

探究
课堂

主体探究

学习方略

十五规划教育部重点课题 编著
实施研究性学习专题研究课题组

高中新课程

英语

配外研版 必修3



山东教育出版社

科学理念

全新思维

启迪智能

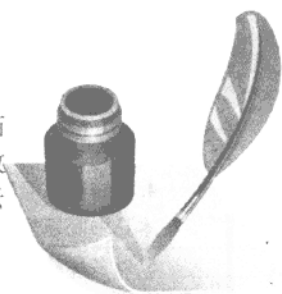
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出版说明

CHU BAN SHUO MING

国家教育大纲(纲要)是教育工作的“准宪法”,也是这套丛书所有作者的共同信条。我国新课改纲要以及新课标,不仅对课程、教法,而且对考试(包括中考、高考)都揭示了改革方向以及最终要达到的目标。新课改大力推进以培养创新精神和实践能力为主的素质教育,以让学生更多地在探究中学习,在实践中学习,扭转长期以来教学脱离科研实际和社会实践的局面,并大力提倡学生自主学习、合作学习、以学习者为中心的现代教学理念。新课改精神和新课标,是策划编写本丛书的出发点,又是归宿。因此,编者树立了新的编写理念,确定了新的编写目标,选择了新的编写视角,采取了新的编写方法。

除了上述“四新”以外,本丛书还有“六个特点”:

1. 编写宗旨——改变学生的学习方式。

即从根本上改变以接受知识为主的传统学习方式。

2. 推进以探究为主的多元学习方式。

多元学习包括探究的、实践的、合作的、自学的、接受的学习。探究既是科学的操作方式,又是科学的本质。科学学习和科学探究过程的不分离,越来越被视为学生掌握完整的知识,培养各种能力和优良品质品德的最佳途径。

3. 贯彻“以学习者为中心”理念。

本丛书以学生为直接的读者对象,为学生课内外探究实践、自学、合作、备考、应考提供最好的“援助”。

4. 紧扣新课标新教材的每章节、每节课的教学任务。

本丛书既是最好的学生用书,又是最好的教师用书。

5. 以多种精彩的学习范例启导学生。

范例的示范、启导作用无可估量,远远胜于直接传授。

6. 提出大量探究题和训练题,充分发扬传统教学“精讲多练”等优良传统。

尽可能地增加学生自主地探究、拓展、巩固知识和技能的契机。

本丛书作为全国教育科学“十五”规划重点课题“实施研究性学习专题研究”科研成果的重大推广项目,遵循从教学第一线中来到教学第一线中去的思路。课题组组长崔相录研究员,十多年来潜心从事有关素质教育和探究教学的开创性研究工作。本丛书编写工作严格执行专家——教研员——第一线教师三结合原则。所有的作者,都是多年来接受过有关培训,在实验和实践研究中涌现出来的探究学习专才。

我们相信和期待,本丛书能够引领数以万计的中学生和教师走进充满生机的探究世界,踏上从根本上改变学习方式和教学方式,全面提高学习和教学质量的征程。

总主编

2009年1月

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Module 1

Europe



法国作家维克多·雨果曾预言：“总有一天，到那时……，所有的欧洲国家，无须丢掉那些各自的特点和闪光的个性，都得紧紧地融合在一个高一级的整体里。到那时，那么将构筑欧洲的友爱关系……”。2002年1月1日，欧洲有12个国家开始使用欧洲统一货币—欧元，这预示着“雨果预言”的实现，象征着一个经济一体化欧洲的形成。这难道对全球统一化没有什么启示吗？

三维目标

知识与技能：进一步了解欧洲概况，学会表达地理位置。对中国的某些地区和城市的地理文化和经济等特色进行介绍或比较，增强国际交往意识。

过程与方法：通过对语法难点的分析，培养英汉对比分析策略和抽象思维能力；在听和说的练习中培养获取信息和表达信息的能力；在阅读中训练利用现有地理、历史等背景知识对材料进行理解、分析、综合等加工的策略；在写作练习中提高利用前后联系、提出问题并回答问题等能力。

情感与态度：通过学习如何促进世界各国的友好关系和开放往来，进一步加深对自己国家的热爱。了解欧盟和欧洲一些国家，学会如何表达地理位置。想不想介绍一下自己的国家、地理位置、文化、经济情况？用英文出一期包含照片、文字说明等内容丰富的黑板报吧！



主题一

Theme I The Aegean Sea (for the task of Speaking)

【情景导入】 让我们先来读读这篇短文。

The Aegean Sea

The Aegean Sea is located between the Greek Peninsula (半岛) on the west, and Turkey to the east. It is actually a northern arm of the Mediterranean Sea, with Crete forming a geographical division. It is connected to the Black Sea to the north through the Dardanelles, the sea of Marmara and the Bosphorus.

The Aegean is about 375 miles long and 200 miles wide, with a total area of almost 82,600 square miles.

It has many islands, large and small, but perhaps the best-known is the Island of Patmos, in the eastern section just off the coast of Turkey. Today, the islands of the Aegean Sea offer the visitors a wide range of possibilities.

The whole area is served by several international airports on the major islands, smaller airports serving daily connection with Athens and other Greek cities and a large fleet of ferryboats (渡船) and modern high-speed hydrofoils (水翼船) connecting all the islands.

【探究要点】 Discuss with your partners if you are interested in geography and travelling abroad.

Talk with your friends/classmates/partner about your knowledge of Europe. Try to answer these three questions in your own words:

1. Do you like geography / traveling?
2. How many countries, cities, seas, oceans can you list about Europe?
3. Can you describe some of them using your knowledge?

【尝试探究】

你的答案是:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

我的感悟

请用简短的一段文字描述你所熟悉的一个欧洲城市,包括它的所在地、首都、著名历史建筑、文化和语言概况等。(within 80 words) (These words and expressions may help you: (on/off the coast, across the channel, between ... and ..., on/to/in the south/north of, be situated, be located in, be famous/known as/for)

主题二

Theme II (for the task of speed Reading)

The Eiffel Tower

(Words: 205; Time: 7 minutes)

The Eiffel Tower was built for the International Exhibition of Paris in 1889 in honor of the 100th anniversary (周年纪念) of the French Revolution. The Prince of Wales, later King Edward of England, opened the tower. Of the 700 works in a design competition, Gustave Eiffel's was chosen. However, not everyone agreed with the choice and many people tried to stop its construction.

It was the world's tallest building until 1930. During its lifetime, the Eiffel Tower has seen a few strange scenes, including being climbed by a mountaineer in 1954, being parachuted (跳伞) off in 1984 by two Englishmen, and being ridden down from the first level by a journalist on a bicycle in 1923. However, if its birth was difficult, it is now completely accepted and must be listed as one of the symbols of Paris itself. The tower has three platforms (平台). The top platform has a bar and the office of Gustave Eiffel. From its platforms—especially the highest—the view of Paris is wonderful. It is generally agreed that one hour before sunset, the view is at its best.

The Eiffel Tower at night is one of the great sights of Paris and shouldn't be missed. The golden lights show the beauty of the steelwork in a way that can't be seen in the daylight.

【探究要点】 Please discuss the following questions with your partner and then give the answers to the questions according to the above passage.

1. Why was the Eiffel Tower built?

2. Did all the people agree to build the Eiffel Tower at the beginning? What about now?

3. When is the view of it at its best?

【尝试探究】 Possible answers:

1. It was built in honor of the French Revolution.

2. No. Some people didn't agree to build it, but now it is accepted and has become a symbol of Paris.

3. At night.

主题三

Theme III (for the task of Writing)

写作要求: 请你用本单元所学的重点单词和短语的正确形式填空。

opposite, known as, ancient, sculpture, representative, symbol, face, locate, architect, project, civilization, ever since, gallery, sign, agreement

My visit to a museum

Last Sunday, we paid a visit to a museum, which is _____ in the east of the city. It _____ the River Baihe on the east.

Inside the museum, there are many white _____ of world-famous _____ of Chinese medicine, like Zhang Zhongjing, Hua Tuo, Sun Simiao and so on. They lived in _____ times and were _____ great doctors, so they have become the _____ of Chinese medicine. Behind the sculptures, there is an art _____, where you can enjoy the beautiful scenery of the city and wonderful _____ in Han Dynasty (汉朝) as well. The gallery was designed by a famous _____ from Beijing University. It was a _____ built according to the _____



between the city government and the Bank of the World in 1998. About 50,000 people have visited it _____ it was completed.

_____ the gallery there is a shop where you can buy all kinds of local memorial presents, like jade carvings(玉雕), the maps of the museum, models of the doctors and so on.

Keys: located, faces, sculptures, representatives, ancient, known as, symbol, gallery, civilization, architect, project, agreement, sign, ever since, opposite.

主题四

Theme IV 知识梳理

【情景交际】(Communications)

Where do you live? That's the capital of..., isn't it? Whereabouts is that?

That's in the west, isn't it? What's it like? It's very quiet.

Suppose Jack is your new classmate. You are to introduce something about your country or hometown. (using the words and phrases above)

你能用以上所用语设计一段对话吗?



要点导航

【词汇聚焦】(Focusing on Vocabulary)

situate (vt.) locate (v.) produce (n.) civilize (v.) agree (v.)
govern (vt.) be famous for / be known as ever since refer to
in terms of compare with

如: The temple is situated on the top of the mountain. 那庙坐落在山顶上。

a good situation to draw tourists 一个吸引游客的好位置

He is in a difficult situation. 他处境困难。

The international situation is becoming more and more complicated.

国际形势变得越来越复杂。

I cannot locate the shop.

我找不到这家商店。

We located the shops and the post office as soon as we moved into the town.

我们一搬进城里,就找到了商店和邮局的所在地。

The new building will be located in the center of the town.

这座大楼将建在市中心。

The new hospital is to be located near your college.

这所新医院将建在你们学院附近。

Their factory is located at the foot of the mountain.

他们的工厂坐落在山脚下。

a good location for school 建校的好地方

The wine bottle was marked "Produce of Spain".

酒瓶标明“西班牙产品”。

to produce one's ticket 出示票

Can you produce any proof of your nationality?

你能出示有关你国籍的任何证件吗?

That factory produces cars.

那家工厂生产小汽车。

★ situate vt.

使位于,使处于

situated

adj. 位于……的。

【构词知识】

situation n. 位置,场所,处境,境遇,形势。

★ locate vt.

查找……的地点,使……坐落于,位于;定位,位于。

location n.

位置,场地

★ produce

1. n. 产物,农产品。

2. vt. 提出,出示,生产,制造,结(果实),引起,招致,创作。

Gas can be produced from coal. 煤气可用煤来制造。

Hard work often produces good results.

努力工作经常会有好结果。

George's jokes produced a great deal of laughter.

乔治的笑话引起了哄堂大笑。

如: farm product 农产品

Petrol is the most important product of many Middle-East countries.

石油是许多中东国家最重要的产品。

The company sells plastic products.

这家公司出售塑料制品。

The product of 3 and 7 is 21.

三和七的乘积是二十一。

如: the production of wheat 小麦生产

Production has increased this year. 今年产量已增加。

Production of computers has increased double in the last few weeks.

近几周来电脑的产量增加了一倍。

This new theatre is becoming known for its good productions.

这家新剧院因上演质量好的节目而渐渐出名。

如: The African countries hoped to civilize all the primitive tribes on the land.

非洲国家希望把非洲所有的原始部落都变成文明社会。

Many a rough man has been civilized by his wife.

许多粗野的男人在其妻子的影响下变得文雅了。

如: She agreed to my plan/suggestion/proposal/arrangement.

她同意我的计划/建议/提议/安排。

He agreed to go shopping with me on Sunday.

他同意周日与我一起去买东西。

I quite agree with what you say/ your words/idea/view/opinion/decision.

我很赞成你所说的/你的话/想法/观点/意见/决定。

We agree on this point.

在这一点上,我们的意见一致。

The liquor did not agree with me.

这酒不适合我喝。

如: They have made an agreement about the plan.

他们在这个计划上意见一致了。

His opinion is in agreement with mine.

他的意见和我的一致。

如: reach an agreement 达成协议

break an agreement 破坏/违背协议

follow an agreement 履行协议

peace agreement 和平条约

agreement on the protection of trades 贸易保护条约

如: to govern a country 治理国家

You should govern your temper. 你应当抑制你的脾气。

a governing principle 指导原则

The rights of our citizens are governed by charter.

我们公民的权利是由宪章规定的。

如: Hangzhou is known/famous for the West Lake.

杭州因西湖而出名。

如: Lu Xun is known as a famous writer.

鲁迅作为一个名作家而出名。

product *n.*

产品; 成果, 作品; 创作, (数) 积。

production *n.*

生产, 产品, 作品, (研究) 成果。

★civilize(亦作: civilise) *v.*

使开化, 使文明, 教化。

civilisation *n.*

文明, 文化, 文明社会

★agree *vi. & vt.*

同意, 赞成……的意见, 与……一致, 承认, 适合。

agreement *n.*

(1) 一致; 同意。

(2) 协议; 契约。

(3) (语法) 相一致; 呼应

★govern

n. 统治, 支配, 管理。

government *n.*

政府

★be famous for/ be known as

(1) be famous/ known for 因……而著名。

(2) be known/famous as 以……而著称。

(3) be known to 被……所熟知。

(4) know... by 由……了解(知道)。



(5) It is well known to us all that... (= As is known to us all,...) 众所周知……。

★ever since

从那时起,自那以来。相当于 since then, from that time/ then on,通常与现在完成时连用。

★refer to

(1) 涉及;提到。

(2) 查资料;参考。

refer to the text 参照课文

(3) 针对;有关。

(4) 指……而言,指的是。如:

(5) 提交;交付。

(6) 把……归功于……。如:

(7) refer to... as... 称……为……。

★in terms of

以……的观点;就……而说,用……的话,以……的措辞。如:

【短语拓展】

in no uncertain terms 毫不含糊地,直截了当地

in the long term 从长远的观点看

in the short term 从眼前的观点看

on good terms 好的关系

on bad terms 坏的关系

on speaking terms 友好的关系

on friendly terms 友善的关系

on equal terms 同等

★compare with

把……与……比较

(1) compare... with...。

(2) compare... to...。

把……比作。

(3) 若用 compare 的过去分词作状语,compared with 和 compared to 在应用上无区别,常被用于句首或句末。如:

如:A great many of pop singers are known to the young.

许多流行歌星为年轻人所熟知。

如:We can know a person by his character.

我们可以根据一个人的品行判断一个人。

如:It is well known to us all that he is expert at art.

众所周知,他擅长艺术。

如:The young man began his writing in 1999. He has published four novels ever since.

1999 年那个年轻人开始搞创作,至今他已出版了四部小说。

如:Don't refer to the matter again.

不要再谈及此事了。

The new law does not refer to farm land.

新法律与耕地无关。

如:When I said some people are stupid I wasn't referring to you.

我说有些人愚蠢,并非指你。

如:The shop referred the complaint to the manufacturers.

商店把投诉转交给制造商。

如:They referred their success to the correct leadership of the Party.

他们把他们的成功归功于党的正确领导。

如:The old man refers to his eldest son as the example of the rest.

老人把长子作为其他人的榜样。

如:The manager referred to your work in terms of high praise.

经理对你的工作大加赞扬。

如:It is a small country both in terms of size and population.

就面积和人口而论,它属于一个小国。

He does well in terms of sports.

他很擅长体育运动。

如:It's necessary to compare English with Chinese in English study.

学英语时有必要把汉语和英语进行比较。

Compare this with that, and you'll see which is better.

把这个同那个比较,你就知道哪个更好了。

如:Young people are often compared to the rising sun.

年轻人常被比作初升的太阳。

Shakespeare compared the world to a stage.

莎士比亚把世界比作一个大舞台。

如:The hardship is nothing, compared to/ with those the Red Army faced with the Long March.

和红军长征比起来,这点苦算不上什么。

Compared to/ with many girls, she was indeed very lucky.

与许多女孩相比,她的确算是幸运的了。

【重点结构】(Key Structures)

1. It lies in/on/to...

2. It is located in/on/to...
3. It is situated in/on/to...
4. It's to /in/on the east/west/ south/ north/of...
5. It's between... and...

【教材精析】

INTRODUCTION

1. The United Kingdom is off the northwest coast of continental Europe.

英国位于欧洲大陆的西北海岸。

off 介词,指在沿岸或某港口以外的海上。如:

The ship stopped half a mile off shore.

那条船停在离海岸半英里远的海面上。

There was a ship in danger off the coast of Kent.

在肯特的沿岸海面上有一艘遇险的船只。

【短语拓展】

along the coast 沿着海岸; off the coast 海岸外; on the coast 海岸上

2. France is Europe's third largest country and faces the United Kingdom across the English Channel.

法国是欧洲的第三大国,与英国隔英吉利海峡相望。

(1) face.

vt. & vi. ① 面对,面向。如:

The building faces the park. 建筑物面向着公园。

The windows faces (on) the street. 窗子面朝大街。

② 面临(困难),应付,面对;(危险、困难)迫近……,阻挡。如:

face the enemy bravely 勇敢地毅然面对敌人

face danger/difficulties 面对危险/困难

face the facts 面对事实

n. ① 脸,相貌,表面。如:

Her face fell at the disappointing news.

听到那令人失望的消息后她满面愁容。

He keeps a sober face all the time. 他表情总是一本正经。

② 表面,正面。如:

the face of the earth 地球表面

the face of a clock 钟面(的字盘)

The face of the building was covered with ivy. 那建筑物的表面爬满常春藤。

【短语拓展】

be faced with 面临,面对。如:

I was faced with a new problem(= A new problem faced me).

我面临了一个新问题。

lose one's face 失去面子

make a face at 向……扮鬼脸

powder one's face 在脸上擦粉

save one's face 挽回面子

shave one's face 刮脸

(2) across 作“通过”讲,指的是水平或交叉的运动,还可作“横渡,横过,横越”解。如:

The ship sailed across the Atlantic. 这只船横渡过大西洋。

She is talking to the neighbour across the garden fence. 她正隔着篱笆与邻居说话。

【短语拓展】

across 含义与 on, over 有关,侧重于动作在某一物体或某一地方的表面进行,还可表示“在……对过”,作副词表示“穿过”或“横过”。through 表示“通过,穿过”,它的含义与 in 有关,侧重于在某一物体空间里进行,含有从中间通过之意。如:

The river flows through the city from west to east. 这条河从城市的西边流到东边。

They walked through the woods. 他们走过树林。

3. Italy is in the south of Europe on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea.

意大利位于地中海沿岸,在欧洲的南部。

表示位置或方位时常用介词 in, on, to 等。in 表示在某一范围内;on 表示两者相邻;to 表示两者在彼此范围之外,二者



不相容,可以相邻,也可以不相邻。如:

Paris lies in the north of France. 巴黎位于法国北部。

London is in the southeast of Britain. 伦敦位于英国东南部。

Italy is on/to the south of Switzerland and Austria. 意大利在瑞士和奥地利的南面。(相邻)

Spain is to the west of Italy. 西班牙在意大利西面。(不相邻)

The UK is to the northwest of Italy. 英国在意大利的西北面。(不相邻)

READING AND VOCABULARY

1. Barcelona is the second largest city of Spain and is situated on the northeast coast, about five hundred kilometers east of the Spanish capital, Madrid.

巴塞罗那是西班牙第二大城市,坐落在东北海岸,在西班牙首都马德里以东大约五百公里处。

(1) the second largest “第二大”,序数词与最高级搭配,表示程度、规模的次序。如:

the second tallest boy 身高排第二的男孩

the third richest businessman 排在第三的富商

the second largest hospital 第二大医院

(2) 句中的 situate 意为“位于……的,处于……境地”,常用过去分词形式构成系表结构,表状态。如:

The temple is situated at the foot of the mountain.

那座庙坐落在山脚下。

The manager's office is situated on the ground floor.

经理的办公室在一楼。

2. France is an Italian city which became famous because of the Renaissance, a great artistic movement which began in the 1300s and last for three hundred years.

佛罗伦萨之所以成为意大利的一座著名城市,是由于一场起始于十四世纪,历经 300 年的艺术运动——文艺复兴运动。

(1) 该句是一个比较复杂的主从复合句,which 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 movement,而该词又是 Renaissance 同位语,要注意理解。

(2) because of “由于,因为”,后接名词(词组)或名词性从句,because 后接从句,应注意区别。如:

因为下大雨我们没去郊游。

We didn't go outing because of the heavy rain.

We didn't go outing because it rained heavily.

(3) last v. 持续,延续,维持;耐久。如:

The heavy snow lasted two days, so the expressway was closed.

大雪持续下了两天,所以高速公路关闭了。

This cloth lasts well, so it sells well.

这种布耐穿,因此销路好。

3. Their work has influenced other writers ever since.

从那以后,他们的作品对其他作家有很大影响。

influence

(1) vt. (= have an effect on) 对……有作用,影响。如:

The weather influences the crops. 天气影响农作物生长。

Don't be influenced by bad examples. 勿受恶例的影响。

(2) n. ①影响力,感化力(与 upon 连用)。如:

Many a woman has a civilizing influence upon her husband.

许多妇女对其丈夫有感化力。

My teacher's influence made me study science at college.

由于受我的老师的影响,我上大学学了理科。

②权力,势力。如:

Will you use your influence to get me a job?

你愿意用你的权力为我找份工作吗?

CULTURAL CORNER

1. Little by little, the number increased during the second half of the twentieth century.

逐渐地,欧盟成员国在 20 世纪中后期增加了。

increase v. & n. 增加;增大;增多(用 to 指达到某个数量,而用 by 意为“增加了……”,表示变化的幅度)。如:

The population of the city has increased by 200,000. 这座城市的人口已增加了 20 万。

The driver increased speed. 司机加速行驶。

Our difficulties are increasing. 我们的困难愈来愈多。

The oil price has increased to 3 dollars a litre recently. 最近油价上升到3美元1公升。

There has been a steady increase in population in developing countries. 发展中国家人口一直在稳步增长。

2. The expanded European Union has a population of more than half a billion people, twice as big as the population of the United States.

扩大了欧盟人口超过5亿,相当于美国人口的2倍。

倍数的表达法常有以下几种。

(1) A is... times + *adj./adv.* 的比较级 + than B。如:

This bridge is three times longer than that one. 这座桥比那座桥长三倍。

At least, the train runs five times faster than the boat. 火车的速度至少比船快5倍。

(2) A is... times as + *adj./adv.* 的原级 + as B。如:

The bridge is four times as long as that one. 这座桥是那座桥的四倍长。

At least, the train runs six times as fast as the boat. 火车的速度至少是船的速度的六倍。

(3) A is... times the size/length/width/height/depth + of + B。如:

The bridge is four times the length of that one. 这座桥是那座桥的四倍长。

After the experiment, the plant is six times the height of what it was before.

实验之后,植物的高度是原来的六倍。

(4) The size/length/width/height/depth + of A + is + ... times of + B。如:

The length of this bridge is four times of that one.

这座桥是那座桥的四倍长。

【聚焦语法】(Focusing on Grammar)

被动语态(Passive Voice)

语态是动词的一种形式,用来表示主语和谓语之间的关系,分为主动语态和被动语态。主动语态表示主语是动作的执行者;被动语态表示主语是动作的承受者或动作的目标。只有及物动词或相当于及物动词的词组才会有被动语态。

1. 被动语态的用法

被动语态由助动词 be 加及物动词的过去分词构成。主要用于以下几种情况:

(1) 当我们不知道谁是动作的执行者,或者没有必要知道动作的执行者时。

The book was first published in the late 1990s. 这本书最初在二十世纪九十年代末出版。

After the lecture he was asked to answer some questions on international affairs. 讲座之后人们请他回答了一些有关国际事务的问题。

(2) 有时出于礼貌,不便于说出动作的执行者。

The plan was generally considered impractical. 这一计划通常被认为是不实际的。

(3) 有时为了突出动作的承受者。

She is respected by all the workers of the factory. 她受到厂里所有工人的尊敬。

(4) 汉语中一些无主语的句子,在英语中往往使用被动语态。

在中国,公共场所禁止吸烟。

Smoking is not allowed in public places in China.

(5) 在一些固定的句子结构中,像“据说”、“据报道”、“据估计”、“众所周知”、“必须指出”等意义的句式,常用被动语态。

It's reported that China will launch a new satellite in two months. 据报道中国将在两个月后发射一颗新卫星。

It's said that the novel has been translated into dozens of foreign languages. 据说这本小说已经被翻译成了几十种语言。

这类被动结构也可以用于名词词组或代词作主语的句式。如:

The novel is said to have been translated into dozens of foreign languages.

2. 如何把主动语态变为被动语态

在以下句型中的变化规则:

(1) “主语 + 谓语 + 宾语”

We planted many trees on both sides of the road yesterday. (主动结构)

主语 谓语 宾语

昨天我们在路两旁种了许多树。

→ Many trees were planted by us on both sides of the road yesterday. (被动结构)

主语 谓语 介词宾语

这一句型变为被动语态时:

① 先将主动结构中的宾语变为被动结构中的主语; many trees → Many trees, 如果宾语是人称代词,应将其宾格变为主格。



②将主动结构中的谓语变为被动语态:planted→were planted。动词的时态形式应该保持一致。

③原来的主语转化成了 by 的补足成分:We→by us。如果之后接人称代词,应用其宾格形式。

当宾语是 that 从句时,在变为被动结构时,用 it 代替从句,作句子的形式主语。如:

People all know that Taiwan belongs to the People's Republic of China.

主语 谓语 that 连接的宾语从句

人们都知道台湾属于中华人民共和国。

→It is known that Taiwan belongs to the People's Republic of China.

主语 谓语 that 连接的主语从句

或把主动结构中宾语从句的主语变为被动结构的主语,再把宾语从句中的谓语部分变为动词不定式短语。如:

→Taiwan is known to belong to the People's Republic of China.

主语 谓语 主语补足语

(2) 主语 + 谓语 + 双宾语

在这一句型中,一般有一个间接宾语,一个直接宾语,变为被动结构时,将主动结构中的一个宾语变为被动结构中的主语,另一个宾语保留不变。如:

Mother bought me a new watch for my birthday.

主语 谓语 间宾 直接宾语

妈妈为我生日买了一块新手表。

→A new watch was bought for me for my birthday by Mother.

主语 谓语 介宾

→I was bought a new watch for my birthday.

主语 谓语 直接宾语

She gave me a newly-published grammar book yesterday.

主语 谓语 间宾 直接宾语

昨天她给了我一本新出版的语法书。

→A newly-published grammar book was given to me by her yesterday.

主语 谓语 介宾 状语

→I was given a newly-published book by her yesterday.

主语 谓语 直接宾语 状语

注意:

当把主动结构中的直接宾语变为被动结构中的主语时,间接宾语前面应该加介词 to (to 有时可以省略) 或 for (for 一般不能省略)。

(3) “主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”

变为被动结构时,把主动结构中的宾语变为被动结构中的主语,宾语补足语保持不变。如:

The salesmen and saleswomen chose the twenty-three-year-old young man general manager of the big department store.

主语 谓语 宾语 宾语补足语

售货员们选了那位 23 岁的年轻人作为这家大商店的总经理。

→The twenty-three-year-old young man was chosen general manager of the big department store by the salesmen and women.

主语 谓语 主语补足语 状语

The United Nations warned the two sides not to continue the war.

主语 谓语 宾语 宾语补足语

联合国警告双方不要继续这场战争。

→The two sides were warned not to continue the war by the United Nations.

主语 谓语 主语补足语 状语

主谓一致 (Subject-verb Concord)

主谓一致指句子的主语和谓语动词在人称和数的方面保持一致,这种一致关系通常受三种不同的原则所支配,即:语法一致原则,意义一致原则和就近一致原则。学习时,除了掌握一般规则外,还应注意一些习惯用法。

1. 语法一致

句子的主语和谓语动词的一致主要表现在“数”的形式上,即:单数的主语或者不可数名词做主语用单数动词,复数的主语用复数的动词。如:

The boy is here. 那个男孩在这里。

The boys are here. 那些男孩在这里。

Much effort is wasted. 许多努力白费了。

2. 意义一致

有的时候,主谓之间的一致关系并非取决于语法上的单、复数形式,而是取决于主语的单复数意义:

集体名词,如 government, committee, team, group, people, police, cattle 等做主语时,其单复数意义要具体情况具体分析:

①名词 people(人民), police(警察), public(公众), clergy(牧师们), cattle(家畜)总是和复数形式的动词连用。如:

The people of Norway are called Norwegians. 挪威的国民叫挪威人。

The police are making enquiries about the murder. 警察正在调查那起谋杀案。

The public are requested not to leave litter in these woods. 公众请勿在林中乱丢东西。

注意:

people 经常被用作 person 的复数形式,而且有“民族”的意思。如:

the French people 法兰西民族 the peoples of Europe 欧洲各民族

②一些集体名词,如 machinery(机械), equipment(装备), furniture(家具), merchandise(商品), 通常作不可数名词,其后的动词用单数。如:

The ordered merchandise has arrived undamaged. 所订购的商品已经完好无损地运来了。

All the machinery in the factory is made in China. 这个工厂的所有机械都是中国制造的。

③还有一些集体名词,如 team(球队), government(政府), class(班级), crew(全体船员或者机组人员), audience(听众,观众), family(家庭)等,既可以用作单数,又可以用作复数。如果把该名词所代表的成员看作一个整体的话,则动词用单数形式;如果把侧重点放在组成集体的每一个成员身上时,则动词用复数形式。如:

The football team is playing well. 这个足球队踢得很好。

The football team are having baths and are then coming back here for tea. 足球队员们正在洗澡,然后,他们要回到这儿来喝茶。

3. 名词的规则复数形式是在名词词尾加-s 或者-es,但是有一些以-s 结尾的名词并不是复数形式。

(1)以-ics 结尾的学科名称,如 physics(物理学), mathematics(数学), politics(政治学), linguistics(语言学)等,通常用作单数。如:

Physics is an important subject. 物理是一门重要的学科。

但是这些名词如果表示“学科”以外的其他意思时,便可以用作复数。如:

His mathematics is/are rather shaky. 他的运算能力很糟糕。

(2)以-s 结尾的地理名词,如果是国名,组织名称,书名,报刊名或者是一句格言、引言,如: the United States, the United Nations, the Netherlands, the New York Times 等时,由于表示的是一个单一的实体,所以谓语动词通常用作单数。如:

The United States is located in North America. 美国位于北美洲。

The United Nations is an international organization with profound influence. 联合国是一个有着深远影响的国际组织。

但是,如果表示的不是国名,而是群岛、山脉、海峡、瀑布等地理名称时,谓语动词通常作复数用。如:

The Himalayas have a magnificent variety of plant and animal life. 喜马拉雅山有着极为丰富的动植物品种。

The Niagara Falls are perhaps the most famous waterfall in the world. 尼亚加拉大瀑布可能是世界上最有名的瀑布。

(3)一些以-s 结尾的,并且通常是表示由两部分组成的物体的名词,如 scissors(剪刀), shorts(短裤), trousers(裤子)等。如果该名词之前没有“一把”、“一条”等单位词而单独使用时,通常用作单数。如:

His blue trousers are worn out. 他的蓝裤子已经穿破了。

但是,如果该名词前边有单位词,那么动词的单复数形式则由单位词的单复数形式来决定。如:

A pair of scissors is not enough. 一把剪刀不够用。

(4)英语中一些以-s 结尾的名词,如 arms(武器), clothes(衣服), contents(内容,目录), fireworks(烟火), goods(货物), minutes(记录), remains(遗体), wages(工资)等,通常用作复数。

High wages often result in high prices. 高工资往往导致高物价。

但是也有少数这类的名词,用作单复数均可。如:

The dramatics of the performance is/are marvelous. 这场演出的舞台艺术是一流的。

(5)还有一些以-s 结尾的单、复数同形的名词,如 headquarters(总部), means(方法,手段), series(系列), species(种类), works(工厂)等,其后的动词用单数还是用复数,取决于该名词是用作单数还是用作复数。如:

My company's headquarters is in New York. 我公司的总部在纽约。

Many bank's headquarters are set up in New York. 许多银行的总部设在纽约。

4. 就近一致

(1)由 or, either... or..., nor, neither... nor, not only... but also 连接的并列结构作主语,其后的动词通常和最接近的主语保持一致。如:

Neither he nor they are wholly right. 不论是他还是他们都不完全正确。

A cigar or a cigarette is very harmful to health. 雪茄或香烟对身体有害。

但是在非正式文体中,由 neither... nor, either... or, 或者 or 连接的并列主语,即使都是单数形式,也可以根据意义一致的原则来使用复数形式的谓语动词。如:



Neither he nor his wife *have* the faintest idea. 他和他的妻子都没有这个想法。

Acting, singing, or reciting *are* forbidden in library. 图书馆里不准表演、唱歌或者朗诵。

(2) 在存在句中, 谓语动词的单、复数形式一般取决于其后的真正主语的形式。如果真正的主语是一个名词词组的并列结构, 那么谓语动词应该和其最近的名词的单复数保持一致。如:

There *are* three routes you can take. 有三条线路可供你选择。

There *is* a dictionary and three books on the table. 桌子上有一本字典和三本书。

【专题过关】

从 A、B、C、D 中, 选出可以填入空白的最佳答案。

- Can I help you, sir?
— No, I _____.
A. have served B. am being served C. can serve myself D. was served
- Have you telephoned your father?
— Yes, he _____ back next week.
A. is expected B. was expected C. expects D. will be expected
- Many new universities _____ in our country in recent years.
A. will be set up B. were set up C. are to be set up D. have been set up
- Bob was afraid of _____ by his mother for having broken the recorder.
A. being scolded B. scolding C. scolded D. to be scolded
- Have you telephone the hospital?
— Yes, a doctor _____.
A. has sent for B. had been sent for C. was sent for D. was sent
- The children _____ many times not to play with fire.
A. has been told B. are being told C. have told D. have been told
- The vegetables didn't taste very good. They _____ for too long.
A. were cooked B. have been cooked C. should have been cooked D. had been cooked
- The whole city looks like a big construction site. Many tall buildings _____.
A. have been built B. are being built C. are going to be built D. are building
- _____ that China is a peace-loving country.
A. It must be pointed out B. It has pointed out C. That is pointed out D. As pointed out
- How is the progress?
— Two-thirds of the work _____ finished.
A. are B. has C. has been D. is going to be
- Many a university student there _____ help from the government since the early 2000s.
A. have got B. has got C. will get D. gets
- Only one third of _____ in the college _____ been made full use of.
A. the computers; has B. the computers; have C. computers; have D. computers; has
- Collecting stamps _____ my father's favorite hobby and reading novels _____ my mother's favorite.
A. are; are B. is; are C. is; is D. is; are
- John, together with his three classmates, _____ punished for having stolen the car.
A. was B. 不填 C. were D. who
- Jim was so poor at that time that even five dollars _____ a big sum to him.
A. is B. are C. was D. equal



典型引路

1. 介词练兵

- China is situated _____ the west of Japan.
- It's known _____ all that Jinan is famous _____ its springs.
- Britain is an island _____ the coast of continental Europe.
- _____ the sound of the gun, the wolf ran _____ the field into the forest.
- Guangzhou is situated _____ the Pearl River.
- Harbin is _____ the northeast of China.
- Taiwan is part of China and faces the mainland _____ the Taiwan Strait.
- The number of the employees has grown from 1, 000 _____ 1, 200. This means it has risen _____ 20 percent.
- We offered him our congratulations _____ his passing the college entrance examination.
- The ship began to go _____ with its crew _____