

外研版

新课标教材课时同步讲练

高中英语必修③

【主编】刘国晓



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北大绿卡

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Module 1 Europe

目标锁定 按照课程标准和大纲的要求，给出了本单元应掌握的单词、短语、句型和语法等内容，明确本单元学习目标。

目标锁定	
单词	a vast range landmark gallery symbol architect project wallpaper birthplace civilization agreement head representative parliament region feature produce fair sign govern continental situated located ancient geographical whereabouts group stream opposite

课文初探 是学生在预习了课文的基础上，利用较短的时间，对预习效果的一个检测。

各个击破	
基础题 1. In which city can you see the Eiffel Tower? 2. Which river is Paris on? 3. How many tourists visit Paris every year? 4. What's the percentage of France's artists and writers living in Paris?	提高题 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

知识考场 对本单元内各知识点的综合训练，是对上一个栏目的一个补充。

Introduction	
知识梳理 1. The United Kingdom is off the northwest coast of continental Europe. 2. He lifted a cup off the table. 3. The ship was blown off course. 4. The house stands miles off the main road.	知识梳理 1. For holidays, many people visit the Great Barrier Reef, the northeast coast of Australia, which has 700 islands. 2. There are many islands off the Chinese coast.

要点梳理 分左右两栏排列，左栏严格按照课程标准和大纲要求的知识点进行讲解，点拨例题，总结规律，紧扣教材，适当延伸。右栏则是左栏讲解内容所对应的练习，针对性强，灵活多样，以利于学生及时高效掌握和巩固所学内容。

技能擂台 给出了英语考试中的常考题型，也是最能体现学生综合能力的完形填空、阅读理解和写作三种题型，学生在学完每个单元后可以自我检测，通过解题激发学生的思维潜能。

沙场练兵	
A. 单项选择题 1. Wet weather is a _____ of life in this area. 2. Her paintings are being exhibited at a _____ in London. 3. Cooperstown, New York, is said to be the _____ of baseball. 4. The chemical _____ for copper is "Cu". 5. In some ways, _____ (文明) does not seem to have progressed much in the last century.	B. 完形填空 I have kids who play soccer, and someone has to take them to their practices and _____ them up. Betty and I and two _____ mothers do this. We meet sometimes and have coffee and talk about what our _____ are doing, but those are the only times that we see each other. I _____ the company (陪伴) of these women, but we don't do anything else together. Another type is the "_____ friend". This is the person that you share interest or a hobby _____ Doug and Charles Fisher, who are brothers, are a good example of this type. They all _____ to a bird watching club. Every _____ weekends the members of the club go on hikes to watch different kinds of _____ 15. There's nothing romantic about my relationship with Doug and Charles, of course. We just _____ an interest in birds.



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Module

1

Europe



目标锁定

单词	n. boat range landmark gallery symbol architect project sculpture birthplace civilization agreement head representative parliament region feature produce v. face sign govern adj. continental situated located ancient geographical adv. whereabouts prep. across opposite
词组	because of be known as ever since in terms of on the other hand little by little
句型	1. look like 2. on, in 和 to 表示方位 3. more than 4. be located in 5. two-thirds 6. work on 7. in the 1300s 8. range from A to B 9. in common 10. twice as big as
语法	1. 被动语态 2. 主谓一致

各个击破



→ 关键问题 ←

1. In **which** city can you see the Eiffel Tower?
2. **Which** river is Paris on?
3. **How many** tourists visit Paris every year?
4. **What's** the percentage of France's artists and writers living in Paris?
5. **What's** the second largest city of Spain?
6. **Who** designed the Church of the Sangria Familiar?
7. **Which** country is Florence in?
8. **What** is the most famous art gallery in Florence?
9. **What's** the capital of Greece?
10. In **which** city can you see the Parthenon?

→ 答案摘要 ←

1. Paris
2. the Seine
3. millions
4. 80%
5. Barcelona
6. Bramante
7. Italy
8. the Uffizi
9. Athens
10. Athens



● ● ● Introduction ● ● ●



→ 知识透析 ←

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

* *off prep.* 意义很多, 在本句中表示“离开……, 隔着……, 在(离岸边不远的)海面”

He lifted a cup *off* the table.

他从桌上拿起一只杯子。

The ship was blown *off* course.

船被吹离了航道。

The house stands miles *off* the main road.

那所房子离大路好几英里远。

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

* 本句中 *face* 做动词 *vt.* 面向, 正对, 使面对, 面临, 勇敢地对付, 正视 *vi.* 朝, 向

The building *faces* the big river.

这房子面向着大河。

Face the facts, sir!

正视事实吧, 先生!

Lack of funds is the main difficulty that *faces* them.

他们面临的重大困难是资金不足。

Their house *faces* east.

他们的房子朝东。

习用语 *face the music* 承担后果, 接受不中意的结果。尤其是自己行动的结果。

face to face 面对面, 直接交流

in (the) face of 不顾, 面对, 在……前面

He succeeded *in the face of* great difficulties.

尽管有巨大的困难, 但他成功了。

* *across prep.* “横越, 穿过, 在……那边, 与……相交叉”的意思, 表示某动作在物体表面进行。它的动词是 *cross*, 名词是 *crossing*。

We walked *across* the street.

我们穿过马路。

He stared at the Englishman *across* the table.

他两眼一直盯着坐在桌子对面的那个英国人。

The two lines cut *across* each other.

两条线相互交叉。

→ 对应训练 ←

1. For holidays, many people visit the Great Barrier Reef _____ the northeast coast of Australia, which has 700 islands.

- A. on B. in
C. to D. off

2. There are many islands _____ the Chinese coast.

- A. of B. off
C. from D. on

II. 1. Nearly every great building in Beijing was built _____ south.

- A. to face B. facing
C. to have faced D. being facing

2. He _____ the heavy burden (负担) of supporting a large family.

- A. faced with B. faced
C. was faced with D. was faced to

3. _____ with such difficulty, Jack felt at a loss _____.

- A. Facing; what to say
B. Faced; what to say
C. Having faced; how to tell
D. Being faced; how to speak

4. _____ with a difficult situation, Arnold decided to ask his boss for advice.

- A. To face
B. Having faced
C. Faced
D. Facing

5. He suddenly saw Sue _____ the room. He pushed his way _____ the crowd of people to get to her.

- A. across; across
B. over; through
C. over; into
D. across; through

6. "Let's run _____ the rain!" She repeated.



He lives across the street.

他住在街对面。

Through 同样也可做介词, 但是特指在某事物内部穿过, 如森林、玻璃等。

We went through the forest.

The sunshine is going through the window.

all through 一直, 从来就 all through the day

一整天 be through 完成, 做完

III. It looks like a boot.

* look like 看起来像…… (一样), like 是介词, 意思为“像”, “像……一样”。

eg. He is like his father.

他像他的父亲。

The clouds in the sky are like cotton.

天上的云彩像棉花。

要询问“某人长得什么样子”就应该用下面这个句型。What does...look like?

回答就应说出某人长相的特征。

eg. He is very tall.

他个子很高。

She has long hair.

她头发很长。

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

Spain is to the south of France.

Greece is in the southeast of Europe.

* on, in 和 to 表示方位

A is to B, 表示 A 在 B 范围之外, 不接壤。

如: Portugal lies to the west of Greece.

A is in B, 表示 A 在 B 范围之内。

如: New York lies in the east of the United States.

A is on B, 表示 A 在 B 范围之外, 但是相邻, 接壤。

如: Shandong is on the north of Jiangsu.

A. down

B. on

C. through

D. along

7. There were a lot of people standing at the door and the small girl couldn't get _____.

A. between

B. through

C. across

D. beyond

III. 翻译

1. 那个人看起来像个老师。

2. 她长得像她母亲吗?

3. ——他长的什么样子?

——他又矮又胖。

IV.

1. Heilongjiang Province is _____ north of Liaoning Province. Harbin, its capital city, lies _____ the Songhua River.

A. to; on

B. in the; in

C. /; in

D. to the; on

用介词 to, in 和 on 填空

2. Hebei lies _____ the east of Shanxi.

3. Taiwan is _____ the east of China.

4. Beijing is _____ the north of Sichuan.

5. —Do you know the girl playing golf?

—She's Yang Li, from Bapu, a small town, ten kilometers _____ Chongqing.

A. the south of

B. to the south in

C. to the south of

D. in the south of

● ● ● Reading And Vocabulary ● ● ●

V. Paris is the capital and largest city of France, situated on the river Seine.

* situated adj. 位于……的, 坐落在…… (+ at/in/

V.

1. The collapse of the World Trade Centre has put US economy in a difficult _____.



on)

The house is situated in the suburbs.
该房子坐落在郊区。

situate *vt.* 使位于, 使处于, 多用于被动语态中。situation *n.* 情形, 境遇, (建筑物等的) 位置

The council are trying to decide where to situate the new hospital.

委员会正试图决定将新医院建在何处。

VI. It is one of the most beautiful cities in the world and is visited by more than eight million tourists every year.

* more than

(1) more than + 数词, 表示“多于”

There are more than 5,000 adjectives in that dictionary.

那本词典中有 5 000 多个形容词。

(2) more than + 动词, 表示“不只, 不仅仅, 大大地”

He more than smiled; he laughed out right.

他岂止是微笑, 他简直是大笑了。

(3) 形容词/副词, 表示很高的程度, 常译为“极为, 非常”等。

My neighbor is more than selfish.

我的邻居很自私。

(4) more than + 名词, 表示“多于……”, “非但……尤其是”。如:

1) Modern science is more than a large amount of information.

2) Jason is more than a lecturer; he is a writer, too.
more than 也在一些惯用语中出现, 如:

more often than not 经常

more or less 差不多, 或多或少

We hope our explanation will prove more or less helpful.

希望我们的说明或多或少有些帮助。

the more..., the more... 越……越……

The more angry he became, the more she laughed at him.

他越生气, 她就越笑他。

VII. The most popular place for tourists is the Eiffel Tower, the famous symbol of Paris.

* symbol *n.* [C] 象征, 标志 (+of), 记号, 符号 (+for)

The white bird is a symbol of freedom.

这白色的鸟是自由的象征。

We use *x* as the symbol for an unknown quantity.

我们用 *x* 表示一个未知数。

A. occasion

B. case

C. situation

D. background

2. It's important for us to employ a word or a phrase according to the _____ in language studies.

A. situation

B. condition

C. translation

D. expression

VI.

1. We advertised for pupils last autumn, and got _____ 60.

A. more than

B. more of

C. as much as

D. so many as

2. It seems that you quite like your English teacher.

She's _____ teacher to us, she's both our elder sister and best friend.

A. not more than

B. more than

C. less than

D. no more than

3. Lizzie was _____ to see her friend off at the airport.

A. a little sad more than

B. more than sad a little

C. sad more than a little

D. a little more sad than

4. As far as I am concerned, education is about learning and the more you learn, _____.

A. the more for life are you equipped.

B. The more equipped for life you are.

C. The more life you are equipped for

D. you are equipped the more for life

5. Watching TV is _____ a kind of relaxation. It also _____ our knowledge.

A. not more than; adds up

B. more than; adds to

C. no more than; adds to

D. more than; adds up to

VII.

1. Red is the _____ of revolution.

A. sign

B. sight

C. symbol

D. signal

2. The lion is considered the king of the forest as it is a (n) _____ of courage and power.

A. example

B. sign

C. mark

D. symbol



VI. On of the world's largest art galleries, the Louvre, is also located in Paris.

* be located in (on/ty) 坐落于

The house is located by the river.

这所房屋位于河边。

locate vt. 确定……的地点(或范围), 把……设置在

The company located its branch office in the suburbs.

该公司把它的分公司设在郊区。

VII. About two-thirds of France's artists and writers live in Paris.

* 表示分数的时候, 分子用基数词, 分母用序数词, 中间可用也可不用连字符, 分子大于1的时候, 分母必须用复数形式。2/3, 3/4, 5/7 分别是: two thirds, three fourths, five sevenths. 1/2 : one second 2/9 : two ninths.

注意特殊的分数形式: a/one half 二分之一; a/one quarter 四分之一; five and a half 五又二分之一

That building is two-thirds as tall as this one.

那座楼房的高度是这座楼房的三分之二。

VIII. Barcelona is the second largest city of Spain and is situated on the northeast coast.

One of Barcelona's most famous landmarks is the Church of the Sagrada Familia, which was designed by an architect called Antonio Gaudi.

* 形容词的最高级前面一般说来要加用定冠词 the, 如果形容词的最高级前已有人称代词的所有格, 或是名词的所有格形式, 指示代词等修饰语时, 其前也不用定冠词 the 了。例如:

Her greatest wish is to be an air hostess after her graduation.

她最大的愿望是毕业后当一名空姐。

His most educational hobby is stamp-collecting.

他最具教育意义的嗜好是集邮。

* design n. 设计, 图案, 花样, (小说等的) 构思, 纲要

v. 设计, 计划, 谋划, 构思

design for 为……而设计, 打算, 留作专用

The houses are specifically designed for old people.

这些房子是专为老年人设计的。

IX. Gaudi worked on the project from 1882 until his death in 1926.

* work on 从事, 致力于, 对……起作用

VIII.

1. The explorer lost his way so he climbed to the top of the hill to _____ himself.

- A. spot B. locate
C. place D. put

句型转换

2. Greece lies in the south of Europe.

Greece _____ in the south of Europe.

IX.

1. _____ of the world's books and newspapers are written in English.

- A. Three quarter B. Three of quarters
C. Third fourths D. Three fourths

2. One-third of the area _____ covered with green trees. About 70% of the trees _____ been planted recently.

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

3. More than 53 million people, about _____ of the population, _____ in those countries.

- A. one fifths; live B. one fifths; lives
C. one fifth; live D. one fifth; live

X.

1. Mobile text messaging has become _____ second most popular way of exchanging New Year and Christmas greetings, according to _____ recent research which is given by the Social Science Institute of Shanghai, China.

- A. the; the B. a; the
C. the; a D. a; a

2. I'm Chinese and I do feel _____ Chinese language is _____ most beautiful language. What's your opinion?

- A. the; a B. /; the
C. the; / D. /; a

3. The kitchen is _____ for two cooks, with double work areas.

- A. designed B. combined
C. gifted D. given

4. The book mainly _____ college students, is a best seller this summer.

- A. designing for B. designed to
C. designed for D. designing to

XI.

1. Mr Black is busy these days, _____ a new book on how to develop a child's reading ability.



In the next several years there can be 10 different research groups work on the project.

在今后几年中可能会有十个不同的研究小组从事该项目的工作。

Will it work on human beings?

这对人类有影响吗?

work out 算出, 制订出, 结果是; 进展

XI. 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.

* because of 因为, 由于。后接名词、代词或动名词。同义词组: as a result of, owing to; on account of; due to; thanks to.

Because of the storm he didn't go there.

因为暴风雨他没有去那儿。

* * in the 1300s (1300's) 在 13 世纪
in the 1870's 在 19 世纪 70 年代

in one's seventies 在某人 70 多岁时

He left his hometown in the sixties.

Marx began to learn Russian in his fifties.

He was born in the 1980s.

During the 1980s, great changes took place in China.

* * * last vi. 持续, 持久, 维持。够用

How long will the meeting last?

会议要开多久?

These shoes will last.

这些鞋经久耐穿。

Our water will not last long.

我们的水快要用完了。

XII. Athens, the capital of Greece, is known as the birthplace of western civilization.

* be known as (= be famous as), 意思是“作为……而闻名”。as 是介词, 后跟名词, 该名词和句子的主语可以变为合乎逻辑的系表结构。如:

Hawaii is a very beautiful city and known as the city of sea. (可以说 Hawaii is the city of sea.)

be known for (= be famous for), 意思是“因……而闻名”。for 是介词, 后跟名词或动词-ing, 该名词和句子的主语不能变为合乎逻辑的系表结构。如:

Zhang Yimou is known for his films and he has gained his fame all over China. (不能说 Zhang Yimou is his films.)

China is known for the Great Wall. (不能说 China is the Great Wall.)

be known to (sb) 意为“(被) 某人所知”, 注意

A. working out

B. working on

C. working for

D. working into

2. At first they worried about the situation but things _____ quite satisfactory.

A. went on.

B. carried on

C. worked out

D. tried out

XII.

1. He didn't attend the party yesterday _____ his mother's serious illness.

A. because

B. because of

C. as a result

D. in fact

2. Many beautiful fish are fast disappearing _____ the severe pollution.

A. because of

B. since

C. with

D. because

3. It is not rare in _____ that people in _____ fifties are going to university for further education.

A. 90s; their

B. the 90s; /

C. 90s; /

D. the 90s; their

4. The evening news come on at seven o'clock and _____ only thirty minutes.

A. keeps

B. continues

C. finishes

D. lasts

XIII.

1. Scotland has many lakes and mountains, and is famous _____ its beautiful countryside.

A. to

B. as

C. by

D. for

2. Professor White has written some short stories, but he is _____ known for his plays.

A. well

B. best

C. better

D. good

用 for, as, to 填空

3. Is there any instrument known _____ the world?

4. He is known _____ his handwriting.



介词 to 不能改为 by。如:

Her secret was known to her students.

XV. Their work has influenced other writers ever since.

* ever since 自那以后一直 (更加强调 since 的说法, 可位于句首, 句中, 或句尾, 常与完成时连用)

They have been working in America ever since 1999.

从 1999 年他们就一直在美国工作。

5. He is famous _____ mixing Chinese musical traditions with the western forms,

6. Mark Twain is known _____ a skilled writer.

XIV.

Mr Zhang _____ in our school ever since 1999.

A. was teaching

B. is teaching

C. was taught

D. has been teaching

Function

XV. There is a mountain range between France and Italy.

* a mountain range 山脉

range *n.* 种类, 范围, 幅度 *vt., vi.* 排列, 列

beyond the range of... 超越... 范围

The range of prices was great.

价格涨落幅度很大。

I ranged the books on the shelf by their authors.

我按作者把书排在书架上。

He ranges with/among the great poets.

他位居大诗人之列。

range from A to B

从 A 延伸到 B

XV.

1. The price of beer _____ from 50 cents to \$4 per liter during the summer season.

A. altered

B. ranged

C. separated

D. differed

2. The show attracted a large audience, _____ from children to old people.

A. ranging

B. reducing

C. spreading

D. differing

3. The temperature in Kunming usually _____ from 15°C to 25°C, so it is called Spring City.

A. decreases

B. ranges

C. separates

D. differs

Grammar 2

XVI. What have the words family, team and class got in common?

* in common 共同的, 共有的

have nothing in common (with) (与...) 没有共同之处

in common with 和... 一样

Those two have something in common.

两者有共同之处。

In common with many others, she applied for a training place.

她已和许多人一起申请参加训练

XVII. France and Germany aren't going to sign the agreement.

in agreement with 同意, 与... 一致

XVI.

1. What do these achievements have _____?

A. in common

B. the same

C. in share

D. in store

2. They have nothing in _____ with one _____.

A. commons; another

B. common; another

C. common; other

D. commons; other

XVII.

1. Though this has been written _____ the agreement, it is not protected _____ law.

A. by; in

B. in; with



arrive at/reach/come to an agreement 达成协议

agree with sb/what sb said 同意某人所说

(food, climate) agree with sb (食物, 气候) 适合

agree to 后接表示计划(plan)、意见(opinion)、观点(idea)、建议(proposal)等之类的名词, 意思为“同意某人的计划、意见、观点或建议”; agree to 后也可接动词原形, agree to do sth 意为“同意或答应做某事”。如:

They agreed to Mr Li's plan.

Agree on 后接名词, 指双方在……取得一致意见或达成协议, 意为“对……意见一致”。如:

We have agreed on the date of setting up a new sound lab.

我们就建造一个新语言实验室的日期达成了协议。

C. in; by D. by; with

2. I certainly agree _____ your suggestion. But I wonder if all the members of the board will agree _____ the steps for the coming year.

A. to; with B. to; on

C. on; with D. on; on

3. The manager has _____ to improve the working conditions in the company.

A. accepted B. allowed

C. permitted D. agreed

4. Don't worry, Miss Gao. The climate here will _____ you before long.

A. get used to B. be fit for

C. agree with D. get on with

Pronunciation and Everyday English

XVII. Imagine you are from one of the places mentioned in this module.

* imagine *vt.* 想象, 设想

主语一般是表示人的名词或代词。可接名词、代词或动名词做宾语, 不接不定式。也可接复合宾语或 that/wh-从句做宾语。

I can't imagine what has happened.

我想像不出发生了什么事。

XVIII.

1. Who would have imagined such a boy as Tom _____ so well in the examination.

A. doing B. to do

C. did D. will do

2. I can hardly imagine Peter _____ across the Atlantic Ocean in five days.

A. sail B. to sail

C. sailing D. to have sailed

Cultural Corner

XIX. In terms of size and population, how big is the European Union compared with China?

* in terms of 根据, 按照, 用……的话, 在……方面, 用……来; 通过

In terms of money, he's quite rich, but not in terms of happiness.

就钱来说他很富有, 但就幸福来说就不然了。

Staying up late makes him at his worst in terms of physical situation.

熬夜使得他的体力状况处于低潮。

In terms of finance, Company A has great advantage.

The figures are expressed in terms of a percentage/ in percentage terms.

XIX.

1. China is one of the most dynamic (有活力的) places in the world in terms of its economic growth. This sentence means _____.

A. Dynamic as China is, the world's economy grows fast

B. China becomes world's dynamic country if taking its economic growth into consideration

C. China is dynamic place in the world and its economic growth is fast

D. Dynamic China is worldly recognized economic growing country



那些数字是以百分数表示的。

* 句中 compared with... 是过去分词短语做状语，也可用 compared to... “和……比较”，常用于句首或句尾。

The prices are low compared to those in other shops.

拓展归纳

compare... with/to... “把……与……进行比较”。

一般指同类事物之间的比较；compare... to... “把……比作”，即打比方，一般用于不同类事物。

如：Let's compare the speed of light in water with/to the speed of light in air.

Someone has compared death to long sleep.

固定短语

compare notes with sb 与……交流体会，交换意见

IX. The countries are independent and are governed in different ways.

be independent of 独立于

independence from 独立于

gain independence from 意为“脱离……而获得独立”。

Cuba gained independence from Spain in 1898.

IX. In France, on the other hand, the head of state is a president.

* on (the) one hand... on the other hand... 一方面……另一方面……，用以对比不同的事物或观点。

On one hand I have to work; on the other hand I have many visitors to see.

一方面我必须工作；另一方面我有许多来宾要照看。

On one hand, I am your teacher, and on the other, I am also your friend.

一方面我是你的老师，另一方面，我也是你的朋友。

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

* control n. vt. 控制，支配，管理，调节

out of control 失去控制

under control 处于控制中

in control of 掌管，控制

take control of 管辖，管理

All schools are under the control of the Ministry of Education.

所有学校统归教育部管辖。

2. Production rose _____ 10% in April _____ the same month of last year.

- A. in; compared to
- B. by; compared with
- C. in; compared with
- D. by; comparing to

3. He compares books _____ friends.

- A. with
- B. to
- C. at
- D. upon

4. _____ with the size of the whole earth, the biggest ocean does not seem big at all.

- A. Compare
- B. When comparing
- C. Comparing
- D. When compared

IX.

The boy wished to go to work so that he could end his dependence _____ his uncle. That was, he wanted to be independent _____ his uncle.

- A. on; on
- B. on; of
- C. of; of
- D. of; on

IX.

1. On the one hand, of course, cars are very useful. But _____, they cause a huge amount of pollution.

- A. for another
- B. in the other hand
- C. on the other hand
- D. on another hand

2. I would like a job which pays more, but _____ I enjoy the work I'm doing at the moment.

- A. in other words
- B. on the other hand
- C. for one thing
- D. as a matter of fact

IX.

1. The situations on the field are changeable, which is out of the young player's _____.

- A. belief
- B. recognition
- C. control
- D. reach

2. He is in _____ control of the company. I mean, the company is in _____ control of him.

- A. the; /
- B. /; the
- C. the; the
- D. /; /



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

little by little: gradually 一点一点地, 逐渐地

Little by little the snow disappeared,

雪渐渐消失。

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

* expand 指在大小、体积、数量、规模等方面扩大、膨胀、变大、扩展等。如:

The air in the balloon expands when heated.

expand on/upon sth 意为“(在某事上)详述, 充分叙述, 详细阐明”。如:

I'm quite satisfied with your explanation, so there's no need to expand on it.

* * 倍数表达法

用英语表达“A是B的N倍长(宽、高、大、重等)”, “A比B长(宽、高、大、重等)N倍”或“A的长度(宽度、高度、大小、重量等)是B的N倍”, 可用下列几种句型。

1) “A + be + 倍数 + as + 计量形容词原级 + as + B”

This tree is three times as tall as that one.

这棵树是那棵树的三倍高。

His father is twice as old as he.

他父亲的年纪有他两倍大。

2) “A + be + 倍数 + 计量形容词比较级 + than + B”

The Yangtze River is almost twice longer than the Pearl River.

长江差不多比珠江长两倍。

The dictionary is exactly five times more expensive than that one.

这本字典比那本恰好贵5倍。

3) “A + be + 倍数 + the + 计量名词 + of + B”

The newly broadened square is four times the size of the previous one.

新扩建的广场是未扩建时的四倍大。

4) “The + 计量名词 + of + A + be + 倍数 + that + of + B”

The size of the newly broadened square is four times that of the previous one.

新扩建的广场为以前的四倍大。

5) 其他

I'm twice/double his age.

我的年龄是他的两倍。

I've paid five times the usual price for the stamp.

我出了5倍于往常的价格买这枚邮票。

The average income of the staff has been increased

IXIII.

His English is _____ (渐有提高).

IXIV.

1. The information industries are rapidly _____ in China.

- A. expending B. expanding
C. spending D. stretching

2. Paper produced every year is _____ the world's production of vehicles.

- A. the three times weight of
B. three times the weight of
C. as three times weight of
D. three times as heavier as

3. American eat _____ vegetables per person today as they did in 1910.

- A. more than twice
B. as twice as many
C. twice as many as
D. more twice as many

4. The house rent is expensive. I've got about half the space I had at home and I'm paying _____ as here.

- A. as three times much
B. as much three times
C. much as three times
D. three times as much

5. It is reported that the United States uses _____ energy as the whole of Europe.

- A. as twice B. twice much
C. twice much as D. twice as much

6. —How much money have you spent on this computer?

—This one cost _____ the old one.

- A. half as much money as
B. half money as much as
C. as much money as half
D. as half much money as

7. It is reported that a worker in Shanghai earns _____ money in a year as a worker in the city of Chongqing.

- A. as twice B. twice much
C. twice much as D. twice as much

8. What a table! I've never seen such a thing before. It is _____ it is long.

- A. half not as wide as
B. wide not as half as



by 50 percent compared with last year.
与去年相比, 该单位职工的收入增加了 50%。

C. not half as wide as
D. as wide as not half

Task

IXV. the main industries and/or main agricultural produce.

* produce *n.* 产物, 农产品 *vt.* 提出, 出示, 生产, 制造, 结(果实), 引起, 招致, 创作

The place is known for its dairy produce.

这地方因生产乳品而出名。

The wine bottle was marked "Produce of Spain".

酒瓶标明“西班牙产品”。

produce grain 生产粮食; produce electricity 发电; produce eggs 生蛋; the country that produced the great man 产生那位伟人的国家

IXV.

- Peasants earn their living by selling agriculture _____ in China.
A. cost B. food
C. products D. production
- This company was the first _____ portable radios as well as cassette tape recorders in the world.
A. producing B. to produce
C. having produced D. produced

Grammar 1 Passive Voice

英语被动语态

一、概述

英语中有两种语态, 主动和被动。

被动语态表示主语是动作的承受者, 即行为动作的对象。例如: English is spoken by many people. 主语 English 是动词 speak 的承受者。

被动句则是由被动态动词(词组)做谓语动词的句子。如: The door was opened. 门被开了。

二、被动语态的构成

被动语态由“助动词 be + 及物动词的过去分词”构成。人称、数和时态的变化是通过 be 的变化表现出来的。现以 teach 为例说明被动语态在几种时态中的构成。

一般现在时: am/is/are + taught

一般过去时: was/were + taught

一般将来时: will/shall be + taught

现在进行时: am/is/are being + taught

过去进行时: have/has been + taught

现在完成时: have/has been + taught

歌诀是: 被动语态 be 字变, 过去分词跟后面。

三、被动语态的用法

(1) 不知道或没有必要说明动作的执行者是谁。

例如: Some more interesting novels were written last year. 一些更有趣的小说去年被写了。(没说小说是

- Months ago we sailed ten thousand miles across this open sea, which _____ the Pacific, and we met no storms.
A. was called B. is called
C. had been called D. has been called
- More than a dozen students in that school _____ abroad to study medicine last year.
A. sent B. were sent
C. had sent D. had been sent
- Hundreds of jobs _____ if the factory closes.
A. lose B. will be lost
C. are lost D. will lose
- A new cinema _____ here. They hope to finish it next month.
A. will be built B. is built
C. has been built D. is being built
- Millions of pounds' worth of damage _____ by a storm which swept across the north of England last night.
A. has been caused B. had been caused
C. will be caused D. will have been caused
- Today (2004/02/08), the mayor of Beijing says that all construction work for the Beijing Olympics _____ by the end of 2006.
A. has been completed