scene of the accident.

群众迅速聚集在出事现场。

②作“采取;收集”讲时,gather 往往指不加选择地收集;collect 则指为一目的而有选择地采用。

collect stamps 集邮 collect waste paper 收废纸

She gathered up her scattered belongings and left.

她把自己散乱的物品收好就走了。

③表示“募捐;募集”时用 collect。

He's collecting money for famine relief.

他正在为赈济饥民募捐。

④表示“采摘花果”时用 gather。

It's forbidden to gather flowers in the garden.

花园内禁止采花。

►13. agricultural *adj.* 农业的;农学的

The agricultural policy of China is beneficial to the peasants.

中国的农业政策对农民很有利。

Agricultural development of a country used to play an important part in its economy.

一个国家的农业发展曾在它的经济中起重要作用。

[知识拓展] agriculture *n.* 农业;农艺;农学

agriculturalist = agriculturist *n.* 农学家;农业家;农业技术员

industry *n.* 工业

industrial *adj.* 工业的

[注意] “-al”是一个常见的构成形容词的后缀,许多名词可通过加“-al”后缀构成形容词:

culture 文化——cultural 文化的

race 种族——racial 种族的

influence 影响——influential 有影响的

benefit 利益——beneficial 有好处的