



丛书主编 任志鸿

高中同步

导学大课堂

依据《普通高中课程标准》和最新高考信息编写
8000名一线特高级教师倾心打造，持续创新，畅销10年
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配 新 课 标 外 研 版

英语
必修Ⅲ

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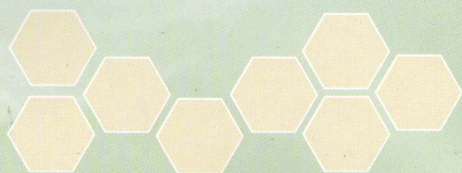
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阅读地图

THE MAP OF READING





思路决定出路

(代前言)

思路决定出路,创路决定活路。

不同的教学思路,就有不同的教学效果。不同的编写思路,就有不同的教辅用书。

正确的教学思路能使你好学乐学、如沐春风。科学的思维模式,能使你左右逢源、绝处逢生。

基于这种思考,我们深入研究了最新的课改精神和高考动态,吸收了最先进的教研成果,汇集了大批实力派名家名师全力打造、倾心推出了这套《导学大课堂》系列丛书。

丛书采用大单元、小课时的编写模式,设置“课前预习、课堂互动、课后集训”三大板块,充分体现“导学”的思想。“情境导学”设置学生熟悉的情境,以激发其自主学习的兴趣和动力;“问题导学”本着“教材内容问题化,基本知识能力化”的原则,将教材内容设置成一系列的问题,引导学生自主探究,并在探究的过程中体验到成功的喜悦和学习的快乐;“案例导学”通过经典案例的剖析来突破重难点,打通思维通道,掌握学习要领。本丛书具有以下特点:

● **科学设计 全程优化** 丛书与课堂教学同步,并在宏观上进行了科学安排,以达到“堂堂达标、单元过关”的目标。这不仅符合学生的认知规律和学习特点,还符合大多数地方的教学实际,尤其适合有教师指导下的课堂教学使用。

● **问题立意 激活思维** 学生解决问题的过程就是思考的过程、提高认识的过程。丛书通过对教材知识的挖掘和梳理,将知识设置成了一个一个问题。学生在探究问题的过程中,不仅激活了思维,挖掘出了潜能,还能改变传统的学习方式,提高学习的效率。



FOREWORD

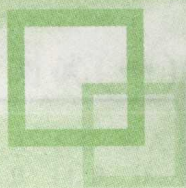
● **源于基础 构建网络** 丛书在深入挖掘学科知识点的基础上,还特别注意梳理各部分知识间的内在联系,使零散、孤立的知识汇聚在一起,并形成了具有系统性、条理性的网络结构,供学生在解决问题时迅速地检索、提取和应用。

● **循序渐进 逐级提升** 丛书遵循由浅入深、由易到难、由简到繁的原则,例题和习题都设置了科学、合理的梯度与坡度,最大限度地兼顾了不同层次和不同水平的学生,既能让一般水平的学生吃饱、吃好,又能使学有余力的学生胃口大开。

● **一种思想 万千气象** 丛书的各学科既遵循统一的指导思想和编写理念,又根据各自的特点和创编者的个性,在栏目设置、体例设计、布局谋篇上形成自己独特的风格,使各学科分册在呈现出异彩纷呈、百花争妍态势的同时,又与其他学科自然和谐地组成一个有机的整体。

愿《导学大课堂》成就你的梦想!

丛书编委会



编读飞鸿

Editor And Reader

志鸿导学，关注每个角落，每个人的教育！

亲爱的读者朋友：

风雨十年，磨砺出“志鸿导学”系列精品图书，当你拿起本书时，我们的手就握在了一起，我们的心也就连在了一起。

在使用本书的过程中，相信你一定会有许多收获和心得，也可能激发你一些灵感或想法，我们愿与你分享，比如：

- 在学习中发现了特别的思路和方法；
- 发现本书中的疏漏或问题；
- 对书中的内容有一些疑问；
- 遇到了喜欢的特色栏目和内容；
- 有关本书的更好的编写建议和方法；
-

欢迎你与我们联系，我们将虚心听取你的批评和建议，竭诚为你排忧解难，详细、耐心地解答你的问题，本书各学科指导教师时刻期待着与你沟通！

同时我们也希望你留下联系方式，以便及时与你联系交流。

竭诚希望你的学习将因为有她而变得更加精彩！


导学大课堂编写组

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Module 1 Europe



欧洲,从经济上来说,是这个世界上发展最均衡、经济发达程度最高和人类生活质量最好的地区;从文化上来说,是一个人文荟萃的大陆。古代希腊文明孕育了现代欧洲文明,产生过柏拉图、亚里士多德这样的智者,而起源于意大利的文艺复兴以及英国的宪章运动、马丁路德的宗教改革开启了人类近代文明,是自由、民主和科学的开端。欧洲古迹众多,风景秀丽,交通运输发达,服务业水平极高,是旅游度假和生活的好地方。



背景知识

法国首都巴黎是欧洲大陆上最大的城市,也是世界上最繁华的都市之一。地处法国北部,塞纳河西岸,距河口(英吉利海峡)375 千里。塞纳河蜿蜒穿过城市,形成两座河心岛(斯德和圣路易)。市区人口 217 万。城市本身居巴黎盆地中央,属温和的海洋性气候,夏无酷暑,冬无严寒;1 月平均气温 3℃,7 月平均气温 18℃,年平均气温 10℃。全年降雨分布均衡,夏秋季稍多,年平均降雨量 619 毫米。

巴黎是法国最大的工商业城市。北部诸郊区主要为制造业区。最发达的制造业项目有汽车、电器、化工、医药、食品等。奢侈品生产居次,并主要集中在市中心各区,产品有贵重金属器具、皮革制品、瓷器、服装等。外围城区专事生产家具、鞋、精密工具、光学仪器等。印刷出版业集中在拉丁区和雷米街。大巴黎(都市)区电影生产量占法国电影生产总量的四分之三。巴黎大部分银行、保险公司的总部(包括法兰西银行和证券交易所)均设在“市场”(1183~1969 年为当地的中心市场)的西侧。著名的景点包括罗浮宫、埃菲尔铁塔和世界上最高的桥梁——米约大桥。

希腊首都雅典(Athens)位于巴尔干半岛南端,三面环山,一面傍海,西南距爱琴海法利龙湾 8 千米。雅典市内多小山,基菲索斯河和伊利索斯河穿城而过。雅典是希腊最大的城市,它对欧洲及世界文化曾产生过重大影响,自古有“西方文明的摇篮”之美誉。

雅典是用智慧女神雅典娜的名字命名的历史古城。相传,智慧女神雅典娜与海神波赛顿为争夺雅典的保护神地位,相持不下。后来,主神宙斯决定:谁能给人类一件有用的东西,城就归谁。海神赐给人类一匹象征战争的壮马,而智慧女神雅典娜献给人类一棵枝叶繁茂、果实累累、象征和平的油橄榄树。人们渴望和平,不要战争,结果这座城归了女神雅典娜。从此,她成了雅典的保护神,雅典因之得名。后来人们就把雅典视为“酷爱和平之城”。

雅典是驰名世界的文化古城,历史上曾创造了辉煌的古代文化,许多珍贵的文化遗产传至今,构成世界文化宝库的一部分。雅典在数学、哲学、文学、建筑、雕刻等方面都曾取得过巨大成就。大喜剧作家阿里斯托芬、大悲剧作家爱斯奇里斯、索福克里斯和幼里披底斯,历史学家希罗多德、修昔底德,哲学家苏格拉底、柏拉图、亚里士多德都在雅典从事过研究和创作活动。

雅典的著名建筑主要坐落在市内的三座小山上。339 米高的利卡维托斯山上建有国家图书馆、雅典科学院、雅典大学(1837 年重建)等。尼姆夫斯山上建有天文台(1842 年建)、新王宫(1891~1897 建)。举世闻名的帕提依神庙坐落在阿克罗波利斯山上。



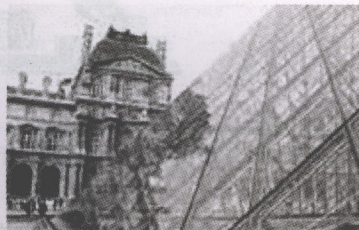


引入型阅读

请同学们阅读下面的短文,然后完成后面的阅读任务。

Please read the passages, decide which you like better and tell your classmates why. (the students' own ideas)

Passage 1



Louvre, the national art museum of France and the palace in which it is housed, is located in Paris, on the Right Bank of the Seine River. The structure, until 1682 a residence of the kings of France, is one of the largest palaces in the world. It occupies the site of a 13th-century fortress. The building of the Louvre began in 1546 in the reign of Francis I, according to the plans of the French architect Pierre Lescot. Additions were made to the structure during the reigns of almost every subsequent French monarch.

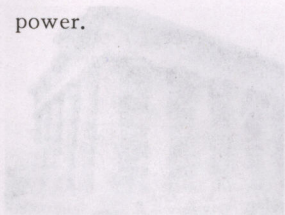
Passage 2

What images come to mind when you think of a trip to Venice? No doubt you imagine yourself taking a romantic gondola ride along narrow canals and under delicate bridges. Perhaps you picture the beautiful old buildings and famous works of art that have made the city one of Europe's leading tourist spots.



Venice was built on more than 100 islands and has about 150 canals. The best-known of these, the Grand Canal, functions as the "main street" in the part of the city most popular with visitors. The canal winds through each of the six districts that comprise this historic city center before reaching Venice Lagoon.

One of these districts, San Marco, is home to many of Venice's main attractions, including St. Mark's Basilica. This spectacular church has five main arches and some extraordinary onion-shaped domes. It is decorated with priceless treasures, many of which were stolen from other countries when medieval Venice was a leading sea power.



课前导引

一、词汇扫描

根据句意及各题括号中所给的汉语意思,从下面的方框中选择合适的单词或词组,用其适当形式填空。

because of located in terms of architect under one's control opposite feature sign agreement little by little representative govern whereabouts on the other hand belong to

1. The country is _____ (位于) in the northern part



of Europe.

- This building was designed by a young _____ (建筑师).
- Their opinion is entirely _____ (相反) to ours.
- The policeman made a _____ (示意) for us to stop.
- The _____ (议定书) was written and signed.
- The exhibition is a _____ (代表) of the modern Chinese art.
- You should _____ (克制) your temper.
- _____ (在哪儿) did you leave it?
- _____ (就……而论) money they're quite rich.
- It's cheap, but _____ (另一方面) it isn't good.
- _____ (逐渐地) we gave you everything you ever dreamed of.
- The university is _____ direct _____ (直属) the Ministry of Education.
- The train was late _____ (由于) the fog.
- These languages _____ (属于) the Latin family.
- Hip-hop is a significant _____ (特色) of our time.

二、句型归纳

观察下列句子,试着翻译其画线部分的意思。

- Italy is in the south of Europe on the coast of the

Mediterranean Sea.

- It is one of the most beautiful cities in the world and is visited by more than eight million tourists every year.
- About two-thirds of France's artists and writers live in Paris.
- Their works has influenced other writers ever since.
- In France, on the other hand, the head of state is a president.

三、语法平台

用动词的适当形式填空。

- Twenty percent of the country _____ (be) covered by island.
- About two-thirds of France's artists and writers _____ (live) in Paris.
- My family _____ (live) in Gardiff.
- Our soccer team _____ (be) fantastic.
- Each country in the United Kingdom _____ (have) a capital city.
- Paris _____ (visit) by more than eight million tourists every year.
- The Parthenon _____ (build) during this period.



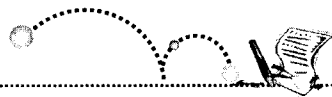
问题导读

Great European Cities

- Which of the following is not the element to make Paris famous?
 - The Effile Tower
 - The Louvre
 - Its restaurants, cafes and theatres.
 - The artists and writers living in Paris.
- Which of the following statements is true about Barcelona?
 - It is the largest city of Spain.
 - It is the capital of Spain.
 - The Church of the Sagrada Familia is the most fa-

mous site of the city.

- The Church of the Sagrada Familia took the architect about 44 years to build.
- Florence is famous for many things except _____.
 - the Renaissance
 - the landscape of the city
 - many great artists and their works
 - some art galleries, churches and museums
- In which way mentioned in the passage was Athens different from the other three cities?
 - It is the capital and the birthplace of the civilization.
 - It was the world's most powerful city with a long history.
 - There are many famous buildings in Athens.
 - Many writers living in Athens have influenced



other writers with their works.

5. How many of the four cities are capital cities?
 A. One. B. Two.
 C. Three. D. Four.

二 难句透视

1. Paris is the capital and largest city of France, situated on the River Seine.

巴黎是法国的首都,也是法国最大的城市,坐落在塞纳河岸上。

剖析:(1)主句部分有由 and 连接的两个并列短语—the capital of France 和 the largest city of France, 后一个短语的定冠词被省略。

(2)situated on the River Seine 是个分词短语,在句子中作定语,相当于非限制性定语从句 which is situated on the River Seine, 修饰前句。

2. 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.

巴塞罗纳是西班牙第二大城市,坐落在西班牙首府马德里以东大约 500 千米的东北海岸上。

剖析:(1)定冠词 the 加序数词 second 和最高级 largest, 表示“第几大”。例如: The Yellow River is the second longest river in China. 黄河是中国第二长河。

(2) about five hundred kilometers east of the Spanish capital, Madrid 作定语, 相当于非限制性定语从句 which is about five hundred kilometres east of the Spanish capital, Madrid.

(3)Madrid 是 Spanish capital 的同位语, 进一步说明和阐述 capital.

拓展:hundred 前若有具体的数字修饰, hundred 只能用单数形式; 若没有具体数字修饰, 但后有介词 of, 表示模糊的、大概的数量时, 要用复数形式。其他数词如 thousand, million, billion 也是这样的用法。例如: five thousand 五千; thousands of 成千上万。

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

佛罗伦萨是个意大利城市, 它因文艺复兴而出名, 文艺复兴是一场文艺运动, 它发生在十四世纪, 持续了三百年。

剖析:(1) which became famous because of the Renaissance 是个由 which 引导的定语从句。

(2)a great artistic movement which began in the 1300s and lasted for three hundred years 是个同位

语, 用以进一步说明 the Renaissance. 这个同位语中有一个以 movement 为先行词、由 which 引导的定语从句。

拓展:(1) in the 1300s 表示“在十四世纪”, 可写成 in the 1300's.

与 in 有关的表示时间的词组还有: in one's twenties 在某人二十来岁时; in one's teens 在某人十来岁时; in the 14th century; 在十四世纪

(2) because of 是一个介词短语, 后面接名词或类似名词的结构, 意为“因为……”; 而 because 是一个连词, 接句子。如:

He was late because of the rain yesterday.

He was late because it rained yesterday.

与 because of 相似的表原因的词组还有: thanks to, owing to 和 as a result of 等。

4. But each of them sends representatives to the European Parliament, which has some control over what happens in each of the member countries.

但是他们中的每一所(城市)都派代表去参加欧洲议院, 当时的议院对于每一所成员城市所发生事情都有一定的控制权。

剖析:(1)which 引导的非限制性定语从句, 补充说明的先行词 the European Parliament.

(2)... has some control over what happens in... 这一句子中需要注意 what 引导的宾语从句, 充当介词 over 的宾语, what 同时又在从句中充当主语。

(3)have some control over 为一个需要记忆的结构, 意思是“对……有控制权”。

拓展:(1)非限制性定语从句

由 as, which 引导的非限定性定语从句, as 和 which 可代整个主句, 相当于 and this 或 and that. 是一般放在句首, which 在句中。例如:

As we know, smoking is harmful to one's health.
 如我们所知, 吸烟有害健康。

The sun heats the earth, which is very important to us.

太阳使地球暖起来, 这对我们人类很重要。

(2)名词性 wh-从句

由 wh-词引导的名词从句叫做名词性 wh-从句。Wh-词包括 who, whom, whose, whoever, what, whatever, which, whichever 等连接代词和 where, when, how, why 等连接副词。wh-从句的语法功能除了和 that-从句一样外, 还可充当介词宾语、宾补和间接宾语等。例如:

主语: How the book will sell depends on its author.

书销售如何取决于作者本人。

直接宾语: In one's own home one can do what one likes.

在自己家里可以随心所欲。

间接宾语: The club will give whoever wins a prize.

俱乐部将颁奖给获胜者。

表语: My question is who will take over president of the Foundation.

我的问题是谁将接任该基金会主席职位。

宾语补足语: She will name him whatever she wants to.

她高兴给他起什么名字就取什么名字。

同位语: I have no idea when he will return.

我不知道他什么时候回来。

形容词宾语: I'm not sure why she refused their invitation.

我不能肯定她为什么拒绝他们的邀请。

介词宾语: That depends on where we shall go.

那取决于我们去哪儿。

5. The expanded European Union has a population

of more than half a billion people, twice as big as the population of the United States.

扩大后的欧盟人口超过五亿,是美国人口的两倍之多。

剖析: (1) twice as big as the population of the United States 相当于一个非限制性定语从句,修饰前句的 population.

(2) expanded 是 expand 的过去分词形式,作前置定语,修饰 European Union.

拓展: (1) twice as big as 是英语中表示倍数的句式之一。通常有以下几种:

A is 4 times as big/long/high as B.

A is 4 times bigger/ longer/ higher than B.

A is 4 times the size/length/height of B.

(2) population 表示“人口”。表示“人口多”时,用 a large population; 表示“人口是多少?”用 How large is the population? 相当于 How many people are there?

知识感悟

一、词汇详解

1. across *prep.* 横过,穿过;在……的对面;交叉;经过 *adv.* 横越;穿过;交叉地

【典型例句】

We walked across the bridge and soon came to a hut.

我们走过桥,不久就到了小屋前。

Please take this across with you. 请把这带过去。

He sat there with his arms across. 他交叉着手臂坐在那里。

【相关链接】

(1) 相关短语:

come across 碰到;找到(尤指意外地或偶然地)

across from 对面

get across (论点等)被人明了或理解;使(论点等)讲清楚,使(论点等)

被人理解

cut across 抄近路穿过

put across 把……送到对岸

(2) 近义辨析: across 与 cross

两者都有“穿越”这一含义,不同之处在,across 多用作介词,放在名词之前;而 cross 则多用作动词。例如: Be careful when you cross the road. = Be careful when you walk across the road. 过马路时要小心。



随堂演练

一、词汇详解

1. (1) 选词填空(across, cross)

① He _____ over to America.
他横渡大洋到美国。

② If the road is busy, don't walk _____.
如果道路拥挤,不要穿过。

(2) 完成句子

③ He _____ this letter when he was cleaning out his writing table. 他收拾写字台的时候,发现了这封信。

④ The store is just _____ the station.
商店正好在车站的对面。

⑤ What point are you trying to _____?
你要叫人理解的要点是什么?

⑥ We may as well _____ the playground.
我们不妨从运动场上横穿过去。



2. face v. 面对; 面向; 大胆面对; 应付

【典型例句】

We share common experiences and face common tasks.

我们有共同的经历,也面临共同的任务。

She had to face her angry boss.

她不得不面对生气的老板。

【相关链接】

(1)词性补充:

①n. 脸,面孔

例如:My face is burning, 我的脸在发烧。

②n. 前面;正面

例如:The face of the building looks towards the south.

建筑物的正面朝南。

③n. 脸部表情

例如:He is a good judge of faces. 他是一个善于观察脸色的人。

④n. 外观;外表

例如:The face of our hometown has been greatly changed. 我们家乡的面貌已发生了极大的变化。

⑤n. 面子;威信

例如:If Tom doesn't keep his promise, he'll lose face. 如果汤姆不守信诺言,他就会丢面子。

(2)相关短语:

lose face 丢脸

face to face 面对面

in the face of 面对;纵然

face up to 勇敢地对付(面对)

laugh in sb.'s face 当面嘲笑某人

look sb. in the face 直视某人

make/pull a face 做鬼脸

show one's face 露面

to sb.'s face 当面

3. range n. 排;山脉;范围

【典型例句】

In the distance lies a mountain range. = In the distance lies a range of mountains. 远处蜿蜒着(一系列)山脉。

His theory was beyond the range of human understanding at that time. 在当时他的理论超越人类理解的范围。

【相关链接】

(1)range 用作名词时,有以下几个常见短语:

beyond the range of... 超越……的范围

within (the) range of... 在……的范围之内

be out of one's range 某人所不能及的,非自己知识范围之内的,自己所无法知道的

(2)range 还可以用作动词,有以下含义:

①vt. 排列;分类

例如:I ranged the books on the shelf by (according to) size.

我把书依大小顺序排在书架上。

②vt. 排列(人、物);使……成行

例如:The teacher ranged his pupils along the curb.

2. 选词填空

laugh in your face in the face of face to face face up to made a face have the face in the face

- I don't know how you _____ to do such a thing.
- He'll only _____ when you fail but he wins.
- He sat _____ with me.
- She _____ when she saw the pile of work.
- Even _____ death he didn't hesitate.
- They were determined to _____ the difficulties.



3. (1)单项选择

- Your explanations are _____ his knowledge; after all, he is only ten years old now.
A. within range of
B. out of range
C. out the range of
D. within the range of

(2)将下列句子填充完整并翻译成汉语

- They ranged themselves _____ the side of law and order.

- There are two hundred boys ranging _____ seven _____ fourteen in age.

教师使学生沿着路边排队。



4. percent *n.* 百分比;百分数

【典型例句】

Life is ten percent what you make it and ninety percent how you take it.
生活有百分之十在于你如何塑造它,有百分之九十在于你如何对待它。

Ten percent of one thousand is one hundred.

一千的百分之十是一百。

【知识归纳】

percent 通常作单数,但可与单数或复数动词连用;动词的单复数形式应根据 percent 后面所接的名词来判断。除 percent 之外,part of, half of, two-thirds of 都有这种用法。

5. work on 从事于;对……起作用;继续工作

【典型例句】

He has worked on his composition for hours.

他写了好几个小时的作文。

This medicine will work on the affected part.

这药能对感染处起作用。

She'll work on him to make him change his mind.

她将努力说服他改变主意。

【知识归纳】

work on 表示“从事于,致力于;对……起作用,对……发生影响”时,on 是介词,work on 为及物动词短语;作“继续工作”解时,on 是副词,work on 是不及物动词短语,其后不能接宾语。

【相关链接】

辨析 work on sth. 和 work at sth.

(1)在表示具体的体力活动时,work on sth. 可以表示“制造、修理某物”,而 work at 后只接地点,不能接被改造的对象作宾语。例如:The little child was working on a branch with a knife to make a gun. 那个小孩在削树枝,用来做玩具手枪。The teacher has been working at the desk for two hours. 那个老师已经伏案工作了两个小时。

(2)work at 的主语是人,而 work on 的主语可以是人,也可以是物。例如:The teacher's words worked on him, and he realized he had made a mistake. 老师的话对他产生了影响,他也意识到他犯了个错误。

6. cover *vt.* 覆盖;遮蔽

【典型例句】

Seventy-five percent of the earth surface is covered by water.

地球表面的百分之七十五被水覆盖着。

Flood water covers our fields.

洪水淹没了我们的田地。

The highway was covered with snow.

公路被雪覆盖着。

【知识归纳】

cover 作为动词使用,有多种意义:

(1)“遮盖;覆盖” 常用短语 be covered with/in.

4. 单项选择

About 60 percent of the students _____ from the south, the rest of them _____ from the north and foreign countries.

- A. are; is
- B. are; are
- C. is; are
- D. is; is

5. 选词填空 (on/at)

(1)The builders are still working _____ the house.

建筑工人们仍在造房子。

(2)Some scientists are working _____ a new material which will replace metal.

一些科学家正在研究一种将用来代替金属的新材料。

(3)This scientist is known to have been working _____ this problem for about ten years.

人们知道,这位科学家研究这一问题已达十年之久。

(4)They have worked _____ this subject for two years.

他们研究这门学科已经两年了。

6. 写出 cover 的词义

(1)I think the cover of the book must be popular with the students of all levels. _____

(2)The whole hill is covered with green trees, which does good to the people nearby. _____

(3)The city covers an area of 100 square kilometers and has a population of one million. _____

(4)He covered 260 li on a day



(2)“掩饰;隐匿” 例如:She laughed to cover her anxiety. 她试图以笑来掩饰她的焦虑。

(3)“包含;适用于” 例如:These regulations cover such cases. 这些规定适用于这类情况。

(4)“行过(路程);学过”(不用被动语态) 例如:We covered about 30 miles a day. 我们每天大约走三十英里。

(5)“(钱)足够付” 例如:Is the money enough to cover the tuition? 这笔钱付学费够吗?

(6)“报道” 例如:The duty of a reporter is to cover stories. 记者的职责是采访发生的事件。

另外,cover 还可以用作名词,意为:“覆盖物,封面;掩护物”

7. situated *a.* 坐落在……的

【典型例句】

The headquarters of Haier are situated in Qingdao.

海尔总部位于青岛。

Binhai New Area is situated at the center of the Bohai Bay Rim area.

滨海新区位于环渤海湾地区的中心位置。

【相关链接】

(1)有关词汇:situate *v.* “使……坐落于某处”; situation *n.* “位置;处境;形势”。

(2)单词用法:situate 多用于被动语态 be situated at/in/on“坐落于,位于”,可与副词 well/badly 等连用表示处于某种状态/境遇/立场等。

(3)词形变化:situated 是 situate 的过去分词,现多作形容词,通常在句中作表语。可与 located 替换。

8. popular *adj.* 流行的;通俗的;普及的

【典型例句】

This dance is popular with young people. 这种舞蹈很受青年人喜爱。

【知识归纳】

popular 表示“流行的;通俗的”时,通常与 with 或 among 连用,意思是“受……欢迎的”。

【相关链接】

几个常见的短语:

popular language 通俗的语言

popular science 大众科学

9. design *vi.* 设计

【典型例句】

The opera house is designed by a famous architect.

这个歌剧院是一个著名的建筑师设计的。

【相关链接】

(1)design 作动词时,有以下用法:

design sth. 设计……

例如:She designs all her dresses.

她设计自己所有的衣服。

design doing (to do) 打算做某事

例如:My brother designs to be an engineer.

我弟弟立志要当工程师。

be designed for-sth. / to do sth. 专为……而做(设置)

例如:This room was originally designed to be my bedroom.

这间屋子原设计作我的卧室。

and it was covered by the local news paper reporters. _____

(5)My salary fully covers all expenses. _____

7. 翻译句子

(1)那幢著名的建筑位于市中心。
_____.

(2)我们现在的情况比以前好多了。
_____.

(3)他处境不好。_____.

8. 单项选择

This kind of _____ popular _____ small children.

- A. picture-books; are; with
- B. picture-book; is; with
- C. picture-books; are; to
- D. the picture-book; is; for

9. 完成句子

(1)The work that must be done before building a house is to _____.

盖房屋前必须做的工作是搞好设计。

(2) It's _____ design得很好。

(3) These books are primarily _____ the use of beginners.

这些书主要是供初学的人使用的。

(4) The operation was _____